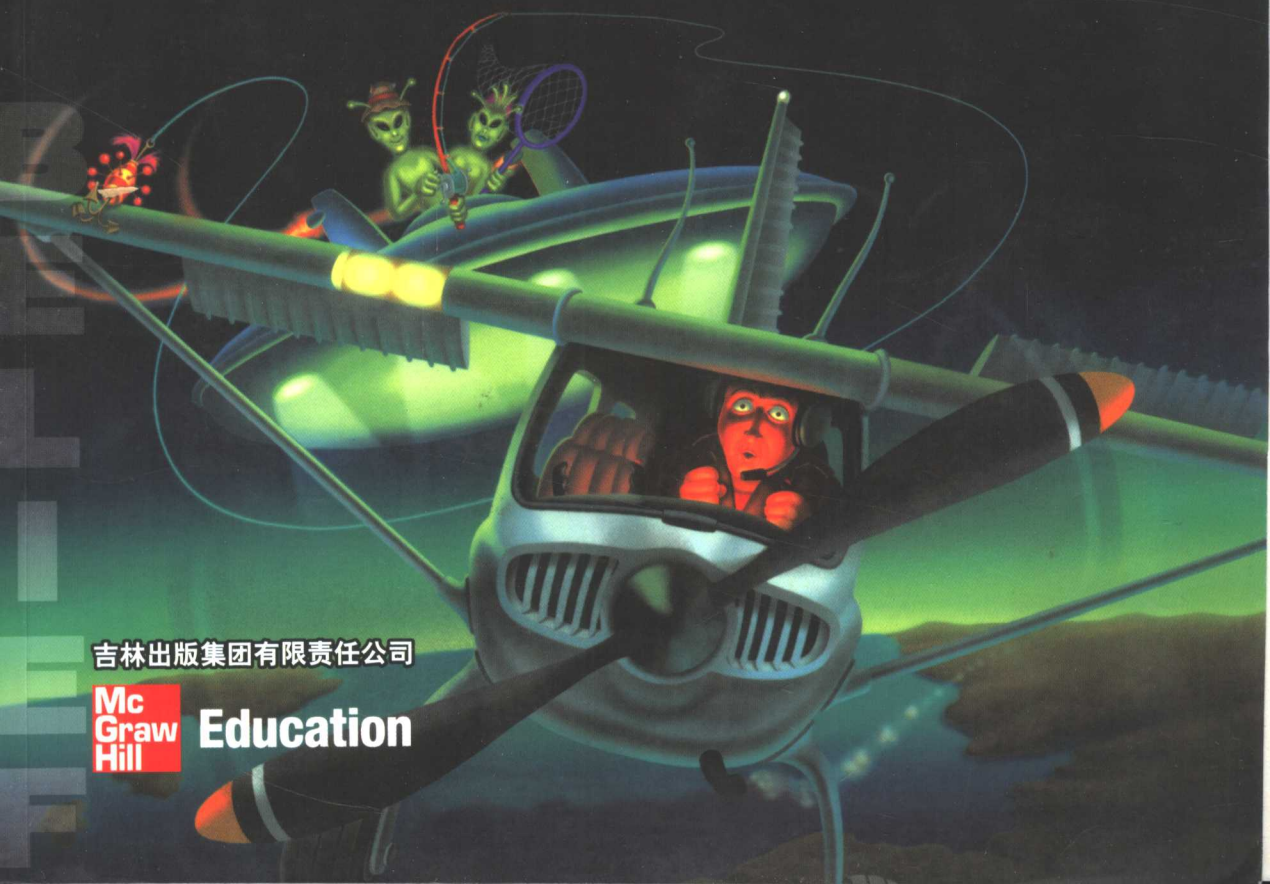
名家英语阅读大讲堂

总主编 杨 枫

The Wild Side

捷进疗家英语

6 匪夷所思



吉林出版集团有限责任公司

Mc Graw Hill Education

捷进名家英语阅读大讲堂系列

The Wild Side

捷进万象英语6

——匪夷所思

总主编　杨　枫

主　编　Henry Billings　Melissa Billings, 麻　欣

译　者　柴湛涵

改　编　胡妍莉　闫小娜

　　葛　莉　朱海萍

吉林出版集团有限责任公司

一本書一個世界 捷進可一

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

捷进万象英语. 6/杨 枫，(美)比林斯(Billings,H.)，(美)比林斯(Billings,M.)主编.
长春：吉林出版集团有限责任公司，2005.12
(捷进名家英语阅读大讲堂)
ISBN 7-80720-465-6
I.捷… II.①杨… ②比… ③比… III.英语—阅读教学—自学参考资料 IV.H319.4
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 153421 号

EXPRESSKEY 捷进可一

更多精彩尽在捷进可一网站
请访问、来函、致电。
网　　址：www.jackeybook.com
发行电话：0431-5618714
电子信箱：abookaworld@jackeybook.com

捷进万象英语6—匪夷所思

总 主 编：杨　枫
责任编辑：于　露
版式设计：胡　丹
出　　版：吉林出版集团有限责任公司
地　　址：长春市人民大街 4646 号
印　　张：14.75
版　　次：2006 年 2 月第 1 版
2006 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

主　　编：Henry Billings　Melissa Billings，麻　欣
封面设计：宋宇航
印刷单位：长春市利源彩印有限公司
发　　行：吉林出版集团捷进可一图书经营有限公司
开　　本：720 毫米×960 毫米　1/16
字　　数：289 千字
定　　价：23.00 元
书　　号：ISBN　7-80720-465-6

捷进英语策划委员会

凡是学过或正在学习英语的人，书架上总会有几套教材，捷进国际英语学校丛书就推出了《捷进聪明宝贝英语教程》、《朗文大赢家小学英语教程》、《朗文新发现初中英语教程》、《朗文放眼世界英语教程》、《朗文畅通英语教程》等编写理念先进、教学策略实用的国际化、权威化优秀教材。然而，只凭一套或几套教材是学不好英语的，英语学习必须依靠广泛、系统、长期、大量的阅读。基于此，我们推出了这套“捷进名家英语阅读大讲堂”系列，第一辑包括《朗文文化交际英语》、《朗文精读美国名篇故事》、《朗文讲透美国经典名著》、《朗文神奇世界英语》、《朗文精彩人生英语》、《朗文中学英语智趣故事集》、《捷进万象英语》。该系列丛书从语言知识、语言技能、文化意识和学习策略等方面保证了阅读材料的系统性和组织性；从篇幅、内容、对象的控制和选择上保证了阅读材料的连续性和广泛性；从而丰富了课堂英语教学的内容和形式，特别是为社会各类英语培训机构的阅读课堂提供了广阔的天地，此外读者也可以通过个体阅读来激发兴趣、开阔视野、提升英语水平。

“捷进名家英语阅读大讲堂”系列丛书的编写特色还在于：

1. 原汁榨出，原味呈现

全部材料由国际著名英语教育机构如培生教育集团、麦格劳－希尔公司、安德鲁纳博格等公司提供的国外经典英语阅读类图书版权，由国内英语教育专家杨枫博士联袂龚亚夫、刘道义、程晓堂、张连仲等权威教授共同策划、设计和解读。

2. 主题广泛，视野宽阔

丛书题材广泛，包括人间万象、神奇世界、精彩人生、名著经典、文化交际、智趣幽默、政治经济、教育科学无所不包，充分体现了知识性、信息性、

趣味性、经典性和时代性，让读者在英语学习中始终与世界同步，与时代并行。

3. 练习丰富，测试科学

在设计练习栏目时，充分考虑到激发学生阅读兴趣和提高阅读技巧的需要，并且测试形式与各级各类主流英语阅读考试接轨，充分体现应用与应试的和谐统一。

4. 英汉对照，无师自通

阅读与翻译既是英语学习的重要技能，也是许多考试的测试项目，基于读者的需要与利益，我们对材料进行了准确翻译，方便大家学习与参考。

5. 快捷学习，精进人生

吉林出版集团外语教育中心拥有中国英语教育界的权威作者，并以“快捷学习，精进人生”为目标，以“一本书一个世界”为理念，整合了世界英语教育资源和中国英语教学策略。捷进英语教育品牌，既是世界的，更是中国的，“捷进”永远代表着进步、超越和成功。

我们希望读者能用英语去探求新知，去拓展视野，实现学以致用；我们希望读者能用英语汲取信息、品味文化，去享受丰盈人生；我们希望读者能用英语纵览云飞，感受万象，去开启世界之门。

吉林出版集团外语教育中心

前言

阅读历来被许多英语专家和学者认为是英语学习中最重要的能力和学习方法，它可以使人获取信息，增长知识，开拓视野，并陶冶情操。但长期以来中国英语教学中存在的功利主义思想导致学生养成了错误的阅读习惯和阅读方法，为了提高应试成绩而把主要精力放在了句子结构、语法成分的分析和单个生词的词义解析上，而且在阅读时往往出现回读、默读和查字典等不良习惯。如此，不仅使学生在阅读过程中体会不到任何乐趣，而且也不利于阅读速度和阅读技巧的提高。

《英语课程标准》和《大学英语课程教学要求》都对阅读能力做出了新的界定和要求，摒弃了传统教学中单纯重视知识传授的做法，而强调培养学生的英语综合运用能力，尤其是将英语作为交际工具的能力。在阅读过程中，为了理解作者的意图和字里行间隐含的意义，读者不但必须具备理解词汇和语法结构的知识和能力，还需要了解语篇结构的含义、社会文化背景，特别是要有分析、综合、评价作品，乃至品味作者写作风格的能力。与此同时，各级英语考试体系也正在发生重大变革，尤其是高考、大学英语四、六级考试和研究生入学考试，其中重要的一项便是阅读项目的指导原则和测试手段的变化。

基于此，吉林出版集团外语教育中心与世界著名英语教育出版机构——麦格劳-希尔教育集团合作，并邀请国内著名的英语教学专家学者，共同开发了这套《捷进万象英语》，旨在改善中国学生的阅读习惯，提高其阅读技巧和思考方法，从根本上快速有效地提高阅读能力。整套丛书共分九册，按照不同主题分类，各自独立成篇。所选文章均为真人真事，绝无杜撰；包罗万象，妙趣横生；虽有些耸人听闻，却又在情理之中。让人一旦展卷，便不忍释手，必一气读完而后快，从主题上保证了阅读的知识性和趣味性。而本套教材最大的亮点更在于其习题的设置，不仅形式新颖，而且几乎完全符合国内各个级别英语考试的测试重点和测试手段。

1. **主旨题** 归纳文章主旨大意，考察学生整体把握文章的能力。
2. **细节题** 考查学生对文章细节的把握，检验学生的阅读效果，符合阅读理解的最基本要求。

3. **推理题** 则考察学生的推理判断能力，让学生根据阅读后所理解的信息，并结合个人的背景知识，来做出进一步的推断。

4. **语义题** 不单纯检验学生对单词意义的理解和掌握，而是采取模糊原理，要求学生对划线单词进行相近或相反意义的判断。

5. **态度题** 检验学生对作者态度的理解和把握。

6. **诠释题** 考查学生诠释文章核心内容的能力或对其中某一句话理解程度。

7. **逻辑题** 多角度培养学生逻辑思维的能力。

本套书从语篇结构、作者观点、写作风格、思维方法等方面多角度、全方位地提高学生的阅读技巧和思辨能力，同时符合科学的认知规律。为了对阅读效果进行综合全面的检验，每道习题后面都有相应的分值计算方法，每单元后还附有单元评测表，学生可以进行自测自评。

它既授人以鱼，又授人以渔，不仅从知识的角度，更是从思维技能的角度出发，从根本上改善中国学习者的阅读方法和技巧，综合提高阅读能力。因此本套教材可以是快读，也可以是泛读，更可以是精读，关键在于读者及各级各类学校的选择。

编　者

使用说明

阅读理解

主旨题 理解文章大意，归纳中心思想
细节题 细致研究文章，推敲文中细节
推理题 运用所学知识，推敲判断正误
语义题 参考语言环境，正确理解语义
态度题 根据作者态度，选择正确答案
诠释题 总结段落意义，诠释句子意思
逻辑题 全面理解文章，培养逻辑思维

图片说明 读者可以先浏览文章的标题、图片和图片说明文字，估计一下文章的内容，然后再阅读正文。

限时阅读 每篇课文后面都附有时间填写表，读者可以把阅读课文所用的时间填写在上面。

单元总结 （每单元总结包括五个部分）

文章内容对比表

根据要求填写每单元后的内容对比表。完成此表有助于学生进一步了解文章内容，总结本单元的学习情况。

每分钟阅读词量参照表

读者可以根据每篇课后记录的时间，参照此表查阅自己每分钟阅读单词数量。

阅读速度进步程度表

读者可以根据每分钟阅读单词的数量记录填写下表，然后读者把单元标号连接起来。看看自己的阅读速度进步程度。

阅读理解进步程度表 1（主旨题，细节题，推理题，语义题）

读者按要求填写此表，该表可以反映出读者对这些题型的理解程度和进步情况。

阅读理解进步程度表 2（态度题，诠释题，逻辑题）

读者按要求填写此表，可以反映出读者对这一部分题目的理解程度和进步情况。

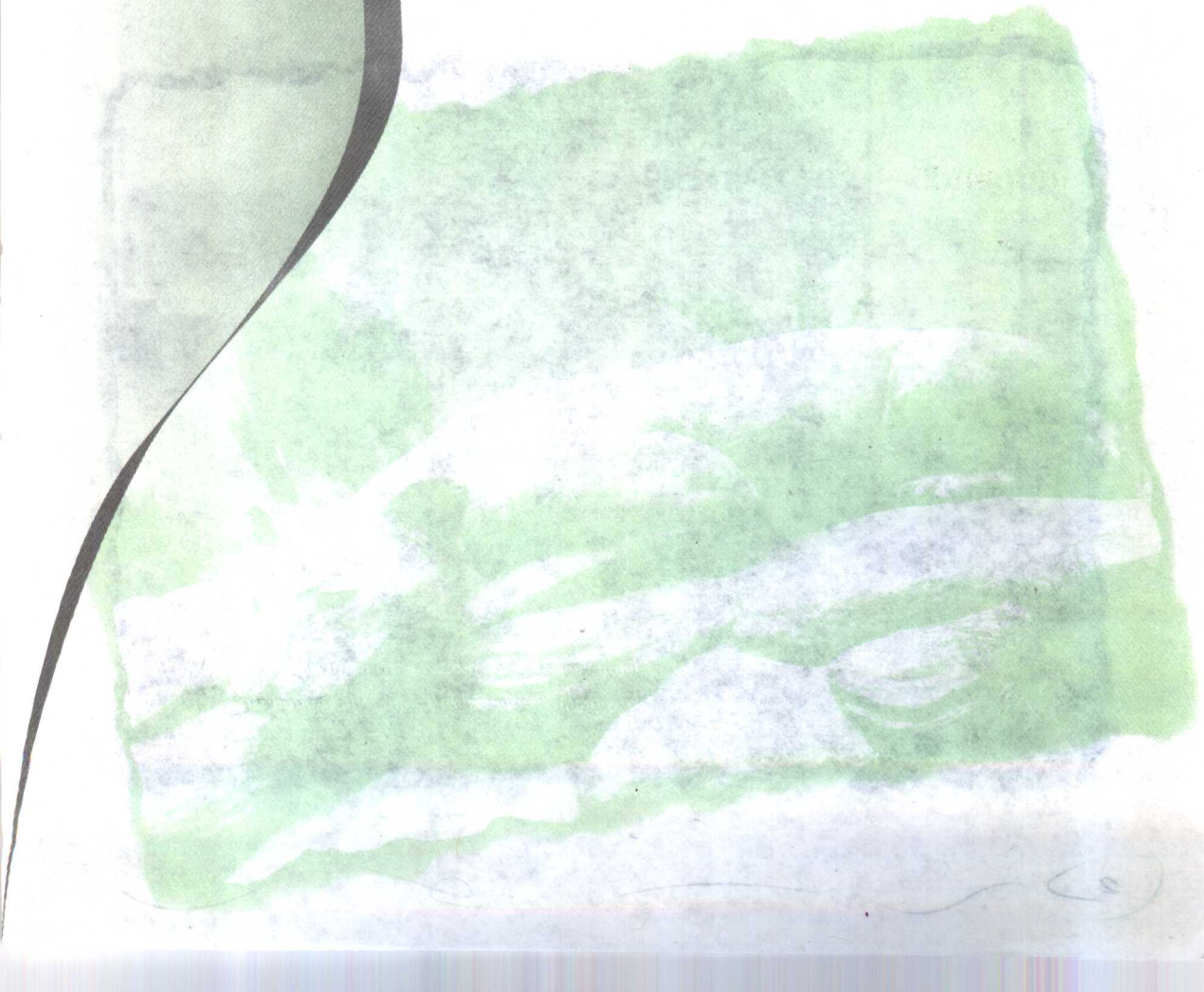
单元总结 练习译成中文，旨在帮助学习更好地理解文章、习题。

Contents

Unit 3

Appendix

UNIT 1



LESSON 1

Death in the Tunnel

Japanese media gather in front of the entrance to the Toyohama Tunnel shortly after the boulder fell.

Falling Rocks!

Anyone who has driven through a mountain region has read a road sign like this one. Most people don't even notice such signs. If they do, they don't give them much thought. After all, what are the odds of being killed by a rock as it falls down a mountain?

If you think those odds are long, what would you say are the chances of being killed by a falling rock while driving through a tunnel? Believe it or not, it has happened. On February 10, 1996, a huge rock broke free from a mountain on the Japanese island of Hokkaido. It fell right onto the Toyohama Tunnel.

The rock that fell wasn't just a rock. It was a boulder. It weighed close to 50,000 tons. It was 210 feet tall and 120 feet wide. That made it as big as a 20-story building.

The falling boulder hit the top of the Toyohama Tunnel and crashed right through. At that exact moment, a car was passing through the tunnel. So was a bus carrying 19 people. About half of the people on the bus were teenagers. They came from the nearby fishing village of Furubira. They were on their way to a winter carnival. Both the bus and the car were pinned underneath the huge boulder.

No one knows for sure why the boulder broke free. Perhaps a small earthquake had loosened it. There are many earthquakes in that part of Japan. Or perhaps the weather was to blame. It often snows in Hokkaido. When the snow melts, the water runs into cracks in the mountains. Then cold weather comes again, turning the water to ice. As the water becomes ice, it expands. It does so with enough force to crack a rock. Over many years, the ice could have opened a bigger and bigger crack in the mountain. In time, the ice could have loosened a boulder.

This was not the first massive boulder to fall in Hokkaido. Eighteen months earlier a boulder had fallen. It hit the ground not far from the Toyohama Tunnel. That boulder was twice as big as this one. Luckily, though, that one did not fall on anyone.

This time, 20 people were trapped under the boulder. Were any of them still alive? Rescuers managed to slip a tiny camera down through the debris into the tunnel. The camera showed parts of the crushed car and bus. It picked up no signs of life. But there was still the possibility that someone had survived. They had to get into the tunnel to find out. Everyone agreed it had to be done, but no one knew quite how to do it.

For 11 long hours, rescuers talked about what to do. At last, they decided not to dig straight through the tunnel. That would weaken the land above the tunnel's roof. Then they might have a second rockfall on their hands. Instead, they decided they would try to move the huge boulder. Then they could dig in through the top of the tunnel.

Meanwhile, friends and family members of the victims rushed to the site. There they waited for news. Soon it began to snow. The temperature fell quickly. "Hurry up! Please

hurry up!" cried some of the people to the rescuers. They knew that if the rescuers didn't get into the tunnel soon, anyone still alive would freeze to death.

The rescuers decided to blast the boulder off the roof. With enough force, they could blow it into the sea below the tunnel. So they set off 550 pounds of dynamite. It was not enough. Only a tiny piece of the boulder broke off.

The rescuers could have used more dynamite. But they feared that too big a blast would cause a second rockfall. "We did not achieve our aim of removing the boulder because we cut the amount [of dynamite] for safety reasons," said one rescuer.

The next day, rescuers tried another blast. But again, only a small piece of the boulder broke off. The following day they tried a third time. Still, they couldn't topple the rock. By this time, three days had passed. Family members and friends began to lose hope. "The past few days I've cried and cried while watching this unfold," said one relative. "I just don't have any more tears."

Some of the people became angry. They figured their loved ones inside the tunnel were dead by this time. All they wanted was to retrieve the bodies. "Even if they are dead, hurry up and pull them out of there," one person demanded.

On the fourth day, the rescuers blasted the boulder again. This time it worked. The explosion sent the boulder plunging down into the sea below the tunnel.

Even with the boulder gone, there was still a lot of work to do. The roof of the tunnel itself had to be cleared away. That took another two days. At last, on February 16, the rescuers reached the car. It had taken a direct hit. The force of the falling boulder was so enormous it drove the car into the ground. The driver, a 20-year-old clerk, was found dead at the wheel.

The day after that, rescuers finally reached the bus. It, too, had taken a direct hit. The bus had been crushed to a height of just three feet. No one inside was alive. Family members took some comfort in learning that the passengers had died right away. In that sense, the delay in digging out the tunnel had not mattered.

Villagers from Furubira later put up an altar at the tunnel. It was meant to honor the dead. But it also served as a warning. A sign that reads Falling Rocks should be taken seriously. While the odds against it are great, rocks perched high above the road can break loose and kill people.

Reading Time: Lesson 1

Minutes _____

Seconds _____

Comprehension Check阅读理解

（总分＝100分 每题＝25分）

A 主旨题

M= 符合中心思想 15 分 B= 涉及范围过广 10 分 N= 表达不全面 10 分

M–Main Idea　　B–Too Broad　　N–Too Narrow

_____ **1.** Hokkaido, Japan, has many earthquakes, which often cause rockfalls. [This statement is true, but it is too broad. Japan does have many earthquakes that cause rockfalls, but this article talks about a specific rockfall.]

_____ **2.** The boulder that fell on the Toyohama Tunnel was as big as a 20-story building. [This statement is true, but it is too narrow. The boulder was as big as a 20 story building, but the article focuses more on the efforts to remove the boulder.]

_____ **3.** In 1996, a boulder fell on Toyohama Tunnel in Japan, killing the 20 people who were driving through the tunnel at the time. [This statement is the main idea. It tells you what the selection is about]

B 细节题（每小题 =5 分）

本文中的细节你记住了多少？选出正确的答案。

1. When the boulder fell, a bus full of teenagers was in the tunnel on the way to_____

a. Furubira.　　b. Hokkaido.　　c. a winter carnival.

2. A possible explanation of what caused the boulder to fall is _____

a. an earthquake.　　b. an explosion.　　c. a blizzard.

3. The rescuers used a small amount of dynamite to move the boulder because they_____

a. didn't want to cause a second rockfall.

b. didn't want to hurt the people inside the tunnel.

c. thought it would be enough to move the boulder.

4. Some people became angry with the rescuers because_____

a. their loved ones had died.

b. they didn't want to move the boulder.

c. it took a long time to clear the tunnel.

5. When the rescuers finally reached the bus, they discovered that_____
   a. all the passengers had died instantly.
   b. some passengers had frozen to death.
   c. all the passengers were from Furubira.

推理题(总分 =25 分 每小题 =5 分)

将个人意见与文中所提供的信息结合起来,判断下列句子是否正确。
(C= 正确推理　　F= 错误推理)
C–Correct Inference　　F–Faulty Inference

_____ **1.** Boulders fall often in Hokkaido, Japan. [This is a faulty inference. The article mentions two boulders that fell in Hokkaido, but that does not imply that boulders fall often.]

_____ **2.** The rescuers wanted to be sure they were doing the right thing. [This is a correct inference. The article states that the rescuers talked about what to do for 11 hours before doing anything, and that they did not use more dynamite than they thought was safe.]

_____ **3.** It is not safe to have several dynamite blasts in one spot during one day. [This is a correct inference. You can infer that the rescuers would have done more dynamite blasts per day if that were safe.]

_____ **4.** The victims' family and friends thought the rescuers were working too slowly. [This is a correct inference. The article mentions several angry comments made by relatives of the victims about the speed of the rescue operation.]

_____ **5.** Some of the victims would have survived if the rescuers had acted more quickly. [This is a faulty inference. The article states that all of the victims died immediately.]

语义题(总分 =25 分,正确表明 C=3 分,正确表明 O=2 分)

选出与文中单词或短语意思相近或相反的一项。
(C= 意思相近　　O= 意思相反或接近相反)
C–Closest　　O–Opposite or Nearly Opposite

1. Both the bus and the car were pinned underneath the huge boulder.
_____ a. held down　　_____ b. crushed　　_____ c. free to move