高职高专公共英语系列教程

系列主编　王贵明　许建平
顾　　问　刘润清
主　　审　吴树敬

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编写及使用说明

近年来，我国高等职业技术教育迅猛发展，大批适应社会和经济发展需求、面向市场和用人单位的高职专业应运而生，同时我国高职高专招生人数也以较大幅度逐年递增。本书就是为了培养学生阅读英语科技文献和专业技术资料的能力而编写的，目的在于帮助广大高职高专学生在顺利完成基础阶段英语学习后，能够将所学英语知识用于相关专业英语技术资料的阅读，以英语为工具，获取专业学习所需要的信息。

一、教学对象

本教材为专业英语教学用书，适用对象为已经顺利完成高职基础阶段英语学习的高职高专各专业学生；也可供具有一定英语基础、对科技英语感兴趣的其他读者使用。

二、编写原则

本教材在编写中力求体现以下原则：一、循序渐进性。本书的编写注重与高中及高职基础阶段英语的衔接，以便学生在完成高职高专基础阶段英语学习的前提下顺利过渡到专业英语的学习，同时在选材的长度、难度以及课后练习的编写上也都体现了由易到难、由浅入深、循序渐进的原则。二、实用性。高等职业技术教育不是传统的学历教育，而是就业教育。为此，本教材在编写过程中不以通过任何英语水平考试为目的，取消了各类考试中最为常见的多项选择题型，着重培养学生实际应用英语的能力。无论材料的选择还是习题的编配都重在培养学生运用所学英语知识进行具有一定难度的口语及书面语交际的能力。三、语言知识与运用能力互补性。鉴于高职高专学生的特殊背景，我们反对割裂语言知识和运用能力之间的关系，片面强调学生语言知识的不足或运用能力的提高。主张对高职高专学生的培养应注重在使用英语的过程中发现语言基础知识的不足，并有目的、有针对性地弥补语言基础知识方面的欠缺，真正做到学有所用、以用促学、边学边用、边用边学的目的。

三、课文选材

本教材选材力求新颖、规范、涵盖面广。本书课文内容选材新颖，语言规范。由于高职高专各专业错综庞杂，相差甚远，本教材的着眼点不在于用简单的英文介绍各专业的基础知识，因为通过专业基础课和专业课的学习学生对这些知识已经耳熟能详。而学生普遍欠缺的是如何完成由基础英语向专业英语学习的过渡，做到阅读专业技术资料时得心应手。为此，本教材在选材上不局限于某一特定专业，而是涵盖了金融财会、信息网络、能源交通、航空航天、医疗卫生、生物技术、计算机科学、建筑设计、环境保护等诸多科技领域。所有选材均反应了科技文献语言规范、句式严谨、从句迭出等特点，突出了科技与社会、科技与经济这一主题，便于学生通过课文内容的学习与理解，进一步巩固对语言知识的掌握。

四、内容结构

本教材由正文和附录两部分组成。正文包括 18 个单元，每单元由课文导入（Pre-reading questions）、课文（Text）、课文练习（Exercises）、补充读物（Supplementary Reading）四部分构成。课文导入部分旨在启发学生积极思考与课文内容相关的问题，为课文学习做好准备。每单元含正课文及补充读物各一篇，内容围绕同一主题展开。这样编写便于学习者就同一话题了解更多的信息，从而达到批判性阅读的目的。主课文后附有注释、词汇与短语及专有名词表，便于学习者对课文的学习和掌握。正课文后的阅读检测旨在检查学生对课文内容的理解情况；词汇练习旨在培养学生熟练运用已知词汇，借助必要的构词知识，扩大词汇量的能力；完形填空部分是对文章内容的高度浓缩与概括，既有利于进一步加深对所学课文的理解，又能帮助学生把握所读科技文献的主要信息，为口头或书面交流打下基础；翻译部分旨在培养学生准确表达给定信息以及翻译科技文献的能力；口语练习旨在培养学生就课文相关的科技话题连续完整地表达自己观点的能力。

本教材的附录包括“练习参考答案（Key to the Exercises）”、“课文译文（Translation of the Texts）”以及“词汇总表（Glossary）”三个部分，便于学生自学。

五、教学组织

鉴于高职高专教育的特殊培养目的，本教材的教学活动应力求体现“以学生为中心”的教学思想，在课堂教学中建议教师要发挥“导”而不是“教”的作用，最大限度地让学生通过阅读，正确把握所读科技文献的内容，尤其是培养学生用英语讲述文献内容、表达自己观点的能力。

本教材的教学安排为一学期，计 18 教学周，每周 4 学时完成一个单元。课内教学活动与学生自主学习时间可根据学生的具体情况由教师自行安排。

六、编写人员

本教材由北京科技大学张敬源、刘亚明负责全书编写体例的策划以及全部书稿的修改、补充和审定工作。参加本书编写的人员还有李欣、张怡、张虹、陈志娟老师（按姓氏笔画为序）。

限于编者水平，疏漏错讹之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

编　者

2003 年 1 月

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Unit One

Pre-reading questions

1. How can our daily life be affected by weather?
2. What do you know about the greenhouse effect?

Text

Life in the Greenhouse

There is no such thing as normal weather. The average daytime high temperature for New York City this week should be 14℃, but on any given day the mercury will almost certainly fall short of that mark or overshoot it, perhaps by a lot. Manhattan thermometers can reach 18℃ in January every so often and plunge to 10℃ in July. And seasons are rarely normal. Winter snowfall and summer heat waves beat the average some years and fail to reach it in others. It's tough to pick out overall changes in climate in the face of these natural fluctuations. An unusually warm year, for example, or even three in a row don't necessarily signal a general trend.

Yet the earth's climate does change. Ice ages have frosted the planet for tens of thousands of years at a stretch, and periods of warmth have pushed the tropics well into what is now the temperate zone. But given the normal year-to-year variations, the only reliable signal that such changes may be in the works is a long-term shift in worldwide temperature.

And that is precisely what's happening. A decade ago, the idea that the planet was warming up as a result of human activity was largely theoretical. We knew that since the Industrial Revolution began in the 18th century, factories and power plants and automobiles and farms have been loading the atmosphere with heat-trapping gases, including carbon dioxide and methane. But evidence that the climate was actually getting hotter was still murky.

Not anymore. As an authoritative report issued a few weeks ago by the United Nations-sponsored Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change makes plain, the trend toward a warmer world has unquestionably begun. Worldwide temperatures have climbed more than 5℃ over the past century, and the 1990s were the hottest decade on record. After analyzing data going back at least two decades on everything from air and ocean temperatures to the spread and retreat of

wildlife, the IPCC asserts that this slow but steady warming has had an impact on no fewer than 420 physical processes and animal and plant species on all continents.

Glaciers, including the legendary snows of Kilimanjaro, are disappearing from mountaintops around the globe. Coral reefs are dying off as the seas get too warm for comfort. Drought is the norm in parts of Asia and Africa. El Niño events, which trigger devastating weather in the eastern Pacific, are more frequent. The Arctic permafrost is starting to melt. Lakes and rivers in colder climates are freezing later and thawing earlier each year. Plants and animal are shifting their ranges pole-ward and to higher altitudes, and migration patterns for animals as diverse as polar bears, butterflies and beluga whales are being disrupted.

Faced with these hard facts, scientists no longer doubt that global warming is happening, and almost nobody questions the fact that humans are at least partly responsible. Nor are the changes over. Already, humans have increased the concentration of carbon dioxide, the most abundant heat-trapping gas in the atmosphere, to 30% above pre-industrial levels—and each year the rate of increase gets faster. The obvious conclusion: temperatures will keep going up.

Unfortunately, they may be rising faster and heading higher than anyone expected. By 2100, says the IPCC, average temperatures will increase between 1.4℃ and 5.8℃—more than 50% higher than predictions of just a half-decade ago. That may not seem like much, but consider that it took only a 5℃ shift to end the last ice age. Even at the low end, the changes could be problematic enough, with storms getting more frequent and intense, droughts more pronounced, coastal areas ever more severely eroded by rising seas, rainfall scarcer on agricultural land and ecosystems thrown out of balance.

But if the rise is significantly larger, the result could be disastrous. With seas rising as much as 1 m, enormous areas of densely populated land—coastal Florida, much of Louisiana, the Nile Delta, the Maldives, Bangladesh—would become uninhabitable. Entire climatic zones might shift dramatically, making central Illinois, Georgia more like Guatemala. Agriculture would be thrown into turmoil. Hundreds of millions of people would have to migrate out of unlivable regions.

Public health could suffer. Rising seas would contaminate water supplies with salt. Higher levels of urban ozone, the result of stronger sunlight and warmer temperatures, could worsen respiratory illnesses. More frequent hot spells could lead to a rise in heat-related deaths. Warmer temperatures could widen the range of disease-carrying rodents and bugs, such as mosquitoes and ticks, increasing the incidence of dengue fever, malaria, encephalitis and other afflictions. Worst of all, this increase in temperatures is happening at a pace that outstrips anything the earth has seen in the past 100 million years. Humans will have a hard enough time adjusting, especially in poorer countries, but for wildlife, the changes could be devastating.

Like any other area of science, the case for human-induced global warming has uncertainties—and like many pro-business lobbyists, President Bush has proclaimed those uncertainties a reason to study the problem further rather than act. But while the evidence is circumstantial, it is powerful, thanks to the IPCC's painstaking research. The U.N.-sponsored group was organized in the late 1980s. Its mission: to sift through climate-related studies from a dozen different fields

and integrate them into a coherent picture. "It isn't just the work of a few green people," says Sir John Houghton, one of the early leaders who at the time ran the British Meteorological Office. "The IPCC scientists come from a wide range of backgrounds and countries."

Measuring the warming that gas already taken place is relatively simple; the trick is unraveling the causes and projecting what will happen over the next century. To do that, IPCC scientists fed a wide range of scenarios involving varying estimates of population and economic growth, changes in technology and other factors into computers. That process gave them about 35 estimates, ranging from 6 billion to 35 billion tons, of how much excess carbon dioxide will enter the atmosphere.

Then they loaded those estimates into the even larger, more powerful computer programs that attempt to model the planet's climate. Because no one climate model is considered definitive, they used seven different versions, which yielded 235 independent predictions of global temperature increase. That's where the range of 1.4℃ to 5.8℃ (2.5℃ to 10.4℃) comes from.

In the short run, there is not much chance of halting global warming, not even if every nation in the world ratifies the Kyoto Protocol tomorrow. The treaty doesn't require reductions in carbon dioxide emissions until 2008. By that time, a great deal of damage will already have been done. But we can slow things down. If action today can keep the climate from eventually reaching an unstable tipping point or can finally begin to reverse the warming trend a century from now, the effort would hardly be futile. Now that we know what we are doing, it would be utterly foolish to continue.

Notes

1. greenhouse: A greenhouse is a glass building in which you grow plants that need to be protected from bad weather. 温室，玻璃暖房

2. Ice Age: A period when glacial ice spread over regions which were normally ice-free. The Ice Age is a synonym of the Pleistocene epoch. 冰期，在这一时期冰川冰扩展到正常情况下曾无冰的地区。冰期是更新世的同义词。

3. the temperate zone: a part of the world that is never very hot or very cold 温带

4. The Industrial Revolution: Beginning in the 18th century, the Industrial Revolution is the period of time during which work began to be done more by machines in factories than by hand at home. 工业革命始于18世纪。从这个时期开始，人们在工厂里用机器来完成工作，逐渐取代了每家每户作坊式的劳动。

5. IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change): It was established in 1988 jointly by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environmental Programme. 政府间气候变化专家工作组。于1988年由世界气象组织和联合国环境规划署联合成立。

6. El Niño: The Child—is the name originally given locally to a weak warm ocean current

flowing south along the coast of Ecuador at Christmas time. The El Niño southern oscillation is the term now applied to a more intense, extensive and prolonged warming of the eastern tropical Pacific occurring every few years which is associated with major meteorological anomalies. Extreme cases have serious effects on fisheries, bird life and mainland weather. 厄尔尼诺，El Niño (The Child) 一词最初是用来称呼圣诞节时沿厄瓜多尔海岸向南的局地弱暖洋流。厄尔尼诺南方涛动是一种术语，目前用于指一种在热带东太平洋中每隔几年发生的、与大的气象异常相联系的、更强大、更持久的变暖。极端的厄尔尼诺现象对渔业、鸟类以及大陆天气有严重影响。

7. British Meteorological Office: 英国气象局
8. Kyoto Protocol:《京都议定书》

New Words

1. mercury /ˈməːkjuri/ *n*. a silver-colored liquid metal that is used especially in thermometers and barometers 水银，汞；(温度计等中的) 水银柱
2. overshoot /ˈəuvəˈʃuːt/ *v*. to go too far or beyond at a fast speed and miss 超过界限，过头
3. thermometer /θəˈmɔmitə/ *n*. an instrument for measuring and showing temperature 温度计；寒暑表
4. plunge /plʌndʒ/ *v*. to move or be thrown suddenly forwards and / or downwards (使) 抛向前及/或向下；下降
5. fluctuation /ˌflʌktjuˈeiʃən/ *n*. rise and fall 波动，起伏
6. temperate /ˈtempərit/ *adj*. (of part of the world, climate, etc.) free from very high or very low temperatures (气候等) 温和的
7. variation /ˌvɛəriˈeiʃən/ *n*. the action of being different 变化，变动
8. trap /træp/ *v*. to hold back; block 止住；抓住
9. carbon dioxide /ˈkaːbən daiˈɔksaid/ *n*. the gas produced when animals breathe out or when carbon is burned in air 二氧化碳
10. methane /ˈmiːθein/ *n*. a natural gas which is formed from decaying matter and burns easily, sometimes causing explosions in mines 甲烷，沼气
11. murky /ˈməːki/ *adj*. difficult to understand, not clear 难懂的，隐晦的
12. sponsor /ˈspɔnsə/ *v*. to officially support a proposal for a new law 发起，主办
13. panel /ˈpænl/ *n*. a group of people with special skills who are chosen to perform a particular service (选定的) 专门小组
14. retreat /riˈtriːt/ *v*. if an area of water, snow or land retreats, it gradually gets smaller 萎缩，变小
15. assert /əˈsəːt/ *v*. to state firmly that something is true 宣称，断言
16. species /ˈspiːʃiːz/ *n*. (单复数同) a group of animals or plants which are all similar and can breed together or produce young animals or plants of the same kind as them 种类，物种

17. glacier /ˈglæsjə/ *n*. a large mass of ice which moves slowly down a mountain valley 冰河，冰川
18. legendary /ˈledʒəndəri/ *adj*. talked or read about in legends 传说（中）的，传奇（中）的
19. coral reef /ˈkɔrəl riːf/ *n*. a line of hard rocks formed by coral, found in warm sea water that is not very deep 珊瑚礁
20. devastating /ˈdevəsteitiŋ/ *adj*. destroying or badly damaging sth. 破坏性的
21. permafrost /ˈpəːməfrɔst/ *n*. a layer of soil, in very cold countries, that is always frozen 永久冻土
22. thaw /θɔː/ *v*. (of a frozen substance) to increase in temperature to above freezing point and so become liquid, soft, or bendable （冰，雪等）融化，解冻
23. beluga whale /bəˈluːgə hweil/ *n*. 白鲸
24. disrupt /disˈrʌpt/ *v*. to bring or throw into disorder 使混乱
25. concentration /ˌkɔnsenˈtreiʃən/ *n*. the amount of a substance contained in a liquid 浓缩，浓度
26. dense /dens/ *adj*. made of several things that are closely packed together 密集的，稠密的
27. turmoil /ˈtəːmɔil/ *n*. a state of confusion, excitement, and trouble 混乱，骚动
28. migrate /maiˈgreit/ *v*. if birds or animals migrate, they travel from one part of the world to another, especially in the autumn and spring 迁移，（候鸟等）定期移徙
29. contaminate /kənˈtæmineit/ *v*. to make impure or bad by or as if by mixing in / with impure, dirty, or poisonous matter 污染，弄脏
30. respiratory /riˈspaiərətri/ *adj*. connected with breathing 呼吸的
31. spell /spel/ *n*. a period of a particular kind of activity, weather, etc., usually a short period （某种天气的）一段持续时间
32. rodent /ˈrəudənt/ *adj*. one of a group small animals with long sharp front teeth, such as rats or rabbits 啮齿目的
33. tick /tik/ *n*. a very small animal like an insect that lives under the skin of other animals and sucks their blood （寄生吸血的）扁虱
34. dengue fever /ˈdeŋgi ˈfiːvə/ *n*. 登革热
35. malaria /məˈleəriə/ *n*. a disease common in hot countries that is caused when an infected mosquito bites you 疟疾
36. encephalitis /ˌensefəˈlaitis/ *n*. inflammation of the brain 流行脑炎
37. affliction /əˈflikʃən/ *n*. sth., usually a medical condition, that causes pain or unhappiness 苦恼，折磨
38. outstrip /autˈstrip/ *v*. to run or move faster than someone or sth. else 越过，超过
39. lobbyist /ˈlɔbiist/ *n*. a lobbyist is someone who tries to persuade a politician or official group that a particular thing should be done or that a law should be changed 专门受雇对议员（或政府官员等）进行游说的人，说客

40. circumstantial /ˌsəːkəmˈstænʃəl/ *adj*. incidental 与环境有关的；非主要的；偶然的
41. sift /sift/ *v*. to examine information, documents, etc. carefully in order to find sth. out or decide what is important and what is not 细查，详审
42. integrate /ˈintigreit/ *v*. to combine things that work well together in order to make an effective system 使并入，使一体化
43. coherent /kəuˈhiərənt/ *adj*. being naturally or reasonably connected; easily understood 连贯的，紧凑的，表达清楚的
44. unravel /ʌnˈrævəl/ *v*. to understand or explain sth. that is very complicated 解释，阐明
45. scenario /siˈnɑːriəu/ *n*. a description of a possible course of action or events 方案
46. excess /ikˈses/ *adj*. additional and not wanted or needed because there is already enough of sth. 过量的
47. definitive /diˈfinətiv/ *adj*. that provides a last decision that cannot be questioned 最后的，确定的
48. ratify /ˈrætifai/ *v*. to approve and make official by signing a written agreement 批准，认可
49. futile /ˈfjuːtail/ *adj*. (of an action) having no effect; useless; unsuccessful 无益的，无效的

Phrases

1. in a row: one after another, in unbroken sequence, without a break 连续不断地，一个接一个地
2. at a stretch: without stopping 不休息地，一口气地
3. die off: to die one by one until there are no more of them 相继死去直至死光
4. throw out: to force sth. to leave a place or a group 打乱，打扰
5. lead to: to have as a result, cause 导致
6. worst of all: the most unpleasant or the most disadvantageous out of all the things 最糟糕的
7. at a pace: at a speed 以…… 的速度
8. rather than: instead of someone or sth. else 与其……倒不如，宁愿……
9. thanks to: on account of, owing to, because of 幸亏；由于
10. feed into: to put, supply, or provide, esp. continually 输入
11. now that: as a result of the fact that, considering that, since 既然，由于
12. in the short run: in the near future 从短期看来；在短期内

Proper Names

1. Manhattan: /mænˈhætən/ 曼哈顿（美国东部哈得逊河口的岩岛，为纽约市中心）

2. Kilimanjaro: /ˌkilimənˈdʒɑːrəu/ 乞力马扎罗山（坦桑尼亚东北部，非洲最高的山）
3. Arctic: /ˈɑːktik/ 北极，北极圈
4. Florida: /ˈflɔridə/ 佛罗里达（美国州名）
5. Louisiana: /luːˌiːziˈænə/ 路易斯安那（美国州名）
6. the Nile Delta: /ðə nailˈdeltə/ 尼罗河三角洲（非洲）
7. the Maldives: /ðəˈmældaivz/ 马尔代夫（亚洲）
8. Bangladesh: /ˌbɑːŋgləˈdeʃ/ 孟加拉国（亚洲）
9. Illinois: /ˌiliˈnɔiz/ 伊利诺伊（美国州名）
10. Georgia: /ˈdʒɔːdʒjə/ 佐治亚（美国州名）
11. Guatemala: /ˌgwætiˈmɑːlə/ 危地马拉（拉丁美洲）
12. Sir John Houghton: /səː dʒɔnˈhɔːt/ 约翰·霍顿爵士（人名）

Exercises

Ⅰ. Comprehension

Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. According to the author, why is it difficult to describe the general changes in climate?
2. Why does the author mention the Industrial Revolution in paragraph three?
3. What does the report issued by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change proclaim?
4. Can you name some of the changes caused by the steady warming weather?
5. Why do the scientists draw the conclusion that the temperature will keep going on?
6. What would be the results if the seas rise as much as 1 m?
7. What is the probable relationship between the warming weather and people's health?
8. What is the task for IPCC?
9. How did the IPCC scientists explain the causes of the warming and project what would happen in the future?
10. According to the author, what can we do now for the benefit of the weather tomorrow?

Ⅱ. Vocabulary

Section A

Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.

trigger	migration	integrate	excess	in the short run
devastating	species	issue	evidence	in a row

1. There will be an increase in tax for those earning in _____ of twice the national average wage.
2. Campaigners now have compelling documentary _____ of the human rights abuses that they had been alleging for several years.

3. It's very difficult to _____ yourself into a society whose culture is so different from your own.
4. The government _____ a warning that the strikers should end their action or face dismissal.
5. It is the third time _____ that she has been voted Best Actress in this international film festival.
6. The racial killings at the weekend which caused the death of dozens of women and children _____ off a wave of protests throughout the country.
7. Biologists have estimated that there are around one million animal and plant _____ living in the rainforests.
8. The team's hopes of winning the championship suffered a _____ blow last night, when they were defeated in the first round.

Section B

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate forms of the words given in the brackets.

1. Some people give a regular monthly donation to charity while others _____ (variation) the amount they give from time to time.
2. _____ (theoretical), women have the same opportunities as men, but the reality is very different.
3. The United Nations has exercised its _____ (authoritative) to restore peace in the turmoil area.
4. Years of doing meticulous research had made her very _____ (precisely) in her working methods.
5. _____ (circumstance) evidence points to a viral agent for the disease, although a virus has not yet been identified.
6. In some parts of the world there is an extreme _____ (climatic), and it is very hot in summer and very cold in winter.
7. He warned that the war in the Gulf would be an ecological catastrophe in the long run and an economic _____ (disastrous) in the short run.
8. We have got a long way to go before we _____ (unraveling) the secrets of genetics.

Ⅲ. Cloze

Fill in each of the following blanks with an appropriate word to complete the following passage. Try to use the words in the text.

Normal weather is a rare thing now. The temperature on a ___1___ day in winter may be even higher than that in summer. It is really difficult to tell the ___2___ patterns of changes in the face of these natural fluctuations. Yet, the global climate ___3___ change. Years ago, people took it as a ___4___ that human activity led to the warming up of the earth. But now scientists, basing on their research, have realized that the tendency towards a warmer world has

___5___ begun. Over the past century, worldwide temperatures went up more than 5℃. That may not seem like much, but it took exactly the same degree of ___6___ to end the last ice age. And if this trend of global warming is ___7___ larger, the result could be disastrous. The present densely populated areas would become ___8___; agricultural land would be thrown into turmoil; even public health could suffer. Respiratory illnesses could occur more frequently than ever before. What's more, wildlife would have a difficult time ___9___ to this dramatic weather change. Though in the short run, there's not much chance of ___10___ global warming, we can take measures to slow things down, and it's for sure that the effort would be fruitful.

Ⅳ. Translation

Section A

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. From melting glaciers to rising oceans, the signs of climatic warming up are everywhere. Global warming can't be blamed for any particular heat wave, drought or deluge, but scientists say a hotter world will make such extreme weather more frequent—and deadly.
2. The computer models were criticized in the past largely because the climate is so complex that the limited hardware and software of even a half-decade ago couldn't do an adequate simulation.
3. It won't take the greatest extremes of warming to make life uncomfortable for large numbers of people. Even slightly higher temperatures in regions that are already drought—or flood-prone would exacerbate those conditions.
4. Even if temperatures rise only moderately, some scientists fear, the climate would reach a "tipping point" —a point at which even a tiny additional increase would throw the system into violent change. If peat bogs and Arctic permafrost warm enough to start releasing the methane stored within them, for example, that potent greenhouse gas would suddenly accelerate the heat-trapping process.
5. The ongoing disruption of ecosystems and weather patterns would be bad enough. But if temperatures reach the IPCC's worst-case levels and stay there for as long as 1 000 years, vast ice sheets in Greenland and Antarctica could melt, raising sea level more than 9 m. Florida would be history, and every city on the U. S. Eastern seaboard would be inundated.

Section B

Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or phrases given in the brackets.

1. 然而，今天的气候模式不仅能够考虑到二氧化碳，而且还能够考虑到其他温室气体，如甲烷等的蓄热作用。(take into account)
2. 为了与酸雨抗争，许多国家已经开始减少二氧化硫的排放。但二氧化硫颗粒也能反射阳光；没有这一保护层，气温上升将更快。(in order to)