

BRAIN STORMING



暴风骤雨 READING

英语阅读

暴风骤雨

英语系列

100语言工作室 组编

头盘

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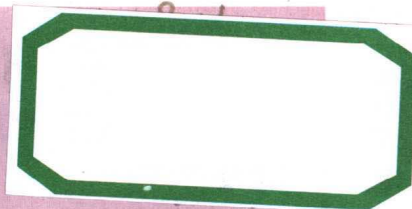
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英语阅读

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●●● 100语言工作室 组编

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倘若

你问一位学生，哪门课程花费时间最多，十有八九回答：英语。多少学生苦苦死记单词，记了忘，忘了再记。有些学生花费很长时间却读不了几篇文章。有些学生乐于找捷径，以为多做几套考题，或读几本应试书，过了考试关就大功告成了。但在实际的英语交流和资料翻译时往往犯难，不能胜任。一位资深的英语教学专家说过：学英语有快慢之分，而无捷径可走，必须通过大量的阅读。在有效时间内阅读量越大越好。

不急不躁的学习节奏，乏味刻板的阅读书籍，漫无目的、收效甚微的阅读方式，这些都使英语学习成为人生一壶永远要加热、却永远烧不开的水。到底怎样才能使阅读英语文章如行云流水，怎样才能有效扩大词汇量？

“**暴风骤雨英语阅读系列**”为读者提供了加快阅读速度，在有效时间内读更多文章的独特方法。影响读者阅读速度的最大障碍是生词太多。因此，本系列书首先以词汇快览开篇，读者边用边记，扫清阅读前的首要障碍，这样可以抛开字典，抛弃边读边查、查完再读的低效阅读模式，尽情领略文章的魅力和原汁原味的英美文化。词汇快览中列出的单词均由电脑甄选、统计、分级。紧接着设计六篇文章，对读者进行有效的集约化阅读训练，加快学习节奏，强化阅读速度，在有效时间内使读者获得更大信息量，切实体会暴风骤雨般的英语阅读冲击，这也正是丛书命名的真正含义。

暴风骤雨——在一定的时间，针对一定的内容，进行有效的集约化阅读训练，使您在精心设计的训练中记单词，学习语法，感知文化。

暴风骤雨——就像科学的体能训练一样，在充分了解人的能力的基础上，在训练中，通过有效的次数、有效的组数进行科学的训练，从而在一定的时间内达到训练目的。同时，文中对文化背景、特殊词组加以注释，尽量不给读者留下难题，保证阅读的连贯性。为保证读者的阅读量，在每一分级编写了两册图书。单元后则以灵活多变的练习为尾，一些练习根本无需答案，全凭读者读后思考。

其次，丛书在选材上精益求精。俗话说：兴趣是最好的老师，趣味性和可读性能使阅读成为一件快乐的事，从而使人做到尽善尽美。很多学生读英语看不了几篇就丧失兴趣，只能束之高阁。针对这一现状，该丛书不拘一格，在把握难度的前提下，求新、求趣、求实、求变。所有材料均来源于当代英语国家的原文，更有时下网上最热点的文章，时效性强，风格迥异，每册书都聘请了一线的英语教师审读。一位教师审后感慨到：“读一篇难释其卷”，书中文章的魅力由此可见一斑。还有的老师选出书中部分内容，在学生中进行检测，效果显著。

另外，在各分级的选材上，每篇文章的难度尽量接近该级水平，而在文章长度上并未刻意追求考题所要求的文章长度。这是因为本丛书不仅仅是为了使读者能顺利通过各级的英语考试，更重要的是开扩读者的眼界，增强实际掌握和应用英语语言的能力。

本着“服务于上帝，一切为上帝着想”的出版理念，丛书在装帧设计及栏目设置上也独具匠心，力求精美。书中配有单元读书笔记，您可随时写下学习感想，“温故而知新”。另外，我们在每页都奉献给您一颗晶莹的“**小雨点**”。时尚用语、成语、谚语、格言、警句、短语精粹等汇于其中，如丝丝细雨沁人心脾。内文双色，版式现代大方，于柔美中透出新巧，使人从视觉上有种美的享受。

学习英语何需太长的等待，我们正以成熟的心智、莫大的决心和辛勤的努力带给您一场“**暴风骤雨**”的洗礼。

“自是桃李树，何畏不成蹊”。我们坚信这套“**暴风骤雨英语阅读系列**”会成为英语学习者通向成功的桥梁，同时也为英语图书市场增添一抹新的色彩。

读者在使用过程中有什么感想或建议，请告知我们并欢迎投稿。
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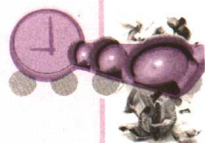
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词汇快览·边用边记 (1~6 课)

1. **access:** ['ækses] *n.* 进入, 通道 There is no access to the street through that door. 穿过那扇门不通大街。
2. **alarm:** [ə'lɑ:m] *n.* 警报, 闹钟, 惊慌 They heard the fire alarm. 他们听到了火警。
3. **alter:** ['ɔ:lteɪ] *v.* 改变, 变更 These clothes are too large, they must be altered. 这些衣服太大, 得改一改。
4. **analyze:** ['ælə,laɪz] *v.* 分析, 分解 The scientist analyzed the milk and found it contained too much water. 科学家分析了牛奶, 发现里面含水份过多。
5. **appeal:** [ə'pi:l] *v.* ①呼吁, 恳求 The government is appealing to everyone to save water. 政府呼吁大家节约用水。②(常与 to 连用)吸引, 引起兴趣 She appeals to me. 我对她感兴趣。
6. **assign:** [ə'saɪn] *v.* ①(与 to 连用)分配 The monitor was assigned to take notes for the meeting. 班长被分派作会议记录。②指定 The two governments assigned a date for the next negotiation. 两国政府确定了下一轮谈判的日期。
7. **attribute:** [ə'tribju:t] *v.* (与 to 连用)归因于……, 归结于…… She attributed her success to the confidence she gained in the Outward Bound program. 她把自己的成功归因于自己在野外训练课程中获得的信心。[ə'tribju:t] *n.* 属性, 特征, 特点, 品质 The computer programmers spent eight hours trying to decide the attributes of the data stream. 计算机程序员花了8个小时, 试图确定数据流的属性。
8. **cable:** ['keɪbl] *n.* 电缆电报, 电报 We have already advised you by cable. 我们已去电通知你方。
9. **canoe:** [kə'nu:] *n.* 独木舟, 小艇 Only small canoes can go across the shallow swamp. 只有小的独木舟可以穿过那浅沼泽区。*v.* 划独木舟 It is very interesting to go canoeing along the creek in summer. 夏天沿着小溪划独木舟很有意思。
10. **capture:** [kæptʃə] *v.* 捕获 The criminal was captured when trying to escape from the city. 罪犯在企图逃离这座城市时被捕获。
11. **certificate:** [sə'tɪfɪkət] *n.* 证书, 凭证, 执照 He obtained a graduation certificate. 他拿到了毕业证。
12. **chase:** [tʃeɪs] *v.* 追赶, 追捕, 追击 The Johnsons' cat likes to chase the mice as if it were playing with them. 约翰逊家的猫喜欢追逐老鼠, 好像在跟它们闹着玩似的。





13. **confront:** [kən'frʌnt] *v.* 面对, 面临, 遭遇, 使面对 Only when the police confronted her with evidence did she admit that she had stolen the money. 在警察让她面对证据时她才承认偷了钱。
14. **conscious:** ['kɒŋʃəs] *adj.* ①有意识的, 神志清醒的 He is hurt but still conscious. 他受了伤, 不过神志还清醒。②了解的, 察觉的 She was not conscious of his presence in the room. 她没有发觉他在这房间里。
15. **constitute:** ['kɒstitju:t] *v.* 组成, 构成; 授权 Seven days constitute a week. 七天构成一星期。
16. **crash:** [kræʃ] *v.* 突然轰击, 猛使破裂, 闯入, 冲进 The elephant crashed through the forest. 大象冲进森林。The cars crashed into each other. 小汽车轰然相撞。
17. **critical:** ['kritikəl] *adj.* ①评论的 The young author has won critical acclaim for his latest novel. 年青作家以自己的最新的小说获得评论界的赞扬。②批评的 The teacher is very critical of his homework. 老师对他的家庭作业很不满意。③关键的, 处于临界状态的 The skills learnt at the art school were critical for his later success as an artist. 艺术学校学习的技能对于他日后艺术生涯的成功起到了关键作用。
18. **cycle:** ['saɪkl] *n.* 循环, 周而复始, 循环期 The life cycle of insects is rather short. 昆虫的生活周期较短。*v.* 骑(自行车或摩托车) He cycles to school every day. 他每天骑车上学。
19. **debate:** [di'beɪt] *v.* 讨论, 争论, 辩论会 The government is debating the education laws. 政府正在就教育法进行辩论。
20. **decorate:** ['dekəreɪt] *v.* 装饰, 点缀 The street was decorated with flags. 街道被用旗帜装饰了。
21. **desperate:** ['despəɪt] *adj.* ①不顾一切的, 铤而走险的, 亡命的 His failure made him desperate. 他因失败而铤而走险。②极度渴望的 The man lost in the desert was desperate for water. 在沙漠中迷失方向的人极度渴望得到水。
22. **destination:** [ˌdestɪ'neɪʃən] *n.* 目的地, 终点 It took us all day to reach our destination. 我们花了一整天才到达目的地。
23. **eliminate:** [ɪ'limineɪt] *v.* 除去, 淘汰 She has been eliminated from the swimming race because she did not win any of the practice races. 她已被取消了游泳比赛, 因为她在训练中没有得到名次。
24. **embarrass:** [ɪm'bærəs] *v.* 使窘迫, 使为难 When I began to sing, he laughed and made me embarrassed. 我开始唱歌时, 他大笑起来, 使我感到很窘。





25. **endure**: [in'djuə] *v.* ① 忍耐, 忍受 I can't endure loud music. 我不能忍受太吵的音乐声。② 持续 His fame will endure forever. 他的名望永存。
26. **essential**: [i'senʃəl] *adj.* 必要的, 起码的 It is essential for all children to get free primary education. 所有的孩子都应受到免费的小学教育, 这是必须的。
n. 基本的东西 In considering a problem, one must grasp its essentials. 观察问题要抓住它的本质。
27. **exceed**: [ik'si:d] *v.* 超过, 超出 The cost will not exceed \$50. 费用不会超过50美元。
28. **expedition**: [ikspə'diʃən] *n.* 远征, 探险, 探险队 The research team has made numerous expeditions to the North Pole and the South Pole. 研究小组已经多次到北极和南极考察。
29. **fatal**: ['feɪtəl] *adj.* 致命的, 毁灭性的 Drunk driving causes many fatal car accidents. 酒后开车引起许多致命的车祸。
30. **gravity**: ['ɡærviti] *n.* ① 地心引力, 重力 Newton's law of gravity works on all objects. 牛顿的万有引力定律对所有的物体起作用。② 庄严, 庄重, 严肃 Finally he realized the gravity of the problem, but it was too late. 最后, 他意识到问题的严重性, 但为时已晚。
31. **isolate**: ['aɪsəleɪt] *v.* 隔绝, 隔离, 绝缘 The trainees remained isolated in the mountains for two weeks. 学员在山中处于与世隔绝状态两周时间。Electric wires are usually isolated with a layer of rubber. 电线一般由一层橡胶绝缘。
isolated: *adj.* 隔绝的, 孤立的 This is by no means an isolated event. 这件事根本不是孤立的。
32. **loop**: [lu:p] *n.* 圈, 环 She put a loop of rope around the cow's neck. 她把绳子圈套到奶牛的脖子上。
v. 使成圈状, 用绳圈系 The airman looped the loop three times and won cheer in chorus from the spectators. 飞行员连翻了三个筋斗获得了观众们的齐声喝彩。
33. **military**: ['mɪlətəri] *adj.* 军事的, 军用的, 军队的, 军人的, 战争的 The constitution requires that all young men join military service for at least a year. 宪法要求所有的男青年都要至少服一年兵役。
34. **parallel**: ['pærələl] *adj.* 平行的, 并行的 The railway line runs parallel with/to the highway. 铁路和那条公路平行。
v. 相等, 匹敌 No one has paralleled his success in business. 没有人能与他在经商方面的成功相匹敌。
35. **peer**: [piə] *v.* 凝视, 盯着看 The new postman peered through the mist, trying to find the right house. 新来的邮递员在雾中仔细张望, 设法寻找他要找的那一家。





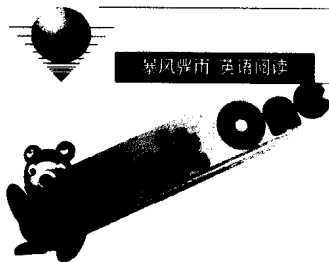
36. **possess:** [pə'zes] *v.* ① 占有, 拥有; 具有(品质); 掌握(技能) The students of this school possess excellent language skills. 该学校毕业生语言技能很优秀。② 被迷惑, 中邪, 着魔 (被动语态) He is possessed with the idea for getting rich overnight. 他一心想着一夜暴富。What possessed him to do such a thing? 是什么驱使他做出这样的事?
37. **presumably:** [pri'sju:məbli] *adv.* 大概, 以为, 假设地 Younger sailors are presumably better able to survive shipwrecks than older ones. 人们想当然地认为, 发生船难时, 年轻的水手要比年纪大的更有生存机会。
38. **qualify:** ['kwɒli,fai] *v.* ① 使合格, 使具有资格 Do you qualify for the vote? 你有投票资格吗? ② 限定, 修饰 Adverbs qualify verbs. 副词修饰动词。
39. **radical:** ['rædikəl] *adj.* 基本的, 根本的, 激进的 There are some radical faults in the design. 设计中有些基本错误。 *n.* 激进分子 He was a militaristic radical when he was young. 他年轻时是个狂热的好战分子。
40. **register:** ['redʒɪstə] *v.* ① 记录, 登记 He registered the birth of his child. 他登记了孩子的出生日。② (仪器) 显示, 记录 The machine registered how fast we were going. 这台机器指示出我们进行得有多快。
41. **reverse:** [ri'veəs] *v.* ① 倒退, 倒转 He reversed the car. 他倒车。② 改变, 使成相反的东西 He reversed the judgment and set the prisoner free after all. 他终于撤销了原判, 释放了囚犯。
42. **reward:** [ri'wɔ:d] *v.* 酬谢, 酬劳, 报答 How can I reward your kindness? 我如何酬谢你的好意呢?
43. **scholarship:** [s'kɒləʃɪp] *n.* ① 学问, 学识, 学者的地位 The famous professor is widely revered for his fine scholarship. 这位著名的教授因为出众的学识而广受尊敬。② 奖学金 The program provides scholarship support for many students from poor families. 该计划给许多穷人的孩子提供奖学金支持。
44. **sheer:** [ʃiə] *adj.* ① 纯的, 全然的, 没有掺杂的 His talk is sheer nonsense. 他纯粹胡说。② 陡峭的 The vehicle rolled down the sheer mountain slope. 车辆沿着陡峭的山坡滚了下去。
45. **shiver:** ['ʃɪvə] *v.* (由于冷或恐惧) 打冷战, 发抖, 颤抖 He shivered as he heard the strange noise in the night. 当他在夜晚听见这奇怪的声音时, 吓得直发抖。
46. **slip:** [slɪp] *v.* ① 滑落, 跌跤 She slipped on the shiny floor and fell. 她滑倒在发亮的地板上了。② 溜走, 悄悄过去 She slipped away without being seen. 她悄悄溜走未被人看见。 *n.* 小纸条 The message slips were secretly handed over to the enemy. 记有情报的小纸条被秘密地交给了敌人。





47. **span:** [spæn] *v.* 跨过, 架于……之上, 持续, 延伸 The bridge spans over the river. 那座桥梁横跨在河上。
48. **strip:** [stri:p] *n.* 狭长的一条 a strip of paper 纸条 *v.* (与of 连用) 剥夺掉 The corrupt official was stripped of all his official titles. 贪官被剥夺了所有官职。
v. (与off 连用) 剥去, 除掉 He stripped the paper off the wall. 他把纸从墙上撕掉。
49. **suspend:** [səs'pend] *v.* ①吊, 悬 The lamp is suspended from the ceiling. 灯吊在天花板上。②暂停, 暂缓 We suspended the building work during the rain. 下雨天我们中断了建筑工作。
50. **swing:** [swiŋ] *v.* 挥动, 旋转, 前后摆动 The boy swung on the rope tied to a tree. 这个男孩坐在一根拴在树上的绳子上荡秋千。
51. **theme:** [θi:m] *n.* 题目, 主题, 话题, 旋律, 基调 Stamp collecting was the theme of his talk. 集邮是他谈话的主题。
52. **threat:** [θret] *n.* 威胁, 恫吓 The threat of war has depressed business activity. 战争的威胁使商业变得不景气。
53. **tune:** [tju:n] *n.* 调子, 曲调, 旋律, 主题 Can you sing this tune? 你会唱这首曲子吗?
54. **via:** ['vaiə] *prep.* 经由, 途经, 凭借 They traveled from Beijing to Shanghai via Tianjin. 他们从北京经由天津去上海。I sent a message to Mary via her brother. 我托玛丽的兄弟把信带给她。
55. **victim:** ['viktɪm] *n.* 牺牲品, 受害者 She was the victim of a road accident. 她是一场交通事故的受害者。
56. **witness:** ['wɪtnɪs] *v.* 亲眼看见, 目睹 He witnessed the accident. 他亲眼看见那个意外事故。
57. **wreck:** [rek] *n.* 毁坏, 毁灭, 失事 After the ship wreck, the transportation authority was in deep trouble. 沉船事故后, 运输管理机构陷入了困境。





1. Out of Time

超越时间

Is time travel possible? Yes, say some scientists. But beware of(小心)tempting fate.
时间旅行可能吗? 一些科学家持肯定观点。当然这是电影小说的热门话题。

Is time travel possible? Hollywood(好莱坞) thinks so. In popular movies like *The Terminator*(《终结者》)and *Back to the Future*(《回到未来》), humans and robots travel backward and forward in time. Some slip through cosmic tunnels(宇宙隧道)called wormholes(虫孔). Others build hot-rod machines that exceed the speed of light and so reverse time...at least for the driver.¹

The Twins Paradox(矛盾的论题, 悖论)

Scientists have debated the possibility of time travel for years. It all began with a brilliant scientist named Albert Einstein and his theory of relativity(相对论).

The physics is pretty complicated, but essentially, Einstein's theory boils down to this: Time slows down at extremely high speeds. A clock on Earth, for example, will tick(滴嗒)quicker than a clock traveling at high speed in a jet far above Earth.

To explain the consequences of his theory, Einstein created a little story, called the "twin paradox." Here's how it goes:

Twins Al and Bert(get it?)are 13 years old. Al boards a rocket and travels to the Alpha-3 star system, which is 25 light-years away from Earth. Bert, however, remains at home. Al's rocket travels at 99.99 percent of the speed of light(or about 186,282 miles per second). At



Notes

1. that exceed the speed of light and so reverse time...at least for the driver 超越光速, 并且使事件逆转……至少对于(飞船)的驾驶员是如此。
2. what will be will be 该怎样就会怎样。what will be 是主语从句。
3. accidentally or otherwise 不管是否是意外。





that speed, the round-trip(来回程)takes six months.

When he returns to Earth, Al amazingly(吃惊地)discovers that his teen twin is now a 63-year-old grandfather with gray hair and wrinkles! Al, however, has aged only six months. How is that possible?

A paradox is an idea or a statement that seems to be a contradiction(矛盾)but, in fact, contains some kernel(内核)of truth. The kernel of truth in this story is Einstein's theory that the faster you move through space, the slower time passes. Al's round-trip took only six months because he had escaped gravity and was able to travel at just about the speed of light. His six-month stay in space, however, was equal to Bert's 50-year lifetime on Earth.

Einstein's laws of relativity opens the door to an intriguing(迷人的)possibility: If humans can alter or warp(弯曲)time—either slow it down or speed it up—then time travel may, in fact, be possible.

Let's assume it is. What would happen if someone traveled into the past in order to change the future? It's a popular theme for books and television shows and especially Hollywood movies. But what's the science behind the science fiction? Read on!

The Grandfather Paradox

Let's imagine that you find the means — either through a wormhole or some sort of machine—to travel 60 years back in time. You get to spy on your grandmother when she was teenager.

Suddenly, through a sheer(仅仅)and sad coincidence(巧合), your presence in the past accidentally causes her death. You haven't been born yet. And because you traveled back in time and caused your grandmother's death, you never will be born. Yikes!(哎呀)

Ah, but here is where the paradox occurs. If you were never born, then you could never travel back in time to cause your grandmother's demise(死亡). And so you are born. Which means you could travel back in time to meet her and trigger(引发)the fatal accident. Which means you were never born and so could never travel back.

The cycle would continue into infinity(无限). It's another paradox, but one that has two possible solutions based on real scientific theories of time travel.

Time Travel Theory 1: What Will Be Will Be²

One theory of time travel states that the past is fixed, unchangeable. Even if a person travels back in time with intentions of altering the course of history, nature's laws of physics will somehow find a way to prevent that from ever happening.

That was the premise(前提)of The Terminator, a movie made in 1984. In this science-fiction thriller(科幻惊悚片), Skynet(an evil but intelligent computer)rules the world. A human army led by John Connor is attempting to overthrow(推翻)Skynet's masterful(大师的)machines. To win the war, Skynet devises a clever scheme: Send one of its soldiers, a





Terminator, back in time to kill Sarah Connor, the rebel(反叛者)leader's mother before the rebel is even born.

In the world of physics, every action triggers a reaction. The rebel army's reaction to Skynet's devious(迂回的)plan is to send one of its own soldiers back in time also...to save Sarah Connor's life. This good soldier from the future not only terminates the Terminator but also falls in love with Sarah. He is, in fact, the father-to-be(未来的父亲)of John Connor. Ironically(有讽刺意味的), by trying to eliminate the existence of the rebel leader, Skynet set in motion the actions that result in his birth.

According to this theory, the person who travels back in time to meet the grandmother could never cause her death, accidentally or otherwise.³ Laws of physics prevent paradoxes from ever occurring.

But that's just one theory.

Time Travel Theory 2: A Leap Into a Parallel(平行)Universe

A second theory of time travel states that an individual can alter the past but in doing so can never return to the present, at least not the present he or she once knew. Instead, the time traveler lands in a parallel universe.

Just what is a parallel universe anyway? Once again, it's a complicated physics thing. But to put it simply, every interference(干扰)with the past triggers the creation of a new reality. The original universe still exists unchanged, but now a second, parallel universe develops alongside it — a direct result of the time traveler's actions.

That was the premise of another hugely popular movie about time travel, Back to the Future. Teenager Marty McFly loves his parents, but they are embarrassing nerds(书呆子). Biff, the adult bully(恶霸)in town, takes particular pleasure in tormenting(折磨)the McFly family.

The paradox occurs when Marty, with the help of a batty(古怪的)professor, travels 30 years into the past and meets his teenage father at a luncheon counter(柜台). Of course, the father doesn't recognize Marty because Marty hasn't been born yet.

Marty's actions create an entirely different future for his parents — a parallel universe where Biff is no longer the bully and Mr. McFly is no longer a nerd. And it is to this second, happier universe that Marty returns.

According to this theory of time travel, even if Marty wanted to return to his original universe, he couldn't.

Time and Again

Although many scientists believe that time travel is possible, they still haven't figured out just how to warp time — slow it down or speed it up — to allow such travel to happen. Einstein's twin paradox is a proven theory. Even so, no one has boarded a rocket, traveled at

