

青春阅读

Colorful  
Reading (II)

(英语版)

阅读七色阳光  
(下)

在阅读理解的结合中体会自然天地的动人美丽，  
于思考练习的贯穿里感受英语的无限魅力。

叶正 编

远方出版社





青春阅读

# 阅读七色阳光：英语版 (下)

## Colorful Reading ( II )

叶 正 编

远方出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

阅读七色阳光:英语版. 下/叶正编. —呼和浩特:远方出版社, 2005. 8  
(2007. 4 重印)

(青春阅读)

ISBN 978-7-80723-042-7

I. 阅… II. 叶… III. 英语—阅读教学—高中—课外读物 IV.  
G634. 413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 057682 号

# 青春阅读 阅读七色阳光:英语版 (下) *Colorful Reading (II)*

---

编 者	叶 正
出 版	远方出版社
社 址	呼和浩特市乌兰察布东路 666 号
邮 编	010010
发 行	新华书店
印 刷	廊坊市华北石油华星印务有限公司
版 次	2007 年 4 月第 2 版
印 次	2007 年 4 月第 1 次印刷
开 本	787×1092 1/32
印 张	199
字 数	1990 千
印 数	3000
标准书号	ISBN 978-7-80723-042-7
总 定 价	500.00 元(共 20 册)

---

远方版图书, 版权所有, 侵权必究。  
远方版图书, 印装错误请与印刷厂退换。

# 前 言

随着科学技术的进步,越来越多的视听手段被用于外语教学与学习,然而对于广大学生来说,书本的阅读仍然是接触外语最主要的渠道。除了课本之外,相应的阅读材料对于学生拓宽视野和提高阅读能力也是必不可少的。

学习语言的目的在于运用,而阅读能力的高低是语言运用能力的一项很重要指标。读书多了,阅读能力才会逐渐提高。频繁接触,不断摄入,由熟悉到模仿,再由模仿到创造,语言的表达能力也就提高了,这是语言学习的必经之路。

如何阅读,是一个非常个性化的问题。这里涉及读者的水平、文章的深浅、篇幅的长短、内容的重要性以及趣味性等等,不能笼统而言。遇到生词一一查阅词汇表或辞书固不可取,但只读而不求甚解,浮光掠影一晃而过也不可取。至少有一点必须明确,那就是读了就要求读懂,否则就等于没有读过,这里的“懂”首先是了解大意,包括每一段的要领。从学习的要求来看,还应该力求理解每一个句子。为了确切理解,有

时根据上下文猜测一下,或是停下来查阅一下参考书都是无可厚非的。关键是摸索出行之有效的阅读方法,让自己受益。

为此,我们编写了《青春阅读》丛书。本丛书取材广泛得当,具有鲜明的时代特色,可读性强,可使读者增强对现代英语的感受,增长国外社会与文化方面的知识。本丛书符合中学生的英语水平,便于中学生阅读,从中受益。

本丛书材料选编涉及面广,限于时间及编写水平,有误之处在所难免,欢迎广大读者朋友们批评指正,以便今后完善。

编 者



## 目 录

## CONTENTS

Unit 1	What Do People Eat .....	1
Unit 2	What a Good, Kind Girl .....	25
Unit 3	You Must Be More Careful .....	48
Unit 4	Seeing the Doctor .....	72
Unit 5	A Visit to an Island .....	93
Unit 6	Mainly Revision .....	115
Unit 7	She Taught Herself .....	140
Unit 8	The Sports Meeting .....	163
Unit 9	A Famous Person .....	186
Unit 10	What Were They Doing .....	208

## Unit 1 What Do People Eat

### 寻主题定中心

寻找主题句:主题句有时也出现在段落的中间,但不一定必须在中间。有时候第一句并非主题句,而是承上启下的过渡句。在这种情况下,第二句往往变成了主题句。此外,主题句也可能是段落的倒数第二句。这种段落是从支撑细节开始,发展到结论(出现主题句),当主题句出现后,又进一步用细节支撑说明,其安排顺序是:次要——重要——次要,主题句隐含在段意之中。有些段落无

明显的主题句,其中心思想包含在各个句子中,这就要求我们依据已知的细节,归纳出段落的中心思想。

## 阅读理解

### Passage 1

People eat different things in different parts of the world.

In South China we eat rice every day. Sometimes we eat it two or three times a day, for breakfast, lunch and supper. We usually eat it with fish, meat and vegetables.

The Japanese eat rice, too. They also eat a lot of fish. They sometimes eat raw (生的) fish. In Africa, maize (玉米) is the most important food. People there make maize into flour (面粉). From this flour they make different kinds of bread and cakes.

In western countries such as Britain, Australia and the USA, the most important food is bread or potatoes.

People there usually make their bread from wheat flour. They cook potatoes in different ways. In England the most popular food is fish and chips. Sometimes people eat this food at home, in their workplace, in the park or even on the road. People call it “take away” food.

根据短文内容回答下列问题。

1. This passage is about \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Who sometimes eat fish when it isn't cooked?
3. The most important food for African people is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Is Australia called “a western country”?
5. Do people eat “take away” food at home, on their way to school or in their offices?

## Passage 2

The food my British friends eat in Britain is very different from our Chinese food. For example, they eat a lot of potatoes. They like to eat them every day.

They eat bread for breakfast and usually for one other meal. They eat their bread with butter, cheese, or jam, things we don't eat much in China. Cheese and butter are made from milk. They drink a lot of milk, too. They drink the milk cold or hot, and they put it in their tea. They put sugar in their tea as well. They are the world's biggest tea drinkers. They like Chinese tea, but they drink mostly strong black tea from India and Sri Lanka (斯里兰卡).<sup>①</sup> They don't eat much rice. For their main meal they like is meat or fish with potatoes and one or two vegetables. They serve (供应) all these together. Later they always have something sweet. They call this dessert. They don't have Jiaozi in Britain.

### 译 注

① but they drink mostly strong black tea from India and Sri Lanka (斯里兰卡).

他们主要喝来自印度和斯里兰卡的味道很浓的红茶。

根据短文内容,判断句子正(T)误(F)。

1. The Chinese food is the same as the British one.
2. The British like to eat potatoes very much.
3. Chinese like to eat cheese.
4. They drink tea with milk in Britain.
5. They eat meat or fish every day in Britain.

## Passage 3

In 1995, Ray Kroc visited a small restaurant in California. The owner of it was the Mc Donald (麦当劳) brothers. They built it by the road, so people could drive up to the restaurant, buy food without getting out of their cars and drive away easily. They called it “drive-in” restaurant.

Ray Kroc saw the bright future of the restaurant of this kind. He bought the restaurant and used the brothers' family name for his new restaurant. The first McDonald's restaurant chain (连锁店) was born.<sup>①</sup>

Now there are more than 5,000 restaurants in the

United States and in 60 other countries. The largest McDonald's restaurant is in Beijing, China. It has 1,000 workers. About seven hundred people can sit and eat there at one time.

译 注

① Ray Kroc saw the bright future of the restaurant of this kind. He bought the restaurant and used the brothers' family name for his new restaurant. The first McDonald's restaurant chain (连锁店) was born.

Ray Kroc 看到了这种饭店的辉煌前景。他购买了这家饭店,并用这对兄弟的姓作为新饭店的名字,第一家麦当劳连锁店诞生了。

阅读短文,然后根据短文内容选择正确答案。

1. Who opened the first McDonald's restaurant chain?

- A. Two brothers.
- B. Ray Kroc.
- C. Two brothers' father.
- D. People in Beijing.

2. How do you buy food in a “drive-in” restaurant?

A. You don't have to get out of your car.

B. You have to get off your car.

C. You have to wait for a very long time.

D. You don't have to pay for your food.

3. Why did Ray Kroc buy the two brothers' restaurant? Because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the two brothers were nice to him

B. it was a small restaurant

C. he wanted to make people happy

D. it would bring him a lot of money

4. Where can we find a McDonald's restaurant?

A. Only in America.

B. All over the world.

C. In many parts of the world.

D. Everywhere except 60 places.

5. How many people can sit and eat in the biggest McDonald's restaurant at one time?

A. About 60.

B. About 700.

C. About 1,000.

D. About 5,000.

## 完形填空

### Passage 4

用所给词的适当形式完成短文。

break, a, fan, and, give, report, bring, thing, make,  
many, opposite, unlike, or

In   1   parts of the world , many students help their schools   2   less pollution (污染). They join “environment (环境) clubs.” In an environment club, people work together to make our environment clean.

Here are some   3   students often do.

No-garbage (垃圾) lunches. How much do you throw away after lunch? Environment clubs ask students to   4   their lunches in bags that can be

used again. Every week they will choose the classes that make the least garbage and   5   them to the whole school!①

No-car day. On a no-car day, nobody comes to school in a car—not the students and not the teachers! Cars   6   pollution to our air, so remember:

Walk, jump, hike   7   run.

Use your legs! Its lots of   8   !

Turn off the water! Did you know that some toilets can waste twenty to forty m<sup>3</sup> of water   9   hour?② In a year, that would fill a small river! In environment clubs, students mend those   10   toilets.

We love our environment. Let's work together to make it clean.

译 注

① Every week they will choose the classes that make the least garbage and report them to the whole school!

每周他们要选择一节清除垃圾课,然后向全校汇报。

② Did you know that some toilets can waste twenty to forty  $\text{m}^3$  of water an hour?

你们知道一些厕所一小时能浪费 20—40 立方米的水吗?