

大学英语四级考试快速阅读技巧 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/268/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E5\\_A4\\_A7\\_E5\\_AD\\_A6\\_E8\\_8B\\_B1\\_E8\\_c67\\_268319.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/268/2021_2022__E5_A4_A7_E5_AD_A6_E8_8B_B1_E8_c67_268319.htm) 15分钟做完，先看小标题（现只看23个，多了也记不住），再通过17 小题的题干的名词、动词找出原句来做，特别注意：做题顺序，先看文章标题，直到文章主要内容，然后看第一小题，在小题部分的定位词先圈出来，在回原文找。找到第一小题后，再看第二小题。看一个题，作一个；不要把文章看完再做题，或题看完再读文章。特别注意：比较容易定位的词是：A. 不能用中心思想词定位，因为整篇文章都说的是它。B. 时间、数字、地点、大写字母的单词容易定位。C. 比较长，难的名词容易定位，好找。D. 定位词找23个就行，多了也记不住。最好是位置不同的两个词。一般判断N和NG的标准如下：NO 题：(1)信息与原文相反 (2)将原文信息张冠李戴 (3)将原文中不确定的或未经证实的内容作为正确的或客观的来表述 (4)改变原文的条件、范围、频率、可能性等 NG题：(1)无中生有 (2)以个别代替整体，即将原文所举例子的特殊现象推广为普遍现象 (3)随意比较原文中提到的两个事物 (4)将原文具体化，即题目中涉及的范围小于原文涉及的范围 (5)原文中作者或某个人物的目标、目的、愿望、誓言等内容，在题目中作为客观事实陈述

Promote Learning and Skills for Young People and Adults  
This goal places the emphasis on the learning needs of young people and adults in the context of lifelong learning. It calls for fair access to learning programs that are appropriate, and mentions life skills particularly. Why this goal? Education is about giving people the

opportunity to develop their potential, their personality and their strengths. This does not merely mean learning new knowledge, but also developing abilities to make the most of life. These are called life skills-including the inner capacities and the practical skills we need. Many of the inner capacities-often known as psycho-social skills-cannot be taught as subjects. They are not the same as academic or technical learning. They must rather be modeled and promoted as part of learning, and in particular by teachers. These skills have to do with the way we behave-towards other people, towards ourselves, towards the challenges and problems of life. They include skills in communicating, in making decisions and solving problems, in negotiating and expressing ourselves, in thinking critically and understanding our feelings. More practical life skills are the kinds of manual skills we need for the physical tasks we face. Some would include vocational skills under the heading of life skills-the ability to lay bricks, sew clothes, catch fish or repair a motorbike. These are skills by which people may earn their livelihood and which are often available to young people leaving school. In fact, very often young people learn psycho-social skills as they learn more practical skills. Learning vocational skills can be a strategy for acquiring both practical and psycho-social skills. We need to increase our life skills at every stage of life, so learning them may be part of early childhood education, of primary and secondary education and of adult learning groups. Its importance in learning Life skills can be put into the categories that the Jacques Delors report suggested. It spoke of four pillars of education, which correspond to

certain kinds of life skills: Earning to know: Thinking abilities: such as problem-solving, critical thinking, decision-making, understanding consequences. Learning to be: Personal abilities: such as managing stress and feelings, self-awareness, self-confidence. Learning to live together Social abilities: such as communication, negotiation, teamwork Learning to do: Manual skills: practising know-how required for work and tasks In today's world all these skills are necessary, in order to face rapid change in society. This means that it is important to know how to go on learning as we require new skills for life and work. In addition, we need to know how to cope with the flood of information and turn it into useful knowledge. We also need to learn how to handle change in society and in our own lives. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)