

21世纪大学实用行业英语系列

农林英语

English for Agriculture & Forestry

辛琳 魏东霞 主编



Aquaculture

Forestry

Horticulture

Pets

Agricultural Products

Farming

Food

Ecotourism



 复旦大学出版社

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English for Agriculture & Forestry

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内 容 提 要

本教材根据语言学习的规律、高职教育的特点、社会职业岗位对人才的英语水平要求,按照“以行业为背景、重应用”及“实用为主、够用为度”的原则设计,在专业特色的基础上,突出未来工作岗位英语使用的特点。本教材内容主要涉及农、林、牧、渔、环保、栽培、生物、加工、食品等方面,适合农林类高职高专学生使用,同时也可用作农林类从业人员的在岗培训和自学教材。

前言

《农林英语》是依据教育部职业院校外语类专业教学指导委员会制定的《高等职业教育英语课程教学要求》，本着“以行业为背景、重应用”及“实用为主、够用为度”的原则组编的。高职英语分为两个阶段，即基础英语阶段和行业英语阶段。本教材可供农林类高职高专院校学生行业英语阶段学习，也可作为农林类从业人员的培训教材和自学教材使用。

本教材遵循的教学目标是：培养学生在专业涉外事务中具备实际的综合运用英语的能力，特别是阅读能力和写作能力；掌握行业和岗位所需的行业英语以及行业内新的资讯；掌握有效的学习方法，增强自主学习能力，提高综合文化素养，为提升就业竞争力及今后的可持续发展打下良好的基础。

本教材的特点如下：

针对性与专业性

本教材以农林为范畴，兼顾特殊用途英语教学思想，针对学生的语言综合运用能力的提高，加强读说写译方面的技能培训；同时针对不同的专业，在材料选择方面既兼顾科普性又提供较专业的知识供学生阅读学习。

科普性与实用性

高职教材的特色在于其将深奥的专业知识通过有趣、简洁的英语语言表达出来，减少不必要的理论知识；注意培养学生科学的职业英语思维方法和创新精神；注重英语教学方法的改革，充分发挥学生学习的积极性和主体性；针对不同学生，因材施教，追求实效，在传授农林英语知识和语言技能的同时，贯彻科普性。

时效性与开放性

本书提供了一些有用的网址，教师可以时时更新教学内容，而且可供学生参考，以使学生在走上工作岗位以后，还能够不断更新自己的行业资讯，让学习终身化。

本教材共含8个单元，每单元设 Passage A、Passage B 和 Passage C，题材从科普到较为专业，循序渐进。Passage A 重点放在阅读理解及对知识点的巩固上；Passage B 重点放在学生对材料的理解上；Passage C 重点放在对专业知识的拓展方面。



每单元课后练习的设计以任务为驱动,注重培养学生对知识的掌握,同时兼顾学生各方面能力的培养。练习的形式包括:课前导入、Passage A 的内容讨论、词语配对、选词填空、句子翻译及 Passage B 的段落翻译等。

在阅读技能的介绍方面,考虑到实用性,主要选择了 8 大阅读技巧的训练,即阅读习惯的培养、略读与寻读、抓住主题句、明白文中常用话语标记语的功能、理解事实陈述与观点、掌握合理推测、提高猜词能力和提高语篇阅读能力。

在实用写作方面,为了提高学生的求职能力和职场的基本能力,选取了 8 大常用实用英语写作技巧的训练,采用实际案例,从广告、推销函、订单制作、投诉信、通知及便条写作、会议纪要及备忘录、简历撰写等方面进行了设计。

为了让学生体验学习的快乐,每个单元最后均设计了轻松一刻,内容包括英文歌曲、绕口令、幽默故事、卡通等。

通过本教材的学习,学生既可以学到一定的专业知识,提高自身的英语综合应用能力,还能学到实用的职场技能,提升自身的专业素质和职业素养。

本教材的教学建议是:全书教学时间为 72 学时。学生也可以酌情自学。

本教材由辛琳、魏东霞主编,其中辛琳编写了一个单元,并担任全书的审稿工作;魏东霞编写了一个单元,并担任了全书的统稿修改工作;张祯编写了两个单元,文慧、杜鸮、秦玉恒和邱烨各编写了一个单元。

本教材在编写过程中不仅得到了教育部职业院校外语类专业教学指导委员会的指导、上海农林职业技术学院领导和学院的相关部门的大力支持,还得到了复旦大学出版社的大力协助,在此我们表示衷心的感谢。

鉴于编者水平,书中难免有不足之处。我们诚恳欢迎各界同仁和广大读者对本书提出批评指正,以便我们不断完善。

编 者

2013 年 6 月

Contents

Unit One *Aquaculture*

Passage A	Aquaculture	1
Passage B	Feeds Technology	8
Passage C	Fish Cultivation in Natural Lakes	12

Unit Two *Forestry*

Passage A	Growing Trees in the Desert, with the Aid of a “Waterbox”	19
Passage B	Forest Fire Prevention Efforts Could Lessen Carbon Sequestration, Add to Greenhouse Warming	25
Passage C	Children Teach Forest Fire Prevention in Russia	30

Unit Three *Horticulture*

Passage A	Experts Stress on Greenhouse Flower Cultivation	38
Passage B	Flowering Bonsai	45
Passage C	Let’s Get Breeding, Baby!	50

Unit Four *Pets*

Passage A	How to Raise Friendly Dogs	58
Passage B	Caring for Pets	64
Passage C	Coping with Allergies to Pets	70

Unit Five *Agricultural Products*

Passage A	Agricultural Exhibitions	76
Passage B	International Trade of Agricultural Products	82



Passage C	Buckwheat Flour Adds Nutrients and Flavor to Baked Goods	87
------------------	---	----

Unit Six Farming

Passage A	Growth of Organic Farming	94
Passage B	How to Build an Indoor Hydroponic Greenhouse	101
Passage C	How to Grow Green Manure	111

Unit Seven Food

Passage A	Food Additives	117
Passage B	GM Food	124
Passage C	Improving Helpful Micro-organisms	129

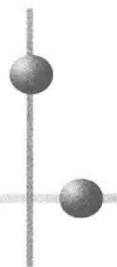
Unit Eight Ecotourism

Passage A	Definition of Ecotourism	134
Passage B	Benefits of Ecotourism — Win-Win Solution	140
Passage C	Ecotourism in a Nutshell	147

<i>Vocabulary</i>	153
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参考书目	169
-------------	-----

Unit One Aquaculture



Passage A

Aquaculture

Warm-up



I. Match the key words given with the pictures below. Then choose one of them to discuss with your partner.

1. crustacean 2. hatchery 3. antibiotics 4. fishing



()



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II. Topic Discussion

1. What measures should we take to protect the fish?
2. Recently, a large amount of dead fish was floating along a river for more than 100 meters in Songjiang District, Shanghai. Discuss about the probable reasons for their death.

Aquaculture, also known as aquafarming, is the farming of **aquatic organisms** such as fish, **crustaceans**, **molluscs** and aquatic plants. Aquaculture involves cultivating freshwater and saltwater fish under controlled conditions, and can **be contrasted with** commercial fishing, which is the **harvesting** of wild fish.^①

Fish

The farming of fish is the most common form of aquaculture. It involves raising fish commercially in **tanks**, ponds, or ocean **enclosures**, usually for food. A facility that releases **juvenile** fish into the wild for recreational fishing or to **supplement a species'** natural numbers is generally referred to as a fish **hatchery**.^②

Crustaceans

Commercial **shrimp** farming began in the 1970s, and production grew largely thereafter. Global production reached more than 1.6 million tons in 2003, worth about 9 billion US dollars. About 75% of farmed shrimp is produced in Asia, in particular in China and Thailand. The other 25% is produced mainly in Latin America, where Brazil is the largest producer. Thailand is the largest exporter.

Shrimp farming has changed from its traditional, small-scale form in Southeast Asia into a global industry. Technological advances have led to ever higher **densities** per unit area, and **broodstock** is shipped worldwide. Actually all farmed shrimp are **penaeids**, and just two species of shrimp, the **Pacific white shrimp** and the giant **tiger prawn**, **account for** about 80% of all farmed shrimp. These industrial shrimp **are very susceptible to** disease, which has **decimated** shrimp populations across entire regions. Increasing **ecological** problems, repeated disease **outbreaks**, and pressure and criticism from both NGOs^③ and consumer countries led to changes in the industry in the late 1990s and generally stronger **regulations**. In 1999, governments, industry **representatives**, and environmental organizations started a program aimed at developing and **promoting** more **sustainable** farming practices.

Mollusks

Abalone farming began in the late 1950s and early 1960s in Japan and China. Since the mid-1990s, this industry has become increasingly successful. Over-fishing has reduced wild populations to the extent that farmed abalone now supplies most abalone meat. ④

Algae

Algae, commonly known as **seaweed**, also have many commercial and industrial uses, but due to their size and specific requirements, they are not easily cultivated on a large scale and are most often taken in the wild.

Aquaculture can be more environmentally damaging than **exploiting** wild fisheries on a local area basis but has considerably less impact on the global environment on a per kg of production basis. Local concerns include waste handling, disadvantages of **antibiotics**, competition between farmed and wild animals, and using other fish to feed more marketable **carnivorous** fish. However, research and commercial feed improvements during the 1990s & 2000s have reduced many of these concerns.

Notes



- ① Aquaculture involves cultivating freshwater and saltwater fish under controlled conditions, and can be contrasted with commercial fishing, which is the harvesting of wild fish.

该句是一个并列句,中间用 and 连接。两个并列句的主语都是 aquaculture,所以第二个句子的主语可以省略;which is the harvesting of wild fish 是一个非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 commercial fishing.

- ② A facility that releases juvenile fish into the wild for recreational fishing or to supplement a species' natural numbers is generally referred to as a fish hatchery. A facility 为该句主语,that releases juvenile fish into the wild for recreational fishing or to supplement a species' natural numbers 作定语从句,修饰先行词 facility。

- ③ Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are legally constituted corporations created by natural or legal people that operate independently from any form of government. The term originated from the United Nations, and normally refers to organizations that are not a part of a government and are not conventional for-

profit businesses.

- ④ Over-fishing has reduced wild populations to the extent that farmed abalone now supplies most abalone meat.

that farmed abalone now supplies most abalone meat 是同位语从句修饰 extent, 指的是 extent 的内容; extent 在同位语从句中不充当任何句子成分。

Content Discussion



1. What does the passage mainly talk about?
2. According to the third paragraph, where was the farmed shrimp mainly produced?
3. Technological advances have led to higher densities of shrimps, then why did the population of shrimp decrease greatly?
4. When and where did abalone farming start? Why did farming become the main supply form of abalone meat?
5. Which one does more harm to the global environment, aquaculture or wild fisheries?

New Words and Expressions



Words

- aquaculture /'ækwə,kʌltʃə/ *n.* rearing aquatic animals or cultivating aquatic plants for food 水产养殖; 水产业
- aquatic /ə'kwætɪk/ *a.* relating to or consisting of or being in water 水生的; 水栖的; 在水中或水面进行的
- organism /'ɔ:gənɪzəm/ *n.* a living thing that has (or can develop) the ability to act or function independently 有机体, 生物
- contrast /kən'træst/ *vt. & vi.* to show differences when compared; be different 对比; 形成对照
- harvest /'hɑ:vɪst/ *vt. & vi.* gather, as of natural products 收割; 得到
- tank /tæŋk/ *n.* a large (usually metallic) vessel for holding gases or liquids 油[水]箱, 罐, 槽
- enclosure /ɪn'kləʊʒə/ *n.* artifact consisting of a space that has been enclosed for some purpose; a naturally enclosed space 附

juvenile /'dʒu:vənail/ <i>a.</i>	件;围墙;围场 young, youthful or immature 青少年的;幼稚的; 幼(态)的
supplement /'sʌplɪmənt/ <i>vt.</i>	add as a supplement to what seems insufficient 补充,增补
species /'spi:ʃɪz/ <i>n.</i>	category, variety, manner, nature, kind 物种;种类
hatchery /'hætʃəri/ <i>n.</i>	a place where eggs are hatched under artificial conditions (especially fish eggs) (尤指鱼的)孵化场
density /'densəti/ <i>n.</i>	the amount per unit size 密度
broodstock /'bru:dstɒk/ <i>n.</i>	a group of sexually mature individuals of a cultured species that is kept separate for breeding purposes 种鱼,种虾
susceptible /sə'septəbl/ <i>a.</i>	yielding readily to or capable of 易受影响的;易得病的
decimate /'desɪmeɪt/ <i>vt.</i>	kill one in every ten; damage 十中抽一,取十分之一大批杀害
ecological /i:kə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ <i>a.</i>	characterized by the interdependence of living organisms in an environment 生态的,生态学的
outbreak /'aʊtbreɪk/ <i>n.</i>	explosion (战争的)爆发;(疾病的)发作
regulation /,regjʊ'leɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	an authoritative rule; a principle or condition that customarily governs behavior 规则;管理;校准
representative /,reprɪ'zentətɪv/ <i>n.</i>	a person who represents others 代表;典型;众议员
promote /prəʊ'məʊt/ <i>vt.</i>	contribute to the progress or growth of 促进;提升; 推销;发扬
sustainable /sə'steɪnəbl/ <i>a.</i>	continuous; endurable 可以忍受的;可持续的
exploit /ɪk'splɔɪt/ <i>vt.</i>	use or manipulate to one's advantage 开发,开拓; 剥削;开采
antibiotic /,æntɪbaɪ'ɒtɪk/ <i>a.</i> <i>n.</i>	of or relating to antibiotic drugs 抗生的;抗菌的 a chemical substance derivable from a mold or bacterium that kills microorganisms and cures infections 抗生素,抗菌素
carnivorous /kɑ:'nɪvərəs/ <i>a.</i>	relating to or characteristic of carnivores 食肉的;

肉食性的

Useful Expressions

be contrasted with	与...形成对比
account for	对...负有责任;对...做出解释
be susceptible to	易受...感染的

Terms

crustacean /krʌ'steɪʃjən/ <i>n.</i>	甲壳类;甲壳纲动物
mollusc /'mɒləsk/ <i>n.</i>	软体动物
shrimp /ʃrɪmp/ <i>n.</i>	虾;小虾
penaeid /pe'ni:ɪd/ <i>n.</i>	对虾类
Pacific white shrimp	太平洋白对虾
tiger prawn	明虾
algae /'ældʒi:/ <i>n.</i>	藻类;海藻
seaweed /'si:wɪ:d/ <i>n.</i>	海藻,海草
abalone /,æbə'ləʊni/ <i>n.</i>	鲍鱼

Comprehensive Tasks



I. Match the following words in the left column with the expressions in the right column.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| () 1. exploit | A. management |
| () 2. regulation | B. young |
| () 3. outbreak | C. contrary |
| () 4. contrast | D. add |
| () 5. juvenile | E. facilitate |
| () 6. supplement | F. develop |
| () 7. promote | G. burst |
| () 8. ecological | H. continuous |
| () 9. sustainable | I. category |
| () 10. species | J. environmental |

II. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given in the box.
Change the form where necessary.

sustainable	cultivate	account for	carnivorous	contrast
decimate	exploit	outbreak	species	scale

1. You didn't go to class yesterday. How do you _____ your absence?
2. Giant pandas, loved by human beings, are not _____, but polar bears are.
3. Their report suggests that fishing a little below this level is the most efficient way of ensuring a(an) _____ income.
4. Shark's sharp teeth could easily _____ any enemy she encountered.
5. We should _____ more fish to get a harvest, thus we will get a higher profit.
6. Food security, climate change and the threat of a worldwide _____ of influenza are people's primary concerns currently.
7. Raising animals on a large _____ needs more feed, which means more land and cutting more trees.
8. Because of the depth, it is very difficult and expensive to _____ the ocean.
9. In _____ with her sister, she is very tall, so she can be easily identified by others.
10. Amphibian (两栖动物) is an important _____ and has profound meaning in the nature.

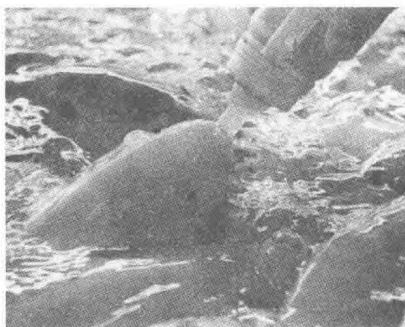
III. Complete the following sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

1. Today, _____ (与野生捕捞相比), almost every survey shows that most people are in favor of the regulation of aquafarming.
2. Altogether, _____ (这 20 个全世界排名前 20 的国家占据) 70% of global economic output.
3. A better idea is to _____ (不早也不晚的时间来收割庄稼), then leave them to cool naturally.
4. Fashion is a popular thing, and _____ (很多领域都易受其影响) — even medicine.
5. Japan _____ (正在大规模捕杀鲸鱼[whale]), which does harm to the ecological environment.

Passage B

Feeds Technology

A Growing Business



Although aquaculture **dates from** the earliest parts of human history in Asia, Europe and in the Pacific Islands, it is only in the last few decades that aquaculture has begun to catch up with the rest of animal agriculture **in**

v. 追溯

terms of the science of **feed milling** and **nutrition**. Despite this, aquaculture currently represents the fastest growing part of agriculture and the animal feed milling industry, particularly in China and the Asian region where over 90% of global aquaculture production is currently realized.

就…而言

饲料加工

n. 营养

Ingredients

n. 成份

A very wide range of ingredients are used to prepare aqua feeds. Feeds range from simple feeds available on farm such as grass or rice **bran** to farm-made **formulated** feeds and commercial feeds. They include aquatic and **terrestrial** plants, aquatic animals (snails, clams, etc.) and terrestrial-based live feeds, plant processing products (**de-oiled** cakes and meals, beans, grains and brans) and animal-**processing by-products** (blood and feather meal, bone meal, etc.). Formulated commercial feeds are composed of several ingredients, mixed in various **proportions** to complement each other and form a nutritionally complete diet.

n. 饲料

a. 按配方的

a. 陆地的

a. 去油的

v. 处理

n. 副产品

n. 比例

Farm-made and commercial aquafeeds can be fairly easily **split** depending on whether they are mainly intended for farm use or for commercial sale. Also, while raw materials that are high in

vt. 分离

moisture and only of local and/or seasonal availability may be used in the preparation of farm-made aquafeeds, commercial fish feed manufacture is mainly associated with the processing of dry ingredients and the manufacture of a dry product.

n. 水分, 湿度

Processing

The most common aquafeed processing **operations** can be summarized as **raw** material size reduction, raw material **blending**, feed forming, and feed drying.

n. 操作

n. 生的, 未加工的

n. 混合

Commercial aquafeed manufacture presents special challenges to the traditional feed milling concepts due to the size and variety of animals being cultivated. Moreover, feed for aquatic species requires a higher degree of **precision**. That's the very reason why many new aquaculture feed mills only produce aquatic feeds and often employ human food standards in production. Along with the higher standards of production come more expensive and higher quality standards for the ingredients used for what are often very **sensitive** production animals.

n. 精确

a. 敏感的

Farm-made Aquafeeds

There is a lack of an exact definition for farm-made aquafeeds. **FAO** have suggested that farm-made feeds be defined as feeds in pellet or other forms, consisting of one or more **artificial** and/or natural feedings, produced for the **exclusive** use of a particular farming activity and not for commercial sale or profit.

联合国粮食及
农业组织

n. 人造的

a. 专用的

Reading Tasks



I. Multiple-choice Questions

1. What is the text mainly about?

A. Ingredients of aqua feeds.

B. The processing of aqua feeds.

C. Farm-made aqua feeds.

D. An introduction of aqua feeds.

2. According to the text, which one doesn't belong to aqua feeds?

A. Silkworm larvae.

B. Fly.

C. De-oiled cake.

D. Blood and feather meal.