



# 英語閱讀技巧

## Success With Reading 完全攻略



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二版

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## >> 簡介 Introduction

本套書共分四冊，目的在於培養閱讀能力與增進閱讀技巧。書中共有 100 篇文章，不僅網羅各類主題，還搭配大量閱讀測驗題，以訓練讀者記憶重點與理解內容的能力。

本書依不同主題劃分為四大單元。每單元主要介紹一種閱讀攻略。讀者不僅能透過本書文章增進閱讀能力，還能涉獵包羅萬象的知識，包括藝術與文學、動物、歷史、科學和運動等主題閱讀。

### 主要特色

#### • 包羅萬象的文章主題

本書內容涵蓋各類多元主題，幫助讀者充實知識，宛如一套生活知識小百科。囊括主題包括：

社會學	藝術與文學	科學	動物／植物	其他主題	體育
	歷史		健康與人體		
	地理與景點		網路或科技		神祕事件
	文化		科學		
	政治／經濟				
	語言傳播				
	環境保育				
	人物				
	食物				

#### • 全方位的閱讀攻略

本書以豐富的高效率閱讀攻略，幫助讀者輕鬆理解任何主題文章的內容。書中閱讀攻略包括：

## 1 閱讀技巧 (Reading Skills)

幫助你練習瞭解整體內文的技巧。此單元涵蓋以下項目：

### ① 明辨主題 (Subject Matter)

文章主題是文章中最概括的含意。瞭解文章的整體概念，可幫助你理解文中的細節內容。

### ② 歸納要旨 (Main Idea)

文章要旨代表的是文章想傳達的大意，有可能是一種想法或事實。文章要旨通常會以主題論述的方式表達。

### ③ 找出支持性細節 (Supporting Details)

支持性細節是作者用來支持文章主題句的說明，例如事實、直喻、說明、敘述、比較、舉例等，或是任何能佐證主題的資訊。

### ④ 作者目的和語氣 (Author's Purpose and Tone)

作者寫作有其目的性，例如說明、陳述、宣導、安慰等。不論目的為何，在文章中皆有跡可循，有時可靠著作者傳達文章內容的「語氣」和「態度」，來判斷其寫作目的。

### ⑤ 理解因果關係 (Cause and Effect)

為了完全了解事件始末，重點就是要清楚事件的發生原因以及最後結果。事件發生的原因就稱為「因」(cause)，最後結果就稱為「果」(effect)。because of (由於) 和 as a result of (因而) 等片語用於說明「原因」(cause)，as a result (結果，不加 of)、resulting in (因此) 和 so (所以) 等片語則用來說明「結果」(effect)。

### ⑥ 釐清寫作技巧 (Clarifying Devices)

釐清寫作技巧包括瞭解字彙、片語的應用，以及分辨作者用來讓文章大意與支持性細節更加清楚、更引人入勝的寫作方式。有時候，最重要的釐清技巧就是要能分辨「文章類型」和「作者意圖」。

## 7 進行推論 (Making Inferences)

「推論」意指運用你已知的資訊，來猜測未知的情況。作者通常會在文章中透露訊息，讓讀者能自行推論文意。

## 8 問題和解決之道 (Problems and Solutions)

文章的開頭通常會先提出一項議題或問題，再以明確的解決方法作為總結。文章中間的陳述說明相當關鍵，因為通常包含了解決問題的過程。

## 9 分辨事實與意見 (Fact or Opinion)

判斷某種說法是「事實」(Fact)或「意見」(Opinion)，是很好的思考方式。「事實」可經由其他資訊來源來驗證。只要是事實，就有對錯之分。而「意見」是某人對某事物的感覺。因此，你可以不認同他人「意見」，卻無法否認「事實」。

# 2 字彙練習 (Word Study)

能幫助你練習累積字彙量與理解文章新字彙的技巧。本單元涵蓋以下項目：

## 1 同義字 (意義相同的用語) (Synonyms: Words With the Same Meaning)

英文的詞語十分豐富。事實上，許多看似不同的詞語，其實意義都相同。如果你想表達正在享用的冰淇淋很好吃，你可以輕鬆地運用 acceptable (可接受)、excellent (很棒)、nice (很不錯)、pleasing (令人心曠神怡)、super (超讚) 或 amazing (好吃得不得了) 等同義用語。

## 2 反義字 (意義相反的用語) (Antonyms: Words With Opposite Meanings)

英文的字彙十分豐富，並有許多詞語的意義恰好相反。有些反義字表達出兩種可能性的其一意義，例如 dead (死亡) 和 alive (活著)；也有其他不同變化的詞彙，例如 huge (龐大)、giant (巨大)、big (大) 等詞，都是 small (小) 的反義字。學會越多反義字，你的字彙量就越能有所增進，也能讓寫作內容更加生動有趣。

## 3 依上下文猜測字義 (Words in Context)

如果不認得某字，再怎麼與生字大眼瞪小眼，也無法猜透它的意思。但是如果你瀏覽上下文，也許就能很快意會這詞彙的意思。詞彙的上下文能讓你理解其意義。

### 3 學習策略 (Study Strategies)

幫助你理解文意，並運用文章中不同素材來蒐集資訊，培養查詢資料的基本能力。影像圖表和參考來源等資訊，不會直接呈現出文章的含意，而是以圖片、編號清單、依字母順序編列的清單，和其他方式來展示資訊。本單元涵蓋以下項目：

#### ① 影像圖表 (Visual Material)

表格、圖片、圖表和地圖，比文字更能呈現繁複的資訊，例如事物的關聯性與其模式風格。要理解這類的素材，必須先仔細閱讀標題、查看圖說，然後閱讀表格行列的表頭，以及圖表上的座標軸說明。瞭解影像圖表的版面陳列後，即可解讀所含的資訊。

#### ② 參考來源 (Reference Sources)

字典、百科全書和地圖冊等參考來源，能讓你的閱讀問題迎刃而解。圖示、表格與圖表，能幫助你在閱讀的時候，更快理解複雜的資訊。學會運用內文裡的不同參考來源，可大幅增進整體閱讀理解力。

### 4 綜合練習 (Final Reviews)

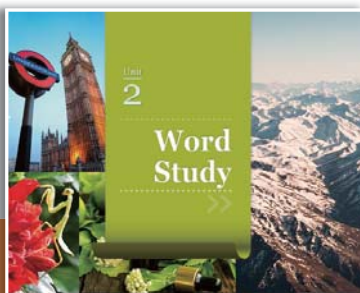
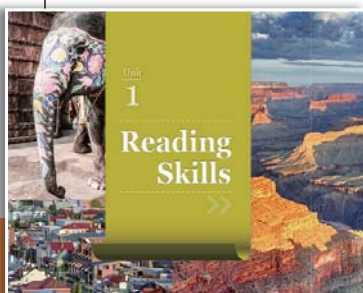
以豐富的閱讀素材和推敲式問題，幫助你有效複習學過的內容。此單元目的在檢視你對本書所提供之學習資訊的吸收程度。為了檢測你理解內文的能力，請務必於研讀前述單元之後，完成最後的綜合練習單元。

#### • 最佳考試準備用書

本書適合初學者閱讀，亦為準備大學學測、指考、多益、托福及雅思等考試的最佳用書。



# 使用導覽 How Do I Use This Book?



- 1-1 Subject Matter
- 1-2 Main Idea
- 1-3 Supporting Details
- 1-4 Author's Purpose and Tone
- 1-5 Cause and Effect
- 1-6 Clarifying Devices
- 1-7 Making Inferences
- 1-8 Problems and Solutions
- 1-9 Fact or Opinion

- 2-1 Synonyms (Words With the Same Meaning)
- 2-2 Antonyms (Words With Opposite Meanings)
- 2-3 Words in Context
- 2-4 Review Test

## 全方位的閱讀攻略

每單元主要介紹一種閱讀攻略，幫助讀者更加輕鬆理解任何主題文章的內容。



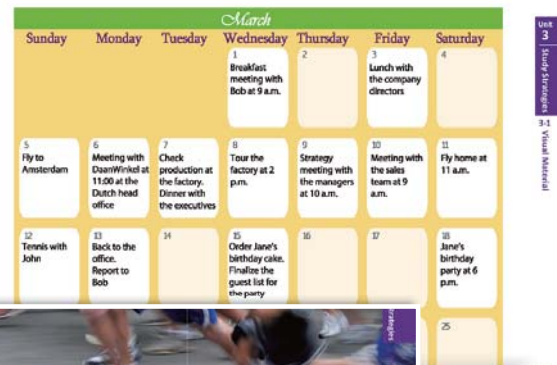
## 包羅萬象的閱讀主題

內容涵蓋各類多元主題，包括藝術與文學、歷史、文化與科學，不僅能充實讀者的知識，亦可加強閱讀能力。



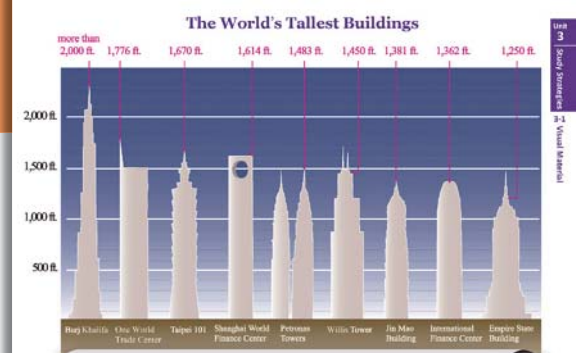
## 琳瑯滿目的彩色圖表

琳瑯滿目的彩色圖表，有助於讀者學習使用圖表，幫助快速理解文章內容，增加閱讀趣味性。



Year	Name	Time	Place
1865	Richard Webster	4:36.5	England
1868	William Chinnery	4:29	England
1868	Walter Gibbs	4:28.8	England
1874	Walter Slade	4:26	England
1875	Walter Slade	4:24.5	London
1880	Walter George	4:23.2	London
1882	Walter George	4:21.4	London
1884	Walter George	4:18.4	Birmingham
1894	Fred Bacon	4:18.2	Edinburgh

source: <http://www.infoplease.com/ipna/A0112924.html>



### Questions

- Why did the unusual test planes most likely cause rumors about spaceships?
  - People thought a science fiction movie was being filmed at the base.
  - Odd shapes and lights are known to attract aliens and spaceships.
  - The test planes may have looked like spaceships to some people.
  - People may have seen strange-looking creatures inside the planes.
- When the author states that some rumors are harder to explain, he or she likely believes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - these rumors are more believable than the others
  - these rumors are more difficult to clear up
  - these rumors should be translated into English
  - these rumors are top secret for a good reason
- Which statement best expresses the author's attitude toward Area 51?
  - Rumors about aliens and spaceships are understandable, but probably not true.
  - Rumors about aliens and spaceships are likely true because the base is top secret.
  - Stories about spy planes and spaceships are equally suspicious.
  - The US government should be honest and put an end to the rumors.
- Why is Area 51 most likely not shown on official maps of the region?
  - Because Area 51 is not a city or town.
  - Because the government doesn't want aliens to find the base.
  - Because most of the structures are underground.
  - Because top-secret aircrafts are tested there.
- What can be inferred from the final paragraph of this passage?
  - People around the world are fascinated with stories about aliens and spaceships.
  - So much has been written about Area 51 that it is no longer a top-secret military base.
  - The US government once forced employees to work on spaceships at Area 51.
  - Visitors to the Nevada desert are likely to end up on TV or in the movies.

The town Rachel, near Area 51, enjoys celebrity among aviation enthusiasts and UFO hunters.

## 實用的主題式練習題

每篇文章後均附有五題選擇題，用以檢測閱讀理解能力，並加強字彙認知力。讀者可運用此類練習來有效評估自己的程度，以作自我實力之檢測與提升。





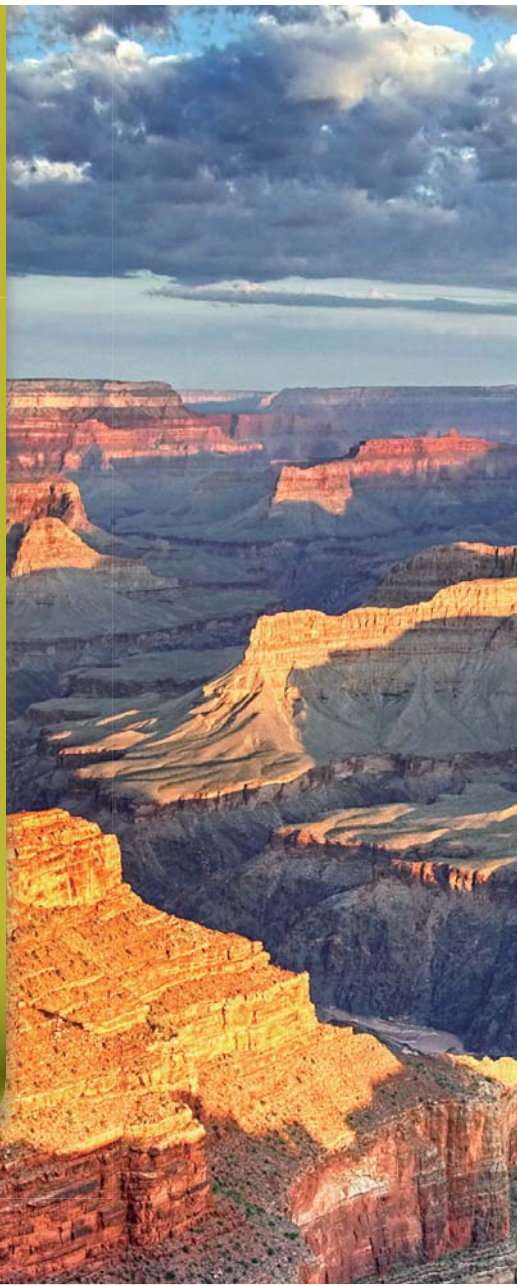
Unit  
**1**

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# Reading Skills

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**1-1** Subject Matter

**1-2** Main Idea

**1-3** Supporting Details

**1-4** Author's Purpose and Tone

**1-5** Cause and Effect

**1-6** Clarifying Devices

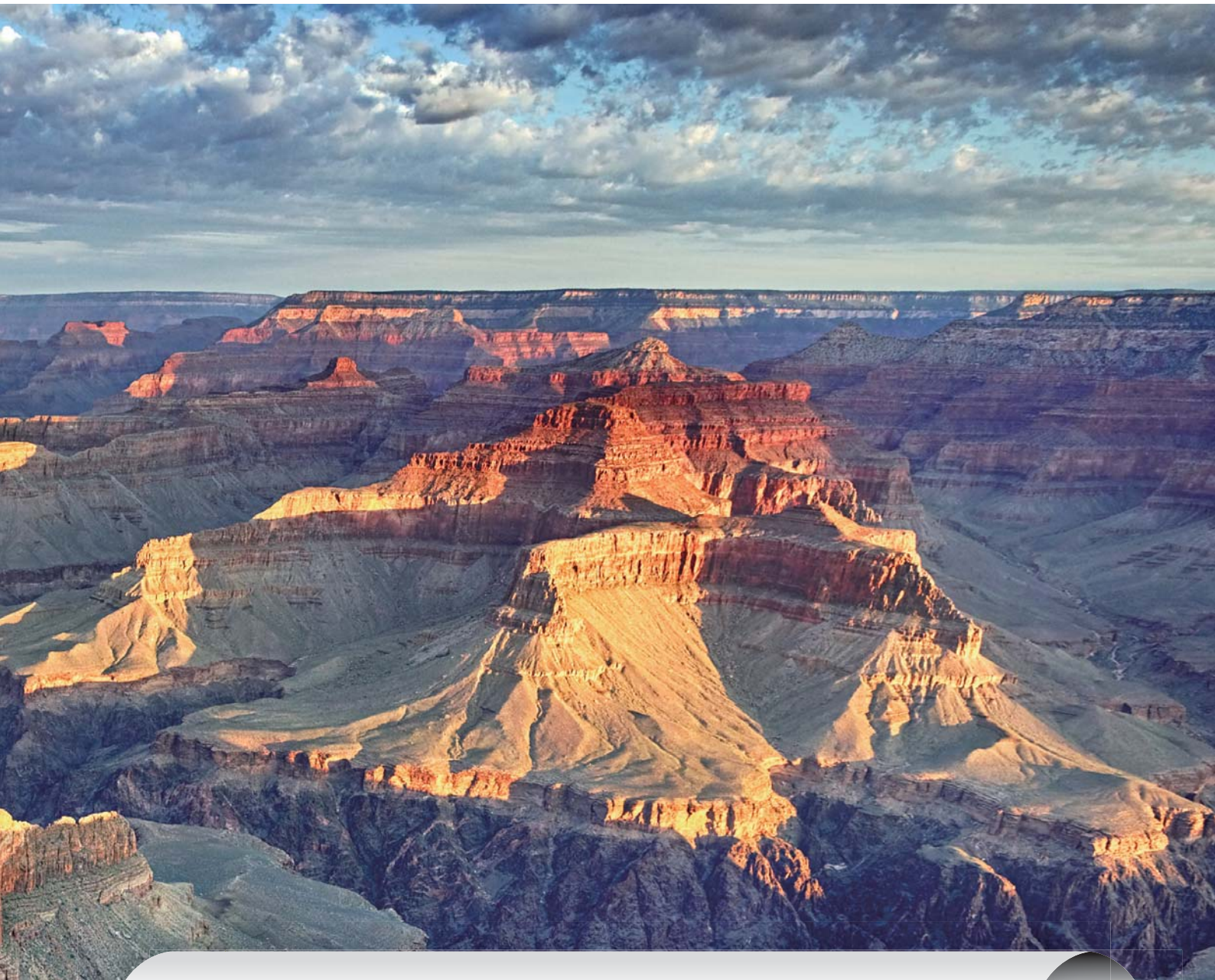
**1-7** Making Inferences

**1-8** Problems and Solutions

**1-9** Fact or Opinion

**1-10** Review Test





**T**here is a wealth of information out there, and it is accessible to anyone. The key to unlocking it is your reading skills. These skills help us absorb the facts that are buried in every magazine or newspaper article. That's not all. They also help us organize these facts so that we better comprehend them.

Think of it this way: reading skills don't just help us understand **what** an author writes, but **why** he or she writes it as well. This is what makes reading skills so valuable in every area of life, from elementary school to the world of business.



## 1-1 Subject Matter

The **subject matter** of a passage is simply what the passage describes. It is usually the answer to the question “what is this passage about?” If you’re ever confused about what the subject matter of an article is, try reading through the article again and taking note of what each paragraph is presenting.



# 1 Incredible India



**1** India is located in Asia between the Middle East and China. It has a long and fascinating history. India is also quickly becoming a wealthy country thanks to its rapidly developing economy.

**2** Over 6,000 years ago, the people living in the Indus River basin built up a unique and thriving civilization. It transformed the entire area into a center of trade and religion and allowed for hundreds of years of wealth and prosperity.

**3** Some say that this Indus civilization was just as vibrant as ancient Mesopotamia or Egypt. Culturally, it produced many of the world’s important religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, and Sikhism.

**4** The golden age of the Indus civilization came to an end when the Aryans invaded in 1500 BC. This was first in a long line of foreign invasions that included the Persians, Greeks, Mongols, and eventually European merchant vessels and British colonialism.

**5** In 1857, the people of India grew tired of foreign domination and rebelled against the British East India Company, a British monopoly that controlled most of India at the time. The rebellion ultimately failed.

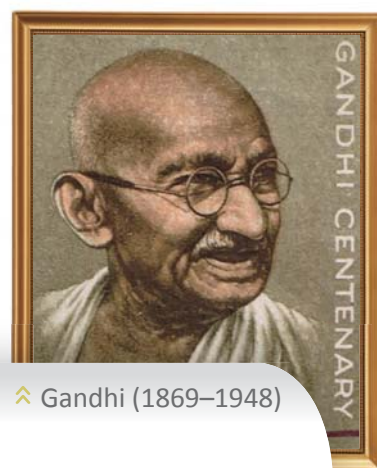


As a result, Great Britain absorbed India as a formal colony of the British Empire.

6 India would not remain a colony forever. During the first half of the 20th century, millions of Indians participated in a nationwide political movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi organized peaceful demonstrations of civil disobedience that were aimed at resisting British rule. On August 15, 1947, India finally gained its independence, and on January 26, 1950, it became the Republic of India. 25

7 India has gone through many important economic changes and reforms. If you consider India's purchasing power, it is now the sixth largest economy in the world. It also has a youthful population that will continue to drive economic growth over the next decade. 30

8 Yet India is also grappling with some big problems, such as poverty, illiteracy, and malnutrition. Like many other Asian countries, there is a growing wealth gap between people who live in the countryside and those who live in the city. These are some of the problems that future governments will need to tackle. 35



△ Gandhi (1869–1948)

◀ Amber Fort in Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

✓ Hinduism can be traced back to Iron Age India.

## Questions

1. Another good title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. India: The Once and Future Power
  - b. India: The Peaceful Country
  - c. India: The Oldest Country on Earth
  - d. India: The Economic Powerhouse
2. This passage focuses on a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. military    b. technology    c. civilization    d. economy
3. The final paragraph is mostly concerned with India's \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. history    b. problems    c. language    d. military
4. The fifth and sixth paragraphs are mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the history of Britain in Asia
  - b. the rise and fall of British colonialism in India
  - c. life in India under the Mongols
  - d. Mahatma Gandhi
5. The seventh paragraph focuses on India's \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. leaders    b. people    c. cuisine    d. economy





» Louis Armstrong (1901–1971) was a much-imitated innovator of early jazz.

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## 15 Jazz Music

1 To some, jazz sounds like a musical mess; to others, it's the most expressive and animated form of music around, a combination of styles and musical traditions that reflects the blended nature of the American society where it developed.

2 Jazz originated in the early 20th century in the United States, particularly in the cities of New Orleans and Chicago. The word "jazz" is thought to have begun as a West Coast slang word meaning "spirit" or "vigor." The first recorded usage of the word appears far away from the world of New Orleans music in the sports pages of a West Coast newspaper in 1912, where it was used to describe the unpredictable curve of a certain baseball player's pitch. Around 1915, however, "jazz" was first used to refer to the kind of restless, improvised music emerging in Chicago at the time.

3 A combination of spiritual music, blues, ragtime, and even military music, jazz owes a large part of its development to the elaborate funeral processions held by the African-American communities of New Orleans. Many of the early jazz musicians played at these processions, and as a result, the instruments of the marching band—like drums, trumpets, and trombones—became the basic instruments of jazz.

4 Though jazz's early influences are clear, jazz itself is very difficult to define. This is because one of the most important parts of jazz is improvisation. In jazz, a performer may change melodies, harmonies, or time signature at will. Whereas European classical music is sometimes seen as a composer's music, the performer's role being mainly to play



⤴ trumpet





the music as the composer intended, jazz is often seen as being under the control of the musicians themselves. A jazz song is spontaneous; it develops naturally from the performers' interactions with each other on stage. It isn't planned or under the restrictions of strict rules. This has allowed jazz to produce countless subgenres: bebop, swing, cool jazz, acid jazz, free jazz, jazz-funk, and jazz rap being only a few examples.

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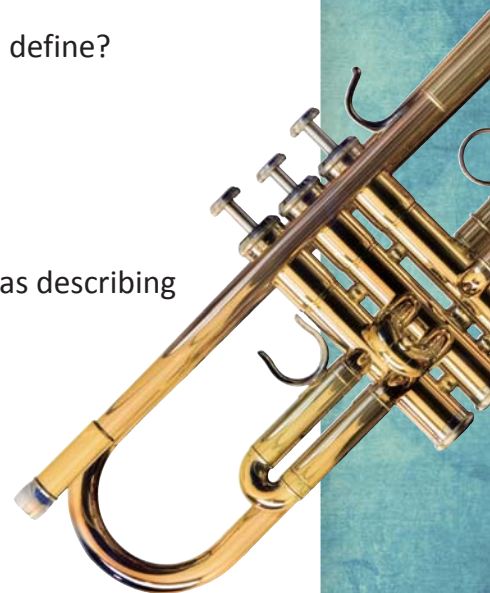


## Questions



▶ trombone

1. Where did jazz music originate?
  - a. In Europe.
  - b. In the United States.
  - c. At a funeral.
  - d. On a baseball field.
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as having an influence on jazz music?
  - a. New Orleans funeral processions.
  - b. Spiritual songs.
  - c. European classical music.
  - d. Blues music.
3. What is the reason given for jazz being difficult to define?
  - a. An important part of jazz is improvisation.
  - b. No one knows the origins of the word "jazz."
  - c. Jazz originated a long time ago.
  - d. Jazz has many different influences.
4. When the word "jazz" first appeared in print, it was describing \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the music of Chicago
  - b. the African-American community
  - c. a famous composer
  - d. a baseball player's pitch
5. Which of the following is NOT true about jazz?
  - a. A jazz song develops from the performers' interactions with each other.
  - b. The basic instruments of jazz are those of a marching band.
  - c. Bebop and swing are subgenres of jazz.
  - d. Jazz music has many strict rules and restrictions.



## Unit 1 閱讀技巧

文章的字裡行間充滿許多唾手可得的知識，而涉獵關鍵就在於閱讀技巧。閱讀技巧能幫助我們吸收報章雜誌所透露的事實資訊，還能協助我們加以歸納整理，以便能更有效地理解資訊內容。

這樣想吧：閱讀技巧不只讓我們了解作者所寫的內容，也讓我們了解其撰寫原因。這就是為何不論是從小學、乃至於到商務職場等各個人生階段中，閱讀技巧都如此舉足輕重的原因。

### 1-1 明辨主題

文章的主題就是所謂的大意，通常能讓我們了解文章內容的大方向。如果你對某文章的主題感到不解，請試著再讀一遍，並且針對每段內文重點做筆記。

#### 1. 不可思議的印度 P.014

印度位於中東與中國之間的亞洲地帶，擁有悠久迷人的歷史。也因其迅速發展的經濟狀態，印度竄升為豐饒國家。

超過六千年前，印度河盆地的居民孕育出欣欣向榮的獨特文明。此文明讓該地區搖身一變，成為貿易與宗教中樞，並且享盡幾百年來的富庶安逸生活。

有人說，印度河文明的榮景可媲美古美索不達米亞或古埃及。以文化的角度而言，印度河文明是許多世界重要宗教的發源地，如印度教、佛教與錫克教。

不過，當亞利安人於西元前 1500 年入侵印度河流域後，印度河文明的「黃金時代」隨即告終。之後亦發生多次外族入侵事件，包括波斯人、希臘人、蒙古人，最後是歐洲商船與英國的殖民統治。

1857 年，印度人民開始厭倦外族統治，奮而起身反抗當時獨佔印度的英國東印度公司。然而抗爭行動最終失敗，大不列顛也因此正式將印度納入大英帝國殖民地的版圖。

但是印度不甘永遠淪為殖民地。20 世紀上半葉，上百萬名印度人參與甘地所帶領的全國政治運動。甘地組織了公民不服從的和平抗爭運動，表達反抗英國統治的訴求。1947 年 8 月 15 日，印度終於獨立，並於 1950 年 1 月 26 日正式更名為印度共和國。

印度歷經許多重要的經濟變遷與改革。如果你對印度的購買力有疑慮，印度現在可謂全球規模第六大的經濟體。且年輕的人口結構，亦能於未來十年持續推動印度的經濟成長率。

然而，印度尚有貧窮、文盲與營養不良等棘手問題待處理。與其他亞洲國家一樣，城鄉之間的人民貧富差距日益懸殊，這都是政府將來需要好好正視的問題。

#### 2. 布雷點字法 P.016

失明的人並不代表失去閱讀的能力，只要學習不同的閱讀方式即可。

視障者可藉由指腹觸摸頁面上多組微小凸點的方式來閱讀。這些凸點代表不同的字母，構成像我們一般人所用的字母表。這種書寫系統即稱為「布雷點字法」。

布雷點字法的歷史淵源十分有趣。大約西元 1800 年時，法國士官巴比爾創造了點字系統，讓士兵即使在暗夜裡也能讀取訊息。這是因為拿破崙希望軍隊能在行跡不敗露的前提下，於黑暗環境之中通訊。但是這種「夜書」系統過於複雜而難以上手，因此不得不遭到軍方拒用。

多年後，巴比爾在巴黎的國立啟明學校認識了布雷。布雷四歲的時候即失明，他當下體認到巴比爾系統的重要潛力與其主要缺點。他開始著手簡化該系統，布雷點字系統就此而生。

在布雷點字法裡，每個布雷點字「字母」（或稱點字格）均由一個至多可填滿六凸點的長方形所組成（並以各點為凸點與否做變化）。此六凸點長方形的排列方式為每列兩點，每行三點。左行凸點由上到下的編號分別為 1、2、3，右行凸點由上到下的編號分別為 4、5、6，共有 64 種不同組合。