双博士系列

活学英语丛书

大学英语

精讲精练

提高阅读理解能力26式

Twenty — Six Skills For Reading Comprehension

● 主　编　贾睿霞
● 总策划　胡东华

科学技术文献出版社

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前　　言

《活学英语丛书》（提高阅读理解能力 26 式）主要读者对象为准备参加英语四、六级考试并掌握了一定英语基础知识的考生和英语自学者等。

本书具有以下特点：

一、选材新颖，题材广泛。本书材料大多选自最新英美报刊、杂志、因特网及国内的一些优秀文章与经典试题。题材涉及西方的文化生活、科技、经济、贸易、管理、人物、申奥等。

二、 思路新颖，独辟蹊径。由于四、六级阅读理解文章的体裁多为说明文、议论文、记叙文、新闻报道等，因此，本书的 30 篇文章也按说明文、议论文、记叙文、新闻进行分类，并对各个体裁文章的篇章结构特点作了逐一介绍。

三、版式新颖，生动活泼。本书一改传统的四、六级参考书的呆板、公式化的解析模式，而采用新颖的版式及解析手法对课文进行解析。

本书共 30 个单元，每个单元由五部分构成。第一部分为单词；第二部分为正文；第三部分为课文解析；第四部分为阅读技巧；第五部分为阅读理解试题。

读者可按以下几个步骤研读本书：

1. 熟习说明文、议论文、记叙文、新闻的篇章结构特点；
2. 仔细阅读各单元分别介绍的提高阅读理解能力的六大因素和二十项技巧，并学习如何灵活运用这些因素与技巧；
3. 阅读文章前先看一遍文章后的阅读理解试题；
4. 带着问题快速阅读文章；
5. 完成文章后的阅读理解试题；
6. 再看一遍文章后的阅读理解题；
7. 快速阅读文章，只读与题有关的内容及文章解析，其他部分略去不读；
8. 把两次做题的结果进行对比。

编写本书的目的旨在帮助读者灵活运用各种阅读技巧，并能做到举一反三，融会贯通，在有限的时间内获得最佳的学习效果。

由于作者水平有限，书中难免有错误之处，敬请广大读者赐教。

作者

2001．5

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EXPOSITION
说明文

一、说明文的定义

说明文是作者以一种事实性、直言性的“白描”，阐述“过程”、介绍“用途”，陈述“成果”、诠释“人物”，说明“道理”的一种文体。

二、说明文的种类

1. 介绍性说明文
2. 记叙性说明文
3. 阐述性说明文

三、说明文的结构特点

说明文
- 开篇段---提出本文将要说明的事物
- 展开段---就事物某一方面进行阐述、说明
- ……
- 展开段---就事物另一方面进行阐述、说明

这种体裁的文章在结构上除具有以上特点外，通常文章的每一个段落都有一个段首句，点明该段的中心思想。

这类文章一般都含有对中心思想和主题的考查。阅读这类文章应注意三个问题：

（一） 被说明事物的基本概念和特征；

（二） 该事物与另一事物的区别与联系；

（三） 注意文章中涉及到的重要事实、数据等。

1 The Development and Use of Statistics

华中农业大学图书馆 藏书

Vocabulary

1. divergent adj. 歧异的；[数]发散的
2. statistics n. 统计
3. rely on 依赖，依靠
4. offspring n. 子孙，后代
5. tabulate vt. 把…制成表，把…列成表
6. census n. 人口调查，人口普查
7. inferential adj. 推理的，推论的
8. quantitative adj. 量的，数量的；定量的
9. underlie vt. 构成(理论、行为等的)基础
10. continuum n. 连续统一体
11. qualitative adj. 质的，质量的；定性的
12. summarization n. 概括，总结
13. formalize vt. 使具有形式；使定形
14. superintendent n. 监督人；负责人
15. vaccinate vt. 给…种牛痘；给…接种疫苗
16. sample n. (统计学中的)样本

TEXT

The Development and Use of Statistics

There were two widely divergent influences on the early development of statistical methods. Statistics had a mother who was dedicated to keeping orderly records of governmental units (state and statistics come from the same Latin root, status) and a gentlemanly gambling father who relied on mathematics to increase his skill at playing the odds in games of chance. **The influence of the mother on the offspring, statistics, is represented by counting, measuring, describing, tabulating, ordering, and the taking of censuses —— all of which led to modern descriptive statistics.** From the influence of the father came modern inferential statistics, which is based ***squarely*** on theories of probability.

Analysis

Title
首先预读文章的标题，从中可得知：（1）这是一篇说明文；（2）文章的中心思想是围绕统计学的发展和运用这一内容展开的。这样，读者便可把握文章的结构特点，调节阅读速度，采用相应的阅读技巧。

Specific information
读者在阅读时可用正确文字定位法，用符号或文字对这一句话进行标注或说明，做题 3 时，便可迅速找到正确答案。

Print mark
此处的破折号表示同位关系，对前面的句子作进一步的解释说明。

Contextual inference
根据上下文，读者不难猜出 squarely 一词在本文中意为“可靠地”，可用 solidly 替换。

Descriptive statistics involves tabulating, depicting, and describing collections of data. These data may be either ***quantitative***, such as measures of height, intelligence, or grade level — variables that are characterized by an underlying continuum—or the data may represent ***qualitative*** variables, **such as, sex, college major, or personality type.** Large masses of data must generally undergo a process of summarization or reduction before they are comprehensible. **Descriptive statistics is a tool for describing or summarizing or reducing to comprehensible form the properties of an other wise unwieldy mass of data.**

Inferential statistics is a formalized body of methods for solving another class of problems that present great difficulties for the unaided human mind. This general class of problems characteristically involves attempts to make predictions

Comparison \ contrast
若知道 quantitative 一词的含义为“定量的”，通过比较、对照可猜出 qualitative 意为”定性的”。

Example
阅读时，读者应注意文章中的举例部分，因命题人经常针对文中举例出细节类题。

Conclusion
仔细阅读每一段的尾句，有助于理解和把握段落大意。

Explanation
作者在段落的开头先给出 inferential statistics 的定义，然后再举例对其进行解释说明。这一方法常用于说明文中。

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using a sample of observations. **For example, a school superintendent wishes to determine the proportion of children in a large school system who come to school without breakfast, have been vaccinated for flu, or whatever.** Having a little knowledge of statistics, the superintendent would know that it is unnecessary and inefficient to question each child; the proportion for the entire district could be estimated fairly accurately from a sample of as few as 100 children. **Thus, the purpose of inferential statistics is to predict or estimate characteristics of a population from a knowledge of the characteristics of only a sample of the population.**

Example
作者用举例法对前面的定义作进一步的解释说明。

Conclusion
一般来说，文章的最后一句或最后两句话都是作者对全文的总结、概括。仔细阅读文章末段的结论句，可加深对全文的理解。

Factor 1: Enlarge your vocabulary (扩大词汇量)

词汇量的多少直接决定读者的阅读效率和理解力，也是读者获得高分的关键所在。因此，要提高阅读效率和理解力，就必须掌握一定的词汇量。

1. 掌握大纲中规定的词汇和词组

2. 在大量阅读中学习词汇

大量的阅读是扩大词汇量的最有效的途径之一，读者可定期地、有规律地阅读英文报刊、文选中不同体裁、不同题材的文章，并从中吸收新的常用的词汇。

3. 阅读时通过上下文理解并掌握单词及短语的用法

例如：本范文第一段最后一个单词“probability”一般意为“可能性”。若在本文中按“可能性”理解就根本讲不通。probability 一词除了具有“可能性”的含义外，还具有“概率，几率”的意思，本文又是关于统计学的，因此，从上下文可推测 probability 在本文中的含义为“概率”。

4. 通过构词法记忆词汇

读者通过学习构词方法，掌握英语的词根、前缀与后缀，以便能从单词的结构上理解单词的意义，并能通过对单词的“解剖”，获得对单词的理性认识，加深对单词的理解和印象，从而达到对一个生词能够“望文生义”、“一见如故”或“一见不忘”，以迅速扩大词汇量，减少查阅字典的次数，提高阅读效率和理解力。例如：你若认识 quality(质量)和 quantity(数量)及后缀 -ative(表示有... 性质的，与...有关的)，就不难猜出本文第二段第四行 quantitative(定量的，数量的)，第八行 qualitative(定性的，质量的)的意义。

Reading Comprehension

1. This passage chiefly deals with _____.
   (A) How to use inferential statistics
   (B) Applications of descriptive statistics
   (C) The development and use of statistics.
   (D) The drawbacks of descriptive and inferential statistics
2. The word "squarely" in the last sentence of the first paragraph means most nearly the same as _____.
   (A) solidly
   (B) unreliably
   (C) solid
   (D) unreliable
3. According to the first paragraph, counting and describing are related to _____.
   (A) quantitative changes
   (B) qualitative variables
   (C) descriptive statistics
   (D) inferential statistics
4. Which of the following is NOT provided as an example of a qualitative variable?
   (A) College major
   (B) Gender
   (C) Intelligence
   (D) personality type

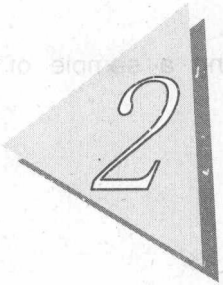
5. According to the passage, the purpose of examining a sample of a population _____ .

(A) To predict characteristics of the entire population

(B) To consider all the qualitative variables

(C) To investigate the population

(D) To get the population data



Black Poets and Their Classifications

Vocabulary

1. distortion n. 歪曲，曲解
2. caution n. 告诫，警告
3. assessment n. 估价，评价
4. turn n. 转折（点）
5. forthright adj. 直率的，直截了当的
6. deal with 论述，涉及
7. virtually adv. 实际上，事实上
8. perforce adv. 必然地；必要地；不得已地
9. conventional adj. （艺术等）因袭的，传统的
10. vague adj. 含糊的；不明确的
11. stereotype n. 陈规，老套，旧框框
12. confine vt. 限制；禁闭
13. look into 观察，调查；浏览（书刊等）
14. insight n. 洞察（力）；洞悉，见识

TEXT

Analysis

Black Poets and Their Classifications

The making of classifications by literary historians can be a somewhat risky enterprise. When Black poets are discussed separately as a group, **for instance, the extent to which their work reflects the development of poetry in general should not be forgotten, or a distortion of literary history may result.** This caution is particularly relevant in an assessment of the differences between Black poets at the ***turn*** of the century (1900 – 1909) and those of the generation of the 1920's. These differences include the bolder and more forthright speech of the later generation and its technical ***inventiveness***. It should be remembered, though, that comparable differences also existed for similar generations of White poets.

Title
预读文章的标题，从中得知这是一篇关于黑人诗人的文章。

Example
文中举例常测。读者阅读时应注意区分主要信息和次要信息。文章中的举例为次要信息。

Contextual inference
根据上下文可推测 turn 在本文中意为“转折（点）”。at the turn of the century 意为“世纪初”。

Word-formation
利用词缀法可猜测 inventiveness 在本文中的词义为“创造性”。

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