

ESAP

● 专门用途英语系列教材

农林英语

English for Agriculture & Forestry

教育部《农林英语》教材编写组 编

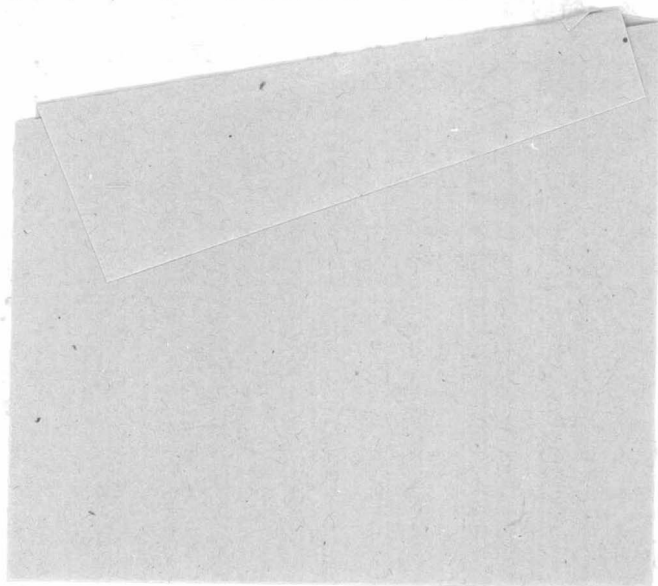
高等教育出版社

专门用途英语系列教材

English
for
Agriculture & Forestry

农林英语

教育部《农林英语》教材编写组 编



高等教育出版社

内 容 提 要

专门用途英语系列教材是教育部规划的高等学校(包括高等专科学校和高等职业院校)专业英语阶段的英语教材,也可供电大、各类成人院校及广大专业人员学习专业英语、提高涉外业务交际能力使用。

《农林英语》是该系列教材之一,本书从专业人员实际工作的需要出发进行设计和编写,选材新颖,点面结合,内容丰富,语言规范;练习兼具实用性和针对性。

全书由 10 个单元组成,每单元包括专业文献阅读与翻译、涉外业务应用文模拟套写和专业会话三部分。书后附有练习参考答案和课文参考译文。

本书配有录音磁带。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

农林英语/教育部《农林英语》教材编写组编. —北京:高等教育出版社,2001.5

高等学校非英语专业专升本用教材
ISBN 7-04-009602-1

I. 农... II. 农... III. ①农业-英语-高等学校-教材②林业-英语-高等学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 26032 号

策划编辑 刘 援 周 龙 特约编辑 宋天锡 封面设计 王凌波
版式设计 张 彤 责任校对 宋天锡 周 龙 责任印制 张小强

农林英语
教育部《农林英语》教材编写组 编

出版发行 高等教育出版社

社 址 北京市东城区沙滩后街 55 号

邮政编码 100009

电 话 010-64054588

传 真 010-64014048

网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>

<http://www.hep.com.cn>

经 销 新华书店北京发行所

印 刷 北京机工印刷厂

开 本 850×1168 1/16

版 次 2001 年 6 月第 1 版

印 张 11.5

印 次 2001 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

字 数 324 000

定 价 18.00 元

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

版权所有 侵权必究

前 言

专门用途英语系列教材是教育部规划的高等学校专业英语阶段的英语教材。本系列教材从高等技术应用型人才培养的总体目标出发,结合学生毕业后的工作实际,力求向学生提供其未来工作岗位所需要的专业英语知识和技能,培养学生使用涉外业务英语的能力。

本系列教材每一种书都由10个单元组成,每单元包括阅读与翻译、模拟套写和听力与会话3部分。

本系列教材主要供高等院校(包括高等专科学校和高等职业院校)专业英语教学使用,也可供电大、各种类型成人院校及广大专业人员学习英语、提高涉外业务交际能力使用。

《农林英语》系专门用途英语系列教材中的一种,旨在提高农林类专业的学生和农林行业从业人员在其行业中的涉外业务英语交际能力。

《农林英语》共10个单元,每单元分为以下3个部分:

第一部分为“专业阅读与翻译”(Reading and Translating),旨在培养学生阅读农林类专业英语的能力。本部分包含A、B两篇文章。所收入的文章展示了当今高新技术在农业、林业中的应用,涉及农、林业发展的前景,植物科技和植物性生产,动物科技和动物性生产,动物医学,农林工程,农林资源和环境,农林经贸和管理,农村发展和农业推广及基础科技,仪器和生物环境控制工程(设施农业),农林资源、环境和持续发展等。

第二部分为“模拟套写”(Simulated Writing),旨在培养学生参照范例用英语拟写和翻译商业信件、出国学习申请函、涉外合同、协议书、产品广告等应用文的能力。

第三部分为“交际会话”(Listening and Speaking),旨在培养学生口头交际能力。内容涉及出国留学,出席国际会议,参观农、林、牧场,制定计划,谈判、技术交流与咨询等。

本书构思独特,实用性强,尤其突出了农林类专业的涉外业务实际需要;选材新颖,点面结合,内容丰富,语言规范;练习的设计兼具实用性和针对性,书后附有练习答案和参考译文,便于学习者学中用,用中学。

《农林英语》的总主编为大连理工大学孔庆炎教授。

《农林英语》的主编为张家口农业高等专科学校陈凤德,他负责编写了第1、2、3和9单元,收集了绝大部分A、B课文素材和全部的模拟套写(SAMPLES),并修改、编写了大部分的对话,总纂全书。广州仲恺农业技术学院张巧霞编写了第6、7和8单元并收编了A篇的素材;河北农大王玉玲编写了4、5单元的大部分内容;大同职业技术学院李耀编写了10单元和4、5单元的模拟套写;张家口农业高等专科学校郭永斌编写了3、9单元的对话。

大连理工大学孔庆炎教授悉心指导了本书的编写和全书的修改工作。我们还聘请了外籍教师和专业教师对书中的英文、汉语专业术语和译文进行了认真审校,在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请读者不吝指正。

编者

2001年4月

Contents

Unit 1	<i>Agronomy</i>	1
Part I	Reading and Translating	1
	Passage A Crop and Soil Sciences	1
	Passage B What Is the Food and Agriculture Organization?	5
Part II	Simulated Writing—Business Letters	7
Part III	Listening and Speaking—Seminar on Agriculture	10
Unit 2	<i>Animals</i>	13
Part I	Reading and Translating	13
	Passage A Endangered Mammals	13
	Passage B Warranty Liability Information	17
Part II	Simulated Writing—Letters of Invitation	18
Part III	Listening and Speaking—Going Abroad	21
Unit 3	<i>Forest Resources</i>	24
Part I	Reading and Translating	24
	Passage A A “Message” from State Forester Stanford Adams	24
	Passage B New Plantation Species for Future Forests	29
Part II	Simulated Writing—Letter for Enrolling Students	30
Part III	Listening and Speaking—Attending International Conference	32
Unit 4	<i>Veterinary Medicine</i>	36
Part I	Reading and Translating	36
	Passage A Careers in Veterinary Medicine	36
	Passage B Licensure to Practice Veterinary Medicine in the United States	40
Part II	Simulated Writing—Forms	42
Part III	Listening and Speaking—Fairs and Shows	45

Unit 5	Vegetable Processing	48
Part I	Reading and Translating	48
	Passage A	Vegetable Factory
	Passage B	2nd International Conference on Rabbit Production in Hot Climates
Part II	Simulated Writing—Contribution Wanted	56
Part III	Listening and Speaking—Market of Agricultural Trade	59
Unit 6	Plant Protection	63
Part I	Reading and Translating	63
	Passage A	New Nematicide Meets Integrated Demands
	Passage B	What Is FERIC?
Part II	Simulated Writing—Curriculum Vitae	70
Part III	Listening and Speaking—Import and Export of Agricultural Products	72
Unit 7	Dairy	76
Part I	Reading and Translating	76
	Passage A	Will Robots Milk Wisconsin Dairy Cows?
	Passage B	The News Release
Part II	Simulated Writing—Advertisement	82
Part III	Listening and Speaking—Negotiation	85
Unit 8	Gardening	90
Part I	Reading and Translating	90
	Passage A	The Potted Garden
	Passage B	Registering on the Greenmount Website
Part II	Simulated Writing—Contract	96
Part III	Listening and Speaking—Trade Talks	99
Unit 9	Forestry	103
Part I	Reading and Translating	103
	Passage A	Integrated Value Chain Decision Support Systems
	Passage B	Forest Fire Control

Part II	Simulated Writing—Agreement	108
Part III	Listening and Speaking—Visiting a Farm	110
Unit 10	<i>Epidemic Diseases</i>	114
<hr/>		
Part I	Reading and Translating	114
Passage A	Unprecedented Outbreaks of Deadly Livestock Diseases	114
Passage B	The State of Food Insecurity in the World—When People Live with Hunger and Fear Starvation	118
Part II	Simulated Writing—Registration Form	121
Part III	Listening and Speaking—Agricultural Science Exchange	124
<hr/>		
练习答案及参考译文		127
<hr/>		
Vocabulary		166
<hr/>		

1

UNIT

Agronomy

Part I

Reading and Translating

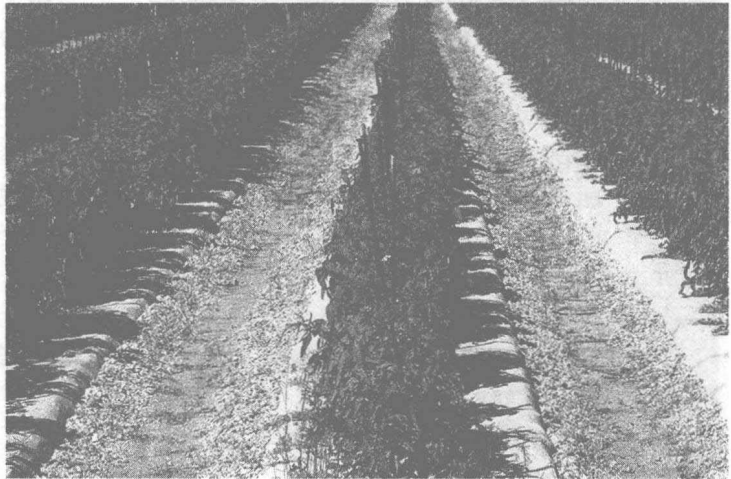
■ Passage A

Crop and Soil Sciences

A nation's level of development can be measured by its ability to produce food and fiber, which relates to their expertise in the area of Crop and Soil Sciences. You are invited to become a member of a profession that has no limits and that society cannot do without.

Crop and Soil Sciences is a diverse profession that encompasses all aspects of crop production and soil management. There is a close relationship between crop science and soil science. The goal of the crop scientist is to increase plant production, quality and profit by utilizing genetics, breeding and physiology. The goal of the soil scientist is to improve the soil fertility and the chemical, physical, and microbial characteristics of the soil. These two subjects are combined in Crop and Soil Sciences to develop an integrated approach to the management of crops and soils.

Another aspect to Crop and Soil Sciences is turf grass management. While not directly involved with the production of food or fiber, turf grass science encompasses many of the same agronomic principles and applies them to the management of grasses for use on golf courses, athletic fields, home lawns, and recreational areas. Turf grass adds beauty to the landscape, minimizes sound and air pollution, stabilizes the soil, and reduces the heat load on homes through transpirational cooling.



Many of the past crop production practices have resulted in environmental problems. The general decline in environmental quality has affected crops as well as the soil. In response to these problems, crop and soil scientists are turning their attention to water pollution, pesticide accumulation in soils, agricultural waste disposal, wind and water erosion and a myriad of other management concerns.

Integrated pest management, another new concept, has resulted in heightened awareness of the



2 Unit 1 Agronomy

price, monetary and environmental, of agricultural inputs and has caused us to rethink our ideas about optimum yield. Demands for new applications are constantly emerging. The rapidly increasing world population calls for expanded agricultural research, teaching and extension efforts. There is much yet to be learned about the complex interactions of elements in plant growth; the physical, chemical, and biological factors involved in improving crop yields; and the soil-plant-animal relationships that determine the stability of life. The need for students majoring in crop and soil sciences is growing. They are needed in businesses and industries such as chemical companies, seed companies, fertilizer industries, commercial farms, feed mills, golf courses, lawn maintenance, utility companies, land appraisal firms and agricultural cooperatives. State and federal government positions are also available. With the greater need for trained personnel in crop and soil sciences, there is a greater need for able persons to teach them. Not only must student needs in the classrooms and laboratories be met, but farmers, ranchers, and home owners also seek information and more sophisticated training. Vocational agriculture instructors, college professors, county agents, extension specialists, and consultants all use crop and soil training in their educational work. Many crop and soil scientists go into some area of public service, or work as seed inspectors, operators of weed control services, park and recreation directors, golf course superintendents, or managers of grower organizations. They may go into international agriculture. The United Nations, the Agency for International Development, the Peace Corps, and many private organizations need knowledgeable people willing and able to help meet the world's great need for food.

New Words

fiber /'faɪbəl/ *n.* = fibre
 expertise /ekspə'tɪz/ *n.*
 encompasses /ɪn'kʌmpəs/ *v.*
 diverse /dai'və:s/ *a.*
 physiology /fɪzi'ɔlədʒi/ *n.*
 microbial /maɪ'krəubiəl/ *a.*
 genetics /dʒi'netiks/ *n.*
 integrate /'ɪntɪ'greɪt/ *v.*
 turf /tɜ:t/ *n.*
 transpiration /træspi'reɪʃən/ *n.*
 accumulation /əkju:mju'leɪʃən/ *n.*
 pesticide /'pestɪsaɪd/ *n.*
 landscape /'lændskeɪp/ *n.*
 erosion /i'rəʊʒən/ *n.*
 myriad /'mɪrɪəd/ *n.*
 monetary /'mʌnɪtəri/ *a.*
 rethink /ri:θɪŋk/ *v.*
 optimum /'ɒptɪməm/ *n.* & *a.*
 fertilizer /fə:tilaɪzəl/ *n.*

纤维
 专家的意见, 专门技术
 包含, 包围
 不同的, 变化多的
 生理学
 微生物的, 由细菌引起的
 遗传学
 使成一体化, 使成整体, 结合
 草根土, 草皮
 (叶面等水汽的)蒸发, 散发; 蒸腾作用
 积聚, 堆积物
 杀虫剂
 风景, 地形
 腐蚀, 侵袭
 无数, 种种
 货币的, 金钱的
 再想, 重新考虑
 最佳; 最佳的
 肥料

interaction /ɪntəˈræksjən/ *n.*
 appraisal /əˈpreɪzəl/ *n.*
 rancher /ˈrɑːntʃə(r)/ *n.*
 sophisticated /səˈfɪstɪkətɪd/ *a.*
 vocational /vəˈkeɪʃənəl/ *a.*
 consultant /kənˈsʌltənt/ *n.*
 superintendent /sjuːpərɪnˈtendənt/ *n.*

交互作用
 评价, 估价, 鉴定
 农场主, 农场工人
 复杂的
 职业的
 顾问, 咨询者
 主管, 负责人, 监督

Phrases and Expressions

relate to
 result in
 approach (to)
 apply to
 in response to
 call for

使...联系, 与...有关系
 以...为结果, 产生...结果
 途径
 把...应用于
 响应, 适应
 要求, 需要

Notes

- Not only must student needs in the classrooms and laboratories be met, but farmers, ranchers, and home owners also seek information and more sophisticated training.
 not only (... but also)用在句子开头, 句子要部分倒装, but also 既可连在一起使用, 也可分开使用。
- Integrated pest management, another new concept, has resulted in heightened awareness of the price, monetary and environmental, of agricultural inputs and has caused us to rethink our ideas about optimum yield.

对病虫害的综合治理是另外一种新的理念。这一理论的提出提高了人们对农业投入所付出的资金代价和环境代价的认识, 并引起我们重新思考, 拓宽了实现最佳产量的思路。

integrated pest management 和 another new concept 这两个短语之间是同位语关系, 后者是对前者的进一步说明。

the price, monetary and environmental, of agricultural inputs 可以改写为: the monetary and environmental price of agricultural inputs, 亦即 monetary and environmental 是 price 的后置定语, 后置起补充说明的作用。

EXERCISE 1

Answer the following questions according to the passage.

- By what can a nation's level of development be measured?
- How are crop science and soil science related to each other?
- Whose goal is it to improve the soil fertility and the chemical, physical, and microbial characteristics of the soil?
- What has caused us to rethink our ideas about optimum yield?
- What areas of public service are many crop and soil scientists engaged in?



4 Unit 1 Agronomy

EXERCISE 2

Decide whether the following statements are True or False according to the passage.

1. The crop scientist's job is to increase plant production, quality and profit by utilizing genetics, breeding and physiology.
2. The general decline in environmental quality has affected crops as well as the soil.
3. The rapidly increasing world population calls for expanded agricultural research, teaching and extension efforts.
4. State and federal government positions are also unavailable for students of Crops and Soil Sciences.
5. Not only must student needs in the classrooms and laboratories be met, but farmers, ranchers, and home owners also seek information and more sophisticated training.

EXERCISE 3

Complete the following statements on the basis of the passage.

1. You are _____ a member of a profession that has no limits and that society cannot do without.
2. Turf grass science encompasses _____ and applies them to the management of grasses for use on _____ and recreational areas.
3. The general decline in environmental quality has _____.
4. Integrated pest management, _____, has resulted in heightened awareness of the price, monetary and environmental, of agricultural inputs.
5. With the greater need for trained personnel in crop and soil sciences, there is a greater need _____ to teach them.

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below, changing the form where necessary.

apply to	call for	relate to	lead on
result in	approach to	cause to	in response to

1. This will only _____ a further worsening of the situation in their country.
2. These two subjects are combined in Crop and Soil Sciences to develop an integrated _____ the management of crops and soils.
3. These remarks _____ every town in this country.
4. _____ these problems, crop and soil scientists are turning their attention to water pollution and pesticide accumulation in soils.
5. Integrated pest management _____ us _____ rethink our ideas about optimum yield.



6. The rapidly increasing world population _____ expanded agricultural research, teaching and extension efforts.
7. A nation's level of development can be measured by its ability to produce food and fiber, which _____ its expertise in the area of Crop and Soil Sciences.
8. Turf grass adds beauty to the landscape, minimizes sound and air pollution, stabilizes the soil, and reduces the heat _____ homes through transpirational (蒸腾作用的) cooling.

EXERCISE 5

Translate the following phrases into Chinese or English.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. integrated pest management | _____ |
| 2. _____ | 作物与土壤学领域 |
| 3. the complex interactions of elements | _____ |
| 4. _____ | 遗传、育种和生理学 |
| 5. the soil-plant-animal relationships | _____ |
| 6. _____ | 草坪美化了环境 |
| 7. golf courses | _____ |
| 8. _____ | 环境质量总体下降 |
| 9. land appraisal firms and agricultural cooperatives | _____ |
| 10. _____ | 农业废弃物的处理 |

EXERCISE 6

Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English.

1. The general decline in environmental quality _____ (影响了作物以及土壤).
2. The rapidly increasing world population calls for _____ (扩大农业研究、教学和业余教育的努力).
3. (对主修作物和土壤学的学生的需求) _____ is growing.
4. Not only must student needs in the classrooms and laboratories be met _____ (而且农场和农户也需要寻求资料和更高层次的培训).
5. (专职农业教师、大学教授、地方代理商、函授及夜大教师和农业顾问) _____ all use crop and soil training in their educational work.

■ Passage B

What Is the Food and Agriculture Organization ?

The Food and Agriculture Organization was founded in October 1945 with a **mandate** to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural productivity, and to better the condition of rural populations. Today, FAO is the largest **使命**



6 Unit 1 Agronomy

autonomous agency within the United Nations system with 180 Member Nations plus the EC (Member Organization) and more than 4 300 staff members around the world. Following recent efforts to decentralize, FAO's staff includes almost 2 300 people at Headquarters and more than 2 000 working at **decentralized** offices and field projects.

自治的

分散的

The Organization's 1998-1999 **biennial** budget is set at \$650 million and FAO-assisted projects attract more than \$300 million per year from donor agencies and governments for investment in agricultural and rural development projects. Since its inception, FAO has worked to **alleviate** poverty and hunger by promoting agricultural development, improving nutrition and the pursuit of food security the access of all people at all times to the food they need for an active and healthy life. The Organization offers direct development assistance, collects, analyses and disseminates information, provides policy and planning advice to governments and acts as an international **forum** for debate on food and agriculture issues.

二年一次的

减轻

论坛

FAO is active in land and water development, plant and animal production, forestry, **fisheries**, economic and policy, investment, nutrition, food standards and social commodities and trade. It also plays a major role in dealing with food and agricultural emergencies.

渔业

A specific priority of the Organization is encouraging **sustainable** agriculture and rural development, a long-term strategy for the conservation and management of natural resources. It aims to meet the needs of both present and future generations through programmes that do not degrade the environment and are technically appropriate, economically **viable** and socially acceptable.

可持续的

可行的

EXERCISE 7

Match the following English phrases in Column A with their Chinese equivalents in Column B.

A

1. raise levels of nutrition and standards of living
2. improve agricultural productivity
3. working at decentralized offices and projects.
4. the pursuit of food security
5. investment in agricultural and rural development projects
6. disseminate information
7. provide policy and planning advice to governments
8. a specific priority of the Organization

B

- a. 保障食品供应
- b. 传播推广信息
- c. 提高营养水平和生活标准
- d. 该组织的首要任务
- e. 提高农业生产力
- f. 为政府提供政策和计划建议
- g. 在分部和实施项目中工作
- h. 投资农业和乡村发展项目

EXERCISE 8

Fill in the blanks with the words you've learnt in the passage.

Since its (1) _____, FAO has worked to (2) _____ poverty and



hunger by promoting agricultural development, improving (3) _____ and the pursuit of food security—the (4) _____ of all people at all times to the food they need for an active and (5) _____ life. The Organization offers direct development (6) _____, collects, analyses and disseminates information, provides policy and planning advice to governments and acts as an international (7) _____ for debate on food and agriculture.

Part II

Simulated Writing

Business Letters

(商业信函)

商业书信的范围，一般包括建立贸易关系、询价、报价、定购、装运、付款和索赔、信用调查以及货物保险等。然而，由于商业信函本身的特点和广泛的使用范围，它在书写格式及行文风格的各个方面都有更具体要求。简单介绍如下：

The Structure of Business Letters

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 信头(Letterhead) | 2. 封内地址(Inside Address) | 3. 称谓(The Salutation) |
| 4. 正文(The Body of the Letter) | 5. 客套结束语(The Complimentary Close) | |
| 6. 签名 (The Signature) | 7. 其他(The Others) | |

信头包括写信人的地址和写信日期，写信人的地址一般都是印好的。封内地址，也就是收信人姓名地址，位于信笺的左上角，与信头的距离可视信的长短、信笺的大小而定。称谓的用法，在商业信函中，要注意其习惯用法以及各种称谓的区别：

Dear Sirs, (英国常用)

Gentlemen: (美国常用)

客套结束语常用的有：

Faithfully yours/Yours faithfully, (称呼语为 Dear Sirs 等时用)

Sincerely yours/Yours sincerely, (称呼语为具体人名时用)

Truly, (称呼语为 Gentlemen 时用)

正文打字时，左右两边和信笺的下端均要留出空白。正文的每一段可采用缩进式或齐头式。客套结束语低于信文两行，起笔处与上方信头日期的落笔处垂直。商业书信除了打字签名以外，还必须亲笔签名。

Sample

Business Letter

BABSON BROS.CO

INTERNATIONAL

4253 SW 147 Court

Miami, FL.

USA 33185

July 17, 2000





8 Unit 1 Agronomy

Dr. Youchun Chen
 Director,
 Chinese Academy of Animal Sciences
 Malianwa, Haidian
 Beijing
 China

Dear Dr Chen,

I have just received Victor Amram's report on the progress of your milking installation. I had hoped that after this last trip it would be possible for us both to have a working plant in Beijing but unfortunately a combination of factors has made this impossible. I enclose a copy of Victor's report which basically lays out the things that both of us have to do before his next visit which I have tentatively set for October.

The report is extremely complete and is divided into two sections. One lays out IAS responsibilities and the other lays out Babson's. Please review this with your own technicians and advise me if you are in agreement. I would only add that in order to have proof of good functioning and delivery we would like to be milking and feeding at least 50 cows in the installation in October. Perhaps Stephen Sun can help you procure some good Holsteins from America!

I am extremely anxious to have your plant up and running, not only because this is our commitment to you as a valued customer, but also because of the more selfish reason of the large number of visitors you get at the Institute.

Just to elaborate on the above, I am sure that you are aware that there will be a large agricultural exhibition in Beijing in November of this year which we plan to attend. Would it be possible for Babson's to use your installation as a reference? Would you mind us taking visitors to see it during that period?

In conclusion, Dr Chen, I am as concerned as you are about the unfinished installation and I would like to assure you that we will do everything in our power to have it up and running in October but we will need your full cooperation to accomplish this.

Sincerely yours,

Tony King

Vice President

Tony King

EXERCISE 9

Complete the following business letters by using the information given in Chinese.

Letter One (Inside Address)

美国新泽西 08540
 普林斯顿
 普林斯顿大学物理系

威廉·哈伯教授

- (1) _____
 (2) _____
 (3) _____
 (4) _____
 (5) _____

Letter Two (Inside Address)

中国
 湖北省武汉市
 武汉物理研究所
 701010 信箱
 黄建华

- (1) _____
 (2) _____
 (3) _____
 (4) _____
 (5) _____

Letter Three (The Body of the Letter)

Dear Sir,

Re (1) _____ . (询问种禽)

We have received your letter of 16 May (2) _____ .
 (及所附种禽价目单)

We are very much interested in this kind of breed birds and we are going to order 100 of them.

(3) _____ . (如蒙寄来样品图片供我们查看, 将不胜感激。)

(4) _____ . (盼早日赐复)

Yours Truly

Letter Four (The Body of the Letter)

Dear Sir or Madam,

Will you please carry an ad for us in your Paper on Nov.28? (1) _____
 _____ (广告全文如下) :

The director of the National Agricultural Bureau takes pleasure in (2) _____
 _____ (在天山路 22 号为我公司举行开业典礼) on Sunday,
 December 1st, 2000 and (3) _____ (敬设招待会, 恭请各界





10 Unit 1 Agronomy

友好光临指导) on the same day and at the same place from 2 to 4 p.m.

We shall be very much obliged if you will kindly see to it that it is placed (4) _____
 _____ . (在贵报醒目的版面上)

Faithfully yours,
 (signature)
 Chen Guangxu
 Manager

Part III

Listening and Speaking

Seminar on Agriculture

Sample Dialogue 1

Enquiry of the Seminar

- A: Hello, this is Mr. Anderson from Canada. Is that Li Qing?
 B: Hello, Mr. Anderson. This is Li Qing speaking. What can I do for you?
 A: I'd like to know something about the seminar on agriculture. Could you give me some information about it?
 B: It is due to open on Mar 5, 2001.
 A: What is the official language for the seminar?
 B: English, of course.
 A: Is it necessary to submit the abstract of the paper beforehand?
 B: I think it is. Well, could you please tell me the topic you are going to present on the seminar? I have to take down the topics of those who intend to be present at the seminar.
 A: I'll send you the abstract of my paper on the topic of the latest developments in Canadian agriculture. What else then?
 B: In addition to the presentation of research papers and discussions, we'll arrange a tour to the nearby scenic spots.
 A: Thank you very much for your help. Goodbye.
 B: Goodbye.

Sample Dialogue 2

Booking Rooms for the Seminar

(Ms. Zhang dials the Imperial Hotel)

- A: Good morning, Imperial Hotel Reservations. May I help you?
 B: Good morning, this is Zhang Mei from Microbiology Institute.
 A: It's nice to hear from you. What can I do for you?