

SHIRLEY WOOD

AGRICULTURE AND
AGRICULTURAL
EDUCATION
IN THE U.S.

〔英汉对照〕

王立仁译

美国农业
和农业教育

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[英汉对照]

王立仁译

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Preface

Professor Shirley Wood is a native of Arkansas, in the U.S. Now she teaches in the Foreign Languages Department of Honan Teachers' University. In her youth she studied in Michigan State College of Agriculture (now Michigan State University). She came to China in 1946 and has been teaching English for several decades.

She saw the birth of New China with her own eyes and firmly believes in socialist China. In 1975 she was given Chinese citizenship on her application and became a citizen of the great socialist China, which she is fully proud of.

At the age of nearly sixty, on the standing committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference of Honan Province, Professor Wood is carrying out the heavy task of teaching postgraduate students for the degree of Master of Arts. She does her best to work more, trying to make bigger contributions to the Four Modernizations of our great motherland. She is much concerned for the development of China's agriculture; in 1977, with the support of the University, she spared two months to train agricultural interpreters from Hunan province for international work with great success. Most of the comrades trained by her are working abroad or have finished their work and come home.

In the winter of 1979, knowing that Professor Wood was going to visit her relatives in the U.S., the leaders of Hunan Agricultural College asked me to pass a request to Professor Wood. They hoped that the Professor could ga-

ther information about agriculture and agricultural education in the U.S. and give some lectures on these subjects, when she came back. Professor Wood promised readily and visited several agricultural universities, collecting many materials during her stay in the U.S. in 1980.

In the early spring of 1981, not long after she came back from the U.S., Professor Wood came to Changsha and gave six weeks of lectures in Hunan Agricultural College. More than 40 professors, lecturers, and young comrades from six provinces attended the lectures; but due to the short preparation time for the class, only a outline of the lectures was printed. Many of the comrades who attended the class wished the lectures to be fully published in English-Chinese text as a book, so that those who have difficulty in reading English could read it. Again Professor Wood accepted the idea and spared much of her limited leisure time to add supplementary materials, finally finishing the work in the summer of 1982.

Not large in size, the book gives an all-sided introduction to the development and present situation of agriculture and agricultural education in the U.S., provides vivid background knowledge, and analyses the various contradictions during the evolution of agriculture under the American capitalist system. This book is of considerable consultative value for the cadres of different levels on the agricultural front, for agricultural technical workers, for cadres in agricultural education and teachers and students in agricultural colleges who are interested in the agriculture of the U.S.. The language of the book is simple, but skillfully used. I tried to maintain the simplicity of the language and keep the plain style in my translation, hoping that the book could give some help to those who want to use the book for English study,

When the Professor came to Changsha, the leaders of Hunan Agricultural College asked me to organize and manage this lecture series. With limited experience in such work, what I did for the class was far from enough. Translating these lectures and supplying some explanatory notes to the text, I hope to mend my work. As the book touches a wide range in vertical and horizontal life of the U.S., there could be mistakes in the translation due to my limited ability.

I am thankful to comrade Yu Teiqiao, associate Professor, the president of Hunan Agricultural College, who read the translation carefully and made many valuable suggestions.

I would like to have criticisms and help from the readers, especially from the comrades who attended the lectures.

Wang Liren

July, 1982

前 言

吴雪莉教授是美国阿肯色州人，现任教于河南师范大学外语系。她在青年时期就学于密执安州立农学院（现在的密执安州立大学），一九四六年来到中国，从事英语教学工作几十年。她亲眼看到了新中国的诞生，坚信社会主义的中国，于一九七五年加入中国国籍，成了伟大社会主义中国的公民，她为此感到十分自豪。

吴老师虽然年近六旬，是河南省政协常委，担负着培养硕士研究生的繁重任务，但仍尽力多做工作，希望能为伟大祖国的四化建设多作贡献。她对我国农业的发展十分关心。一九七七年，在河南师大领导的支持下，她抽出了两个月的时间为湖南省培训出国翻译人员，取得了很好的成绩。这批经吴老师培训过的同志，大部分正在国外工作或已经完成任务回国。

一九七九年冬，听说吴老师将回美国探亲，湖南农学院的领导同志嘱我转达一点要求：他们希望吴老师能了解一些美国农业与农业教育的情况，回来后就这些问题讲讲课，吴老师欣然应允。一九八〇年她在美国期间，访问了好几个农业大学，收集了很多资料。一九八一年早春，在她回国后不久，即来长沙，在湖南农学院进行了六周的讲学。来自六个省的四十多位教授、讲师和青年同志听了讲课。但由于准备时间短，当时只印了讲课提纲。很多听课的同志都希望把讲课内容写成一本书，用英汉对照的形式出版，以方便在英语

阅读上有困难的同志。吴老师又接受了这个意见，并抽出有限的业余时间，补充了材料，终于在一九八二年夏天完成了这本书。

这本书虽然篇幅不大，却对美国的农业和农业教育的现状和发展作了全面的介绍，提供了生动的背景知识，分析了美国资本主义制度下农业发展过程中的各种矛盾。这本书对那些对美国的农业有兴趣的干部、技术人员、从事农业教育的干部和农业院校的师生都有相当的参考价值。该书语言简朴，但运用灵巧。我在翻译时力图保持原文简朴的特点和平易的风格，希望能对想利用此书学习英语的同志有所帮助。

吴老师来长沙讲学时，湖南农学院的领导要我组织安排这次讲学活动，但因经验不足，我的工作作得很不够。为这本书配上中文译文并加上一些注释，算是弥补我工作的不足。由于该书涉及到美国生活纵横的广泛领域，而我的水平有限，译文中难免有错误和不当之处。

湖南农学院院长、副教授余铁桥同志仔细地阅读了译文，并提出了很多宝贵的意见，我对此非常感谢。

我希望读者，特别是参加过听课的同志们提出批评、帮助。

王立仁

一九八二年七月

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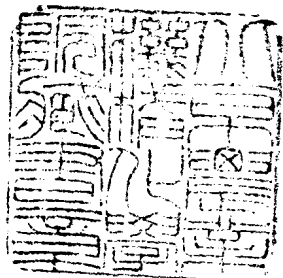
王立仁译

〔英汉对照〕

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Chapter I

AN OVERVIEW OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

1. Geographical Comparison of China and the United States.

China and the United States have much in common. First, let us look at common aspects of their geography.

China and the U. S. are very close in size. China has a land area of 3, 691, 506 square miles, according to the Hammond World Atlas, while that of the U. S. is 3, 615, 123 sq. mi. ① They lie in almost the same latitudes. Most of China lies between 20 degrees and 45 degrees North. Only Heilongjiang province north of Harbin (reaching to 55° N), and the tip of Xinjiang (49° N) and Hainan Island and islands in South China Sea to the south extend beyond these limits. The U. S. (excluding Alaska and Hawaii) lies between 30 degrees and 49 degrees North, but parts of Texas and Florida extend south to 25° N.

In shape, China and the U.S. differ. China is like a triangle, with the apex on the west at the 40th parallel and the base to the east. The U.S. has a much larger truly northern area, including important agricultural land, and limited subtropical areas. China's subtropics are among her major agricultural areas. and her true tropics occupy more land than the subtropical state of Florida.

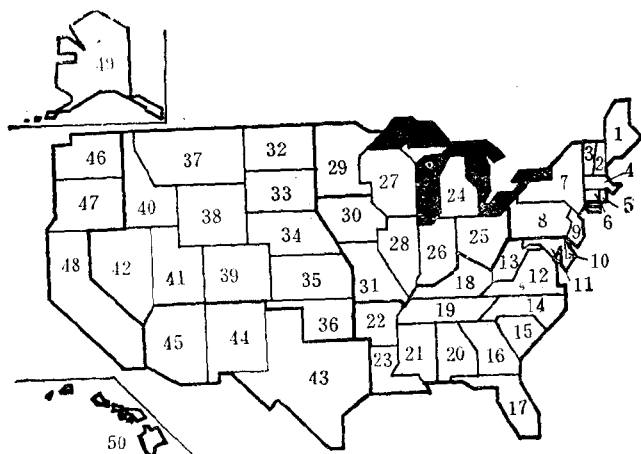
第一章 美国农业概览

1. 中国与美国的地理比较

中国与美国有许多共同的地方。首先让我们看看它们在地理上的共同方面。

中国和美国在幅员上非常相近。据哈蒙德世界地图册，中国的面积为三百六十九万一千五百〇六平方英里，而美国的面积为三百六十一万五千一百二十三平方英里^①。这两个国家几乎处于相同的纬度上。中国的大部分处于北纬二十度至四十五度之间，只有黑龙江省的哈尔滨以北地区（达北纬五十五度）、新疆北部（达北纬四十九度）和南方的海南岛及南海诸岛超出了这个范围。美国（阿拉斯加和夏威夷除外）处于北纬三十度至四十七度之间，但得克萨斯州和佛罗里达州的部分地区南伸至北纬二十五度。

在形状上，中国和美国不同。中国象个三角形，其顶角向西，处于北纬四十度处，底边在东方。美国真正的北方地区大得多，包括重要的农业区，但却只有有限的亚热带地区。中国的亚热带地区是其主要的农业地区之一，而其真正的热带地区则比佛罗里达州的亚热带地区面积更大。



Map1 REGIONS AND STATES

图一 分区及州名图

I, East

1. Maine
2. New Hampshire
3. Vermont
4. Massachusetts
5. Rhode Island
6. Connecticut
7. New York
8. Pennsylvania
9. New Jersey
10. Delaware
11. Maryland

II, South

12. Virginia
13. West Virginia
14. North Carolina
15. South Carolina
16. Georgia
17. Florida
18. Kentucky

I 东部

1. 缅因州
2. 新罕布什尔州
3. 佛蒙特州
4. 马萨诸塞州
5. 罗得艾兰州
6. 康涅狄格州
7. 纽约州
8. 宾夕法尼亚州
9. 新泽西州
10. 特拉华州
11. 马里兰州

II 南部

12. 弗吉尼亚州
13. 西弗吉尼亚州
14. 北卡罗来纳州
15. 南卡罗来纳州
16. 佐治亚州
17. 佛罗里达州
18. 肯塔基州

19. Tennessee
20. Alabama
21. Mississippi
22. Arkansas
23. Louisiana

II. Midwest

24. Michigan
25. Ohio
26. Indiana
27. Wisconsin
28. Illinois
29. Minnesota
30. Iowa
31. Missouri

IV. West and Mountain

32. North Dakota
33. South Dakota
34. Nebraska
35. Kansas
36. Oklahoma
37. Montana
38. Wyoming
39. Colorado
40. Idaho
41. Utah
42. Nevada

V. Southwest

43. Texas
44. New Mexico
45. Arizona

VI. Pacific Coast

46. Washington
47. Oregon
48. California

VII. Non Mainland

49. Alaska
50. Hawaii

19. 田纳西州
20. 亚拉巴马州
21. 密西西比州
22. 阿肯色州
23. 路易斯安那州

III 中西部

24. 密执安州
25. 俄亥俄州
26. 印第安纳州
27. 威斯康星州
28. 伊利诺斯州
29. 明尼苏达州
30. 依阿华州
31. 密苏里州

IV 西部及山区

32. 北达科他州
33. 南达科他州
34. 内布拉斯加州
35. 堪萨斯州
36. 俄克拉何马州
37. 蒙大拿州
38. 怀俄明州
39. 科罗拉多州
40. 爱达荷州
41. 犹他州
42. 内华达州

V 西南部

43. 得克萨斯州
44. 新墨西哥州
45. 亚利桑那州

VI 太平洋沿岸地区

46. 华盛顿州
47. 俄勒冈州
48. 加利福尼亚州

VII 非大陆区

49. 阿拉斯加州
50. 夏威夷州