

ENGLISH-CHINESE
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NEWBORN GREEN ENVIRONMENTAL WORDS

新新词语双语词典

绿色世界 新词语

丛书主编：张滨江 分册主编：黄 婧

天津科技翻译出版公司

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序

《新新词语双语词典》以学科为分类框架,对当代信息、科技、基因、人文、公司、绿色世界、世界经贸、大众文化、国际金融、宇宙空间等领域的新知识用语加以英汉双语和背景解释,并从英美报刊和当代有关文献及工具书中选出例句,使英语专业人员、有关领域专业人员、出国人员和广大英语爱好者在学词、解句中获取当代欧美最新知识,从而提高把握时代知识和语言的能力。该词典共分八册,即《信息技术新词语》、《高新科技新词语》、《绿色世界新词语》、《现代公司新词语》、《经济贸易新词语》、《大众文化新词语》、《国际金融新词语》和《宇宙空间新词语》。

这里需要提及的是,《新新词语双语词典》原名为《21 世纪新知识丛书词典》,它是天津市教育委员会 2001 年科研立项项目,参加该项目的所有成员辛勤工作,对本系列丛书倾注了极大的心血,并按预定计划完成了全部书稿。出版时,根据出版社的建议,为了强调一个“新”字,遂将《21 世纪新知识丛书词典》改为《新新词语双语词典》。

本词典由天津外国语学院英语学院教授、副教授和优秀青年教师参加编写。

由于该丛书编写任务紧迫,其中疏漏在所难免,诚望广大读者不吝赐教。

张滨江

2002年9月1日于天津外国语学院

前 言

我们只有一个地球。

地球是全人类的家园。

20 世纪 50 年代以后,科学技术取得了空前的突破,人类征服自然的能力也大大增强。但人类对自然界的掠夺和破坏也是前所未有的。在人类征服自然的过程中,环境不断恶化,大自然在一定程度上报复了人类。我们可以从与污染相关的词汇中感受到环境的恶化程度。如“土地沙化”(desertification)、“沙尘暴”(sand storm, dust storm)、“酸雨”(acid rain)、“空气污染”(air pollution)、“固体废物”(solid waste)、“有毒废物”(toxic waste)、“土地酸化”(acidification)、“水土流失”(soil erosion)等。

值得庆幸的是环境问题已引起了全人类的关注。“植树造林”(afforestation)、“可持续发展战略”(strategy of sustainable development)、“自然保护”(conservation)、“自然资源保护”(conservation of natural resources)、“生态工程”(ecological engineering)等,显示了人类治理污染、改善环境的决心与信心。

作为《新新词语双语词典》系列丛书之一,《绿色世界新词语》分册收集了近两百个具有中

英文解释的词条，向读者介绍生态环境方面的知识，使读者了解自然环境的恶化及污染的严重程度，从而增强环保意识。

黄 婧



Taking of molecules of one substance directly into another substance. It is contrasted with adsorption, in which the molecules adhere only to the surface of the second substance. Absorption may be either a physical or a chemical process, physical absorption involving such factors as solubility and vapor - pressure relationships and chemical absorption involving chemical reactions between the absorbed substance and the absorbing medium.

将一种物质的分子纳入另一物质。此概念与吸附(作用)相对照, 吸附是指一种物质的分子只附着在另一物质的表面。吸收既可能是物理过程也可能是化学过程。物理过程包括可溶性与蒸汽 - 压力关系等因素, 化学过程包括被吸收物与吸收物之间的化学反应。

Example

1. *Absorption* of radiation involves the transfer of an electron from the donor to an orbit associated with the acceptor.
对辐射的吸收是指将施主的电子转换到接受者的轨道中。
2. *Absorption* of ultraviolet and visible radiation in organic molecules is restricted to certain functional groups that contain valence electrons of low excitation energy.
只有某些含低激感能量价电子的功能族才能吸收紫外线和有机分子中的可见辐射。



Word Bank

adsorption 吸附



Acid rain occurs when atmospheric gases (primarily carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxides) react in the atmosphere with water, oxygen, and other chemicals to form various acidic compounds. Sunlight increases the rate of most of these reactions. The result is a mild solution of sulfuric acid and nitric acid. Acid rain is measured using a scale called "pH". The lower a substance's pH, the more acidic it is. Normal rain is slightly acidic because carbon dioxide dissolves into it, so it has a pH of about 5.5. Acid deposition has a variety of effects, including damage to forests and soils, fish and other living things, materials, and human health. Acid rain also reduces how far and how clearly we can see through the air, an effect called visibility reduction.

酸碱性的判别是以 pH 值为基准, pH 值为 7 是中性; 小于 7 是酸性; pH 小于 5.6 的雨雪或其他形式的大气降水, 就称为酸雨。酸雨的形成是一种极为复杂的大气化学和大气物理现象。酸雨中含有多种无机酸和有机酸, 绝大部份是硫酸硝酸, 多数情况下以硫酸为主。酸雨主要是由人为排放的二氧化硫和氮氧化物转化而成的。

Example

Acid rain was very serious in central and southwestern China, with notable increases in the southwest.

酸雨现象在我国中部和西南部地区非常严重, 特别是在西南部地区呈显著增长趋势。



Acidification involves a series of chemical reactions in the soil that causes nitrogen (from organic sources or from ammonium-based fertilizers) to convert to ammonium, which in turn converts to nitrate. Soil acidification occurs in areas with high rainfall (greater than 500 mm) and permeable soils, allowing leaching of nutrients into the subsoil. The rate of acidification will depend on type of soil, its starting pH and its buffering capacity.

长期大量地使用氮肥特别是大量施用铵肥，铵离子进入土壤后在其硝化作用的过程中释放出氢离子，使土壤逐渐酸化。土壤酸化不仅破坏土壤性质，而且会促进土壤中一些有毒有害污染物的释放迁移或使之毒性增强，使微生物和蚯蚓等土壤生物减少，还加速了土壤中一些营养元素的流失。

Example

1. The pollutants that cause *acidification* also play a part in other environmental problems.

导致土壤酸化的污染物同样也是导致其他环境问题的因素。

2. The effect of agriculture is to 'speed up' the processes of *acidification* which occur in nature.

农业的影响加速了土壤自然酸化的进程。



Word Bank

ammonium based fertilizer 氨基肥料

adaptation 适应性



In biology, it has several meanings. It can mean the adjustment of living matter to environmental conditions and to other living things either in an organism's lifetime (physiological adaptation) or in a population over many many generations (evolutionary adaptation). The word can also refer to a trait that is considered an adaptation. The ability to adapt is a fundamental property of life and constitutes a basic difference between living and non-living matter.

在生物学上有几个含义。它可指生物在其生存期对环境及其它生物的适应(生理适应)或生物经过几代的进化对环境及其它生物的适应(进化适应)。适应能力是生物的基本特性,构成生物与非生物的根本区别。



Example

This project is designed to support the participating Caribbean countries in preparing to cope with the adverse effects of global climate change, particularly sea level rise in coastal and marine areas through: vulnerability assessment, *adaptation* planning, and capacity building linked to adaptation planning. 这一工程旨在通过受灾估价和适应性规划来帮助加勒比海各成员国做好准备解决全球气候变暖的负面影响,特别是海平面上升问题。



Word Bank

biology 生物学

physiological adaptation 生理适应

evolutionary adaptation 进化适应



The process of converting bare or cultivated land into forest, by planting seeds or transplanting seedlings or mature trees. 通过种下树种或栽种树苗或树木将荒地或耕地变为森林的过程。

Example

1. The UAE has spent more than \$3 billion in the past 15 years on *afforestation* and on transforming barren desert areas into fertile farm and pastureland.

在过去的 15 年中,阿联酋投资 30 亿美元用于植树造林及把荒芜的沙漠变为肥沃的农场和牧场。

2. In 1997, China afforested an area of 5.212 million hectares, among which 4.212 million hectares by artificial *afforestation* and 1 million hectares by aerial seeding *afforestation*.

1997 年,中国造林 5 212 000 公顷土地,其中 4 212 000 公顷的土地种植人造林,另外 100 万公顷的土地通过空中撒种造林。



Word Bank

desert 沙漠

farm 农场

pastureland 牧场

aerial seeding afforestation 空中撒种造林

seedling 籽苗



Form of land use in which herbaceous crops and tree crops co-exist in an integrated scheme of farming. It combines agriculture and forestry technologies to create more integrated, diverse, productive, profitable, healthy and sustainable land-use systems. Agroforestry management seeks to actively manipulate the biological and physical interactions between the tree, crop and animal components. The goal is to enhance the production of more than one harvestable component at a time, while also providing conservation benefits such as non-point source water pollution control or wildlife habitat.

是农林牧协调发展、相互促进、充分利用土地、在同一土地上取得最大经济效益和良好生态效益的一种土地利用形式，即草本作物和木本作物同时共生于一种耕作制度中，其目的是同时提高一种以上可收获成分的生产。农林间作对自然保护是有益的。



Example

Agroforestry is a "social forestry" — its purpose is sustainable development. Practices are focused on meeting the economic, environmental and social needs of people on their private lands.

农林间作是一种社会林业，其目的是可持续发展，主要为满足人们对土地的经济、环境和社会需求。



Word Bank

sustainable development 可持续发展

conservation 自然保护



It means the contamination of the air by noxious gases and minute particles of solid and liquid matter (particulates) in concentrations that endanger health. The major sources of air pollution are transportation engines, power and heat generation, industrial processes, and the burning of solid waste.

In cities, air may be severely polluted not only by transportation but also by the burning of fossil fuels (oil and coal) in generating stations, factories, office buildings, and homes and by the incineration of garbage.

空气污染主要来自于交通工具的发动机,发电与发热,工业生产过程以及燃烧固体废物。汽车、卡车和飞机燃烧汽油及其它碳氢燃料会产生几种主要污染物:氧化氮、气体碳氢化合物、一氧化碳及大量以铅为主要成分的微粒。此外,农药、杀虫剂、辐射沉降物等也造成空气污染。空气污染给人类的健康造成极大威胁,并导致全球气候的变化。

Example

When people think about *air pollution*, they usually think about smog, acid rain, CFC's, and other forms of outdoor *air pollution*. But did you know that *air pollution* also can exist inside homes and other buildings?

提起空气污染,人们通常会想到烟雾、酸雨、氟氯代烃及其它形式的室外空气污染。但你知道家里和其它建筑物中也有空气污染存在吗?



A concept in philosophy and psychology that holds that the interests of others, rather than of the self, can motivate an individual. The term was invented in the 19th century by the French philosopher Auguste Comte, who devised it as the opposite of egoism. Herbert Spencer and John Stuart Mill, English contemporaries of Comte, accepted the worth of altruism but argued that the true moral aim should be the welfare of society, rather than that of individuals. In ecology, altruism refers to broad class of animal behavior in which an individual benefits another at the risk of its own life or expense.

利他行为本是哲学和心理学上的概念,指把他人的利益至于个人利益之上有利于激励个人行为。这一术语于19世纪由法国哲学家奥古斯坦·康德提出。在生态界,利他行为是指动物的个体为着有利于他者不惜冒生命危险或牺牲自己的一种广泛的行为。

Example

1. *Altruism* is the belief that you have a duty to help others, that you owe others.

利他行为指坚信自己有义务帮助他人,自己有欠于他人。

2. Rand defined *altruism* as the principle that "man has no right to exist for his own sake, that service to others is the only justification of his existence, and that self-sacrifice is his highest moral duty, virtue, and value."

兰德将利他行为定义为一个原则,即人没有权利只为自己生存,只有为他人服务才可使自己生存,自我牺牲是人类最高的道德义务、美德和价值。



The release of ammonia from amino acids (and ultimately protein) in decaying organic matter by soil bacteria. A step in the mineralization of nitrogen. Commonly followed, except in waterlogged and/or acid soils, by nitrification. Ammonification is a term in Chemistry: 1. the natural formation of ammonia in soil by the action of bacteria on proteins in decaying organic matter. 2. any similar process in which ammonia or an ammonia compound is produced.

由土壤细菌从腐败有机质的氨基酸中(及其最终结合成的蛋白质)释放氨的过程, 氮的矿化作用中的一个步骤, 除在浸水和/或酸性土壤中外, 一般随后是硝化作用。

Example

1. Many microorganisms are capable of *ammonification*.
许多微生物都具有氨化能力。
2. *Ammonification* is the biochemical process whereby ammoniacal nitrogen is released from nitrogen-containing organic compounds.
成氨作用是指含氮的有机合成物释放出氨化氮的生物化学过程。

Word Bank

nitrification 硝化作用

biochemical process 生物化学过程