

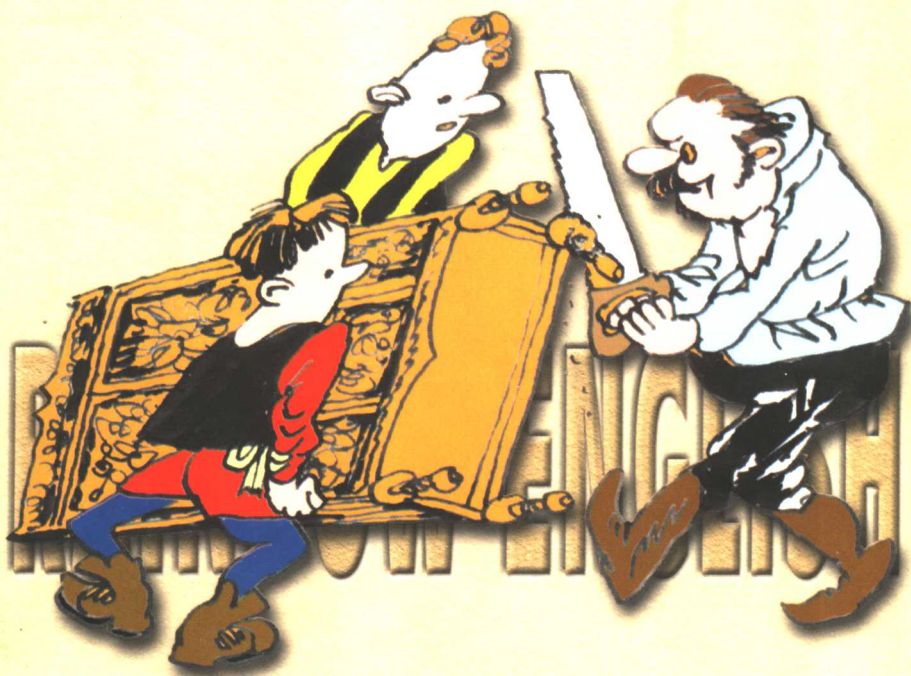


# 彩虹趣味英语阅读系列丛书

*Rainbow Fascinating Reading*

第五册

范红 主编



天津大学出版社

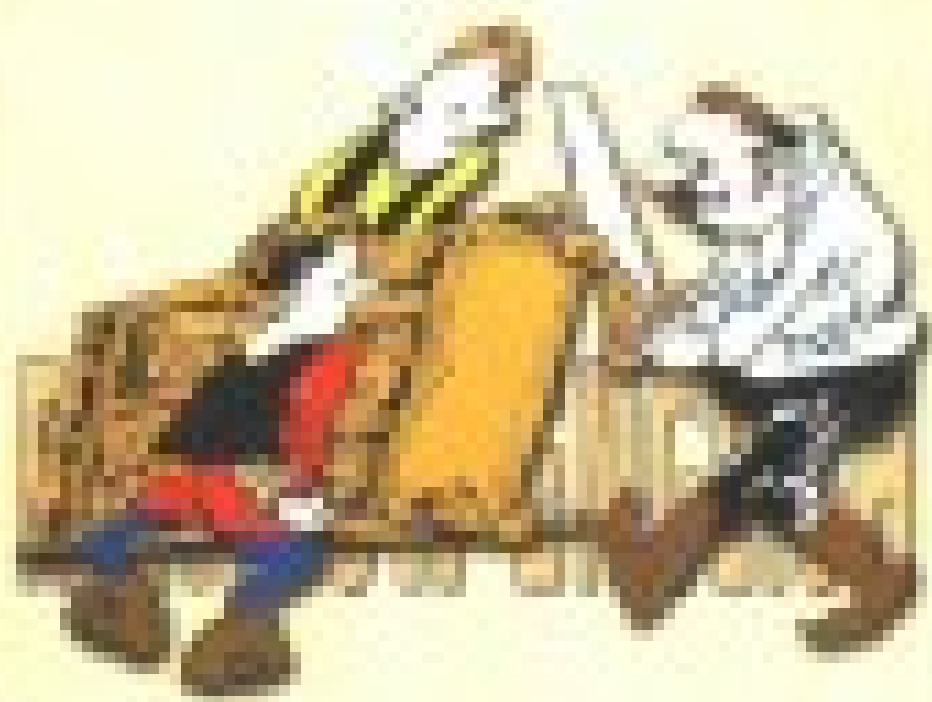


彩虹閱讀系列

# Rainbow Reading Reading

第100冊

彩虹閱讀



天津大學出版社

主编：范 红

# 彩虹 趣味英语阅读 系列丛书

第五册

编 著：崔荣佳 谷秀玲 王 英  
译文审校：覃学岚

14319.4  
387-5

*Rainbow  
Fascinating  
Reading*

天津大学出版社

549623

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

彩虹趣味英语阅读系列. 第5册/范红主编. —天津:  
天津大学出版社, 2001. 5  
ISBN 7-5618-1315-5

I. 彩… II. 范… III. 英语课—高中—课外读物  
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 18736 号

出版发行	天津大学出版社
出 版 人	杨风和
地 址	天津市卫津路 92 号天津大学内(邮编:300072)
电 话	发行部:022-27403647 邮购部:022-27402742
印 刷	河北省枣强新华胶印厂
经 销	全国各地新华书店
开 本	880mm×1230mm 1/32
印 张	6.25
字 数	186 千
版 次	2001 年 5 月第 1 版
印 次	2001 年 5 月第 1 次
印 数	1—5 000
定 价	9.50 元

## 编者的话

目前，市面上的英文阅读书籍大都面向各种考试，其选材标准与练习设计方式都同考试题型接近，与模拟阅读试题集大同小异。这类阅读图书在帮助学生熟悉阅读考题类型、提高学生阅读能力以及增进语法知识、扩大词汇量等方面的确作用不小。但许多学生反映读该类图书时提不起兴趣，常感到枯燥无味。如果不是为了应付某种考试，通常他们不会主动购书阅读。

本套丛书的编者大都是清华大学外语系长期从事阅读教学的教师。我们认为提高学生的学习积极性、激发他们的学习热情的主要途径是提高学生的学习兴趣。就阅读而言，所选文章是否引发学生的兴趣、所设计的练习是否寓学于乐、是否能够真正提高学生使用语言进行交际的能力，则是成功编写阅读图书的关键。本着以上原则，我们编写出《彩虹趣味英语阅读系列丛书》，意在提高学生的阅读兴趣，使他们感到由阅读英文文章来学习英语是件有趣的事情。

本套趣味阅读丛书取名为“彩虹”（RAINBOW）有两个含义：（一）彩虹是大自然中的一道绚丽的风景，她寓意着美好的希望，在此，我们衷心希望本套丛书能够带给读者一些值得流连忘返的东西；（二）彩虹是多彩的，她由赤、橙、黄、绿、青、蓝、紫七种颜色构成，而本套丛书共有7册，我们选用彩虹的斑斓色彩来标明各册封面的主色调，体现7册书的连贯性与统一性，以及全套书由浅到深、循序渐进的编写思想。我们也希望读者读此套丛书的感觉犹如看见



彩虹，百看不厌，百读不倦。

本套丛书的第一册适合初中水平的学习者使用，第二、第三册适合高中水平的学习者使用，第四册至第七册适合大学一至四级水平的学习者使用。在编写过程中，我们参阅了初中、高中及大学各阶段的教学大纲，尝试着将这三个阶段的阅读训练既有所区别，又有所銜接地对待，让各册书适合各阶段学生心理、年龄等特点。我们在选材及练习设计方面尤下工夫。练习设计以语言技能的相互转换为指导思想，突出了趣味性与实用性，弥补了传统的知识型练习设计方式的不足。每课练习中的口语或写作技能练习紧扣课文内容，为学习者创造了练习交际能力的机会，使他们能够快速学以致用，这可以说是本套丛书的独到之处。

各册书侧重点有所不同，但编写体例统一规范，每个单元均由词汇与表达法、课文、练习、中文译文、练习参考答案等部分构成，不仅适合教师课堂使用，也适合学生课外自学使用。

全套丛书的编写得到了天津大学出版社刘铁同志的大力支持。刘铁同志为此套丛书曾多次到清华大学，就这套丛书的构思与体例与我们进行沟通，花了不少时间与精力。天津大学出版社的领导对本套丛书的出版也给予了大力支持。编辑过程中，刘铁等同志也曾多次来清华大学与编者商谈，并提出了许多非常宝贵的意见，从而提高了全书的质量。我们在此向他们深致谢忱，并热切期望得到本书读者的批评指正。

编者

2000. 12. 30

于清华园



# Contents

1	Unit 1	Chinese Horoscopes
4	Unit 2	Football Stopped a War
8	Unit 3	The Real Jazz
13	Unit 4	News in Brief
19	Unit 5	Four Beautiful Things About Hawaii
23	Unit 6	A Letter
29	Unit 7	Check Your Cheques
33	Unit 8	The Man Who Loved Beans
38	Unit 9	What's in a Color?
44	Unit 10	Land of Wonder—Denmark
52	Unit 11	The Man Who Made Mickey Mouse( I )
58	Unit 12	The Man Who Made Mickey Mouse( II )
64	Unit 13	How Do the Movies Do It?
70	Unit 14	Sleep and Dreams
77	Unit 15	Why You Need To Dream
84	Unit 16	When Is "Old" Old?
89	Unit 17	Take a Look at Your Hands
92	Unit 18	One Man Against the Amazon
100	Unit 19	First Aid
108	Unit 20	Music
116	Unit 21	A Pound of Butter
124	Unit 22	Why Don't Girls Think like Boys?
132	Unit 23	Prejudice
138	Unit 24	What Is Intelligence?
146	Unit 25	Charles Chaplin
153	Unit 26	How Much Do You Know About Good Nutrition?
162	Unit 27	Parson's Pleasure (I)



170	Unit 28	Parson's Pleasure (II)
179	Unit 29	How to be Somebody?
186	Unit 30	One August in the Red Sea





# Unit 1

## Chinese Horoscopes

### Words and Expressions

horoscope 占星术, 天宫图

astrological 占星术的

zodiac 黄道十二宫图

legend 传说

Buddha (佛教) 如来佛

aggressive 富有攻击性的

cautious 谨慎的

showy 爱炫耀的

atmosphere 大气层

### Text

Most people are aware of their astrological signs, and know the characteristics associated with the twelve signs of the zodiac. Astrology is based upon your month of birth. Traditional Chinese astrology is different. It's based on your year of birth. There are twelve signs, too, but they are named after animals. The Chinese New Year falls on a different date each year, but it begins somewhere between mid-January and mid-February. You will have to use the chart below to find out your Chinese sign. The twelve-year cycle begins with the year of the Rat, which this century first fell in 1900, so it is easy to calculate Chinese years.

The legend is that the order was decided thousands of years ago by Buddha, who called all the animals to a New Year meeting. Only twelve came, and the years were named after the twelve animals in the order in which they arrived. First was the aggressive Rat, second was the hard-working Ox. Then came the smiling Tiger, followed by the cautious



Rabbit. The showy Dragon came next, then the wise Snake. The gifted Horse was next, followed by the gentle Goat, then the merry Monkey and the proud Rooster. Last were the faithful Dog and the honest pig.

People born in specific years are supposed to have characteristics of the year's animal. This should not be taken too seriously. The animals are symbols, and the Chinese idea of each animal's character is often different from a traditional Western view. The interesting thing about the cycle of Chinese years is that they relate to the cycles of changes in the Sun, which is known to affect the Earth's weather, and may also relate to earthquakes and electrical changes in the atmosphere.

It's up to you how seriously you take them. Anyway, it makes a change when someone comes up to you and says, "I can always tell people's birth signs — you're a Virgo." You can always reply by saying, "And I can always tell people's Chinese signs. You're a pig!"

### Exercises

Write a paragraph about yourself. The title is: "Why I am/am not a typical \_\_\_\_\_."

### Translation

#### 中国属相

大多数人都知道自己的星座以及和天宫十二图相关联的特性。西方占星术以出生月份为根据。传统的中国占星术不同,它以出生年份为根据。它也有十二个符号,但是以动物命名的。中国农历新年每年都不在同一天,但新年大概在一月中或二月中开始。你需用下面的表格找到你的中国属相。十二年的轮回是从鼠年开始,本世纪初的 1900 年恰好是鼠年,因此很容易计算中国的农历年份。

传说这个顺序是如来佛在几千年前定下来的。如来召集所有动物参加新年大会。只有十二个动物来了,因此就以这十二个动物到来的先后命名不同的年份。第一个是富有攻击性的鼠,第二个是勤劳的牛。



然后是微笑的虎,跟着它的是谨慎的兔。接下来的是爱炫耀的龙,然后是睿智的蛇、有天赋的马、温顺的羊。然后是快乐的猴子和骄傲的公鸡。最后是忠厚的狗和诚实的猪。

出生在某年的人据说有这年属相动物的特性。对这种说法不能太认真。动物只是象征符号,而且中国人对每种动物特性的想法有别于传统的西方观念。关于中国年周期有趣的是中国人把它与太阳变化周期联系在一起。太阳变化周期影响地球气候;他们还把它与地震以及大气中电流变化联系在一起。

对中国属相是否当真,这就要看你自己的了。不管怎样,当一个人对你说“我能判断出一个人的星座。你是处女座”时,你就可以回答说:“我能判断出一个人的中国属相,你属猪。”

### Key to Exercises

(omitted)

194



# Unit 2

## Football Stopped a War

### Words and Expressions

illegal 非法的

champion 冠军

association 协会

### Text

Football started in Britain. The University of Cambridge made the first rules in 1848. In fact, many other countries played a game like football for many centuries before that. The Chinese played tsu chu over two thousand years ago. "Tsu" means to kick, and "chu" means ball. Before the nineteenth century, often hundreds of people played at one time. These games were very often dangerous, and they became illegal. In the nineteenth century the game was very popular in English schools and universities. Finally, in 1863, a group of people started the Football Association. The word "soccer" comes from the word "Association", and in England many people call the game by this name.

Today, football is the most popular sport in the world. You can see the World Cup on television in about one hundred different countries. But Europe still has the most players — fourteen million. South America too is very strong. Here there are far fewer players, but they do very well in the World Cup. Perhaps the most successful team of modern times is Brazil, and the most famous player, Brazil's Pele.

People started to watch football in the industrial towns of Britain in



the late nineteenth century, mostly on Saturday afternoons. In 1876 a Scot, James Lang, was the first man to earn money from football — the first professional. Just over one hundred years later, in 1978, most Liverpool players earned six hundred pounds each week, but the best earned a quarter of a million pounds a year.

Things change slowly in football. Liverpool, the English champions of 1900 – 1901, were still the best team in the late 1970s. In Scotland, two teams, Celtic and Rangers won 66 out of 81 championships



up to 1978. Now there are many international competitions and football is a world-wide sport. Only one major country today — the USA — still does not have enough good players for international football.

For the rest of the world soccer is very important. When Pele went to Nigeria during the Biafran war, both sides stopped fighting for two days.

## Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What is tsu chu?
2. Name two areas of the world where football is very popular.
3. What is professional football?
4. What are the names of two famous football teams in Scotland?
5. How do you understand the title “The Football Stopped a War”?

II. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. The Chinese played football before anyone else.
2. A long time ago, the teams could be very large.





3. The word “soccer” is widely used in England.
4. Europe has many more players than South America.
5. Television is very important for football.
6. All people from Scotland are professionals.
7. Professionals can earn a lot of money.
8. Celtic and Rangers have won most of the Scottish championships.
9. All major countries in the world today play football.
10. Nigerians like football.

Ⅲ. Look at the title of the passage. Can you make another one?

Ⅳ. Use the following notes to write a summary.

Many countries, but the first rules came from, The word “soccer” comes from, Now football Europe, but South America, Professional football started, more than £ 250,000 a year, In football, For example, Now only one

## Translation

### 足球中断了一场战争

足球起源于英国,剑桥大学于 1848 年制定了最早的足球规则。事实上,早在那时以前的几个世纪,许多国家就有像足球一样的运动。中国人两千多年以前就有“蹴(cu)鞠(ju)”了。“蹴”就是“踢”的意思,“鞠”就是“球”的意思。19 世纪以前,经常一次就有数百人在一起踢球。这些运动通常很危险,也就成了不合法的。19 世纪这项运动在英国的中学和大学还相当流行。终于在 1863 年一群人成立了足球协会。“足球(soccer)”这个词就来源于协会(association)这个词,在英格兰许多人把这项运动称做足球(soccer)。

今天,足球是世界上最大众化的体育运动。你可以在一百个国家的电视上观看到世界杯的比赛。但欧洲拥有的足球运动员数量最多——1 400 万。南美洲也相当强,这里的足球运动员数目要小得多,但是他们在世界杯上的战绩却不俗。也许当代最成功的球队要算巴西



队,而最著名的足球运动员当数巴西的贝利了。

19 世纪晚期,英国工业化城镇里的人们开始观看足球比赛,时间通常是在星期六下午。1876 年,詹姆斯·朗,一位苏格兰人,是第一个因踢足球而挣钱的人——世界上第一个职业足球运动员。也就在一百多年以后的 1978 年,大多数利物浦球队的队员每个星期可以挣 600 英镑,但是最优秀的球员一年可以挣 25 万英镑。

足球方面的变化很慢。英格兰 1900~1901 赛季的冠军得主——利物浦队仍然是 70 年代末期英格兰的最优秀的球队。苏格兰的两只球队——凯尔特人队和流浪者队到 1978 年为止赢得了 81 个冠军头衔中的 66 个。现在有很多国际比赛,足球是世界范围的体育运动。今天只有一个大国——美国——还不拥有足够多的优秀球员以参加国际比赛。

对世界的其他地区,足球是非常重要的。当“球王”贝利于比拉夫战争期间去尼日利亚访问时,交战双方停战了两天。

### Key to Exercises

#### I.

1. Tsu chu is a game like football played by Chinese over two thousand years ago.
2. Europe and South America.
3. Professional football refers to it that football players can earn money from playing.
4. Celtic and Rangers.
5. (omitted)

#### II.

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. T | 4. T | 5. T  |
| 6. F | 7. T | 8. T | 9. F | 10. T |

#### III.

The Most Popular Sport in the World.

#### IV. (omitted)



# Unit 3

## The Real Jazz

### Words and Expressions

New Orleans	新奥尔良(美国路易斯安那州南部港口)	run-down	失修的, 破败的
loose	任意的, 不加约束的	historic	历史上著名的, 历史上 有重大意义的
beat	(爵士乐或流行乐曲的) 强节奏	band	乐队
melody	旋律, 曲调	revive	复兴, 重新流行
instrument	乐器	legendary	传奇(式)的
		trumpet	小号

### Text

At the beginning of this century, a new music called jazz was born in New Orleans. It was a “good time” music intended to make people happy, but it was not so much a kind of music as a style of playing. The New Orleans musicians learned to work together to produce a loose, relaxed beat that is so powerful that listeners cannot help but dance, or at least move their feet along with it. The melody is always clearly heard, sung by the different instruments with a beautiful voice like warmth. As one player puts it, the idea is to “play pretty for all the people.”

The best — almost the only — place to hear the original New Orleans jazz is in Preservation Hall, a run-down little building in the center of one of the city's most historic neighborhoods, the French Quarter.





There, seven different bands, made up mostly of very old men, play the old music for four-and-a-half hours each evening. Some of the people in the audience are tourists, but most are serious music lovers who are willing to spend time sitting on plain wooden chairs and benches, and even on the floor. The musicians play the music they want to play, but people in the audience can make special requests if they are willing to pay for them. Traditional songs cost one dollar and all others cost two — except the most traditional song of all, “The Saint’s”. The musicians are so tired of playing it that it costs five dollars.

Old-style New Orleans jazz is in danger of disappearing because the men and women who can still play it are getting very old. Many of the players at Preservation Hall are well over seventy years old. The music did disappear once before, when people lost interest in it and the musicians had to make their livings doing other things. But the current jazz revival began in 1938, when music historian William Russell found the legendary trumpet player Bunk Johnson working in the fields and brought him back to New Orleans to play. When Preservation Hall opened in 1961, the old music finally had a place to live again, and its popularity has grown ever since. Now groups from the Hall travel all around the country, giving people their last chance to hear music that will not exist for much longer, played by the musicians who actually invented it.

## Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

1. In what part of New Orleans is Preservation Hall?
2. How old are the musicians?
3. Where was Bunk Johnson found?
4. How much does it cost to request a song at Preservation Hall?
5. Why will the old-style Jazz be gone before long?
6. Why do the musicians like to work in Preservation Hall?

