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新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

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主编: 冯艳荣

顾问: Paticia A. Alston

2

Language Points

- ●褶盲点
 - Translation of Text and Passages
- 参考译文
 - Answers to Exercises
- 练习答案
 - Tests
- ●测试训练题

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Answers to Exercises

新编大学云后

配套学习用书

2

主 编 冯艳荣

副主编 王开颜 王向红

编 委 王艳华 张科荣

顾问 Paticia A. Alston

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主编 冯艳荣

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联系地址: 长春市凯旋路 23 号 电话: (0431)2938026

前 言

我们几所院校在使用《新编大学英语》(外研社,浙大编)教材的教学实践中,深感有必要编写一套与之配套的学习用书。它既融汇教学第一线教师的教学实践经验,又能针对教学中的问题和难点,有重点地展开教学辅导,并将教学与英语四、六级水平考试有机地结合在一起。在编写的过程中我们坚持以"大学英语教学大纲"为指导,从学生的实际情况出发,努力做到紧扣教材内容,注意其整体的科学性、系统性与实用性的完美统一。配合教材"以学生为中心的主题教学模式",提供这套具有创新教育的助学材料。

该书与教材配套,共4册。每册紧跟教材内容,设有12个单元。每单元的内容由四部分组成:一、语言点 (Language Points);二、参考译文 (Translation of Text and Passages);三、练习答案 (Answers to Exercises);四、测试训练题 (Tests)。在每册的第12单元后面都附有各单元的课内阅读文章 (In Class Reading)的测试答案 (Key to Quizzes 1~12)和写作范文三篇 (Model Writings 1~3)供读者参考使用,以使读者能在听、说、读、写、译方面有所进步与提高,成功地通过大学英语四级、六级水平考试及其他有关英语考试。

本书由冯艳荣担任主编。参加配套学习用书编写的全体老师均为大学英语教学第一线的授课教师,对大学英语教材有一定的研究,并有丰富的教学经验。同时本书的编写还得到了外籍教师 Paticia A. Alston 的热情帮助,在此特示谢意。

由于编写工作受时间及编者水平所限,书中会有一些疏漏及错误出现,希望能得到读者的谅解与批评指正、我们将深表谢意。

编 者 2001年8月

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Unit 1

Food

Food and Culture

一、语言点 (Language Points)

- 1. As a result, people from one culture often think the foods that peole from another culture eat are disgusting or nauseating. 因此,来自一种文化的人常常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。
 - 1) As a result: for that reason; therefore 因此; 结果
 - —As a result, the discussion was adjourned. 讨论因此而停止。
 - —He slipped and broke his leg. As a result, he will have to be away from school for two or three months.

他滑倒并摔坏了腿、因此、两三个月内无法上学。

- as a result of: because of 作为……结果; 由于……而
- 一She was late as a result of the snow. 她因下雪而迟到了。
- 一Meanwhile other events had occurred as a result of this war. 由于这场战争,同时还发生了其他一些事件。
- 2) 此句中, "the foods that people from another culture eat are disgusting or nauseating" 为 宾语从句, 作动词 think 的宾语。其中"that people from another culture eat"是以关系 代词 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰 the foods。
- 2. "one member of his group became quite sick when he saw someone pick up a butterfly and eat it.
 - ……团队的一名成员看到有人拿起一只蝴蝶并把它吃下去时便恶心得想呕吐。
 - 1) sick (adj.): bring food up from the stomach through the the mouth 在英式英语的口语中, sick 意为"呕吐", 通常作表语或补足语。
 - —Johny's been sick again—should we call the doctor? 约翰尼又吐了——我们应请医生来吗?
 - 一You'll make yourself sick if you eat all those sweets. 要是你把这些糖都吃下去就要恶心。 在英式英语中, sick 在名词前作 ill 解。例如:
 - —He's looking afrer his sick mother.
 他正在看护生病的母亲。

- 2) pick up: take hold of and lift 举起; 拿起; 拾起
 - 一He picked up the child and put her on his shoulders. 他抱起孩子让她骑在自己的肩膀上。
 - 一He picked up the book from the floor.他从地板上把书拾起来。
- 3) 在此句中, "pick up a butterfly and eat it"作宾语补足语。在动词 see, watch, hear, feel, look at, listen to 等后作宾语补足语的不定式都不带 to。
 - -We see them go out.

我们看见他们出去了。

一We watched the teacher do the experiment. 我们看着老师做这个实验。

—Let's go and watch them play chess. 咱们去看他们下棋。

- 3. Many people would find it disgusting to eat rats. 许多人会觉得吃老鼠肉是令人恶心的。在此句中, it 为形式宾语, 因真正的宾语 "to eat rats" 较长, 为保持句子平衡, 故将它置于句后。"disgusting"为形容词, 作宾语补足语。在 believe, find, think, consider 等动词后, 作宾语补足语的不定式往往为 to be 加一形容词构成, 而 to be 经常可省略。例如:
 - We consider the rest (to be) important.我们认为这项试验很重要。
 - We found the answer (to be) correct.我们发现答案是正确的。
- 4. Some people in Africa think African termites make a delicious meal.

有些非洲人认为可以用他们那儿的白蚁做成美食。

make: be good enough to be; become through development 宜成为; 变成

-If you train hard, you will make a good footballer.

你要刻苦训练就能成为优秀的足球运动员。

-You would have made an exellent teacher.

你本可以成为杰出的教师。

5. ... 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.

然而,如果拿 100 克的白蚊和 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前者的两倍。

此句中 "twice as many… (as)" 以及 "twice as much… (as)" 意思为 "是……的两倍"。用 many 或是 much, 要看它们后面跟的是可数名词还是不可数名词。跟可数名词时用 many, 跟不可数名词时用 much.

—She did twice as much work as her brother.
她干的工作是她弟弟的两倍(或比她弟弟干的多一倍)。

—There are three times as many Party members in our class as in their class. 我们班的党员比他们班多两倍。 6. However, food likes and dislikes do not always seem related to nutrition.

不过,对食物的好恶似乎并不一定总与营养有关。

likes and dislikes: things one does or does not like 好恶, 爱憎

- —He has so many likes and dislikes that is impossible to please him.
 他好恶爱憎这么多、要讨他欢心是不可能的。
- 7. In India, many farmers cannot afford to spend money on fertilizer. 在印度,许多农民买不起化肥。

afford: have enough money, time, space, etc. for (a specified purpose) 为 (某目的) 有足够的钱、时间、空间等。通常与 can, could 或 be able to 连用。

- —They walked because they couldn't afford (to take) a taxi.
 他们因为坐不起计程车而步行。
- 一We would give more examples if we could afford the space. 如果我们能匀出篇幅来,就可以多举些例子。
- 8. Third, the cow manure can be dried and burned to make cooking fires. 再次, 牛粪弄干后可当煮饭用的燃料。

make cooking fires: burn fuel for cooking food 生火做饭, fires 在此句中指炉火。

- 一He gathered firewood, lit a fire and cooked a meal. 他将柴火聚拢,点起火,做了一顿饭。
- He made (built) a charcoal fire in the stove.他在炉子里生起炭火。
- 9. In addition, dogs have value as protection against criminals. 此外, 狗的价值在于保护家人不受罪犯的骚扰。

In addition: as an extra person, thing or circumstance; 此外, 加之, 用以引入新内容以补充或支持前言,表示递进关系。类似的词或词组还有: moreover, furthermore, besides, what is more 等。

- 一The foreman worked him sixteen hours a day and beat him in addition. 那工头迫使他一天干 16 个小时活,而且还要打他。
- —In addition, there are six other applicants. 此外,还有6个申请人。
- 一They knew the painting was a forgery. Moreover, they knew who had painted it. 他们知道那幅画是赝品,而且还知道是谁仿画的。
- 10. Apparently, the dog's place in society as a companion and as protection against criminals makes the dog taboo as food. 显而易见,狗在社会中作为伙伴及防范罪犯的卫士的角色使吃狗肉成为禁忌。
 - 1) companion: person or animal that goes with, or spends much time with, another 同伴; 伙伴

此词为可数名词,应与 company 同伴,伙伴,不可数名词加以区别。

- —Are you alone or with a companion?
 你是独自一人呢还是有人陪你?
- -They are drinking companions.

他们是酒友。

- —You may know a man by the company he keeps. 观其友则知其人。
- 一He received a great deal of company yesterday. 昨天,他接待了许多客人。
- 2) protection: thing that protects, shield 保护物

 - 一He wore a thick overcoat as a protection against the bitter cold. 他穿着厚实的大衣以抵御严寒。

二、参考译文 (Translation of Text and Passages)

课内阅读译文

食品与文化

我们都知道什么样的食物好吃。我们也知道什么样的食物不好吃。因而,来自一种文化的人常常认为来自另一种文化的人所吃的食物是令人厌恶和恶心的。例如,在著名的拳王穆罕默德·阿里访问非洲时,他们访问团的一个成员看到有人拿起蝴蝶吃时,感觉十分恶心。许多人觉得吃老鼠肉很令人恶心,但是在42种文化中人们认为老鼠肉是可以吃的。

有些非洲人认为非洲白蚁是一道美餐。可如果让许多其他人吃白蚁,他们可能会恶心。 但是一百克的白蚁所含的卡路里是汉堡包的两倍多,所含的蛋白质几乎是汉堡包的两倍。

不过,对食物的喜欢与否并不总是与营养有关。如,花椰菜在最有营养的常见蔬菜中排位第一,但它在美国人最喜欢吃的蔬菜中排第二十一位。西红柿在最有营养的蔬菜中排第十六位,而它在美国人最喜欢吃的蔬菜中排第一位。

但不喜欢并不是为什么有些文化中的人们不吃某种食物的惟一原因。在有些文化中,某些食物是禁忌。禁忌是源自于斐济岛语言的一个词,它用于表示某些东西是禁止的。在某些宗教中,有些食物就是禁忌的,但也有一些食物禁忌与宗教无关。我们一般不去想为什么在我们的文化中有些东西是禁忌的。我们也许甚至不知道它们为什么是禁忌的。人类学家试图揭示禁忌的深层原因。例如,人们都知道印度的圣牛。在印度,牛可以在大街上随意行走,它们可以吃街上食品贩子卖的任何它们想吃的东西。因而,牛就成了问题。不过在印度没有人会杀牛或吃牛肉。这是禁忌。这一习俗对他人来说很奇怪,但人类学家相信这其中定有原因。首先,牛是有价值的,因为农民要用它们来帮助耕田。第二,牛粪可以用作土地的肥料。在印度,许多农民买不起肥料。第三,牛粪可以晒干用来生火做饭。所以,杀牛吃肉的农民很快就会发现他们无法耕田施肥以及生火做饭。

另一个例子是美国人不吃狗肉,尽管来自其他文化的人把狗肉看成是美味。在美国,狗作为宠物对人很重要。它们常常被看作是家庭的一部分,在一些情况下,几乎像家里的孩子一样。此外,狗还有防范罪犯的价值。小偷一般不进有狗的人家,因为狗会吠叫,甚至可能袭击企图闯入家里的陌生人。显然,作为伙伴及对罪犯的防范,狗的社会地位使得狗肉成为禁忌食品。

不吃猪肉的禁忌在不止一种文化中都有。有一些证据表明一些古埃及人不吃猪肉。古希伯莱人也把猪肉看成禁忌。对猪肉禁忌的一种解释为,猪肉若烹调不充分会传播一种叫做旋

毛虫病的疾病。不过,大多数人不再认为这是对猪肉禁忌的很好的解释。另一种解释为希伯莱人是游牧民族——他们不断地迁徙。养猪需要在一个固定的地方。希伯莱人不想固定在一个地方,因为他们不想改变自己的文化。所以,他们不吃猪肉。

人类学家认为大多数对食物的喜欢与否是不同的人有不同的生活方式的结果。有些人住在既有大动物又有很多昆虫的区域。对这些人来说,杀死大的动物较困难,而且需要很多体力。以昆虫作为食品就比较容易,因为捉昆虫并不难,也不需要很多体力。四处游牧的牧民不想养猪吃肉。人们不想吃像狗这样的宠物。美国人吃牛肉多,因为美国有足够的土地可以养牛,而且通过铁路来长途贩运牛肉也很便宜。

课后阅读译文 (一)

菜单

食品的历史告诉我们,在早期的餐馆里、将所经营的饭菜名称——说出成为—项越来越耗时的繁琐之事,所以就形成了文字菜单,以帮助用餐者在吃饭时作出选择。这样的菜单—般都用手写在黑板上或列在顾客很容易看到的板子上。印刷业的发展最终带来了改变,而且大餐馆的楼面布置也使单张的手写菜单不大实用。所以,印刷的菜单便应运而生。

纽约市的德尔莫尼柯餐馆因为 1834 年在美国第一家引用印刷菜单而经常受到赞誉。那些菜单与同时期其他的菜单一样,设计简单,提供详细的内容。特殊的场合要求独特的菜单设计,于是装饰更精美的菜单出现了。

不过,大多数情况下,菜单的装饰紧随着时代艺术的潮流。19世纪晚期装饰高档的菜单受维多利亚艺术的影响。到了20世纪这种风格让位于现代艺术。制图与印刷业的发展使菜单的封面艺术更具特色。

到了 30 年代,菜单被看作是餐馆创造令人难忘一餐的策划的一部分。它可以增进食欲,讲笑话,解释一款菜肴,创造用餐心情,讲述餐馆有关历史,而且,最重要的,它可以推销菜肴。餐馆业出版物鼓励把菜单用作经营策略的一部分。"全国餐馆业协会"在全国每年的最佳菜单比赛中推广了有效的菜单制作。其评判的指导方针包括(1)独具特色,(2)清晰易读,(3)翻阅方便,(4)销售有力。1935 年 11 月号的《餐馆管理》杂志指出,大多数的餐馆业主相当低估菜单外表的重要性。该杂志继续指出,菜单具有两大重要作用:(1)促销食品;(2)重申并强调餐馆的独特氛围。

尽管 30 年代经济大萧条,餐馆业仍然兴旺,菜单设计变得重要起来。在这十年中,各种餐馆的数量不断增多,包括自助餐厅,免下车餐馆,商店内的小吃部,以及传统的更讲究的餐馆。许多餐馆在食品,装修及菜单的风格上设计了主题。

印刷、摄影,尤其是彩色摄影的发展为创造性的设计开创了更多的机会。在二战期间,食品的配给制常常损害了餐馆业的生意。但大战胜利后,外出用餐又开始盛行起来。

尽管便餐的盛行和快餐店的不断增多,20世纪中叶还是为创造性的菜单设计提供了许多新机会。到60年代末,越来越流行的以单一经营项目为特征的咖啡店和餐馆,如比萨饼、牛排及煎饼店使用了新的菜单图案。70年代,外出用餐的人数减少,但80年代,尤其在父母双方都工作的家庭中,对各类餐馆的需求有很大的增长。从那以后,菜单上的图文为美国公众的用餐提供了令人愉悦的序曲。

一些大众文化的历史学家把菜单作为美国人爱外出用餐的一种特殊的资料来研究。对以往的用餐者来说,拿餐馆的菜单已经成为保存一段回忆,或证明一次旅行或航行的一种方式。许多餐馆为顾客提供他们菜单的纪念版。餐馆业业主们认为这是做广告的一个好方法。

这样一来,菜单现在起着一个新的也是重要的作用。

课后阅读译文 (二) 食物中的营养成分

营养成分是对生命和健康起着重要作用的食物中的一部分。营养成分之所以重要有三个原因。第一,有些养分提供燃料和能量。第二,有些养分构造并修复身体组织。第三,有些养分有助于控制身体的不同作用,如矿物质的吸收,血液的凝固。科学家们认为有 40 至 50 种营养成分,这些营养成分被分为五大类:碳水化合物、脂肪、蛋白质、矿物质和维生素。

第一类营养成分是碳水化合物。碳水化合物有两类:淀粉类和蔗糖类。面包、土豆和大米是淀粉类。它们含有许多碳水化合物。糖果、软饮料、果冻及其他含糖类食品也含有碳水化合物。碳水化合物很重要,因为它们为身体提供热量和能量。如,蔗糖是百分之百的能量,它没有其他的食品价值。蔗糖不能构造身体组织也不能控制生理过程。若人体内碳水化合物过多,它们就会作为脂肪被储存起来。人体把燃料以脂肪的形式储存起来。

脂肪有两种类型: 动物性和植物性。黄油、奶油及熏肉中的肥肉是动物性脂肪。橄榄油、玉米油是植物性脂肪。身体内的脂肪在皮肤下面及内脏器官的四周表面。成年人体内平均有 10 至 11 公斤的脂肪。若成年人摄取过多的碳水化合物和脂肪,就会又增加 45 公斤的体重。脂肪是剩余的燃料。当身体需要能量时,它将脂肪转化为碳水化合物。碳水化合物用作能量。脂肪也为身体保暖。

第三类营养成分是蛋白质。"蛋白质"一词来自希腊文,意思是"第一重要"。蛋白质是第一重要的,因为它是生命所必需的。蛋白质由氨基酸组成,用来构造并修复身体组织。它们是肌肉、器官、皮肤及毛发的重要组成部分。人体内有 22 种不同的氨基酸。营养学家把其中的 8 种叫做"必需的氨基酸",因为人体不能制造这些氨基酸。

蛋白质有两种:完全蛋白质和不完全蛋白质。完全蛋白质用于身体的生长发育,含有所有的必需氨基酸、肉类、鱼类、家禽、蛋类、奶类及乳酪中含有完全蛋白质。人体每天都需要完全蛋白质。不完全蛋白质不含有所有的必需氨基酸。如,蔬菜和谷物中的蛋白质为不完全蛋白质。从不完全蛋白质转化为完全蛋白质的两种方法为:(1)适当搭配蔬菜和谷物;(2)在大量的谷物中加入少量肉类或奶类,这样身体就可以使用经食物混合而得到的完全蛋白质。

人体内剩余的蛋白质可以转化为脂肪并作为体内脂肪储存。它也可以被转化为碳水化合物并被用作能量。人体若摄人不到足够的碳水化合物用作所需的能量,身体就会将蛋白质用作能量。这样的话,身体就没有必需的蛋白质用来构造和修复组织。营养的膳食应包括用作能量的碳水化合物,及用于生长发育的蛋白质。

第四类营养成分是矿物质。人体内有二十多种不同的矿物质。最重要的是钙、磷和铁。钙和磷共同起作用。骨骼和牙齿里的钙占身体的 99%。人体若含有足够的钙和磷,骨骼和牙齿就会坚硬有力,并且人的肌肉、神经和心脏就会正常工作。奶类和硬乳酪是钙的最佳来源。19 岁以后,人每天需要 400 至 500 毫克的钙。一个每天不喝三杯牛奶的人,则需吃 50个汉堡包或 56 个苹果以获得所需的钙。

铁是使血呈红色的矿物质。所有的瘦肉都含铁。肝脏尤其是铁的最佳来源。全麦类(玉蜀黍)、坚果、某些蔬菜及干果中也含有铁。若膳食中铁的含有量不足,人就会患一种通常叫做贫血的疾病。贫血症在全世界都有发现。患贫血症的人血液中含铁量不足。因为铁能携带氧气,含铁量不足的人没有足够的氧气供给他们正常的活动。他们的心脏就要跳得快一些以获取更多的氧气。患贫血症的人常常容易觉得疲劳。有时他们的皮肤看起来苍白,而不是

红润健康。

营养学家认为有十三种人体所需的维生素。维生素很重要,因为它们预防疾病并帮助控制人体生理活动。维生素 A 对皮肤和眼睛的健康很重要。维生素 A 摄取不足的人可能会患夜盲症。有些车祸在晚间发生是因为缺乏维生素 A 的人看了汽车耀眼的车灯后看不清道路所致。膳食中的维生素 A 来自深黄色的水果和蔬菜、深绿色叶类菜及全脂牛奶。

人体内若有足够的维生素 B,则人的食欲很好,神经系统平衡。膳食中的维生素 B来自于肉类、蔬菜、奶类、农家乳酪及玉蜀黍。谷物类经过加工就会失去维生素。如,糙米和精米就有很大的区别。大米在加工时,糙皮被去掉了。大米外层的糙皮含有重要的精米中缺少的维生素 B。简而言之,糙米比精加工的大米含有更多的维生素 B。

维生素 C 能使身体的细胞结合在一起。它帮助恢复割伤和烧伤的皮肤组织。膳食中的维生素 C 来自于西红柿、柑橘类水果(如柠檬和橘子)及一些蔬菜(如卷心菜及青椒)。

维生素 D 又称做"阳光"维生素。当人们在户外时,太阳光中的紫外线将皮肤中的脂肪转化为维生素 D。鱼肝油和蛋黄中也含有维生素 D。有时维生素 D 也被加入牛奶中。维生素 D 能帮助人体吸收钙。它有助于形成强壮的骨骼,也能预防儿童中叫做佝偻病的疾病。儿童患上这种疾病时,骨骼就会弯曲,因为他们的骨骼还没长硬。佝偻病很少在阳光充足的热带国家发现。佝偻病多发于冬季较长、阳光较少的国家,因污染而遮蔽了阳光的城市及被群山包围而挡住阳光的城镇。

没有必不可少的食物,但健康的身体所需的营养成分都是必需的。如果人们想健康有活力,他们需要摄取所有必需的营养成分。健康的身体需要碳水化合物、脂肪、蛋白质、矿物质和维生素。

三、练习答案 (Answers to Exercises)

Part One Preparation

2. How much do you know about food?

1) A 2) B 3) C 4) C 5) B 6) A 7) C 8) B 9) C 10) A

Part Two Listening-Centered Activities

Listening I

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

Waitress: Can I help you?

Customer A: We'd like to have a quick breakfast.

Waitress: What would you like to have?

Customer A: I'd like to start with fruit juice, fresh orange juice.

Waitress: Right, sir. One fresh orange juice. (turn to Customer B) what would

you like, Madam?

Customer B: Well, I'd like some apple juice. Canned please. And then, bacon,

eggs and some toast with butter please.

Customer A: Oh, I'd like to have some cornflakes with whole milk and two boiled

eggs.

Waitress: So bacon, eggs and toast for you (Customer B) and cornflakes with

whole milk and boiled eggs for you (Customer A). And is it coffee or

tea?

Customer A: Coffee, with milk and sugar.

Waitress: For both?

Customer B: No. I'd like some black coffee.

Waitress: All right. Please wait a moment. Your breakfast will soon be ready.

Customer A and Customer B: Thank you.

Listening I

Exercise 1

1) to take out, cardboard, plastic, 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 extra charge.

Listening I

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 fred friesh, fresh fried fish, fresh 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

Tapescripts (听音材料)

Listening I

Guest: Hello, 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, eggs, 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 selection 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. (152 words)

Listening II

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.

(157 words)

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 themsleves: "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.

(119 words)

Listening III

- 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 a 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.

Part Three Reading-Centered Activities

IV . Post-Reading

Reading Comprehension

1. Finding Food Taboos

	Taboo	Reasons	
India	cow	 Cows help plow the fields. Cow manure can be used as fertilizer. Cow manure can be dried and burned to make a cooking fire. 	
United States	dog	 Dogs serve as companions for people. Dogs serve as protection against thieves. 	
Ancient Egypt & Israel	pork	 Pork cooked insufficiently may spread disease. People did not want to stay in one place. 	

2. Understanding the Details

- 1) nutrition, religion, the ways of life of different people
- 2) butterflies, rats, termites
- 3) calories, protein
- 4) there is plenty of land for raising cattle and their meat can be shipped cheaply for long distances by railroads
- 5) they go wherever they want to in the streets, they can eat anything from the supplies of the foodsellers on the streets.

Vocabulary

1.1) co	mmon 2)	appropriate	3) torbidden	supplies	related
6) pro	otection 7)	requires	8) raise	9) spread	10) sufficiently
2.1) dis	sgusting 2)	habit	3) insects	4) reasonable	5) relatively
6) an	imals 7)	harvested	8) grow	9) nearly	10) other
11) a	ltogether 12)	consumed	13) avoided	14) popular	15) offers

16) served 17) would 18) enjoyed 19) considered 20) reject
Translation
1. We regard him as one of the best players in the game.
2. The scientist picked up those little pieces of rock and carefully put them into a box.
3. The population of China is almost five times as large as that of the United States.
4. The reason why grass is green was once a mystery to the little boy.
5. She was standing by the window, apparently quite calm and relaxed.
6. Profits have declined as a result of the recent drop in sales.
7. She put on dark glasses as a protection against the strong light.
8. He could no longer be trusted after that event.
Don't Four Funther Development
Part Four Further Development 1. Jokes and Riddles about food
1) Pear 2) Mushroom
2. Food Proverbs
1)——D 有一点总比没有好。
2) ——E 布丁好坏一尝便知。
3) ——B 厨师多了烧坏汤。
4) ——F 甲之熊掌,乙之砒霜。
5) ——G 两者不可兼得。
6) ——C 不要把一切希望寄托在一件事上。
7) ——A 事后不要无益地后悔。
四、测试训练题 (Tests)
${f I}$. Vocabulary and structure
Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are fou
choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes th
sentence.
1. Although the false bank notes fooled many prople they did not to close examination
A. stand up B. stand in C. put up D. put in
2 is known to all, Taiwan is an inseparable part of P. R. China.
A.As B.That C.Which D.It
3. Having been tortured for a month, he was when he got home.
A. more than dead B. alive than dead
C. more dead than alive D. more than alive
4. Mr. Smith prefers working relaxing.
A. than B. as C. for D. to
5. Her mother at her rude words and slapped her across the face.
A. murmured B. jumped back C. wept D. flared up
6. It Mr. Smith to find out what his neighbours are like underneath the surface.