



现代海洋英语 阅读教程

Modern Ocean English Reading Course

Marine Culture

主编 郭艳玲 龙靖遥

海洋文化

大连海事大学出版社

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前 言

《现代海洋英语阅读教程》以英语为载体,在人文和社科视角下诠释海洋及海洋文明。本教程旨在帮助学生掌握与海洋科学相关的英语语言知识,对促进 21 世纪海洋科学和海洋经济的发展具有重要的现实意义。本教程适用于高校英语专业及涉海类专业学生,是将海洋科学与语言文化融为一体的英语教材。

本教程由“海洋经济”和“海洋文化”两册构成,包括海洋概述、海洋渔业、水产品贸易、海洋工业、海洋运输、海洋与人类、海洋文学、海洋旅游、海洋法政、海洋管理等十章。每册五章,每章三个单元,每个单元分别包括 A、B 两篇课文及词汇、短语、专业术语、专有名词、注释、练习和趣味短篇故事。本书以海洋文化为依托,使学生在获取海洋知识信息的基础上习得英语,拓宽学生海洋科学视野和思路,扩大海洋英语词汇及文体特征等系统知识量,提高学生综合应用海洋英语的能力,以满足我国日益增长的海洋经济发展和国际交流与合作的需要。

本教程主要特点:(1)着眼海洋,内容丰富。课文均选编于近年来英语国家出版的海洋专业教科书、海洋科普知识网站和国内英语期刊上选载的海洋英语读物,海洋知识内容兼具实效性、普适性和专业性。(2)主题鲜明,实用性强。课文用词严谨,语言规范,突出海洋科学英语的语言特点,追求地道的海洋英语表达。(3)内容依托,特色突出。本教程以特色的海洋主题文章为依托,有利于激发学生英语学习的积极性,使学生在在学习文章内容过程中习得语言。(4)侧重阅读,应用广泛。本教程的阅读内容涉及海洋经济与文化的十大方面,内容丰富,实用性强。

《现代海洋英语阅读教程》有利于提高学生英语语言综合应用能力,尤其是阅读能力,使学生在了解海洋知识的过程中习得语言,是我国高校教育工作者内容依托教学的适用教材,也是英语专业及涉海类专业本科生及研究生必要的参考书。本教程对培养 21 世纪需要的兼顾海洋知识和英语应用能力的复合应用型人才具有重要意义。

编 者

2015 年 1 月

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Chapter 1

Oceans and Mankind

Unit 1

Oceans and Human Civilization

Text A

Oceans and Human Health

Pre-reading

- 1. To know the links between the oceans, environmental health and human health
- 2. To learn various organizations and their cooperation in researching into “Oceans and Human Health”



TEXT

1. The physical, chemical, and biological state of the ocean, including the somewhat loosely defined “health of the ocean”, impacts the health of human societies worldwide. The three-quarters of humanity who live and work in the maritime environment experience the benefits and the challenges of the ocean most acutely. Even human populations well inland are impacted by, and dependent upon, the ocean for the regulation of global climate and weather, for its **pivotal** role in the life-sustaining water cycle, and for its bounty of food and other natural resources. Ironically perhaps, the same ocean that makes Earth the only known Eden among planets is also the ocean that serves as **repository** for the waste products of human **civilization**. Accordingly, our ability to prevent or **mitigate** ocean-related **hazards** and disease on one hand and our ability to manage precious marine natural resources on the other are interrelated.
2. Relatively well **integrated** research, monitoring, and early warning systems have been in place for decades for some marine hazards such as tsunamis and hurricanes, but efforts to adopt similar measures to counter the threats of toxic algal blooms, pathogens, and contaminants in marine waters have been more recent and more limited. Although major research initiatives have been launched to understand the ecological and oceanographic factors leading to harmful algal blooms, much remains to be discovered, and the hope for an integrated monitoring, prediction, and public health warning system remains a goal for the future. The situation for providing protection from human pathogens in marine waters is similar. There the line of defense usually involves monitoring of waters by fecal assay and warnings to the public to avoid water contact. Because many human pathogens are known to have open-water survival and transport characteristics very different from bacteria, such an approach to prevention is clearly **inadequate**.
3. The development of integrated research and **surveillance** systems has also been **impeded** by the practical difficulties of bringing together the appropriate expertise from the relevant biomedical and oceanographic research communities into a common **interdisciplinary** forum. For the advancement of science in the service of immediate societal needs, the development of interdisciplinary partnerships is **crucial**. Removal of the

conceptual barriers among scientific disciplines and dissolution of barriers to communication and **collaboration** are not **trivial** undertakings. But development of, and support for, such a multidisciplinary community is critically important for advancing our understanding of the linkages between marine processes and public health, for developing predictive models and sentinel systems for the reduction of adverse health outcomes, and for promoting discovery of potentially life-saving resources from the sea. In recent years, three agencies of the United States Government—the National Institutes of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the National Science Foundation (NSF)—have worked with members of the U. S. scientific community to design and launch a set of new initiatives to promote innovative research to bridge gaps in our understanding of the relationships between ocean processes and resources and human health. One approach, that taken by the NIEHS-NSF partnership, features the creation and support of a set of research Centers for Oceans and Human Health (COHH) at U. S. research universities and marine laboratories. The other approach, taken by NOAA, features integration of a system of Oceans and Human Health (OHH) research centers located at existing NOAA laboratories coupled with external research-grant programs for the extramural research community.

4. The current drive to advance our understanding of oceans and human health was set into motion as the world was preparing to observe the first International Year of the Ocean in 1998. The previous year, the Board of Governors of the National Research Council (NRC) approved a formal study of “the ocean’s role in human health” proposed jointly by the Ocean Studies Board and the Institute of Medicine. A workshop was **convened** in June 1998, at the headquarters of the American Geophysical Union in Washington, DC. The final report made specific recommendations for **prioritizing** research in three areas: (1) improved prediction and prevention of marine public disasters (especially as related to climatic change, weather, harmful algal blooms (HAB), and infectious disease); (2) development of new technology to reduce risks to human health (especially chemical and biological sensors for in situ deployment, remote sensing platforms, and modern methods for testing seafood safety); and (3) marine organisms as biomedical resources (especially as biomedical models and for pharmaceutical discovery and biotechnological development). The following year, the workshop report was released under the title *From Monsoons to Microbes*. Also in conjunction with the International Year of the Ocean, the NIEHS cosponsored the U. S. pavil-

ion—with oceans and human health as its theme—at the 1998 World's Fair in Lisbon, and participated with NSF and other U. S. federal agencies in the Presidential Ocean Conference in Monterey, California. Both events served to focus attention on the links between marine processes and environmental health.

5. Agency officials also agreed that rapid scientific progress, research community building, and education and training of predoctoral and postdoctoral students might be accomplished most efficiently and economically by encouraging researchers to organize themselves across disciplinary boundaries into “research centers for oceans and human health”. The goal was to secure the dual benefits of a continuing administrative presence at a lead institution and of a research team composed of the most appropriate experts who might have different institutional affiliations. Additionally, there was the **explicit** expectation that such a structure would encourage the ready exchange of ideas and the development of collaborative research initiatives among the COHH, the extant network of NIEHS Marine and Freshwater Biomedical Centers, and the numerous marine laboratories in the U. S. and abroad.
6. In December 2001, NIEHS and NSF convened a workshop of 15 experts in epidemiology, pharmacology, biological oceanography, geochemistry, physiology, and biochemistry to review and discuss the priority problems and knowledge gaps in marine HAB ecology, pathogen dynamics, and natural products chemistry. Workshop participants, selected from an initial list of 56 candidates, were chosen to cover the breadth of the topical spectrum of OHH research other than those areas dealing specifically with marine meteorological and seismological hazards. The results of the deliberations were released in a report early in 2002. As a follow-up, the workshop recommendations were presented to the scientific community at the American Geophysical Union-American Society of Limnology and Oceanography (AGU-ASLO) joint meeting in Honolulu, Hawaii, in February 2002, and at the joint International Society of Exposure Analysis-International Society for Environmental Epidemiology (ISEA-ISEE) meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia, in August 2002. The **thematic** summaries and recommendations in the workshop report formed the basis for the joint NIEHS/NSF COHH program announcement released through NIEHS that set a proposal submission deadline in mid-March 2003.
7. In the months following the release of *From Monsoons to Microbes* and the BBSR/CORE briefing on Capitol Hill, congressional interest in interagency cooperation on

OHH research developed quickly. In its deliberations on FY 2001 funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs, Housing, and Urban Development and Independent Agencies (the latter including NSF), the Committee on Appropriations of the U. S. House of Representatives “**urged** the NSF to work with the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and other relevant agencies and research institutions to examine this report [i. e. , from Monsoons to Microbes] and identify specific areas of cooperation that should be jointly pursued to more fully understand and mitigate the impacts of the oceans on public health, particularly in the areas of lessening the human consequences of natural disasters, minimizing the outbreak and spread of epidemics and toxic algal blooms, keeping recreational beaches and seafood safe, and extracting life-saving products from the sea”. The NSF Directorate of Biological Sciences and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) had already commenced a joint research initiative on the Ecology of **Infectious** Disease, but at that time the programmatic focus was primarily on the dynamics of disease and infection in terrestrial ecosystems.

8. Congressional interest in OHH also extended to NOAA. In 2002, after reviewing the objectives of, and progress on, the NIEHS-NSF COHH initiative, the Consortium for Oceanographic Research and Education (CORE) Office began work with congressional staffers to draft legislation to provide support for an OHH initiative in the NOAA Office of Global Programs. The NOAA call for proposals was eventually released in early 2004, and the first set of OHH proposals were submitted in April 2004. (1386 words)

By: Donald L. Rice, Allen Dearry & David L. Garrison

► New Words

pivotal ['pɪvətl]

a. being of crucial importance 关键的

repository [rɪ'pɒzɪt(ə)rɪ]

n. a place where something is kept safely 贮藏室; 仓库

civilization [ˌsɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n]

n. a human society with its own social organization and culture 文明

mitigate ['mɪtɪɡeɪt]

v. to make something less unpleasant, serious, or painful 使缓和; 使减轻

hazard ['hæzəd]

n. a source of danger; a possibility of incurring loss or misfortune 危险

integrated ['ɪntɪɡreɪtɪd]

a. in which many different parts are closely connected

initiative [ɪˈnɪʃɪətɪv; -ʃə-]	and work successfully together 相对全面的; 综合的; 完整统一的
inadequate [ɪnˈædɪkwət]	n. an important act or statement that is intended to solve a problem 倡议; 主动性
surveillance [sɜːˈveɪləns]	a. not enough or not good enough 不充分的; 不适当的 n. the act of careful watching of a person suspected of a crime or a place where a crime may be committed 监视
impede [ɪmˈpiːd]	v. to make the movement, development, or progress difficult 阻碍
interdisciplinary [ɪntəˈdɪsɪplɪn(ə)rɪ]	a. involving more than one academic subject 跨学科的
crucial [ˈkruːʃ(ə)l]	a. extremely important 至关重要的
collaboration [kəˌlæbəˈreɪʃ(ə)n]	n. the act of working together to produce a piece of work, especially a book or some research 合作
trivial [ˈtrɪvɪəl]	a. unimportant and not serious 无关紧要的
convene [kənˈviːn]	v. to arrange for something to take place 召集
prioritize [praɪˈɒrətaɪz]	v. to decide which is the most important and do it first 确定 (任务) 优先顺序
explicit [ɪkˈsplɪsɪt; ek-]	a. expressed or shown clearly and openly, without any attempt to hide anything 明确表达的; 公开显露的
thematic [θɪˈmæɪtɪk]	a. with the subject or theme of something, or with themes and topics in general 主题的; 专题的
urge [ˈɜːdʒ]	v. to try hard to persuade someone to do something 敦促 (某人做某事)
infectious [ɪnˈfekʃəs]	a. spreading to other people 传染的

➤ Phrases and Expressions

In situ	在原地; 就地
in conjunction with	连同; 共同
under the title	以……为标题
compose of	由……组成
call for	提倡

➤ Terminology

water cycle	水循环
-------------	-----

tsunami 海啸

harmful algal bloom 有害藻类繁殖

fecal assay 粪便化验

epidemiology 流行病学

pharmacology 药理学

biological oceanography 生物海洋学

geochemistry 地球化学

physiology 生理学

biochemistry 生物化学

► Proper Names

NIEHS (National Institutes of Environmental Health Sciences) 美国国家环境卫生科学研究院

NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) 美国国家海洋和大气管理局

NSF (National Science Foundation) 美国国家科学基金会

COHH (Centers for Oceans and Human Health) 海洋和人类健康研究中心

OHH (Oceans and Human Health) 海洋和人类健康系统

NRC (National Research Council) 美国国家研究委员会

AGU-ASLO (American Geophysical Union—American Society of Limnology and Oceanography)

美国地理协会——美国湖沼学和海洋学学会

ISEA-ISEE (International Society of Exposure Analysis—International Society for Environmental Epidemiology) 国际风险分析学会——国际环境流行病学学会

Department of Veterans Affairs, Housing, and Urban Development and Independent Agencies 退伍军人,住房和城市发展及独立机关事务部

CORE (Consortium for Oceanographic Research and Education) 海洋学研究和教育联盟

► Notes

1. Relatively well integrated... and more limited. (Para. 2)

几十年来,针对海啸和飓风等海洋灾害,相对全面的研究、监测和预警系统已经到位,相对而言,类似用以抵制海域中有毒藻类的大量繁殖、病原体和污染物等威胁的措施只是近年来的事,而且做得不够。

2. The development of... a common interdisciplinary forum. (Para. 3)

把相关的生物医学和海洋研究机构的专业知识恰如其分地融合到同一个跨学科论坛会有实际困难,这些困难也阻碍了综合研究和监测系统的发展。

3. For the advancement of... is crucial. (Para. 3)

跨学科的合作伙伴关系的发展对于促进直接服务于社会需求的学科的发展是至关重要的。

4. The goal was... institutional affiliations. (Para. 5)

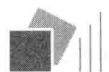
目标在于确保两个方面受益:一是对领头的机构进行持续管理,二是由来自不同机构的最合适的专家组成研究团队。

5. Workshop participants... seismological hazards. (Para. 6)

与会者从最初的 56 位候选人的名单中挑选,目的不是让他们针对海洋气象和地震灾害进行专门的研究,而是对海洋与人类健康这一课题进行广泛的研究。

6. ... Capitol Hill... (Para. 7)

国会山,也就是通常说的国会大厦,指作为美国国会办公机构的国会建筑。美国国会是美国联邦政府的立法机构。



Exercises



Reading Comprehension

1. Answer the following questions according to the text.

- 1) Why do we human beings have to be concerned with the state of the ocean?
- 2) Are human populations inland impacted by the ocean for the regulation of global climate and weather?
- 3) Have enough major research initiatives been launched to understand the ecological and oceanographic factors leading to harmful algal blooms?
- 4) In which year did the Board of Governors of the National Research Council (NRC) approve a formal study of "the ocean's role in human health" proposed jointly by the Ocean Studies Board and the Institute of Medicine?
- 5) Have the education and training of predoctoral and postdoctoral students been accomplished efficiently and economically by encouraging researchers to organize themselves across disciplinary boundaries into "research centers for oceans and human health"?
- 6) What formed the basis for the joint NIEHS-NSF COHH program announcement released through NIEHS that set a proposal submission deadline in mid-March 2003?
- 7) What was the programmatic focus when NSF Directorate of Biological Sciences and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) commenced a joint research initiative on the Ecology of Infectious Disease?

8) Did congressional interest in OHH extend to NOAA?

2. Tell whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) Three quarters of humanities who live and work in the maritime environment experience the benefits and the challenges of the ocean most acutely.
- 2) The ocean that makes Earth the only known Eden among planets is also the ocean that serves as repository for the waste products of human civilization.
- 3) Monitoring of waters by fecal assay and warnings to the public to avoid water contact are clearly adequate.
- 4) Removal of the conceptual barriers among scientific disciplines and dissolution of barriers to communication and collaboration are not trivial undertakings.
- 5) The other approach, taken by NIEHS-NSF partnership, features integration of a system of Oceans and Human Health (OHH) research centers located at existing NOAA laboratories coupled with external research-grant programs for the extramural research community.
- 6) Also in conjunction with the International Year of the Ocean, the NIEHS cosponsored the U. S. pavilion—with oceans and environmental health as its theme—at the 1998 World's Fair in Lisbon, and participated with NSF and other U. S. federal agencies in the Presidential Ocean Conference in Monterey, California.
- 7) In December 2001, NIEHS and NSF convened a workshop of 56 experts in epidemiology, pharmacology, biological oceanography, geochemistry, physiology, and biochemistry to review and discuss the priority problems and knowledge gaps in marine HAB ecology, pathogen dynamics, and natural products chemistry.
- 8) In the month of the release of from Monsoons to Microbes and the BBSR/CORE briefing on Capitol Hill, congressional interest in interagency cooperation on OHH research developed quickly.
- 9) In 2002, after reviewing the objectives of, and progress on, the NIEHS-NSF COHH initiative, the Consortium for Oceanographic Research and Education (CORE) Office began work with congressional staffers to draft legislation to provide support for an OHH initiative in the NOAA Office of Global Programs.
- 10) The NOAA call for proposals was eventually released in late 2004, and the second set of OHH proposals were submitted in April 2004.

Vocabulary Study

Choose the word with a proper form based on the information.

set into motion	impact of	in conjunction with	compose of
crucial	barrier	civilization	explicit
integrate	initiative	collaboration	propose
inadequate	impede	trivial	dynamic
prioritize	infectious	call for	urge

- 1) Some people experience shyness as _____ communication, but this can be broken down gradually.
- 2) They soon became fully _____ into the local community.
- 3) Luckily, he took the _____ and dared to challenge these results.
- 4) How will we cope with the changes we've already _____?
- 5) Mistakes _____ success—if we take the time to analyze them and learn from them.
- 6) Barr was working _____ two other security companies.
- 7) Rome Columns outlast the _____ that built them.
- 8) Above all, our reliance on support by the public also means equity: Your donation is a(n) _____ decision to support us.
- 9) South Asia continues to be the most _____ economic region in the world.
- 10) As this occurs, we should see the _____ these events on prices start to reverse.
- 11) If Spain falls into crisis, then all current mechanisms for dealing with the crisis will turn out to be _____.
- 12) The next day I came home and resisted the _____ to “quickly check” anything online.
- 13) Images of Hong Kong will invariably _____ high-rise buildings overlooking the bay.
- 14) So if you're truly horrified by the budget deficit, why not _____ tax increases as part of the solution?
- 15) Those that care about it most will be among the first _____ its renewal and reform.

Comprehensive Work

1. **Pair work:** There are some people who don't care about the state of the ocean, so they are littering into the sea unconsciously. Discuss this topic with your partner and present your views to the class.
2. **Solo work:** Write a wanted ad. of ocean environmental volunteers with more than 120 words.