

# 新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

## 学生辅导用书

浙江大学 编著

RECORDING HUMAN CIVILIZATION  
AND BRIDGING DIFFERENT CULTURES

2

唯一  
正版



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

# 新 编 大 学 英 语

学 生 辅 导 用 书

## 2

浙江大学 编著

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外 语 教 学 与 研 究 出 版 社

Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press

**(京)新登字 155 号**

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

新编大学英语学生辅导用书 2/浙江大学编著. - 北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 2000

ISBN 7-5600-1993-5

I. 新… II. 浙… III. 英语-高等学校-教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 66833 号

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**新编大学英语 学生辅导用书 2**

编著: 浙江大学

\* \* \*

责任编辑: 任小玫

执行编辑: 黄江岩

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com.cn>

印 刷: 北京市鑫鑫印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 17.5

字 数: 406 千字

版 次: 2000 年 10 月第 1 版 2000 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 1—31000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-1993-5/G·888

定 价: 17.90 元

\* \* \*

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

## 前言

本书是外研社出版的《新编大学英语》教材的学生辅导用书。该书是由《新编大学英语》的主编、编写人员以及其他正在使用该教材的教师共同设计与编写的。

《新编大学英语学生辅导用书》力求满足使用该教材学生的不同需求,并遵照“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”。编写人员从学生现有的英语基础和语言知识出发,按照外语学习的特点和规律,以学生的兴趣、语言的规范性和时代特征为编写依据,以内容的系统性、科学性、知识性为指导编写了全书。

新的《大学英语教学大纲》考虑了我国的社会需求,并作了充分的可行性论证,不仅提高了对四、六级英语词汇量的要求,还增加了高级英语词汇(六级后)1,000条。同时,中学英语词汇量的增大也势在必行。为了贯彻大纲精神,并预料到中小学英语教学的改革势头,《新编大学英语》在词汇量方面提出了较高的要求。为了鼓励学生不断进取,在单词表中不仅详细注释了单词的中英文意思,还附加了大量例句。本书为了支持教材在词汇方面的要求,将常用的、复现率与派生率高的、要求复用的词汇进行了详细的注释、举例,尤其是这些词的常用搭配及老词新意。为了加深对词汇的理解,为了便于记忆,还采用了联想、比较、对比等方法,提供了这些词汇的常用词组、同义词(组)辨析、同形异义词辨析、同音异义词辨析、反义词(组)等,使学生在词汇方面得到最直接、最有效的帮助。

本书还对课内及课外阅读文章中的难句进行了分析和翻译。为了便于理解原文,其英文解释浅显易懂,中文翻译多为直译。课内阅读的全篇译文也附在本单元内。注释之后均有一个练习,学生可以在几分钟内完成,并立即参看所附的答案,以达到强化知识的目的。每单元结束时有一个综合测试,涉及该单元(包括课内、课外阅读)的重点、难点,以便学生检验整体掌握情况。本书还根据图式理论和联想理论补充了相互关联的知识,使学生温故而知新,轻松快捷地提高语言能力。

参加第二册辅导用书编写的教师有(以姓氏笔画为序):朱瑞明、李佳、吴谨、吴晓兰、杨敏和闻人行。由万昌盛、闻人行和美籍专家 Paul King 审稿。

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# Unit 1 Food

## Part One Preparation

### 1. Check Your Vocabulary

#### 1) Words about Food You May Use in Your Daily Life:

##### (1) Vegetable

asparagus (芦笋), bean, bean-sprout (豆芽), bean-pod (豆荚), beet (甜菜), broad bean (蚕豆), broccoli (椰菜), cabbage, carrot, cauliflower (花椰菜俗名菜花), celery (芹菜), chive (细香葱), cucumber, eggplant, garlic (大蒜), leek (韭葱), lettuce (莴苣), mushroom, onion, pea (豌豆), pepper, potato, pumpkin, soybean (黄豆), spinach, tomato, turnip (萝卜), etc.

##### (2) Fruit

apple, apricot (杏子), banana, cherry (樱桃), coconut (椰子), fig (无花果), grape, grapefruit (柚子), honeydew melon (香瓜), kiwi fruit (猕猴桃), lemon, lychee/litchi, melon, mango, orange, papaya (番木瓜), peach, pear, pineapple, plum, strawberry, watermelon, etc.

##### (3) Meat

bacon (咸猪肉), beef, chicken, chop (排骨), cutlet (供烧烤、煎、炸用的肉片, 肉饼, 炸肉排), ham (火腿), lamb, mutton (羊肉), pork (猪肉), roast (烤肉), sausage, steak (肉, 鱼, 肉片, 鱼片, 肉排, 牛排), stew (炖肉), turkey, etc.

##### (4) Cereal

barley (大麦), buckwheat (荞麦), maize/corn (玉米), millet (小米), oat (燕麦), rice, sorghum (高粱), wheat, etc.

##### (5) Others

biscuit, cake, clam (蛤), cookie (小甜饼), crab (螃蟹), cracker (饼干), egg, fish, lobster, nut, shrimp, soft-shell turtle (甲鱼), etc.

##### (6) Drink

beer, champagne, cocktail, coffee, Coke, juice, lemonade, liquor, mineral water, orange juice, Pepsi, rum, soda water, tea, whiskey, wine, milk, etc.

#### 2) Useful Sentence Patterns:

I find it disgusting to ...

*e. g.* I find it disgusting to eat rats.

我觉得吃老鼠很恶心。

see sb. do sth.

*e. g.* I feel sick when I see people eat a butterfly.

看到别人吃蝴蝶时我觉得很恶心。

regard ... as ...

*e. g.* People in the United States regard dogs as their faithful friends.

在美国,人们将狗看作自己忠实的朋友。

It is difficult/easy to ...

*e. g.* It is difficult for people to catch large animals and use them as food.

人们很难逮到大的动物作为食物。

### 3) Information about Food for You to Appreciate:

#### Eating Habits of Women in the Middle Ages

Although both men and women of the Middle Ages fasted (禁食) and sacrificed food for religious purposes, the symbolism of food was much more important to women than to men. Fasting was more common in women and their religious practices. Food was a symbol of God. Many believed that they received their God through food. Fasting was a way to prepare themselves for communion (圣餐) and the receiving of Christ's blood and body. Women felt very strong about giving up food for Christ. It was their way of sacrifice for Him. Some women carried fasting far beyond communion. They would go without eating for years.

Food and women's bodies were often thought as one. Women's bodies and food were associated together in many ways. One way was by the preparation and serving of food to others. In fact, food was one of the very few things that women had control over. Because women had no control over anything else, food was the one thing that women could give up and sacrifice for Christ.

Another way food was associated with a woman's body was through the women's breast milk. Her breast milk was the first food that a newborn received. In this way, women's bodies were thought to be actual food.

Fasting was not only practiced by women, but by men in the Middle Ages as well. Fasting and other practices are common in other cultures as well. They have been carried down through the generations to today. Though fasting still has its religious implications today, it has also taken a turn for the worse. Many women today die from fasting, or what we now call anorexia (厌食症), as did women in the Middle Ages. The difference between women today and those of the Middle Ages is that they are not practicing fasting mainly for religious purposes anymore.

## Part Two Listening-Centered Activities

### Listening I

#### Words and Phrases You Need to Know Before Listening:

bacon *n.* 咸猪肉

grapefruit *n.* 西柚

marmalade *n.* 橘子酱, 果酱

preserves *n.* 蜜饯, 果酱 (较 jam 正式)

start with 先上……

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

tea with lemon 柠檬茶

When is it for? 什么时候要?

### Exercise 2

#### Words and Phrases You May Use:

a quick breakfast, cornflakes 玉米片 (通常在早餐时吃, 常加牛奶或糖), black coffee

### Listening II

#### Words and Phrases You Need to Know Before Listening:

passion *n.* 热情

hit *v.* 冲击

chain restaurant company 餐饮连锁公司

cardboard *n.* 纸饭盒, 纸板

plastic container 塑料盒

tight-fitting lid 拧紧的盖子

counter *n.* 柜台

McDonald's *n.* 麦当劳快餐连锁店

drive-in *n.* (顾客无需下车即可得到服务的)“免下车”餐馆

board *n.* 在此指展示菜单的菜单牌

throw ... into 将……扔到

Mexican *adj.* 墨西哥的

Italian *adj.* 意大利的

menu *n.* 菜单

microphone *n.* 麦克风

trash *n.* 垃圾

the hope of a high tip 希望得到更多的小费

## Listening III

### Words and Phrases You Need to Know Before Listening:

brown bread 黑面包

bun *n.* 小圆面包

butter *v.* 涂上黄油

chips shop 炸土豆片小店

cheap chips 便宜的土豆片

fried fresh fish 现炸鲜鱼

fish fried fresh 鲜鱼现炸

fresh fried fish 炸鱼现卖

fresh fish fried 活鱼现炸

fish fresh fried 现炸活鱼

proper *adj.* 真正的

tin coffee-pot 锡咖啡壶

iron coffee-pot 铁咖啡壶

### More Tongue Twisters for You to Appreciate:

She sells sea-shells by the sea shore.

The shells she sells are surely seashells.

So if she sells shells on the seashore,

I'm sure she sells seashore shells.

I thought a thought.

But the thought I thought wasn't the thought

I thought I thought.

One-One was a racehorse.

Two-Two was one, too.

When One-One won one race,

Two-Two won one, too.

## Part Three Reading-Centered Activities

### In-Class Reading Food and Culture

#### II. Pre-Reading

Words and Phrases You May Use:

I like/dislike + *n.* /V-ing

The reason why I eat this food is ...

I feel it strange that ...

I feel it nauseating to ...

### III. Passage Reading

#### Words, Phrases and Grammatical Points

1. disgusting (l. 3) **adj.** 令人作呕的

disgust **n./v.** 作呕, 气愤, 厌恶 (常用词组为 be disgusted with/at)

*e. g.* I feel disgust for bad odors.

恶心的气味让我呕吐。

To his disgust, he was left out in the cold.

使他大为反感的是他遭到了排斥。

His failures disgusted him to the point that he stopped trying.

一再失败使他厌烦至极, 干脆放弃。

Mr Smith felt disgusted with/at what he saw in the cinema that day.

史密斯先生对那天在电影院的所见所闻感到恶心。

2. appropriate (l. 6~7) **adj.** (for/to) 适当的, 相称的

*e. g.* Plain, simple clothes are appropriate for school wear.

简朴的衣着适合于在校时穿。

**Compare:** proper **adj.** 适当的, 适合的 (无比较级)

*e. g.* If you are going to attend a wedding ceremony, you need to wear clothes proper for such an occasion.

如果你去参加婚礼, 得穿上适合那种场合的服装。

注意: appropriate 可作动词, 意为“拨款供……使用, 挪用, 盗用”; 而 proper 只能作形容词, 意为“严格意义上的, 真正的”或“合乎体统的, 体面的, 高尚的”等。

*e. g.* The government appropriates funds for the prestigious university.

政府给那所名牌大学大量拨款。

He appropriated a great deal of the company's money.

他侵吞了公司大笔的资金。

Men tend to use proper language in the company of ladies.

有女性在场, 男性用语往往讲究些。

3. Some people in Africa think African termites make a delicious meal. (l. 8) 有的非洲人认为可以用他们那儿的白蚁做成美餐。

make **v.** 因有某些特点和品质而足以成为、可发展成为或宜用作……

*e. g.* Rags make the best paper.

碎布可做成最好的纸张。

She will make him a good wife.

她会成为他的好妻子。

4. ... but one hundred grams of termites contain more than twice as many calories and almost twice as much protein as one hundred grams of cooked hamburger. (l. 9~11) ……但是 100

克的白蚁和 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。

注意:在英语中,“多少倍”需置于 as many as 或 as much as 前。

5. common (l. 13) **adj.** 常见的,普通的

e.g. the common man/woman 常见的没有什么特色的人

**Compare:** ordinary **adj.** 普通的,平凡的

e.g. the ordinary man 普通的、平凡的人

6. nutritious (l. 15) **adj.** 有营养的 (nutrition **n.**; **Ant.** malnutrition)

e.g. Brown bread is more nutritious than white bread.

黑面包比细面粉面包更有营养。

7. forbid (l. 19) **v.** to command not to do sth. 不允许做某事

e.g. You are forbidden to smoke in the class.

你不能在教室里抽烟。

**Compare:** prohibit, ban

- prohibit **v.** to forbid by law or rule 法律上或原则上不允许

e.g. Smoking in this railway carriage is prohibited.

在这节车厢里抽烟是不允许的。

- ban **v.** to forbid by law 尤指在法律上不允许

e.g. ban a protest meeting 禁止一次抗议集会

8. connect (l. 20) **v.** (with/to) 连接,给……接电话,用通讯工具与……联系

e.g. The bridge connects the island with/to the mainland.

桥把岛和大陆连接起来了。

One moment, please. I will see if I can connect you again.

请等一下,让我看看能否把你(的电话)接通。

当表示“与……有关系”时,connect 常用被动式。

e.g. Although our businesses have the same names, we are not connected in any way.

尽管我们两家公司名字相同,但却没有任何关系。

9. sacred (l. 23) **adj.** belonging to or concerning religion, serious, solemn and important in the way religious things are 神圣的,庄严的

e.g. sacred music 圣乐

sacred promise 庄严的允诺

sacred duty 神圣的职责

**Compare:** holy **adj.** (与上帝和宗教有关的) 神圣的

e.g. the holy city of Mecca 圣城麦加

10. supply (l. 24) **v./n.** 提供

e.g. The government supplies free books to schools.

政府免费为学校提供书本。

We are supplied with a uniform.

我们都发了制服。

**Compare:** provide **v.** 提供,规定

e.g. The hotel provides good meals.

这家饭店的饭菜可口。

The law provides that valuable ancient buildings must be preserved by the government.

法律规定珍贵的古建筑须由政府出面保护。

注意: provide for 赡养;养活

e.g. He has a wife and five children to provide for.

他要养活妻子和五个孩子。

11. Apparently, the dog's place in society as a companion and as a protection against criminals makes the dog taboo as food. (l. 37~38) 显而易见,狗在社会中作为伙伴及防范罪犯的卫士使吃狗肉成为禁忌。

1) 在 make the dog taboo as food 中的 taboo as food 为 dog 的宾语补足语。

2) apparently **adv.** (apparent **adj.**)

(1) easily seen or understood; plain 显而易见,明白无误

e.g. Her anxiety was apparent to everyone.

大家都看到她很焦虑不安。

The flaw in the metal is apparent.

这块金属上的疵点很扎眼。

(2) not necessarily true or real; seeming 不一定是真的,看上去像

e.g. Your father's recovery was only apparent; it wasn't real recovery.

你父亲只是看上去恢复了,他还没痊愈。

**Compare:** evident, obvious

• evident **adj.** 明显的,证据清楚的

e.g. He spoke with evident sarcasm.

他的话明显是带着讽刺。

• obvious **adj.** 明显的,无疑的,缺乏韵味的,平淡无奇的

e.g. It is quite obvious that he is lying.

显然他是在说谎。

3) companion **adj.** a person who spends time with another, because he/she is a friend or by chance, as when traveling 伙伴,同伴

e.g. a companion in misfortune 共患难的朋友

**Compare:** company **n.** 一群人,一伙人

e.g. A company of travelers is/are expected to come soon.

很快会来一群旅行者。

12. evidence (l. 39~40) **n.** facts, objects, or signs that make you believe that sth. exists or is true 证据,证明

e.g. Can you produce any evidence for this statement?

你能为这番话提出证据吗?

His black eye was evidence that he had been in a fight.

他乌青的眼睛证明他打过架了。

Absence of evidence is not evidence of absence.

提不出证据并不证明当时不在场。

**Compare:** proof **n.** facts, information, documents, etc. that prove sth. is true 证据,物证

e.g. There was no proof that he was here.

没有证据证明他在这儿。

A soldier's courage is put to the proof in battle.

战士的勇气要在战场上证明。

13. sufficiently (l. 41~42) **adv.** 足够地

e.g. Though near the desert, the city supplies water for its residents sufficiently.

尽管这个城市处在沙漠边上,它仍充分为居民提供水资源。

**Compare:** enough **adj.** 足够的(可修饰可数或不可数名词,有时前置,有时后置)

e.g. Are there enough desks/desks enough for all the teachers in the office?

办公室有足够的办公桌给老师吗?

Is there enough space/space enough for all the desks?

有地方安放所有的课桌吗?

14. spread (l. 42) **v.** 传播,展开

e.g. a ship with sails spread 扬帆的船只

His interest now spreads over several subjects.

他的兴趣现在在好几门课上。

15. raise (l. 45) **v.** 举起,抬起,提高;抚养,饲养

e.g. raise the rent/temperature 提高房租/气温升高

raise a family/horses 养家/马

They raised the curtain and the play began.

他们拉开幕布,戏就开演了。

**Compare:** rise **v.** 升高,升起,起身;再生

e.g. The curtain rose and the play began.

幕布拉开,戏开演了。

16. ship (l. 53) **v.** 用船或其他交通工具运输

e.g. ship cattle by rail 用铁路运牛

## 课内阅读

### 参考译文

## 饮食与文化

对于什么样的食物好吃,我们都有自己的看法。对于什么样的食物不好吃,我们也有自己的看法。因此,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。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它吃了下去时便恶心得想呕吐。许多人会觉得吃老鼠肉是令人恶心的事,但世界上有42种不同文化中的人们把鼠肉当成恰当的食物。

有些非洲人认为可以用他们那儿的白蚁做成美餐。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,如果拿100克的白蚁和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。

不过,对食物的好恶似乎并不一定总与营养有关。例如,花椰菜在营养最丰富的常见蔬菜中排名



第一,但它在美国人最喜欢的蔬菜中名列第二十一位。西红柿在营养最丰富的蔬菜中排在第十六位,但它在美国人最喜欢的蔬菜中却名列前茅。

不喜欢并不是某些文化中人们不吃某种食物的惟一原因。在有些文化中,一些食物是禁忌。“禁忌”一词来源于斐济群岛的语言,用来描述受到禁止的事。有些食物在某些宗教中为禁忌,但也有一些与宗教无关的饮食禁忌。通常我们不去考虑为什么在我们的文化中有些东西是禁忌。我们也许甚至不知道它们为什么是禁忌。人类学家们试图发现禁忌背后隐藏的原因。例如,印度“圣牛”为人们所熟知。牛可以在印度的大街上任意走动;它们可从街边食品摊主所供应的食物中吃它们想吃的任何东西。结果牛就成了问题。可是,在印度没人会去杀它们或吃它们的肉。杀牛或吃牛肉便是禁忌。这种习俗对其他人而言似乎奇怪,但人类学家们相信它自有其原因。首先,牛是有价值的动物,因为农民们需要它们帮助犁地。其次,牛粪可当地里的肥料。在印度,许多农民买不起肥料。再次,牛粪弄干后可当煮饭用的燃料。因此,杀牛食肉的农民很快发现他们无法犁地,无法给庄稼施肥,也无燃料煮饭。

再比如,美国人不吃狗肉,尽管来自其他一些文化背景的人视狗肉为佳肴。在美国,狗作为宠物对人们极为重要。通常它们被视为家庭的一部分;有些人甚至几乎把狗当成自己的孩子。此外,狗的价值在于保护家人不受罪犯的骚扰。盗贼一般不进入有狗的住宅,因为狗会吠叫,而且可能会袭击试图进入屋子的陌生人。显而易见,狗在社会中作为伙伴及防范罪犯的卫士使吃狗肉成为禁忌。

不止一种文化有忌食猪肉的风俗。有迹象表明一些古埃及人不吃猪肉。古代以色列人也视猪肉为禁忌。对禁食猪肉的一种解释是未被煮透的猪肉可能会传播一种叫旋毛虫病的疾病。但现在大多数数人不再认为这是对禁食猪肉的很好的解释。另一种解释是以色列人属游牧民族——他们总是居无定所。要养猪,人们就得在一地定居下来。以色列人不愿在一个地方定居,因为他们不想改变自己的文化。正因为如此,他们便不食猪肉。

人类学家们相信,对食物的好恶大多是不同人的不同生活方式的结果。有些人生活在既有大型动物又有许多昆虫的地区。他们杀死大型动物不容易,需要花很大的力气。对他们来说,以昆虫为食要容易些,因为捕捉昆虫既不困难又不需花许多力气。四处流动的游牧部落的人不愿意为吃之故而养猪。人们也不吃像狗那样的宠物。美国人牛肉吃得很多,因为美国大量的土地可用来养牛,而且牛肉可以通过铁路以低廉的价格进行长途贩运。

## Grammar and Vocabulary Exercises

**Directions** Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

- 1) In spite of his \_\_\_\_\_ indifference, we could read his anxiety from his face.  
A. evident                      B. apparent                      C. distinct                      D. obvious
- 2) To his \_\_\_\_\_, he was left out in the cold.  
A. disguise                      B. offence                      C. repulsion                      D. disgust
- 3) His tears \_\_\_\_\_ great sorrow for what he had done.  
A. evidenced                      B. proved                      C. confirmed                      D. confined
- 4) He will get embarrassed whenever the subject is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. arisen                      B. risen                      C. raised                      D. aroused
- 5) A word to the wise is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sufficient                      B. forbidding                      C. appropriate                      D. proper
- 6) The government is punishing those who \_\_\_\_\_ a great deal of government relief funds.