

普通高校**专业英语**教程系列

Maritime  
English

# 海洋英语教程

陈 橙 主 编  
邹若竹 副主编



赠送  
电子课件

清华大学出版社



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北 京

## 内 容 简 介

本书分为6章,内容包括海洋文化、海洋经济、海洋环境、海洋工程、海洋生物和海洋文学。

本书一方面重视基本理论,力求向学习者提供海洋英语的基本理论知识,旨在培养专业学习者所必备的专业技能;另一方面,强调海洋英语基本技能的训练以及文化意识的培养,旨在从理论层面上进一步强化训练学生良好的语言技能,使他们具有从事海洋英语实践及翻译工作的业务水平与基本素质。重视培养学生海洋英语的翻译能力,是本教材的一大特色。

本书既可作为海洋专业相关课程的教材,也可作为英语专业的教学用书。

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# 前 言

为应对新形势下国家“海洋强国”的发展战略，众多涉海领域均需要既具备海洋学科专业背景，同时又具有良好的外语应用能力的国际化复合型人才。本教材以此为出发点，涵盖了海洋英语的主要方面。在教材的宏观组织、课文的选编、练习的设计上，一方面重视基本理论，力求向学习者提供海洋英语的基本理论知识，旨在培养专业学习者所必备的专业技能；另一方面，强调海洋英语基本技能的训练以及文化意识的培养，旨在从理论层面上进一步强化训练学生良好的语言技能，使他们具有从事海洋英语实践及翻译工作的业务水平与基本素质。

本教材分为6章，内容包括海洋文化、海洋经济、海洋环境、海洋工程、海洋生物和海洋文学。每章内容分为三部分：第一部分“背景知识”(Background Knowledge)对整章的内容做一个概述，为学生提供一定的专业背景知识；第二部分“范文阅读”(Text)选取的是和章节内容紧密相关、具有代表性的英文文章，让学生对该类主题有清晰的了解；第三部分“个案分析”(Case Study)围绕整章的主题选取两篇小文章，一篇关于中国的情况，一篇关于西方的情况，帮助学生在了解该类主题的基础上，进一步做中西的对比分析。第二部分和第三部分在文章之后，提供了以下内容供学生学习：“生词短语”(Words & Phrases)解释文章中的生词、难词和重要短语；“术语学习”(Terms)针对文章中与海洋相关的专用术语，提供中英文两种解释；“注释”(Notes)部分针对文章中的长句、难句，给出注解。同时，每部分都有配套练习(Exercises)，主要考查学习者对文章的理解和应用，尤其是训练学生针对海洋英语的翻译能力。

重视培养学生海洋英语的翻译能力，是本教材的一大特色。教材中所选取的英文文章，都配有中文翻译，中英对照一方面帮助学习者更好地阅读和理解原文，另一方面为学习者提供一手的翻译材料。这也是这本教材的特色所在，希望能够为海洋英语类教材做一些补白工作。

本教材由上海海洋大学外国语学院陈橙担任主编，四川大学外国语学院邹若竹担任副主编，方仪力、胡敏霞、王峰、张冬梅、张梅(排名不分前后)参与了本书的编写。由于编者水平有限，书中若有疏漏、欠妥之处，敬请广大读者、同行批评指正，以便我们进一步修正完善。

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# Chapter One Maritime Culture

## Background Knowledge

Maritime culture is as varied as the human experience of the sea, including maritime history, maritime archaeology, maritime education, fishing, etc. Some maritime traditions are tangible, some intangible, but all express the spirit of our interactions with the sea over time. Many maritime customs and traditions arise from the elemental activities of daily life on the sea. People create poetry and music, literature and mythology, games, and religious ceremonies, all related to the sea. Language and oral tradition, festivals and community worship, superstition and belief all contribute to maritime culture.

In this chapter, we present whaling heritage, maritime archaeology and Chinese Maritime Silk Road. Whaling is the hunting of whales primarily for meat and oil. Its earliest forms date back to at least 3000 BC. Various coastal communities have long histories of subsistence whaling and harvesting beached whales. Industrial whaling emerged with organized fleets in the 17th century; competitive national whaling industries in the 18th and 19th centuries; and the introduction of factory ships along with the concept of whale harvesting in the first half of the 20th century. The reading text introduces the whaling heritage in America.

Maritime archaeology (also known as marine archaeology) is a discipline within archaeology as a whole that specifically studies human interaction with the sea, lakes and rivers through the study of associated physical remains, vessels, shore side facilities, port-related structures, cargoes, human remains and submerged landscapes. Passage A in Case Study introduces some basic knowledge about maritime archaeology, especially in America.

Maritime history is the study of human activity at sea. It covers a broad thematic element of history that often uses a global approach, although national and regional histories remain predominant. As an academic subject, it often crosses the boundaries of standard disciplines, focusing on understanding humankind's various relationships to the oceans, seas, and major waterways of the globe.

The Maritime Silk Road is an important part of Chinese maritime history. It refers to the route from each port in south China, such as Guangzhou or Quanzhou to the Southeast Asia, India, Arabia or even farther through heading west by boat. With the enhancement in navigation technology and accumulation of seafaring experience, coupled with the advantages of lower transportation cost and larger quantity of freight in marine trading, the Maritime Silk Road replaced the Silk Road on land to become the major passage for communication between the east



and the west after the Song and Yuan dynasties. Passage B introduces this important part in Chinese history.

## Text



### Our Whaling Pasts

Herman Melville, author of *Moby Dick*, said it best when he said: “To produce a mighty book you must choose a mighty theme.” There’s no doubt that the history of American whaling is a significant part of our national maritime heritage, for it is a topic that encompasses historic voyages and seafaring traditions set on a global stage. These voyages had political, economic, and cultural impacts. Whaling is a complex topic, for we as a nation were intimately tied to the whaling industry in a number of important and complex ways. It was a successful and yet non-sustainable industry. Whaling was the economic boon which lit our cities and yet decimated the ocean’s marine mammals. Historic whaling was a major industrial effort, dirty, dangerous and necessary.

Whaling history stretches far back in time. British colonists learned from the Native Americans about shore

### 我们的捕鲸历史

《白鲸记》的作者赫尔曼·梅尔维尔这句话说得最好：“如果要写一本强大的书，你必须选择一个强大的主题。”毫无疑问，美国捕鲸的历史是美国的海洋传统中一个很重要的组成部分，因为捕鲸这个主题包含了世界舞台上的各种历史性航行和航海传统。这些航行对政治、经济和文化均有影响。捕鲸是一个复杂的主题，因为美国通过各种重要而复杂的方式与捕鲸业紧密地联系在一起。这是一个曾经很成功但却不可持续的行业。捕鲸带来了经济实惠，让我们的城市繁荣，然而却摧毁了海洋的哺乳动物。历史上的捕鲸业是工业化的产物，肮脏、危险但却有其必要性。捕鲸历史绵延久远。英国殖民者从印第安人那里学到了如何在

whaling. There were killer whale hunts by Neolithic groups in Norway. Orcas were slain by Caesar's Praetorian Guards. Norsemen in the Dark Ages drove whales into fjords, herding them ashore. The Viking colonies at Iceland and Greenland were whaling stations. Japanese whaling activities have an equally lengthy past, emerging in the Tokugawa period (the 1600's) as a major industry. The Makah Indians practice whaling from the coasts of the Olympic Peninsula in Washington State. The American period of historic whaling is but one part in the broader tapestry of whales and their complex significance (historical, cultural, etc.) to a number of different seafaring cultures at a number of different times.

### American "Golden Age" of Whaling

The heyday of our historic whaling activities encompassed just the few years between 1840 and 1861, beginning with early American voyages into the Pacific and ending with the outbreak of the Civil War and the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania. The full development and flowering of the American sperm whale fishery found classic expression in the works of Herman Melville and the novel *Moby Dick* first published as *The Whale* in 1851. In those days America had over 700 whaling vessels, standing out for voyages of up to four years at a time, exploring the ends of the earth. Whaling made a young nation rich; it brought our commerce to the far corners of the globe; whaling ships brought different cultures into contact and drew connections between distant parts of the seas. In terms of early seafaring voyages, perhaps nothing can match the range and sheer volume of American whaling during this short period in the 19th century. And many of these

海岸捕鲸。在挪威的新石器时代就有猎杀虎鲸的群体。虎鲸被恺撒的禁卫军猎杀。北欧人在黑暗时代将鲸鱼赶到海湾，迫使它们上岸。在冰岛和格陵兰岛的维京人殖民地就是捕鲸基地。日本的捕鲸历史同样漫长，捕鲸活动在德川时期(17 世纪)就作为一项主要产业出现了。华盛顿州的马卡印第安人在华盛顿州奥林匹克半岛的海岸捕鲸。美国捕鲸历史只不过是世界捕鲸历史的一个组成部分，捕鲸史对于不同时代的诸多不同航海文化来说，有着复杂的意义，包括历史意义、文化意义等。

### 美国捕鲸业的“黄金时代”

美国捕鲸业的鼎盛时期仅仅有 1840 年至 1861 年的短短二十年时间，开始于美国的太平洋航行，结束于南北战争的爆发和宾夕法尼亚州石油的发现。美国抹香鲸渔业的迅速发展和繁盛在赫尔曼·梅尔维尔的作品中得到了完美的展现，其小说《白鲸记》首次出版于 1851 年，刚开始书名为《鲸鱼》。当时，美国有超过 700 艘捕鲸船，曾有过一次持续了四年的航行，探索地球的两极。捕鲸业让这个年轻的国家变得富裕，并把美国的商业带到了世界上各个遥远的角落。捕鲸船使得不同的文化互相接触，并将海上遥远的地方联系起来。从早期的航海之旅来看，美国的捕鲸



whaling vessels were lost in what are now the protected waters of our marine sanctuaries.

### **Whaling Heritage and the National Marine Sanctuaries**

For the National Marine Sanctuary Program, the whaling topic is larger than any single wreck site and broader than any one sanctuary. The sanctuary program is connected to a number of different whaling cultures, a number of different whaling vessel wreck sites, and a number of different significant locations to our shared whaling heritage. Whaling heritage unites a number of different sites and sanctuaries under a common heritage theme. A collaborative research and education effort is developing involving the National Marine Sanctuary Program, research institutions such as the Nantucket Historical Association, New Bedford Whaling Museum, the Bernice P. Bishop Museum and the Docklands Museum in London...and several ongoing projects.

### **Collaboration...HMAP**

Maritime Heritage Program staff have begun to collaborate with the HMAP project at the University of New Hampshire. The "History of Marine Animal Populations" aims to improve our understanding of ecosystem dynamics, specifically with regard to long-term changes in stock abundance, the ecological impact of large-scale harvesting by man, and the role of marine resources in the historical development of human society... HMAP addresses this issue through multidisciplinary studies integrating Marine Ecology, History and Paleo-Ecology. This innovative combination of research methods and analytical perspectives offers a

业在 19 世纪这段短短的时间内, 涉及范围之广, 数量之庞大, 几乎前所未有。现在美国的海洋保护区中受保护的水域里, 就有这些当年沉没了的捕鲸船。

### **捕鲸业遗产与国家海洋保护区**

在国家海洋保护区的项目中, 捕鲸的话题比任何单个沉船遗址或任何保护区涉及的面都更广。这个保护项目与许多不同的捕鲸文化相关联, 也涉及许多不同的捕鲸船只失事地点, 并和许多我们共同的捕鲸遗产中的重要地点有关系。捕鲸遗产将许多不同的遗址和保护区按照同一个遗产主题联系起来。一些研究机构和教育机构正参与到捕鲸遗产项目中, 其中包括国家海洋保护区项目, 楠塔基特岛历史协会、新贝德福德捕鲸博物馆, 伯尼斯主教博物馆和伦敦的港口博物馆等研究机构以及一些正在进行的项目。

### **与“海洋生物种群历史研究”的合作**

海洋遗产项目的工作人员已经开始和新罕布什尔大学的“海洋生物种群历史研究”项目合作。

“海洋生物种群历史研究”项目旨在增强我们对生态系统发展史的理解, 特别是物种多样性的长期变化、人类大范围捕捞对生态造成的影响以及海洋资源在人类社会的历史发展中所起的作用, 等等。“海洋生物种群历史研究”项目通过多学科研究,

unique approach to testing theories of the effects of both man's activities and natural environmental changes on our living marine resources... To achieve its goals, HMAP relies on the teamwork of ecologists, marine biologists, historians, anthropologists, archaeologists, paleo-ecologists and paleo-oceanographers. These integrated research teams analyze data from a variety of unique sources, such as colonial fisheries and monastic records, modern fisheries statistics, ship logs, tax documents, sediment cores and other environmental records, to piece together changes in specific populations throughout history.

### **Collaboration...“Whaling to Watching” Curriculum Project**

In 1995 Gray's Reef NMS and Stellwagen Bank NMS co-authored educational curriculum featuring the Northern Right Whale. The handbook, video, and poster explore the life history of the world's most endangered large whale and human's history with it from exploitation to conservation. It provides an interesting and timely background and incorporates activities for interested students and teachers. The module with books, video, and poster targets students Grades Six through Eight, but the curriculum has been utilized by students of all ages (including the Georgia and Florida public schools, Florida project, some Nova Scotia schools, ship captains/skippers, southeast coast guard pilots, and U.S. Navy seamen.) Since 1995 this curriculum has been expanded from its original focus to include to all

整合海洋生态、历史和古生态学，从而来考察上述这些问题。这种将研究方法和分析视角相结合的创新法提供了一个独特的方式来检测人类活动和自然环境的变化对海洋生物资源的影响……为了达到这一目标，

“海洋生物种群历史研究”项目依靠团队合作，而团队成员包括生态学家、海洋生物学家、历史学家、人类学家、考古学家、古生态学家和古海洋学家。这些研究团队联合起来，分析从不同渠道获取的数据，例如殖民地时期的渔场和修道院的记录、现代渔业统计数据、航海日志、税务文件、沉船积物和其他有关环境的记录等，从而拼凑出历史中某个生物群的变化史。

### **与“观看捕鲸”课程项目的合作**

1995年，格雷海礁国家海洋保护区和斯特勒威根海岸国家海洋保护区合作开设了一门有关北方露脊鲸的课程。课程运用了手册、视频、海报等方式探索世界上濒危的大鲸鱼的发展史，以及人类从猎杀它们到保护它们的历史。课程为感兴趣的学生和老师提供了有趣且合乎时宜的背景知识，并包含了相关活动。书、视频和海报等面向六年级到八年级的学生，但所有年龄段的学生都学过这门课(包括佐治亚州和佛罗里达州的公立学校、佛罗里达的项目、加拿大新斯科舍省的一些学校、船长、东南海岸

cetacean species found in all of our national marine sanctuaries. The current web project being developed provides an electronic encyclopedia to whales, whale watching and whaling (past and present) in the national marine sanctuaries that ring our nation, from Stellwagen Bank off the coast of Massachusetts to Hawaii and American Samoa in the Pacific Ocean.

### MHP and Field Research

NOAA's Maritime Heritage Program brings a capacity for field survey and underwater archaeology...and MHP researchers are beginning to come across wreck sites in the remote parts of the world's oceans that are direct links to our past. The discovery of a whaling vessel wreck site, its interpretation, and understanding the historical and archaeological data in the context of our maritime past is an exciting task. It involves the hunt for documentary material on whaling activities and individual whaling vessel losses (newspaper accounts, portions of ship logs, insurance documents, whaling journals, marine art, maps, etc.). And it involves maritime archaeology field work. The Maritime Heritage Program is currently exploring three whaling wreck sites, tentatively identified as (a) British whaler Pearl lost at Pearl and Hermes Atoll in 1822 (Northwestern Hawaiian Islands), (b) British whaler Hermes lost at Pearl and Hermes Atoll in 1822, and (c) American whaler Parker lost at Kure Atoll in 1842 (Northwestern Hawaiian Islands). These are rare archaeological windows into our maritime past.

警卫队飞行员和美国海军水手)。自1995年以来,这门课程已经从原来的露脊鲸拓展到包括美国国家海洋保护区中的所有鲸类物种。通过现在开发的网络项目可以了解到国家海洋保护区的各种鲸鱼,从马萨诸塞州的斯特勒威根海岸到夏威夷,再到美国在太平洋的萨摩亚群岛,还可以观看鲸鱼和捕鲸过程(包括过去和现在的捕鲸过程)。

### 海洋遗产项目与实地调研

美国国家海洋和大气的管理局的海洋遗产项目可以进行实地调查和水下考古。海洋遗产项目的研究者已经在偏远地区的海域发现了沉船地点,这一发现和我们的过去直接相关联。发现捕鲸船的残骸地点,阐释其缘由,理解其在人类海洋探索中的历史意义和考古意义,是一项令人兴奋的任务。它包括寻找有关捕鲸活动和捕鲸船只失事的各种文献资料(例如报纸报道、航海日志、保险单据、捕鲸日志、海洋艺术品、地图等)。同时它还涉及海洋考古实地工作。海洋遗产项目目前正在探索三个捕鲸船残骸地点,初步确定为:英国捕鲸船“珍珠”,1822年在珍珠港爱马仕礁(夏威夷群岛西北部)沉没;英国捕鲸船“爱马仕”,1822年在珍珠港爱马仕礁沉没;美国捕鲸船“帕克”,1842年在吴市环礁(夏威夷群岛西北部)

**Whaling Heritage...a Means to an End**

There are broader questions than those associated with individual site interpretation. Our whaling wreck sites and whaling information provide an opportunity for national-level maritime heritage education. What do we want to learn from the many aspects of our whaling heritage? What information do our historic and archaeological resources hold? How do we preserve and protect these special sites? How do we best present our whaling heritage in support of our goals of preservation and stewardship of ocean resources? These are some of the interesting questions faced by the Maritime Heritage Program as its research continues into this exciting theme.

沉没。这些考古遗迹是帮助我们了解人类海洋史的珍贵资料。

**捕鲸遗产：达到目的的手段**

除了解释这些沉船遗迹，还有更多的问题摆在我们面前。捕鲸沉船遗迹及其相关的捕鲸信息为美国的海洋遗产教育提供了一个很好的机会。我们从捕鲸遗产的方方面面想要学到些什么？历史和考古资料能够说明些什么？我们如何保存并保护这些特殊的遗址？我们如何在展示捕鲸传统的同时保护与管理好我们的海洋资源？这些都是海洋遗产项目探索捕鲸这一主题时面临的有趣的问题。

**Words & Phrases**

whaling ['weɪlɪŋ] *n.* 捕鲸业 *vt.* 捕鲸(whale 的-ing 形式)

encompass [ɪn'kʌmpəs] *vt.* 围绕，包围；包含或包括某事物

seafaring ['si:fəɪɪŋ] *adj.* 航海的，水上的

be tied to 与……相关

boon [bu:n] *n.* 恩惠；福利

decimate ['desɪmeɪt] *vt.* 大批杀害

fjord [fjɔ:d] *n.* 峡湾，海岸峡江

tapestry ['tæpɪstri] *n.* 挂毯；绣帷；织锦

heyday ['heɪdeɪ] *n.* 盛世，全盛期；壮年

vessel ['vesl] *n.* 容器；船，飞船

in terms of 根据；用……的话；就……而言

sanctuary ['sæŋktʃuəri] *n.* 保护区；庇护所

wreck [rek] *n.* 毁灭，失事；遇难船的残骸

collaborate with 与……合作

with regard to 关于；就；说起

multidisciplinary [mʌltɪ'dɪsɪplɪnəri] *adj.* 包括各种学科的

anthropologist [ænθrə'pɒlədʒɪst] *n.* 人类学家





- archaeologist [ˌɑːkiˈɒlədʒɪst] *n.* 考古学家  
paleo-ecologist [pælɪəʊˈkɒlədʒɪst] *n.* 古生态学者  
curriculum [kəˈrɪkjələm] *n.* 全部课程, 课程  
encyclopedia [ɪnˌsaɪkləˈpiːdiə] *n.* 百科全书  
means to an end 达到目的的手段

## Terms

**1. Dark Ages**(欧洲黑暗时代): The term “Dark Ages” was originally intended to denote the entire period between the fall of Rome and the Renaissance; the term “Middle Ages” has a similar motivation, implying an intermediate period between Classical Antiquity and the Modern era. In the 19th century scholars began to recognize the accomplishments made during the period, thereby challenging the image of the Middle Ages as a time of darkness and decay. The term is now never used by scholars to refer to the entire medieval period; when used, it is generally restricted to the Early Middle Ages.

“黑暗时代”这个术语最初是指从罗马帝国灭亡到文艺复兴开始的整个时期。“中世纪”这个术语与前者相似,但包含“中间的”意思,指的是从古典时代到现代之间的时期。从19世纪开始,一些学者逐渐了解了那段时期的成就,于是对中世纪这段被描绘成黑暗而又腐朽的时期的传统看法提出了质疑。现在,“黑暗时代”这个说法在学术界已很少使用,取而代之的是“中世纪前期”。

**2. Norse colonization of the Americas** (维京人殖民北美): The Norse colonization of the Americas began as early as 10th century AD, when Norse sailors (usually referred to as Vikings) explored and settled areas of the North Atlantic, including the northeastern fringes of North America. While the Norse colony in Greenland lasted for almost 500 years, the continental North American settlements were small and did not develop into permanent colonies. While voyages, for example to fetch timber, are likely to have occurred for some time, there is no evidence of enduring Norse settlements on mainland North America.

维京人殖民北美早在公元十世纪时古维京人航海者在北大西洋(包括北美洲东北端)探险并在沿岸定居时就开始了。挪威先民在格陵兰岛的殖民维持了将近五百年,可是他们在北美大陆的定居点规模小,而且从未发展成为永久殖民地。即便运送木材之类的航行可能进行了一段时间,但是没有迹象显示古挪威人、维京人在北美建立了永久殖民地。

**3. HMAP**(海洋生物种群历史研究): The History of Marine Animal Populations (HMAP) is an international, interdisciplinary research initiative. It comprises the historical component of the Census of Marine Life and is designed to measure and explain patterns of long-term change in the diversity, distribution and abundance of life in the oceans. The overarching aim of the HMAP project is to improve knowledge and understanding of the interaction of humankind with



the marine environment since the earliest times.

海洋生物种群历史研究项目是一项国际性的跨学科研究项目。它包括研究海洋生物群落的历史发展情况, 复原整理及分析海洋生物的多样性及其分布情况。此项目的首要目标是让我们更好地认识和了解自古以来海洋环境与人类的互动关系。

**4. NOAA(美国国家海洋和大气管理局):** The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is a scientific agency within the United States Department of Commerce focused on the conditions of the oceans and the atmosphere. NOAA warns of dangerous weather, charts seas and skies, guides the use and protection of ocean and coastal resources, and conducts research to improve understanding and stewardship of the environment. In addition to its civilian employees, NOAA research and operations are supported by 300 uniformed service members who make up the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps.

美国国家海洋和大气管理局是隶属于美国商务部的科技部门, 主要关注地球的大气和海洋状况, 提供对灾害天气的预警, 提供海图和空图, 管理对海洋和沿海资源的利用和保护, 研究如何增强对环境的了解和防护。除了文职人员外, 美国国家海洋和大气管理局还有一支 300 人穿统一制服的队伍, 执行为管理局工作的飞机、船只、车辆的驾驶、保卫等任务。

## Notes

1. In terms of early seafaring voyages, perhaps nothing can match the range and sheer volume of American whaling during this short period in the 19th century. 从早期的航海之旅来看, 美国的捕鲸业在 19 世纪这段短短的时间内, 涉及范围之广, 数量之庞大, 几乎前所未有的。“in terms of”表示“就……而言, 在……方面”, match 表示“配得上, 比得上”。这句话说明了美国捕鲸业的鼎盛。
2. The “History of Marine Animal Populations” aims to improve our understanding of ecosystem dynamics, specifically with regard to long-term changes in stock abundance, the ecological impact of large-scale harvesting by man, and the role of marine resources in the historical development of human society. “海洋生物种群历史研究”项目旨在增强我们对生态系统发展史的理解, 特别是物种多样性的长期变化、人类大范围捕捞对生态造成的影响以及海洋资源在人类社会的历史发展中所起的作用。“aim to”表示“旨在……”, “with regard to”表示“在……方面, 关于……”。这句话说明了海洋生物种群历史研究项目的研究目的和主旨。
3. The discovery of a whaling vessel wreck site, its interpretation, and understanding the historical and archaeological data in the context of our maritime past is an exciting task. 发现捕鲸船的残骸地点, 阐释其缘由, 理解其在人类海洋探索中的历史意义和考古意义, 是一项令人兴奋的任务。“wreck site”是指失事的捕鲸船的残骸地点,