



大学金砖英语数字化系列教材

# 农林类大学金砖英语 读写教程4

总主编 王正元  
主 编 李晓敏

College  
Golden Brick English  
Reading & Writing

(For Agriculture, Farming and Forestry Students)

4



对外经济贸易大学出版社  
University of International Business and Economics Press



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## College Golden Brick English Reading & Writing 4

(For Agriculture, Farming and Forestry Students)

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# 编写说明

经过国内外二十余所大学的一百五十余名中、外英语教师的共同努力，我们完成了这套《大学金砖英语数字化系列教材》的编写以及教辅资源的开发和建设工作。

这套教材包括二十四本纸质教材和配套教辅资源“金砖英语在线”，工作量很大，为此，全体工作人员付出了艰巨的劳动。在此谨向这套教材编写学术委员会的专家、领衔主编的各位教授、参加编写和技术开发的全体教师，以及帮助出版本套教材的对外经济贸易大学出版社的领导和编辑，表示衷心的感谢。

## 一、编写依据

我们在组织编写这套教材前后，反复学习了教育部颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》，在几所大学召开了英语教师和学生座谈会，就“你们喜欢什么样的大学英语教材”听取了师生的意见，并以《大学英语课程教学要求》为依据，组织编写了这套教材。

## 二、编写理念

我们在编写这套教材时，坚持满足“不同层次要求”和“个性化要求”两个基本理念；充分考虑了大学生英语“一般要求”、“较高要求”、“更高要求”的水平差异性及其不同专业人才对英语需求的个性，在教材设计上注意突出以下特点：

1. 满足“一般要求”、“较高要求”、“更高要求”的层级特点；
2. 满足“理工”、“医学”、“农林”、“社科”不同学科需求内容个性化特点；
3. 可以在线自主学习的数字化特点。

## 三、教材构成

这套《大学金砖英语数字化系列教材》由纸质教材和配套教辅资源“金砖英语在线”（[www.goldenenglishedu.cn](http://www.goldenenglishedu.cn)）两个部分构成。纸质教材按读者对象分为“理工”、“医学”、“农林”、“社科”四大类。

读写教程		视听说教程	
1-2 册	通用（1-2 学期）	1-2 册	通用（1-2 学期）
3-4 册	理工（3-4 学期）	3-4 册	理工（3-4 学期）
3-4 册	医学（3-4 学期）	3-4 册	医学（3-4 学期）
3-4 册	农林（3-4 学期）	3-4 册	农林（3-4 学期）
3-4 册	社科（3-4 学期）	3-4 册	社科（3-4 学期）

#### 四、教材文本

为了保证语言鲜活、地道、时尚,本套教材“视听说”全部文本由美国教师 Jeff Engell, Morgan Matens, Greg Hall 执笔编写;“读写教程”部分文本除了由上述美国教师所写外,另一部分由中方编者选编、改写。一、二册教材内容和文本侧重于通用的共性,三、四册教材文本内容侧重于专业个性。本教材所用的所有文本语言地道、规范、生动、时代性强。

#### 五、编写团队

本套教材的编写得到了胡壮麟教授为主任的教材编写学术委员会各位专家的悉心指导,并获得了主编委员会二十余位教授的大力支持。来自吉林大学、东北大学、中国医科大学、华中科技大学、北京大学医学部等二十余所高校的有丰富教学经验的中、外英语教师,共计一百五十余人参加了本套数字化系列教材编写工作。

#### 六、感谢

本套教材的音频、视频录制得到了下列单位的帮助和支持:

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沈阳大学

总主编 王正元

# 前 言

本册内容以农、林英语为主，供学生第四个学期使用。本书共 10 个单元，每单元有 A、B、C 三篇课文。A、B 课文后配有相应的练习，C 课文是扩展文章，便于学生自学。教材内容和形式上切实贯彻了教育部 2007 年全国大学英语教学提出的大纲要求，注重新型教学理念与教学模式，旨在培养大学生学习英语的综合能力和实际应用能力。

## 一、编写依据

随着我国大学英语教学和英语教学改革不断发展，近几年来，国内专家不断对大学英语教学进行反思和总结，总体认为大学英语教学的其中一个方面——教材，还是比较好的，但是以往的大部分教材只有纸质的，方便学生在课下自行学习的有电子版配套的教材相对很少，不能满足广大学生的个性化学习需求，因此，《金砖英语》系列英语教材应时代的要求应运而生了。

## 二、创新理念

本教材模式创新，由教材由电子版、纸质版、光盘、网络等多种载体共同组成。教材内容创新，以农、林英语为主。

## 三、使用建议

建议广大英语学习者采用电子版、纸质版及其他形式使用本书，特别是农、林院校的广大师生。

由于编写时间仓促，书中出现差错在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

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# Unit 1

## Gardening and Vegetables

A

### Roman Britain

This is an illustrated history of British gardening. The Romans invented the British country gentleman. There must have been thousands who enjoyed all sorts of other Roman artistic delights, such as mosaic pavements, wall-paintings and pottery, also gardened in the Roman manner throughout the four centuries of the prosperity of the villa-estates.

B

### Why Save Seeds?

By raising generations of plants, you will see how traits are passed on, and how to select for the qualities you want to bring out. By adding and planting seed, you add your own chapter to the story.

C

### Morning in the Garden

The cool mornings are our special time together. The morning provides me with peace of mind. I find bliss in the garden.



## Text A Roman Britain

### I Lead-in

**Predicting Content:** You're going to read *Roman Britain*; please try to answer the following questions before reading.



1. What is the characteristic of Roman art of gardening?
2. What's the Roman contribution to the British?
3. What do you know about the villas in Britain?
4. Did the British appreciate the Roman art?

**by nature:** innately; instinctively 天生地; 自然地

eg. She is proud **by nature**. 她生性傲慢。

**polish:** *n.* additional quality of fineness or elegance, refinement 文雅; 优雅; 高雅  
eg. an unsophisticated country fellow who completely lacked **polish** 全无文雅气质、不懂世故的乡下人

**shrewd:** *adj.* having or showing good judgment and common sense 有准确判断力和常识的、精明的、敏锐的  
eg. It was a **shrewd** assessment and probably pretty close to the truth. 这个评估很有道理, 可能相当正确。

**wry:** *adj.* ironically humorous; slightly mocking 用反语表达幽默的; 揶揄的  
eg. She watched their fumbling efforts with **wry** amusement. 她看着他们手忙脚乱地暗使劲, 不觉莞尔。

**reign:** *n.* (period of) rule of a king or queen 君主统治时期  
eg. The revolution was followed by a **reign** of terror. 革命之后随即出现了恐怖统治。

**convivial:** *adj.* full of shared pleasure and friendliness 联欢的, 联谊的  
eg. They tend to be sociable and **convivial** and "like a laugh". 他们具有乐天的个性, 喜欢放声大笑。

**patronizingly:** *adv.* condescendingly 屈尊俯就地

I *The Romans*, among their other achievements, invented the British country gentleman. *The Celts* they conquered were countrymen **by nature**, and the Romans added the **polish**. Tacitus, **shrewdest** and **wryest** of historians, says that his father-in-law, Agricola, governor of Britain for seven years in the **reigns** of *Vespasian* and *Domitian*, taught the natives the Roman way of life, introducing them to luxurious buildings and elegant clothes, to heated baths and **convivial** dinner parties. He adds, somewhat **patronizingly**, that the British were proud of their new culture, though their Romanization was merely a tool

of **imperial** policy.

2 With the general lift in the style of living—with the fine buildings and good cooking, the Latin conversation and the fashionable clothes (it soon became smart to wear a toga)—came the Roman art of gardening. It has always seemed fair to assume that a stylish villa in Britain had a garden very like an Italian garden, but with a more enclosed layout to suit the climate and without the tender plants, like olives and **myrtles**. Experienced colonists carry their style of living around when they travel, and just as the English memsahib tried to grow herbaceous borders in India and the Dutch make canals in Batavia (disastrously, because they stank), so the Romans would surely have imported the Italian garden here.

3 The formal, **extravagant** style of pleasure garden came to Britain from Italy in the 1st century. One hopes that the native landowner tempered its excesses with a little Celtic good taste, but more likely he was **besotted** by all the foreign **novelties**, and one suspects that the owner of Fishbourne in its **prime**—probably a tribal king called Cogidubnus in about A.D. 75—

**imperial:** *adj.* of an empire or its rules 帝国的, 帝王的

eg. **imperial** power, trade 皇权的、帝国的贸易

**myrtle:** *n.* any of several types of evergreen shrub with shiny leaves and sweet-smelly white flowers 蕃桃木, 蕃樱桃

**extravagant:** *adj.* using or spending too much 奢侈的, 挥霍的

eg. an **extravagant** use of natural resources 自然资源的滥用

**besotted:** *adj.* made silly or stupid, esp. by love 发痴, 变蠢

eg. He is totally **besotted** with the girl. 他一心痴恋着那个姑娘。

**novelty:** *n.* previously unknown thing, experience, etc; new or strange thing or person 新鲜的事物、经验等; 新奇的事物或人

eg. A British businessman who can speak a foreign language is still something of a **novelty**. 能说某种外国语的英国商人仍可算是新奇人物。

**prime:** *n.* state or time of greatest strength, beauty, vigor 最强大、最美丽、最具活力等的状态或时期

eg. She is past her **prime**. 她的大好时光已经过去。

**cut out:** leave sth. out; omit sth. 去掉或省略某事物

eg. You can **cut o ut** the unimportant details. 你可删掉不重要的细节。

**portico:** *n.* roof supported by columns, esp. an entrance to a large building (尤指高大建筑物的) 有柱的门廊

**colonnade:** *n.* a row of columns, usu. with equal spaces between them and often supporting a roof, etc. 列柱, 柱廊

**peristyle:** *n.* row of columns around a temple, courtyard, etc. (殿堂、庭院等的) 周柱廊

**arcade:** *n.* covered passage or area ,esp. one with an arched roof and shops along one or both sides 拱廊

**bisect:** *v.* divide into two(usu. equal) parts 分成两个 (通常为相等的) 部分

**peripatetic:** *adj.* going from place to place 到处走的, 漫游的

**fresco:** *n.* picture painted in water-color on a wall or ceiling before the plaster is dry 壁画

had his name **cut out** in box.

4 *The similarity* of Fishbourne to Italian villas is remarkable;

evidence of planting trenches, post-holes, soil enrichment and

decorative stonework shows that it was wholly Roman in

design and decoration. The villa, which was possibly a palace, a

splendid affair with handsome porticoes and colonnades, was

built round a large peristyle or arcaded courtyard planted as a

formal garden. The courtyard was bisected by a wide central

path, flanked by hedges two or three tiers deep, almost certainly

of box, clipped into alcoves histories examine the reigns of the

Roman Emperors. Tiberius, portions of his two major

works—the Annals and the Claudius Nero and those who

reigned in the Year of the Four Emperors for statues or seats.

There were narrower, hedge-lined paths for **peripatetics**,

trained fruit-trees, probably rose-beds, and piped water

bubbling up in decorative basins of Purbeck marble. Most

exciting discovery of all, one external wall of the villa was

**frescoed** with foliage and roses, a toy landscape exactly like

those on the garden walls of houses at Pompeii.



5 Outside the villa, on the seaward side, was a terrace informally planted to link house with landscape, as in Pliny's villas. From this terrace the owner had a spectacular view of the coast and the shipping, and he must have enjoyed reclining on a seat and admiring the scenery, like Pliny at his seaside villa, but more warmly wrapped up.

6 Discreetly placed out of sight there was a vegetable garden, manured with kitchen refuse.

7 The plants can only be guessed at, but roses, box and other evergreens are a near-certainty, and there were probably lilies, acanthus, rosemary, ivy, native wild flowers like violets and periwinkles, and a good range of herbs and hardy vegetables such as cabbage, leeks, onions, garlic, cucumber and broad beans. The orchard would include apples, pears and cherries. Vines probably came to Britain later, in the 3rd century, having been banned until then by imperial decree to protect the Italian wine trade.

8 Fishbourne is an exceptionally fine Roman villa, but by no means the largest in Britain. Woodchester and other

**terrace:** *n.* flight of wide shallow steps, for spectators at a sports ground (梯级宽且矮的) 台阶 (如运动场之看台)

**link...with...:** make or suggest a connection between people or things 将人或物连接或联系起来

**recline:** *v.* lean or lie back in a horizontal or near-horizontal position 向后倚靠或躺

eg. recline on a pillow, sofa, a grassy back 躺在枕头、沙发、草坡上

**wrap up:** have one's attention deeply occupied by sb/sth 注意力完全集中于某人、某物

eg. They are completely wrapped up in their children. 他们把全部精力都用在孩子身上了。

**out of sight:** sb/sth that are absent or can no longer be seen 看不见的

eg. Out of sight, out of mind. 眼不见, 心不烦。

**discreetly:** *adv.* not too obvious 不显眼地

**manure:** *v.* put manure on or in (soil) 往(地)里施肥

eg. To manure the land is to spread the manure on it. 给土地施肥是把粪肥洒在土地上。

**periwinkle:** *n.* any of several types of evergreen plant with trailing stems and blue or white flowers 蔓长春花

**herb:** *n.* plant with a soft stem that dies down to the ground after flowering 草本植物

eg. A herb loaf goes well with melon salad. 香草面包和甜瓜色拉是很好的搭配。

**orchard:** *n.* piece of land in which fruit trees are grown (通常指围起来的) 果园

eg. The children were skylarking in the orchard. 孩子们在果园里嬉戏。

**decree:** *n.* order given by a ruler or an authority and having the force of a law 命令, 法规

eg. This decree has the force of law behind it. 这一裁决有法律作后盾。

**by no means:** not at all 绝不, 一点都不

eg. She is by no means poor; in fact, she's quite rich. 她可不穷, 其实她很阔。

**aristocratic:** *adj.* belonging to or typical of the aristocracy 贵族的; 贵族统治的; 有贵族气派的

eg. He spoke with an **aristocratic** bearing. 他说话的时候带着一种贵族气质。

**be comparable in:** able or suitable to be compared in 在某方面有可比性的

**amenity:** *n.* feature or facility of a place that makes life there easy or pleasant 生活福利设施; 方便设施

eg. People who retire to the country often miss the **amenity** of a town. 退居到乡村的人们时常怀念城市舒适的生活。

**legionary:** *n.* (member) of a legion 古罗马军队的成员

**patio:** *n.* paved area next to a house where people can sit, eat, etc outdoors (与房子相连有铺砌面的)露台, 平台(作户外歇息、用餐处)

**gravel:** *n.* small stones, as used to make the surface of roads and paths 砾石, 石子

**marl:** *n.* soil consisting of clay and lime, used as a fertilizer 泥灰(用作肥料)

**aristocratic** villas would have had both formal and landscape gardens **comparable in** scale. Smaller villas would have had a combined pleasure and vegetable garden inside a courtyard. The meanest villas would have had utility gardens only. All the important gardens were in the open country, an **amenity** of the villa estates which belonged to the native, but Romanized, British upper classes. Most of the British lived in the country throughout the Roman occupation, while Roman-born officials, traders and retired **legionaries** lived in the towns, which were small but rich in architecture. Presumably there were roof, terrace, **patio** and pot gardens in the towns as in Rome itself.

9 The villas were widely, but not evenly distributed throughout Britain, for under Roman rule, country society split, rich and poor settling in different areas. The upper classes chose upland districts, like the Cotswolds, with a light, well-drained soil, the easiest soil to work without mechanical tools. An acid soil had not yet become the gardener's favourite medium, and when a villa was built on acid soil, as at Fishbourne, which is clay over **gravel**, the soil was **marled**.

10 The Celts had always been good farmers, and landscaping a garden was a natural occupation for a British country gentleman who had **picked up** some Roman culture. There must have been thousands who, enjoying all sorts of other Roman artistic delights, such as **mosaic** pavements, wall-paintings and pottery, also gardened in the Roman manner throughout the four centuries of the prosperity of the villa-estates. It was not until after A.D. 400 that the system **fell apart**.

**pick up:** learn(a foreign language ,a technique) by practicing 通过实践学会 (外语、技术等)

eg. She soon **picked up** French when she went to live in France. 她到法国居住后很快就学会了法语。

**mosaic:** picture or pattern made by placing together small pieces of glass ,stone etc of different colors 马赛克(用不同颜色的小块玻璃、石子等材料拼凑、镶嵌成的图画或图案)

**fall a part:** break; fall to pieces; disintegrate 破裂; 破碎

eg. Their marriage finally **fell apart**. 他们的婚姻最终破裂了。

### Text Notes

1. **the Romans** The Roman Empire was the post-Republican period of the ancient Roman civilization, characterized by an autocratic form of government in Europe and around the Mediterranean. The term is used to describe the Roman States during and after the time of first emperor, Augustus. This includes from about 44BC to 1453AD.
2. **the Celts** The Celts were a group of peoples that occupied lands stretching from the British Isles to Gallatia. The Celts had many dealings with other cultures that bordered the lands occupied by these peoples.
3. **Tacitus** (AD56-AD117) He was a senator and a historian of the Roman Empire.
4. **Vespasian** In AD 69-70 the Roman Empire seemed to be endangered by civil war and rebellion. The plebeian and the uncharismatic Emperor Vespasian restored peace and confidence and ensured a smooth succession.

5. **Domitian** Roman Emperor from 81 to 96, the third and last emperor of the Flavian dynasty.
- 6 **Pompeii** a partially buried Roman town-city near modern Naples in the Italian region of Campania, in the territory of the commune of Pompeii. Along with Herculaneum, Pompeii was destroyed and completely buried during a long catastrophic eruption of the volcano Mount Vesuvius spanning two days in the year 79. The eruption buried Pompeii under 4 to 6 meters of ash and pumice, and it was lost for nearly 1700 years before its accidental discovery in 1749.

## II Exercises

### A. Reading comprehension

#### 1. *Questions on the text. Answer the following questions.*

- 1) What kind of people did the Celts belong to?
- 2) What happened to Fishbourne?
- 3) What's the similarity of Fishbourne to Indian villas?
- 4) How was Fishbourne built?
- 5) Why is Fishbourne not the largest in Britain?
- 6) How did the villas in Britain distribute?

#### 2. *T/F. Mark T(true) or F(false) to each statement according to Text A.*

- ☐ ☐ 1) The Celts were born countrymen.
- ☐ ☐ 2) The British have imported the Italian garden.
- ☐ ☐ 3) The vegetable garden can be easily seen by travelers.
- ☐ ☐ 4) Fishbourne is undoubtedly the largest villa in Britain.
- ☐ ☐ 5) The system has still been in existence.

#### 3. *Multiple choices. Choose the best answer to the questions.*

- 1) What did the Romans do in the history?
  - A. They helped the British country gentlemen.
  - B. They conquered the Celts.
  - C. They had ruled Britain for seven years.