



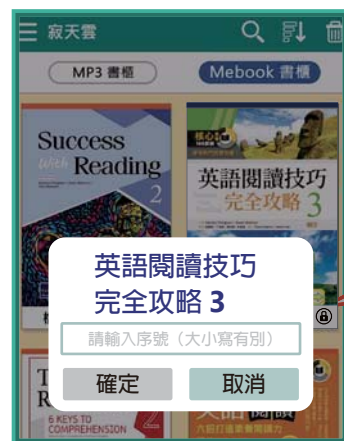
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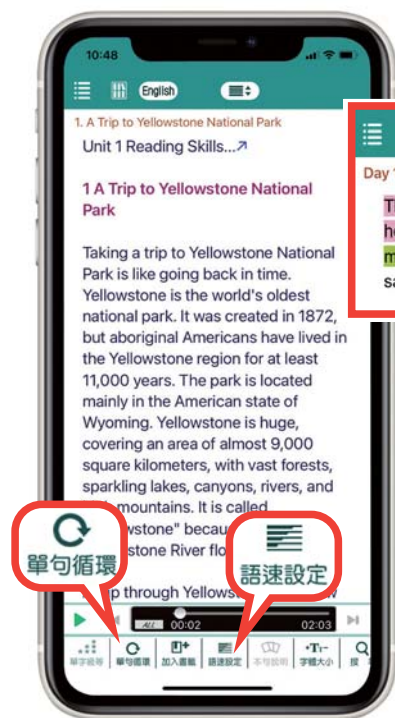
作者 Zachary Fillingham / Owain Mckimm

譯者 劉嘉珮 / 丁宥榆 / 黃詩韻 / 林育珊 審訂 Treva Adams / Helen Yeh

二版 Success With Reading

全英文學習訓練英文思維及語感
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快速查詢字義
理解文章內容



← 全文閱讀

單句閱讀色底表示單字級等

← 單句閱讀

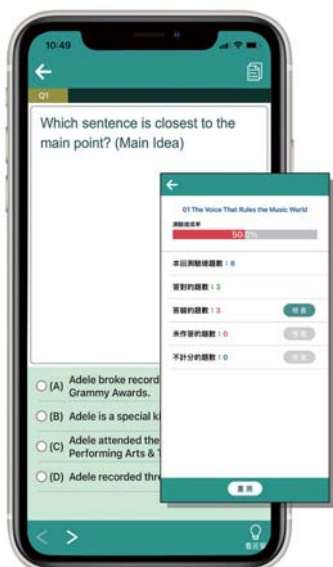
- 標示高中字彙、全民英檢、多益字級，掌握難度，立即理解文章
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- 設定克漏字比率學習，提高理解力、詞彙量及文法
- 睡眠學習，複習文章幫助記憶



課後閱讀測驗檢驗理解力

強力口說練習

單字分析掌握單字力



錄下發音和原音比對辨識，精進口語能力。



提供全書總單字量及單字表，掌握單字難易度，針對不熟單字加強學習。

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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，包括文化、藝術、史地、人物、科技、生物、經濟、教育等主題閱讀。

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		
	文化		科學		神秘事件
	政治／經濟				
	語言傳播				
	環境保育				
	人物				
	教育				

• 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 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。除了整體主旨之外，文章每段內容也有其中心思想，只要清楚每段內容的重點，即可了解整篇文章的意思。

2 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、比較、舉例等，或是任何能佐證主題的資訊。一篇好文章，一定會以事實、統計數據和其他證據為基礎，堆砌出作者想要表達的主旨。

3 分辨事實與意見 (Fact or Opinion)

大多數文章均含有事實和意見，因此分辨兩者間的差異相當重要。只要是能透過測驗、紀錄或文件來證明真實度的資訊，即屬於「事實」(fact)；「意見」(opinion)則代表作者的信念或主觀評判。有時候「意見」看似「事實」，倘若無法證明其真實性，該資訊還是得歸類為「意見」。

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

作者寫作皆有目的，可能是提出論點、呈現重要議題，甚或只是想娛樂讀者。為了達到其寫作目的，作者會調整文中的字彙和資訊，來符合文章想呈現出的語氣。

5 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」。

6 進行推論 (Making Inferences)

「推論」技巧意指運用已知資訊來猜測未知的人事物。舉例而言，如果朋友開門時看起來怒氣沖沖，你會猜測事有蹊蹺或有事發生。作者同樣會以推論方式，來提點讀者相似的情境。

7 理解因果關係 (Cause and Effect)

事出必有因，所導致的行為或事件就是一種結果。因果之間的關係有時顯而易見，有時卻幾乎不著痕跡。為了更清楚理解因果關係，請仔細觀察具有因果意味的用字，例如「therefore」（因此）、「as a result」（所以）或是「consequently」（因而）。

8 瞭解譬喻性語言 (Figurative Language)

作者會運用譬喻性的語言來觸動讀者的感受或令人在腦海中產生畫面，讓讀者留下深刻印象。本書會介紹下列幾種譬喻性語言：

明喻會以「like」（像）、「as」（如）或「than」（比……還……）等字比較兩者，例如「她的心比石頭還硬」。**隱喻**會更直接比較兩者，並且將兩者畫上等號，例如「她有一顆鑽石心腸」或「全世界就是一座大舞台」，因此表達效果比明喻更強烈。

擬人法意指將無生物的物體賦予人類特質，例如「太陽漫步於天空」。**成語**屬於不能照字面意思解讀的片語，其意義與拆解各字來看不同。例如「To let the cat out of the bag.」和貓一點關係也沒有，真正的意思為「洩漏祕密」。

誇飾法意指加油添醋的誇張表達方式，例如「我已經告訴過你一百萬遍了！」

9 明辨寫作偏見 (Finding Bias)

作者有其本身的歷練、看法和信仰。混為一談時，就會形成偏見或特定觀點。雖然有時難以看出作者的偏見，但可從作者的用字以及是否公平陳述兩造論點來窺見端倪。

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)

同義字是意義完全相同或非常相近的單字，例如 huge 和 gigantic 就是同義字。英語擁有將近一百萬個字彙，其中許多單字的意義相近。如果能夠辨識這些同義字，將是增進閱讀理解能力的一大利器。

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

反義字是意思相反的單字，good 和 bad、big 和 small、hot 和 cold，這幾組都是反義字。有時候我們很容易辨別反義字，有時候則需要費點力。記得務必要從前後文當中，尋找可能的線索。

3 依上下文猜測字義（Words in Context）

英文單字可能有許多不同的意思。當你遇到可能有爭議的單字時，一定要讀完上下文再決定字義。萬一你遇到完全陌生的單字，也可以從上下文來推斷字義。

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。影像圖表和參考資料等資訊，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，和其他方法來展示資訊。本單元涵蓋以下項目：

1 影像圖表（Visual Material）

資料有許多種形式，有些難以用文字來表達，這時候就需要使用影像圖表來輔助說明。影像圖表運用了圖片和圖表來傳達資訊，包括了圖表、表格和地圖。運用得當的話，可以化繁為簡，使資料容易理解。

2 參考資料（Reference Sources）

百科全書、旅遊指南、網際網路、報紙、食譜等，都是知識的寶庫。但要在如此巨大的寶庫中找到特定的資訊，可不是件容易的事。此時，索引、搜索引擎、節目表等工具即可派上用場。只要學會如何瀏覽這些資料，即可大幅增進閱讀理解力。

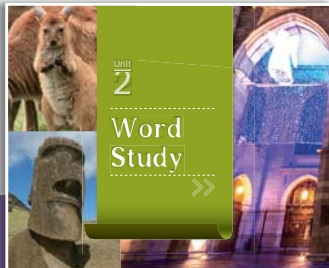
4 綜合練習（Final Reviews）

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

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

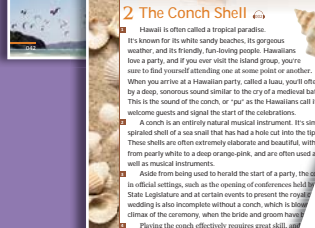
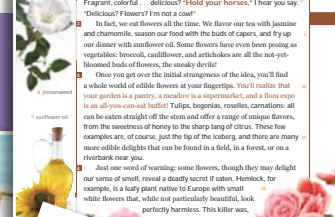
全方位的閱讀攻略

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

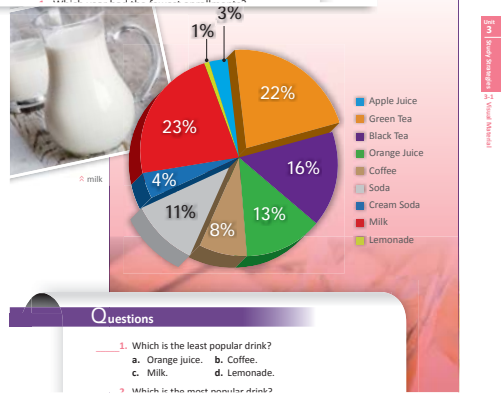
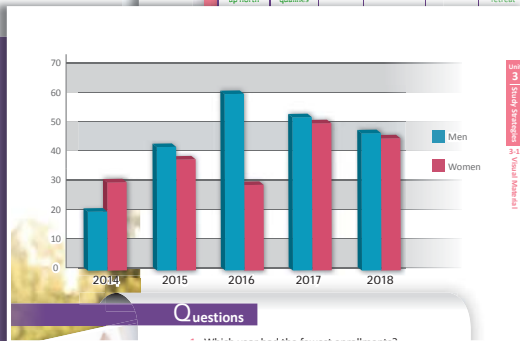
內容涵蓋各類多元主題，包括藝術、地理、歷史、文化與科學，不僅能充實讀者的知識，亦可加強閱讀能力。



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。

January 2020						
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1 New Year's party at Joanne's house	2	3 Sign Jake up for guitar lessons	4
5	6 Jake back to school	7	8	9	10	11 Jake's talent agency appointment
	13 ice skates	14	15 Meeting with Mr. Foster, Jake's science teacher	16	17	18 Day one of Jake's hockey tournament up north
19 Day two of Jake's hockey tournament up north	20 Hockey playoffs if Jake's team qualifies	21	22	23	24 Leave for mother-son spiritual retreat	25



Questions

- The author's tone in this article is best described as _____.
a. tiring b. angry c. disappointing d. comic
- Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward how the *Puya chilensis* consumes sheep?
a. Disgusted b. Fascinated c. Indifferent d. Pessimistic
- It's obvious from this article that the author's purpose is to _____.
a. tell a personal story b. argue a point
c. entertain the reader d. state a problem
- Why did the author introduce a specific example in the final paragraph?
a. To make a point about the plant being rare.
b. To encourage people to watch the plant.
c. To argue why we should protect the plant.
d. To compare it with another plant that eats animals.
- The author's purpose in the fourth paragraph is to _____.
a. offer a solution b. defend an animal
c. make a comparison d. state a theory





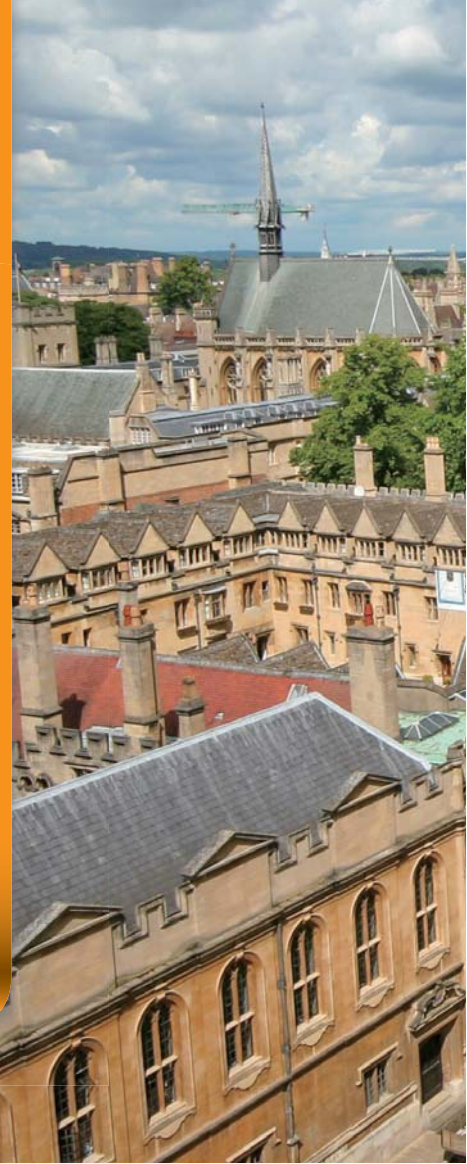

實用的主題式練習題

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

Reading Skills



1-1 Main Idea

1-2 Supporting Details

1-3 Fact or Opinion

1-4 Author's Purpose and Tone

1-5 Clarifying Devices

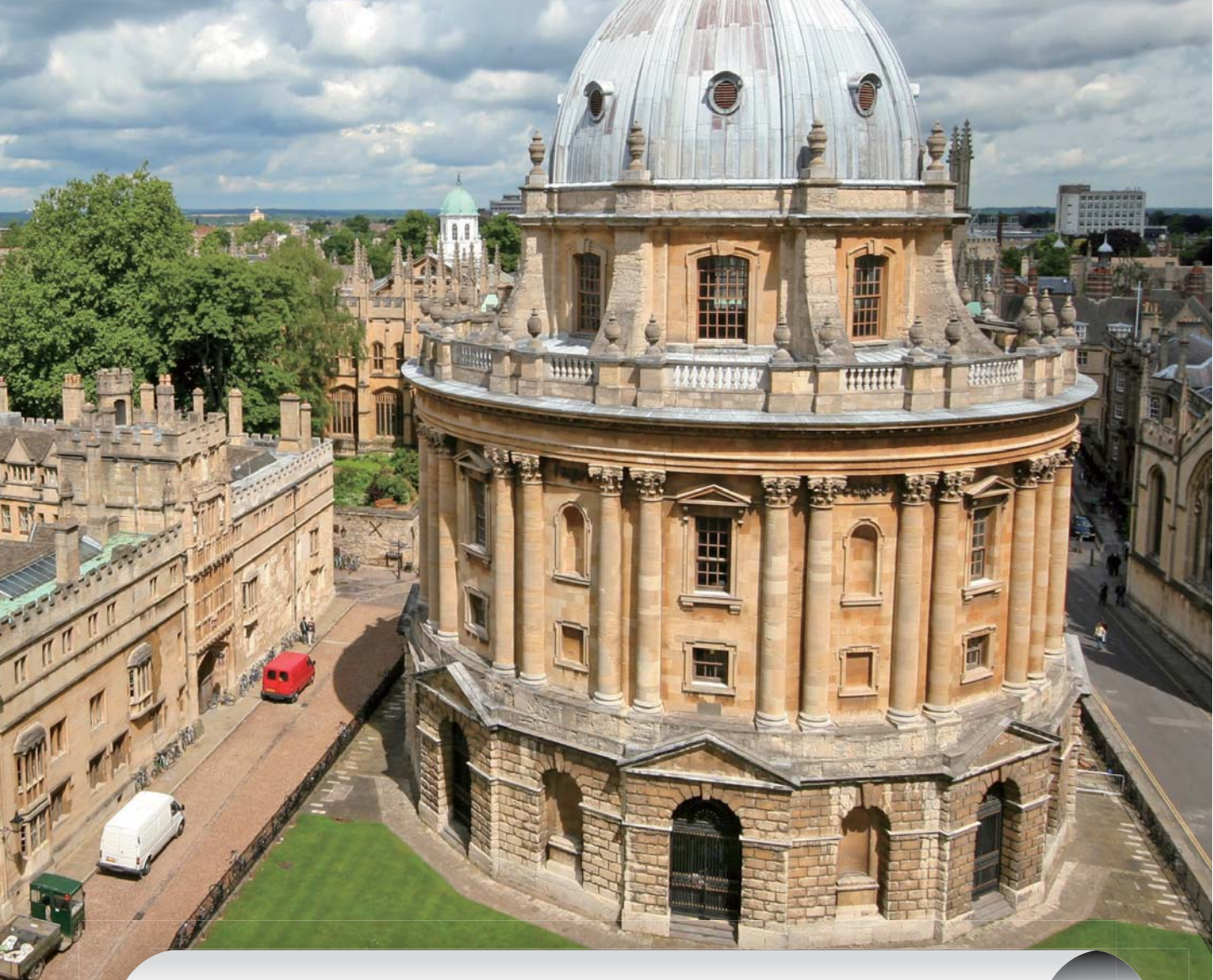
1-6 Making Inferences

1-7 Cause and Effect

1-8 Figurative Language

1-9 Finding Bias

1-10 Review Test



When it comes to understanding a text, knowing what the individual words mean is often not enough. It takes many different reading skills to truly understand what the author is trying to convey. Of course, understanding the literal meaning of a passage is an important first step, but you also need to be able to read between the lines; that is, you should analyze the relationships between ideas, recognize cause and effect, and predict the outcomes of stated events.

At an even more advanced level, you need to be able to recognize the author's persuasive techniques and bias and be able to distinguish between facts and opinions. The reading skills developed in this unit will help you do just that.

1-1 Main Idea

The **main idea** of an article is not always obvious, so when reading, don't forget to ask yourself, "What point is the author trying to make?" In addition to the article as a whole having a main idea, each paragraph will also have its own central idea. Once you know the point of each paragraph, you can use that knowledge to make sense of the whole piece.

✓ The California redwoods can reach up to 9 m in diameter.

1 I Feel Really Small: 001

The California Redwoods

1 Visualize a place where the trees are so gigantic that you can't see the tops of them and so wide that a car could pass easily through a hole in their trunks. Standing in one of northern California's redwood forests, you don't need to use your imagination. There are trees there that have been alive for well over a millennium and tower above the ground at heights of over 90 meters. Many are taller than the Statue of Liberty.

2 California redwoods, also called coast redwoods, are evergreen trees that have a reputation as the tallest trees in the world. The tallest living example, a tree named Hyperion, has attained a height of over 115 meters. Reports have told of taller trees existing before they were cut down in the nineteenth century.

3 The California redwoods can be found in a long, narrow strip of land that stretches about 750 kilometers along the coast of California, though since the 1850s, over 95% of the original forest has been cut down. The reason for this is that redwood is an incredibly desirable building material. It's light, durable, and largely resistant to fire. These qualities made it a must-have for the railroad industry, which once used it to build tracks.

4 Redwoods need an environment with high annual rainfall, abundant moisture, and temperatures of 10–16 degrees Celsius in order to grow. The area adjacent to the Pacific in which they thrive has ample rain, with fog and cool air from the coast keeping conditions damp all year long. The area's climate has also remained consistent for centuries, meaning that many of the



↑ dried resin of a redwood tree (cc by Sanjay ach)

» The California redwoods tower above the ground at heights of over 90 meters.

giants have been able to continue to grow for many years; one specimen is thought to be 2,200 years old.

5 However, because of the abundant rainfall, nutrients are often washed out of the soil, causing the redwoods to depend on the animals that live in and around them for adequate nutrition. Redwoods create great habitats for many forest animals, and the droppings of these animals help fertilize the soil and keep a redwood strong. When a redwood dies, its body is completely recycled by the forest, revitalizing the soil that it once lived in.

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>> The California redwoods have often been cut down for building material.

Questions

1. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the article?
 - a. Many redwoods are taller than the Statue of Liberty.
 - b. California redwood is a strong, light, durable wood.
 - c. The California redwood is a magnificent natural phenomenon.
 - d. Many of the original redwoods were cut down after 1850.
2. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
 - a. The tallest tree in existence is called Hyperion.
 - b. California redwoods are also called coast redwoods.
 - c. There may have been taller redwoods before 1900.
 - d. California redwoods are the world's tallest trees.
3. What is the main point of the third paragraph?
 - a. Much of the original redwood forest has been cut down over the years because of redwood's special properties.
 - b. Redwoods can be found in a 750 km long strip of land along the coast of California.
 - c. California redwood is an excellent building material, being light, durable, and resistant to fire.
 - d. The railroad industry used California redwood to construct railroad tracks.
4. The main idea of the fourth paragraph is that _____.
 - a. because of their habitat's climate, redwoods can grow to a great age
 - b. the east coast of California gets plenty of rain all year round
 - c. the California redwood needs specific conditions in order to thrive
 - d. the climate in which the redwoods grow hasn't changed in centuries
5. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the fifth paragraph?
 - a. Redwoods are an essential part of the forest's natural balance.
 - b. Redwoods provide habitats for many forest animals.
 - c. When redwoods die, they are recycled by the forest.
 - d. Heavy rainfall affects the amount of nutrients in the redwoods' soil.



2 The Conch Shell

∨ conch shell

1 Hawaii is often called a tropical paradise. It's known for its white sandy beaches, its gorgeous weather, and its friendly, fun-loving people. Hawaiians love a party, and if you ever visit the island group, you're sure to find yourself attending one at some point or another. When you arrive at a Hawaiian party, called a luau, you'll often be greeted by a deep, sonorous sound similar to the cry of a medieval battle trumpet. This is the sound of the conch, or "pu" as the Hawaiians call it, and it's used to welcome guests and signal the start of the celebrations.



2 A conch is an entirely natural musical instrument. It's simply the large spiraled shell of a sea snail that has had a hole cut into the tip of the spire. These shells are often extremely elaborate and beautiful, with colors ranging from pearly white to a deep orange-pink, and are often used as decorations as well as musical instruments.

3 Aside from being used to herald the start of a party, the conch is also used in official settings, such as the opening of conferences held by the Hawaiian State Legislature and at certain events to present the royal court. A Hawaiian wedding is also incomplete without a conch, which is blown to signify the climax of the ceremony, when the bride and groom have been declared married.

4 Playing the conch effectively requires great skill, and most people are content to blow as hard as they can and make the loudest noise possible. The bulging internal chamber creates a sound so loud that it can be heard as far away as three kilometers. However, with the correct application of one's hands and fingers in the shell's opening, a surprising range of notes can be achieved, from high-pitched squeals to a booming bass. Playing these notes requires an



« Hawaiian reverend blowing a "pu" (conch shell)
(photo by U.S. Air Force staff Sgt. Mike Meares)

» Korean military procession with conch trumpets (cc by Hachimaki)

excellent ear for pitch, as there are, of course, no set finger buttons or keys on a conch.

5 For those not keen on the conch's earsplitting salutes, the musical shell holds another more tranquil sound—a secret sound that brings peace and calm to those who hear it. Hold a conch to your ear and you'll hear, quite clearly, the gentle crash of the ocean.

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» trombonist and seashell player Steve Turre (1948–) playing conch in 1976



Questions

1. What is the main idea of this article?
 - a. The sound of a conch can be heard up to three kilometers away.
 - b. The conch is a unique, natural instrument used in Hawaiian culture.
 - c. You can hear the sound of the sea if you put a conch to your ear.
 - d. Conches are often used as decorations as well as instruments.
2. Which statement below best expresses the main idea of the first paragraph?
 - a. Conches are often used at Hawaiian luaus to welcome guests.
 - b. The Hawaiians refer to the conch as a “pu.”
 - c. Hawaii is seen by many as a tropical paradise.
 - d. The sound of the conch is deep and thundering.
3. The main idea of the third paragraph is that _____.
 - a. at a Hawaiian wedding, the conch is blown when the marriage has been completed
 - b. the conch is blown to signal the entrance of the Hawaiian royal family
 - c. the conch marks the opening of the Hawaiian State Legislature's conferences
 - d. the conch is used for official and formal occasions as well as social ones
4. What is the central idea of the fourth paragraph?
 - a. When blown, the conch is able to produce a very loud noise.
 - b. A conch's internal chambers are what produce the notes.
 - c. It takes great musical skill to play the conch effectively.
 - d. A conch has no set finger buttons or keys.
5. In the fifth paragraph, the main point the author tries to convey is that _____.
 - a. a conch has more to offer than just loud music
 - b. a conch may be called a musical shell
 - c. some people do not like loud noises
 - d. the sound of the ocean is considered peaceful