

青春阅读

Reading (英语版)
Greenbelt (II)

时代
阅读
绿地
(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。

张兰坡 编



远方出版社



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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



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Unit 1 When Was It Built

阅读理解答题五忌

1. 忌不带问题进行阅读。应先把文章后面所给的考查题浏览一遍,然后带着问题进行阅读。边阅读边选出考查表层情况问题的答案。

2. 忌草率行事。做理解题时,遇到似是而非、干扰性特别强的答案,不能草率定案。在理解阅读材料内容的基础上去伪存真,方可得出正确答案。

3. 忌主观印象。许多理解题必须按照原文来选定答案,一定要排除自身的生活经验、经历和已有的知识等主观因素的干扰,按照文章实际反映的情况来选择答案。

4. 忌囫圇定案。在未完全读懂文章时就匆忙定案,结果往往选错答案。未读懂的地方,一定要慢速多读几遍,直到读懂时再定答案。

5. 忌忽略时间。平时做阅读理解题时,就要养成从整体上控制时间的好习惯,时间的分配要根据文章的难易程度来决定。

阅读理解

Passage 1

“If you want to see a thing well, reach out (伸出手) and touch it!”

That may seem a strange thing to say. But touching things can help you to see them better. Your eyes can tell you that a glass ball is round. But by holding it in your hands, you can feel how smooth (光滑) and cool the ball is. ^① You can feel how heavy the glass is. When you feel all these about the ball, you really see it. With your skin, you can feel better. For example, your

fingers can tell the difference between two coins (硬币) in your pocket. You can feel a little drop of water on the back of your hand, too.

All children soon learn what “Don’t touch!” means. They hear it often. Yet most of us keep on touching things as we grow up. In shops, we touch things as we might buy food, clothes. To see something well, we have to touch it.

There are ways of learning to see well by feeling. One way is to close your eyes and try to feel everything that is touching your skin.^② Feel the shoes on your feet, the clothes on your body, the air on your skin. At first, it is not easy to feel these things. You are too used to (习惯于) them!

Most museums are just for looking. But today some museums have some things to touch. Their signs say,

“Do touch!” There you can feel everything on show. If we want to see better, reach out and touch it. Then you will really see it!

译 注

① But by holding it in your hands, you can feel how smooth and cool the ball is.

但是通过把它握在手里，你能感觉到这个球有多么光滑和凉爽。

② One way is to close your eyes and try to feel everything that is touching your skin.

一种方法是闭上你的眼睛，设法感觉触及你皮肤的一切东西。

根据短文内容，选择最佳答案。

1. By touching things, _____.

- A. you will have a strange feeling.
- B. you will learn how to reach out your hand.
- C. you can tell the difference of the things.
- D. you can tell what colour they are.

2. When people buy things in shops, they often _____.

- A. try them on first
- B. keep their right hands on them
- C. ask about them
- D. feel and touch them

3. Why does it say “At first, it is not easy to feel these things.”? Because _____.

- A. the things are used by people, too
- B. people feel the things too often
- C. people know how to use the things
- D. the things are easy to feel

4. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. Touching is more important than seeing.

B. Our feet, fingers, hands and skin can help us buy food.

C. People have to learn to see by feeling as they grow up.

D. Visitors can feel the things on show in some museums.

5. Which of the following can be the best title of the essay (短文)?

A. Touching by Feeling.

B. To See or to Feel.

C. To See Better-Feel.

D. Ways of Feeling.

Passage 2

In many countries today, people are doing something to protect wildlife (野生动物) so that wild animals can be safe. In India the need for such protection was understood centuries ago.^①

About 300 B. C. an Indian writer told people something about forests. The forests of that day were a bit like national parks today. The game of killing animals was carefully governed. That is, people mustn't kill animals freely. Some animals were fully protected. Within the forests, nobody could cut trees, burn wood, or catch animals for their furs (皮毛). Animals dangerous to human visitors were caught or killed outside the forests so that other animals would not become worried or afraid.

The need for wildlife protection is greater now than ever before. About a thousand sorts (种类) of animals are in danger of extinction (灭绝), and the speed (速度) at which they become extinct has been putting on.^② With mammals (哺乳动物), for example, the speed of extinction is now about one sort every year, and from A.D. (公元) 1 to 1800, the speed was about one sort every fifty years. Everywhere, people are trying their best to save wildlife while thinking about the world's growing population.

译 注

① In India the need for such protection was understood centuries ago.

在印度,保护野生动物的必要性几个世纪前就被人们所认识。

② About a thousand sorts of animals are in danger of extinction, and the speed at which they become extinct has been putting on.

大约 1000 种动物处于灭绝的危险中,并且灭绝的速度一直在增长。

根据短文内容,判断下列句子正(T)误(F)。

1. Only Indians knew wild animals needed to be protected centuries ago.

2. Indians built some national parks to protect wildlife centuries ago.

3. Long ago in Indian forest, no game of killing animals was held at all.

4. The speed of wildlife extinction is getting faster and faster.

5. The growth of the world's population means greater danger to wildlife.

Passage 3

Roger lived in the city of London, and his hair was always cut by the same old man. He always cut Roger's hair as Roger liked it, and while he was doing it, the two men talked about football.

One day, when Roger was sitting in his chair, and his hair was being cut as usual, the old man said to him, "Roger, I'm going to be seventy years old next month and I feel tired, so I'm going to sell my shop to a young man. He liked to cut hair for people."

Roger was sorry to hear that, because he enjoyed talking to the old man, and he was also worried that his hair would not be cut as well by the new young man