透過大量閱讀累積英文實力，不再懼怕學測、指考、統測、全民英檢、高普考、特考等各級英文考試的閱讀測驗！

MP3 INSIDE 內附MP3 朗讀光碟

英文閱讀特訓班 初級篇

Reading Smart

Improving Your Reading Ability
and Comprehension Skills

循序漸進掌握 **8** 種**閱讀技巧**，讓你輕鬆看懂各種類型的**英文文章**

附 Language Focus 別冊　內含**中文翻譯**、**單字片語**、**文法句型**等學習重點來輔助學習

LiveABC
英語數位學習第一品牌

Section 1
Acquiring Reading Skills

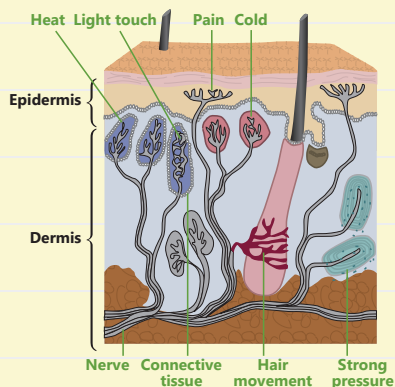In this section, you will learn the following reading skills:

1. Making Predictions

2. Cause and Effect

3. Understanding Chronological Sequence

4. Following Explicit Instructions

5. Visualizing Text

6. Making Connections

7. Using Evidence Critically
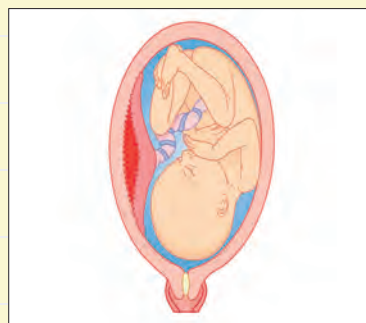
8. Skimming a Text for Information

Unit 1

1 Pre-reading

- Humans normally have five senses: hearing, sight, touch, smell, and taste. Which sense do you think is the most important?
- What is your earliest childhood memory? Which sense(s) does it involve?
- Look at the title of this reading, and look at the pictures below. Based on this information, what do you think the passage will be about?
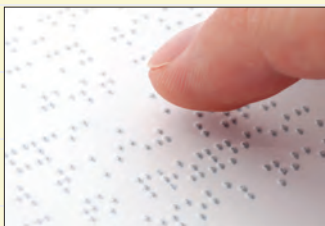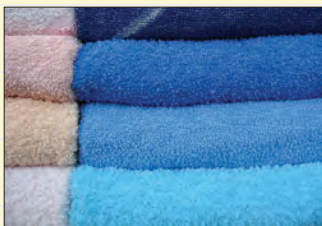
Reading Vocabulary

(human skin diagram)

womb

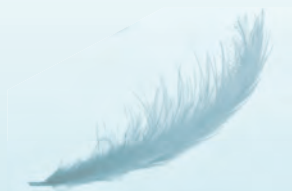braille

terry cloth

rhesus monkey

In Touch

How Our Biggest Organ Keeps Us Alive

A feather tickles[1] the nose. A pin sticks the finger. A hug from someone we love gives us warmth and comfort.[2] We may not think much about our sense of touch, but in many ways, it is the thing that keeps us alive.

5   Like all our senses, touch depends on a special organ. Other sense organs, like our eyes, ears, nose, and mouth, are located in one place. But our touch organ—skin—stretches over our whole body. It's our biggest organ! When our skin detects sensations such as cold, heat, pain, and pressure,[3] it sends the information to our brain.

1. to touch a part of your body, making you laugh or feel uncomfortable
2. a feeling of being physically relaxed and satisfied; to make someone feel less sad or worried
3. a force pressing on someone or something

10   Besides telling us if something is soft, hard, rough, or smooth, our sense of touch also prevents us from seriously damaging our bodies. Imagine relying on[4] your sense of smell rather than touch to tell you that your hand is burning on a hot pan! For people who lack other senses, touch can fill in. For

15 example, the blind can "see" their environment through touch. Using braille writing, they can also read with their fingertips.

4. to trust or depend on something/someone to do something for you

Touch is so essential that babies develop it first while they're still in their mother's womb. After birth, the
20 memory of being surrounded[5] by warm liquid makes babies seek out the feeling of being held and wrapped in soft blankets. In fact, research has shown that babies who are not held or
25 touched can become sick and even die. Furthermore, scientists have studied the relationship between touch and brain growth. Compared to babies who receive lots of hugs and attention, those
30 who are rarely touched tend to have smaller brains and develop behavioral problems more easily as they grow up.

The importance of touch was confirmed in an experiment on
35 rhesus monkeys in the 1950s. In this experiment,[6] a psychologist[7] took monkeys away from their mothers

5. to be all around something or someone on all sides
6. a scientific test done to find out if a specific idea is true
7. someone who studies how people's minds work

and put them into cages with two fake[8] "mother monkeys." One was made of wire and had a milk bottle tied to it. The other was
40 made of wood, covered in soft cloth, and did not have a milk bottle. The psychologist thought the baby monkeys would go to the wire mother because it had food. However, the monkeys held on to the cloth mother for hours. From the monkeys' behavior,[9] the scientist concluded that babies needed more than
45 food; they also needed the sensation of warmth and softness to feel safe and secure.

Our sense of touch protects us, comforts us, and reveals[10] the things around us. Without it, we would be cut off from the world.

8. made to look like something real to trick people
9. the way a person or animal acts
10. to make known something that was unknown before

3 Post-reading

I. Reading Skill: Making Predictions

Readers make predictions by using information they already know to think about what they are about to read or what will come next in the reading. When we make predictions, we constantly think ahead, and we also revise and confirm our predictions. This strategy helps us make connections between our own experiences and the text, which improves our memory of what we have read.

How do we make predictions?

Before reading:

◈ Look at the title. Based on the title, think about what questions the text might answer.

Ex. The title of the article you just read, "In Touch," suggests that the article is about the sense of touch. The subtitle "How Our Biggest Organ Keeps Us Alive" tells us exactly what question the article will try to answer.

◈ Look at the pictures or diagrams that accompany the text. What clues do they offer?

Ex. The picture of the human and monkey babies, as well as the image of a hand reading braille, suggests that the article discusses the importance of mother-baby bonds and humans' ways of interacting with the world.

While reading:

◈ Based on your personal knowledge and experiences, think about what might happen next in your reading.

Ex. The paragraph describing the experiments with the rhesus monkeys presents two choices—"wire mother" and "cloth mother." Before you finished reading this paragraph, what did you think the result of the experiment would be?

Test Your Skills

1. Read the following title of a passage.

   Scared to Fly

   a) What do you think the passage is about?

      Ans. _____

2. Read the passage.

   I flew to Tokyo a year ago for vacation. Since I have never had any negative experiences flying, I was not nervous about this trip. However, what happened on this short flight has changed my feelings about flying.

   a) What do you think happened next?

      Ans. _____

   b) What made you think this? Find the words or sentences in the passage that act as clues.

      Ans. _____

3. Continue reading.

   The flight began normally. We listened to the captain's announcement, and the flight attendant served us snacks and drinks. Around half an hour later, as I was about to fall asleep, the whole plane started to shake. My drink fell to the ground. The captain announced that everything was normal, and that we should not worry.

   a) How do you think the writer felt at this point?

      Ans. _____

   b) What makes you think the writer felt this way?

      Ans. _____

   I was nervous, but I tried to stay calm. Then, the plane suddenly dropped about 100 meters!

   c) What most likely happened next?

      Ans. _____

   The turbulence lasted only about five minutes, but it felt like an eternity. In the end, we landed in Tokyo safe and sound.

II. Reading Comprehension:

_____ ❶ **Why do babies like to be wrapped in warm blankets?**
   a. Because it makes them feel as if they were surrounded by warm liquid
   b. Because babies have cold skin
   c. Because the blanket feels like the mother's skin
   d. Because it keeps them from becoming sick

_____ ❷ **How is the touch organ different from the other sense organs?**
   a. It is found in only one location of the body.
   b. It does not keep us from danger.
   c. It covers our entire body.
   d. It does not send information directly to the brain.

_____ ❸ **Babies who are NOT often hugged and held can develop all of the following problems EXCEPT _____.**
   a. sickness and death
   b. a smaller brain size
   c. behavioral problems
   d. blindness

_____ ❹ **How does a blind person read braille?**
   a. By raising dots from the surface of paper
   b. By moving their fingertips over raised dots
   c. By reading special ink on the surface of paper
   d. By having people read to them from a book

_____ ❺ **Based on the experiment with the rhesus monkeys, which of the following is true?**
   a. Babies hold on to their mothers only when they are hungry.
   b. Baby rhesus monkeys, like human babies, need a mother's soft touch.
   c. The behavior of the rhesus monkeys contrasts with that of human babies.
   d. The baby rhesus monkeys had underdeveloped brains.

III. **Vocabulary: Fill in the correct missing word in the correct grammatical form.**

tickle	pressure	behavior	reveal	experiment
rely on	fake	comfort	surround	psychologist

1. Larry became very nervous when he realized that he was _____ by large, angry dogs.

2. Even though I did not ask her, Jane _____ to me how much money her husband made each year.

3. The scientist did several _____ on rats.

4. My grandmother used to _____ me to go shopping for her every weekend.

5. Shana _____ the baby's stomach, and the baby laughed.

6. The coat that Heather is wearing is made of _____ fur; she would not wear a coat made of real animal fur.

7. I don't think about fashion when I buy clothing; I think only about _____.

8. The doctor told Harry not to put _____ on his leg while his knee was getting better.

9. The teacher punished Tommy for his naughty _____.

10. Madeleine works as a(n) _____ at the children's clinic.

🔍 Answers:

I. Test Your Skills

1. a) Fear of heights, travel by airplanes, birds learning to fly.

2. a) The plane experienced some problems during the short flight.

   b) "nervous" "However, what happened on this short flight has changed my feelings about flying."

3. a) He most likely started to feel nervous.

   b) He previously mentioned that he had never had negative experiences flying but this flight changed his feelings about flying.

   c) The flight experienced more turbulence, which worried all of the passengers. Eventually, though, the plane lands safely in Tokyo.

II. Reading Comprehension

1. a   2. c   3. d   4. b   5. b

III. Vocabulary

1. surrounded
2. revealed
3. experiments
4. rely on
5. tickled
6. fake
7. comfort
8. pressure
9. behavior
10. psychologist