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必修 3

Unit 1 Festivals around the world

Passage 1

South Korea celebrates Valentine's Day, where local custom *dictates*¹ women give gifts to men.

It has taken on a popular event born in Japan but sweeping Asia known as White Day on March 14 when men return the favour with gifts for women.

But Black Day, on April 14, is a South Korean original.

It is marked by people who have not found love dressing in dark colours and comforting themselves by eating meals of black food, with the dish of choice being Chinese-style noodles topped with a thick sauce of black bean paste.

"I had a miserable time on Valentine's Day, felt even lonelier on White Day and now I'm crying over a bowl of black noodles," said a young woman.

"Things better be different next year."

At universities across the country students without lunch dates ordered black noodles, dined with other lonely hearts and searched for *companionship*².

South Korea marketers have hatched special days for the 14th of each month to create a calendar filled with love.

Some days have gained *traction*³ such as Black Day, while others such as Green Day in August, when couples are supposed to drink cheap liquor that comes in green bottles and walk in the woods, have yet to attract much of a following.

Black Day events have snowballed, with a major matchmaking service this year providing an evening of speed dating where the dish of choice is sushi blackened by squid ink.

An on-line company for movie tickets sponsored a speed eating competition of black noodles for those who bought single tickets for the latest films. "It is depressing enough going to the movies by yourself," said Shin Youn-joo of the company called Max Movie. "We just wanted to spread a little joy to the 'with-outs'."

【注释】 1. dictate *vt.* 口授;命令 2. companionship *n.* 伙伴关系;友谊 3. traction *n.* 牵引力

» 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

() 1. The text is written mainly to introduce _____.



- A. White Day
B. Black Day
C. Green Day
D. Valentine's Day
- () 2. On Black Day, _____.
A. women give gifts to men
B. men give gifts to women
C. single people are in dark colours
D. people stay all alone
- () 3. Why do people eat black food on Black Day?
A. They think black food is good for health.
B. They think eating black food can remove bad luck.
C. They can find love soon after eating this kind of food.
D. They just want to comfort themselves.
- () 4. Which is the correct order of the Days in the year?
A. White Day, Black Day, Green Day, Valentine's Day.
B. Valentine's Day, White Day, Black Day, Green Day.
C. Valentine's Day, White Day, Green Day, Black Day.
D. White Day, Valentine's Day, Black Day, Green Day.
- () 5. The main service on Black Day in this year is _____.
A. a speed dating
B. a bowl of black noodles
C. a free movie ticket
D. a speed eating competition

1 Passage 2

For the next week, more than one million visitors to the nation's capital will be seeing pink. Thousands of cherry trees are in full blossom all over the city, and the yearly National Cherry Blossom Festival will begin soon in Washington, D. C.

A blooming friendship

The two-week festival celebrates Japan's gift of 3,000 cherry trees to the United States in 1912. The trees *symbolized*¹ the growing friendship between the two nations. On March 27, 1912, First Lady Helen Herron Taft, wife of then President Howard Taft, and Viscountess Chinda, wife of the Japanese *ambassador*², planted the first two cherry trees on the north bank of the Tidal Basin in Washington, D. C. Later Japan presented 3,800 more cherry trees to the USA.

The cherry trees turned out to be helpful to Japan as well. After floods washed away the country's Yoshino cherry trees in the early 1980s, Japan collected more than 800 cuttings from cherry trees near the Tidal Basin to replace those that were lost.

Growing a festival

The festival began in 1935 as a three-day celebration. In 1994, it was extended to two weeks, to make time for the Cherry Blossom Princess and Cherry Blossom Queen programs, cultural shows, tours, sporting events and exhibits.

Today, the festival has come to symbolize the beginning of spring. Over the years, it has brought hundreds of thousands of people from around the world to the area.

A running start

This year, the National Park service will host the first-ever “cherry *chit-chat*³” runs in the early morning for three days during the festival. It will focus on the cultural history and the deep meaning of the cherry trees.

The event ends with the Parade of the National Cherry Blossom Festival in the last day. It's one of the largest public activities of the year. There are movie, television and Broadway stars along with bands, old-fashioned cars and big balloons.

【注释】 1. symbolize *vt.* 象征 2. ambassador *n.* 大使 3. chit-chat *n.* 闲谈

» 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- () 1. Which of the following things about the festival is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A. Its history. B. The length of time.
C. Its symbolic meaning. D. Church services.
- () 2. What is special about the festival celebrations of this year?
- A. The sporting events. B. The “cherry chit-chat” runs.
C. The cultural shows. D. The Parade.
- () 3. The floods that happened in Japan are mentioned in Paragraph 3 mainly to _____.
_____.
- A. prove that the cherry trees are strong
B. tell us the floods can cause great damage to cherry trees
C. show the lasting friendship between Japan and the United States
D. suggest Japan is not fit to grow cherry trees
- () 4. Which of the following can best serve as the title for the last part?
- A. Developing friendship B. The great ending
C. Public activities D. Stars joining in the activities

1 Passage 3

Halloween falls on October 31. On that day, especially after it gets dark, people dress up in costumes, and some people also wear *masks*¹. The masks are mostly of scary figures, but can also be anything else, such as angels, fairies, or famous people. Many people have fun going to Halloween parties while others stay at home and watch scary movies.

A lot of kids go out “trick-or-treating” from door to door in the neighborhood collecting treats, which are usually candies, but can be other things like fruits and other goodies.



Halloween started as a holiday known as Samhain, which is celebrated by the Celts. It is the third harvest festival of the year, and is the time when the veil between the living world and the spirit world is the thinnest. So the spirits of the dead are free to walk on the earth, and people would honor them by offering various “treats”.

People would wear masks to confuse or frighten the *evil*² spirits. They also decorate their houses with lighted carved *pumpkins*³ known as Jack-o-Lantern to welcome friendly spirits and scare away the unwanted ones.

The European immigrants carried their tradition to North America in the 19th century, and today Halloween is celebrated throughout most of the Western world. However, not everyone celebrates Halloween, especially those that are religiously *devout*⁴. They believe Halloween is of the Devil or at least has evil origins, and they want no part of it.

【注释】 1. mask *n.* 面具;口罩 2. evil *adj.* 邪恶的;带来麻烦的 3. pumpkin *n.* 南瓜
4. devout *adj.* 虔诚的

» 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- () 1. Which of the following about Halloween is TRUE?
- It falls on the first day of November.
 - People usually dress up strangely on that day.
 - Kids have to stay at home after it gets dark.
 - People usually wear beautiful masks on that day.
- () 2. According to the passage, why do people decorate their houses with lighted carved pumpkins on Halloween?
- To confuse the evil spirits.
 - To make the houses beautiful.
 - To celebrate the harvest festival of the year.
 - To welcome good spirits and drive away unfriendly ones.
- () 3. We learn from the passage that _____.
- Halloween is the first harvest festival of the year
 - Halloween is a holiday celebrated in all Western countries
 - Halloween is a holiday celebrated by everyone in America
 - people in Northern America first started to celebrate Halloween in the 19th century

Passage 4

Songkram is the traditional Thai New Year festival that starts on April 13. It is also called the “Water Festival” because people believe that water will wash away bad luck. Also, this festival is for rain because it is held in the hottest season.

In the past, on this day, people threw small drops of water at *monks*¹ and old people to bless them. Nowadays, besides the old tradition, people also throw water on whoever walks past their houses or walks down the street. Everyone gets wet, but it is all in a spirit of friendliness, blessing and fun—even among people who usually have great disagreements. People who get wet actually do not get angry because they know that it is a tradition.

On this day, everywhere in Thailand, people celebrate and enjoy the festival. People will carry water to the temples to soak the stone figures, using brushes. They also give very good food to the monks. Chiang Mai Province, which is in the northern part of Thailand, is especially lively, and animals and birds are often set free from their cages.

Volunteers can stay in Bangkok for the celebrations or travel to smaller *communities*² to take part in local activities. What's more, people can enjoy public events, such as beauty contests and marching bands during this festival which ends on April 15. In recent years, the number of foreigners in Thailand has sharply increased, especially during the festival.

The Water Festival gives people freshness, happiness and fun during the hottest season. No wonder the Thais like it so much.

【注释】 1. monk *n.* 修道士,僧侣 2. community *n.* 社区;社会;团体

» 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- () 1. What is this passage mainly about?
- A. The traditional activities of the Thai New Year.
B. Where people usually go during the Thai New Year.
C. Why people throw water on each other during the Thai New Year.
D. A brief introduction to the Thai New Year—Songkram.
- () 2. According to the passage, all of the following facts about Songkram are true EXCEPT that _____.
- A. it is a national festival in Thailand
B. it lasts for three days every year
C. it is a festival for a good harvest
D. it is usually held during the hottest season of the year
- () 3. Nowadays, during this festival, Thai people throw water to _____.
a. bless monks and old people
b. enjoy the fun of this festival
c. settle their disagreements
d. wash away bad luck
- A. a,b,c B. a,c,d C. a,b,d D. b,c,d
- () 4. The underlined word “soak” in the third paragraph probably means “_____”.
- A. to repair the damaged parts
B. to replace old ones with new ones

- C. to cover something with cloth
D. to make something completely wet

Passage 5

The Holi Festival is a very popular festival in the northern part of India. This festival is celebrated by all ages. People throw bright coloured powder and coloured water on each other. This festival is celebrated around early March each year. The Holi Festival is called a bright festival as many bright colours are used during it. People believe that the bright colours mean energy, life, and joy.

There are many *legends*¹ given as the reasons for celebrating the Holi Festival. The popular one is that long time ago, there was an evil king named Hiranyakasipu. His son, Prahlad, was very holy and often prayed to God to punish his father. One day, the king ordered his sister, Holika, to kill his son. Holika caught Prahlad and put him in a fire to kill him. However, it was her who was *burnt to ashes*². Prince Prahlad was safe and was not burnt at all. Before Holika died, she begged for Prahlad's forgiveness. The prince forgave her and announced that her name would be remembered once a year. Thus the Holi Festival was created.

To start the festival, preparations are usually made on the eve of the Holi Festival. Huge fires are burnt as its symbol. These fires are created to stop evil spirits around the place. In preparation for the festival, new clothes are also bought for the family. It is a tradition for mothers to buy new clothes for their married daughters. Mothers let their children go out on the streets to throw coloured powder. People of all ages are lost in the joyful occasion, having fun by throwing colours at each other. Even water balloons would be thrown at each other. When they *splash*³ coloured water on passers-by, it is common for the passers-by to take part in it. On this happy occasion, dances and folk songs are also important features of the festival.

【注释】 1. legend *n.* 传奇 2. burn to ashes 化为灰烬 3. splash *vt.* 泼溅(液体)于

根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- () 1. Indian people throw _____ on each other in the Holi Festival.
A. bright coloured powder B. bright coloured water
C. bright coloured balls D. both A and B
- () 2. Why did Prahlad pray to God to punish his father Hiranyakasipu?
A. Because his father wanted to kill his aunt's son.
B. Because his father was an evil king.
C. Because his father had put his aunt, Holika, into a fire.
D. Because his father did not support Prahlad to be a king.
- () 3. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
A. To start the festival, people usually make preparations on the eve of the Holi

Festival.

- B. It is a tradition for mothers to buy new clothes for all their daughters.
- C. Huge fires are created to stop evil spirits around the place.
- D. Dances and folk songs are also important features of the Holi Festival.

()4. Who will be allowed to take part in the Holi Festival?

- A. The old people and passers-by.
- B. The young men and young women.
- C. Kids and teenagers.
- D. All of the above.

Passage 6

The Chinese New Year is now popularly known as the Spring Festival because it starts from the Beginning of Spring(the first of the twenty-four terms in coordination with the changes of Nature). Its origin is too old to be traced. Several explanations are hanging around. All agree, however, that the word Nian, which in modern Chinese solely means year, was originally the name of a monster *beast*¹ that started to prey on people the night before the beginning of a new year.

One legend goes that the beast Nian had a very big mouth that would swallow a great many people with one bite. People were very scared. One day, an old man came to their rescue, offering to *subdue*² Nian. To Nian he said, “I hear that you are very capable, but can you swallow the other beasts of prey on earth instead of people who are by no means of your worthy opponents?” So, it did swallow many of the beasts of prey on earth that also harassed people and their domestic animals from time to time.

After that, the old man disappeared riding the beast Nian. He turned out to be an immortal god. Now that Nian had gone and other beasts of prey had been also scared into forests, people began to enjoy their peaceful life. Before the old man left, he had told people to put up red paper decorations on their windows and doors at each year’s end to scare away Nian in case it sneaked back again, because red was the colour the beast feared the most.

From then on, the tradition of observing the conquest of Nian is carried on from generation to generation. The term “Guo Nian”, which may mean “Survive the Nian”, becomes today “Celebrate the (New) Year” as the word “guo” in Chinese having both the meaning of “pass-over” and “observe”. The custom of putting up red paper and firing fire-crackers to scare away Nian should it have a chance to run loose is still around. However, people today have long forgotten why they are doing all this, except that they feel the colour and the sound add to the excitement of the celebration.

【注释】 1. *beast* *n.* 怪兽 2. *subdue* *vt.* 制服

» 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

()1. Long long ago, the word “Nian” was the name of a(an) _____.



- A. animal B. person C. old man D. monster beast
- ()2. Why do people put up red paper decorations on their windows and doors?
- A. Because the old man liked this colour.
B. Because they think red stands for luck.
C. Because red can scare away the beast.
D. Because they like to decorate their houses.
- ()3. What does the underlined word “it” refer to?
- A. Nian. B. The person. C. The beast. D. The old man.
- ()4. The best title of the passage should be “_____”.
- A. The Old Man B. The Beast Nian
C. The Spring Festival D. The Legend of Spring Festival

Passage 7

About 1450, European scholars became more interested in studying the world around them. Their art became more true to life. They began to explore new lands. The new age in Europe was eventually called “the Renaissance”. Renaissance is a French word that means “rebirth”. Historians consider the Renaissance to be the beginning of modern history.

The Renaissance began in northern Italy and then _____. Italian cities such as Naples, Genoa, and Venice became centers of trade between Europe and the Middle East. Arab scholars preserved the writings of the ancient Greeks in their libraries. When the Italian cities traded with the Arabs, ideas were exchanged along with goods. These ideas, preserved from the ancient past, served as the basis of the Renaissance. When the Byzantine empire fell to Muslim Turks in 1453, many Christian scholars left Greece for Italy.

The Renaissance was much more than simply studying the works of ancient scholars. It influenced painting, sculpture, and architecture. Paintings became more realistic and focused less often on religious topics. Rich families became patrons and commissioned great art. Artists advanced the Renaissance style of showing nature and depicting the feelings of people. In Britain, there was a flowering in literature and drama that included the plays of William Shakespeare.

» 根据短文内容完成相关任务

1. What is the best title of the passage? (Please answer within 10 words.)
- _____
2. Which sentence in the passage can be replaced by the following one?
- The Renaissance was not just doing research on ancient scholars’ works.
- _____
- _____

3. Please fill in the blank in the passage with proper words or phrases to complete the sentence. (Please answer within 10 words.)

4. Did the Renaissance affect our life greatly? Why? (Please answer within 30 words.)

5. Translate the underlined sentence in the passage into Chinese.

1 Passage 8

For *shopaholics*¹, the post-Christmas period means only one thing—sales! Across the country, prices are greatly reduced on clothing, electronics, home furniture and more, but London is the place for serious shopping, and you can certainly pick up some amazing bargains.

The sales start on Boxing Day—26th December, and continue for the month of January, but the keenest bargain hunters get there early to be first through the doors. In Oxford Street queues formed outside shops ahead of pre-dawn openings for the start of their sales. At Brent Cross, in north London, more than 1,000 people were queuing at 3:30 am for the “Next” clothing store’s sale which began at 4 am. Some hardy people even camped outside the shops to be first in the line.

Consumers who hit the shops were rewarded with discounts of as much as 80% as department stores joined the sales craziness. The shops were absolutely crowded with people as the sales got into full swing, with more than half a million people gathered on London’s West End.

Famous sales include the biggest, most famous shops such as Harrods, Selfridges, Liberty and John Lewis. Department stores are always a good bet—you’re likely to find everything you need under one roof. It’s a good time to stock up on cheap things, and there’s no better time to invest in some designer threads.

Some people are taking their partners shopping with them, and buying their Christmas presents in the sale—_____. For a less exciting but less stressful shopping experience, online *retailers*² are also getting in on the act with January sales of their own.

【注释】 1. shopaholic *n.* 购物狂 2. retailer *n.* 零售商

» 根据短文内容完成相关任务

1. Which sentence in the passage is the closest in meaning to the following one?

Department stores are so useful that most probably you can buy what you want there.



2. Fill in the blank in Paragraph 5 with a proper sentence or phrases. (Please answer within 10 words.)

3. What does the text mainly tell us? (Please answer within 10 words.)

4. What advice does the author imply to us? (Please answer within 30 words.)

5. Translate the underlined sentence in the third paragraph into Chinese.

Unit 2

Healthy eating

Passage 1

The city of Chengdu, in Southwest China's Sichuan Province, is known for its mouth-watering hot and spicy *cuisine*¹. Now its *delicacies*² are about to go global, as Chengdu was *nominated*³ for the “Creative Cities Network” in the *gastronomy*⁴ category by UNESCO on Sunday.

Jinli Street in Chengdu plays host to a variety of local snacks all year round. For visitors from near and far, Jinli Street is no doubt their best choice to get a taste of the whole city within a short stay.

A visitor said, “There are various local snacks and all of them are delicious. I like those served with soup, such as the sour and spicy noodle, just to name a few.”

No matter whether guests come from afar, or are just the locals, one thing is sure, that everyone loves the delicious food in Chengdu. The local dining tradition has become a unique culture, gaining a growing reputation around the world for its authentic spicy flavor, and alluring global *gastronomists*⁵ to give it a try.

And thanks to the booming *catering*⁶ industry, the city of Chengdu is attracting the world's outstanding enterprises and talents in the field of creative design of gastronomy.

So far there are around 60-thousand restaurants of various scales in Chengdu, with millions of people engaged in catering or related businesses.

The City's Commerce Bureau has drafted a work plan from 2010 to 2012 to mold Chengdu into a “City of Gastronomy”. As a member country of the “Creative Cities Network” issued by UNESCO, it's an *obligation*⁷ that Chengdu must *fulfill*⁸.

【注释】 1. cuisine *n.* 菜肴 2. delicacy *n.* 珍馐,佳肴 3. nominate *vt.* 提名 4. gastronomy *n.* 烹饪法;美食学 5. gastronomist *n.* 美食家 6. catering *n.* 饮食提供 7. obligation *n.* 责任 8. fulfill *vt.* 完成

» 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- () 1. Which of the following titles can match the general idea of this passage?
- Chengdu's delicacies go global
 - Chengdu's cuisine made a great contribution
 - Chengdu's famous for spicy food
 - Chengdu will be a national cuisine center

- () 2. What may the author suggest us?
- A. Jinli Street is a must for travellers to Chengdu.
B. You can find all kinds of local snacks in Jinli Street.
C. The foods you can find in Jinli Street are all spicy.
D. Jinli Street offers free food for travellers to taste.
- () 3. The underlined word “alluring” is similar in meaning with “_____”.
- A. cheating B. attracting C. welcoming D. celebrating
- () 4. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Chengdu’s food is also famous in the world.
B. Jinli Street gets across every corner of the world.
C. Both Chengdu government and residents spare no effort in winning the fame.
D. It’s the government that wants to win global fame of Chengdu.

1 Passage 2

Iceland edged further towards the *margins*¹ of the global economy yesterday when McDonald’s announced the closure of its three restaurants in the crisis-hit country and said that it had no plans to return.

The move will see Iceland, one of the world’s wealthiest nations *per capita*² until the *collapse*³ of its banking sector last year, join Albania, Armenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in a small band of European countries without a McDonald’s.

The loss of the Golden Arches *highlights*⁴ the extent of Iceland’s economic collapse since the pre-crisis boom years when its “Viking Raider” entrepreneurs turned Reykjavik into an international finance centre and launched a *buying spree*⁵ of high-profile European *assets*⁶.

McDonald’s blamed the closures on the “very challenging economic climate” and the “unique operational complexity” of doing business in an island nation of just 300,000 people on the edge of the Arctic Circle.

Most ingredients used by McDonald’s in Iceland are imported from Germany leading to a doubling in costs as the krona has collapsed while the euro has strengthened.

Magnus Ogmundsson, managing director of Lyst, the McDonald’s *franchise*⁷ holder in Iceland, said that price rises of at least 20 per cent were needed to produce an acceptable profit. That would have pushed the price of a Big Mac burger well above the \$5.75 it costs to buy one in Switzerland, home to the world’s most expensive McDonald’s, according to the Big Mac index.

【注释】 1. margin *n.* 边缘 2. per capita 人均 3. collapse *n.* 崩溃 4. highlight *vt.* 使突出 5. buying spree 抢购 6. asset *n.* 资产 7. franchise *n.* 特许经营

» 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- () 1. “The move” in the second paragraph probably refers to “_____”.

- A. the world economic crisis
 B. the collapse of Icelandic bank
 C. the closure of McDonald's
 D. the double cost in ingredients
- () 2. McDonald's retreating from Iceland reflected _____.
 A. Icelandic environment has got bad
 B. Icelandic people don't like American food
 C. Iceland is too further north in Europe
 D. Icelandic economy is worsening
- () 3. The world's most expensive burger is sold in _____.
 A. Switzerland B. Iceland C. Armenia D. Albania
- () 4. Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?
 A. General—Detail—Summary B. General—Detail
 C. Detail—General D. Detail—General—Detail

1 Passage 3

*Obese*¹ young people are more likely to have overweight friends—at least that is what researchers at the Institute of Prevention Research at the Keck School of Medicine of the University of Southern California(USC) claim after carrying out their study.

The team of researchers, led by Thomas Valente, Ph. D., professor of preventive medicine at the Keck School of Medicine, was surprised to discover how strong was the connection between obesity and social networks, despite the fact that such link was somewhat *anticipated*², being found by earlier studies. But in the current study researchers took advantage of more *sophisticated*³ statistical modeling methods.

“The findings certainly raise health concerns because when kids start associating only with others who have a similar weight condition it can strengthen the unhelpful behaviours that cause obesity,” says Valente.

The study involved the analysis of 617 students aged between 11 and 13, all of them living in the Los Angeles area. Besides noticing that most obese students had overweight friends, researchers noticed that obese girls named more friends, but were less likely to be named friends compared to girls with normal body weight index.

According to Valente, in most cases researchers pay more attention to health problems linked with obesity, but they should also understand and focus on the social cost for overweight young people. The social outcomes of obesity should also be taken into consideration by parents and teachers, says the researcher.

Valente mentioned that there is a need of more researches for more *recommendations*⁴ on the link between obesity and social status in a social environment. The research was published in the *Journal of Teenager Health*.

【注释】 1. obese *adj.* 肥胖的, 肥大的 2. anticipate *vt.* 预期(料), 期望 3. sophisticated

adj. 诡辩的;久经世故的;精密的;尖端的 4. recommendation n. 推荐;建议,意见

» 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- () 1. What surprised the researchers in the study?
- A. The study had used more sophisticated methods.
B. The link between obesity and social networks is so strong.
C. The conclusion they drew had been already found by others.
D. Obese young people have thin friends.
- () 2. Another finding of the study was that _____.
A. obese young people don't have any worry about themselves
B. obese girls think of others but seldom be remembered
C. obese girls don't have as normal shape as others
D. obesity is normal among American young students
- () 3. What suggestion did the researcher make to the educators?
- A. Pay more attention to health problems relating to obesity.
B. Experiments further to prove the findings are really right.
C. Understand and focus on the social cost for the overweight.
D. Take the social outcomes of obesity into consideration.
- () 4. According to the passage it can be inferred that _____.
A. the researcher's further report will come out in a science magazine
B. the researcher will give further suggestions on obesity
C. the research will go on to test the social outcomes of obesity
D. the social outcomes can break out in the future
- () 5. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Some Suggestions About Losing Weight
B. The Differences Between Obese Young People and Thin Young People
C. Obese Young People Have Life Problems
D. Obese Youngsters Have Obese Friends

1 Passage 4

Teens with eating disorders often turn to the Web—sometimes for help with their problems but also for new suggestions on ways to lose weight. Parents, however, seem largely unaware that their children are visiting eating disorder websites. Those conclusions are from a new study.

“People have always picked up and shared dangerous information,” said Dr. Rebecka Peebles, one of the study's authors. “The Internet gives instant *access*¹ to new and *potentially*² dangerous information that kids may not have faced on their own.”

The Internet, e-mail and instant messaging are popular forms of communication for teens. Children between the ages of 13 and 19 are the group most likely to use the