

出国留学英语

阅读强化教程

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精通

清华大学出版社





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内 容 简 介

本套教材共四册,是面向高中英语水平以上的学生而编写的强化阅读教程。本套书的词汇量起点为最基础的3 000个单词,通过计算机程序筛选,以英国国家语料库最常用词汇列表的前11部分为基准,每册书增加2 000个新词,四册书的词汇覆盖量达到11 000。每册各包含十个单元,每单元由Focus on、Text A和Text B三部分组成。

本书帮助学生掌握第9 000~11 000的两千词汇量;Focus on板块聚焦批判性阅读和批判性思维,加深学生对批判性阅读及批判性思维的理解。

本套教材配有慕课在线课件和在线测试系统,全部课文也都配有英美原声朗读音频,可以进入“海大慕课”(www.moocouc.com)参加学习、辅导,并下载音频文件。

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前 言

本套教材是面向已经具有高中英语水平的学生而编写的英语阅读教程。国内目前所使用的英语教材，尽管对词汇量有一定的要求，但是教材本身的词汇量覆盖面严重不足。国外要求学生进行大量的课外阅读，教材没有覆盖的词汇可以依靠大量的课外阅读进行补充。但是中国的情况比较特殊，学生在学习英语时，有很强的应试目的性，基本上没有时间进行课外阅读，所以教材没有覆盖的词汇是很难掌握的。根据以上情况，本套教材提出了基本词汇全覆盖的设计理念。在中小学 12 年英语学习的基础上，通过本套教材的学习，可以培养学生的英语阅读能力，包括对基本词汇的认知能力，使之基本达到英语国家阅读人群的一般水平，或者说达到可以到国外大学接受以英语为教学语言的教育程度。

根据高中阶段教学大纲规定的高中生词汇量大约为 4 000 个这一基本事实，本套教材的起点是最基础的 3 000 个单词（即这 3 000 个单词不再作为生词），通过计算机程序筛选，以英国国家语料库最常用词汇列表的前 11 部分（即全部为 11 000 个单词）为基准，每一册书增加 2 000 个新词，四册书的全部词汇量覆盖面为 11 000 个单词。这一词汇量水平，尽管远达不到英语国家学生大学入学时的词汇量，但超出国内大学公共英语四六级水平。如果能够达到这一目标，学习者至少可以有一个比较好的英语基础，能够顺利进入英语国家或其他国家以英语为教学语言的大学继续学习。

本套教材共四册，每册书的每一个单元都包括 150~200 个新词（编写过程中通过编好的计算机程序进行筛选），并保证新词不与其他三册书的新词重复。通过程序筛选，确保每册书的新增词汇量达到 2 000 左右。学生在学习完四册书之后，阅读词汇量达到 11 000 个左右，基本上可以达到自主流畅阅读一般性英语读物的水平，为进一步用英语作为教学语言学习各个专业（包括英语语言文学专业）打下坚实的语言基础。

长期以来，许多人对国人英语学习的状况有一个误解，即国人阅读能力尚好，但听说能力不行。其实，这一误解来源于对英语阅读本身的误解。所谓的阅读能力，正常应当是指在不借助字典的情况下，可以无障碍读懂一般性英语读物的能力，而一般性读物通常是指一般文学和非文学读物、报刊，也就是英语国家高中毕业生所能够达到的能力。换句话说，本套教材的目标是要求学习者达到英语国家教育的扫盲要求。目前，我国中学生和大学生的英语阅读能力，即便是基础好的学生，也普遍达不到这个标准。主要差距在两个方面：一是词汇量太小，基本阅读的材料都是控制词汇量的文本，而且还时常需要查生词；二是阅读速度太慢，理解也慢，一个文本往往要读两遍及以上才能读懂。在这种情况下，想听懂同样水平的英语语音材料基本是不可能的。所以，很多自认为阅读能力尚好的学生，实际上阅读能力可能并不好。如果按英语国家对阅读的要求，基本算是文盲。本套教材的编者充分考虑了我国学生在阅读方面的这两个差距，一方面强调词汇量的扩充，另一方面

强调阅读速度的提高。本套教材的书名，也反映了这样一种理念，即通过学习这套教材，突破阅读障碍，为进一步学习英语打下坚实的基础。

为了实现这一目标，本套教材配有慕课（MOOC）在线课件和在线测试系统，全部课文也都配有英美原声朗读音频，可以进入“海大慕课”（www.moocouc.com）参加学习、辅导，并下载音频文件。课文朗读音频一方面可以作为一种学习阅读的辅助手段，反复听读、跟读，把学习的内容从视听两个方面输入大脑，强化和巩固学习的效果；另一方面也可作为阅读学习的一把标尺来衡量学生是否达到学习目标之一：阅读速度的提升。学生的阅读速度至少要达到朗读速度，并且逐渐超过朗读速度，才能听懂音频材料，达到教学目标的要求。所以，使用本套教材的教师，不能仅以学生读懂课文内容为目标，一定要在读懂的基础上，不断提高阅读速度：首先，需要读懂课文；其次，需要听懂课文的录音，并进一步熟练跟读课文，达到熟练朗读的程度；最后，应当默读达到每分钟250~300个词的速度（即英语国家受过教育人群的一般阅读速度）。

英语作为一种拼音文字，其阅读可以分为四种：第一，拼读，即对每一个词，按读音规则读出每一个音节，也就是学会看到一个词，能拼读出它的发音，然后理解它的意义。第二，流畅朗读，省略音节的拼读，把每一个词作为一个整体读出发音并理解意义，这样可以大大提高阅读速度。第三，默读，即并不发出声音，只是在心里默读（根据研究，发音器官实际上也有反应，但是不发出声音）。默读要比朗读快很多，根据研究，默读的极限速度可以达到每分钟800~900个词。第四，视读，完全省略语音与单词的联系，通过视觉把词或词组直接与意义建立联系。掌握这种阅读方法的人，阅读速度可以达到每分钟几千个词。不同的阅读方法有着不同的功用和使用环境。即使在英语国家，大部分人也只能获得前三种阅读能力，而使用本套教材的学生都是把英语作为外语学习的人，所以只以掌握前三种阅读能力为目标。而且，第三种能力也只设立了最低的目标，即每分钟阅读250~300个词。当然作为长远目标，每分钟阅读500个词或更多应当是每一个英语学习者努力的方向。所以，本套教材要求学生所有的课文都应当熟练朗读和快速默读。

本套教材的编者认为，由于所处的环境，我们最容易得到的英语材料是阅读材料，而且阅读材料从词汇的覆盖面、题材的广泛性方面来看都是其他材料所不能比拟的。所以，对中国学习者而言，英语阅读往往是最容易入门的。从阅读入手取得突破，然后转战听力、口语、写作，不但体现了中国古代先哲兵力战法的智慧，也符合现代学习心理学的认知。

本书为该套教材的第四册，共有10个单元，每个单元由Focus on、Text A和Text B三部分组成。第一册、第二册的Focus on部分聚焦构词法知识；第三册的Focus on部分聚焦阅读技巧与策略；本册的Focus on部分教会学生什么是批判性阅读，什么是批判性思维，两者之间是什么关系，以及如何对语篇进行批判性解读和分析。每个单元由两篇课文组成，两篇课文在知识领域方面都有相关性，单元主题涉及政治、历史、文化、科学、货币与财富等不同领域，使学生在学英语的同时拓宽知识面。一般来说，A篇侧重学术性，B篇

侧重生活性。出于对词汇分布的考虑,选取的材料多是学术性文章,均选自英文原版书刊,难度较大,篇幅也较长,这样不仅可使学生快速扩大词汇量,也可使学生进入国外大学后能顺利衔接大学的学习。

每一篇课文都由 Power of Words、Text 和 Exercises 三部分组成。Power of Words 将课文里本阶段 2 000 个单词内的生词分为 Core Words 和 Words for Self-study 两部分:Core Words 主要是动词、形容词和一些比较难以理解的名词等重点词汇;其他非重点词汇则放在了 Words for Self-study 里,要求学生自己通过查词典等方式学习掌握其意思和用法,提高自学能力。需要指出的是,每篇课文里都出现了一定数量的未包含在 11 000 个词汇量以内的单词,因此学完本套教材之后,学生的基本词汇量将远远超过 11 000。

每篇课文都需要精读,要求学生理解并掌握课文。相应地,教材的课后练习也是以阅读理解和词汇练习为主。每篇课文后的 Reading Practice 对学生如何读课文及应达到什么程度都提出了具体要求。坚持学完本套教材之后,学生的阅读速度和阅读理解水平必将有一个大的突破。部分练习旨在检查学生对课文的理解程度,例如 Translation Practice 和 Paraphrase,没有真正理解课文的内容是无法做好这部分练习的。另外,Vocabulary Journey、Phrases Practice 和 Multiple Choice 等练习项目则是帮助学生进一步熟悉、掌握本单元词汇的意思和用法等。

总之,我们希望并相信,通过本套教材的学习,学生的英语阅读水平能取得质的飞跃,从而带动其英语听、说、译各方面能力的大幅提升,为学生日后进入国外大学学习打下坚实的基础。

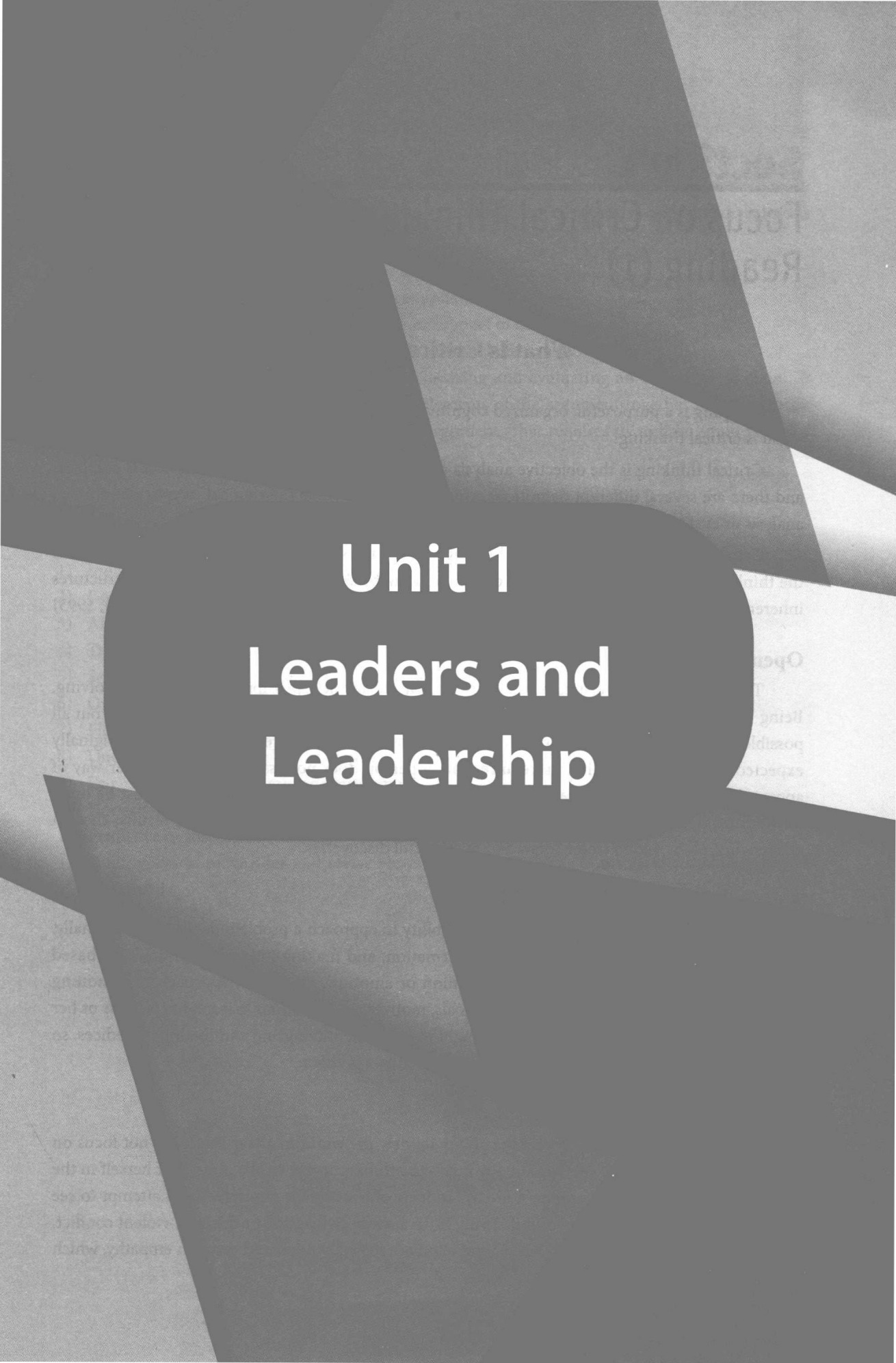
本教材的编写得到山东大学外国语学院、中国海洋大学外国语学院和国际教育中心、山东师范大学外国语学院、山东科技大学外国语学院、青岛理工大学外国语学院、山东威海外事学院、青岛工学院和山东外贸职业学院以及清华大学出版社的鼎力相助,尤其是山东中英国际工程图书有限公司的资助,在此一并感谢。

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Unit 1

Leaders and Leadership

Section I



Focus on Critical Thinking and Critical Reading (1)

What Is Critical Thinking?

Thinking is a purposeful, organized cognitive process that we use to make sense of our world. What is critical thinking?

Critical thinking is the objective analysis of facts to form a judgment. The subject is complex, and there are several different definitions which generally include the rational, skeptical, unbiased analysis or evaluation of factual evidence. (Wikipedia)

Critical thinking is that mode of thinking—about any subject, content or problem—in which the thinker improves the quality of his or her thinking by skillfully taking charge of the structures inherent in thinking and imposing intellectual standards upon them. (Paul, Fisher and Noish, 1993)

Open-Minded Approach

The ability to think critically is essential, as it creates new possibilities in problem solving. Being “open-minded” is a large part of critical thinking, allowing a person to not only seek out all possible answers to a problem, but also accept an answer that is different from what was originally expected. Open-minded thinking requires that a person does not assume that his or her way of approaching a situation is always the best or even right. A scientist, for example, must be open to the idea that the results of an experiment will not be what is expected; such results, though challenging, often lead to tremendous and meaningful discoveries.

Rational Considerations

Another aspect of critical thinking is the ability to approach a problem or situation rationally. Rationality requires analyzing all known information, and making judgments or analyses based on the fact or evidence, rather than the opinion or emotion. An honest approach to reasoning requires a thinker to acknowledge personal goals, motives, and emotions that might color his or her opinions or thought processes. Rational thought involves identifying and eliminating prejudices, so that someone can have a fresh and objective approach to a problem.

Empathy

Critical thinking often relies on the ability to view the world in a way that does not focus on the self. Empathizing with a person usually involves a thinker trying to put himself or herself in the place of someone else. This is often done by students of history, for example, in an attempt to see the world as someone would have while living in an ancient civilization or during a violent conflict. Communication skills, teamwork, and cooperation are typically improved through empathy, which makes it valuable in many professional fields.

The most important thing in critical thinking is to figure out the reasons we have for believing something and the implications of our beliefs. We seek to evaluate or assess the validity of the information and opinions we encounter.

Critical thinking is the general term given to a wide range of cognitive and intellectual skills needed to:

- 1) Effectively identify, analyze, and evaluate arguments;
- 2) Discover and overcome personal prejudices and biases;
- 3) Formulate and present convincing reasons in support of conclusions;
- 4) Make reasonable, intelligent decisions about what to believe and what to do.

Critical thinking involves analyzing, synthesizing and evaluating an argument or claim. It requires us to deconstruct an argument, bring elements of the argument together in a new form, and judge the strengths and weaknesses of that argument. That requires us to have some skills for critical thinking.

Approaches to Critical Thinking

The approaches to life and living which characterize critical thinking include:

- 1) Inquisitiveness with regard to a wide range of issues;
- 2) Concern to become and remain well-informed;
- 3) Alertness to opportunities to use critical thinking;
- 4) Trust in the processes of reasoned inquiry;
- 5) Self-confidence in one's own abilities to reason;
- 6) Open-mindedness regarding divergent world views;
- 7) Flexibility in considering alternatives and opinions;
- 8) Understanding of the opinions of other people;
- 9) Fair-mindedness in appraising reasoning;
- 10) Honesty in facing one's own biases, prejudices, stereotypes, or egocentric tendencies;
- 11) Prudence in suspending, making or altering judgments;
- 12) Willingness to reconsider and revise views where honest reflection suggests that change is warranted.

Section II



Text A: Leaders and Leadership

Part 1 Power of Words

Core Words

① incite [m'saɪt] vt. (incited/incited/inciting)

to give an incentive for action; to provoke or stir up; to urge on; to cause to act

synonym stir; motivate; actuate; propel; prompt; instigate; prod

antonym restrain; depress; suppress

word family incitation; incitement

related phrase incite sb. to sth.; incite sb. to do sth.; incite chaos; incite anger

Example 1 He incited his fellow citizens to take their revenge.

Example 2 A private bid could incite hostile buyers to action.

② subjugate ['sʌbdʒʊgeɪt] vt. (subjugated/subjugated/subjugating)

to put down by force or intimidation; to make sb./sth. subservient; to force to submit or subdue

synonym persecute; submit; master; conquer

word family subjugation

related phrase subjugate sb. to sb./sth.; subjugate fire; subjugated people/nation/country

Example 1 Their costly and futile attempt to subjugate the Afghans lasted just 10 years.

Example 2 After having been subjugated to ambition, your maternal instincts are at last starting to assert themselves.

③ submissive [səb'mɪsɪv] adj.

obeying someone without arguing

synonym followed; compliant; obedient

antonym insubordinate; incompliant; indocile; unconformable

word family submit; submission; submissiveness

related phrase the submissive behaviour

Example 1 Most doctors want their patients to be submissive.

Example 2 The boss didn't like them not because they are competent and capable but because they are submissive or docile.

④ **oust** [aʊst] *vt.* (**ousted/ousted/ousting**)

to remove and replace; to remove from a position or office

synonym shear; expel; throw off

word family ouster

related phrase oust of; oust from; oust sb. from sth.; oust from one's post; oust from power

Example 1 The leaders have been ousted from power by nationalists.

Example 2 The chairman was ousted after he misappropriated funds.

⑤ **contrive** [kən'traɪv] *vt./vi.* (**contrived/contrived/contriving**)

to make or work out a plan for; to come up with (an idea, plan, explanation, theory, or principle) after a mental effort; to succeed in making something happen, often by tricking someone

synonym design; devise; excogitate; formulate; forge; form

word family contrived; contrivance; contriver

related phrase contrive to do sth.

Example 1 You contrive to finish the report as soon as possible.

Example 2 The oil companies were accused of contriving a shortage of petrol to justify price increases.

⑥ **hanker** ['hæŋkə] *vi.* (**hankered/hankered/hankering**)

to want something very much; to desire strongly or persistently

synonym long; yearn

antonym disgust; detest; dislike

word family hankering

related phrase hanker after/for sth.; hanker to do sth.

Example 1 I hanker after a corner because it serves to bring calmness to my mind.

Example 2 So people who hanker to express their own views find that their voices are muffled.

⑦ **conquest** ['kɒŋkwɛst] *n.*

the act of getting control of a country by fighting; something that is won in a war

synonym prize; defeat; capture

antonym failure; loss

word family conquer

related phrase make a conquest of ...; the conquest of space; Empire Conquest

Example 1 He had led the conquest of southern Poland in 1939.

Example 2 The pianist made a conquest of every audience for which she played.

⑧ **amass** [ə'mæs] *vt./vi.* (**amassed/amassed/amassing**)

to collect or gather; to collect a large amount of something

synonym accumulate; cumulate; gather; collect; pile up; store up

antonym consume; deplete; scatter; disperse

word family mass

related phrase amass a (one's) fortune; amass money

Example 1 For 25 years, Darwin amassed evidence to support his theories.

Example 2 The students amassed for the parade.

⑨ **subjugation** [ˌsʌbdʒuˈgeɪʃn] *n.*

forced submission to control by others; the act of conquering by cruelty

synonym conquest; occupation; restraint; oppression

antonym dominance; struggle; liberty

word family subjugate

related phrase the national subjugation; the armed subjugation; the temporary subjugation

Example 1 Despite a heavy propaganda campaign to suggest otherwise, the subjugation of the Taliban has been a failure.

Example 2 We know that, like South Africa, the United States had to overcome centuries of racial subjugation.

⑩ **cataclysmic** [ˌkætəˈklɪzˌmɪk] *adj.*

changing a situation or society very greatly, especially in an unpleasant way; being severely destructive

synonym catastrophic; devastating

antonym slight; tiny

word family cataclysmal; cataclysm

related phrase cataclysmic events; a cataclysmic nuclear war

Example 1 Few had expected that change to be as cataclysmic as it turned out to be.

Example 2 Some of the world's cataclysmic disasters are associated with climate change, such as floods and massive landslides.

⑪ **belligerent** [bəˈlɪdʒərənt] *n.*

someone who fights (or is fighting)

synonym combatant; battler; fighter

word family belligerence; belligerency

related phrase belligerent force; a belligerent attitude

Example 1 The belligerents were due, once again, to try to settle their differences.

Example 2 Each belligerent calls his own battle line a bastion of iron.

carnage [ˈkɑːnɪdʒ] *n.*

● *the violent killing of large numbers of people, especially in a war*

synonym holocaust; bloodbath; slaughter

related phrase primal carnage

Example 1 We seldom discuss the carnage because we don't dare puncture the illusion of safety.

Example 2 History reduces the carnage to impersonal numbers.

13 repudiate [rɪ'pjʊ:diət] *vt.* (**repudiated/repudiated/repudiating**)

to strongly disagree with someone or something, and do not want to be connected with someone or something in any way; to refuse to acknowledge, ratify, or recognize as valid

synonym renounce; refuse; deny

antonym accept; admit

word family repudiation

related phrase repudiate a contract; repudiate a debt; repudiate with stern words

Example 1 Leaders urged people to turn out in large numbers to repudiate the violence.

Example 2 He repudiated all offers of friendship.

14 debilitating [dɪ'bɪlɪteɪɪŋ] *adj.*

impairing the strength and vitality; making one's body or mind become gradually weaker

synonym weak; sick; devitalizing

antonym strengthening; boosting; enhancing

word family debilitate; debilitated; debilitation; debility

related phrase a debilitating disease

Example 1 The debilitating disease made him too weak to work.

Example 2 Historically, social order has been secured by violence, fear or debilitating poverty.

15 precursor [prɪ'kɜ:sə] *n.*

a similar thing that happened or existed before it; something that led to the existence or development of that thing

synonym forerunner; vaunt-courier

antonym successor

word family precursory; precursive

related phrase precursor substance; precursor compound

Example 1 He said that the deal should not be seen as a precursor to a merger.

Example 2 Error is often the precursor of what is correct.

16 annul [ə'nʌl] *vt.* (**annulled/annulled/annulling**)

to declare invalid, so that legally one is considered never to have existed

synonym abolish

antonym establish

word family annulment

related phrase annul a marriage; annul a contract

Example 1 The effect of the statute was to annul this covenant.

Example 2 Opposition party leaders are now pressing for the entire election to be annulled.

17 **prostrate** ['prɒstreɪt] *vt.* (**prostrated/prostrated/prostrating**)

to lie down flat on the ground, on one's front, usually to show respect for God or a person in authority; to throw down or strike down, so not to be able to do anything

synonym strike down; bow down

word family prostrated; prostration

related phrase prostrate oneself; prostrate with; prostrate (oneself) with frustration

Example 1 They prostrated themselves before the king.

Example 2 The trees were prostrated by the gales yesterday.

18 **assassin** [ə'sæsmɪn] *n.*

a person who assassinates or kills someone

synonym stabber; triggerman

word family assassinate; assassinator; assassination

related phrase the would-be assassin

Example 1 He saw the shooting and memorized the licence plate of the assassin's car.

Example 2 He'll never hire out as assassin with you.

19 **embossment** [ɪm'bɒsmənt] *n.*

an impression produced by pressure or printing; sculpture consisting of shapes carved on a surface so as to stand out from the surrounding background

synonym rilievo; rilievo

word family emboss

related phrase the embossment effect; the decorative embossment

Example 1 The embossment is one of the treasures of architecture arts.

Example 2 The souvenir medal is made of pure silver, adopting the embossment color printing technology.

20 **stupendous** [stju:'pendəs] *adj.*

being surprisingly impressive or large

synonym colossal; prodigious; tremendous

antonym tiny; insignificant

word family stupendously

related phrase stupendous changes; stupendous strength; a stupendous man; stupendous achievements

Example 1 This stupendous novel keeps you gripped to the end.

Example 2 Kotto gives a stupendous performance.

21 barbarian [bɑ:'beəriən] *adj.**being wild, cruel and uncivilized***synonym** predatory; barbaric; savage; uncivilized; uncivilised; wild**antonym** civilized**word family** barbaric; barbarous; barbarize; barbarization**related phrase** barbarian invaders**Example 1** We need to fight this barbarian attitude to science.**Example 2** We oppose and condemn the barbarian aggression by Israel on Palestine, and demand Israel fully withdraw from the Palestinian area.**22 pinnacle** ['pɪnəkəl] *n.**a pointed piece of stone or rock that is high above the ground; a particular area of life, the highest point***synonym** climax; peak; summit**antonym** trough**word family** pinnaced**related phrase** at the pinnacle of sth.; the pinnacle of academic achievement**Example 1** A walker fell 80 feet from a rocky pinnacle.**Example 2** She was still at the pinnacle of her career.**23 adhere to** (formal English)*to keep in doing something***synonym** stick to; insist on; cling to**related phrase** adhere to sth.; adhere to principles; adhere to a belief**Example 1** We adhere to the principle that everyone should be treated fairly.**Example 2** She adhered to what she had said at the meeting.**24 ward off***to prevent the occurrence of something; to prevent from affecting someone, or harming someone***synonym** head off; stave off**related phrase** ward sth. off; ward off danger; ward off an assault; ward off disease**Example 1** She may have put up a fight to try to ward off her assailant.**Example 2** Warm clothing and good food helps to ward off a cold.**25 be afflicted with***to suffer from***synonym** suffer from**related phrase** be afflicted with illness; be afflicted with a conscience; be afflicted with a sense of inferiority