

Humanized Environment 人性任務

René Dubos (美) 答 何维银 译

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS
北京 BEIJING

京权图字: 01-2004-3088

© 2004 Marshall Cavendish Corporation

Published previously as part of The Environment Encyclopedia

© 2001 Marshall Cavendish Corporation, 99 White Plains Road, Tarrytown, New York 10591

This edition is produced under license by Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press 2004

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

人性化环境/(美)杜博斯(Dubos, R.)著;何维银译. 一北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 2004.7 ISBN 7-5600-4314-3

I. 人… II. ①杜… ②何… III. 英语—对照读物—英、汉 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 079472 号

出版人:李朋义责任编辑:何卓

装帧设计: 潘振宇

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19号 (100089)

网 址: http://www.fltrp.com

印 刷:北京新丰印刷厂

开 本: 889×1194 1/64

印 张: 1

版 次: 2004年12月第1版 2004年12月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-4314-3

定 价: 5.50元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

序言

英语学习,除了在课堂内下工夫外,课外的阅读也很重要。课外除了读文学类的文章,也要读一些非文学类的文章。这套"小书"就是非文学类的文章,涉及文学以外的许多领域和学科。每本书都由一两个相关的主题构成,图文并茂,融知识性和可读性于一体。这些"小书"谈到的很多东西都和我们的日常生活息息相关,更重要的是"小书"体现了人类要与自然和谐发展的思想,这与我们社会和时代的发展是吻合的。读一些这方面的书不仅有利于学生提高英语水平,拓宽自己的视野,也符合当今大学生要全面发展的要求。在"复合型"人才越来越受重视的今天,我很乐意向大学生朋友推荐这套"小书"。

和村本

《新视野大学英语》总主编首届"国家级教学名师奖"获得者

Introduction

Over thousands of years, Chinese civilization has supported 25 percent of the world's population on only 7 percent of the Earth's farmable land. Ancient philosophers, modern-day ecologists, and visual artists throughout history have speculated on ways human beings can thrive in harmony and community with nature.

CONTENTS 目录

Humanized Environment1
人性化环境
The English Landscape 7
英国风光
Human-designed Ecosystems
Worldwide25
全球范围的人造生态系统
Glossary 57
词汇表

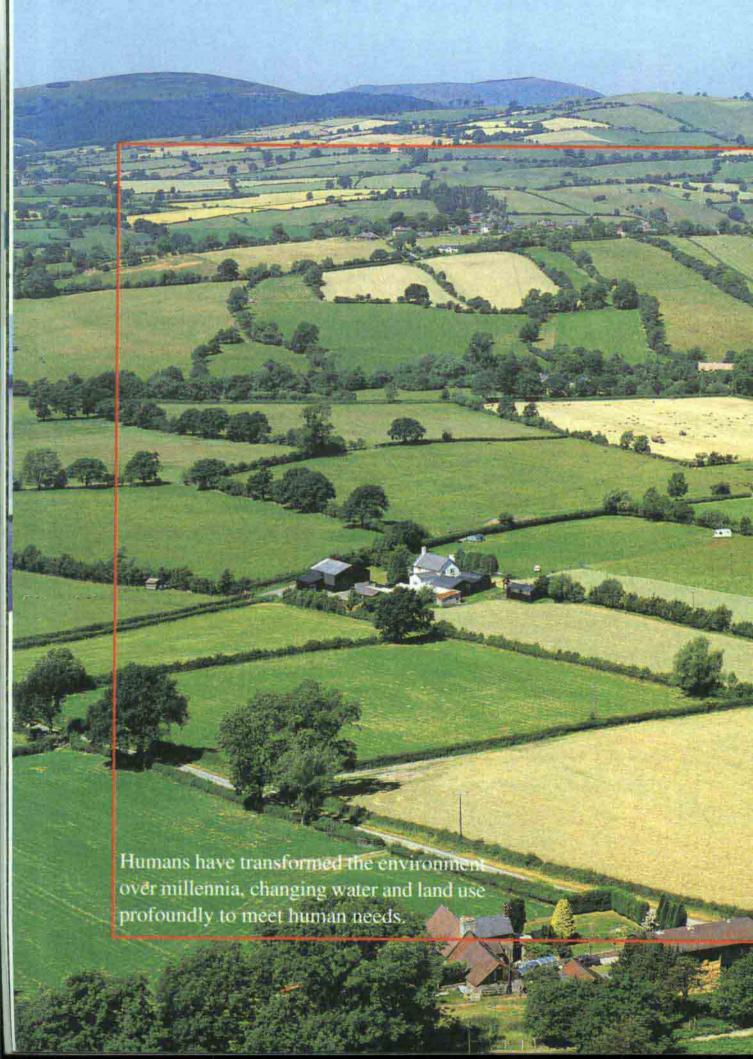
Humanized Environment 人性化环境

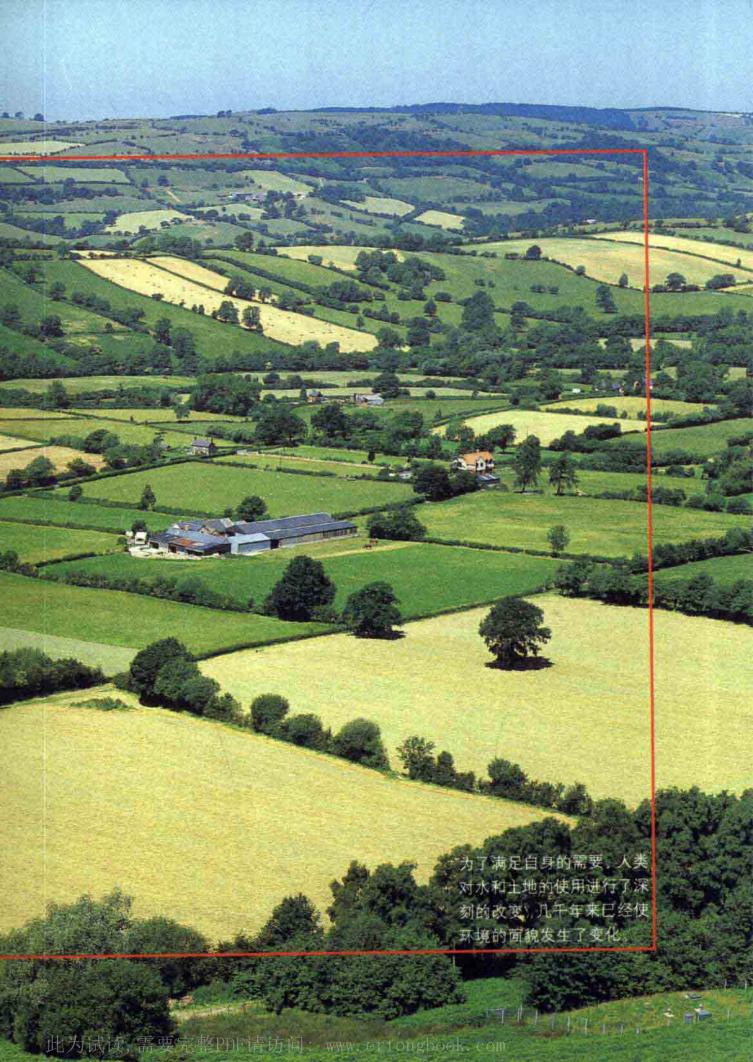
The farming country of the Île-de-France is north of Paris. This area has been occupied and profoundly transformed by human beings since the late Stone Age. Before it was inhabited the region was covered with forests and marshes. If it were not for the human

beings present there, it would return to this state of wilderness. With human intervention it has evolved into prosperous farmlands, tamed forests and rivers, parks, gardens, villages, towns, and cities. Although it has experienced destructive wars and other disturbances, the region has remained diverse ecologically. It has also continued to be economically productive. From a human point of view, the area has changed for the better. It is more satisfying visually and more rewarding emotionally for most people than it would be had it been left in a state of wilderness. The Île-de-France provides a typical example of interaction between human beings and the earth. The historical development of this region shows that human beings can

profoundly alter the surface of the earth without destroying it. They can in fact create new and lasting ecological value by working in collaboration with nature.

法兰西岛大区的农业区域位于巴黎以北,人类从石器时代晚期就开始居住在这里,并给这里带来了深刻的变化。在有人类居住以前,这个地区尽是森林和沼泽,若不是人类的到来,这里仍会是一片蛮荒。在人类的影响下,这里已变成了生机勃勃的农田、经过改造的森林和河流、公园、园地、村庄与城镇。虽然历经战火及其他纷扰,但该地区一直保持着生态上的多样性。同时,该地





区也一直很富庶。从人类的角度来看,该地区是越变越好的。较之一直让这个地区处于蛮荒状态,今天的一切对大多数人而言不仅看起来更为赏心悦目,感觉上也更好。法兰西岛大区是揭示人与地球相互关系的一个很典型的例子。该地区的历史发展证明了人类能够深刻改变地球的表面而又不破坏地球。事实上,人类在与自然的和谐共处中能够创造新

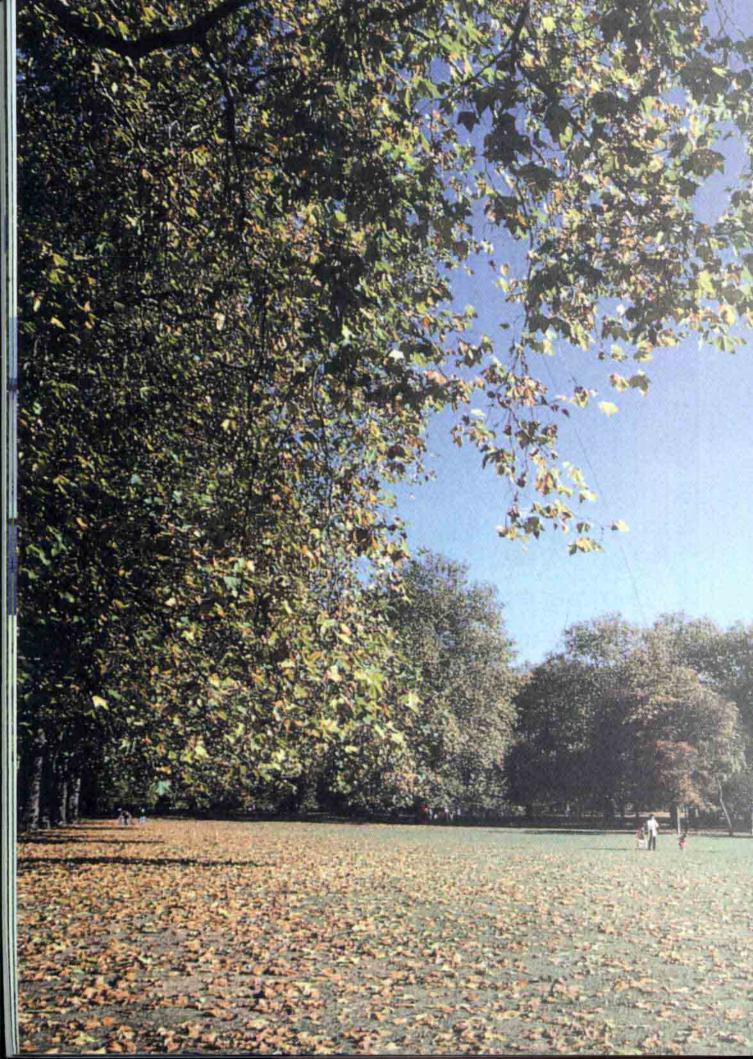
的、持久的生态价值。



The English Landscape 英国风光

Among people of Western civilization, the English are often regarded as having a highly developed respect and appreciation





of nature. The English landscape, however admirable it may be, is far different from what it was in the state of wilderness. The continuous large-scale efforts of settlers and farmers have created an astonishing diversity of ecosystems. These systems appear natural because they are familiar, but they are really human-made. Roadsides and riverbanks are trimmed and grass-lined. Trees no longer obscure the views but appear to be within the horizon. Foregrounds of the landscape contrast nicely with middle distances and backgrounds. Much of the English landscape is indeed so humanized that it might be regarded as a park or a vast ornamental farm. Human beings have altered it to that extent.

在西方人中,英国人经常被认 为是对大自然非常尊重和欣赏 的。然而,今天英国的自然风 光无论可能多么绝妙,与曾经 的蛮荒状况相比已是绝然不 同。在后来的移居者和农民们 的不懈努力下,经过大规模的 自然改造,此地的生态系统已 经非常多样化了。这些生态系 统人们非常熟悉, 因此看起 来很自然,其实它们都是人 造的。马路边、河堤上到处修 整一新,绿草茵茵;树木不再 遮挡视线, 而是成为视野里 的一道风景。前景与中距、背 景互为映衬,相得益彰。英国 的很多风景的的确确非常人 性化,看起来像座公园或是 观赏农场;这一切要归功于 人类的改造。



Bullet Points

- The immense success of human colonization throughout the world has placed a human cultural face on geography.
- Human civilization has emerged in cooperation with and in spite of the climate, which is studied through the science of meteorology.

相关信息

- 人类在世界范围内的殖民活动取得了巨大成功,给地理学留下了人类文化的印记。
- 人类文明是在与气候的合作和斗争中出现的, 这正是气象学的研究范畴之一。

East Anglia's patchwork of semirectangular fields was created in the eighteenth century to improve the agricultural system. The farming country was divided into plots of 2 to 4 hectares (5-10 acres) under this design. Oftentimes the land was divided