

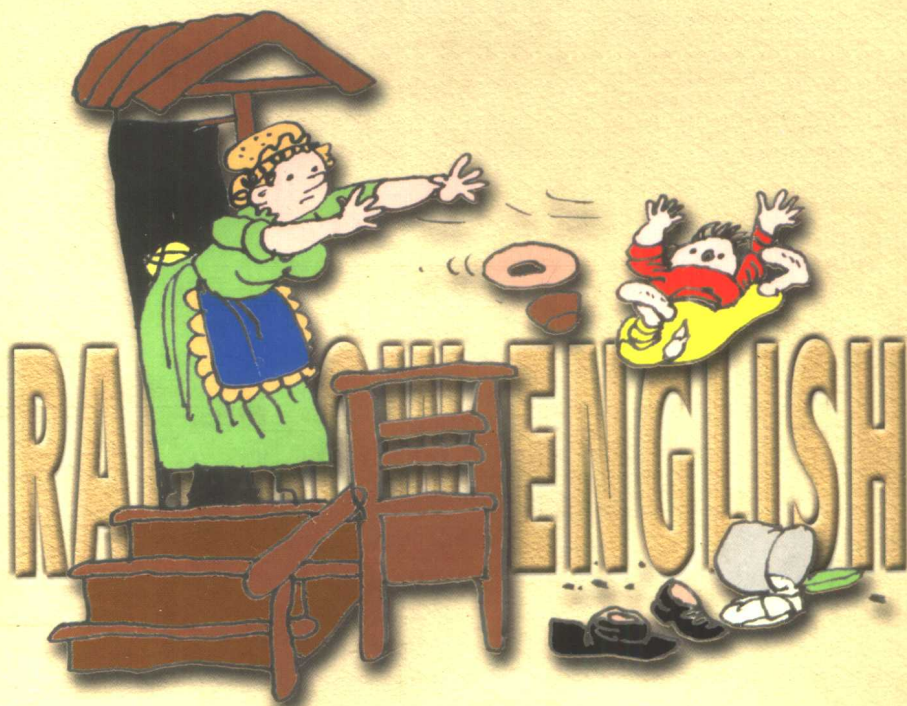


# 彩虹趣味英语阅读系列丛书

*Rainbow Fascinating Reading*

第七册

范红 主编



天津大学出版社



主编：范 红

# 彩 虹

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## 趣味英语阅读

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## 系列丛书

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第七册

编 著：尹 莉 吴 锦  
译文审校：许建平

*Rainbow*  
*Fascinating*  
*Reading*

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## 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，又有所衔接地对待，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，就此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



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# Unit 1

## Doodles

### Words and Expressions

doodle 乱写乱画出来的东西

scribble 乱涂

gregarious 爱交际的

ailment 失调(指较轻微的病)

squiggle 乱涂

complacent 自满的

stark 光秃秃的

embellishment 装饰

do one's bidding 照某人吩咐做事

house-proud 讲究家庭摆设的

let oneself go 忘乎所以

stroke 一笔

sadistic 虐待狂

inherent 内在的

masochistic 性虐待狂的

keep in check 控制

entwine 使缠绕

spontaneous 一时冲动的

### Text

Most doodles are done unconsciously when you are holding a pen in your hand and just happen to start scribbling. However, there is more to these “diagrams of the unconscious” than meets the eye. Free from the restriction of the conscious mind, they can be a useful insight into your character and personality, revealing many important aspects of your secret hopes, ambitions, fears and dreams.

A. Faces are a sign of sociability or lack of it. If you doodle happy, smiling faces (1), you have a friendly, out-going disposition which people respond to, and you enjoy an active social life. You also have a ten-



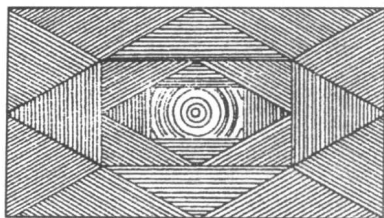


图 1

B. Bare or narrow trees show a lack of warmth, while landscapes demonstrate coldness and spiritual weariness. You've probably been disappointed in love or could even be suffering from a minor ailment that needs attention.

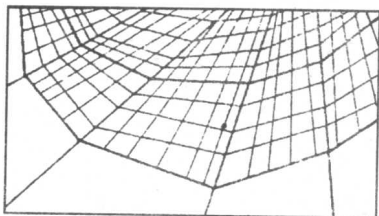


图 3

for a home, family, children and happiness. How you doodle your house is important. If you have curtains at the window, smoke coming out of the chimney, little trees, flowers, figures, a path or a fence, you are seeking emotional security and a happy, fulfilled marriage away from the outside world. Beware of becoming too complacent. If your house is stark and bare with no embellishments or signs of life, no door or garden,

endency to be sentimental. If your faces are grumpy (2), this may indicate anti-social tendencies. Faces looking to the right (3), are a sign of gregariousness and anticipation about the future; to the left (4), a sign of shyness and reserve.

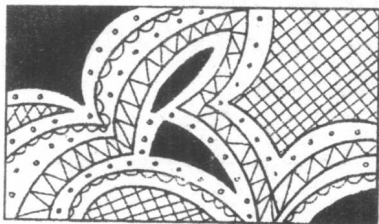


图 2

C. Confused lines and squiggles show that you're a bit of a muddle-head, lacking the organizational ability to cope with everyday living. This makes for chaos and a lack of self-control.

D. Houses are wish-fulfillment doodles indicating a desire

you're lacking love and warmth in your life.

If you build a house in layers, each layer separate — you could be too houseproud, too eager to make your loved ones do your bidding. A little untidiness in a house makes the occupants

feel comfortable, secure and happy. Are you repressing your emotions and neglecting to let yourself go now and then?

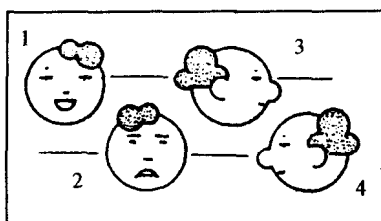


图 4

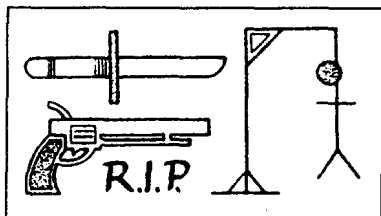


图 5

defensive measure.

F. If your doodle resembles a web, you are making a cry for help in solving a problem. You feel trapped, and are seeking a way out, perhaps you even want to travel, try out new ideas and spread your wings. But you lack confidence to step out into the world on your own because of the web you've created around you.

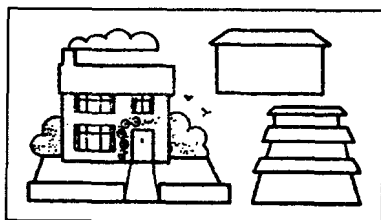


图 6

G. Knives, daggers, guns, or thin and angular strokes show aggressive behaviour patterns and sometimes even sadistic tendencies. Such

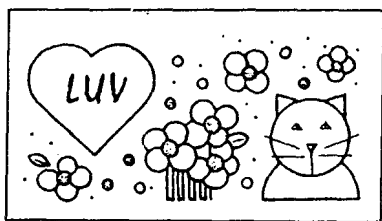


图 7

you feel that you can't cope with them and yet underneath that carefully erected barrier you know that once you meet the right person all will be well.

I. Hearts, flowers, animals with furry coats, entwined letters and groups of faces indicate that

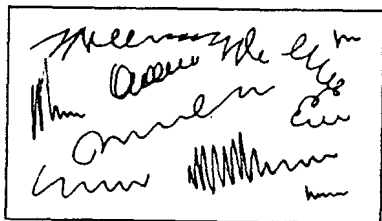


图 9

things as whips and instruments of torture can reveal inherent masochistic tendencies.

H. Heavy lined shapes are often a sign that you've built a barrier between yourself and the external world. You keep your emotions in tight check because

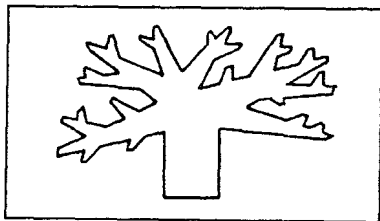


图 8

you're in love. You enjoy daydreaming, and building castles in the air. Sentimental, kind, affectionate and spontaneous in your emotions, you long to belong to someone special.

## Exercises

- I. Find the sentence in the introduction, which explains what "doodles" means.
- II. The pictures are not next to the paragraphs, which explain them. Read the passage through and match the paragraphs to their corresponding pictures.



Paragraphs	Pictures	Paragraphs	Pictures
A	1	B	6
C	2	D	7
E	3	F	8
G	4	H	9
I	5		

## Translation

### 涂鸦之作

大多数涂鸦之作是当你握笔在手、碰巧开始信手乱涂的时候于无意之中创作出来的。然而，这些“无意识图式”所蕴含的意义比肉眼看到的要丰富。由于不受有意识的头脑的制约，它们在洞悉你的特点和性格上很有用，可以揭示你秘而不宣的希望、雄心、恐惧和梦想的多个重要方面的内容。

A. 脸谱是善于交际或缺乏交际能力的标记。如果你随意涂画出愉快、微笑的脸谱（1），那么说明你具有人们乐于响应的友好、开朗的性格，你享有一种积极的社交生活，同时你还具有多愁善感的倾向。如果你画出来的脸谱是发脾气的（2），这也许表明你具有反社交倾向。向右看的脸谱（3）是爱交际和期待未来的表示，向左看的（4）则是羞怯和克制的表示。

B. 光秃秃或瘦长的树木显示出缺乏热情，而风景画却表明冷淡和精神上的萎靡不振，也许你情场失意或者甚而于是患有需加留意的小恙。

C. 纷乱的线条和短促的波状曲线显示出你有点头脑糊涂，缺乏应付日常生活的组织能力，具有混乱和缺乏自制的倾向。

D. 房子是表明对家、家人、孩子和快乐的渴望的满足愿望式的涂鸦作品。你如何涂画你的房子是很重要的。如果你的画中窗子上有窗帘，烟囱里冒出缕缕青烟，有小树、鲜花、人物、一条小径或一段篱笆，那么你在寻求情感上的避风港和一个远离外部世界的幸福、美满的婚姻。要小心变得过于自鸣得意。如果你画的房子荒凉、光秃秃



的没有任何装饰或者是毫无生机，没有门或花园，那么你的生活中缺乏爱和温暖。

如果你画的房子是一排排的，每一排都是独立的，你可能是过于讲究家庭陈设、急于让你所爱的人照你的吩咐办事的那种人。房子中些微的不整洁使居住者感到舒适、安全和愉快。你是否压抑自己的情感，而且时不时地忘记给自己一个放松的机会？

E. 经用力填充或是画有浓重阴影的涂鸦之作通常是挑衅或生气的标记。压力越大你所感受到的愤怒就越深，压力越轻你就越有可能运用讽刺和高度发达的批评本领作为防卫措施。

F. 如果你的涂鸦作品像一张网，那么你是在为了解决一个问题而求救。你感到身处逆境，正在寻求出路；也许你想旅行，试试新的想法，展翅高飞。但是正是由于你在自己周围制造的这张网，使你缺乏靠自己跨入世界的信心。

G. 刀子、匕首、枪支，或是细长的、有棱有角的笔画表现出侵犯性的行为模式，有时甚至是虐待狂的倾向。像鞭子和带有折磨性质的刑具能反映出内在的性虐待狂的倾向。

H. 由粗实的线条组成的形状通常是你在自己 and 外界之间设立障碍的标记。因为你难于驾驭自己的情感，所以你紧紧地把握住它们。然而在那精心建立起来的屏障下你知道一旦你遇到如意的人选，一切都会尽如人意。

I. 心形、鲜花、带毛的动物、连笔字母和一组组的脸谱表明你恋爱了。你喜欢做白日梦，建空中楼阁。你的情感中有多愁善感、和蔼可亲、柔情似水和冲动的一面，你向往心有所属。

## Key to Exercises

### I.

Most doodles are done unconsciously when you are holding a pen in your hand and just happen to start scribbling.

### II.

A. 4 B. 8 C. 9 D. 6 E. 2 F. 3 G. 5 H. 1 I. 7



# Unit 2

## The Mysterious Ingredients of Coca-Cola

### Words and Expressions

vault 地窖

franchise 特许

merchandise 商品

defy 使不能

syrup 糖浆

concoct 调和

impound 扣押

### Text

In a safe-deposit vault at the Trust Company of Georgia, USA, lies the secret of one of the world's most popular soft drinks - Coca-Cola. And, it is said, only the company directors can authorize the opening of the vault.

Although numerous outlets around the world have a franchise to bottle or can and distribute Coke, none knows the precise ingredients. They are simply supplied with syrups and other ingredients from the Coca-Cola Company - and mix them with carbonated water. Many competitors - and even the US Government - have tried to discover the secret formula of Coca-Cola's distinctive flavor. But none has yet succeeded.

However, the American author William Poundstone did some painstaking research, which he published in his 1983 book *Big Secrets*. He suggests that Coke's basic ingredients - numbered one to nine and known as "merchandises" by the company - are as follows: 1. Sugar; 2. Caramel; 3. Caffeine (although a caffeine-free version is available);



4. Phosphoric acid; 5. Coca-leaf extract (with its cocaine content removed) and a small amount of cola-nut extract; 6. Citric acid and sodium citrate; 7. X. Lemon, orange, lime, cassia (a type of cinnamon), nutmeg oils and probably others; 8. Glycerine; 9. Vanilla.

Although the proportions of some of these ingredients – all mixed with carbonated water can be discovered by chemical analysis, the most important and most elusive is the mixture of essential oils in “Merchandise NO 7X”. (The use of the X has never been explained.)

The flavor of this mixture is not simply the sum total of the oils, because other flavors are created by the interaction of the oils. Anyone trying to reproduce the mixture would need to know the exact ingredients – which are difficult to analyze with certainty – and their precise proportions, which have hitherto defied analysis. The question of the coca content has even been before the courts.

Coca-Cola was originally formulated by Dr John S. Pemberton, a pharmacist from Atlanta, Georgia, more than a century ago. In 1885 he concocted his own version of a popular contemporary drink called Vin Marian, Pemberton’s formula simply involved adding leaves of the coca plant, which grows in South America and contains the stimulant cocaine, to red wine.

Discouraged by poor sales, the following year he revised the formula, leaving out the wine and adding the African cola nut, which contains the stimulant caffeine. To dull the bitter taste, Pemberton added sugar and flavorings. His partner, Frank M. Robinson, designed the now-famous Coca-Cola logo, writing the name in the flowing script still in use. The drink then went on sale at local pharmacies as “an esteemed brain tonic”, which could either be taken neat or diluted with water. To begin with, it sold steadily at the rate of about 13 glasses a day.

In 1887, Pemberton sold the formula to Willis E. Venable and George S. Lowndes. Five months later they too sold the rights to Wool-



folk Walker and Mrs. M. C. Dozier whom, a year later, sold out to Asa G. Candler. That year, Pemberton died – and Candler mixed the syrup with carbonated water. He was the first to recognize Coca-Cola's potential as a popular soft drink – plus the need to build up a mystique by keeping the formula secret. Although by this time at least seven people knew the ingredients, Candler revised the formula, took on Frank Robinson as his partner, and in 1892 the Coca-Cola Company was incorporated.

Until 1903, only Candler and Robinson were allowed to mix the syrup – behind locked laboratory doors. They removed the labels from the ingredients delivered by various chemical supply companies. Only Candler dealt with company mail, paid the bills so the firm's accountants could not learn the ingredients, and kept the sole key to the file where invoices were kept.

As the company expanded, Candler and Robinson could not prepare all the syrup themselves, so the ingredients were simply numbered one to nine. And the managers at the branch factories were told only the proportions required and the mixing procedure.



In 1909 the US federal government impounded 40 barrels and 20 kegs of Coca-Cola – and charged the company with violation of the *Pure Food Act*, because the “Coca” ingredient implied the presence of the illegal drug cocaine.

But during the trial – various counter-appeals continued for nearly ten years – none of the analysts who gave evidence could find traces of cocaine in the form of coca extract, nor cola. Yet a witness for the com-



pany which supplied Coca-Cola's ingredient No 5 described how it was made from coca leaf, with its cocaine content removed, and extract of co-la nut.

So, does Coca-Cola contain either ingredient? As author William Poundstone says in his book *Big Secrets*: "Indeed, there is precious little coca or cola in Coca-Cola ... neither coca nor cola has much, if any-thing, to do with the taste."

Certainly it was the taste that appealed to General Eisenhower during the Second World War. As chief of the Allied Forces in North Africa, he asked for 3 million bottles of Coca-Cola and machinery for ten bottling plants, capable of 6 million bottles a month. It was not until after the war - in 1955 - that Coca-Cola was packed in cans.

## Exercises

I . Please fill in the table with proper information from the text.

TIME	PERSON	EVENT
1983	William Poundstone	Published his book <i>Big Secrets</i> .
(1)	Dr. John S. Pemberton	(2)
1886	(3)	Revised the formula.
	Frank M. Robinson	(4)
1887	(5)	Sold the formula to Willis E. Venable and George S. Lowndes.
(6)	Woolfolk Walker Mrs. M. C. Dozier	(7)
	(8)	Mixed the syrup with carbonated water.
(9)	Candler; Frank Robinson	(10)
1909	US Federal government	(11)
(12)	Coca-Cola company	Began to pack the drink in cans.

