

# 农业英语

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## 内容简介

《农业英语》是“甘肃省教育科学‘十二五’规划课题”(2013 年度)研究成果。本教材为高等学校(包括高等专科院校和高等职业院校)农业类专业学生学习专业英语编写,农、林、生物、环境等专业的学生都可选用。同时,也可供各类成人院校及广大农林企业从业人员学习专业英语,提高涉外业务交际能力使用。

全书由 12 个单元组成,内容选择上难易结合,循序渐进,涉及自然资源、农业、植物、农业技术、现代农业、食品加工、种植、植物保护、生态农业、外贸英语以及应用写作等方面的知识。每单元有 3~5 篇文章组成,题材实用,相关知识都配有图片,帮助学生记忆和理解。为便于学习者学习,每篇文章均配有难句和要点注释、练习、参考译文及参考答案,以提高学生专业英语综合能力,帮助专业人员自学。附录部分增加了作物和蔬菜水果、农业经济等专业术语便于学习者查阅和应用。

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# 前言

《农业英语》是“甘肃省教育科学十二五规划课题”(2013 年度)研究成果。

为实现高职教育应用型人才培养的总体目标,满足行业企业对农业技术类专业英语知识的需求,贯彻《教育部关于以就业为导向深化高等职业教育改革的若干意见》精神,特编写此书。力求将区域农业外向型发展特色与学生未来工作岗位实际有机结合,旨在为学生提供岗位所需的专业英语知识和英语技能,介绍农业领域的新信息,激发学生基于已有知识获取新知识的创新学习能力,以此培养他们专业英语综合能力和涉外业务处理能力。

《农业英语》为大农科院校高等职业学生学习英语编写,农、林、生物、环境等专业的学生都可选用。鉴于本书注重英语综合能力和交际技能的特点,也可用于农林企业从业人员专业培训。

本书在农业技术类人才专门用途英语(ESP)教学研究与实践的基础上编写,具有较强的实用性和针对性。注重农业基础知识的同时紧跟当前形势,适度介绍农业前沿信息。

内容选择上难易结合,循序渐进,全书共 12 个单元,涉及自然资源、农业、植物、农业技术、现代农业、食品、种植、植保、生态农业、外贸英语以及应用写作等方面。每单元由 3~7 篇文章组成,题材实用,均配有相关注释与练习,以提高学生专业英语综合能力,帮助专业人员自学。增加了农业经济、作物和蔬菜水果名称,便于学习者查阅。

为改变专门用途英语教学沉闷枯燥无效的现状,本书每个单元都配有视听材料可以在单元开始前作为热身练习,教学中教师可视具体情况灵活选用。

本书由王静萱担任主编,收集与整理了所有资料,编写了第 1 单元、第 2 单元、第 3 单元、第 4 单元、第 6 单元、第 8 单元、第 12 单元及附录的内容。张慧琴担任副主编,编写了第 7 单元、第 9 单元和第 10 单元的内容。陈延森担任副主编,编写了第 5 单元、第 11 单元及附录的部分内容,同时负责全书的校对工作。

在编著本书的过程中,编者参考了大量国内外有关书籍和资料,特别是网络资料,在此表示衷心的感谢。由于水平有限,疏漏之处敬请专家读者批评指正。





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# Unit 1

## Natural Resources

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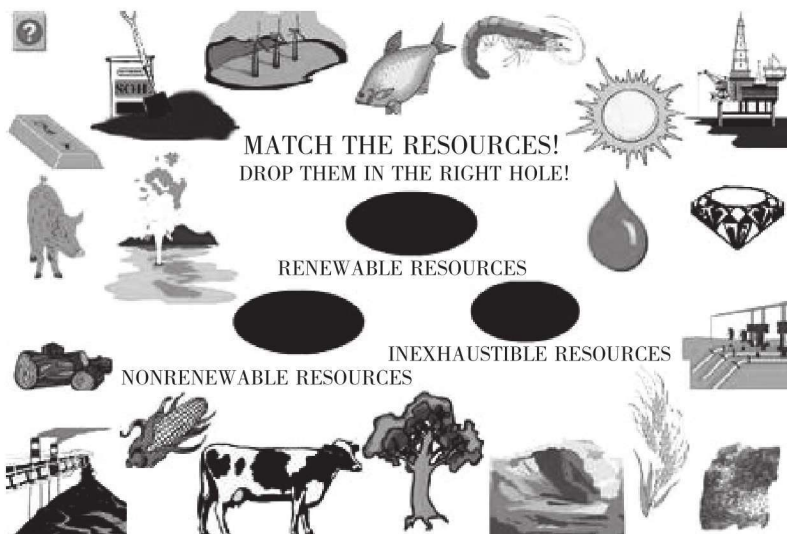
### Lesson 1 Natural Resources: Priceless Gifts from the Earth

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Earth has been **blessed** with an abundant supply of natural resources. Natural resources are those elements that exist on the planet for the use and benefit of all living things. Scientists commonly divide them into **distinct** groups for the purposes of studying them. These groups include agricultural resources, plants, animals, energy sources, **landscapes**, forests, **minerals**, and water and **atmospheric** resources. One thing we humans have learned is that many of the important resources we have come to depend on are not **renewable**. Nonrenewable means that once a resource is depleted it is gone forever. The fossil fuel that gasoline is produced from is an example of a nonrenewable resource. There is only a finite supply, and once it is used up, that is the end of it.

While living things such as animals are typically considered renewable resources, meaning they can potentially be **replenished**, animals hunted to extinction become nonrenewable resources. As we know from past evidence, the **extinctions** of the **dinosaurs**, the woolly **mammoth**, and the saber-toothed tiger were complete. Sometimes, extinctions like this may be caused by natural factors, such as climate change, drought, or flood, but many extinctions are caused by the activities of humans.

Overhunting caused the extinction of the passenger pigeon, which was once plentiful throughout North America. The bald eagle was hunted to the **brink** of extinction before it became a protected species, and African elephants are currently threatened with extinction because they are still being hunted for their ivory tusks. Overhunting is only one potential



threat, though. Humans are also responsible for **habitat** loss. When humans change land use and convert an animal's habitat to a city, this destroys the animal's living space and food sources and promotes its endangerment.

Plants can also be endangered or become extinct. An important issue facing us today is the destruction of the Earth's tropical rain forests. Scientists believe there may be medicinal value in many plant species that have not been discovered yet. Therefore, destroying a plant species could be destroying a medical benefit for the future.

Because of human impact and influence all around the Earth, it is important to understand our natural resources, protect them, use them wisely, and plan for future generations. The environment—land, soil, water, plants, minerals, and animals—is a marvelously complex and **dynamic** system that often changes in ways too **subtle** to perceive.

Today, we have enlarged our vision of the landscape with which we interact. Farmers manage larger units of land, which makes their job more complex. People travel greater distances more frequently.

The pace of change in our society has **accelerated** as well. New technologies are always being developed. Many people no longer spend all their time focused in one place or using things in traditional ways. People now move from one place to another and are constantly developing and using new and different resources.

A sustainable society requires a sustainable environment. Because of this, we must think of natural resources in new ways. Today, more than ever, we must **dedicate** our efforts to conserve the land. We still live in a beautiful, largely natural world, but that world is quickly changing. World population growth and our desire to live comfortably are exerting pressures on our soil, air, water, and other natural resources.



In order to be responsible caretakers of the planet, it is important to realize that we humans have a partnership with the Earth and the other life that shares the planet with us.

“We do not inherit the Earth from our ancestors—we borrow it from our children.”

## Vocabulary

**bless** [bles] *vt.* 祝福;保佑;赞美 *n.* (Bless)人名;(英、意、德、匈)布莱斯

**distinct** [dɪ'stɪŋkt] *adj.* 明显的;独特的;清楚的;有区别的

**landscape** ['lændskeɪp] *n.* 风景;风景画;景色;山水画;乡村风景画;地形 *vt.* 对……做景观美化,给……做园林美化;从事庭园设计 *vi.* 美化(环境等),使景色宜人;从事景观美化工作,做庭园设计师

**mineral** ['mɪnərəl] *n.* 矿物;(英)矿泉水;无机物;苏打水(常用复数表示) *adj.* 矿物的;矿质的

**atmospheric** [ætmə'sferɪk] *adj.* 大气的,大气层的

**renewable** [rɪ'njuəbəl] *adj.* 可再生的;可更新的;可继续的 *n.* 再生性能源

**replenish** [rɪ'plenɪʃ] *vt.* 补充,再装满;把……装满;给……添加燃料

**extinction** [ɪk'stɪŋkʃn] *n.* 消失;消灭;废止

**dinosaur** ['daɪnəsɔ:(r)] *n.* 恐龙;过时、落伍的人或事物

**mammoth** ['mæməθ] *n.* 长毛象;猛犸象;庞然大物 *adj.* 巨大的,庞大的;猛犸似的

**brink** [brɪŋk] *n.* (峭壁的)边缘 *n.* (Brink)人名;(德、英、荷、丹、瑞典)布林克

**habitat** ['hæbɪtæt] *n.* [生态]栖息地,产地

**dynamic** [daɪ'næmɪk] *adj.* 动态的;动力的;动力学的;有活力的 *n.* 动态;动力

**subtle** ['sʌtl] *adj.* 微妙的;精细的;敏感的;狡猾的;稀薄的

**accelerate** [ək'seləreɪt] *vt.* 使……加快;使……增速 *vi.* 加速;促进;增加

**dedicate** ['dedɪkeɪt] *vt.* 致力;献身;题献

## Notes

1. Earth has been blessed with an abundant supply of natural resources. 注意此句中“abundant natural resources”的用法。例句如下:

①This is a country blessed with abundant natural resources.

这是个自然资源丰富的国家。

②Russia has abundant natural resources and also has the broadest land distribution in the world.

俄罗斯拥有雄厚天然资源,是全球国土面积分布最广的世界大国。

2. Because of human impact and influence all around the Earth, it is important to understand our natural resources, protect them, use them wisely, and plan for future generations.

由于人类对地球的影响遍及各个角落,了解自然资源,保护自然资源,明智地使用它们,为后代子孙做好计划是很重要的。

此句中 it is 是形式主语,真正的主语是 to understand our natural resources, protect them, use them wisely, and plan for future generations。

3. fossil fuel 矿物燃料,化石燃料

4. woolly mammoth 猛犸象;长毛象

5. saber-toothed tiger 剑齿虎(一种古生动物)

6. the bald eagle 白头鹰;秃鹰

## Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the forms where necessary.

supply	divide	impact	require	dedicate	bless with
conserve	desire	continue	isolate	replenish	

1. We will effectively \_\_\_\_\_ resources and protect the environment.
2. How will the war \_\_\_\_\_ on his generation?
3. The question is can they \_\_\_\_\_ to do that. If you run out of money, you run out of money.
4. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the class and took one section to the library and left the other to write an article.
5. In biotechnology we use enzymes that we \_\_\_\_\_ from nature to link together pieces of DNA in the same manner that occurs in nature.
6. All students are \_\_\_\_\_ to have a medical examination.
7. As generally known, China has \_\_\_\_\_ natural resources, which equip it with good conditions for the development of its industry and agriculture.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ themselves in a seaside sanatorium(疗养院) for two weeks.
9. "The real challenge is matching \_\_\_\_\_ with demand," Jacobson says.
10. As soon as a \_\_\_\_\_ is required, it is always replaced by another.
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ himself to conserving our natural resources.

II. Read the article and answer the following questions.

1. What are natural resources?



2. We should conserve the natural resources because it is nonrenewable. How to understand nonrenewable?
3. What kind of factors will lead to extinction?
4. Some animals are on the brink of extinction, can you give some examples?

### III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. An important issue facing us today is the destruction of the Earth's tropical rain forests.
2. New technologies are always being developed. Many people no longer spend all their time focused in one place or using things in traditional ways.
3. A sustainable society requires a sustainable environment. Because of this, we must think of natural resources in new ways.
4. World population growth and our desire to live comfortably are exerting pressures on our soil, air, water, and other natural resources.
5. In order to be responsible caretakers of the planet, it is important to realize that we humans have a partnership with the Earth and the other life that shares the planet with us.

### 参考译文

#### 自然资源：源于地球的无价之宝

地球蕴含着丰富的自然资源。自然资源是指存在于地球上，可以被所有生物使用并受益的那些元素。科学家通常依据研究目的的不同而把它们分成不同种类。这些种类包括农



业资源、植物、动物、能源、风景、森林、矿产、水和大气资源。我们人类所了解到的一个事实是许多我们依靠的重要资源都是不可再生的。不可再生意味着一旦资源耗尽它将永远消失。从化石燃料中生产的汽油就是一种不可再生资源的例子。只有有限的存储,一旦用完,这种资源就会终结。

虽然活的生物例如动物通常被认为是典型的可再生资源,这也意味着它们可能会得到补充,但是动物猎杀直至灭绝也会使其成为不可再生资源。据我们从过去的证据了解到的,恐龙、猛犸象和剑齿虎的灭绝就是彻底的。有时候,这样的灭绝可能由自然因素引起,如气候变化、干旱或洪水,但许多物种灭绝是由人类活动造成的。

过度捕猎导致曾经在整个北美数量非常多的旅鸽灭绝。白头鹰在成为一个受保护的物种前被猎杀至灭绝的边缘,为了得到象牙,非洲象被大肆猎杀,正面临灭绝的危险。尽管过度捕猎只是一个潜在的威胁。人类还要为生境丧失而负责。当人类改变土地用途,把动物的栖息地转换为城市时,既破坏了动物的生存空间和食物来源,又增加了其灭绝的危害。

植物也会濒危或灭绝。今天摆在我们面前的一个重要问题是地球热带雨林的破坏。科学家们认为可能有药用价值的许多植物物种尚未被发现。因此,摧毁某种植物物种可能就会破坏未来的某个医疗福利。

由于人类的影响遍及地球各个角落,了解我们的自然资源,保护它们,明智地使用它们,并为未来几代人做好计划是很重要的。环境——土地——土壤——水——植物——矿物和动物,是一种奇妙复杂和动态的系统,它常常以一种相当微妙人们又无法觉察的方式在改变。

今天,我们已经扩大了与我们互动的景观视野。农民管理更大的土地,这使他们的工作更复杂。人们更频繁地出行更远的距离。

社会前进的步伐不断加快。新技术一直被开发。很多人不再把所有的时间集中在一个地方,或以传统的方式使用事物。现在人们从一个地方到另一个地方,并不断开发和使用新的和不同的资源。

一个可持续发展的社会需要一个可持续发展的环境。正因为如此,我们必须以一种新的方式考虑自然资源。今天,比以往任何时候更需要我们尽一切努力节约土地。我们仍然生活在一个美丽的巨大的自然世界,但这个世界正在迅速发生变化。世界人口的增长和我们想要生活舒适的愿望,正在对我们的土壤、空气、水和其他自然资源形成压力。

为了肩负起这个星球管理者的责任,认识到我们人类和地球以及其他共享地球的生命是伙伴关系是非常重要的。“我们没有从祖先那里继承地球而是从我们后代那里借来了这个星球。”

## 练习答案

I. 1. conserve 2. impact 3. continue 4. divided 5. isolate 6. required 7. been blessed with 8. replenished 9. supply 10. desire 11. dedicated

II. 1. Natural resources are those elements that exist on the planet for the use and benefit of all



living things.

2. Nonrenewable means that once a resource is depleted it is gone forever.

3. Sometimes, extinctions may be caused by natural factors, such as climate change, drought, or flood, but many extinctions are caused by the activities of humans.

4. The passenger pigeon, the bald eagle and African elephants.

III. 1. 今天摆在我们面前的一个重要问题是地球热带雨林的破坏。

2. 新技术一直被开发。很多人不再把所有的时间集中在一个地方,或以传统的方式使用事物。

3. 一个可持续发展的社会需要一个可持续发展的环境。正因为如此,我们必须以一种新的方式考虑自然资源。

4. 世界人口的增长和我们想要生活舒适的愿望,正在对我们的土壤、空气、水和其他自然资源形成压力。

5. 为了肩负起这个星球管理者的责任,认识到我们人类和地球以及其他共享地球的生命是伙伴关系是非常重要的。

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## Lesson 2 China's Natural Resources

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Natural resources are an important **component** of natural conditions. They include mainly land resources, water resources, **climatic** resources, **biological** resources and mineral resources. China has rich natural resources.

Being a **vast** country, China first of all has rich land resources. The country's **farmland** covers 122,400 sq. km, about 10% of its total land area, and is **distributed** mainly in **plain** areas in northeast China, north China, the middle and lower **reaches** of the Yangtze, the Sichuan Basin and the Pearl River Delta. Agriculture is highly developed in these areas, which are major producers of **wheat**, **corn**, rice and **cash crops**. The country has 67,500 sq. km of **fresh water** lakes—production bases for fish, **shrimps** and other **aquatic** products.

With regard to water resources: China's average total **rainfall** in a year amounts to 6 **trillion** cubic meters; the total **runoff** of its rivers is 2.7 trillion cubic meters; and its total water resources reach 2.8 **trillion** cubic meters, to rank sixth in the world, after Brazil, Russia, Canada, the United States and Indonesia.

China has **deposits** of every one of the 150 minerals found so far in the natural world. China has fairly rich plant and animal resources. It is home to 32,800 higher plant



varieties and 104,000 animal varieties. Among them are some that are quite rare, including the giant panda, the golden monkey, the Yangtze **alligator**, white-flag dolphin, the metasequoia and the dove tree—all are “living fossils” that are found nowhere else. To protect wildlife and its ecological environment, China has built a fairly big number of nature reserves, including fourteen that are part of the United Nations’ “Man and Biosphere” **nature reserve** system.

In absolute terms, China indeed **abounds** in natural resources of various kinds. But, owing to its huge population, its per-capita natural resources, such as land, water and mineral resources, are not rich. Besides, the geographical distribution of its natural resources is not even. Take coal for example: of more than 760 billion tons of total coal deposits, more than 70% are concentrated in Shanxi, Shaanxi and Inner Mongolia, whereas only 1.4% is found in nine provinces in southern China. Of **proven recoverable** oil deposits, most are found in northeast China, northwest China and coastal areas of north China. 70% of natural gas deposits is concentrated in Sichuan and Shaanxi. The geographical distribution of water is also extremely **uneven**: in southern China—areas south of the Huaihe river and the Qinling range, while farmland accounts for only 36.3% of the national total, water resources make up 82.3% of the national total; whereas, in northern China, farmland accounts for 63.7% of the national total, water resources make up only 17.7% of the national total; in northwest China, water is even more **scarce**: while it has one third of the national land area, its water resources account for only 5% of the national total. The distribution of **hydropower** is also uneven: 70% of the national total is concentrated in southwest China. The Chinese government has been taking measures to deal with the problem. Researches on the issue have been strengthened and overall planning conducted. Concrete measures include the construction of railways to transport more coal from the north to the south and the building of a giant water diversion project to channel water from the Yangtze to the Yellow River to quench thirst in north China and northwest China.

## Vocabulary

**component** [kəmˈpəʊnənt] *n.* 成分;零件;[数]要素;组分 *adj.* 组成的;合成的;构成的;成分的

**climatic** [klaɪˈmætɪk] *adj.* 气候的;风土的;受气候影响的

**biological** [baɪˈɒlədʒɪkl] *adj.* 生物学的;生物的;与生物学相关的;有血亲关系的 *n.* [药]生物制品,生物制剂

**vast** [vɑːst] *adj.* 广阔的;巨大的;大量的;巨额的 *n.* 浩瀚;广大无边的空间

**farmland** [fɑːmlænd] *n.* 农田,耕地



**distribute** [dɪ'strɪbjʊt] *vt.* 分配,散布;散发,分发;把……分类

**plain** [pleɪn] *n.* 平原;平地;[纺织业]平针;朴实无华的东西 *adj.* 平的;素的;清晰的;相貌平平的 *adv.* 清楚地,明白地;平易地;[用以加强语气]显然;完全地

**reaches** [ri:tʃɪz] *n.* 河段;流域;(上、中或下)游;(外)围;(远)处;(组织或机构中的)层级

**wheat** [wi:t] *n.* 小麦

**corn** [kɔ:n] *n.* [英]谷物;[美]玉蜀黍

**cash crops** *n.* 商品作物(cash crop 的名词复数);现金作物,经济作物,商品作物

**fresh water** [freʃ wɔ:tə(r)] *n.* 淡水,湖水;甜水

**shrimp** [ʃrɪmp] *n.* 虾,小虾;矮小的人 *v.* 捕虾

**aquatic** [əkwætɪk] *adj.* 水生的;水产的;水上的;水中(进行)的 *n.* 水生动植物;水上运动

**rainfall** [reɪnfɔ:l] *n.* 阵雨,降雨;降雨量

**trillion** [trɪljən] *n.* 万亿;兆;[英]百万兆;大量 *adj.* 万亿的 *num.* 数万亿

**runoff** ['rʌnɔ:f] *n.* 决胜投票;附加赛;径流

**deposit** [dɪ'pɒzɪt] *n.* 储蓄,存款;保证金;沉淀物;寄存,寄存品 *vt. & vi.* 储蓄;寄存;放置,安置;付保证金 *vi.* 沉淀

**alligator** ['ælɪɡɪtə(r)] *n.* 短吻鳄;短吻鳄皮革;鳄鱼式工具

**nature reserve** [neɪtʃə rɪzə:v] *n.* 自然保护区

**abound** [ə'baʊnd] *vi.* 丰富,盛产;非常多,大量存在;充满

**proven** ['pru:vɪn] *adj.* 经过验证或证实的 *vt. & vi.* 证明(prove 的过去分词);检验,试验

**recoverable** [rɪ'kʌvərəbl] *adj.* 可重获的

**uneven** [ʌn'i:vən] *adj.* 不平坦的,凹凸不平的;不一律的,参差不齐的;不势均力敌的;[数]奇数的

**scarce** [skeəs] *adj.* 缺乏的,罕见的 *adv.* 勉强;仅仅;几乎不;简直不

**hydropower** ['haɪdrəʊpaʊə] *n.* 水力发出的电力;水电

## Notes

1. Among them are some that are quite rare, including the giant panda, the golden monkey, the Yangtze alligator, white-flag dolphin, the metasequoia and the dove tree—all are “living fossils” that are found nowhere else.  
它们中有一些是相当罕见的,包括大熊猫、金丝猴、扬子鳄、白鳍豚、水杉、珙桐——都是在别的地方找不到的“活化石”。
2. Take coal for example; of more than 760 billion tons of total coal deposits, more than 70% are concentrated in Shanxi, Shaanxi and Inner Mongolia, whereas only 1.4% is found in nine provinces in southern China.  
以煤炭为例:煤炭总储量为 7 600 亿吨以上,70% 以上集中在山西、陕西和内蒙古,而南方

九省只有 1.4% 的储量。

3. Concrete measures include the construction of railways to transport more coal from the north to the south and the building of a giant water diversion project to channel water from the Yangtze to the Yellow River to quench thirst in north China and northwest China.

① the construction of railways to transport more coal from the north to the south 北煤南运: 中国北方地区生产的煤炭向南方, 主要是华东和华南沿海地区运输, 是中国煤炭运输长期存在的主流向。北煤南运是为了适应我国经济发展的现状, 使煤炭资源得到充分的利用。我国煤炭资源多集中在山西、陕西及内蒙古西部, 而用煤“大户”则集中在华东、华南地区, “西煤东运”“北煤南运”对我国经济发展尤其重要。

② the building of a giant water diversion project to channel water from the Yangtze to the Yellow River to quench thirst in north China and northwest China 南水北调: 是缓解中国北方水资源严重短缺局面的战略性工程。我国南涝北旱, 南水北调工程通过跨流域的水资源合理配置, 大大缓解我国北方水资源严重短缺问题, 促进南北方经济、社会与人口、资源、环境的协调发展。

## Exercises

### I. Match the following English words or phrases with their Chinese equivalents.

- |                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. ( ) natural resources    | A. 农田, 耕地 |
| 2. ( ) land resources       | B. 矿产资源   |
| 3. ( ) water resources      | C. 自然资源   |
| 4. ( ) climatic resources   | D. 土地资源   |
| 5. ( ) biological resources | E. 水资源    |
| 6. ( ) mineral resources    | F. 生物资源   |
| 7. ( ) farmland             | G. 气候资源   |
| 8. ( ) fresh water lakes    | H. 水电     |
| 9. ( ) rainfall             | I. 淡水湖    |
| 10. ( ) hydropower          | J. 降雨     |

### II. Review the text and translate the following phrases into English or Chinese.

- |                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. 小麦           | 9. the giant panda        |
| 2. 玉米           | 10. the golden monkey     |
| 3. 水稻           | 11. the Yangtze alligator |
| 4. 经济作物         | 12. white-flag dolphin    |
| 5. 鱼            | 13. the metasequoia       |
| 6. 虾            | 14. the dove tree         |
| 7. 水产品          | 15. living fossils        |
| 8. cubic meters |                           |





### III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Natural resources are an important component of natural conditions.
2. They include mainly land resources, water resources, climatic resources, biological resources and mineral resources.
3. Agriculture is highly developed in these areas, which are major producers of wheat, corn, rice and cash crops.
4. To protect wildlife and its ecological environment, China has built a fairly big number of nature reserves, including fourteen that are part of the United Nations' "Man and Biosphere" nature reserve system.
5. Besides, the geographical distribution of its natural resources is not even.

### 参考译文

#### 中国的自然资源

自然资源是自然环境的重要组成部分。它们主要包括土地资源、水资源、气候资源、生物资源和矿产资源。中国拥有丰富的自然资源。

中国是一个幅员辽阔的国家,首先具有丰富的土地资源。中国耕地覆盖了122 400平方公里,占土地总面积的10%,主要分布在中国东北和华北平原、长江中下游地区、四川盆地和珠江三角洲。在这些地区农业高度发达,这里主要生产小麦、玉米、水稻和经济作物。中国拥有67 500平方公里的淡水湖——是鱼虾等水产品的生产基地。

关于水资源:中国的平均降雨量一年达6万亿立方米;河流的径流总量为2.7万亿立方米;其水资源总量达2.8万亿立方米,排名世界第六,居巴西、俄罗斯、加拿大、美国和印度尼西亚之后。

到目前为止在自然世界中发现的150种矿物,中国每种都有。中国拥有相当丰富的动植物资源。这里是32 800种高等植物和104 000种动物的家园。它们中有一些是相当罕见的,包括大熊猫、金丝猴、扬子鳄、白鳍豚、水杉、珙桐——都是在别的地方找不到的“活化

