

大学英语系列教材

大学英语

快速阅读教程

College English Fast Reading

总主编 / 穆后方

主 编 / 何学兵 穆后方



高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

MÉLY ÉRZELÉS

A 12-es csodája

A 12-es csodája

Tudj meg mindent!

KALAUZ

Jókedvű kutyák

Háziállatok gondozása

NEMZETI KÖNYVTÁR

FOLYÓIRATOK

ALGOSINISZARVÁS

ALEGYENLEK

VALSZAMÍTAS

Tudj meg mindent!

Tudj meg mindent!

Tudj meg mindent!

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2

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总序 | PREFACE

《大学英语快速阅读教程》1—4 册是按照教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》对快速阅读的要求编写而成的。其目的是有针对性地、系统地向学生传授英语快速阅读技巧,进行快速阅读训练,培养良好阅读习惯,丰富语言知识,扩大词汇量,提高阅读速度和理解的准确性。

一、编写原则

1. 本教程以新的外语教学理论为指导,以激发学生阅读兴趣、培养学生良好的阅读习惯及提高学生快速阅读能力为目标。

2. 《大学英语课程教学要求》规定,在一般要求层次,“在快速阅读篇幅较长、难度略低材料时,阅读速度达到每分钟 100 词。能就阅读材料进行略读和寻读。能借助词典阅读本专业的英语教材和题材熟悉的英文报刊文章,掌握中心大意,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。”本教程根据这一精神,确定选材的长度、难度以及阅读速度,通过多样性的材料和有针对性的技巧训练培养学生的快速阅读能力。

3. 按照循序渐进的原则,安排阅读技巧训练和阅读内容。选材的主题分别与《大学体验英语》和《新视野大学英语》配套,可配合这两种教材使用,也可单独使用。

4. 《大学英语课程教学要求》指出:“大学英语课程不仅是一门语言基础知识课程,也是拓宽知识,了解世界文化的素质教育课程。……要尽可能地利用语言载体,让学生了解科学技术、西方社会文化等知识。要强调通过大量的自主阅读来提高词汇量和增加知识。”本教程在选材时尽量满足这些要求,题材涉及到《大学体验英语》和《新视野大学英语》60 多个主题,体裁主要为散文、故事、科普读物、议论文、应用文等。

二、编写特点

1. 本教程分 4 册,每册 16 单元,每单元有两篇短文和一篇长文。第 1、2 册每篇短文长度为 300~400 词,每篇长文为 800~1 000 词;第 3、4 册短文长度为 400~500 词,长文长度

为900~1 200词。

2. 本教程将快速阅读技巧分散在各册之中,每4单元讲解、训练一种阅读技巧。第1、2册重点训练如何形成良好的阅读习惯,了解四级考试中关于快速阅读的要求和应试技巧,如何获取文章的大意与细节,如何推测生词词义和预测等;第3、4册着重从文章的体裁方面入手,训练学生在阅读常见文体时应注重的问題,从较深层次上了解作者的观点、写作目的与风格等。

3. 每篇文章的关键词放在文章开头,便于学生推测文章大意,培养学生的预测能力。生词以注释的方式附在文后,供自学参考。

4. 每单元的主题分别与《大学体验英语》和《新视野大学英语》的题材配套,偶数单元的两篇短文对应《大学体验英语》,奇数单元的对应《新视野大学英语》各册的前8个单元,每单元的长文与四级考试中的快速阅读相对应。

5. 练习设计以便于快速检查理解率为原则,主要为是非判断题和选择题。每篇短文后附有是非判断题或选择题;长文后的练习题与四级考试快速阅读部分的考题形式一致。

6. 本教程的文章大多选自英美国家出版的报纸、杂志和教材,题材广泛,语体多样;同时注意内容的健康性、趣味性、信息性、时代性和实用性。

7. 本教程所选材料皆经过词汇分析软件工具 Word Smith 分析,从词汇量、句子长度、单词长度等方面初步确定文章的难易度,然后再根据语篇结构、文化背景知识等因素由全体编委讨论确定最终的难易度。

三、使用建议

1. 本教程分4册,每册16个单元,分别供一、二年级四个学期使用。每周使用一个单元,每四周训练一种阅读技巧。

2. 建议先浏览关键词,推测文章的主题;然后浏览是非判断题和选择题,猜测文章大意;接着快速浏览文章,做练习。

3. 短文后面提供每篇文章的单词数、阅读速度表和理解率表。学生记下自己的阅读时间、答对的题数,便可从表上查出自己的阅读速度与理解率。

4. 一般情况下,短文的阅读与做题时间控制在6~8分钟,长文的阅读与做题时间控制在15分钟以内。

本教程由穆后方担任总主编,负责全书整体设计和制定编写原则,对各册的练习题与注释进行修改与审核,并通读了全部书稿。第1册主编为吴明军、苏简军、穆后方;第2册主编为何学兵、穆后方;第3册主编为郭成玉、郑雨;第4册主编为王玉山、郑雨。

本教程在编写过程中参阅了许多国内外有关书籍和文献,有些引文由于辗转引用,无法查出原著作者,在此,编者对原作者表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,不当或谬误之处在所难免,恳请专家、师生和其他读者批评指正。

编者

2009年6月

前言

FOREWORD

《大学英语快速阅读教程》是根据教育部颁发的《大学英语教学基本要求》以及大学英语四、六级考试最新题型编写的。其目的是系统地、有针对性地向学生传授英语快速阅读技巧,进行快速阅读训练,培养良好阅读习惯,丰富语言知识,扩大词汇量,提高阅读速度和理解的准确性。全套教材共分4册,本书是第2册。

遵循《大学英语快速阅读教程》的编写宗旨和原则,《大学英语快速阅读教程》第2册主要介绍了以下四种阅读技巧:如何确定文章的主旨大意;如何寻找细节;如何推测词义和如何预测与推理。目的是为了帮助学生养成良好的阅读习惯,掌握科学的阅读方法,提高阅读的速度和效率。

《大学英语快速阅读教程》第2册注重选材的科学性。首先,对所选材料难易度的把握上,每篇短文后都提供 Word Smith 分析,主要通过词汇量、句子长度、单词长度以及文化背景知识等指标来大体确定文章的难易度。在选材范围上,本书所选材料大多选自英美国家出版的报纸、杂志和教材,题材广泛,涉及教育、就业、体育、卫生、环保、婚姻、家庭、文化差异等具体话题。另外,我们还注意选材内容的健康性、趣味性、信息性、时代性和实用性,所选文章内容生动有趣,语言清新流畅。

在练习设计上,注意理论与实践相结合。每种技巧后有4单元的练习训练,每篇短文后附有是非判断题或选择题;长文后的练习题与大学英语四级考试快速阅读部分的考题形式一致。为便于学生推测文章大意,培养学生的预测能力,每篇短文的前面给出了关键词。而文章中出现的生词以注释的方式附在文后,供自学参考。为了引导学生有意识地了解和检测自己的阅读速度和理解率,每篇短文后都提供了阅读速度表和理解率表。

《大学英语快速阅读教程》第2册供一年级第二学期使用。全书共16个单元,每单元有3篇文章,分别为 Text A, Text B 和 Text C,其中 Text A 与 Text B 长度大约为300~400词,Text C 为800~1000词。每单元分别与《新视野大学英语读写教程》第2册和《大学体验

英语综合教程》第2册配套,奇数单元的两篇短文对应《新视野大学英语读写教程》,偶数单元的对应《大学体验英语综合教程》前8个单元,每单元的长文与大学英语四级考试中的快速阅读部分相对应。四种阅读技巧分布在整册教材中,每4个单元讲解、训练一种技巧。建议教师根据教学需要灵活使用。

本书在编写过程中参阅了许多国内外有关书籍和文献,在此,编者对原作者表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,不当或谬误之处在所难免,恳请专家、师生和其他读者批评指正。

编 者
2009年6月

目 录

CONTENTS

阅读技巧：如何确定文章的主旨大意	1
UNIT 1	5
Text A Mind Your Manners	5
Text B American Superstitions	7
Text C Different Ways in Viewing the World	8
UNIT 2	11
Text A University and Imagination	11
Text B Development of Universities	13
Text C Time Is Life	14
UNIT 3	18
Text A Stop Environmental Degradation	18
Text B Pollution	20
Text C Sea Pollution	22
UNIT 4	25
Text A Is College Education Really So Important?	25
Text B Job Application: What Do Interviewers Think?	27
Text C How to Write a Personal Letter	29

阅读技巧：如何寻找细节	33
UNIT 5	36
Text A Social Changes in Women's Lives	36
Text B Marrying Early	38
Text C Laura Bush: A Second Look at the First Lady	40
UNIT 6	44
Text A Advertising	44
Text B An Unsuccessful Murder	46
Text C Writing for the Trades	47
UNIT 7	51
Text A British Newspapers	51
Text B Lateness in Different Cultures	53
Text C What You Need to Know about Novel Writing: Interview with Sidney Sheldon	55
UNIT 8	58
Text A The Sinking of Bismarck	58
Text B Learn to Change	60
Text C How to Survive a Hotel Fire	62
阅读技巧：如何推测词义	66
UNIT 9	70
Text A Dealing with Parents and Others	70
Text B Generation Gap	72
Text C You Are What You Think	74
UNIT 10	77
Text A Nobel Prize in Literature	77
Text B Appearance and Success	79
Text C What Successful People Have in Common?	81

UNIT 11	85
Text A The Problem of Youth	85
Text B Group Pressure	87
Text C Invisible Women	88
UNIT 12	92
Text A Personal Choice and Health	92
Text B Positive Reinforcement	94
Text C Hair Fall	95
阅读技巧：如何预测与推理	100
UNIT 13	104
Text A Stress	104
Text B Rushed Age	106
Text C Dealing with Fears	107
UNIT 14	112
Text A Changes in American Families	112
Text B Attitudes Influence Children's Achievement	114
Text C Emotional Child Abuse	115
UNIT 15	119
Text A Time Spent in a Bookshop	119
Text B Insomnia	121
Text C Cultivating the Library Habit	123
UNIT 16	126
Text A Do Computers Help in Education?	126
Text B Computer Crimes	128
Text C The Blog Revolution	130
KEYS	133

阅读技巧

如何确定文章的主旨大意

(How to Read for the Main Idea)

确定文章的主旨大意是一种非常实用的阅读技巧。该技巧可适用于任何类型的阅读。文章的主旨是指贯穿全文的中心思想,所有的段落或描述,或论证,或说明,都是围绕这个中心展开,并为之服务的。

大多数情况下,作者会在段落的开头点明该段落的主题,比如:

Consequently, we work hard at the task of saving time. We produce a steady flow of labor-saving devices; we communicate rapidly through faxes, phone calls or emails rather than through personal contacts, which though pleasant, take longer — especially given our traffic-filled streets. We, therefore, save most personal visiting for after-work hours or for social weekend gathering.

Main Idea: We work hard at the task of saving time.

有时候,点明段落主题的句子也可能出现在段落的中间,例如:

Despite the fact that cars from Germany and Japan are flooding the American market, Ford, General Motors and Chrysler are hiring more workers than ever before. **The flood of cheaper foreign cars has not cost American auto workers their jobs as some experts predicted.** Ford operates as far as Asia, and General Motors is considered Australia's biggest employer. Yet GM has its huge American work force and hires hundreds of people every day to meet the needs of an insatiable society.

Main Idea: Foreign cars haven't made American auto workers lose their jobs as some experts predicted.

段落的主题句还会出现在段落的末尾,主旨深邃或带有说服功能的段落尤其如此,例如:

If the wind becomes gusty after a period of calm, you should seek shelter. The sky needs careful watching, too. Gradual darkening and “boiling” clouds should quicken your pace. Lightning and thunder are common enough storm indicators, but few people realize that the brightness of the lightning is not nearly as important as the number of lightning flashes. **The signs of an oncoming storm are many, and a person's life may depend**

on his ability to interpret them.

Main Idea: A person's life may depend on his ability to interpret the signs of an oncoming storm.

在实际的阅读过程中,我们还会发现有些段落并没有明确的主题句。作者没有明示段落的主题,而是依靠逻辑严谨的阐述,让主旨大意蕴涵于整个段落之中。因此,对于读者来说,需要更认真细心地阅读才能把握。例如:

I closed my books and began a letter to Fengyun, but couldn't finish it. Sad, I packed up my books and walked slowly back to my room. I knew my sadness came not only from missing my family, but also from the frustration of being unable to learn. People in Beijing must be thinking I was enjoying myself here in the richest country in the world. Yet I was suffering, not because People in America were not accepting me, but because they didn't understand me and didn't seem to care how I felt — and because I didn't understand them, either. After my three classes each day, I walked without any aim around the grounds like a lost soul. I had no place to go.

Main Idea: I was suffering.

一般说来,每个段落都有一个主题,整篇文章的主题得依赖数个这样的主题体现。段落的首句是最常见的段落主题句(Topic Sentence),用来点明段落的中心思想,阅读时要特别注意。段落的其他句子是用来解释、扩展或支撑段落主题的。因此,在快速阅读中,可以通过辨认主题句来确定段落的主题。英语文章中多数段落的主题是通过首句表达的。段落的主要思想确定下来了,那么全文的中心思想也就清楚了。例如:

One phase of the business cycle is the expansion phase. This phase is a two-fold one, including recovery and prosperity. During the recovery period there is ever-growing expansion of existing facilities and new facilities for production are created. More businesses are created and older ones expanded. Improvements of various kinds are made. There is an ever increasing optimism about the future of economic growth. Much capital is invested in machinery or "heavy" industry. More labor is employed. More raw materials are required. As one part of the economy develops, other parts are affected. For example, a great expansion in automobiles results in an expansion of the steel, glass, and industries. Roads are required. Thus the cement and machinery industries are stimulated. Demand for labor and materials results in greater prosperity for workers and suppliers of raw materials, including farmers. This increases purchasing power and the volume of goods bought and sold. Thus prosperity is diffused among the various portions of the population. This prosperity period may continue to rise and rise without an apparent end. However, a time comes when this phase reaches a peak and stop spiraling upwards. This is the end of the expansion phase.

Question: The title below that best expresses the idea of this passage is _____.

- A) The Business Cycle
- B) An Expanding Society
- C) Attaining Prosperity
- D) The Period of Good Times

测试的题目针对短文的标题。通过辨认主题句的方法可以确定第一句主题句“One phase of the business cycle is the expansion phase(发展阶段是商业周期的一个阶段)”,其他的句子则都是用来阐明这一阶段的。第二句起承上启下的作用,既承接主题句陈述的意思,又为下文进行铺垫。通过这样的阅读分析,读者就不难选出 D 选项是准确答案了。

同样,确定段落中心的阅读技巧也可用于确定文章的主旨大意。一篇文章通常分三个部分:起首部分,正文部分,收尾部分。起首部分与收尾部分大都由一个独立的段落组成。文章的首段多以最简洁的语句向读者扼要地展示文章的全貌。起首段通常会点明文章论述的主题,写作该文章的目的,以及它将涉及的内容,具有提纲挈领的作用。例如:

My Two Brothers

No two people are exactly alike, and my two brothers, Nhan and Hung, are no exception. When I think of them, I think of Rudyard Kipling's words:

East is East

West is West

Never the twain shall meet.

Even though they have the same parents, **their considerable differences in looks, personality, and attitude toward life reflect the differences between Eastern and Western cultures.**

从本文开头的最后一句,我们可以明确地看出该文的主体部分是对两兄弟在相貌、性格以及对待生活的态度三个方面进行比较,兄弟俩的差异体现出东西方的文化特点。

此外,文章的收尾段常常会简略回顾一下整篇文章的主要内容,并且明确提出作者自己的看法或结论。例如:

Kinds of Hotels

Hotels are found in every country and city of the world and even in communities with few inhabitants. That's why the hotel industry ranks high among the largest worldwide industries. Today, the lodging industry offers many new alternatives for the traveling public. Some properties offer luxury accommodations; others offer budget accommodations; while still others accommodate the need of travelers to be away from home. Whatever the reason, there are many different kinds of hotels and they can be classified according to their size, facility, type, price, or service. **Generally, we can classify these hotels into three large groups based on location.**

...

There may be a few other general areas where hotels are located, such as along the

interstate highways, but most of them are located near airports, in the downtown areas, and in resort areas.

作者在文章开头的最后一句提出了旅馆分类的原则——位置,在结尾部分综述了根据该原则分出的三类旅馆:靠近机场的、市中心的以及度假村的旅馆。阅读文章时也可以先看一下它的结尾部分,以便了解作者的观点和结论,易于读者阅读文章时跟上作者的思路。

由于快速阅读要求读者用最少的时间获得最大的阅读效果,我们可以根据文章写作的普遍规律注意阅读文章的重点部分。做阅读理解练习题或试题时,不妨先将文章的段落主题句和首尾段浏览一遍,待对文章内容有一大致了解以后,再回头较仔细地阅读全文,这样有助于对文章的理解,也有助于阅读速度的提高。

Unit 1

Text A Mind Your Manners

Key Words: custom manner queue hand head leg offence

In England recently three foreign gentlemen approached a bus stop. They studied the information on the sign attached to the concrete post and decided which bus to take. About five minutes later the bus they wanted came along. They prepared to board it. Suddenly there was a clamor¹ behind them. People rushed onto the bus and tried to push them out of the way. Someone shouted insulting remarks about foreigners. The bus conductor came rushing down the stairs to see what all the trouble was about. The three foreign gentlemen looked puzzled and embarrassed. No one had told them about the British custom of queuing for a bus so that the first person who arrived at a bus stop is the first person to get on the bus.

Learning the language of a country isn't

enough. If you want to ensure a pleasant visit, find out as much as possible about the manners and customs of your hosts. You will probably be surprised just how different they can be from your own. A visitor to India would do well to remember that people there consider it impolite to use the left hand for passing food at table. The left hand is supposed to be used for washing yourself. Also in India, you might see a man apparently shaking his head at another and assume² that he is disagreeing. But in many parts of India a rotating movement of the head is a gesture that signifies agreement or acceptance. Nodding your head when offered a drink in Bulgaria is likely to leave you thirsty. In that country you shake your head to signify "yes" — a nod indicates "no". Arabs are known for their sumptuous³

hospitality. At a meal in countries on the Arabian Peninsula, you will find that any drinking vessel is repeatedly refilled as soon as you drain⁴ it. The way to indicate that you have had enough is to take the cup or glass in your hand and give it a little shake from side to side or place your hand over the top.

In Europe it is quite usual to cross your

legs when sitting talking to someone even at an important meeting. Doing this when meeting an important person in Thailand, however, could cause offence⁵. It is considered too informal an attitude for such an occasion. Also when in Thailand, avoid touching the head of an adult — it's just not done.

(407 words)

(Types: 221 Word length: 4.36 letters Sentence length: 17.09 words)

Reading time	2'00	2'15	2'30	2'45	3'00	3'15	3'30	3'45	4'00	4'15	4'30
Reading speed (w/m)	204	181	163	148	136	125	116	109	102	96	90

Comprehension rate	0	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
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Comprehension Exercise

Select the most appropriate answer for each of the following questions.

- Three foreign gentlemen looked puzzled and embarrassed because they _____.
 A) did not have the tickets
 B) did not know the local custom
 C) kept their manners in mind
 D) paid close attention to their manners
- In India, people there use the left hand for _____.
 A) shaking hands with a stranger
 B) passing the food on the table
 C) cleaning their houses
 D) washing themselves
- All the following statements are not true except _____.
 A) In Bulgaria, you are likely to be left thirsty if you nod when offered a drink
 B) In Bulgaria, nodding one's head is a sign of agreement or acceptance
 C) Your Arabic host won't refill your drinking vessel if you don't insist
 D) In countries on the Arabian Peninsula you must shake your head to signify "yes"
- Crossing your legs while sitting when meeting an important person is too informal and could cause offence in _____.
 A) England
 B) Thailand
 C) Europe
 D) Bulgaria
- If you wish to ensure a pleasant visit to a foreign country, you should _____.
 A) master the language of that country
 B) speak less and watch more before you have full confidence