

阅读方法课第一节作业

请按照下列要求完成屏幕阅读训练。

1. 阅读内容必须为纯文字
2. 阅读时不要查单词，如果实在读不下去，请更换阅读材料（阅读题材、难度没有具体要求，保证能读懂即可）
3. 不能用鼠标指着读（可以上下滚动）
4. 准备纸和笔，边看边做笔记（记什么？随便）
5. 不能使用除了电脑以外的设备，必须用电脑（或屏幕跟电脑一样）
6. 每天至少阅读 30 分钟，坚持 4-5 周

文章范例（参考）：

Humanity's primal efforts to systematize the concepts of size, shapes, and number are usually regarded as the earliest mathematics. However, the concept of number and the counting process developed so long before the time of recorded history (there is archaeological evidence that counting was employed by humans as far back as 50,000 years ago) that the manner of this development is largely conjectural. Imagining how it probably came about is not difficult. The argument that humans, even in prehistoric times, had some number sense, at least to the extent of recognizing the concepts of more and less when some objects were added to or taken away from a small group, seems fair, for studies have shown that some animal possess such a sense.

With the gradual evolution of society, simple counting became imperative. A tribe had to know how many members it had and how many enemies, and shepherd needed to know if the flock of sheep was decreasing in size. Probably the earliest way of keeping a count was by some simple tally method, employing the principle of one-to-one correspondence. In keeping a count of sheep, for example, one finger per sheep could be turned under. Counts could also be maintained by making scratches in the dirt or on a stone, by cutting notches in a piece of wood, or by tying knots in a string.

Then, perhaps later, an assortment of vocal sounds was developed as a word tally against the number of objects in a small group. And still later, with the refinement of writing, a set of signs was devised to stand for these numbers. Such an imagined development is supported by reports of anthropologists in their studies of present-day societies that are thought to be similar to those of early humans.