



**cowin**

# 英语百科阅读

Cowin英语教育丛书编写组 编写  
北京出版社

## 那段少年时光





# COWIN 英语百科阅读

Cowin 英语教育丛书编写组 编写  
北京出版社

## 那段少年时光

# Real English

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

那段少年时光/范亚男, 覃爱冬编. - 北京: 北京出版社, 2000

(蓝鹦鹉中学英语听读文库. Cowin 英语百科阅读)  
ISBN 7-200-04206-4

I. 那… II. ①范…②覃… III. 英语-阅读教学-中学-教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2000) 第 57415 号

**Cowin 英语百科阅读**

**那段少年时光**

NADUAN SHAONIAN SHIGUANG

Cowin 英语教育丛书编写组 编写

\*

北 京 出 版 社 出 版

(北京北三环中路 6 号)

邮政编码: 100011

网 址: [www.bph.com.cn](http://www.bph.com.cn)

北京出版社出版集团总发行

新 华 书 店 经 销

北 京 科 技 印 刷 厂 印 刷

\*

787×1092 毫米 32 开本 4.75 印张 80 000 字

2001 年 1 月第 1 版 2001 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1-6 000

ISBN 7-200-04206-4/G·1343

定价: 7.50 元

**主    编：**何兆熊

**副 主 编：**张彦斌    戴炜华    柴万里

**主    审：**胡壮麟

**本册编写：**范亚男    覃爱冬

**本册审订：**刘亚平

## 序

学习外语要掌握听说读写四项技能,听和读是接受性技能,说和写是产出性技能。从交际教学法来说,学外语就是为了交际,通过掌握实际应用的能力,能说会写。要做到这一点,便要多听多读,因此听说读写是互补的,缺一不可的。其次,当代语言教学理论的实践,强调学习与习得兼顾。前者在宏观上通过老师在教室内进行,配有固定的教材;在微观上指导老师改进课堂教学方法,以学生为中心,多让学生参与,可取得更好的教学效果。惟独在习得方面,尽管在理论上谁都明白让学生在自然真实条件下,无意识地、轻轻松松地接触英语,但很少有人为学生创造习得的环境和物质条件,形成自流。

从目前国内的出版市场上看,所提供的一些听力和阅读材料,多半是供成人用的,或是直接从国外引进的教材,不能引起国内广大青少年的兴趣,不能满足他们的要求。其次,某些编书者把听和读分开,听力教材和阅读教材分流,这不利于接受性技能的综合培养。现北京出版社出版了《蓝鹦鹉中学英语听读文库》将听和读两者通盘考虑,可谓英明之举。如文库的一个品种《美国之音特别节目听读》以听为主,同时提供文字材料,而另一品种《Ladybird 英语听读》以读为主,同时配有磁带。

《蓝鹦鹉中学英语听读文库》的第二个优点是,这些课外学习材料针对性明确,面向中学生的需要。它非常注意趣味性和可读性。如《中学英语轻松阅读》有学生们

所喜欢的寓言、诗歌、故事、幻想、传说等内容,也把学生引入蜘蛛、黑猩猩、狮子、小狗、小猫等动物世界。

《文库》注意将英语学习和文化知识的传授结合起来,使学生在学习英语过程中同时增长文化知识,或者在接受文化知识的不知不觉过程中习得了英语。如《美国之音特别节目听读》介绍了西方国家的“愚人节”、“劳动节”等文化习俗,以及美国拳王阿里在体育运动上的成就和政治上的正义感等。《Ladybird 英语听读》让学生接触到英美国家的优秀儿童文学,如《格列佛游记》、《金银岛》、《艾丽丝漫游奇境》等名著。《Cowin 英语百科阅读》的内容有对英语学习的指导、英国的衰落、英国剑桥和牛津两所名大学的掌故、美国的穷富差距、体育音乐等。《中学英语轻松阅读》和《Cowin 英语百科阅读》还收入计算机千年虫、克隆技术、航天、健康长寿等现代科技知识。

由于中学生涵盖从初一到高三的不同年龄段,《文库》的优势是提供难易度不同的品种,供读者酌情选用。有的是初中生的理想材料,如《美国之音特别节目听读》;有的适合高中生,如《Cowin 英语百科阅读》;而《中学英语轻松阅读》共6册,分别与初中和高中相对应。

教育部英语课程标准研制组起草的《国家英语课程标准(义务教育阶段)》的讨论稿曾规定,在阅读方面除正规教材外,应引导学生进行课外阅读,如英语标准第3级应达到10万字的阅读量。《蓝鹦鹉中学英语听读文库》将与广大中学生读者携手,共同向这个目标迈进。

胡壮麟

2000年7月13日于

北京大学畅春园

## 蓝鹦鹉中学 英语听读文库

《Ladybird 英语听读》是从世界著名的企鹅出版集团下属的 Ladybird 图书有限公司引进的。该丛书为世界古典文学名著简写本系列,首批精选的 10 本包括《雾都孤儿》、《海蒂》、《金银岛》、《艾丽丝漫游奇境》、《格列佛游记》、《铁道少年》、《三剑客》、《黑骏马》、《秘密花园》和《小飞侠》。这批文学名著简写本通俗易懂,文字优美流畅,插图精美生动,适合作为我国中学生的英语课外阅读读物。一批有多年丰富教学经验的中学英语高级教师根据我国中学生的英语学习情况,对该套丛书中的生词难句作了注释,并在每一本书的每一章后设计了一些阅读练习题。这些练习题数量适中,针对性强,适合一般中学生的英语水平。解答这些练习题,读者可以有效地提高对作品的理解和阅读能力,同时也会增强读者的阅读兴趣。为了使读者能够更好地理解原文,满足不同英语程度的读者需求,我们在每一本书都附上了参考译文和参考答案。

《美国之音特别节目听读》是从“美国之音”的 Special English 中精选出来的,适合中学生阅读的学习材料。它的特点是,英语原汁原味、语言活泼生动、内容涉猎很广,包括国外的风俗习惯、文化传统、节日假日、动物生态、名人趣事、环境保护、社会问题等。

丛书共分 10 册,其中初中、高中各 5 册,并附有练

习、译文和答案。练习与中考、高考的阅读题型相符。

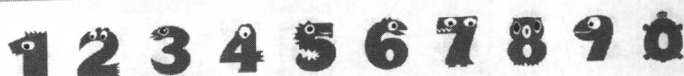
本套书选材角度新颖,可读性极强,选出的文章让人感受到知识的强烈冲击,既能掌握最新的知识信息,又能体验到英语语言的魅力。

**《Cowin 英语百科阅读》**,顾名思义,这是一套将百科知识融入语言学习的英语阅读物。所编入的语篇均取材于原版的英语文章,以提高广大读者的英语阅读能力为第一目的,在潜移默化中,将丰富的文化、知识信息与地道的语言一起传输给读者,使读者在掌握一种语言技能的同时,提高自己的综合知识水平,达到知识与能力双获益的最终目的。本次共推出 10 本,每本编入既反映时代发展,又贴近时代气息的短文 20 余篇,由北京、上海的英语教学专家联手合作,专门为广大中学生和初级英语水平者编写。

**《中学英语轻松阅读》**包括《三条腿的鸡》、《神秘的小屋》、《巨龙传说》、《幸运的小灯塔》、《未来的城市》及《苹果中的星星》6 册,供初高中学生阅读。全套书依据新教材、新大纲,围绕中学生的兴趣爱好、认知发展因素及阅读理解要求达到的水平而选编,收入文学、动物世界、生活常识及自然现象等约 200 篇生动有趣的小故事,按由易到难、由浅入深的顺序编排。多数故事源自国际互联网及异国中小学生之笔。为便于阅读理解,每篇文章后设计了适应中高考命题的读前思考题、读后练习题、习惯用法、注释及答案。该丛书题材广泛、内容新颖,读后既可提高英语阅读理解能力、应试能力、又能增长知识、开阔眼界,是中学生理想的英语阅读物。



# 目 录



1. 彩虹	001
2. 食物和你的感觉	007
3. 虎	012
4. 我的父亲	016
5. 谚语	021
6. 这就是生活	028
7. 话说动物	033
8. 错在哪里?	039
9. 现代考试	043
10. 摩托一族	049
11. 飞机的昨天、今天和明天	054
12. 电子计算机	059
13. 那段少年时光	064
14. 聪明的油漆匠	070
15. 快乐的农场生活	075
16. 指纹	080
17. 美国人的道德观	086
18. 繁忙的诊所	091
19. 都市中的机器	096
20. 土地的极限	101
21. 奥林匹克运动会	106
22. 虚惊一场	111
23. 白日梦	116
24. 趣味英语	122
25. 名字告诉我们什么?	128
参考答案	133

# Contents



1. The Rainbow Around Us	001
2. Food and Your Senses	007
3. Tigers	012
4. My Daddy Is a Big Man	016
5. Wise Talk	021
6. That's Life	028
7. Talking About Animals	033
8. Can You Find the Mistakes?	039
9. Modern Examinations	043
10. Those Who Ride on Two Wheels	049
11. Airplanes: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow	054
12. The Electronic Computer	059
13. Those Teenage Years	064
14. Painting Aunt Polly's Fence	070
15. Pleasures of Living on a Farm	075
16. Fingerprinting	080
17. The American Way: Moral Values	086
18. The Doctor's Secretary	091
19. Machines in the City	096
20. The Land and Its Limits	101
21. The Olympic Games	106
22. False Alarm	111
23. Daydream	116
24. The English Language	122
25. What's in a Name?	128
Keys to Exercises	133

## The Rainbow Around Us

### 彩虹

**D**id you know that without light there would be no colors? What we see as colorless light from the sun is a group of light waves, traveling at the same speed. The color of an object on earth depends on<sup>1</sup> the wavelength of the light that it gives back<sup>2</sup>. For example, a red object, like a tomato, appears red because it gives back only those wavelengths making red light. A banana looks yellow because it absorbs all the colors except yellow, which it gives back. Red light has a long wavelength; blue light has a shorter wavelength. Color is common to all light, but the exact color we see depends on the length of the light waves.

Visible light contains the colors red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. They make up<sup>3</sup> what you see in a rainbow. Artists often mix their own colors by using colors of red, yellow, and blue. A mixture of blue and yellow gives green; red and yellow, orange; and red and blue, purple. So much for<sup>4</sup> color — what about this page and the black letters on it? Are white and black colors? Not really. The page appears white because it gives back all colors, and the words are black because they absorb all colors.



The light gave back by an object is first seen by the eye, which then sends a message to the brain. There, the message is turned into the color of the object, and we can say that we see a yellow banana or a red tomato. Other messages are received in the brain at the same time. Colors bring back memories, produce different feelings, and are related to various ideas.<sup>5</sup> Many people believe that colors have a strong influence on our lives and make us do things in certain ways. Scientists have begun to study these influences. Here are some of the ideas.

Red is the color of fire and is linked with strong feelings. If you like red the best, you probably follow what your heart tells you. You are also energetic. Scientists believe that red light can help you solve problems.

Green is a peaceful color that can make you feel calm and easy. The color of grass, trees, and leaves, it shows growth in nature. You will notice that green is used a lot in waiting rooms for doctors' offices.

Blue, the color of the sky, is a cool color. It is usually connected with the mind, and people who like the color of blue often love to think. To most people, the word blue shows a feeling of sadness.

Yellow is a warm, happy color. In many countries it is believed to show a rich and successful year because of the yellow harvests that farmers gather under the yellow sun.

Black and white, as we said earlier, are not really



colors. One is usually related with death and evil; the other, with good things.

Look around you. What colors do you see and how do they make you feel?

(500 words)

## New Words and Phrases:

- |               |             |           |              |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. colorless  | ['kʌlələs]  | adj.      | 没有颜色的, 缺乏色彩的 |
| 2. wave       | [weɪv]      | n.        | 波, 波浪, 波纹    |
| 3. length     | [leŋθ]      | n.        | 长度           |
| wavelength    |             |           | 波长           |
| 4. indigo     | ['ɪndɪgəʊ]  | n.        | 靛蓝           |
| 5. violet     | ['vaɪələɪt] | n.        | 紫罗兰色, 紫色     |
| 6. rainbow    | ['reɪnbəʊ]  | n.        | 彩虹           |
| 7. purple     | ['pɜ:pəl]   | n.        | 紫色           |
| 8. absorb     | [əb'sɔ:b]   | v.        | 吸收           |
| 9. object     | ['ɒbdʒɪkt]  | n.        | 物体           |
| 10. brain     | [breɪn]     | n.        | 大脑           |
| 11. memory    | ['memərɪ]   | n.        | 记忆           |
| 12. influence | ['ɪnfluəns] | n.        | 影响           |
| 13. solve     | [sɒlv]      | v.        | 解决           |
| 14. peaceful  | ['pi:sfl]   | adj.      | 平和的          |
| 15. evil      | ['i:vl]     | n. & adj. | 邪恶           |

## Notes:

1. depend on something 依赖, 取决于



The color of an object depends on the wavelength of the light that it reflects. 物体的颜色取决于它反射光的波长。

Whether the match will be played depends on the weather. 比赛是否进行要看天气而定。

2. give back 反射

The cave gives back the sound of your voice.

这个山洞把你的声音反传回来。

3. make up 组成, 配制

Our class is made up of 45 students. 我班有 45 名同学。

Then he made up a bottle of cough medicine. 然后他配制了一瓶治咳嗽的药。

4. So much for ... 这么多, 全是……

So much for today. 今天就说到这儿 (就说这么多)。

5. Colors bring back memories, produce different feelings, and are related to various ideas. 颜色唤起我们的记忆, 制造各种心绪, 与我们的想法密切相关。

## Exercises:

### I. Decide which of the following is the best choice:

1. The color of an object depends on \_\_\_\_\_.

A. how big this object is

B. what color the artist uses when he draws the picture

C. the wavelength of the light that it reflects



- D. whether I can see the object
2. How many colors can you see in a rainbow?
- A. Eight.                      B. Seven.  
C. Six.                         D. Five.
3. Which is the color for fire?
- A. Yellow.                      B. Green.  
C. Black.                       D. Red.
4. Which is the color farmers may like most?
- A. Yellow.                      B. Red.  
C. White.                       D. Black.
5. If a sick person goes to see the doctor in hospital, he will probably see the color of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. yellow                      B. green  
C. purple                       D. black


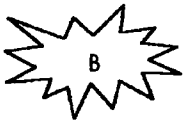

**II. Match the color phrases in the left column with their meanings in the right:**




- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. the black market    | A. have a feeling of sadness             |
| 2. the green light     | B. does office work and make good salary |
| 3. feel blue           | C. where goods are bought illegally      |
| 4. white-collar worker | D. sign or permission to start working   |



III. Filling in the right colors according to the passage:

 A +  yellow =  orange

 blue +  B =  green

 C +  red =  purple





## Food and Your Senses

### 食物和你的感觉

**E**very time you sit down to eat, which is about three times a day or one thousand ninety-five times a year, all five of your senses start working. The look of food may please you or put you off.<sup>1</sup> The sound of food frying may increase your enjoyment. The feel of food as it touches your tongue may satisfy or disappoint; the smell of it may increase or ruin your appetite. Finally, the taste of food either completes your satisfaction or results in disappointment. Sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste to enjoy food, all your senses are important.

Some interesting research concerning food and the senses was conducted by a Russian scientist named Ivar Petrovich Pavlov. Dogs always salivate when they see their food. By ringing a bell just before giving them food, Pavlov was able to train the dogs to salivate at the sound of the bell alone without seeing the food. He called this "conditioning<sup>2</sup>." Not surprisingly, we are all conditioned to some degree regarding food.<sup>3</sup> Food advertisers rely heavily on sight and sound in selling products since they cannot have you taste or smell the food. You may salivate at the sight of a crispy green salad, caught by the camera at the split second

