



高职高专“十一五”规划教材

# 畜牧兽医专业英语

杨宝进 许海兰 主编



化学工业出版社

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· 北 京 ·

本书共包括 20 个单元内容和附录两大模块。每个单元含 3 篇阅读资料,既有精读内容又有泛读文章。内容涉及生物、农牧业、医药、食品、计算机等专业的知识和专业词汇;课文题材广泛、难易适中、信息量大、内容新颖;课文后配有各种练习题,并附有答案详析,以检测巩固所学知识。本书附录精选了生物、畜牧等领域的常用专业词汇。

本书紧密结合教学实践,融思想性、趣味性、可读性和实用性于一体。语言规范、篇幅适中、由浅入深、循序渐进,既利于教学,也便于学生自学。通过系列阅读,可使学生拓宽视野,了解行业基本知识和发展状况,培养专业英语阅读的基本能力。

本书适用于高职高专农林牧渔、生物、食品、专业(商务)英语及相关专业院校的学生和教师。

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# 《畜牧兽医专业英语》编写人员名单

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# 前 言

在长期的教学实践中,发现非英语专业的学生虽学习了近十年的英语课程,但仍有不少学生不能准确理解和把握简单的专业英语资料内容(如国外先进技术简介,引进原料、设备仪器的说明书等),毕业论文的英文摘要其切题性和规范性更是不够。高职高专教育的培养目标是培养高素质的技能型人才,技能型人才的突出特点是实用性,而学习英语的目的就是为了应用英语。为此,我们深感为高职高专学生编写一本有利于专业学习和应用的英语教材是非常必要的。

在组织有关教师研讨的基础上,结合专业特点和教学实践,我们为农业类高职高专院校学生编写了这本畜牧兽医专业英语。编写老师来自英语和专业课授课一线,对学生的英语水平以及所学的专业有全面的了解,选用的文章难易适中、词汇覆盖面广、题材广泛、信息量大。本书包括阅读课文(20个单元)和附录两大模块。阅读课文的内容涉及经贸、信息、畜牧、食品、生物、兽医等方面(Economics and Trade, Information Technology, Animal Husbandary, Food and Nutrition, Biological Engineering, Veterinary Science, Practical Writting)的基础知识。每个单元由相关题材的三篇文章组成:课文A为课堂主讲材料,配有阅读理解和翻译等练习题(考核要点,文后附有答案详析);课文B和课文C为泛读材料,供教师灵活掌握或作为学生的课外阅读作业。每篇文章的长度约为600~900个单词,难度以A、B、C三篇文章顺序递降;文章中的生词多是本专业的基本词汇,用英汉互译的形式解释于课文前,根据专业单词考核量的需要,每篇文章中的生词一般控制在50个左右。另外,为了方便师生学习,课文A后精选设计了不超过10个的课后注释,对文章中较难的语句进行解释说明。在教学过程中,不同专业的师生可以根据本单位专业设置的特点,灵活选取组织相关内容。附录部分是按专业设计的专业词汇表,以方便读者查阅、总结和记忆,同时体现“够用为度”的特点,本书为相关专业提供了约100个专业基础词汇。通过本教材的学习,可以进一步激发学生的学习兴趣,培养专业英语阅读的基本能力,锻炼和提高语言应用能力,提高就业率及就业质量。

本书可供高职高专畜牧兽医类、食品类、经管类、生物类等有关专业师生使用,也可供专业(商务)英语师生及上述专业技术人员参阅。

由于时间紧迫,书中疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,万望各位同仁和读者赐教惠正。

编者  
2007年7月

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# Unit One

## Text A

### Task One: Words to Know

fund [fʌnd] *n.* 资金, 基金

*v.* 支助, 投资

charity ['tʃærɪti] *n.* 慈善 (事业), 施舍, 慈善团体

norm [nɔ:m] *n.* 标准, 规范

inferior [in'fɪəriə] *adj.* 下等的, 下级的, 差的, 自卑的, 劣等的

shoddy ['ʃɒdi] *adj.* 翻制的, 以次充好的, 假冒的

*n.* 赝品

shun [ʃʌn] *vt.* 避开, 避免

unethical [ʌn'eθɪkəl] *adj.* 不道德的, 缺乏职业道德的

boycott ['boɪkət] *n. vt.* 联合抵制, 联合排斥某国货物或与某国绝交

condemn [kən'dem] *vt.* 判刑, 处刑, 声讨, 谴责

patronize ['pætrənaɪz] *v.* 资助, 光顾

profitability [prə'fɪtəbɪlɪti] *n.* 收益性, 利益率

voluntarily ['vɒləntərɪli] *adv.* 自动地, 自愿地; 情愿地

implement ['ɪmplɪmənt] *n.* 工具, 器具

*vt.* 执行, 实现

abstract ['æbstrækt] *n.* 摘要, 抽象

*adj.* 抽象的, 深奥的, 理论的

*vt.* 摘要, 提炼, 抽象化

monitor ['mɒnɪtə] *n.* 班长, 监听器, 监视器, 监控器

*vt.* 监控

### Task Two: Read and Understand the Following Passage

## Business and Social Responsibility

Today more and more people believe that business should play an active role in improving society and solving social problems. For example, we expect that businesses will take care not to pollute the air we breathe or the water we drink. We also expect them to offer fair wages and employee benefits and to provide a satisfactory product or service at a reasonable price. Many companies recognize this and have stated publicly that they will act as good citizen. They support local arts, build parks, raise funds for charities, and try to put back some of their profits into the community that has their success possible.

A good reason for businesses to be socially responsible is that society gives business organizations the right to exist. A social setting or environment, with its laws, customs, and other social and cultural norms, allows businesses to form and function. It is only right for businesses to participate in making the community in which they operate a better place.

To be socially responsible also benefits businesses. In many cases, a company will make greater profits in the long run if it considers benefits to society. Customers actually vote for products and companies when they make a purchase. If a product is of good quality and priced fairly, they will probably buy it more than once. But when customers find out that a manufacturer produces only inferior or shoddy products that cheat them out of their money, they may become so angry that they will never purchase another of their products. Consumers may also shun firms that pollute the environment or engage in unethical practices by not buying their products. When enough people believe a business no longer serves society's best interests, they may pressure the firm into its doom by boycotting its goods or services, influencing officials against it, condemning it in the media, or patronizing other firms.

A business whose goal is to maximize profits is not likely to act out of a sense of social responsibility although its activity will probably be legal. Only businesses that are concerned about society as well as about maintaining profitability are likely to invest voluntarily in socially responsible activities. For example, the former president of Pizza Hut, Orr Gunter, implemented a program called "book-it". This program rewarded children with a free pizza for reading a certain number of books. Such a business may win the trust and respect of its customers and in the long run increase profits.

To be successful, a business must determine what customers and society want or expect in terms of social responsibility. Although social responsibility may seem an abstract idea, managers consider it on a daily basis as they deal with real issues. A business must monitor changes and needs in society in order to behave in a socially responsible way.

### Notes to the Text

1. A social setting or environment, with its laws, customs, and other social and cultural norms, allows businesses to form and function. 社会背景或社会环境, 连同其法律、习俗及其他社会和文化规范, 使企业得以形成和运作。
2. in terms of 在……方面
3. Pizza Hut 必胜客; 意大利馅饼屋
4. act out of a sense of social responsibility 以社会责任感行事
5. a program called "book-it" 一项被称为“读书获奖”的活动

### Task Three: Finish the Following Exercises

#### I. Choose the best answer for each of the following.

1. The passage mainly focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. doing business
  - B. social responsibility
  - C. what customers and society want
  - D. cultural and social norms
2. To take social responsibility, a business should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. help solve social problems
  - B. play a part in improving the quality of life in the community

- C. protect the environment  
D. all of above
3. According to the text, a business should be socially responsible because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. society requires it  
B. social laws and customs demand it  
C. it owns its existence to society  
D. it is indebted
4. Many business organizations are willing to take social responsibilities because the practice also does good to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the needs of consumers  
B. the stability of society  
C. the protection of environment  
D. the profits of a business
5. From paragraph 4, we can infer that those who do not act out of a sense of social responsibility are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. shortsighted  
B. farsighted  
C. concerned about society  
D. likely to increase profits in the long run
6. To act in a socially responsible way, a business must \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reward children with food  
B. observe changes and wants in society  
C. build parks for people  
D. maximize its profits

**II. Fill the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.**

inferior	influence	monitor	pressure	function
boycott	term	legal	patronize	shun
maximize	benefit	reward	implement	recognize

- The police offered a \_\_\_\_\_ for any information about the bank robbery.
- The new tax law will \_\_\_\_\_ people with low income.
- Every child has a \_\_\_\_\_ right to free compulsory (义务的) education in our country.
- The changes to the existing (现有的) regulations will be \_\_\_\_\_ next year.
- We often \_\_\_\_\_ the small restaurant round the street corner because the food is so good there.
- Local people \_\_\_\_\_ the company's products so as to force it to change its employment policy.
- The lungs \_\_\_\_\_ to supply the body with oxygen.
- I'm sorry I can't see you this week. I'm under \_\_\_\_\_ to get this report finished.
- If people are on good \_\_\_\_\_, they have a good relationship with one another.
- Make your own decision. Don't let others \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- The famous actress \_\_\_\_\_ publicity since she retired from the theater.

12. All businesses attempt to \_\_\_\_\_ profits by increasing sales and reducing cost.
13. Scientists have been \_\_\_\_\_ damage to the ozone layer (臭氧层).
14. Doctors are trained to \_\_\_\_\_ the symptoms (症状) of different diseases.
15. Inexpensive goods are not necessarily of \_\_\_\_\_ quality.

### III. Fill in each blank with the suitable word selected from the parenthesis.

1. Mary played a crucial role \_\_\_\_\_ (in, into, for) securing the \$ 1 million deal for the company.
2. We should supply our customers \_\_\_\_\_ (for, at, with) quality products \_\_\_\_\_ (in, on, at) a reasonable price.
3. Most of our staff work overtime \_\_\_\_\_ (with, for, on) a voluntary basis.
4. In their spare time, many people engage themselves \_\_\_\_\_ (in, on, at) social work without asking \_\_\_\_\_ (after, for, on) repayment.
5. It is an excellent job \_\_\_\_\_ (on, at, in) terms of salary, but there are also some big disadvantages.
6. He often dealt \_\_\_\_\_ (on, with, from) foreign tourists when he worked in a travel agency.
7. Did you participate \_\_\_\_\_ (for, at, in) any of the activities offered by the hotel?
8. It is hard for him to come \_\_\_\_\_ (on, in, to) terms with being unemployed.
9. Our salaries have gone down \_\_\_\_\_ (at, for, in) real terms over the past years.
10. Being a production manager, he is most concerned \_\_\_\_\_ (from, in, about) product quality.

### IV. Put the following into Chinese.

1. Today more and more people believe that business should play an active role in improving society and solving social problems.
2. A good reason for businesses to be socially responsible is that society gives business organizations the right to exist.
3. When customers find out that a manufacturer produces only inferior or shoddy products that cheat them out of their money, they may become so angry that they will never purchase another of their products.
4. A business whose goal is to maximize profits is not likely to act out of a sense of social responsibility although its activity will probably be legal.
5. To be successful, a business must determine what customers and society want or expect in terms of social responsibility.

## Text B

### Words to Know

consult [kən'sʌlt] *v.* 商量, 商议, 请教, 参  
考, 考虑

*vt.* 存放, 堆积

*vi.* 沉淀

deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt] *n.* 堆积物, 沉淀物, 存款,  
押金, 保证金

insurance [ɪn'ʃʊərəns] *n.* 保险, 保险单, 保  
险业, 保险费

savings bond (政府发行的) 储蓄公债

merchandise ['mɜ:tʃəndaiz] *n.* 商品, 货物

occupation [ˌɒkjʊ'peɪʃən] *n.* 职业, 占有, 占有(房屋等)期间

illustrate ['ɪləstreɪt] *vt.* 举例说明, 图解, 加插图于, 阐明

enterprise ['entəpraɪz] *n.* 企业, 事业, 计划, 事业心, 进取心

laundry ['ləʊndri] *n.* 洗衣店, 待洗熨的衣服, 洗熨好的衣物

transaction [trænzækʃən] *n.* 办理, 交易, 事务, 处理事务

distribute [dɪ'strɪbjʊ(:)t] *vt.* 分销, 分发, 分配

custom-built car 按买主的要求制造的汽车

necessity [nɪ'sesɪti] *n.* 必要性, 需要, 必需品

nonessential [ˌnɒnɪ'senʃəl] *adj.* 非本质的  
*n.* 不重要的事物

yacht [jɒt] *n.* 游艇, 快艇, 轻舟

*vi.* 驾游艇, 乘游艇

barter ['bɑ:tə] *n.* 物品交换, 实物交易

*v.* 物品交换, 交换

stoppage ['stɒpɪdʒ] *n.* 中断, 堵塞

**Read the Following Passage and then Answer the Questions Below.**

## Business and Your Life

### You Depend on Business

Modern business is well organized and operates smoothly. We often accept business services, therefore, without much thought of their importance to us. Have you ever considered the many ways in which you depend on business? Business supplies the food you eat, the clothes you wear, the home you live in, and many other goods and services used in satisfying your wants.

Many times a week most of us are affected by business. During a certain week, for example, you may make telephone calls, have your eyeglasses repaired, ride in a taxi, consult your doctor, deposit money in your savings account, buy a new bicycle tire, or advertise for your lost dog.

Your home, too, depends on business in obtaining the goods and services your family needs. One family reported these business activities for a certain day: issued checks to pay automobile insurance and electric bill; bought a rug and chairs; mailed a letter to order some books; paid the newsboy; hired a carpenter to repair a window frame; bought a United States savings bond at the bank; left a roll of film at the camera shop; had dinner at a restaurant.

### What Is Business?

You frequently hear the word business in everyday conversations. Here are some expressions using the word. "How is business this month?" "What line of business is he in?" "Our firm does a cash business." "Business hours are 9 to 5." "John is taking a business course." Although you may have a general understanding of the meaning of each statement, at this time you probably would have difficulty in giving a clear-cut explanation of business.

Business means different things to different people. To one person it means producing goods through farming, manufacturing, or some other industry. To another it means buy-

ing and selling merchandise. To a third person it means providing services. To a fourth it means engaging in an occupation to earn a living. Each of these instances—making goods, buying and selling goods, providing services, engaging in an occupation—illustrates the meaning of business. In this article, business means the work or activities by which goods and services are provided and obtained for money payment.

### **Some Activities Are Not Business**

Enterprises such as the grocery store, the bus line, the newspaper, the electric company, and the bank are readily identified as being in business. They supply goods and services for payment. What about the laundry, the television repairman, the plumber? They, too, work for payment and are therefore engaged in business.

Not all activities in which work is involved are classed as business. If you help a friend repair a car or paint his house, you would be working. Unless you receive payment, however, you are not taking part in business in the true sense of the word. Here is the test of whether or not an activity can be classed as business. Is payment made for the goods supplied or service performed? If money payment is required, the activity is business.

### **Business Transactions**

**Producer and consumer.** To carry on business, whether it consists of producing goods, distributing goods, or providing services, three factors—people, goods, and money—are necessary.

People refer to both producers and consumers. Producers are the firms and workers who produce and distribute goods or services. Consumers are those who buy and use goods or services.

**Individual wants and community wants.** Goods means the products that persons or communities buy to satisfy their wants. Individual wants consist of the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life. Goods that everyone must have, such as food, clothes, and shelter, are called necessities. Goods and services, such as books, telephones, electricity, and gas, which make life easier and more enjoyable, are called comforts. Nonessential high-quality goods, such as expensive jewelry, yachts, and custom-built cars, are called luxuries.

The needs that arise when people live in groups are referred to as community wants. Communities must have police and fire protection, water system, highways, stores, schools, and banks.

Money is exchanged for goods and services. Many years ago trade was carried on by barter, which is exchanging one article for another. For example, trading a knife for a pair of shoes. Today we usually pay money for what we want. The exchange of money for goods or services is a business transaction.

**We need business.** Business provides us with the things we use—food, clothes, and many other products and services. Any interruption of essential activities in your community would create much hardship. Few families keep on hand enough food and other essentials for more than a brief period, and any stoppage in the flow of products would result in considera-



ble suffering. Imagine the situation if no railroads or trucks were operating; if there were no deliveries of bread, milk, or other goods; no electricity and gas; no store, bank, factory, or restaurant open!

### Questions

1. What is the best definition of "business" according to the passage?
2. What activities can't be regarded as business? Give an example.
3. What are the three essentials necessary to do business?
4. In what way barter is different from modern business?
5. Can modern people survive without business? Give your reasons.

## Text C

### How to Succeed in Business?

He began with a good idea and stayed with it, except once, when he learned not to try that again...

Some companies start out on hope and borrowed money and fail miserably! Some begin with an idea and borrowed money—and become wildly successful.

How do they do it?

Ufsoft (Group) Corp, Ltd (用友软件股份有限公司) is one of the successes. Starting on borrowed money as a small software business, it is now the largest accounting (会计学) and management software company in China with assets (资产, 财产) of more than 100 million yuan.

Wang Wenjing, chairman of board and chief of Ufsoft, never dreamed the small business he started on a shoestring would become the great success it is today.

"1988 was a great year, when a high-tech experimental zone was established by the Beijing municipal (市政的) government, and technicians were encouraged to open high-tech enterprises," Wang recalled.

In December that year, Wang and Su Qiqiang, his former colleague in the Bureau of Government offices in Beijing, rented a 9-square-metre room in Beijing's Haidian District and borrowed 50,000 yuan from their first client (客户) to buy a computer and begin their career. During the day, they looked for clients. At night, they burned the midnight oil designing programmes.

The 10th anniversary (周年纪念日) of economic reform and opening to the outside fell in 1988. This was the very time to act.

"It was like the era of the gold-rush (淘金热) in the United States. The chance would never come again," Wang said.

Ufsoft did find gold. The original 50,000 yuan has increased more than 2000 times. Ufsoft now has 800 employees, 40 branches and about 500 software agents (代理商) throughout China.