

<<新编科普英语>>

图书基本信息

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### 内容概要

《外语教学指导与学术研究系列丛书：新编科普英语》是一本以英语分门别类介绍科普常识的读本。

《外语教学指导与学术研究系列丛书：新编科普英语》旨在把物理、化学、电子科学、仿生学、医学、天文、地理科学、生物学和生理学等方面较新的、有实际应用效果或与生活常识相关的内容用英语汇编成册，供普及科学知识之用。

《外语教学指导与学术研究系列丛书：新编科普英语》采用较新科普知识，内容涉及面广，语言规范，有一定实际应用价值。

适合各类科学爱好者，大、中学生，教师扩大自然科学知识面以弥补偏科不足。

《外语教学指导与学术研究系列丛书：新编科普英语》主要包含以下内容：科普英语篇章导读；原文科普读物；相关词汇及注释。

书籍目录

Unit 1 PhysicsA. Newton's Second LawB. Radioactivity and Nuclear PhysicsC. The Atom and Its NucleusD. Solids, Liquids and GasesE. LaserF. Speed Barrier of PlanesUnit 2 Electronics and BionicsA. Electrical Eyes and HandsB. Wireless-setC. Bionic MenD. Electric FishesE. Plant ScanningF. Artificial IntelligenceUnit 3 BiologyA. The Evolution of Life on the EarthB. Animal and MusicC. Insects EatingD. Animal CommunicationE. Island BiogeographyF. An Explosive End of DinosaursG. MosquitoH. Saving WhalesUnit 4 Astronomy and GeologyA. Black HoleB. Global Warming and Climate ChangeC. The Yellow RiverD. AuroraE. VolcanoF. Age of the EarthG. SunbeamsH. Antartical. Erosion of RocksJ. Evidence for AtlantisK. RainbowsL. The Origin of RiverM. Our Solar SystemN. EarthquakeUnit 5 ChemistryA. Artificial FertilizersB. Organic ChemistryC. PetroleumD. Chemistry MoleculesE. PesticideUnit 6 MedicineUnit 7 Physiology and PsychologyReferences

## 章节摘录

Insects are being eaten in most of the world. Archaeological evidence tells us that entomophagy has been practiced since mankind first made an appearance on this planet. It would appear that all levels of society consumed various insects, and today they remain an important food source in many parts of the world. Insects are important to Australian aborigines, as well as African, Middle Eastern and Asian populations. Filipino farmers flood their fields to capture mole crickets that are sold to restaurants while the Thais eat crickets, grasshoppers, beetle larvae and dragonflies. During the Pacific war prisoners supplemented their diets with insects. Aztecs favored the corn ear caterpillars while in China, bee larvae is eaten raw or fried. Of course, for the average person, a good steak and a salad would be your first choice, but during uncertain times, it is always good to have alternatives such as insects. Insects are low in carbohydrates, high in protein along with fat and calories which are needed in a survival situation. For example, crickets and grasshoppers have approximately 24 percent protein. Grasshoppers have 200 calories per 100 grams (approximately 900 calories per pound, some studies show up to 1,200 calories per pound) with 7-9 percent fat compared to steak at 250 calories per 100 grams. Also crickets have amino acids required in the human diet. Beef provides 200-300 calories per 100 grams with 18 percent protein and 18 percent fat. Unfortunately, they do not weigh much and it will take a rather large quantity to feed you but they can be a food of opportunity-so if you find them, use them. Also, they do not need to be the main course of a meal. You may only find a few of this and that type of insect so mix and match and use them all. In a food shortage situation, raising insect takes minimal space, and they are quiet, and are not very demanding in food requirements. Unfortunately most of what we eat has a cultural basis. For example, how many like blood pudding. However, when anything is prepared in a readily acceptable form, it can be consumed without any problem. For example, if an insect was dried and ground into flour, mixed in a soup as thickener, to fortify bread, cakes and other flour-based food, no one would be the wiser. We now consume red dye 56, MSG and a variety of other additives without even a thought of their source or what they can do to our bodies. Insects are best if cooked or frozen while alive. Once insects die they can become bad in flavor. Actually insects can be kept alive for several days in a refrigerator. Freezing or refrigeration serves two purposes. The insects can be collected over a period of time until an adequate quantity is gathered and the more lively insects will be slowed down for easier preparation. ....

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