

BWPC-P0. COLLIN CO-PUBLISHING

英汉双解生态与环境词典

第3版

ENGLISH-CHINESE BILINGUAL ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT
DICTIONARY

3rd ed

[英]P.H.科林 编著



世界图书出版公司

1272
英汉双解生态与环境词典

English - Chinese Bilingual

Ecology & Environment Dictionary 3rd ed.

(第3版)

[英] P.H. 科林 编著

王怀瑾 方明成 严道岸 译
徐其进 张丽娜

戴乾圆 张敦信 审校

世界图书出版公司

北京·上海·西安·广州

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英汉双解生态与环境词典:第3版=English-Chinese bilingual Ecology & Environment Dictionary 3rd ed/(英)科林主编.-北京:世界图书出版公司北京公司,1999.11

ISBN 7-5062-3697-4

I. 英… II. 科… III. 环境生态学-双解词典-英、汉 IV. X171-61

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(98)第32614号

Dictionary of Ecology and Environment 3rd ed.

by Peter Collin Publishing Ltd 1985, Third Edition 1995

© Copyright P. H. Collin 1985, 1992, 1995

Reprinted 1997, ISBN 0-948549-72-2

Bilingual Edition authorized Peter Collin Publishing Ltd

© English Text Copyright P. H. Collin 1985, 1992, 1995

© Chinese Text Copyright Beijing World Publishing Corporation, 1999

Licensed for sale in The People's Republic of China only

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means without the permission of the publishers.

书 名: 英汉双解生态与环境词典 第3版

原 著 者: [英] P. H. 科林

译 者: 王怀瑾 方明成 严道岸 徐其进 张丽娜

审 校: 戴乾圜 张敦信

责任编辑: 雷玉清

出 版: 世界图书出版公司北京公司

印 刷: 北京中西印刷厂

发 行: 世界图书出版公司北京公司(北京朝内大街137号, 100010)

销 售: 各地新华书店和外文书店

开 本: 787×1092 1/32 印张: 19.75 字数: 860千字

版 次: 1999年5月第1版 1999年5月第1次印刷

印 数: 0001-3000

书 号: ISBN 7-5062-3697-4/X·13

版权登记: 图字 01-97-830

定 价: 35.00元

世界图书出版公司北京公司已获授权, 在中国大陆独家出版、发行本书。
版权所有, 侵权必究

译者序

一、本词典的主要特点

正如原编著者在第一版序言中所述,本词典大部分词条的英文释义都比较简单。这无疑给翻译带来了一定的困难,尤其是对一些专业词汇的翻译。对此,我们查阅了相关的资料,尽可能达到既合理使用专业词汇给出译文,又不失原文译文通俗易懂的风格。

体现本词典特色的是 comment(注释)和 quote(引文)两部分。其中 comment 部分的内容与相关词条的关系较为密切,对此我们作了翻译;而 quote 部分与相关词条的关系较为松散,因而只附原文,供有兴趣的人士参考。

本词典例句十分丰富,对使用者了解相应词条的用法很有帮助。另外,大部分例句都与环保有关,更方便了专业人士的使用。

本词典保留了原英-英词典的音标,尽可能满足具有各种不同要求的使用者之需求。

二、词典的译者

在词典的翻译过程中,北京工业大学的王怀瑾副教授不幸英年早逝。在此,谨以本词典的出版寄托我们对王怀瑾先生的思念之情。

各部分的译者如下:

严道岸: 字母 A, B, C

方明成: 字母 D, E, F, G, H

王怀瑾: 字母 L, J, K, L, M, N, O, P

徐其进: 字母 Q, S, T

张丽娜: 字母 R, U, V, W, X, Y, Z

44339

三、词典的审校者

本词典的审校者为北京工业大学环境与化学系戴乾圜教授、张敦信教授。

限于我们的翻译水平,译文难免有不妥之处,请读者批评指正。

译 者

1999 年 2 月

www.ertongbook.com

www.ertongbook.com

第 1 版序

在过去的好多年,人们围绕环境问题以及人类在破坏与保护环境方面的功过问题展开了日益紧迫的探讨,这些问题既带有学术性,又带有普通性。

本词典适用于已掌握了生态及环境研究领域方面基本词汇的读者,书中还涉及到诸如污染、气候、农牧业、废物处置等许多方面的内容。

本词典词条的定义采用简单的语汇,使非专业人士也能理解。词条下给出的例句是从英美两国的报纸和杂志中精选出来的。有些词条的扩展内容引自大百科全书的注释部分。词典后附多页附录,旨在为使用者提供一些有益的帮助。

我们对 Margaret Jull Costa 对词典的校对以及 Roger Panaman 博士对词典的审阅和提出的学术建议表示感谢。



第 2 版序

从第 1 版出版到今,本词典涉及的领域又有了很多新发展,因此,在第 2 版中,我们收录了大量的新词条并对原有的一些词条进行了修订。我们再次对 Margaret Jull Costa 对增补附录内容 Hazel Curties 对词典的校对以及 David Curties 在气象学方面与整体的术语使用方面提出的建议表示感谢。

第 3 版序

第 2 版增加了生态与环境领域研究方面取得的新进展的词汇。我们对 Liz Greasby 对词典修订内容和附录的细目调研工作表示感谢。

在第 3 版中,所有复合词的主词条都加注了国际音标。

Aa

Vitamin A [ˈvɪtəˌmɪnˈeɪ] *n.* (= *retinol*) vitamin which is soluble in fat and can be formed in the body, but which is mainly found in food, such as liver, vegetables, egg yolks and cod liver oil 维生素A(可溶解于脂肪,能在身体内形成,但主要是从食物如肝、蔬菜、蛋黄和鱼肝油中获得的维生素)

COMMENT: Lack of Vitamin A affects the body's growth and resistance to disease and can cause night blindness. 注:缺乏维生素A将影响身体的生长和对疾病的抵抗力,还能引起夜盲。

abate [əˈbeɪt] *v.* to become less strong 减少,减轻(减弱)

◇ **abatement** [əˈbeɪtmənt] *n.* reduction or becoming less strong 减少,减轻(减小或变弱); **pollution abatement** = reduction of pollution 污染控制(污染减少); **water pollution abatement** = reduction of pollution in rivers, lakes, etc. 水污染控制(在河流、湖泊等水体中的污染减少); **Noise Abatement Society** = association formed to try to influence people to reduce noise pollution 减除噪声学会,噪声控制学会(致力于号召人们去减少噪声污染而创建的协会)

abiotic [aɪˈbaɪəˌtɪk] *adj.* not biological or not relating to living organisms 非生物的(与生物体无关的)

ablation [əˈbleɪʃn] *n.* removal of the top layer of something; removal of snow or ice from the surface of a glacier by melting or by the action of the wind 消融;脱离(某物顶层的脱离;由于融化或风的作用,雪或冰从冰川表面消融); **ablation zone** = section of a glacier's movement downstream during which it loses snow or ice by ablation 冰带(由于消融,在雪或冰减少期间,冰川向下游移动的部分)

ABO system [eɪbiːˈəʊsɪstəm] *n.* system of classifying blood groups ABO 系统(血型分类系统)

COMMENT: Blood is classified in various ways. The most common classifications are by the agglutinogens in red blood corpuscles (factors A and B) and by the Rhesus factor. Blood can therefore have either factor (Group A and Group B), or both factors (Group AB) or neither (Group O), and each of these groups can be Rhesus negative or positive. 注:血液可按不同的方法分类。最通用的分类方法是根据

红血球里凝集原(A因子和B因子)通过Rh因子来进行。因而,血液可含有任一因子(A型和B型),或者两因子均有(AB型),或者两因子均无(O型),每一血型是由Rh阴性或阳性决定的。

abrasion [ə'breɪʒən] *n.* wearing away of rock 磨损, 磨蚀(岩石的磨蚀)

abscission [æb'sɪʃn] *n.* shedding of a leaf or fruit due to the formation of an abscission layer of cells between the leaf or fruit and the rest of the plant: (it occurs in autumn, or at any time of the year in diseased parts of a plant) 截去, 切除, 脱离(由于叶或果实与植物的其余部分之间细胞脱离层的形成, 叶或果实脱落。这发生在秋天, 而植物带病部分的脱落则会出现一年中的任何季节)

absolute ['æbsəlu:t] *adj.* (i) complete 完整的(完全的); (ii) terminal point (not compared with anything else) 绝对的(极限点, 不与任何其它东西相比较的): **absolute humidity** = vapour concentration or mass of water vapour in a given quantity of air 绝对湿度(蒸气浓度或单位体积空气中所含水蒸气的质量)

absorb [əb'zɔ:b] *v.* to swallow up or consume; to take something up by chemical action; (of a solid) to take up a liquid 吸收(吸收或消耗; 通过化学作用吸收某物; 固体吸收液体): **Salt absorbs moisture in the air.** 盐吸收空气中的水分。

◇ **absorbent** [əb'zɔ:bənt] 1 *adj.* which absorbs 吸收性的(吸收体): **oxygen absorbent** = able to take up oxygen 吸氧的(能吸收氧气) 2 *n.* substance or part of organism (e. g. root tip) which can take up moisture, nutrient, etc. 吸收剂(能吸收水分、

养分等的物质或有机体部分, 如根尖)

◇ **absorption** [əb'zɔ:pʃən] *n.* action of taking a liquid into a solid 吸收(使液体进入固体的作用): **absorption plant** = part of a petroleum processing plant, where oil is extracted from natural gas 吸收装置(炼油设备的一部分, 该装置从天然气中提取油); **sound absorption factor** = number indicating the amount of sound energy absorbed by a surface 声音吸收因子(表示由一表面吸收声能的数值)

◇ **absorptive capacity** [əb'zɔ:ptɪv kə'pæsɪtɪ] *n.* ability to take up moisture, nutrient, etc. 吸收能力, 吸收率(吸收水分、养分等的的能力)

abstraction [æb'strækʃn] *n.* removal 提取, 分离(移去): **abstraction licence** = a licence issued by a Water Board to allow abstraction of water from a river or lake for domestic or commercial use (it is needed for irrigation) 抽水执照(水管会颁布的允许从河流湖泊抽水用于家庭或商业灌溉的执照)

QUOTE: a statutory limit on water abstraction from the Thames was set in 1911, in essence to maintain the quality of water in the river and provide for navigational needs

London Environmental Bulletin

abundance [ə'bʌndəns] *n.* large amount or number of something 丰富, 充裕(大量某物): **relative abundance** = number of individual specimens of an animal or plant seen over a certain period of time in a certain place 相对丰度(在一定地区一定时期所调查某一种动物或植物标本的数量)

◇ **abundant** [ə'bʌndənt] *adj.* occurring in large numbers 丰富的(大

量拥有): *The ocean has an abundant supply of krill.* 海洋可提供丰富的磷虾。

abyss [ə'bis] *n.* (i) very deep hole 无底洞(很深的洞); (ii) very deep part of the sea 深渊(海里很深的部分)

◇ **abyssal** [ə'bisəl] *adj.* referring to the deepest part of the sea 深渊的(指海洋最深部分的): **abyssal plain** = flat part of the seabed at the deepest level, approximately 4,000m below sea level 深海平原(最深水位的海床平坦部分,约在海平面4000米以下); **abyssal zone** = deepest and darkest part of the sea below the euphotic zone (about 4,000 metres deep) where light cannot reach and plant and animal life is rare 深海区(约4000米深,透光带以下的最深最黑的部分,光线不能到达,动植物生命稀少)

◇ **abyssobenthic** [əbisəu'benθɪk] *adj.* (organism) living on the floor of the deepest part of the sea or of a lake 深水底栖的(在海或湖最深的底部生存的有机体)

◇ **abyssopelagic** [əbisəupə'lædʒɪk] *adj.* (organism) living in the deepest water in the sea or of a lake, at depths greater than 3000m 深水栖的(在3000米以下的海水或湖水里生存的有机体)

Ac *chemical symbol for ACTINIUM 钍的化学符号*

acarid [ækrɪd] *n.* mite or tick, a small insect which feeds on plants or animals by piercing the outer skin and sucking juices 螨或蜱(一种在植物和动物表面通过刺穿外皮吸汁维生的小昆虫)

◇ **acaricide** or **acaridicide**

[ə'kærɪsaɪd or ækə'rɪdɪsaɪd] *n.* poison used to kill mites and ticks 杀

螨剂(用于杀螨或蜱的毒药)

◇ **Acarida** or **Acarina** [ə'kærɪdə or ækə'rɪnə] *n.* scientific name for the order of animals including mites and ticks 螨目(包括螨和蜱的动物系列的科学名称)

acceptable daily intake (ADI)

[əks'eptəbəl,deɪlɪ'ɪnterɪk] *n.* quantity of a substance (nutrient, vitamin, additive, pollutant, etc.) which a person or animal can safely consume in his or its life 每日容许摄入量(人或动物能在其体内安全消化的物质如营养物、维生素、添加剂、污染物等的数量)

access ['ækses] *n.* 通路,进入: **right of access** = (i) right of someone to be able to get to land by passing over someone else's property 通行权(某人能够穿越别人的私人土地,而到达某地的权利); (ii) right of the public to walk in a reas of the countryside, providing they do not harm crops or farm animals 进入权,行路权(公众在乡下行走的权利,假定他们不伤害作物及农场牲畜); **access order** = court order which gives the public the right to go on private land 通行程序(赋予公众进入私人领地的法律程序); **access road** = road giving access only to the properties on it 通路,通道(有所有权的人才能通过的路)

acclimatize [ə'klaɪmətaɪz] *v.* (i) to make something become used to a different sort of environment, usually a change in climate 驯化(使某事物适应于不同的环境,常指气候的改变); (ii) to become used to a different sort of environment 适应(习惯不同种类的环境): *Plants take some time to become acclimatized to tropical conditions.* 植物经过一段时间适应了

热带条件。

◇ **acclimatization** or **acclimation**

[ə'klaɪmə'tɪ'zeɪʃən or ə'klɪ'meɪʃən]

n. action of becoming acclimatized
驯化作用

COMMENT: When an organism such as a plant or animal is acclimatizing, it is adapting physically to different environmental conditions, such as changes in food supply, temperature or altitude. 注: 当有机体如植物或动物进行驯化时, 其机体适应着不同的环境条件, 如食物、温度或高度的改变。

accretion [ə'kri:ʃən] *n.* (i) growth of inorganic objects by the attachment of material to their surface 凝聚(将物质吸附到其表面而使无机体生长) (ii) accumulation of sediments 沉积(沉淀物的聚集)

accumulate [ə'kju:mjələt] *v.* to make or become greater in size or quantity over a period of time 累积, 聚集(经过一段时间, 在尺寸或数量上增加): *Sediment and debris accumulate at the bottom of a lake.* 在湖底, 沉淀物和瓦砾碎片聚集。 **accumulated temperature** = temperature (the number of hours and degrees) above a certain point, usually taken in the UK to be the number of hours above 6°C, which is the minimum temperature necessary for growing crops 累积温度(高于某温度点的小时及温度数。在英国通常是高于6度的小时数, 这是作物生长所需的最低温度)

◇ **accumulation** [əkju:mjə'leɪʃən]

n. becoming greater in size or quantity over a period of time 富集, 积聚(经过一段时间, 在尺寸或数量上增加): *the risk of accumulation of toxins in the food chain* 食物链中毒素

富集的危险 **accumulation zone** = section of a glacier's movement down stream during which it increases in mass 聚集带(冰川因其质量增加而向下运动的部分)

◇ **accumulative** [ə'kju:mjələtɪv]

adj. produced by accumulation 堆积的(由于富集产生的): *The accumulative effect of these toxins is considerable.* 这些毒素的富集作用是值得考虑的。

◇ **accumulator** [ə'kju:mjələtə]

n. rechargeable electric cell 蓄电池(可充电电池): **heat or thermal accumulator** = vessel for storing hot liquid 热积蓄器(存放热液体的容器)

Acer ['eɪsə] *n.* scientific name for the maple and sycamore 槭属(枫树和梧桐的学名)

acetylene (C₂H₂) [ə'setɪlɪn] *n.*

colourless, flammable gas used in the production of chemicals and in welding 乙炔(用于化学合成和焊接的无色可燃气体)

acid ['æsɪd] *n.* chemical compound containing hydrogen, which dissolves in water and forms hydrogen, or reacts with an alkali to form a salt and water, and turns litmus paper red 酸(含氢化合物, 溶于水形成氢离子, 与碱反应生成盐和水, 并使石蕊试纸变红): *Hydrochloric acid is secreted in the stomach and forms part of the gastric juices.* 盐酸在胃里分泌并成为胃液的一部分。 **inorganic acids** = acids which are derived from minerals, such as hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid 无机酸(由矿物中提取的酸, 如盐酸和硫酸); **organic acids** = weak acids which contain carbon, some of which are pesticides 有机酸(含碳的弱酸, 有些是杀虫剂); **acid mine drainage** = water containing

acids, which drains from mine workings or from heaps of mine refuse, and enters the drinking water supply 酸性矿液排放(从矿巷道或从矿渣堆排出的并进入饮用供水体的含酸废水); **acid mine water** = water in mine workings which contains acid from rocks 酸性矿水(采矿中含岩石酸的水); **acid-neutralizing capacity (ANC)** = ability of water (shown by the amount of bicarbonate it contains) to neutralize acids entering from run off or acid rain 酸中和能力(水中和流水或酸雨中的酸的能力。以水中所含碳酸氢盐的量来表示)

◇ **acidic** [ə'sɪdɪk] *adj.* referring to acids 酸性的(指酸): **Soil and vegetation in high altitude forests are directly exposed to an extremely acidic cloud base.** 在海拔高森林地带,土壤和植被直接暴露于极酸性的云底。
acidic properties = properties associated with acids 酸性(与酸有关的特性): **acidic rocks** = rocks which contain a high proportion of silica 酸性岩石(含高比例硅的岩石); **acidic water** = water which contains acid 酸性水(含酸水)

◇ **acidification** [æ'sɪdɪfɪ'keɪʃn] *n.* process of becoming acid or of making a substance more acid 酸化(变成酸或使物质更酸的过程): **Acidification of the soil leads to the destruction of some living organisms.** 土壤酸化导致有些生物有机体被破坏。

◇ **acidify** [ə'sɪdɪfaɪ] *v.* to make a substance more acid 酸化(使物质更酸): **Fallout causes acidified lakes with no fish population.** 降尘使得湖泊酸化,没有鱼生存。

◇ **acidity** [ə'sɪdɪti] *n.* level of acid in a solution 酸度(溶液中酸的

量): **The alkaline solution may help to reduce acidity.** 碱性溶液有助降低酸度。

◇ **acid-proof** ['æsɪd'pru:f] *adj.* able to resist the effect of acid 耐酸的, 防酸的(能阻止酸的影响)

COMMENT: Acidity and alkalinity are measured according to the pH scale. pH7 is neutral; numbers above show alkalinity, while pH6 and below is acid. 注:酸度和碱度是据 pH 值测定的, pH7 是中性, pH7 以上表示碱性, pH6 及以下为酸性。

acid rain or **acid deposition** or **acid precipitation** [æ'sɪd'reɪn or æ'sɪd depə'zɪʃn or æ'sɪd presɪpɪ'teɪʃn] *n.* rain (or snow) which contains a higher level of acid than normal 酸雨(雪)(高于正常酸度值的雨或雪)

◇ **acid soot** [æ'sɪd'su:t] *n.* acid carbon particles which fall from smoke from chimneys 酸性烟灰(从烟囱的烟雾中飘落的酸性碳颗粒物)

COMMENT: Acid rain is mainly caused by sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and other pollutants which are released into the atmosphere when fossil fuels (such as oil or coal) containing sulphur are burnt. Acid rain rarely falls near the source of the pollution, because the smoke from chimneys can be carried by air currents for many kilometres before it finally falls as rain. So Scandinavia receives acid rain which is caused by pollution from British and German factories; Canada receives acid rain from factories in the US. Acid soot, on the other hand, can fall relatively close to the source of pollution. It is caused when carbon combines with sulphur trioxide

from sulphur-rich fuel to form particles of an acid substance which can damage the surfaces it falls on (such as stone buildings). The effects of acid rain are primarily felt by wildlife. The water in lakes becomes very clear as fish and microscopic animal life are killed. It is believed that it is acid rain that kills trees, especially conifers, which gradually lose their leaves and die.

注:酸雨主要由含硫矿物燃料,如油或煤,燃烧后排放到大气中的二氧化硫、氧化氮和其它污染物引起。酸雨很少靠近污染源降落,因为来自烟囱的烟在雨中最终降落前能随空气漂浮数公里。因此,斯堪的纳维亚的酸雨来自英国和德国的工厂污染,加拿大则承受来自美国工业污染的酸雨。在另一方面,酸性烟灰能够在靠污染源相当近的地方降落。这会引起碳与来自富硫燃料的二氧化硫化合,生成酸性颗粒物,能损坏所降之处如石头建筑物的表面。野生生物首先受到酸雨的影响。随着鱼和微生物生命消亡,湖水变得非常清澈,可以认为,酸雨使树枯死,特别是针叶树,使它们渐渐掉叶而死亡。

acorn [ˈeɪkɔːn] *n.* fruit of the oak tree 橡子(橡树的果)

acoustics [əˈkuːstiks] *n.* study of sound, especially noise levels in buildings 声学, 音响学(特指建筑物噪声等级的研究)

◇ **acoustician** [əkuːstɪʃn] *n.* person (such as an architect) who specializes in the study of noise 声学工作者, 声学家(专门从事噪声研究的人如建筑师)

acquired [əˈkwaɪəd] *adj.* (condition) which is neither congenital nor

hereditary, and which develops in reaction to the environment 获得的(指情况, 既非先天的又非遗传的, 而与环境作用所发展的): **acquired immunity** = immunity which a body acquires and which is not congenital 获得免疫性(身体获得的非先天的免疫性)

acre [ˈeɪkə] *n.* unit of measurement of land area, equal to 4,840 square yards, or 0.4047 hectares 英亩(土地面积的测量单位, 等于 4840 平方码或 0.4047 公顷)

◇ **acreage** [ˈeɪkərɪdʒ] *n.* area of land measured in acres 英亩数(用英亩测量土地的面积数): **cultivable acreage** = number of acres on which crops can be grown 可耕英亩数(作物能在其生长的英亩数) **acreage reduction program (ARP)** = American federal programme under which farmers are only eligible for subsidies if they reduce the acreage of certain crops planted 英亩数减少计划(美联邦计划: 如果农场主减少一定作物种植的面积英亩数, 他们才有资格获得津贴) (NOTE: the British equivalent is **set-aside**)

acrid [ˈækrɪd] *adj.* (smoke, fumes, flavour, etc.) having a strong, bitter smell or taste 辛辣的; 腐蚀性的; 苛性的(指烟、气味、特殊滋味等, 有强烈的刺激性气味和味道)

acrolein [əˈkrəʊlɪn] *n.* poisonous, strong-smelling liquid used in the production of resins and medicines 丙烯醛(用于制造树脂和药物的有毒有强烈刺激性气味的液体)

act [ækt] *v.* to take action or to have an effect on something 行动, 作用(采取行动或对某事产生影响): **The emergency services acted quickly to contain the oil spill.** 抢险部门迅速行动

控制油的溢出。*Pesticides act on an animal's nervous system.* 杀虫剂作用于动物的神经系统。

actinide ['æktinaɪd] *n.* one of the radioactive elements (actinium to lawrencium) which are in the same category as uranium in the periodic table, with atomic numbers from 89 to 104 锕系元素(放射性元素之一,从锕到镭,在周期表里与铀同族,原子序数从89到104)

◇ **actinium** ['æktɪniəm] *n.* natural radioactive element, produced from the decay of uranium-235 锕(自然放射性元素,从U-235衰变而成)(NOTE: chemical symbol is **Ac**; atomic number is 89).

COMMENT: Actinides are waste products from nuclear fission. They pose problems for disposal as some of them have very long half-lives. They can be reduced to more disposable forms by burning in fast reactors. 注: 锕系元素是核裂变产生的废物, 由于它们中有些有很长的半衰期, 故存在处理的问题。它们能够在快速反应器中燃烧, 而变得较易处置。

action ['æksən] *n.* thing which is done; effect 活动; 影响(所做的事情, 效果): **to take action against something or to stop something** = to work to prevent something happening 对某事采取行动或停止某事(为避免某事发生而行动): *The government is taking action to stop the spread of pollution.* 政府正采取行动制止污染扩散。

◇ **activate** ['æktɪveɪt] *v.* to make something start to work, especially a chemical reaction 活化, 激活(使某事物开始运作, 特指化学反应): **activated carbon or activated charcoal** =

form of carbon to which gases can stick, used in gas masks or as a filter to control pollution or added to water as it is being treated before domestic consumption 活性碳或活性炭(一种能吸附气体的碳, 用于气体防毒面具或作为控制污染的过滤器或添加入将进入家庭消费的、正在处理的水中); **activated sludge** = solid sewage containing active microorganisms and air, which is used to mix with untreated sewage to speed up the purification process 活性污泥(含有活化微生物和空气的污泥, 用于与待处理污水混合加速净化过程)

◇ **activation** [æktɪ'veɪʃn] *n.* making (something) start to work 激活作用(使某事开始工作): **activation of sludge** = mixing of microorganisms and air into sewage to speed up the purification process 污泥活化(微生物和空气混入污水以加速净化过程)

◇ **activator** [æktɪ'veɪtə] *n.* substance which activates 活化剂(有活化性的物质): **compost activator** = chemical added to a compost heap to speed up the decomposition of decaying plant matter 堆肥活化剂(添加于堆肥加速腐败植物分解的化合物)

◇ **active** ['æktɪv] *adj.* working 激活的(工作的): **active ingredient (AI)** = substance which works to produce the desired effect (as in a medicine, etc.) 活性成分(可产生预期效果的物质, 如医药等); **active margin** = area at the edge of a continental mass, where volcanic activity is frequent 活动边缘(火山活动频繁的大陆块边缘地区); **active organic matter (AOM)** = organic matter in the process of being broken down by bacteria 活性有机质(细菌可降解的)

有机物); **active volcano** = volcano which is erupting or likely to erupt 活火山(正喷发的或者可能喷发的火山)

◇ **activity** [æk'tɪvɪti] *n.* action or movement 活动(行动或运动): **volcanic activity** = earthquakes, eruptions, lava flows, smoke emissions, etc. which show that a volcano is not extinct 火山活动(地震、喷发、熔岩流、冒烟等,表现火山未熄灭)

acute [ə'kjut] *adj.* (i) (problem or situation) which has rapidly become very serious 厉害的(已经迅速变得很严重的问题或形势); (ii) (disease) which comes on rapidly and can be dangerous 急性的(指急病,发病急并且可能是危险的): *The region is suffering from an acute shortage of medical supplies.* 该地区正面临严重的医药供应短缺问题。 *After the acute stage of the illness had passed, he felt very weak.* 脱离病情的危险期后,他感到很虚弱。 *compare* CHRONIC

adapt [ə'dæpt] *v.* to change to fit a new situation 适应(以适合新场所的变化): *The animals have gradually adapted to the change in climate.* 动物已经逐渐地适应了气候的变化。 *People adapt to the reduced amounts of oxygen available at high altitudes.* 在高海拔处,人们适应了供氧量减少的稀薄空气。

◇ **adaptability** [ædæptə'bɪlɪti] *n.* ability (of an organism) to change to fit a new situation 适应力(生物体为适合新环境而变化的能力): **degree of adaptability** = extent to which an organism can change to fit a new situation 适应程度(有机体为适应新环境而能变化的程度范围)

◇ **adaptation** [ædæp'teɪʃn] *n.*

change in an organism so that it is better able to survive or reproduce, thereby contributing to its fitness 适应(生物体发生适应性变化,以更好地生存和繁殖)。

◇ **adaptive radiation** [ə'dæptɪv reɪdɪ'eɪʃn] *n.* development of a species from a single ancestor in such a way that different forms evolve to fit different environmental conditions 适应性辐射(来自单一祖先的物种不断发展,进化成不同类别以适应不同环境条件)。

additive ['ædɪtɪv] *n.* chemical substance which is added, especially one which is added to food to improve its appearance, smell or taste, or to prevent it going bad 添加剂(添加的化学物质,特别指添加于食品中以改善其外观、气味和味道,或防止食物变质的化学物质): *The orange juice contains a number of additives.* 橙汁含有若干添加剂。 *Allergic reactions to additives are frequently found in workers in food processing factories.* 食品加工厂的工人常对添加剂过敏。

These animal foodstuffs are free from all additives. 这些动物食品不含任何添加剂。 **food additive** = chemical substance added to food, especially one which is added to food to improve its appearance or to prevent it going bad 食品添加剂(加入食品的化学物质,特指加入食物以改善其外观或防止变质的化学物质); **fuel additive** or **lead-based additive** = substance (such as tetraethyl lead) which is added to petrol to prevent knocking 燃料添加剂或铅基添加剂(加入汽油中提高抗爆性的如四乙铅的物质)

COMMENT: Colour additives are added to food to improve its appearance. Some are natural organic sub-

stances like saffron, carrot juice or caramel, but other colour additives are synthetic. Other substances are added to food to prevent decay or to keep the food in the right form: these can be emulsifiers, which bind different foods together as mixtures in sauces, for example, and stabilizers, which can keep a sauce semiliquid and prevent it from separating into solids and liquids. The European Community allows certain additives to be added to food and these are given E numbers. 注: 色素添加到食品中可改善食物外观。一些色素为天然有机物, 如番红花、胡萝卜汁和焦糖, 其余色素则是合成的。有的添加剂还起防腐和定形作用。这一类可为乳化剂, 它能使不同食物稳定混合在一起, 如调味汁。另外一类为稳定剂, 可保持调味汁半流体状态而不致于使其脱水。欧共体允许应用一定量的食品添加剂量, 以 E 数标出。

ADI ['eɪdiːaɪ] = Acceptable Daily Intake 每日容许摄入量

adiabatic [ædiə'bætɪk] *adj.* (process) where no heat leaves or enters the system 绝热的 (指某过程, 无热释放或进入系统的): **adiabatic lapse rate** = rate of temperature change in rising air (10°C per thousand metres for dry air and 5.8°C per thousand metres for damp air) 绝热衰减率 (上升气体温度变化速率, 对于干气体每千米改变 10 度, 对于湿气体每千米改变 5.8 度)

adipose tissue ['ædɪpəʊz'tɪʃuː] *n.* body fat or tissue where the cells contain fat which replaces the normal fibrous tissue when too much food is eaten 脂肪组织 (身体脂肪, 或者当吃太多食物时取代正常纤维组织的

脂肪细胞组织)

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] *v.* to change to fit in with new circumstances 调节 (为适应新情况而变化): *Plants take some time to adjust to a new climatic system.* 植物经过一定时间调节以适应新气候系统)。

◇ **adjustment** [ə'dʒʌstmənt] *n.* process of physical change in response to external environmental changes 调节 (与外部环境变化相关的身体变化的过程)

adjuvant ['ædʒʊvənt] *n.* something which helps or assists 辅助剂, 佐剂 (起帮助或支持作用的某物)

adobe [ə'dəʊbi] *n.* (i) fine clay from which bricks can be made 灰质粘土 (能制砖的细泥); (ii) bricks made from fine clay, dried in the sun 砖坯 (由细泥制坯晒干的砖)

adrenaline [ə'drenəlɪn] *n.* hormone secreted by the adrenal glands 肾上腺素 (由肾上腺分泌的激素)

◇ **adrenal glands**

[ə'drɪnəl'glændz] *pl. n.* two endocrine glands at the top of the kidneys which produce adrenaline and other hormones 肾上腺 (在肾上的两个内分泌腺, 分泌肾上腺素和其它激素)

|| COMMENT: Adrenaline is produced when a person or animal is experiencing surprise or shock or fear or excitement; it speeds up the heartbeat and raises the blood pressure. 注: 人和动物惊讶、愤慨、害怕或激动时, 肾上腺素分泌, 心跳加快, 血压上升。

adsorb [æd'zɔ:b] *v.* (of a solid) to bond with a gas or vapour which touches its surface 吸附 (吸附接触固体表面的气体或汽)

◇ **adsorbable** [æd'zɔ:bəbl] *adj.*