

# 新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

## 课文辅导

主编◎茅风华



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# 新编大学英语 课文辅导

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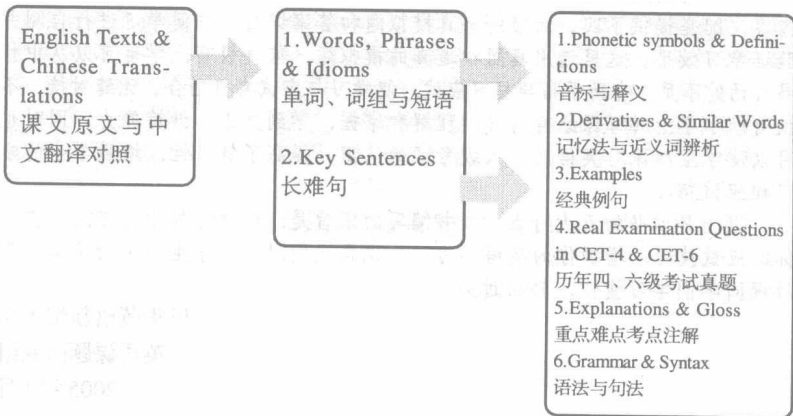
# 前言

《新编大学英语评点释译》是根据外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新编大学英语》编写而成的课文配套辅导用书。本书旨在帮助使用《新编大学英语》的大学生及相当水平的学习者更好地理解课文，巩固语言知识，提高英语水平，同时也为顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试打下坚实的基础。在编写过程中，我们严格按照最新《大学英语教学大纲》的各项要求，遵从大学英语的教学特点，力求体现以学生为中心的思想，一切从学生的实际出发，力求为大家提供最大方便和最科学的学习方法。

本书具有以下几个显著特点，使其区别于其他的课文辅导书，而傲视同侪：

一、结构完整，内容全面。本书每单元均由八部分组成：①以本单元学习目标和重点词汇开始，使学生明确了该单元的学习重点；②课前准备，使学生对课文有个基本的了解；③听力练习答案及听力录音原文；④背景知识及篇章评点，并深入课文，针对大学英语四、六级考试，讲解重点、难点、考点，提供了大量必备基础知识；⑤课后练习有详尽的答案和解析；⑥备有课后阅读篇章评点、参考译文及其重点单词、难句的精确释义，方便学生课后自学；⑦教材中 Further Development 及 Quiz 部分的练习答案；⑧与课文完全同步的四、六级全真模拟题供学生自行模拟训练、答案及解析，以便掌握学习进度，为四、六级考试做准备。

二、上面的示例图充分说明本书：体例新颖，版面革命。在进行课文讲解时，本书创新地采用了两列平行对照结构：第一栏是中英文对照的课文，有利于学习理解篇章内容，第二栏则是重点词汇的音标释义、记忆方式及词汇在试题中的应用或者课文中的长难句解析。这种两列平行对照结构可视为对课文辅导类参考书的一种革命，非常方便学生的随堂学习和课下自学。同时



在学习方式上也配合教材强调应用能力的宗旨，将传统的“词句篇”过程革命性地改变为分层次式“篇句词”的编排结构，从篇章到句子，再到短语和词汇，按部就班、循序渐进，彻底摆脱了传统语言教学中注意力只集中到句子的具体成份而不是整个句子的弊端，为掌握英语交流技能而进行训练。这种革命性的结构编排，同时从内容和形式两个方面突出强调“在语境中理解词句”的教学思想，走出了某些课文辅导书中大量堆砌单词和短语、忽视句篇而造成的“只见树木，不见森林”的误区，符合语言习得规律，易于把握，定能收到事半功倍的良好效果。

三、紧扣课本，体贴周到。本书每单元的各部分与原始教材各部分一一对应，学习、检索一目了然，使用起来非常方便，就像有位学问渊博、循循善诱的老师坐在身边，引导整个学习过程。对课后的阅读材料，提供了篇章评点、中文译文。同时编者考虑到读者的层次不一，水平有高低，在译文之外，本着提高对大纲词汇的覆盖率和常用词汇的重现率的原则，有选择地对阅读材料中的难词难句进行了讲解，这样水平较高的学生可以通过阅读进一步巩固知识，而水平稍低的学生也不致感觉太吃力，这种设计既体贴又周到，照顾到各个层次的学生，必将获得广泛欢迎。

四、法用并重，鱼渔兼授。本书既强调基础知识学习，又重视技巧训练。课文讲解中教授了大量四、六级考试必考的单词、短语、习惯用语、语法点等，以求给学生打下扎实的语言基础；对课后练习，不仅提供了语言精练，表达准确的答案，还附了中文翻译和答案详解，使学生知其然并知其所以然，学会分析为什么对为什么不对，从而切实掌握许多好的学习方法和应试技巧，在今后遇到类似的练习或试题时，能举一反三，找出正确的解法。这样就把知识传授和方法点拨集于一体，既“授人以鱼”，又“授人以渔”，可谓英语学习和应试的全面解决方案，以求使学习不走弯路，事半功倍。

五、同步真题，直指应试。本书各部分均选用大量大学英语四、六级历年考试中的真题作为例证和练习。尤其在单元的最后，根据课文中学习到的内容，配套提供了四、六级的全真模拟题和答案详解，方便学习进行自测并验证学习效果。这里选用真题和逼真的模拟题，信度极高，学生可以从中找寻自己的不足，有助于指导复习应试，使学习与应试有机融合、无缝对接，不仅有助于学生对每课原有内容的理解和掌握，学到知识，锻炼能力，同时也可以使学生加深对英语四、六级考试的认识，提高了针对性，增强学生的学习和应试信心。

以上是本书的五大特点。本书编写的宗旨是：改进你的学习方法，提高你的应试技巧，增加你的英语实力。这也是我们对广大学生的衷心希望，最后祝同学们学习愉快，轻松过关。

风华英语新编大学

英语课题研究组

2005年1月

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# Unit 1 Food

## 学习目标和学习重点

### ① 重点单词

appropriate	disgusting	fertilize	forbid	nutritious
achieve	appetite	association	casual	decline
distinctive	feature	handle	preserve	singular
theme	underestimate	version	automobile	mixture
pollution	tissue			

### ② 重点短语

be sick	in addition	pick up	above all	eat out
in short	give credit for	give way to	be sick of	regard... as
related to	credit for	demand for	opportunity for	

### ④ 重点语法句型

- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) 定语从句小结         | 2) 倍数表示法                 |
| 3) 形式主语 it        | 4) 情感动词的现在分词             |
| 5) go swimming 句式 | 6) 代替动词短语的 do so         |
| 7) help do sth.   | 8) deserve/ need + 动名词结构 |

## Part One Preparation

### 1. Check Your Vocabulary

#### Food Drink

**Vegetable:** cabbage, bean, pea, carrot, eggplant, leek, yam, cauliflower, marrow, cucumber, lettuce, garlic, onion, celery, turnip, mushroom, pumpkin, asparagus, peanut, etc.

**Fruit:** melon, orange, apple, watermelon, papaya, pineapple, berry, peach, fig, apricot, mango, pear, cherry, plum, bananas, avocado, etc.

**Meat:** chicken, pork, fish, lobster, crab, beef, mutton, bacon, turkey, etc.

**Cereals:** rice, oat, wheat, corn, millet, barley, maize, rye, sorghum, etc.

**Others:** gee, cake, biscuit, cookie, cracker, nut, pie, hamburger, etc.

**Drink:** milk, tea, coffee, beer, lemonade, gin, whisky, sherry, brandy, juice, etc.

### 2. How Much Do You Know about Food?

- 1) A. cereal **解析** 能最快供给人体能量的食物是谷类食品, 因而选 A.
- 2) B. meat **解析** 最有助于建造身体的食品是肉类, 因而选 B.
- 3) C. salted peanut **解析** 富含脂肪的食品是盐煮花生, 因而选 C.
- 4) C. fruit and vegetable

**解析** 人体可以从蔬菜和水果中获取维他命。因而选 C。

5) B. fatty food **解析** 人们吃过多的脂肪类食物会有害健康, 应该选 B。C. frozen vegetable 指速冻蔬菜。

6) A. salt **解析** 盐可以对身体造成危险, 因而选 A。

7) C. vitamin **解析** 桔子是有益的水果, 因为它富含维他命 C, 因而选 C。

8) B. helps to fight colds

**解析** 维他命 C 对人体有益因为它有助于增强人体的抗寒能力。

9) C. lightly **解析** 绿色蔬菜如卷心菜需要轻火煮。

10) A. fat **解析** 如果你住在寒冷的气候下, 你就需要大量脂肪, 选 A。

### 3. Comparing Diets

#### STEP ONE

##### Samples

1) In my opinion, this is not a healthy diet, especially for 10-year-old boy, because it contains too much sugar, which may change into fat and accumulate in his body. Besides the food is too much for a boy of 10.

2) Diet of a 10-year-old Chinese boy on a typical day:

**Breakfast:** one or two baozi, one egg, a cup of milk

**Lunch:** rice/noodles, fish/meat, vegetables, soup

**Supper:** rice/dumplings, soup, vegetables, meat.

**Snack during the day:** fruit, candies, soft drinks.

3) Differences between the two diets:

A. The British diet contains more energy while the Chinese diet has more carbohydrates.

B. The British boy eats a wider variety of food.

#### STEP TWO

##### Samples

1) Two kinds of diets

##### Student A

**Breakfast:** Two baozi, a cup of milk, one egg

**Lunch:** rice, fish, beef, chicken soup

**Supper:** jiaozi, pork, fish soup

##### Student B

**Breakfast:** some porridge, one boiled gee, one Mantou

**Lunch:** rice, vegetables, bean curd

**Supper:** noodles, potato, egg soup

2) Advice on the improvement of the two diets:

Student A should have more vegetables every day, while student B should have some meat and milk every day. Both of them should add some varieties to their diet so that they may get a balanced diet to provide them with all the necessary nutrients the body needs.

## Part Two Listening-Centered Activities

## Listening I

grapefruit *n.* 西柚bacon *n.* 咸肉, 熏肉toast *n.* 考面包片marmalade *n.* 橘子酱preserve *n.* 蜜饯, 果酱lemon *n.* 柠檬

1) start with 先上……

2) a selection of preserves on your tray 一盘果酱供选择

3) When is it for? 什么时候要?

## Tapescript

**Guest:** Hello, Room Service. This is Room 226. We'd like to order breakfast for tomorrow.**Floor waiter:** Yes, sir. What would you like?**Guest:** We'd like to start with fruit juice, orange for me and grapefruit for my wife. Fresh juice, please. Not canned or frozen.**Floor waiter:** Right, sir. One fresh orange and one fresh grapefruit.**Guest:** Good. And then bacon, geese, and tomato for me and two soft-boiled eggs for my wife, and toast, butter, and marmalade. Do you have different marmalades?**Floor waiter:** Yes, sir. We'll put a collection of preserves on your tray. And is it tea or coffee?**Guest:** Tea, please, but with lemon, not milk.**Floor waiter:** Very good. And when is it for?**Guest:** Oh, about 7:30 would be fine.**Floor waiter:** Fine, and could you give me your name, sir?**Guest:** It's Sands. Mr. and Mrs. Sands, Room 226.**Floor waiter:** Thank you, sir.

## Exercise 1

1) 226

2) 7:30 a.m

3) orange juice

4) grapefruit juice

5) bacon, eggs, and tomato

6) two soft-boiled eggs

7) toast, butter

8) lemon tea

## Exercise 2

## Sample

**Waiter:** Can I help you?**Customer A:** Yes, we'd like to have a quick breakfast, we are in a hurry.**Waiter:** What would you like to have?**Customer A:** I need a porridge.**Customer B:** Me too.**Waiter:** Yes, two porridges. And what else?**Customer B:** Well, I'd like two baozi and a boiled egg.**Waiter:** Yes, (turn to A) what would you like, sir?**Customer A:** I want a roast beef and some vegetables.**Customer B:** Oh, yes, bring me some vegetables, cabbage, if you have.**Waiter:** Sure, sir. Your breakfast will soon be ready.

**Customer A. & Customer B:** Thank you.

### Listening II

passion *n.* 热情, 激情, 强烈爱好 counter *n.* 柜台 trash *n.* 垃圾, 废物

McDonald's 麦当劳快餐连锁店 cardboard *n.* 纸板, 硬纸板, 纸饭盒

plastic *n. adj.* 塑料; 塑料的 container *n.* 容器

tight-fitting *adj.* 封闭严的, 密封的 microphone *n.* 麦克风, 话筒

1) board *n.* 木板, 在此提展示菜单的菜单牌

2) pack into... 把……装进(袋、盒等), 打急 3) throw... into... 将……扔到

4) the hope of a high tip 希望得到更多的小费 5) no extra charge 不再另收费

### Tapescript

#### Part One

The American passion of speed has now hit the food business. Many restaurants, in particular the great chain restaurant company, McDonald's specialize in "fast food", food which is served at the counter ready "to go" or "to take out". The food, cooked and hot, is packed into cardboard and plastic containers, and hot drinks go into plastic cups with tight-fitting lids. There are also drive-in fastfood restaurants, where the customer does not have to leave his or her car. They first stop at a board where the menu is displayed, give an order through a microphone and then drive another twenty yards, where a girl hands them the meal ready cooked and packed. People who prefer to eat at a table in the restaurant also receive their food in cardboard or plastic containers, and the knives, forks and spoons are plastic, too. When they have finished, customers throw everything except the tray into a trash can.

#### Part Two

In most cities, large and small, you can eat Mexican or Italian food. And even small towns have a coffee shop serving simple meals, drinks of all kinds—and excellent, freshly made coffee. You sit at the counter, or are served at a table. Service in restaurants and coffee shops is efficient and friendly. Waiters and waitresses often introduce themselves: "Hi! I'm Don (or Debbie). What can I get you folks?" This friendliness is natural and not entirely influenced by the hope of a high tip. In any case, people usually tip 15% of the check. One of the most pleasant things about waiters and waitresses is that they refill your coffee cup several times for no extra charge.

#### Exercise 1

1) to take out, cardboard, plastic, tight-fitting

2) board, menu, order, microphone, twenty yards

3) knives, forks, everything, tray

#### Exercise 2

1) Efficient and friendly.

2) Their friendliness is natural and isn't entirely because they hope to get a high tip.

3) 15% of the check.

4) They refill a customer's coffee cup several times for no extra charge.

## Listening III

bun *n.* 小圆面包butter *v.* 涂上黄油coffee pot *n.* 咖啡壶

tin coffee pot 锡咖啡壶

iron coffee pot 铁咖啡壶

believe it or not 信不信由你

## Tapescript

- 1) The big baker bakes black bread.
- 2) "The bun is better buttered," Bill muttered.
- 3) Cheryl's cheap chip shop sells cheap chips.
- 4) You can have:  
fried fresh fish,  
fish fried fresh,  
fresh fried fish,  
fresh fish fried,  
or fish fresh fried.
- 5) All I want is a proper cup of coffee  
Made in proper coffeepot.  
You can believe it or not—  
I want a cup of coffee  
In a proper coffeepot.  
Tin coffeepots or  
Iron coffeepots,  
They're no use to me.  
If I can't have a  
Proper cup of coffee  
In a proper copper coffeepot  
I'll have a cup of tea.

## Exercise

- 1) The big baker bakes black bread.
- 2) "The bun is better buttered"
- 3) cheap chip shop sells cheap chips
- 4) fried fresh fish, fish fried fresh, fresh fried fish, fresh fish fried, fish fresh fried.
- 5) proper cup of coffee, proper coffeepot, a cup of coffee, proper coffeepot, coffeepots, Iron coffeepots, Proper cup of coffee, proper copper coffeepot, cup of tea.

## Part Three Reading-Centered Activities

## 一、课文概述

本文主要讲述了食品与文化的关系。纵观历史,人们形成了不同的食物风俗习惯。不同文化下的人们对食物有不同的好恶是正常现象。正如谚语所述:“甲之熊掌,乙之砒霜”。作者列举了非洲人喜吃白蚁,印度人禁吃圣牛,美国人禁吃狗肉以及以色列人禁吃猪肉等例,论述了饮食文化中的禁忌问题。尽管一般人们视忌讳食品为理所当然,但是人类学家们却深入剖析禁忌背后隐藏的原因。最后作者得出结论:大多数的食物好恶都是不同人不同生活方式的结果。

## 二、课文原文译文及单词难句详解

## Food and Culture

## 饮食与文化

1. We all have ideas about what kinds of foods are good to eat. We also have ideas about what kinds of foods are bad to eat. 什么食物好吃, 人们各有其看法。什么食物不可口, 我们也各持己见。

① As a result, people from one culture often think ① the foods ② that people from another culture eat ③ are disgusting or nauseating ④.

所以, 来自一种文化的人常常会认为来自另一种文化的人所吃的一些食物是令人厌恶或令人作呕的。

When the famous boxer Muhammad Ali visited Africa, for example, one member of his group became quite sick when he saw someone pick up a butterfly and eat it.

比如, 在著名的拳击手穆罕默德·阿里访问非洲时, 团里的一名成员看到有人拿起一只蝴蝶并把吃了下去时便恶心得想呕吐。

Many people would find it disgusting to eat rats, but there are forty-two different cultures whose people regard rats as appropriate food.

许多人觉得吃老鼠肉令人恶心, 但世界上有42种不同文化的人把鼠肉当成合适的食物。

2. Some people in Africa think African termites make a delicious meal. 有些非洲人把他们那儿的白蚁当美食。

② Many other people would probably be sick if they had to ③ eat termites, but ④ one hundred grams of termites contain more than twice as many ⑤ calories and almost twice as much ⑥ proteins ⑦ one hundred grams of cooked hamburger.

对于许多其他人来说, 如果非得吃白蚁, 他们很可能会呕吐。然而, 拿100克白蚁和100克制作好的汉堡包相比, 前者所含的热量是后者的两倍多, 其所含的蛋白质也几乎是后者的两倍。

butterfly ['bʌtəflai] *n.* 蝴蝶

disgusting [dis'gʌstɪŋ] *adj.* 令人恶心的

【记忆】disgust *v.* 厌恶; disgustedly *adv.* 厌恶地。辨析: disgusting, sick, nauseating: disgusting 指由于令人反感的景象、声音、气味或行为所引起的憎恶; sick 指恶心, 想吐, 通常由身体虚弱, 生病引起; nauseating 因想起或看到使人恶心, 作呕的事而产生反胃或厌恶感。

rat [ræt] *n.* 鼠

【记忆】ratty *adj.* 易怒的; ratter *n.* 捕鼠的人(狗或猫)

【考点】like a drowned rat 像落汤鸡; hunt rats 捕鼠 appropriate [ə'preʊpriɪt] *adj.* 恰当的

【记忆】proper *adj.* 恰当的; inappropriate *adj.* 不恰当的; appropriateness *n.* 恰当

gram [græm] *n.* 克

【记忆】kilogram *n.* 千克

【考点】fifty grams of bread 五十克面包

calorie ['kæləri] *n.* 热量

【记忆】calorific *adj.* 发热的

protein ['prəuti:n] *n.* 蛋白质

【考点】contain much protein 含较多的蛋白质; sources of protein 蛋白源

- ①【注解】● 本句为主从复合句，主句为 *people...think+* 宾语从句。● 宾语从句，省略了引导词 *that*。● *that* 从句为定语从句，修饰 *the foods, foods* 用复数，表示各种不同的食物。

*pick up* *v. phr.* 拿起，拾起

【记忆】相关短语：*pick out* 挑选，辨认；*pick over* 从中挑选最好的；*pick on* 挑毛病；*pick off* 摘下；*pick at* 只吃一点，找茬

【例句】He picked up a stone and threw it to that dog. 他捡起一块石头向那只狗扔去。

【考题】The children sold out all sea shells they picked \_\_\_\_\_ at the seashore.

A. on B. off C. at D. up

【解析】D。句意：孩子们卖掉了所有在海边拾到的贝壳。

*butterfly*

【记忆】*butter + fly*; *fly* 苍蝇；*dragonfly* 蜻蜓；*firefly* 萤火虫

【考点】*butterflies in one's stomach* 忐忑不安；*break a butterfly on the wheel* 杀鸡用牛刀

*disgusting*

【考题】Almost all the students find the place \_\_\_\_\_ because the sour smell of the left-over can be felt tens of meters away.

A. disgusting B. exciting C. convincing D. breathtaking

【解析】A。句意：几乎所有的学生都觉得那地方令人恶心，因为剩菜剩饭的酸味几十米以外都闻得到。*convincing* 令人信服；*breathtaking* 惊人的。

【考题】The teacher often told her students to write in a style \_\_\_\_\_ to the subject.

A. appropriate B. available C. apparent D. disgusting

【解析】A。句意：考师总是告诉她的学生文体要适合于题目。句中 *style* (文体) 和 *subject* (题目，主题) 暗示了它们彼此的关系——同题目相适合的文体。*available to sb.* 某人所能得到的；*the money available to him* 他能得到的钱；*apparent to sb./ sth* 对……来说显而易见。

*appropriate*

【考点】*on an appropriate occasion* 在适当的时候；*take an appropriate measure* 采取一个恰当的措施；*be appropriate for/to* 对……适当，适合。

【考题】For many patients, institutional care is the most \_\_\_\_\_ and beneficial form of care.

A. pertinent B. appropriate C. acute D. persistent (2000.06 CET6)

【解析】B。句意：对于病人来说，公共医疗机构的治疗是最合适有益的治疗形式。*appropriate* 合适的，适当的；*pertinent* 有关的，中肯的；*acute* 敏锐的，急性的；*persistent* 持久的，不断的。

*be sick* *adj. phr.* 呕吐，恶心

【记忆】近义短语：*feel sick*；*be nauseated* 相关短语：*go sick* 请病假；*fall sick* 生病；*be off sick* 因身体不好不上班

【例句】I will be sick if I go there by coach. 如果乘长途汽车去那儿，我会呕吐的。

【考题】He was \_\_\_\_\_ after eating so many bananas.

A. content B. proud C. disgusted D. sick

【解析】D。句意：他吃了太多的香蕉，恶心得要吐。

- ②【注解】● 本句主干为并列句由 *but* 连接前后两个分句。● 第一分句，虚拟语气，属于与现在或将来事实相反的虚拟条件结果句。● 第二分句中的比较结构。注意修饰层次及 *many* 与 *much* 之区别：*more than/almost* → (修饰) *twice* → (修饰) *as many* (可数) *calories/ as much* (不可数) *protein as...*



3. ③ However, food likes and dislikes① do not always seem related to nutrition. For example, broccoli is first on a list of② the most nutritious common vegetables, but it is twenty-first on a list of vegetables that Americans like most to eat④.

然而,对食物的好恶似乎并不一定总与营养有关。例如,西兰花在营养最丰富的常见蔬菜中排名第1,但在美国人最喜欢的蔬菜中名列第21位。

Tomatoes are sixteenth on the list of most nutritious vegetables, but they are first on the list of vegetables that Americans like most to eat.西红柿在营养最丰富的蔬菜中排在第16位,但它在美国人最喜欢的蔬菜中却名列榜首。

4. But dislike is not the only reason why some cultures will not eat a certain food. In some cultures, certain foods are taboo. 但不喜欢并不是某些文化中人们不吃某种食物的唯一原因。在有些文化中,一些食物是禁忌。

④ Taboo is a word from the language of the Fiji Islands① that is used to describe something② that is forbidden③.

“禁忌”一词来源于斐济群岛的语言,用来描述受到禁止的事。

Some foods are taboo in certain religions, but there are also other food taboos that are not connected to a religion.

有些食物在某些宗教中是禁忌,但也有一些饮食禁忌与宗教并无关联。

We do not usually think about why certain things are taboo in our culture.

我们往往不去想为什么在我们的文化中有些东西是禁忌。

We may not even know why they are taboo. Anthropologists try to discover the hidden reasons for taboos. 我们也许甚至不知道它们为什么是禁忌。人类学家试图发现禁忌背后隐藏的原因。

For example, the sacred cows of India are well-known. 例如,印度“圣牛”众所周知。

⑤ Cows can go wherever they want to① in the streets of India, and② they can eat anything they want from the supplies of the food sellers on the street④. 牛可以在印度的大街上随心所欲地任意走动;街边食品摊主所供应的食物也是任其享用。

As a result, the cows are a problem. However, no one in India will kill them or eat them. 结果牛就成了问题。可是,在印度没人会去宰杀它们或吃牛肉。

It is taboo to do so. This custom seems strange to other people, but anthropologists believe that there are reasons for it. 杀牛或吃牛肉便是禁忌。这种习俗对其他人而言似乎奇怪,但人类学家们相信其中自有缘由。

First, cows are valuable because the farmers need them to help plow their fields. Second, cow manure is used as fertilizer on the fields.

首先,牛是宝贵的,因为农民们需要它们帮助犁地。其次,牛粪可当地里的肥料。