

普通高等教育"十五"国家级规划教材

# 競別迎野

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

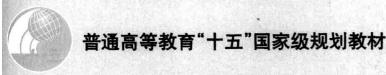
大学荡语

快速阅读

http://www.nhce.edu.cn

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



# 亲厅不见里子

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

快速阅读



总主编:郑树棠

三编:毛悦勤 吴 颉

编 者: 毛悦勤 吴 颉 胡 艳 陈培君

http://www.nhce.edu.cn

外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新视野大学英语快速阅读 1 / 郑树棠总主编;毛悦勤,吴颉主编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社,2005.7 (2007.5 重印)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5600 - 5031 - 7

I. 新··· Ⅱ. ①郑··· ②毛··· ③吴··· Ⅲ. 英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 085086 号

出版人: 于春迟

项目负责: 常小玲 秦学信

责任编辑: 孔乃卓 封面设计: 彭 山 版式设计: 付玉梅

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

**域**: http://www.fltrp.com**印刷**: 北京京师印务有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 10.75

版 次: 2005年9月第1版 2007年9月第14次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-5031-7

定 价: 19.90元(附赠光盘一张)

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

## 前言

为适应我国高等教育发展的新形势,深化教学改革,提高教学质量,满足新时期国家和社会对人才培养的需要,教育部于2004年初颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(以下简称《课程要求》)。新颁布的《课程要求》进一步明确了大学英语的教学目标是"培养学生的英语综合应用能力",注重"英语语言知识与应用技能、学习策略","使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流,同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。"

《课程要求》还定性和定量地描述了大学英语教学目标,将大学阶段的英语教学要求分为三个层次:一般要求、较高要求和更高要求。每个层次都对学生的英语快速阅读能力提出了具体而明确的要求。

《课程要求》规定,在一般要求层次,"在快速阅读篇幅较长、难度略低的材料时,阅读速度达到每分钟100词。能基本读懂国内英文报刊,掌握中心意思,理解主要事实和有关细节。能读懂工作、生活中常见的应用文体的材料。能在阅读中使用有效的阅读方法。"正是依据《课程要求》的具体要求,《新视野大学英语》项目组专门编写了这套《新视野大学英语:快速阅读》,以期通过规范的选篇和练习设计循序渐进地提高学生的英语快速阅读水平,从而进一步提高他们的英语综合应用能力。

#### 《新视野大学英语:快速阅读》编写说明和原则

- 1.《新视野大学英语:快速阅读》分为1-4级,达到《课程要求》规定的一般要求层次的快速阅读的具体要求。
- 2.为培养学生的"英语语言知识与应用技能、学习策略",《新视野大学英语:快速阅读》每级教材都提供了"快速阅读技能指南",供学生学习和教师教学参考。
- 3.为实现《课程要求》提出的充分利用多媒体和网络技术,实现个性化、自主式学习的要求,《新视野大学英语:快速阅读》提供配套光盘与网上补充练习,方便学生自主训练以及教师查询学生的学习记录。
- 4.《新视野大学英语:快速阅读》在编写和设计中充分考虑到不同起点的学生的需要。除了提供建议的标准阅读速度外,光盘和网上练习还提供了可调节的阅读速度与阅读模式,学生和教师可根据实际情况选择使用。
- 5.《课程要求》指出,"全面、客观、科学、准确的评估体系对于实现课程目标至关重要",而教学评估分为形成性评估和终结性评估两种。本着通过评估检验学生学习效果、提高学生学习质量的原则,《新视野大学英语:快速阅读》为每一单元、每一级别提供了试题库,为实施两种教学评估提供了有效的工具。

本书为《新视野大学英语:快速阅读》系列教材的第1级。全书共10单元,每单元由6篇阅读短文组成。遵循由浅到深、由易到难的原则,阅读短文长度从每篇250词过渡到400词左右,难度不高于《新视野大学英语:读写教程1》,生词不超过短文词汇总量的3%。短文后练习的形式主要为选择题、判断题和信息填充题。

本书在选材上注重趣味性、信息性、知识性和新颖性,题材广泛,内容丰富,涉及语言、文化、习俗、伦理、科学、社会焦点等方面。文章主要选自20世纪八九十年代出版的国内外书籍,以及本世纪的一些新作品,也包括适量应用文体裁的文章。

《新视野大学英语:快速阅读》第1级的建议标准阅读速度为每分钟90词。书中每篇短文之前都明确标出了完成短文及练习的时间限制,学生可以记录实际完成时间和答题的正确率,以便对自己的阅读速度和阅读水平进行评估。光盘和网络练习的阅读速度学生可自行调节,速度范围为80词/分钟-150词/分钟。学生可选择适合自己的阅读速度。每种阅读速度又提供了四种呈现方式: normal reading、scroll up、sentence flash和line flash。每种呈现方式都从不同的角度帮助学生提高阅读效率。光盘中共包含三种学习模式:标准速度阅读、自定义速度阅读以及自主阅读。在选择自主阅读模式的情况下,学生可以导入任意一篇任意长度的纯文本文件,练习快速阅读,提高阅读能力。

《新视野大学英语》系列教材总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠。

《新视野大学英语:快速阅读》第1级主编为毛悦勤和吴颉,参加编写的人员有毛悦勤、吴颉、胡艳、陈培君等。由郑树棠和加拿大籍专家 Albert Ka Hing Liu 审定全稿。在材料整理、计算机处理、复印、外教事务、材料传递、信息沟通等方面上海交通大学陈庆昌、周国强、左克文等做了大量工作,在此一并表示感谢。

编者 2005年7月

## 快速阅读技能指南

快速阅读是一种通过一定训练,在较短时间内阅读大量文字材料以获取尽可能多信息的科学的阅读方法。在快速阅读中,读者没有必要识别所有的语言信息,而只需选择少量的必需的语言信息,以便在短时间内获得最佳的理解效果。快速阅读是一种需要专门学习、培养和训练的阅读技能,这种技能要求一定的语言能力、心理素质和实用的速读技巧。下面就将针对快速阅读的特点和一些实用技巧进行介绍。

#### 一、快速阅读的主要特点

#### 1. 快速阅读是限时阅读 (Time-limited reading)

在训练快速阅读技能时,要特别注意阅读的时限。快速阅读的文章一般难度较低,如果不按规定的时限阅读,就失去了快速阅读训练的意义。在开始阅读时,先记下"起读时间"(starting time),阅读完毕后,再记下"止读时间"(finishing time),然后就可以计算出阅读速度。这样长期坚持记录,限定自己的阅读时间,逐步提高阅读速度,会收到比较明显的效果。此外,在阅读过程中应尽量保持精力集中,不受干扰。因为是计时快速阅读,精力高度集中,时间一长很容易疲劳,精力分散,所以每次训练进行几分钟即可,不宜过长。

#### 2. 快速阅读是略读 (Skimming)

略读又称"跳读"(reading and skipping)或"浏览"(glancing),是指以尽可能快的速度阅读,迅速获取文章大意或中心思想。换句话说,略读可以跳过某些细节,以求抓住文章的大概,从而加快阅读速度。

略读时可以运用下列技巧:

- (1) 略读的关键是把阅读的视野从个别词语扩大到整句,乃至整段,能在眼停(瞳孔不运动时)的瞬间感知到更多的词汇,也就是我们平时所说的"一目十行"。略读可以帮助我们迅速掌握文章的脉络,抓住文章的主旨,节省阅读时间。要注意在略读时应以意群为单位,一组一组地进行视读(visual reading)。
- (2) 学会利用文章中的印刷细节 (typographical details),如书或文章中的标题、副标题、小标题、斜体词、黑体词、脚注、标点符号等。这些细节往往传达了作者的写作思路和意图,了解这些细节可以帮助掌握文章大意。
- (3)以正常阅读速度阅读文章开头的段落及末尾段。这两段在文章中的位置十分重要,要力求从中了解文章主题、背景情况、作者的写作风格,以及写作口吻或语气等。在阅读其他段落时,也要注意其主题句和结论句,段落大意往往隐含其中。其他细节则可以略去不读。

- (4) 注意文章中的例子、类比和比喻等都服务于最终总结和归纳的意思。在阅读时只要知道文章所举例子的大致意思就可以了。
- (5) 利用文章中的连词。顺接连词(如 in addition、moreover、furthermore、also 等)后面的内容与前面的内容大致相似,作者观点也不会发生变化,所以在读懂前句的前提下,后句可以不读。但要特别注意 but、however、yet、nevertheless 等表示转折意义的词,它们将引出新的内容和观点。此外,引导让步状语的 although、despite、in spite of 等之后必有转折,阅读时可以以正常速度阅读让步的内容,并以此为主,因为这才是作者的态度所在。
- (6) 注意表示结论的信号词,如 as a result、in short、in conclusion、all in all等,引出的是作者对前面所述内容的概括和总结,这些对了解作者的观点至关重要。
- (7) 注意冒号和分号的使用。冒号后面的内容可以略读。一般来说,冒号后面的句子与其前面的句子相似,可以略而不读。而分号后的句子与其前面的句子则为并列内容,内容可能与前面不一致。

#### 3. 快速阅读是寻读 (Scanning)

寻读又称查读,是一种从大量资料中迅速查找出某一具体事实或特定信息,如人物、事件、时间、地点、数字等,而对其他无关部分略去不读的快速阅读方法。这是一种带着明确目的寻找特定信息,而忽略无关内容的点式阅读。运用这种方法,读者可以大大提高阅读效率,在最短的时间内掠过尽可能多的材料,检索到所需要的信息。例如,在车站查找某次列车或汽车的运行时刻,在机场寻找某次航班的起飞或到达时刻,在图书馆查找书刊的目录,在文献中查找某一日期、作者或编号等,都可以运用这种方法。

作为一种快速寻找信息的阅读技巧,寻读既要求速度,又要求准确性。寻读与略读不同:略读时,读者事先对材料一无所知,而寻读则是读者在对材料有所了解的情况下进行的,而且寻读经常用于阅读应用文。应用文是功能性、实用性的文章,为特定目的写作,表达特定的内容。在阅读应用文时,要了解应用文的功能内容,清楚其所要达到的目的,文中包含的各种程式对读者理解和查找会有很大帮助。例如,在一本电话号码簿中寻找一位名叫Brown的人的电话号码时,你知道受话人的姓名,还知道电话号码簿是按姓氏字母顺序排列的,这样利用书页上方的标识词,再按姓氏的字母顺序翻到以B开头的部分,就能找到Brown名下的电话号码了。

#### 二、快速阅读的方法

在快速阅读中,除了利用上面介绍的略读与寻读技巧外,还可以使用以下一些方法。

#### 1. 推断法

对文章的理解是通过对文中词句的理解实现的。在推断词义、获取句义方面可以借助以下方法:

- (1) 略过无关紧要的词汇。文章中的各个句子由一些起结构作用的词和具有实际意义的词构成。在句中这些词的重要性是不一样的。有些词具有关键意义,是句子的中心成分,有些只是结构信号,如介词、冠词、系词、连词等,还有些只传达辅助性信息,如形容词、副词等。在快速阅读时,可以将那些结构信号词省去不读,对起辅助作用的词稍加注意,而将时间和主要精力放在那些具有关键意义的词上(动词、名词等)。 这样就可以大大加快阅读的速度,提高阅读的效果。
- (2) 利用英语构词法推断词义。英语的构词法主要有三种:转换、派生与合成。分析单词的构成是猜测词义的一个好方法。英语中很多单词是由词根加前缀、后缀或前后缀构成的。词根表示词的基本词义。词根加上不同的前缀和后缀,可以构成不同的词,词性和词义也会改变,读者在阅读过程中可以分析生词结构中各部分的意义以理解词义。
- (3) 利用上下文猜测词义。如(a) 利用定义:在生词出现的上下文中,有时能找到文章对它的定义或解释,由此可判断其词义;(b) 利用同义词或反义词的线索:生词出现的上下文中有时会出现与之近义的词,或出现它的反义词或用来对比的词语,由此可以推测该词的词义。

#### 2. 关键词句法

段落或文章的关键词是联接上下文的纽带,在阅读中只要抓住了这些关键词,句子的意思就可以基本掌握。而所谓抓住关键句也就是要找出文章段落的主题句。主题句是用来概括段落大意的句子,一般位于段落的起始或末尾,在特殊情况下也可能出现在段落当中。理解了主题句,就可以理解各个段落的主要意思,进而掌握全篇文章的中心思想。在阅读中识别和理解段落的主题句,有助于了解作者的思路,分析文章的结构,把握段落之间的逻辑关系,从而提高阅读的速度和理解的准确性。

#### 3. 强记法

快速阅读要求读者具有较强的短时记忆能力,因为熟记文中的重要事实或情节是提高阅读理解速度的重要手段。边读边忘、不断回视、复读等阅读习惯都会影响阅读的速度和效果,在阅读中要注意克服。

#### 三、快速阅读的一般步骤

#### 1. 解读文章的首段和尾段

要认真阅读文章的首段,尽量记住作者提出的问题(现象或观点)和一些与文章内容相关的概念和词汇,如文章的论题是什么,作者想表达什么等。文章的尾段则可能是对已有的理解判断做进一步的确认,同时对文章的主旨和作者的观点有进一步的深化和认识。

#### 2. 在脑中形成一个作者的思路图

各个段落的目的是什么, 主题又是什么?着重阅读各段的主题句, 而快速浏览其余部

分。当"读"完这篇文章时,应能对文章的结构思路有总体的把握,在脑中形成一个作者的思路图表。

#### 3. 停下来, 总结一下文章大意

在做练习前, 花几秒钟总结一下文章的主题和思路。

#### 4. 开始答题

根据对文章整体思路的把握来答题。将选项或问题定位到文章中具体某个段落甚至某个句子中去。此时对作者思路的整理可以比步骤2更细致。

以上只是介绍在快速阅读中经常采用的一些方法。要提高阅读水平,还要在掌握基本阅读技能的基础上不断总结、积累,养成科学正确的阅读习惯,并通过持续的训练稳步提高。

# CONTENTS

前言
快速阅读技能指南 ·······iii
Unit 11
Unit 215
Unit 329
Unit 443
Unit 5 57
Unit 671
Unit 785
Unit 899
Unit 9113
Unit 10127
Key 141



I. Directions: Read the following passages, and then select the best choice for each of the questions or incomplete statements.

## Passage 1

#### 快速阅读自查表

阅读和练习应完成的时间: 4分44秒

实际完成时间:

做对的练习题数记录:

It was Monday, and Mrs. Smith's dog was hungry, but there was not any meat in the house.

Considering that there was no better way, Mrs. Smith took a piece of paper, and wrote: "Give my dog half a pound of meat." Then she gave the paper to her dog and said gently, "Take this to the butcher, and he's going to give you your lunch today."

Holding the piece of paper in its mouth, the dog ran to the butcher's. It gave the paper to the butcher. The butcher read it carefully, recognized it was really the lady's handwriting and did as he was asked. The dog was very happy, and ate the meat up immediately.

At midday, the dog returned to the shop. It gave the butcher a piece of paper again. After reading it, he gave it half a pound of meat once more.

The next day, the dog came again exactly at midday. And as usual, it brought a piece of paper in its mouth. This time, the butcher did not look at the paper, and gave the dog its meat, for he had regarded the dog as one of his customers.

But, the dog came again at four o'clock. And the same thing happened again. To the butcher's further surprise, it came for the third time at six o'clock, and brought with it a third piece of paper. The butcher felt a bit puzzled. He said to himself, "This is a small dog. Why does Mrs. Smith give it so much meat to eat today?"

Looking at the piece of paper, he found that there were not any words on it!

(Words: 276)

# Passage 2

#### 快速阅读自查表

阅读和练习应完成的时间: 4分44秒

实际完成时间:

做对的练习题数记录:

Most people rest and relax when they are old. They do not work. And most people certainly are not famous. But Grandma Moses is different. She starts a new job at age 76. This is her story. It begins in 1860. She is born a poor farmer's daughter. Her parents name her Anna Mary Robertson.

She is one of 10 children. She works on other people's farms to make money. It is 1887. She marries Thomas Moses. He is a farm worker, too. They both work on a farm.

Now it is 1930: Anna Mary Moses is 70 and a grandmother. She paints pictures. She makes paintings of country life. One day, her daughter takes her paintings to a store in town. Her paintings are put in the window. A man from New York sees the paintings in the window and buys them. And he wants more!

The man likes Grandma Moses' paintings. He wants to help her. So he takes her paintings to galleries (画廊) in New York. Otto Kallir has a famous gallery there. He likes the paintings by Grandma Moses. Now it is 1940 and Grandma Moses' paintings are in Kallir's gallery. She is 80 years old.

Grandma Moses suddenly becomes famous. Everyone wants her paintings. So she paints more and more. She wins many prizes for her paintings. She becomes famous in the United States and Europe.

When she is 100 years old, the state of New York makes her birthday "Grandma Moses Day." After her 100th birthday, she paints 6 more paintings. She dies at age 101. She leaves 11 grandchildren, 31 great-grandchildren, and a lot of people who think she is amazing.

(Words: 277)





	How does Grandma Moses differ from most other old people?
	A) She has more grandchildren.
	B) She makes more friends.
	C) She likes an easy life.
	D) She starts a new job.
2.	Grandma Moses doesn't paint pictures until
	A) she is 60 years old
	B) she becomes a grandmother
	C) her husband dies
	D) her daughter asks her to do that
3.	Grandma Moses' paintings are first noticed by
	A) her daughter
	B) the owner of town store
	C) a man from New York
	D) Otto Kallir
1.	The writer of the passage suggests that
	A) many people buy her paintings only because she is famous
	B) Grandma Moses is too old to paint at the age of 100
	C) many people like her paintings but do not like her
	D) it is never too late to start a new job
5.	The best title for the passage is
	A) Grandma Moses' Day
	B) Grandma Moses' Life
	C) Grandma Moses and Fame
	D) Grandma Moses and Painting

II. Directions: Read the following passages, and then fill in the blanks with the missing information.

# Passage 3

#### 快速阅读自查表

阅读和练习应完成的时间: 4分22秒

实际完成时间:

做对的练习题数记录:

Imagine a classroom missing the one thing that has long been considered a necessary part to reading and writing: paper. No notebooks, no textbooks, no test paper. And there are no pencils or pens, which, after all, always seem to run out of ink at the critical moment.

A "paperless classroom" is what more and more schools are trying to achieve. Students don't do any handwriting in this class. Instead, they use palm-sized (手掌大小的,掌上的), or specially-designed computers. The teacher downloads (下载) texts from Internet libraries and sends them to every student's personal computer.

Having computers also means that students can search the Web. They can look up information on any subject they're studying, from math to social science.

And exams can go online, too. At a school in Tennessee, U.S.A., students take tests on their own computers. The teacher records the grades on the network for everyone to see and then copies them into his or her own electronic grade book.

A paperless classroom is a big step towards reducing the waste of paper. The school teacher, Stephanie Sorrell in Kentucky, U.S.A., said she used to give about 900 pieces of paper each week to the students. "Think about the money and trees we could save with the computers," she said.

But, with all this technology, there's always the risk that the machines will break down. So, in case of a power failure or technical problem, paper textbooks are still widely available for these hi-tech students.

(Words: 244)





1. Students use	instead of doing any handwriting in a paperless classroom		
2. Texts for a paperless classro	oom are from	·	
3. When an exam goes online,	, the teacher will easily	·	
4. The last but one paragraph m by the use of computers.	nainly tells us that	can be saved	
	the second of the second		
5. Paper textbooks are used in	a paperless classroom if	•	

# Passage 4

#### 快速阅读自查表

阅读和练习应完成的时间: 4分46秒

实际完成时间:

做对的练习题数记录:

Wally worked in a shop that sold clocks. One day his next door neighbor, Harry, came into his shop. Harry was very stingy (吝啬的). Wally said to him, "When are you going to buy a clock?"

"Never," Harry said. "I don't need a clock."

"Everyone needs a clock," Wally said. "How do you know when to get up?"

"The man who lives on the other side of me turns on his radio at seven o'clock," Harry said. "I hear the announcer say, 'The time is seven o'clock. Here is the news."

"OK. But how do you know when to go to work?"

"By the time I get out of bed, wash and shave (剃胡子), it's half past seven," Harry said. "By the time I've eaten my breakfast, it's eight o'clock, time to leave for the office. By the time I get to the bus stop, it's ten past eight. The bus arrives in a few minutes and by the time it gets to my stop, the time is half past eight. That's the time I start work."

"OK. But how do you know when it's time to go home?" Wally said.

"The factory siren (号笛, 警报器) rings."

"How do you know when it's time to go to bed?"

"The television programs come to an end."

"OK," Wally shouted, really angry. "Now tell me what would happen if you woke up in the middle of the night and wanted to know the time?"

"That's easy," Harry said. "I've got a hammer."

"A hammer! What good is a hammer?"

"I use it to knock on your wall. You'd shout at me, 'What are you doing knocking on my wall at three o'clock in the morning?"

(Words: 279)