

漫步英语路 金色阅读有约

金在阳 安忆 / 编

洋话成串不再是梦，纯正口语不是幻想。

只要你拥有它，一切皆有可能。

Fluent English is not a dream any longer!

Native oral English is not a fantasy!

Only do you own it, all come true!



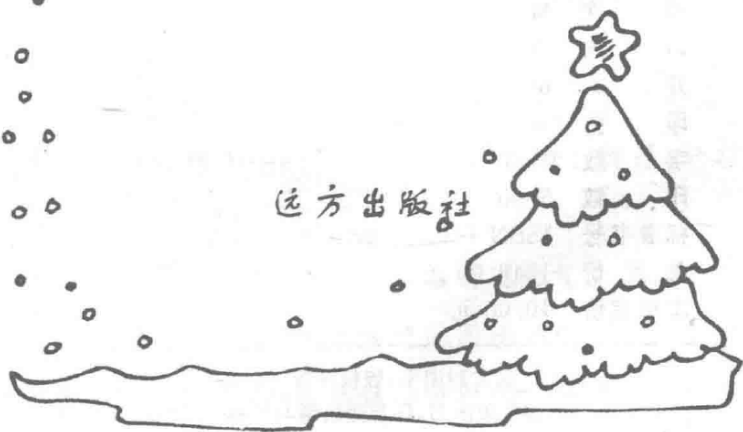
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前 言

什么样的书才能帮助青少年学好英语呢？单靠课本上的知识是远远不够的。对于正在打基础的中学生来说，增加课外阅读量、扩展知识面也相当重要。

《漫步英语路》就是专为中学生编排的英文趣味类课外读物。本套丛书包括：《黑色英语旋风》、《黑色英语浪潮》、《掌中的幸福泉》、《妙不可言 ABC》、《金色阅读有约》、《心灵炫如翎羽》、《洋话如此翩翩》、《睁开第三只眼》、《畅游多元时空》和《美语悄悄流淌》。它有几个特点：

其一，篇幅短小。符合中学生学习时间紧的特点。他们可以随时利用课余空闲的小块时间进行阅读，学习英语，摄取知识。

其二，知识充实，内容新颖，富有现代气息。其中一些饶有趣味的篇章，能激发读者的阅读兴致。有趣味才能保持学习的劲头，而知识性和现代感又是引起兴趣的

关键。

其三,题材广泛。有黑色幽默英语、基础口语、纯正美语、趣味英语等方面的知识。

扩展知识,了解文化,开阔视野,放松心情,启迪人生是本套丛书的着眼点。它是中学生和英语爱好者学习英语、扩展知识面的最佳读物。希望它能带领读者漫步广阔的英语世界,畅游奇妙的知识海洋。

编 者



目 录



Hakka Earth Buildings	1
Science of Love	3
The Unknown Van Gogh	5
Class Wars	7
The Matrix Reloads	9
A Price Tag On Happiness	11
Death of a Model	13
Growing Up	15
Pressure and Hit	17
The Beatles	19
Hit The Road	21
I. D. Theft Cime	23
Sleeping Yourself to Death?	25
Reaching For The Sky	27
Sun jihai Takes On England's Top League	29





	Hurner Keeps His Word	31
	Gaming For Dollars	33
	Conversation In A Shoe Shop	35
	The Truth Is Out There?	36
	Fatal Attractions	38
	Earthquake	42
	Acid rain	44
	Beating the Blues with Greenery	46
	永不停歇的桑巴舞者——魅力巴西风情	48
	The Yo - Yo That Only Goes Up	50
	A Towering Achievement	52
	良心的冲击:偷天换日的乞丐王子	54
	Trading Places	55
	Einstein	56
	营养美味的水果	59
	快乐网球运动:至今尚存的贵族礼节	61
	Serving up the Action	62
	Florence Nightingale	63
	蜜蜂世界的中心:拿生命换回的安全	66
	澳大利亚的美丽风景	67
	Sinbad: Legend of the Seven Seas	68





普罗旺斯:激情、浪漫与传统的碰撞 69

The Wonders of Provence 70

Planet of the Humans: Why Haven't Apes Evolved into Humans? 71

Heating up in Iceland 73

创造独具一格的用餐方式:美味寿司 75

How to Take Medicine 76

The Story of Sushi 77

Seeing Red at San Fermin 78

He Beat of Basketball 79

现代社会荒唐事:订做一个精品婴儿 80

品味金瓜石的静懿之流金岁月(上) 82

品味金瓜石的静懿之流金岁月(下) 84

新生与重生——非洲河马标本入馆记 86

蓝色格调:咖啡杯与面包圈连战皆捷 88

萍踪侠影:吴哥窟的落日余晖 90

萍踪侠影:吴哥窟的落日余晖(下) 92

母爱无比伟大小鼠倍感温暖(上) 94

母爱无比伟大小鼠倍感温暖(下) 96

划龙舟驱鬼怪千千情结端午粽 97

划龙舟驱鬼怪千千情结端午粽(下) 99





工作繁忙压力大 帮你减压有妙方	100
咖啡文化:啜一口一个悠闲的午后	102
呵护我们的家园 举手之劳做环保	104
美国美食文化:香辣鸡翅齿留香	105
美国美食文化:香辣鸡翅齿留香(下)	107
Deep Blues and Sunny Yellows	109
The Ring of the Fairies	111
营养专家建议人们多多食用全麦食品	112
动漫迷的角色扮演 万圣节化妆大会	114
健康新主张:高血压者多“盐”无益	116





Hakka Earth Buildings

The Hakka people are seen as a united people in China. This character is especially remarkable among overseas Hakkas. They share their good and bad times together. This spirit of unity and cooperation is rooted in the culture of Hakka Earth Buildings.

Hakka lad Lin Wenlong explained that it was because when it was hard for individuals to survive on their own, people had to help each other and learn to unite and cooperate. Only in this way could they hope to achieve more. The design and structure of Hakka Earth Buildings made it easy to pull together all the weaker forces and form one stronger force. With this stronger force, better results could be achieved in terms of developing business as well as improving living standards.

A Hakka Earth Building used to hold together the shared interest of a family clan or a whole village community. But now this fortress like structure can no longer meet the needs of a modern society. People have moved out. "After all, the earth





buildings are a distant memory, a memory which has been filtered and purified through time. All the good memories are left. " says Lin.

Hakka Earth Buildings have recorded a period of history as well as the life road of several generations of the Hakka people. For those later generations who have never lived and will never live in these earth buildings, they may well become a tourist attraction in the villages. But the unique tradition represented by these earth buildings should be kept and passed on by the Hakka people as their own family culture and ethnic culture.





Science of Love

We've all heard the expression, "love at first sight." However, scientists are increasingly convinced that the reality is "love at first smell" when it comes to finding a mate. While it might not make for beautiful poetry, in the game of love, the way we smell matters just as much – if not more – as the way we look.

Now, this might sound bizarre, but actually, it makes sense. How a person smells is a good indication of the individual's general health and, amazingly enough, genetic makeup. Consider this: If two people who have very similar genes have children, the children are more likely to inherit a wide range of genetic weaknesses. Thus, Mother Nature favors those whose parents bring a little diversity to the mix.

In an experiment in Switzerland, doctors had women smell unwashed T-shirts worn by different men. It turns out that the women preferred the smell of men whose immune systems were different from their own. Further experiments





*showed women also preferred men who smell like their fathers.

The researchers concluded that this is a way for women to find a mate genetically similar, but not close enough to cause problems.

* We can't forget, though, that sight is also important in choosing a mate. Have you ever noticed that couples tend to look alike? That's no coincidence. Current research suggests that we are drawn to people who look like members of our own families. One theory explains that it might be less stressful to marry someone who looks like yourself.

* So, the next time your sweetheart leans over, take a whiff, and says something like "Gee, you smell good," or "You look great," be aware that more is being said than the spoken words.





The Unknown Van Gogh



When Japanese artist Kazumasa Nakagawa died in 1991, his family waited over 10 years before deciding to auction off his small private art collection. One of the pieces, a dark, medium – sized portrait of a frowning woman, was initially thought to be nearly worthless, and the auction house owner was prepared to start the bidding at US \$83.

But Yoichiro Kurata had a hunch. The painting's subject resembled that of several paintings by Vincent Van Gogh, so Kurata sent the painting to the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam. Using X – rays and other tests, the museum experts soon had an answer: the painting was a previously unknown Van Gogh.

So rather than start off at US \$83, the bidding started at nearly US \$42,000 and the painting was quickly sold for over US \$500,000 to a small Japanese art museum. The price, while high for any painting, is relatively low for a Van Gogh, which have been known to sell for tens of millions of dollars at



auction. In fact, three of the ten most valuable paintings in the world were painted by the Dutch artist, including Portrait of Doctor Gachet which set a world auction price record when it sold for over US \$ 82 million in 1990.

Why did the newly – discovered Van Gogh sell so cheaply? X – rays showed that much of the original painting, which was probably done in 1884, was covered by new layers of paint, applied as recently as the 1950s. Experts are guessing that someone applied the new paint in an attempt to restore the painting. However, the effort was exactly the opposite – the new paint greatly reduced the quality (and the value) of the painting.





Class Wars



One of life's minor thrills is getting on an airplane and turning left instead of right. To the left lies Business Class and, for the truly blessed, First Class. Passengers here are first on and first off the plane, and never have to wait for their bags. They relax in large, comfortable seats that fold down into beds with clean, comfortable blankets. They stretch out their feet with enough leg room for an NBA center. Personal satellite phones and laptop ports keep them in touch with the outside world at all times. When they get tired of working, they can turn on their personal televisions and choose from a huge selection of CDs and DVDs. Meals are specially prepared by award-winning chefs: lobster, fresh sushi, fillet mignon – the options are nearly endless, as is the flow of complimentary champagne.

It's world that most air travelers can only dream about as we turn to the right, towards Economy Class. Cramped seats and screaming babies. Soggy, tasteless microwaved food. Un-





ending lines to get into the tiny toilets. Overworked flight attendants scrambling to serve drinks, stow luggage, and soothe raised tempers.

Airlines depend on economy travelers to cover their costs, and make their profits on Business and First Class passengers. However, with the sagging economy, companies are slashing their travel budgets. Economy tickets often cost less than 15% of the price of a full - fare First Class ticket.

Airlines are trying to make up the difference by squeezing more seats into Economy Class. "The temptation to make Economy Class more narrow is enormous," says one travel industry insider. "But if you put in one more row, everyone winds up with their knees in their nose. There isn't a lot of room to go."

