

青春阅读

Colorful  
Reading (I)

(英语版)

阅读七色阳光  
(上)

叶正 编

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。



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 Welcome Back

## 阅读技巧

阅读是英语学习中听、说、读、写四种技能之一，它在学生获取知识和信息方面起着重要的作用。阅读理解题的考查包括阅读能力、理解能力、归纳概括能力、逻辑推理能力及对材料的评估能力。阅读文章题材多样化，涉及政治经济、社会文化、风俗习惯、历史地理、科学技术等各个方面；体裁多样化，包括记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文以及新闻报道、广告、通知、操作说明、表格等各种文体。它要求同学们阅读理解准确率高、阅读速度

快。要想较显著地提高阅读理解能力,应从了解阅读理解题型的特点及掌握解答阅读理解题的步骤和技巧着手。



## 阅读理解

### Passage 1

The English name includes (包括) the first name, the middle name and the last name. When someone asks you, "What's your name, please?", he usually wants to know your full name. For example, Thomas Johnson or Elizabeth Williams.

The first name is the given name. This means the name is given to you by your parents or someone else.<sup>①</sup> The last name is the family name. When a woman gets married (结婚), she takes her husband's family name.<sup>②</sup> The English may have their middle names, but they don't often use them.

Thomas' father is called Mr. Johnson, and Elizabeth's mother is called Mrs. Williams. We use "Mr." and "Mrs." before the full name or the last name. If

you don't use the person's last name, you may say "Sir" or "Madam". For example, "Yes, Sir" or "Excuse me, Madam". You may call your friend by his or her first name. Thomas' parents or friends can call him Tom or Tommy. Tom or Tommy is his nickname (昵称).

### 难句注释

① This means the name is given to you by your parents or someone else.

这意味着这个名字是由你的父母或其他人给起的。

② When a woman gets married, she takes her husband's family name.

当一位妇女结了婚,她就随丈夫的姓了。

根据短文选择正确答案。

1. When someone asks you, "What's your name, please?" you may say \_\_\_\_.

- |             |                       |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| A. Thomas   | B. Tommy              |
| C. Williams | D. Elizabeth Williams |

2. Jim's parents give him \_\_\_\_.

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| A. his last name | B. his family name |
|------------------|--------------------|

- C. his pen name                      D. his first name
3. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. The English often use their middle name.
- B. When a woman gets married, she will take her husband's family name.
- C. We use "Mr. " before a man's full name.
- D. We can call our friends by their first names.
4. Which of the following CANT you say?
- A. Mrs. Elizabeth.
- B. Mr. Thomas Johnson.
- C. Mrs. Johnson.
- D. Mrs. Elizabeth Williams.
5. If you don't know a man's name in England, you can call him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Madam      B. Sir      C. Mr.      D. Mrs.

## Passage 2

- A: Welcome back, Tom!
- B: Thank you, Mum.
- A: Did you have a good time in China? ① Do you like China?

B: Certainly! Its great!

A: Im happy you enjoy it.

B: Mum, here are some pictures. Please have a look.

A: Oh, good. Whats this? Is it the Great Wall?

B: Yes, it is. It is very long.

A: And whats this?

B: Let me see. Oh, its the Tian'an Men Square (广场).

A: Mm, China is very beautiful.

B: Yes, Mum. I think so.

## 难句注释

①Did you have a good time in China?

在中国你玩得开心吗?

根据对话内容判断下列句子正(T) 误(F)。

1. Tom comes back from China.
2. He doesnt like China very much.
3. Tom's Mum has a picture of the Great Wall.
4. Tom thinks the Great Wall is not long.

5. Tom's Mum likes China, too.

### Passage 3

Did you hear the sayings “If you want a friend, be one.”?

Here is how one new teacher made friends with the girls and the boys in her class on the first day of school. As the bell rang, the teacher smiled at each girl and boy. Then she said in a quiet voice, “Good morning. How nice it is to have all of you in my class this year. I'd like to know each of you. I am sure we will enjoy working together.” Everyone felt that she meant what she said because of her sweet voice and her friendly look.

She told the girls and boys her name and wrote it on the blackboard. Then she told them some of the things she liked to do and she was hoping to do with them during the year.

Then she said to the class, “Now you know my name and the things I like and I want to know your names and the things you like. Then I will feel that I

know you.”

Could you make friends by doing the same things as the teacher did?

One way of getting to know and to like the other girls and boys in your class is to find out more about them. It is often easy to be friends with those people, who have the same hobbies with you, play the same games, and have made the same journeys you have.

You may find that some new comers in your class may miss their old friends and feel strange and alone. You can invite them to walk to and from school or to ride bikes with you. You will find many things to talk about. Just talking together on a friendly manner (方式) is one good way to make friends.

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

1. —How do you understand the saying “If you want a friend, be one” ?

—It means “\_\_\_\_\_” .

A. If you want to have a friend, try to make one be your friend

B. You can make friends by doing what a friend

should do

C. You may have a friend by doing everything for him

D. When you need a friend, you have to be a friend of yourself

2. The teacher's sweet voice and her friendly look \_\_\_\_\_.

A. showed that she would like to be a friend of the girls and boys

B. made every girl and boy happy

C. told the girls and the boys everything about herself

D. meant she wanted to tell the boys and girls something interesting

3. The people \_\_\_\_\_ will become friends easily.

A. without knowing each other

B. with the same interest

C. of a few words

D. of few words

4. A new comers will be your friend if \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he always thinks of his old friend

B. you ask him to do something

C. he knows you very well

D. you talk with him in a friendly way

5. What is the best title of the passage?

A. Friendly Way of Making Friends.

B. How to Make Friends between Teachers and Students.

C. The Relationship (关系) between Teachers and Students.

D. Making Friends.



## 完形填空

### Passage 4

In China, most people's names have   1   parts, the family name and the given name. A man may have   2   names.   3   example, when they are very young   4   home, they usually have informal (非正式的) names. If someone is a writer, he or she may have a   5   name. Now young couple (夫妇) become very careful when they   6   their child. Most of the names have special (特殊的)   7  . Some show their parents'   8  . Girls' names often show that their parents want them   9   nice. Boy's names often show that their parents want them to be useful   10   the country.