



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材

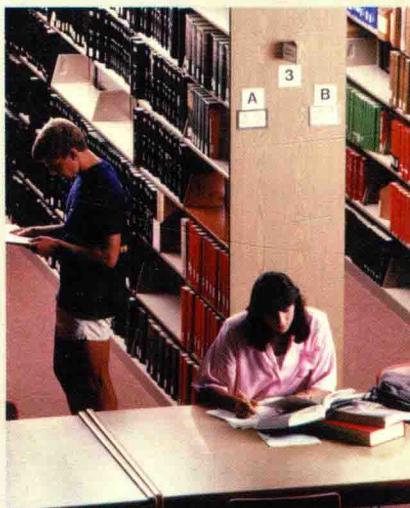
总主编 戴炜栋

泛读教程

READING COURSE 3

王守仁 姚媛 编

第三册



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总序

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材
新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材(修订版)

我国英语专业本科教学与学科建设，伴随着我国改革开放的步伐，得到了长足的发展和提升。回顾这30多年英语专业教学改革和发展的历程，无论是英语专业教学大纲的制订、颁布、实施和修订，还是四、八级考试的开发与推行，以及多项英语教学改革项目的开拓，无不是围绕英语专业的学科建设和人才培养而进行的，正如《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》提出的英语专业的培养目标，即培养“具有扎实的英语语言基础和广博的文化知识并能熟练地运用英语在外事、教育、经贸、文化、科技、军事等部门从事翻译、教学、管理、研究等工作的复合型英语人才。”为促进英语专业本科建设的发展和教学质量的提高，外语专业教学指导委员会还实施了“新世纪教育质量改革工程”，包括推行“十五”、“十一五”国家级教材规划和外语专业国家精品课程评审，从各个教学环节加强对外语教学质量的宏观监控，从而确保为我国的经济建设输送大量的优秀人才。

跨入新世纪，英语专业的建设面临新的形势和任务：经济全球化、科技一体化、文化多元化、信息网络化的发展趋势加快，世界各国之间的竞争日趋激烈，这对我国英语专业本科教学理念和培养目标提出了新的挑战；大学英语教学改革如火如荼；数字化、网络化等多媒体教学辅助手段在外语教学中广泛应用和发展；英语专业本科教育的改革和学科建设也呈现出多样化的趋势，翻译专业、商务英语专业相继诞生——这些变化和发展无疑对英语专业的学科定位、人才培养以及教材建设提出了新的、更高的要求。

上海外语教育出版社(简称外教社)在新世纪之初约请了全国30余所著名高校百余位英语教育专家，对面向新世纪的英语专业本科生教材建设进行了深入、全面、广泛和具有前瞻性的研讨，成功地推出了理念新颖、特色明显、体系完备的“新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材”，并被列入“十五”国家级规划教材，以其前瞻性、先进性和创新性等特点受到全国众多使用院校的广泛好评。

面对快速发展的英语专业本科教育，如何保证专业的教学质量，培养具有国际视野和创新能力的英语专业人才，是国家、社会、高校教师共同关注的问题，也是教材编撰者和教材出版者关心和重视的问题。

作为教学改革的一个重要组成部分，优质教材的编写和出版对学科建设的推动和人才培养的作用是有目共睹的。外教社为满足教学和学科发展的需要，与教材编写者们一起，力图全方位、大幅度修订并扩充原有的“新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材”，

以打造英语专业教材建设完整的学科体系。为此，外教社邀请了全国几十所知名高校40余位著名英语教育专家，根据英语专业学科发展的新趋势，围绕梳理现有课程、优化教材品种和结构、改进教学方法和手段、强化学生自主学习能力的培养、有效提高教学质量等问题开展了专题研究，并在教材编写与出版中予以体现。

修订后的教材仍保持原有的专业技能、专业知识、文化知识和相关专业知识四大板块，品种包括基础技能、语言学、文学、文化、人文科学、测试、教学法等，总数逾200种，几乎涵盖了当前我国高校英语专业所开设的全部课程，并充分考虑到我国英语教育的地区差异和不同院校英语专业的特点，提供更多的选择。教材编写深入浅出，内容反映了各个学科领域的最新研究成果；在编写宗旨上，除了帮助学生打下扎实的语言基本功外，着力培养学生分析问题、解决问题的能力，提高学生的思辨能力和人文、科学素养，培养健康向上的人生观，使学生真正成为我国新时代所需要的英语专门人才。

系列教材修订版编写委员会仍由我国英语界的知名专家学者组成，其中多数是在各个领域颇有建树的专家，不少是高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会的委员，总体上代表了中国英语教育的发展方向和水平。

系列教材完整的学科体系、先进的编写理念、权威的编者队伍，再次得到教育部的认可，荣列“普通高等教育‘十一五’国家级规划教材”。我深信，这套教材一定会促进学生语言技能、专业知识、学科素养和创新能力的培养，填补现行教材某些空白，为培养高素质的英语专业人才奠定坚实的基础。

戴炜栋

教育部高校外语专业教学指导委员会主任委员
国务院学位委员会外语学科评议组组长

前　言

根据教育部2000年颁发的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》，我们编写了《泛读教程》，供高等学校英语专业一、二年级泛读（阅读）课教学使用。

《泛读教程》的特征体现在“泛”与“读”两个方面。就“泛”而言，教材选用语言素材题材广泛，内容呈百科知识性，涉及英语国家的社会、政治、经济、文化、文学、历史、宗教、体育、医药、环保、风土人情、科普知识等各个领域。同时，语言素材的文体呈多样性，既有文学作品，又有记叙、说明、议论、新闻、广告等语言风格不同的各类文章。就“读”而言，《泛读教程》提供全面系统的阅读训练，指导学生掌握细读、略读、寻读等方法，学会快速、准确地获取并处理信息，并通过各种练习，培养假设判断、分析归纳、推理检验等逻辑思维能力。学生学了这套教材，可以提高英语的阅读理解能力和阅读速度，增强英语语感，扩大词汇量，增加英语国家文化背景知识。

《泛读教程》全套四册。每册十八单元，按阅读方法编为三到四组。每一单元分三个部分，结构如下：

第一部分（Section A）是为课堂教学设计的，一般不要求学生预习。

词汇测试（Word Pretest）所列单词选自第一部分（Section A）的课文，大多为有可能妨碍理解的生词或重要的常用词。这一练习形式替代了生词表，其目的是帮助学生顺利阅读课文。

课文（Text）根据难易程度，由浅入深编排。课文长度从第一册的650字左右逐渐增加到第四册的1200字左右。

阅读方法（Reading Skill）循序渐进地系统介绍各种阅读技能。第一册首先指导学生根据上下文判断生词的词义，熟悉英语句子结构，了解内容题材与中心思想的区别。第二册针对一年级学生阅读常常“只见树木，不见森林”的现象，重点培养学生把握文本中心思想的能力。第三册着重阅读速度和逻辑推导方面的操练。第四册进行阅读方法综合训练，提高学生对文本的批评鉴赏能力。阅读方法属单项技能强化训练，即同一种阅读技能要连续在几个单元内反复操练，以使学生能真正掌握，运用自如。

词汇练习（Vocabulary Building）在四册书中各有侧重，第一册系统介绍常见构词法，第二册除构词法外，还有语义辨认、动词搭配、同义词及反义词等方面练习，第三、第四册进行词形变化训练，第四册增加了习语、类比推理及词汇综合练习等内容。

补充词汇（Glossary）增列与题材相关的单词，旨在帮助学生扩大词汇量。

完形填空（Cloze）重点测验学生阅读理解能力，培养学生语感。

第二部分 (Section B) 有四至五篇相关题材的短文，主要用于快速阅读训练，学生不得预习。阅读必须在规定时间内完成，但教师可根据学生的情况对阅读时间进行适当调整。

第三部分 (Section C) 所选课文长度超过第一部分课文，内容是对相关题材的深化或补充，供学生课外阅读，教师在课堂上进行检查，也可结合第一部分 (Section A) 的课文作适当讲解。

每个单元的最后有两至三道思考题，供学生在课内或课外讨论。

《泛读教程》是在原《新编英语泛读教程》基础上改编的。我们保持了《新编英语泛读教程》的基本框架，但替换了部分课文，并重新编排了相应的练习。我们希望《泛读教程》能适应不断变化的新形势，满足新世纪英语教学的实际需要。

贾云和张俊焕两位老师参与了本书部分单元的编写工作。

《泛读教程》于2008年列入教育部普通高等教育“十一五”国家级教材规划，评审专家对我们的工作给予了充分肯定。在教材编写过程中，我们得到了上海外语教育出版社庄智象社长的关心和指导，责任编辑同志提出了很好的建议和意见，在此一并致谢。

王守仁

2008年于南京大学

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READING SKILL: Skimming

Skimming is reading for the general idea or the big picture. As a rapid-reading skill, skimming is not new to you. If you do one of the following, you will find yourself skimming:

1. Reread material you have already studied.
2. Look over and sort out your mail.
3. Flip through a new book or magazine.
4. Keep informed in a general way about the news.

When you do not intend to read closely, you start skimming. The key word for skimming is "general." Your attention should be focused on a general overview, not a detailed knowledge. You should look for only the topic, the main idea, the main points. Skimming is not the same as careful reading. In fact, some people don't call it reading at all; they call it "semi-reading." Good skimmers read selectively, completely skipping over some sentences, paragraphs, even whole pages. They know that they can always come back and read for details, if they wish.

How to skim: Let your eyes "float" down over the content of the text, looking for clue words that may tell you *who, what, when, where, how many, or how much*. Look also for the writer's direction words. Such words as *furthermore* and *also* suggest that the preceding thought is still being discussed. Words such as *however, yet* and *on the contrary* suggest that the thought is apt to reverse itself or take another direction. The following practical steps for skimming are suggested to help you get started:

1. Read the title.
2. Note the author's name and the source of the text.
3. Read the first paragraph completely.
4. Read subheadings and first sentences of remaining paragraphs.
5. Alternately read and "float" over the body of the material, looking for the following:
 - Main ideas of paragraphs, with some of the more important supporting details;
 - Clue words, such as names, dates, and qualifying adjectives;
 - Direction words indicating the writer's agreement or disagreement with the idea under discussion;
 - Numbered sequences and ideas set off by attention-getting markings, such as italic or boldface type, capital letters, asterisks and so on.
6. If the final paragraph appears to be a summary, read it completely.

UNIT

1



Reading Strategies

Section



Directions: You are expected to read this section in class. Do not preview.



LETTER PERCEPTION

This drill consists of a meaningless unit of letters on the left, followed by five units of letters on the right. The key unit is repeated once among the five groups on the right. Find the identical unit as quickly as you can and cross it out.

key unit

| | | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. ade | nad | rad | ced | ned | ade |
| 2. str | stc | xtr | srt | str | rts |
| 3. ion | iou | ion | icn | lon | iom |

| | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 4. pev | per | pcv | qev | bcr | pev |
| 5. uck | uch | nck | uok | uck | noh |
| 6. ght | gth | ghr | yht | ght | yhr |
| 7. wly | wlh | wly | mly | wig | miy |
| 8. vue | vuc | vne | vue | uve | une |
| 9. tia | tia | ria | tl | tio | rio |
| 10. oun | nou | nuo | onu | uon | oun |
| 11. gar | yar | gac | gor | gar | yor |
| 12. siv | siv | sic | sir | xiv | slv |
| 13. ake | akc | ake | oke | ahe | okc |
| 14. lax | las | iax | lox | lax | iox |
| 15. tim | tin | tiw | tim | rim | riw |

Time: _____

Errors: _____



WORD PERCEPTION

This drill consists of a key word on the left, followed by five words on the right. The key word is repeated once among the five words on the right. Find the identical word as quickly as you can and cross it out.

key word

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1. save | safe | save | rave | same | shave |
| 2. expert | export | expire | express | expert | expend |
| 3. figure | finger | future | feature | figural | figure |
| 4. plod | plod | plot | plop | prod | prop |
| 5. hate | hat | kite | rate | heat | hate |
| 6. speed | speak | sped | speed | spade | speech |
| 7. tale | tall | tale | sale | take | tail |
| 8. lists | lists | lost | lease | less | lisp |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|---------|--------|
| 9. well | will | wool | wall | welt | well |
| 10. set | sit | sat | set | sot | sell |
| 11. must | most | much | mast | must | mist |
| 12. shift | shaft | shift | shelf | sheriff | shrift |
| 13. cure | cure | sure | core | cute | cue |
| 14. main | mail | mane | man | main | mall |
| 15. tries | ties | tries | tired | rises | cries |

Time: _____

Errors: _____



WORD PRETEST

For each italicized word or expression, choose the best meaning below.

1. Please *figure out* the total cost.
A. number B. work out C. count
2. Many readers do not realize how much faster they can read and they *plod along* at one-third their possible speed all their lives.
A. read carefully B. read quickly C. read slowly
3. The students spend so many hours reading every day that they get *eyestrain*.
A. tired B. pain in the eyes C. squint eyes
4. Although they live in the big city now, they still *cling to* their small town values.
A. give up B. stick to C. glue together
5. The bodyguards should always remain *alert*.
A. aggressive B. attentive C. strong
6. It is the common Chinese *notion* that the elderly should be respected.
A. idea B. superstition C. notice
7. You are wasting your *potential* on this job.
A. hidden ability B. rich knowledge C. great energy
8. Look out of the window and you can *savor* the view of the mountain.
A. notice B. see C. appreciate
9. Many of these writers used to study in writing *clinics*.
A. hospitals B. circles C. workshops
10. Her *objective* is to get a college education.
A. dream B. aim C. promise

TEXT I***Why Read Faster***

The most obvious and practical answer to the question "Why read faster?" is to save yourself time. How much is your time worth to you? Suppose you could do your required reading in one-half or one-third of the time it takes you now. Could you find something to do with the time saved? Most of us could.

Think of the time and money that could be saved by schools, businesses, and the government if people read more efficiently. A reading expert once figured out how much money would be saved if every American over fifteen years of age were given reading training for a month. Computed at fifty cents an hour, the savings in time required for all the reading in the nation would be worth about five billion dollars.

It is amazing how many readers will plod along at one-third their possible speed all their lives. They think they are going to miss a word and forget it is ideas they are reading for. They miss the view of the forest because they look at the trees so hard. They make reading such slow, hard work that they hate to read. They feel themselves getting eyestrain, losing their train of thought, dozing off, and finally giving up.

These readers cling to some old wives' tales about reading fast. Beverly Harte Gray, a former Evelyn Wood instructor, lists some of these false ideas and answers them in this way.

1) *Fast readers understand and remember less than slow readers.*

FALSE. Fast readers are alert, active, and efficient readers. Vast research as well as records kept by speed-reading teachers proves this notion to be untrue. On the other hand, slow readers tend to be passive and unskilled. Their comprehension or understanding is often low because they work too far below their potential to remain alert and interested. As a result, their minds wander.

2) *Only very bright people can read fast.*

FALSE. Research and the records of hundreds of teachers show that anyone with average intelligence (and good eyesight) can read and understand simple material at 800–1,200 words per minute (wpm). The brain can absorb more rapidly than one can send material to it. A habit of lazy, passive reading has produced slow readers. Eye muscles will respond to training. One needs a mental "set" to absorb material quickly.

3) *Rapid reading is satisfactory for only easy or unimportant material.*

FALSE. It is true that efficient readers do not read everything at the same rate. They vary speed and techniques according to the difficulty of the material and their purpose of reading it. They will