



全国高等农业院校教材



农经专业英语读本

● 胡锡骥 主编

● 农业经济专业用



农业出版社

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主 编 胡锡骥 (北京农学院)
副主编 苏玉英 (福建农学院)
编 者 吴书璠 (福建农学院)
杨 静 (北京农学院)
主 审 陈 道 (北京农业大学)

前 言

这本教材是为农业经济系本科生学习专业英语而编写的。其目的是使读者在原有英语知识的基础上，通过这一教材的学习，提高对英文书刊阅读、理解和翻译的能力。就我们所知，很多学完基础英语的学生，即使考试成绩优良，在阅读原文资料时也感到困难。有些学生则干脆不再学习。在改革开放、知识迅速传播的时代，这种情况是不应存在的。为此，我们安排了这一课程。

多年来，我们在讲授专业英语的实践中，深感缺少一本实用的教材，为了使这门课程步上正轨，有必要在原有讲义的基础上，加以认真的研究、整理、加工和增删，编写一本较为系统和实用性较强的教材。为此，我们在设计和编写这一教材时，严格遵循下述一些原则：所有课文均选自英文原著，使读者能学到地道的英语；课文内容涉及本专业的诸多课程，以扩展读者专业英语的知识；大量的练习和作业，以巩固和提高读者的专业英语水平。为提高读者做练习的兴趣，我们不但保留传统的问答和翻译，还注入了现代英语课本的练习形式，尽量使练习形式多样化。

和以往出版的专业英语读物不同，作为一本教材，应系统地 将英语知识和专业知识结合起来。因此，我们在编写课文时按以下顺序：正课文，生词和词组，课文注释，练习，泛读课文。这一顺序我们认为是有利于学习专业英语的。

在选择生词和词组中，我们参照了“理工科英语教学大纲”和“文理科英语教学大纲”。若两本书中都已出现的单词，就不再列出。但如只有一本列出，则本书仍列为生词。为便于读者朗读和记忆，单词后均附有国际音标。

全书共22课。每课约需4—5学时，全部时数为80—110学时，可以分两个学期或三个学期学完。最好从第五学期开始以便与基础英语学习时间相联接。

全书总词汇（包括词组）量为1848个。为节约读者另查辞典的时间，在本书最后部分附有总词汇表。按英文字母和正课文出现先后排列。正课文序列用阿拉伯字符标出，如1、2、3……。泛读课文生词则用（）加课序标出，如（1）、（2）、（3）……。若泛读课文有两篇，则在括号外再标以罗马字母。如第三课的第一泛读课文生词则标以（3）I，第二泛读课文生词则标以（3）II。

为便于读者学习或自学，本书还附有包括正、泛读课文在内的每课的中译文，供读者参考使用。

这样，系统地和有顺序地学习这本教材，我们认为可以达到学习这一课程的目的。

限于我们的专业和英语知识的水平，不妥之处在所难免。我们期待着读者的批评和指正。

编 者

1990年2月

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* E.R. stands for extensive reading

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Lesson One

Food, Agriculture and Nutrition

Food is the source of energy for the maintenance of life. Throughout history, the primary concern of all civilizations has been to produce adequate supplies of food. This has not always been realized, either qualitatively or quantitatively. Today, with 25% of the world population living at or below subsistence food level, a crisis exists.

The problem is complex, having sociological, economic, and technological aspects, and is most acute in the Third and Fourth Worlds. In these regions, population growth outpaces food supply, per capita income is low, and capital investment, particularly in the Third World, has shifted more to industry and away from agriculture, even though these developing countries are agrarian. Their food supplies are limited and poverty prevails, people suffer from chronic malnutrition and starvation, conditions which only serve to reinforce their poverty.

There are several approaches to solving the world food problem. Agriculture plays a key role by providing the means for increasing productivity. Scientific and technolo-

gical advances in the industrialized world have fostered the development of more efficient farm machinery; more effective chemical fertilizers, insecticides, and herbicides; improved crop varieties and animal breeds; and new farming methods, such as multiple cropping and reduced tillage farming. However, while some of these advances, particularly mechanization and the breeding programs of the Green Revolution, have been successfully applied to large commercial farms, their usefulness must be adapted to subsistence-level farming. Profitable agriculture is thus technologically feasible for the Third and Fourth World countries, but it will require large capital investments from the developed countries and restructuring of the economies within the developing countries.

Another approach in dealing with the problem is to seek new food sources and products, especially those rich in protein. One important source of protein is fish and other seafoods. Another source is vegetables. This type of protein is relatively inexpensive and provides a nutritious substitute for animal protein.

The world population-food crisis is not intractable but does involve more than increasing food production and decreasing population growth rates. Lack of food also results from crop failures, inefficient food supply systems, maldistribution of food within and between countries, and geographic and climatic restraints. Future success in feeding the world will depend on a coordinated program of

action by business and government and on a balanced industrial and agricultural effort.

The Mc-Graw Hill Encyclopedia of Food, Agriculture and Nutrition is designed to inform the student, librarian, scientist, teacher, engineer, and lay person about all aspects of agriculture: the cultivation, harvesting, and processing of food crops; food manufacturing; and health and nutrition — from the economic and political to the technological. The Encyclopedia is arranged in two parts. The first part contains five feature articles which present an overview of the world food problem: Feeding the World, Climate and Crops, Energy in the Food System, Food from the Sea, and the Green Revolution.

The second part, with its 400 alphabetically arranged articles written by specialists, contains information on such subjects as food engineering, pesticides, agricultural geography, vitamins, irrigation of crops, breeding of animals and plants, and all important food crops. The articles, some drawn from the Mc-Graw Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology (4th Ed. 1977) and some written especially for the volume, are included on the recommendation of the Board of Consultants. All articles are signed by the authors, who are listed with their affiliations in the List of Contributors. The articles are cross-referenced to other articles on related subjects. An appendix details the composition of prevalent foods from the standpoint of

calorie, protein, carbohydrate, fat, mineral, and vitamin content. There is also an analytical index which provides quick and easy access to the subjects in the volume.

(From "Mc-Graw Hill Encyclopedia
of Food, Agriculture and Nutrition")

New Words and Expressions

- nutrition** [nju(:)'triʃən] *n.* 营养, 营养物, 营养学
maintenance ['meintinəns] *n.* 保持, 维持; 维修, 保养
concern [kən'sə:n] *n.* 关注, 关心之事; 利害关系
qualitatively ['kwɒlɪtətɪvli] *ad.* 质量上
quantitatively ['kwɒntɪtətɪvli] *ad.* 数量上
subsistence [səb'sɪstəns] *n.* 生存, 生计, 生活费, 给养
sociological [səʊsɪə'lɒdʒɪkəl] *a.* 社会的, 社会学的
technological [tek'nɒ'lɒdʒɪkəl] *a.* 技术的, 科技的, 工业技术的, 工艺的
acute [ə'kju:t] *a.* 尖锐的, 严重的, 急性的, 敏锐的
outpace [aʊt'peɪs] *v.* 超越, (在速度上) 超过
per capita ['kæpɪtə] 按人口(计算), 每人, 每单位
per capita income 人均收入, 按人口计算的平均收入, 每单位收入
agrarian [ə'grɛəriən] *a.* 土地的, 农业的, 农民的
agrarian country 农业国
prevail [pri'veɪl] *v.* 普遍, 盛行, 占优势
chronic ['krɒnɪk] *a.* 长期的, 慢性的
malnutrition ['mælnju(:)'triʃən] *n.* 营养不良
reinforce [ri:'ɪn'fɔ:s] *v.* 加强, 增援
productivity [prɒdʌk'tɪvɪti] *n.* 生产力, 生产能力, 生产率
foster ['fɒstə] *v.* 促进, 助长; 培养, 养育
insecticide [ɪn'sektɪsaɪd] *n.* 杀虫剂

herbicide ['hə:bisaɪd] *n.* 除莠剂, 除草剂
 breed [bri:d] *n.* 品种, 种类 *v.* 饲养, 培育, 繁殖, 育种
 farming ['fɑ:mɪŋ] *a.* 耕种的, 农业的, 务农的 *n.* 农业, 农事,
 耕作; 畜牧
 multiple cropping 复种
 tillage ['tɪlɪdʒ] *n.* 耕种, 耕作
 reduced tillage farming 少耕农业, 免耕农业
 commercial farm 商业性农场, 商业农场
 subsistence farming 自给农业
 mechanization [,mekənai'zeɪʃən] *n.* 机械化
 profitable ['prɒfɪtəbl] *a.* 有益的, 有用的, 有利的, 有利可图的
 technologically [,tekənə'lɒdʒkəli] *ad.* 技术上, 科技上
 feasible ['fi:zəbl] *a.* 可用的, 适宜的, 可能的, 可实行的
 restructure ['ri:'strʌktʃə] *v.* 调整, 重新组织
 seafood ['si:fu:d] *n.* 海味, 海鲜, 海产食物
 intractable [in'træktəbl] *a.* 难控制的, 难对付的, 难处理的
 maldistribution ['mæl,dɪstri'bju:ʃən] *n.* 分配不合理, 分配不当
 geographic(al) [dʒiə'græfɪk(əl)] *a.* 地理的, 地区性的
 climatic [klaɪ'mætɪk] *a.* 气候的
 restraint [ris'treɪnt] *n.* 限制, 抑制, 约束, 克制
 coordinate [kəu'ɔ:dɪneɪt] *v.* 使之成为同等, 使之协调
 encyclopedia [en,salkləu'pi:dʒə] *n.* 百科全书, 大全
 lay [lei] *a.* 非专业性的, 外行的
 overview ['əʊvəvju:] *n.* 总的看法, 一般观察, 概述
 food system 食品系统
 alphabetically [,ælfə'betɪkəli] *ad.* 依字母顺序地
 food engineering 食品工程
 pesticide ['pestisaɪd] *n.* 杀虫剂, 农药
 irrigation [,ɪri'geɪʃən] *n.* 灌溉, 水利
 consultant [kən'sʌltənt] *n.* 顾问, 请教者

Board of Consultants 顾问委员会

affiliation [ə'fili'eɪʃən] *n.* 关系, 关联; 入会

contributor [kən'tribju(:)tə] *n.* 撰稿者; 捐助者

cross-reference ['krɒs'refrəns] *v.* 使相互参照 *n.* 相互参照 (条目)

appendix [ə'pendiks] *n.* 附录

prevalent ['prevələnt] *a.* 普遍的, 盛行的, 流行的

calorie ['kæləri] *n.* 卡路里 (热量单位)

carbohydrate ['kɑ:bəu'haidreit] *n.* 碳水化合物, 糖类

analytical [ˌænə'lɪtɪkəl] *a.* 分析的, 解析的, 分解的

access ['ækses] *n.* 捷径, 接近之路, 进入, 入口

Notes to the Text

1. Today, with 25% of the world population living at or below subsistence food level, a crisis exists.

这句是简单句。

with 25% of the world population living at ... level 为由 with 引起的分词独立结构, 作状语, 表示行为背景, 用来修饰谓语动词 exists; living 为现在分词, 表示主动; 25% of the world population 为 living 的逻辑主语。

2. The problem is complex, having sociological, economic, and technological aspects, and is most acute in the Third and Fourth Worlds.

这句是简单句。

主语是 the problem; 谓语是 is complex 和 is most acute; 现在分词短语 having sociological, economic and technological aspects 用作状语, 表示原因, 修饰 is complex.

3. Their food supplies are limited and poverty prevails, people suffer from chronic malnutrition and starvation, conditions which only serve to reinforce their poverty.

这句是并列复合句。