

职业教育
行业英语立体化系列教材
English for Your Career

水利英语

English for
Water
Resources

本书编写组 编



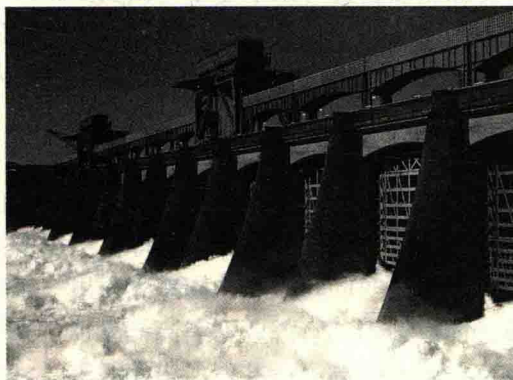
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Shuili Yingyu

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责任印制 刘思涵

封面设计 张志奇

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前言

从上个世纪90年代初开始,我国的高职高专教育英语课程教学改革与研究已经历时20年,硕果累累,成绩斐然。在此期间,教育部先后颁布了《普通高等专科学校教育英语课程教学基本要求》(1993年)和《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》(2000年)。这两部指导性教学文件确立了英语课程“以实用为主、应用为目的”的教学指导方针,把培养应用能力,特别是实用能力作为教学目标,大力推进了我国高职高专英语课程的基本建设和改革,使高职高专英语教学改革不断向纵深发展,教学质量明显提高,使学生实际应用英语从事涉外日常和业务交际的能力,尤其是听说能力,得到大幅度提高。十多年来,教育部批准实施的“高等学校英语应用能力考试”合格率的逐年攀升以及“高教杯”全国高职高专实用英语口语大赛上选手们的精彩表现,都从不同侧面反映出我国高职高专教育英语课程教学改革与研究取得的显著成效。

进入21世纪以来,在教育部提出的高等职业教育“以服务为宗旨,以就业为导向”的办学指导方针和“工学结合”培养模式的指导下,根据新世纪我国高等职业教育的特点和改革发展的需要,在传承和创新上个世纪90年代研究成果的基础上,教育部高等学校高职高专英语类专业教学指导委员会《高等职业教育英语课程教学要求》项目组,积极汲取国内外先进的外语教学理念,经过大量的社会调查和教学状况调查与分析,对我国高等职业教育英语课程的改革与建设提出了更深层的思路,并在全国教学一线教师中达成共识:高等职业教育英语课程要以培养学生实际应用英语的能力为目标,侧重职场环境下交际能力的培养;应以岗位需求为主线,开发和构建教学内容体系;要按照行业涉及的典型职业岗位和主要工作内容进行教学情景设计,做到职业岗位群、典型工作任务与英语交际技能的有效结合,通过开设行业英语教学提高学生的就业竞争力。

本系列教材的开发就是以上述研究成果为基础,针对行业英语教学阶段设计的。其宗旨是培养学生在职场环境下使用英语从事职场交际的能力,提升学生的工作适应性,并为未来的职业发展创造有利的条件。



本系列教材的总主编为中国职业技术教育学会教学工作委员会外语教学研究会主任、韶关学院安晓灿教授，总主审分别由大连理工大学孔庆炎教授和上海交通大学刘鸿章教授担任。

本书为《水利英语》，主要供高职高专院校专业英语教学阶段使用，也可供从事水利行业的专业技术人员及管理人员学习使用。

本书基于教学实际，立足于高职高专院校水利专业所面向的行业，力求使学生具备在本行业领域内运用英语进行基本职场交流的能力。内容设计侧重水利行业涉外交际所需的工程应用文、实用业务交际用语和高新技术及有关水利专业的综合介绍，如知名事件、重要贡献、发展方向、代表人物等，涵盖水利专业涉外商务活动中人员、组织、产品、服务等多方面典型交际场景。

《水利英语》共10个单元，每单元分为实用阅读、模拟套写和职场听说部分。

1. 实用阅读：该部分精选了两篇文章，第一篇 (Passage A) 为精读文章，第二篇 (Passage B) 为泛读文章。在每篇文章之后配有和文章内容及行业背景相关的练习，旨在让学生通过练习掌握该领域常用的基本词组和句式。
2. 模拟套写：该部分先介绍本单元模拟套写的主题，然后给出样例、重点单词、词组及表达方法供学生参考。练习内容为与本单元模拟套写主题紧密相关的应用文；练习形式则以模拟填写、套写、套译为主。
3. 职场听说：该部分精选两个职场环境下的专业话题给出对话样例，并列出了重点词组表达及句式。练习形式以强化句式和模拟填写为主。

此外，为方便教学，本书附有《水利英语》学习伴侣，内容包括各单元“实用阅读”和“职场听说”部分的录音文件，各单元的课文参考译文及练习参考答案，供广大师生使用。

《水利英语》的主编为浙江水利水电专科学校段红鹰教授，副主编为浙江水利水电专科学校何三凤和安徽水利水电职业技术学院董敬东。浙江水利水电专科学校王白山、丁桂红、顾柳琼、于金梅等参加了编写。

浙江水利水电专科学校外籍教师Nate Lewandowski审阅了全书的会话部分，并提出了宝贵意见。浙江水利水电专科学校水利系的部分教师为本书的译文进行了指导，在此一并表示感谢。

《职业教育行业英语立体化系列教材》是我们深化高等职业教育英语课程改革所做的研究与尝试，其中存在的不足和疏漏之处，敬请使用者批评指正。

编者

2012年10月

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Unit 1

The Importance of Water

Part I Practical Reading

Passage A

The Importance of Water

Water is essential to life on earth. Every living thing needs water for its survival. Without water, plants, animals, **microbes** — everything will **perish**.

Our bodies are composed of about 75% of water. So we are **literally** walking bags of water. Water allows our blood to flow through the blood **vessels** thus supplying the body with **vital nutrients**. Also water allows waste matter to be **eliminated** from the body via the **excretory** system. Our need for water becomes very **apparent** when we are thirsty. The taste of water going down the throat is something we all find so much pleasure in. We drink glasses of this **precious transparent** liquid every day. It is **vital** to our life.



The first civilizations of man started near rivers. The Nile, the Tigris, the Euphrates and the Yellow River were where man began to establish themselves on the earth. In all parts of the world, the major rivers played a major part in the evolution of man.

微生物；毁灭
事实上

脉管；至关重要的；
营养；排除；排泄
的；显而易见的

贵重的；透明的

进化



Water is used for drinking, washing, cleaning and just about any activity we care to do. Without water, living is **virtually** impossible.

Water covers about two-thirds of the total surface of the earth. The vast **expanse** of seas and oceans has long been our major sources of food and means of travel. Millions of fishes live in the sea. They provide an **abundant** supply of food. Most of us have eaten fish, with exceptions of those who do not eat meat. The **majority** of mankind will continue to eat fish.

The rivers, seas and oceans provide man with an important means of travel. In ancient times, man explored the earth via the sea. Much of what we are today is influenced by the travelers who came over the seas in their ships long ago.

Today the **waterways** of the world are still of major importance to mankind. Huge oil **tankers**, container ships and others **ply** these routes. In fact many of the sea routes are overcrowded.

When there is shortage of water such as when there is a drought, we know how terrible the consequences can be. Plants, animals and human beings perish. The **affected** land becomes **parched** and dry. Nothing grows. In the midst of the Sahara Desert where there is very little rain, there is also very little life. Mostly we get sand and more sand. No man can live there.

People who live near or around deserts know the value of water. They know how precious it is and they take great care using it. We, who live in a land where water is plentiful, think nothing of standing under the shower for half an hour. Those who live in **arid** areas do not have such a **luxury**. They cannot afford to waste water like we do.

As long as there is life on this planet, water will be here. Without it, life as we know it is impossible. Thus it is important for us to know how precious water is. We ought not to waste it or pollute it by any means. Water is just too precious.

几乎

宽阔
充裕的

多数

水路
油轮; 定时往来

影响; 晒焦的

干旱的; 奢侈

New Words

microbe
perish
literally
vessel
vital

/'maɪkrəʊb/
/'perɪʃ/
/'lɪtərəli/
/'vesl/
/'vaɪt/

n. 微生物; 细菌
v. 毁灭; 死亡; 腐烂; 枯萎
ad. 事实上; 照字面意义
n. 脉管; 容器; 器皿; 船
a. 至关重要的; 重大的

nutrient	/'nju:triənt/	n. 营养
eliminate	/ɪ'limineɪt/	v. 排除; 消除
excretory	/eks'kri:təri/	a. 排泄的; 分泌的; 有排泄功能的
apparent	/ə'pærənt/	a. 显而易见的
precious	/'preʃəs/	a. 贵重的; 珍贵的; 过于精致的
transparent	/træns'peərənt/	a. 透明的
evolution	/i:və'lʊ:ʃən/	n. 演变, 进化; 进展, 发展
virtually	/'vɜ:tljuəli/	ad. 几乎; 差不多
expanse	/ɪks'pæns/	n. 宽阔, 宽阔的区域
abundant	/ə'bʌndənt/	a. 充裕的; 丰富的
majority	/mə'dʒɔ:ritɪ/	n. 多数, 大半
waterway	/'wɔ:təwei/	n. 水路; 排水沟
tanker	/'tæŋkə/	n. 油轮
ply	/plai/	v. 定时往来
affect	/ə'fekt/	v. 影响; 侵袭
parched	/pɑ:tʃt/	a. 晒焦的
arid	/'ærid/	a. 干旱的; 贫瘠的(土地等)
luxury	/'lʌkʃəri/	n. 奢侈; 华贵

Phrases and Expressions

be composed of	由...组成
play a major part in	在...起重要作用
with exceptions of	除...之外
afford to	买得起(某物)

Notes

1. the Nile: 尼罗河, 非洲“众河之父”, 世界最长的河流, 最终注入地中海。
2. the Tigris: 底格里斯河, 亚洲西南部重要河流。其起源于土耳其东南部, 在伊拉克与幼发拉底河汇成阿拉伯河, 是西南亚水量非常大的河流, 它的中下游从古代起即以灌溉农业著名。
3. the Euphrates: 幼发拉底河, 亚洲西南部重要河流。其起源于土耳其, 在伊拉克与底格里斯河汇成阿拉伯河。它的中下游从古代起即以灌溉农业而著名。
4. the Sahara Desert: 撒哈拉沙漠, 几乎占满非洲北部全部。该沙漠是世界上阳光最多的地方, 也是世界上自然条件最为严酷的沙漠。



Exercise 1

Decide whether the following statements are True(T) or False(F) according to the passage.

1. Wherever there is life, there will be water. ()
2. About one third of the total surface of the earth is covered by water. ()
3. People do not eat fish because they don't like it. ()
4. There is no life in the midst of the Sahara Desert. ()
5. We might need to explore and establish more sea routes since they are already overcrowded. ()

Exercise 2

Supply the missing words to complete the following summary.

Water is essential to life on earth. Every living thing needs water for its 1. Our bodies 2 about 75% of water. So we are 3 walking bags of water. Our need for water becomes very 4 when we are thirsty. We drink glasses of this precious transparent liquid every day. It is vital to our life. The first civilizations of man started near 5. In all parts of the world, the major rivers played a major part in the 6 of man. Water covers about two thirds of the total surface of the earth. The vast 7 of seas and oceans has long been our major sources of food and means of travel. The rivers, seas and oceans provide man with an important means of travel. Much of what we are today is 8 by the travelers who came over the seas in their ships long ago. As long as there is life on this 9, water will be here. Without it, life as we know it is impossible. Thus it is important for us to know how precious water is. We ought not to waste it or pollute it by any means. Water is just too 10.

Exercise 3

Translate the following phrases into Chinese or English.

1. blood vessel

2. _____

排泄系统

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 3. the first civilization | _____ |
| 4. _____ | 主要河流 |
| 5. vast expanses of seas and oceans | _____ |
| 6. _____ | 集装箱货运船 |
| 7. sea routes | _____ |
| 8. _____ | 缺水 |
| 9. arid areas | _____ |
| 10. _____ | 水的价值 |

Exercise 4

Complete the following sentences by translating the parts given in Chinese.

- This industry _____ (靠政府津贴而得以维持).
- _____ (很少有例外), Boundary Waters bans the use of motors and sails.
- Any new source of energy will be welcome, _____ (由于石油短缺).
- College students will more or less _____ (受到拜金主义的影响)
- I _____ (没有钱去看电影).
- I _____ (在整个事件里只起了很小的作用).

Passage B

Water Crisis

Water crisis is a term that has been used by some to refer to the world's water resources relative to human demand. The term has been applied to the worldwide water situation by the United Nations and other world organizations. Others, for example, the Food and Agriculture Organization, claim there is no water crisis. The major aspects of the water crisis are **allegedly** overall scarcity of usable water and water pollution.

Two billion people have gained access to safe water sources since 1990. The proportion of people in developing countries with access to safe water is calculated to have improved from 30% in 1970 to 71% in 1990, 79% in 2000 and 84% in 2004, **parallel** with the

危机; 涉及

据说

平行的



rising population. This trend is projected to continue.

The earth has a **finite** supply of fresh water, stored in **aquifers**, surface waters and the atmosphere. Sometimes oceans are mistaken for available water, but the amount of energy needed to **convert**

saline water to **potable** water is prohibitive today, explaining why only a very small **fraction** of the world's water supply derives from **desalination**.

There are several principal **manifestations** of the water crisis.

1. **Inadequate** access to safe drinking water for about 884 million people;
2. Inadequate access to water for sanitation and waste disposal for 2.5 billion people;
3. Groundwater **overdrafting** (excessive use) leading to **diminished** agricultural yields;
4. Overuse and pollution of water resources harming **biodiversity**;
5. Regional conflicts over scarce water resources sometimes resulting in **warfare**.

Waterborne diseases and the absence of **sanitary** domestic water are some of the leading causes of death worldwide. For children under age five, waterborne diseases are the leading cause of death. At any given time, half of the world's hospital beds are occupied by patients suffering from waterborne diseases. According to the World Bank, 88% of all diseases are caused by unsafe drinking water, inadequate sanitation and poor **hygiene**.

Drought dramatizes the underlying **tenuous** balance of a safe water supply, but it is the **imprudent** actions of humans that have **rendered** the human population **vulnerable** to the **devastation** of major droughts.

A 2006 United Nations report focuses on issues of governance as the **core** of the water crisis, saying: "There is enough water for everyone" and "Water insufficiency is often due to mismanagement, corruption, lack of appropriate institutions, bureaucratic inertia and a shortage of investment in both human capacity and physical **infrastructure**". Official data also shows a clear correlation between access to safe water and GDP per capita.

有限的

蓄水层

转换

盐的；适于饮用的

小部分；脱盐

显示

不充分的

透支；减少

生物多样性

战争

水源性的；卫生的

卫生

脆弱的

不明智的；致使

易受攻击的；毁坏

核心

基础设施

New Words

crisis	/'kraɪsɪs/	<i>n.</i> 危机
refer	/rɪ'fɜː/	<i>v.</i> 提到; 涉及
allegedly	/ə'ledʒɪdli/	<i>ad.</i> 据说
parallel	/'pærəlel/	<i>a.</i> 平行的; 相同的; 并联的
finite	/'faɪnaɪt/	<i>a.</i> 有限的; 限定的
aquifer	/'ækwɪfə/	<i>n.</i> 含水土层, 蓄水层
convert	/kən'vɜːt/	<i>v.</i> 使转变, 转换
saline	/'seɪlən/	<i>a.</i> 盐的; 苦涩的
potable	/'pəʊtəbl/	<i>a.</i> 适于饮用的
fraction	/'frækʃən/	<i>n.</i> 小部分; 片段
desalination	/dɪ'sæli'neɪʃən/	<i>n.</i> 脱盐
manifestation	/'mænɪfes'teɪʃən/	<i>n.</i> 显示; 表现
inadequate	/ɪn'ædɪkwɪt/	<i>a.</i> 不充分的; 不适当的
overdraft	/'əʊvədraʊt/	<i>n.</i> 透支
diminish	/dɪ'mɪnɪʃ/	<i>v.</i> 减少
biodiversity	/'baɪəʊdaɪ'vɜːsəti/	<i>n.</i> 生物多样性
warfare	/'wɔːfeə/	<i>n.</i> 战争
waterborne	/'wɔːtəbɔːn/	<i>a.</i> 水质传播的; 水源性的
sanitary	/'sænɪtəri/	<i>a.</i> 卫生的
hygiene	/'haɪdʒiːn/	<i>n.</i> 卫生; 卫生学
tenuous	/'tenjuəs/	<i>a.</i> 脆弱的
imprudent	/ɪm'pruːdənt/	<i>a.</i> 不明智的; 不谨慎的
render	/'rendə/	<i>v.</i> 致使
vulnerable	/'vʌlnərəbl/	<i>a.</i> 易受攻击的
devastation	/'devəs'teɪʃən/	<i>n.</i> 毁坏
core	/kɔː/	<i>n.</i> 核心, 中心
infrastructure	/'ɪnfɹəstrʌktʃə/	<i>n.</i> 基础构造, 基础设施

Phrases and Expressions

apply to	将...运用于
gain access to	可以使用
be projected to	预计
per capita	人均



Note

Food and Agriculture Organization: 联合国粮食及农业组织, 总部设在意大利罗马。

Exercise 5

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

Column A

1. water resources
2. waterborne diseases
3. regional conflicts
4. the United Nations
5. safe water
6. the World Bank
7. official data
8. water crisis
9. waste disposal
10. leading cause

Column B

- a. 世界银行
- b. 官方数据
- c. 水资源
- d. 水危机
- e. 废物处理
- f. 主要原因
- g. 水源性疾病
- h. 安全饮用水
- i. 地域冲突
- j. 联合国

Exercise 6

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

Two billion people have gained 1 safe water sources since 1990. The proportion of people in developing countries with access to safe water is 2 to have improved from 30% in 1970 to 71% in 1990, 79% in 2000 and 84% in 2004, parallel with the rising population. This trend is 3 to continue.

Waterborne diseases and the absence of sanitary 4 water are some of the leading causes of death worldwide. For children under age five, waterborne diseases are the leading cause of death. At any given time, half of the world's hospital beds are 5 by patients suffering from waterborne diseases. According to the World Bank, 88% of all diseases are caused by unsafe drinking water, inadequate 6 and poor hygiene.

A 2006 United Nations report 7 on issues of governance as the core of the water 8, saying "There is enough water for everyone" and "Water insufficiency is often