

上海市业余英语广播讲座

阅读指导

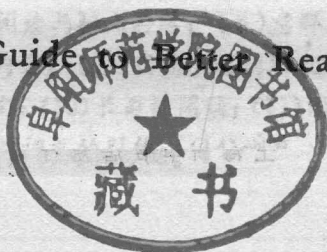


上海译文出版社

上海市业余外语广播讲座

阅 读 指 导

A Guide to Better Reading



上海译文出版社

上海市业余外语广播讲座

阅 读 指 导

A Guide to Better Reading

华东师范大学外语系英语广播教研室

上海译文出版社出版

上海延安中路 967 号

上海新华书店发行

上海市印刷三厂印刷

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 7.25 字数 155,000

1981 年 8 月第 1 版 1981 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1—32,000

书号: 9188·107 定价: (五)0.51 元

前 言

一、本书是上海市业余英语广播讲座《阅读课》的教材，程度相当于进修班。编写本书的目的是帮助学完中级班的听众，进一步提高阅读理解能力。教材的编写侧重于阅读方法与技巧 (reading methods and skills)。全书共分十四项：(1)先通篇读，后逐句细读；(2)猜测词义；(3)选择词义；(4)析句；(5)阅读与标点符号；(6)意群注视；(7)明确替代词所指代的内容；(8)明确承接词所表示的语义联系；(9)段落与主题句；(10)长句的阅读；(11)阅读与推断；(12)做读书提要；(13)词义的引伸；(14)浏览。书末附有“小结”(见第186页)，对全书的阅读方法与技巧加以系统的说明。

为了帮助听众接触原著，每课选段 (selection) 均选自英美书刊。题材较广泛，包括：故事、传记、演说、论文、科学小品等。

二、在本教材的编写中，我们力图从中国人学阅读的实际出发，汲取英美等国训练本国人阅读的好经验，在项目的选择、安排的次序、讲练的方法上均作了一些新的尝试。由于缺乏经验，缺点、错误不少，希望同志们指正。

三、本书由华东师范大学熊建衡编写；词汇、整理工作由俞惟焜、杨仲英两位同志协助。

华东师范大学外语系英语广播教研室

1980 年 6 月

CONTENTS

Unit 1

Reading Suggestions: 先通篇读, 后逐句细读 ... (1)

Selections: Confidence in the Water

From *Water Sports*

Unit 2

Reading Suggestions: 猜测词义(一) (9)

Selection: "Good Morning, This Is Your
Friendly Robot Speaking."

Adapted from *BBC Modern English*

Unit 3

Reading Suggestions: 猜测词义(二) (18)

Selection: Butterflies

From *ACCESS*

Unit 4

Reading Suggestions: 选择词义 (26)

Selection: How My Deafness Broke a Wall
By Gertrude Ederle

Unit 5

Reading Suggestions: 析句 (36)

Selection: Australia and the United States:
A Comparison

From *Modern English (II)*

Unit 6

Reading Suggestions: 阅读与标点符号 (48)

Selection: The Long Chain of Evolution
Adapted from *The Wonders of Life*
on Earth

Unit 7

Reading Suggestions: 意群注视 (60)

Selection: A Day's Wait
After Ernest Hemingway

Unit 8

Reading Suggestions: 明确替代词的指代内容..... (72)

Selection: When the Nature Blows Her Top
Adapted from *Aramco World*, May 1960

Unit 9

Reading Suggestions: 明确承接词的语义联系..... (83)

Selection: Streaming and Setting
From *English in Education*

Unit 10

Reading Suggestions: 段落与主题句 (96)

Selection: Petroleum
Adapted from *The Language of the*
Petroleum Industry in English

Unit 11

Reading Suggestions: 长句的阅读 (108)

Selection: Speech at the Graveside of Karl Marx
By Frederick Engels

Unit 12

Reading Suggestions: 阅读与推断 (125)

Selection: The Death of a King

After Eaton G. Davis

Unit 13

Reading Suggestions: 做读书提要 (139)

Selection: How to Mark a Book

By Mortimer J. Adler

Unit 14

Reading Suggestions: 词义的引伸 (156)

Selection: Douglass' Speech (Excerpts)

Unit 15

Reading Suggestions: 浏览 (169)

Selection: Albert Einstein

Excerpted from *American Men
of Science and Invention*

Bibliography (参考书) (185)

Summary (小结) (186)

Appendices

I. Commonly-Used Terms in English Grammar (187)

(英语语法常用术语)

II. Greek and Latin Roots (189)

(希腊和拉丁词根)

III. Some Differences Between British and American Spelling (193)

(英美德拼法上的一些差异)

IV. Glossary (小词典) (195)

Reading Suggestions: 阅读中提示 (196)	Unit 13
Selection: How to Mark a Book	
By Mortimer J. Adler	
Reading Suggestions: 词汇的引伸 (198)	Unit 14
Selection: Douglas, Speech (Excerpts)	
Reading Suggestions: 摘录 (199)	Unit 15
Selection: Albert Einstein	
Excerpted from American Men of Science and Invention	
Bibliography (参考书) (183)	
Summary (小结) (186)	
Appendices	
I. Commonly-Used Terms in English Grammar (187)	
(英语法常用术语)	
II. Greek and Latin Roots (189)	
(希腊和拉丁词根)	

UNIT I

READING SUGGESTIONS 先通篇读, 后逐句细读

阅读一篇英语文章, 最好采用先通读 (surveying), 然后再逐句细读的方法。先通读一遍, 最低限度也要先读完一段。这一点颇为重要, 初学者往往忽略。因为一篇文章是一个整体, 是围绕着一个中心思想 (central idea) 组织的。如果知道文章大体上讲些什么, 有了全文、全段的观点, 就有利于我们对词与句的理解, 对具体语言难点的解决就方便多了。

通篇读只要求抓住文章的概略内容 (general idea), 要学会抓关键性的语句。至于生词, 只要不妨碍我们抓住概略内容, 可略去不管。逐句细读, 分析词义及句子结构, 弄清句子的意思, 从而掌握文章的具体内容。通篇读和逐句细读相结合, 这是精读一篇文章时值得提倡的做法。

PRACTICE

I. Survey for the general idea and then do the exercise after it.

(A) Dr. Bethune was leaving one of the base hospitals, when he noticed that the last stone step (台阶) was missing. He jumped over the gap and turned to an attendant following him. "Do you mind jumping?" he asked.

The other answered lightly, "Not at all."

“And the wounded (伤员) — do they mind jumping?”

The attendant's smile vanished. Together they brought up a stone to replace the missing step.

The story went from mouth to mouth in the medical service with Bethune's moral: “Never leave a stone unturned in caring for the wounded.”

Adapted from *The Scalpel and the Sword*

(B) Put S (same as the text) or D (different from the text) in front of the following sentences.

_____ 1. The story is about Dr. Bethune.

_____ 2. One day Dr. Bethune was visiting a school.

_____ 3. The story tells us that Dr. Bethune was ready to do everything for the wounded.

II. Read the same passage again with the help of the notes on the right side of the page, try to understand every sentence and then do the exercise after it.

(A) Dr. Bethune was leaving one of

the base hospitals, when he no-

ticed that the last stone step

was missing. He jumped over

the gap and turned to the at-

tendant following him. “Do you

mind jumping?” he asked.

The other answered lightly, “Not

base 根据地

stone 石头

gap 缺口

attendant 随从

lightly 轻松地

at all.”

“And the wounded — do they the wounded
mind jumping?” 伤员

The attendant's smile vanished.

Together they brought up a
stone to replace the missing step.

The story went from mouth to
mouth in the medical service

medical 医疗
的

with Bethune's moral: “Never
leave a stone unturned in caring
for the wounded.”

moral (由事
件, 故事等
引出的) 道
德上的教训

(B) Answer the following questions.

1. When did the story take place?

2. What did Dr. Bethune notice when he was
leaving the hospital?

3. How did he get down the missing step?

4. Was he visiting the hospital alone? Who
was with him then?

5. Why did he ask the attendant whether he
minded jumping?

6. Did the attendant understand Dr. Bethune's
meaning at first?

7. When did the attendant see his mistake?

8. Did they do anything to the missing step?

9. Did the story spread (传播) among the
doctors and nurses in the Army?

10. What is the moral of the story?

SELECTION

Confidence (信心) in the Water

1. Swimming, diving, and other water sports can be great fun. Yet millions of people cannot swim. Many are afraid of water. They have no confidence in their ability to learn to swim well.

2. A few years ago, scientists tried to find out how people learn new skills. They found that, generally speaking, the first time a person attempted a task determined (決定) whether or not he would ever be any good at it. For example, if a child tried to roller-skate for the first time and did it well, then he would probably become a good roller-skater. If he did it badly, then he would probably never be good. For this reason, it is important that a person's first attempt at swimming should be successful.

3. Scientists also know that a frightening experience damages a person's confidence. For example, if a non-swimmer is pushed into deep water in fun, it will take him a long time to regain confidence in the water.

4. So learner-swimmers should take each step slowly. The first thing to do is to gain confidence in the water. Never jump in at first. Sit on the side and slide in gently. Better still, walk slowly down the steps into shallow water. Hold on to the rail until you feel safe enough to let go. Try to walk along the side of the bath,

holding on to the rail. Duck your head under the water, keeping your eyes open as you do so. Lift your feet off the bottom and let your body float to the surface. You will soon be ready to learn to swim.

From *Water Sports*

注：为了帮助读者对一篇文章采用“先通读一遍”的做法，选段 (selections) 中的某些生词加上了汉语解释。

Notes

1. millions 用来表示一个 indefinitely large number
2. They found that, generally speaking, the first time a person attempted a task determined whether or not he would ever be any good at it.

他们发现，一般说来，一个人尝试做某件事，第一次的情形，往往决定他干这件事，到底行还是不行。

1) 这是一个主从句 (complex sentence)。连接词 that 引导一个宾语从句 (object clause)。

2) 在这宾语从句内，a person attempted a task 又是一个定语从句，修饰 the first time，前面省略关系副词 when。

3) whether... 又是 determined 的宾语从句。

3. For this reason, it is important that a person's first attempt at swimming should be successful.

由于这个原故，一个人第一次尝试游泳，游得顺利，这一点很重要。

这里 it 是形式主语，真正主语是 that 引导的从句。

4. ... keeping your eyes open ... 睁着你的眼睛。
现在分词短语, 作状语用修饰 duck, 表示伴随的情况。

COMPREHENSION

I. Same or different?

- 1. The text is about water.
- 2. Many people can't swim because they are afraid of water.
- 3. The text also tells what to do the first day you learn to swim.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Three kinds of sports are mentioned (提及) in the text. They are _____, _____, and _____.
2. _____ is the key to becoming a successful swimmer.
3. An example of how _____ shows the importance of the first attempt in learning anything.
4. The child would probably become a good roller-skater if _____.
5. If a person's confidence is damaged at the first attempt, it is not easy to _____.
6. The suggestion made here is that learner-swimmers should _____.
7. Make a list of what are the right things for a learner-swimmer to do.
1/ _____ on the side and _____ gently.
2/ Don't _____ at first.

3/ _____ the steps into shallow water slowly.

4/ Never _____ the rail until you feel safe enough in the water.

5/ _____ to the rail and _____ along the side of the bath.

6/ _____ as you duck your head under the water.

7/ Then _____ your feet off the bottom of the bath and let your body _____ to the surface.

II. What is the topic of Paragraph 2?

A. The first steps to be taken on the first day a person learns to swim.

B. The ways to learn roller-skating.

C. The importance of the first attempt in learning new skills.

GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY

1. Make sentences according to the model.

It is *important* that *a person's first attempts at swimming should be successful.*

clear	the weather changes suddenly
impossible	the calculations are correct
too bad	they have not finished the work

II. Complete the following sentences.

1. A person who swims is a _____.

2. A person who roller-skates is a _____.

3. A person who can't swim is a _____.

4. A person who is learning to swim is a _____.

5. A person who dives is a _____.

6. _____ enough in the water.

7. _____ to the tail and _____ along the side

8. _____ of the bath.

9. _____ as you duck your head under the

10. _____ water.

11. Then _____ your feet off the bottom of the

12. _____ and let your body _____ to the surface.

13. What is the topic of Paragraph 2?

A. The first steps to be taken on the first day at pool.

B. The ways to learn roller-skating.

C. The importance of the first attempt in learning

new skills.

GRAMMAR VOCABULARY

1. Make sentences according to the model.

It is important that a person's first attempt at swimming

should be successful.

clear	the weather changes suddenly
impossible	the calculations are correct
too bad	they have not finished the work

II. Complete the following sentences with a word from the box.

1. A person who swims is a _____.

2. A person who roller-skates is a _____.

3. A person who can't swim is a _____.

UNIT 2

READING SUGGESTIONS 猜测词义(一)

1. 猜测词义是一种确定词义的方法

阅读中碰到生词，通常采用查词典来了解词义。这里介绍一种猜测词义 (guessing at the meaning of a word) 的方法。例如：

The bright lights of the car on the dark country road *dazzled* my eyes.

这句中 *dazzled* 是生词，它是什么意思呢？我们可以从全句所提供的语义情景作出判断：在漆黑的乡间公路上，碰到一辆汽车，明亮的车灯会使我们眼睛产生一种什么样的感觉？耀眼。这个词正是这个意思。这种确定词义的方法，称为猜测词义。

2. 依靠“上下文”猜测词义

依靠“上下文”(context) 是猜测词义的一种方法。

“上下文”是指词在交际中所处的具体语言环境。一个词一旦进入句子，就立即与周围的词语发生这样或那样联系，并受它们的制约。词的意思直接或间接取决于所处的“上下文”。因此只要我们依靠“上下文”，学会寻找与生词有关的“上下文线索”(context clues)，是对生词的词义进行不同程度的猜测的。

“上下文线索”一般说来可分为两类：

第一类：说明性的线索。就是指在句子或语段中存在着说明、解释生词的词语线索。如：