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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/179/2021_2022__E9_9B_85_E6_80_9D_E9_98_85_E8_c6_179529.htm Keeping Cut

Flowers While everybody enjoys fresh cut flowers around their house, few people know how to keep them for as long as possible. This may be done by keeping in mind a few simple facts. An important thing to remember about cut flowers is that they are sensitive to temperature. For example, studies have shown that cut carnations retain their freshness eight times longer when kept at 12 °C than when kept at 26 °C. Keeping freshly harvested flowers at the right temperatures is probably the most important aspect of flower care. Flowers are not intended by nature to live very long. Their biological purpose is simply to attract birds or insects, such as bees, for pollination. After that, they quickly wither and die. The process by which flowers consume oxygen and emit carbon dioxide, called respiration, generates the energy the flower needs to give the flower its shape and colour. The making of seeds also depends on this energy. While all living things respire, flowers have a high level of respiration. A result of all this respiration is heat, and for flowers, the level of heat relative to the mass of the flower is very high. Respiration also brings about the eventual death of the flower, thus the greater the level of respiration, the sooner the flower dies. How, then, to control the rate at which flowers die? By controlling respiration. How is respiration controlled? By controlling temperature. We know that respiration produces heat, but the reverse is also true. Thus by

maintaining low temperatures, respiration is minimised and the cut flower will age more slowly. (Tropical flowers are an exception to this rule. they prefer warmer temperatures.) Cooler temperatures also have the benefit of preserving the water content of the flower, which helps to slow down ageing as well. This brings us to another important aspect of cut flower care: humidity. The average air-conditioned room has a relative humidity of 65%, which contributes to greater water loss in the flower. Flowers are less likely to dry out if humidity levels are 90_95%, but this may be unrealistic unless you live in the tropics or subtropics. Yet another vital factor in keeping cut flowers is the quality of the water in which they are placed. Flowers find it difficult to drink water that is dirty or otherwise contaminated. Even when water looks and smells clean, it almost certainly contains bacteria and fungi that can endanger the flowers. To rid the water of these unwanted germs, household chlorine bleach can be used in small quantities. It is recommended that 15 0 drops of chlorine bleach (at 4% solution) be added to each litre of water. The water and solution should also be replaced each day. When going to buy cut flowers, look for ones that have not been kept (by the flower shop) in direct sunlight or strong wind. If the flowers are not freshly harvested, ask whether they have been stored in a refrigerated cool room. 1 The author of Keeping Cut Flowers believes flower care is dependent on three main factors. one of them is temperature. What are the other TWO? 2 A DIFFERENCE OF 140C can extend the life of carnations by up to () times. 3 () and () are two aspects of a flowers appearance that depend

on respiration. KEY: 1 humidity AND water quality (either order) 2 8/eight 3 shape AND colour (either order) key: 5 controlling temperature // maintaining low temperatures // cooler temperatures 6 water content 7 age (more) slowly 8 tropical

Wild Foods Of Australia

Over 120 years ago, the English botanist J.D. Hooker, writing of Australian edible plants, suggested that many of them were 'eatable but not worth eating. Nevertheless, the Australian flora, together with the fauna, supported the Aboriginal people well before the arrival of Europeans. The Aborigines were not farmers and were wholly dependent for life on the wild products around them. They learned to eat, often after treatment, a wide variety of plants. The conquering Europeans displaced the Aborigines, killing many, driving others from their traditional tribal lands, and eventually settling many of the tribal remnants on government reserves, where flour and beef replaced nardoo and wallaby as staple foods. And so, gradually, the vast store of knowledge, accumulated over thousands of years, fell into disuse. Much was lost. However, a few European men took an intelligent and even respectful interest in the people who were being displaced. Explorers, missionaries, botanists, naturalists and government officials observed, recorded and, fortunately in some cases, published. Today, we can draw on these publications to form the main basis of our knowledge of the edible, natural products of Australia. The picture is no doubt mostly incomplete. We can only speculate on the number of edible plants on which no observation was recorded. Not all our information on the subject comes from the Aborigines. Times were hard in the early days of European

settlement, and traditional foods were often in short supply or impossibly expensive for a pioneer trying to establish a farm in the bush. And so necessity led to experimentation, just as it must have done for the Aborigines, and experimentation led to some lucky results. So far as is known, the Aborigines made no use of *Leptospermum* or *Dodonaea* as food plants, yet the early settlers found that one could be used as a substitute for tea and the other for hops. These plants are not closely related to the species they replaced, so their use was not based on botanical observation, probably some experiments had less happy endings. L.J. Webb has used the expression 'eat, die and learn' in connection with the Aboriginal experimentation, but it was the successful attempt that became widely known. It is possible the edibility of some native plants used by the Aborigines was discovered independently by the European settlers or their descendants. Explorers making long expeditions found it impossible to carry sufficient food for the whole journey and were forced to rely, in part, on food that they could find on the way. Still another source of information comes from the practice in other countries. There are many species from northern Australia which occur also in southeast Asia, where they are used for food. In general, those Aborigines living in the dry inland areas were largely dependent for their vegetable foods on seeds such as those of grasses, acacias and eucalypts. They ground these seeds between flat stones to make a coarse flour. Tribes on the coast, and particularly those in the vicinity of coastal rainforests, had a more varied vegetable diet with a higher proportion of fruits and tubers. Some of the coastal

plants, even if they had grown inland, probably would have been unavailable as food since they required prolonged washing or soaking to render them non-poisonous: many of the inland tribes could not obtain water in the quantities necessary for such treatment. There was also considerable variation in the edible plants available to Aborigines in different latitudes. In general, the people who lived in the moist tropical areas enjoyed a much greater variety than those in the southern part of Australia. With all the hundreds of plant species used for food by the Australian 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com