



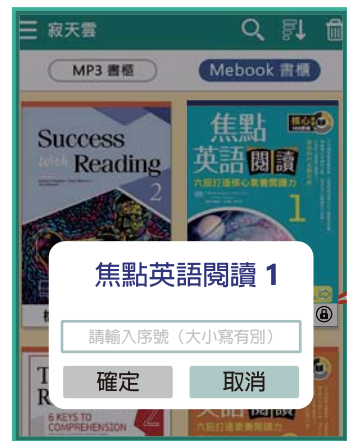
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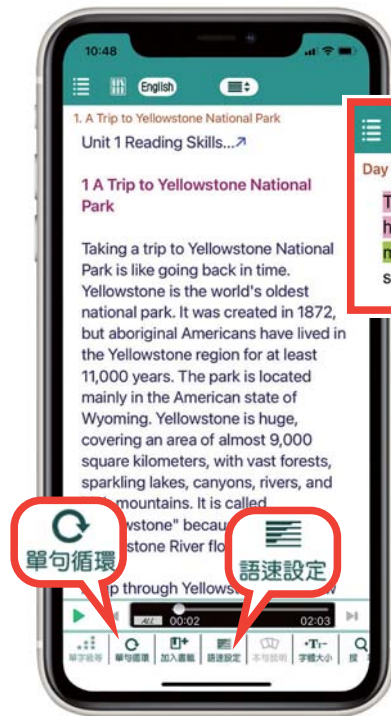
四版

作者 Michelle Witte / Richard Luhrs / Zachary Fillingham

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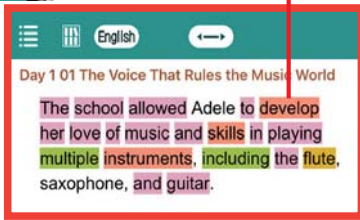
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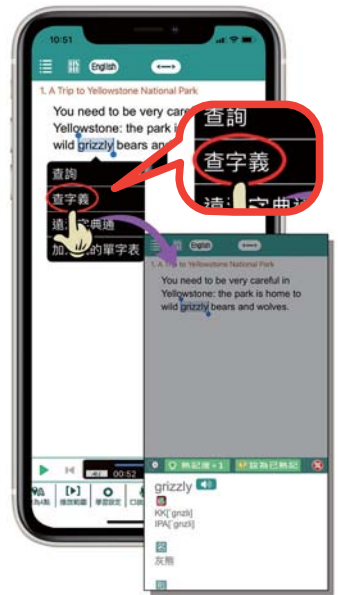
全文閱讀

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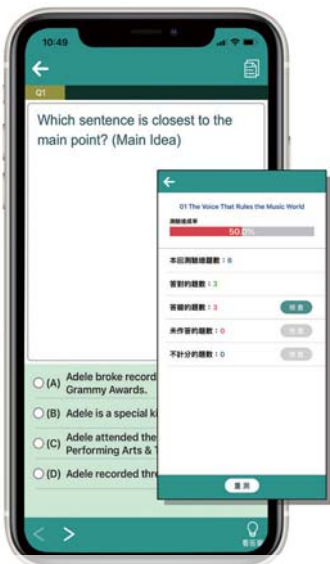
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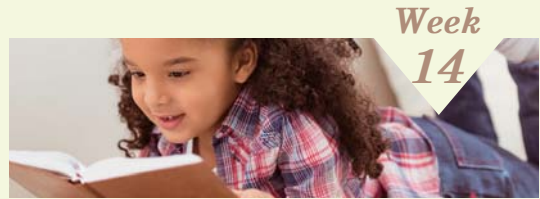
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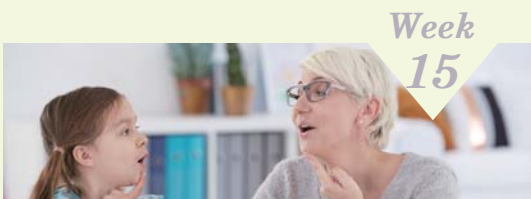
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Introduction

This book is the first volume of a series of books concentrating on training reading skills. Each article is accompanied by six essential questions to help readers understand the article. These questions are within the framework of the following categories:

◆ **Main Idea** ◆ Readers will have to ask themselves, “What point is the writer trying to make?” By asking this question, they will be aware of looking for an answer during the reading process.

◆ **Subject Matter** ◆ The subject matter question can help readers focus on the articles they are reading. After reading the first few lines of the article, readers should ask themselves, “What is the subject matter of this article?” They will start concentrating instantly.

◆ **Supporting Details** ◆ The article is made up of details that support the main idea. Supporting details come in various forms, such as examples, explanations, descriptions, definitions, comparisons, contrasts, and metaphors.

◆ **Inference** ◆ Inference questions ask the readers to find the inferences and assumptions made in the article. The main goal of the question is to train readers’ abilities of critical and logical thinking.

◆ **Words in Context** ◆ Words in Context are important in understanding an article. Mistaking the meanings of some Key Words or phrases can lead to a gross misunderstanding of the author’s message.

◆ **Others** ◆ Other reading skills include:

Clarifying Devices The author might use similes and metaphors to capture readers’ attention and spark their imaginations. The most widely used clarifying devices are signal words (*first, second, next, last, finally*), and transitional words or phrases (*in brief, in conclusion, above all, therefore*). Organizational patterns are also clarifying devices, including the chronological pattern, in which events are ordered by the time at which they occurred.

Text Form A text form refers to a type of writing such as fantasy, autobiography, or newspaper article. Knowing the text form can help readers achieve a better understanding of the purpose of the article and determine how to interpret the article.

Cause and Effect Cause and effect questions are concerned with why things happen (causes) and what happens as a result (effects). Understanding cause and effect relationships can guide readers to understand how one event or action caused another to occur. Words like *so, because, and as a result*, are good clues that help readers recognize a cause-and-effect relationship.

Fact or Opinion A fact is something that is true and is supported by evidence. An opinion is something you believe or feel. Being able to identify facts and opinions can help readers differentiate between what is real and what is someone’s point of view or thought, and explore their knowledge or opinions on a topic.

Author’s Tone An author’s tone is the attitude the author takes on the subject he or she is writing about. It gives readers clues as to how the author feels about his or her subject. This type of question is usually described using an emotion word such as *serious, humorous, or hopeful*.

Author’s Purpose Author’s purpose questions encourage readers to think about why the author wrote the article. Author’s purposes include *to persuade* (convince a reader of something), *to inform* (to provide information), *to entertain* (to elicit an emotional reaction from the reader), *to express* (to convey a feeling), etc.

How to Use This Book

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In our reading plan, the 100 articles are divided into 16 weeks. Readers should read 6-7 articles each week. By following the plan, the readers will make steady progress in mastering English reading skills.

Week 1 Day 1 Geography 61 Easter Island

If you wanted to get as far away from other people as you possibly could, Easter Island would be a good place to go. It's about 2,000 kilometers from its nearest neighbors, out in the southern Pacific Ocean. Easter Island is a small triangle about 3,500 kilometers west of Chile. Easter Island is a special territory, but it was discovered by Europeans.

Key Words

- far away from 远离
- settle 定居
- archaeologist 考古学家
- hardy 吃苦耐劳的
- triangle 三角形
- canoe 独木舟
- chieftain 酋长
- preserve 保存
- territory 领土
- statue 雕像
- stern 严厉的
- transport 运输
- carving 雕刻
- explorer 探险家
- stern 严厉的
- transport 运输
- carving 雕刻

Questions

- What can we know about Easter Islanders from the fourth paragraph?
 - They use their hands to communicate.
 - They are citizens of the Netherlands.
 - They are all experts at stone carving.
 - They are not open to outsiders completely.
- Which of the following is closest in meaning to the verb **inhabit** in the second paragraph?
 - Leave.
 - Occupy.
 - Preserve.
 - Connect.
- Which of the following is an opinion?
 - Some moai statues weigh over 80 tons.
 - Easter Islanders seem hardy and strong.
 - Easter Islanders have suffered disease, slavery, and hunger.
 - Easter Island is located around 3,500 kilometers west of Chile.

Unit 1 Language 06 We're Animals Too, After All!

Animals **symbolize** many different things. In **proverbs**, they can represent people, our **characteristics**, or other elements of our lives. "Don't count your chickens before they're **hatched**" uses chickens to represent **opportunities**. It reminds us not to be too sure of something that we don't have yet. The hen may have laid ten eggs, but until they hatch she doesn't know how many chicks there are. "A bird in hand is worth two in the bush" means what we have is more valuable than what we desire. It tells people who always want more out of life to be **satisfied with** what is already theirs. On the other hand, "The early bird catches the worm." This proverb warns us that good things will pass us by if we're too lazy to go after them. "A leopard can't change his spots" means that although a person's **behavior** may change, his character won't. We all know someone like that, don't we?

Key Words

- symbolize 象征
- hatch 孵化
- behavior 行为
- moth 蛾
- subtle 微妙的
- proverb 谚语
- opportunity 机会
- compare with 与...比较
- characteristic 特征
- be satisfied with 对...感到满意
- involve 牵涉

Questions

- Which of the following sentences is closest to the main idea of this passage?
 - If a bird is lazy, it won't catch any worms.
 - Animals can be used to represent humans.
 - Moths are often used to symbolize love.
 - Proverbs can teach us lessons about the natural world.
- What does this passage mainly deal with?
 - It deals with proverbs.
 - It deals with people's characteristics.
 - It deals with the natural world.
 - It deals with horses.
- What sort of person can a leopard be used to represent?
 - A dangerous person.
 - A directly involved person.
 - A stubborn person.
 - A lazy person.

The articles are written about various kinds of topics: history, psychology, business, people, arts & literature, and more. Readers will learn English as they explore their world.

Week 14 Day 6
Health & Body

85

Pros and Cons of Coffee

► coffee beans



Our relationship with coffee is complicated. Some people say they can't get up in the morning without it. Other people believe it's **practically** deadly. **When it comes to** coffee, there are a lot of pros and cons.

Here are a few of the pros. For one, coffee can be good for your body and your mind. The **caffeine** in coffee—the **chemical** that **wakes you up**—might help prevent diabetes and **Alzheimer's disease** in the long term. In the short term, caffeine can improve mental **performance** and help with breathing problems. Coffee is also full of a kind of **vitamin** which protects the cells in your body. Other vitamins in it can help stop signs of aging and even prevent some cancers. In tests, coffee has also been shown to prevent **Parkinson's disease**, kidney stones, and liver problems.

What could be bad about a drink like that? Well, **on the flip side**, coffee seems to cause or **contribute to** a lot of other diseases. It can raise **cholesterol** in the body, and it's not good for your blood circulation. Coffee,

► Coffee may be bad for your bones.



as you have probably seen, can make you excited and nervous. It raises people's heart rates and, sometimes, blood pressure, which is dangerous. It also may cause you to lose water and feel thirsty. It may be bad for your bones, especially for women. There are even some studies that connect drinking coffee with heart disease.

So how can you decide if you should drink coffee? Consider your own **circumstances**. If you have a bad heart or high blood pressure, stay away from it. However, if you need to be sharp and you want to prevent some other diseases later in life, a cup of coffee in the morning probably won't hurt.

Key Words

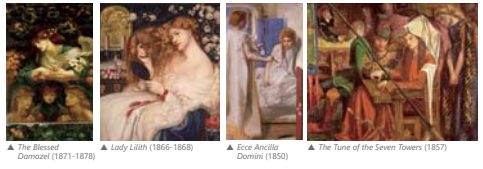
- pros and cons 利弊 (n.)
- practically 幾乎；差不多 (adv.)
- when it comes to 當談到……
- caffeine 咖啡因 (n.)
- chemical 化學物質 (n.)
- wake up 喚醒
- Alzheimer's disease 阿茲海默症
- in the long term 從長遠來看
- performance 表現 (n.)
- vitamin 維他命 (n.)
- Parkinson's disease 帕金森氏症
- contribute to 促成
- cholesterol 膽固醇 (n.)
- circumstance 情況 (n.)

Questions

- What is the main point of this passage?
 - Drinking coffee is important no matter who you are.
 - Humans have drunk coffee for thousands of years.
 - Coffee is very bad for you.
 - Coffee is both good and bad for you.
- What is this passage mostly about?
 - Vitamins.
 - A popular drink.
 - A heart disease.
 - Beans.
- Drinking coffee can help do which of the following?
 - Increase intelligence.
 - Decrease blood pressure.
 - Prevent diabetes.
 - Prevent strokes.
- Which of the following people should probably NOT drink coffee?
 - Someone suffering from Alzheimer's disease.
 - A normal healthy male.
 - Someone who has trouble sleeping at night.
 - A person who is having breathing problems.
- What does **on the flip side** in the third paragraph imply?
 - A personal story.
 - A scientific statistic.
 - A complex trick.
 - An opposing argument.
- How would you describe the author's tone in the passage?
 - Intense.
 - Intimate.
 - Scientific.
 - Excited.


Each article is followed by six essential questions to help readers understand the content.

Paintings by Dante Rossetti



▲ The Blessed Damae (1871-1878) ▲ Lady Lilith (1856-1868) ▲ Ecco Ancilla Domini (1857) ▲ The Tune of the Seven Towers (1857)

Paintings by William Holman Hunt



▲ The Lady of Shalott (1905) ▲ Isabella and the Pot of Basil (1867) ▲ The Scapgoat (1856) ▲ The Hiring Shepherd (1851) ▲ The Miracle of the Holy Fire (1899) ▲ Valentine Rescuing Sylvia from Proteus (1851)

Bountiful pictures that provide additional information related to the articles will enhance readers' pleasure in reading.

Arts & Literature

23

The Ancient Art of the Brush

Throughout its long history, writing has been a **big deal** in China. Since the earliest **dynasties**, the skills of reading and writing have been **highly** respected. In fact, they form an important part of the Chinese art world. **Calligraphy**, the art of writing with a brush, is almost as old as writing itself. And though this art form dates back thousands of years, it is still extremely popular today.

How did writing become so important in Chinese culture? The answer most likely lies way back in the Shang Dynasty (about 1600-1046 BC). That's when characters were first carved in **bronze** and used in **religious** events. This practice **conveyed** a spiritual aspect which gave writing **authority** in the eyes of ordinary people.

Calligraphy spread during the Han Dynasty, when the necessary tools and materials became more widely available. First there was the brush, made from bamboo and animal hair. Early ink, or lampblack, was made by burning **pine** wood and mixing it with water. Early forms of paper were invented around



▲ Monopoly ▲ Trivial Pursuit ▲ Chinese checkers

and each other's pieces to move across the board. And in **Trivial Pursuit**, teams answer questions on different topics to try to finish first.

In recent years, a new generation of board games has become very popular, these "designer games" often feature "themes" such as the settling of land (Catan), building of cities (Ctadelis), and development of resources (Carcassonne). Social in nature, they are usually easy to learn and designed to

▲ Amazon rainforest ▲ waxy monkey frog ▲ emperor tamarin ▲ double yellow-headed parrot ▲ mineral tree toad

the Amazon. One in five of all birds live in the Amazon. It is incredibly rich, and we have **discovered** and **documented** only a small part of it.

That is why the **destruction** of the Amazon is so frightening and so serious. **Deforestation**—cutting down forests for farming or **pasture**—is a major threat. Though the deforestation

Week 1



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Day 2 Psychology

02 EQ 12

Day 3 History

03 The Civil Rights Movement in the United States 14

Day 4 Business

04 Who Stole My Money? 16

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05 The Man Who Built a Brain 18

Day 6 Language

06 We're Animals Too, After All! 20



Pen - Pineapple -
Apple - Pen!



◀ Pikotaro

01



Have You Seen This?

Pen – Pineapple – Apple – Pen!

If this sounds **familiar**¹, you've probably seen one of Asia's biggest viral videos of 2016. The song "PPAP" by Japanese star Pikotaro was watched and shared by millions of people. It became an **overnight**² success thanks to **social media**³.

These days, YouTube videos can spread around the **globe**⁴ within hours. A video "**goes viral**⁵" if it gets more than five million hits in a week. Some videos **grab**⁶ the public's attention for a few days, and then disappear. Others stay popular for years.



Questions

- _____ 1. Which of the following sentences is closest to the main idea of this passage?♦Main Idea♦
- a) Think carefully before you share something online.
 - b) Videos with famous actors usually get the most hits.
 - c) Asian pop stars have been successful on YouTube.
 - d) Nowadays, videos reach large audiences very quickly.
- _____ 2. What is this passage about?♦Subject Matter♦
- a) YouTube users.
 - b) Viral videos.
 - c) Pop songs.
 - d) Social media.
- _____ 3. Which star was the first to get a billion hits on his or her video?♦Supporting Details♦
- a) Taylor Swift.
 - b) Psy.
 - c) Justin Bieber.
 - d) Pikotaro.



▲ Psy performed "Gangnam Style."

In 2007, YouTube was just beginning. A user
 15 **uploaded**⁷ a **clip**⁸ called "**Dramatic**⁹ **Chipmunk**".
 In the video, we hear thunder, and then the
 animal turns to the camera looking shocked.
 Viewers of all ages and **nationalities**¹⁰ found it
 funny. The video lasts only six seconds, but the
 20 little chipmunk is still well-known today.

Music videos usually get the most hits.
 "Gangnam Style" was the first video to reach a
 billion views back in 2012. It took Korean singer Psy five months to reach that
 total. Now there are lots of videos with a billion views. Justin Bieber, Taylor Swift,
 25 and Katy Perry regularly attract huge audiences.

Do you want to watch the top viral videos right now? Click the "**Trending**¹¹"
 button on YouTube. It will show you the most popular clips by number of
 viewers.

And if you want to make a world-famous video yourself? **Experts**¹² say you
 30 need to do two things. The first is to find an unusual phrase that people can
 remember and like to repeat. The second is to create emotion. If you can make
 someone laugh, cry, or get mad, he or she will be more likely to click "Share."

Key Words

- 1 **familiar** 熟悉的; 親近的 (a.) 2 **overnight** 突然的; 一整夜的 (a.) 3 **social media** 社群網站 (n.)
- 4 **globe** 地球 (n.) 5 **go viral** 瘋傳; 爆紅 6 **grab** 攫取; 抓取 (v.) 7 **upload** 上傳 (v.)
- 8 **clip** 短片; 剪輯 (n.) 9 **dramatic** 戲劇化的; 戲劇的 (a.) 10 **nationality** 國籍; 民族 (n.)
- 11 **trend** 流行 (v.) 12 **expert** 專家 (n.)

_____ 4. According to the passage, which video has the best chance of success?♦Inference♦

- a A video that makes people angry.
- b A video that includes animals.
- c A video that has no words.
- d A video that lasts a few seconds.

_____ 5. Which of the following animals is most closely related to a **chipmunk**? ♦Words in Context♦

- a A snake.
- b A butterfly.
- c A crab.
- d A squirrel.

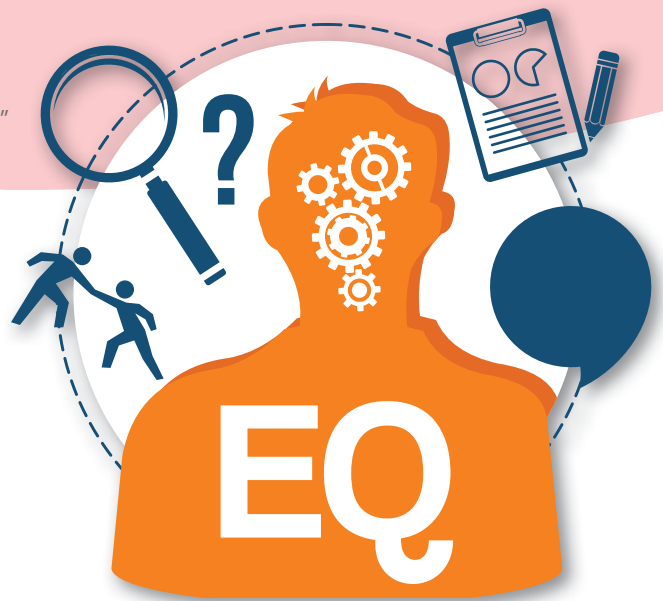
_____ 6. Who caused the song "PPAP" to become popular so quickly?♦Cause and Effect♦

- a Teens.
- b Japanese people.
- c YouTube users.
- d Teachers.

► EQ stands for "emotional quotient."

02

EQ

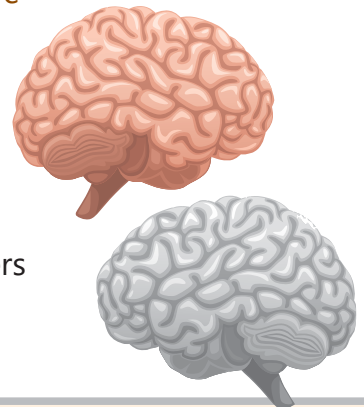


Having to worry about our IQ is bad enough, and now there's something called an "EQ"!

Do we have to **stress about**¹ that, too?

5 The answer is yes and no. Your EQ stands for "**emotional quotient**"². It's a measure of how well you understand your own feelings and those of other people. People with high EQs are very aware of their emotions and those of others. They manage their emotions well.

10 Emotions may not seem to be important for serious life issues like school and work. However, we are discovering that, in fact, having a good understanding of emotions is extremely important in any group situation. Employers are always looking for employees with good people skills, right? Your EQ is just that: your people skills. People with high EQs become **influential**³ leaders and helpful managers who understand how to deal with stressed employees.



Questions

- _____ 1. What is the final paragraph mainly about? ♦Main Idea♦
- a The definition of EQ.
 - b Pros and cons about high EQs.
 - c The history of the EQ.
 - d How to measure EQ.
- _____ 2. What is this passage mainly about? ♦Subject Matter♦
- a Human intelligence.
 - b Getting a job.
 - c A measure of emotional understanding.
 - d Using emotions to control people.
- _____ 3. What can a high EQ help you with? ♦Supporting Details♦
- a Learning a new language.
 - b Building a successful love life.
 - c Passing a driving test.
 - d Solving complex math problems.

