

中等专业学校教材

ENGLISH

英 语

第 四 册

湖南省中专外语教学研究会 主编

湖南教育出版社

中等专业学校

职业高中教材

ENGLISH

英语

第四册

江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

湖南省中专外语教学研究会 主编

湖南教育出版社

中等专业学校

英 语

第四册

湖南省中专外语教学研究会编

责任编辑：黄建斌

湖南教育出版社出版发行（长沙展览馆路3号）

湖南省新华印刷二厂印刷

787×1092毫米 32开 印张：5 字数：124,000

1989年9月第1版 1989年9月第1次印刷

印数：1—9,500

ISBN 7—5355—0961—4/G·993

定 价：1.65元

主 编 李世康

副主编 宋才政 荣斌年 谢 健

编 写 易永香 欧阳琤 彭术根

石 笛 黄超英 刘 琼

宋晓音 朱卡德

主 审 赵甄陶

审 校 昌 识 王楚荪 解秀儒

肖兰英

前 言

本教材在湖南省教育委员会职业技术教育处领导下，由湖南省中等专业学校外语教学研究会组织编写。语言材料大部分选自国外教材、书刊，具有较强的思想性、科学性、知识性、趣味性和实用性。供中等专业学校使用，也可作为大专院校非英语专业一、二年级学生及英语自学者读本。

本教材共四册，两年学完（约需240课时）。第一、二册着重传授英语基础知识，第三、四册着重培养学生运用英语的能力。

本册的编排体例如下：

一、全册包括六个单元，每单元各有五篇难度相仿、意义相关的材料，其中：精读课文一篇，泛读课文两篇，其余两篇为短小精悍的文章，分别作为英译汉练习及完型填充练习之用。

二、选材范围较广泛，涉及水土保持、环境保护、吸烟与健康、学习方法、礼仪风俗及国际贸易等内容，科普文章占一定比例。

三、每单元分三个部分：Part A Intensive Reading（精读），Part B Translation Techniques (E—C)（英译汉技巧），Part C Extensive Reading（泛读）。全书生词量为408个，每单元生词量平均为68个。

四、Part A和Part C均配有相应练习。Part A 练习主客观性习题相结合，有的难度较大，如：完型填充练习涉及词法、句法各方面的内容，是全面培养学生能力和衡量学生英语水平的一项重要练习题，教师可随堂检查学生的完成情况。Part C 的练

习题则为多项选择与正误判断等客观性习题，系为检查学生对文章的理解程度而设计的，一般可用以衡量和检查学生阅读理解能力。

五、Part B 讲解英译汉技巧，限于篇幅，仅讲解翻译的正确方法、词义的选择与引伸、词类及句子成分的转换、省略法、增补与重复、长句的译法等六个方面的基本知识与技巧。

翻译技巧部分的练习分两项，即：紧扣各单元所学翻译技巧的一组句子和一篇短文。教师可根据学生的实际水平灵活掌握翻译练习的分量。

编者 1989年6月

CONTENTS

Unit One	(1)
Part A Intensive Reading: Soil Losses Eroding Food Security (1) Exercises (5)	
Part B Translation Techniques (E-C): Correct Approach to Translation(10) Exercises(13)	
Part C Extensive Reading: I. Fresh Water Factories(14) II. The Earth's Spreading Deserts(18)	
Unit Two	(23)
Part A Intensive Reading: Our Environment(23) Exercises(26)	
Part B Translation Techniques (E-C): Selection and Extension of Word Meaning(31) Exercises(35)	
Part C Extensive Reading: I. Auto Called No. 1 Health Enemy(37) II. Peril From the Sky(42)	
Unit Three	(48)
Part A Intensive Reading: Smoking and Health(48) Exercises(54)	
Part B Translation Techniques (E-C): (57) Conversion of Parts of Speech and Sentence Elements Exercises(61)	

Part C	Extensive Reading:	
	I. Smoking and Cancer(63)	
	II. Drug Addiction in the United States(67)	
Unit Four		(73)
Part A	Intensive Reading: How to Study(73)	
	Exercises(78)	
Part B	Translation Techniques (E-C):	
	Omission(82)	
	Exercises(88)	
Part C	Extensive Reading:	
	I. Science—a Way of Thinking(90)	
	II. Science and Scientific Methods(94)	
Unit Five		(101)
Part A	Intensive Reading: The Importance of Good Manners	
	Exercises (106)	
Part B	Translation Techniques (E-C):	
	Amplification and Repetition (110)	
	Exercises (115)	
Part C	Extensive Reading:	
	I. Mind Your Manners (117)	
	II. American Friendship Patterns (121)	
Unit Six		(127)
Part A	Intensive Reading: Science and International	
	Co-operation(127)	
	Exercises (131)	
Part B	Translation Techniques(E-C):	
	Handling of Long or Complex Sentences (135)	
	Exercises (141)	
Part C	Extensive Reading:	
	I. World Trade (144)	
	II. The World in One Building (149)	

UNIT ONE

Part A Intensive Reading

Soil Losses Eroding Food Security

Soil erosion is a natural physical process. It can't be prevented. In fact, it is not even cause for much concern unless the rate of soil loss exceeds the rate of new soil formation. But close to half the world's croplands are losing topsoil at rates that undermine their inherent productivity, according to a new study by the Washington, D. C. -based Worldwatch Institute, a think tank focusing on resource conservation issues. The study, the first to attempt quantification of global erosion rates, estimates that cropland losses now exceed new soil formation by 25.4 billion tons per year.

With topsoil being on average only 7 inches deep worldwide, this rate could correspond to mining the resource at a rate of about 7 percent per decade, according to agricultural economist Lester Brown, one of the study's authors. That's almost the same rate by which world oil supplies are currently being depleted, he adds. But in contrast to the concern over oil, he says, world leaders have tended not to worry about quantifying soil depletion, nor have they

redirected national policies toward conserving this resource. And that's significant, Brown says, because even though the world has survived a sevenfold increase in oil prices during the last 10 years, it is not well equipped to cope with even a modest rise in food prices. Moreover, he says, with the growing interdependence of world markets today, "excessive loss of topsoil anywhere ultimately affects food prices everywhere."

A leading pressure driving farmers to "mine" their soils in a nonsustainable fashion is the ever growing demand for food. "Each year the world's farmers must now attempt to feed 81 million more people, good weather or bad," the study notes. To do so, many farmers have abandoned sound soil conservation principles and taken to "intensified cropping patterns" (less rotation of crops, greater reliance on row crops and more plantings between fallow periods) and the plowing of marginal land (often hilly, dry or supporting a fragile, thin topsoil).

In the short term, these measures may generate big gains in productivity, but once the topsoil is reduced to a few inches or disappears, crop productivity will fall precipitously and, for economic purposes, often irretrievably.

Brown and coauthor Edward Wolf anchored their erosion estimate on the "big four" food producers—the United States, the Soviet Union, India and China—using whatever statistical data were available. In fact, good, hard data exist only for the United States. As a result, Brown says, they've probably underestimated the real problem.

Because soil conservation practices may not be profitable

for the individual farmer in many cases, the study's authors believe that controlling erosion globally will probably require the involvement of governments. In fact, the study points out, measuring soil loss—necessary for targeting control strategies—is beyond the abilities of most farmers.

New Words

1. erode [i'rəʊd] *v.* wear away, eat into 侵蚀, 腐蚀
2. security [si'kjʊərɪti] *n.* safety, freedom from danger 安全
3. erosion [i'rəʊʒən] *n.* eroding or being eroded 侵蚀
4. undermine [ˌʌndə'maɪn] *v.* destroy by stages 逐步毁坏
5. inherent [ɪn'hiərənt] *adj.* existing in sth. as a natural and permanent quality 固有的, 天生的
6. focus ['fəʊkəs] *v.* concentrate 集中
7. conservation [ˌkɒnsə'veɪʃən] *n.* keeping in a safe and entire state, preservation 保护, 保存
8. issue ['ɪʃju:] *n.* question that arises for discussion 引起讨论的问题
9. attempt [ə'tempt] *v.* make a start at doing sth., try 开始做, 试图
10. quantification [ˌkwɒntɪfɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 定量
11. correspond [ˌkɒrɪs'pɒnd] *v.* be equal (to) 相等
12. decade ['dekeɪd] *n.* period of ten years 十年
13. currently ['kərəntli] *adv.* in a current manner 最近; 流行地
14. deplete [di'pli:t] *v.* use up 用尽
15. quantify ['kwɒntɪfaɪ] *vt.* measure the quantity of 定量
16. conserve [kən'sə:v] *v.* keep in a safe or sound state,

- preserve 保护, 保全, 保存
17. significant [sig'nifikənt] *adj.* having a special meaning; important 有特殊含意的, 重大的
18. survive [sə'vaiv] *v.* continue to live or exist 残存; 经历……之后仍然存在
19. modest ['mɒdɪst] *adj.* moderate 适度的, 普通的
20. interdependence [ˌɪntədi'pendens] *n.* depending on each other 互相依赖
21. excessive [ik'sesɪv] *adj.* too much, too great 过多的, 过度的
22. ultimately [ˌʌltɪmɪtli] *adv.* finally, in the end 最后
23. unsustainable [ˌnʌnsəs'teɪnəbl] *adj.* 不能支持的, 不能忍受的
24. abandon [ə'bændən] *v.* give up 抛弃
25. intensify [ɪn'tensɪfaɪ] *v.* make or become more intense 使更剧烈
26. fallow ['fæləʊ] *adj.* ploughed but not sown or planted 休耕的
27. marginal ['mɑ:dʒɪnəl] *adj.* of a margin or edge 空白处的, 边际的
28. fragile ['frædʒaɪl] *adj.* easily destroyed 易毁坏的
29. precipitously [pri'sɪpɪtəsli] *adv.* 险峻地
30. irretrievably [ˌɪrɪ'tri:vəbli] *adv.* not to restore to a flourishing state 不能复原
31. anchor ['æŋkə] *v.* fix firmly as by an anchor 固定, 扣牢
32. statistical [stə'tɪstɪkəl] *adj.* of statistics 统计的
33. underestimate [ˌʌndə'esteɪtɪt] *vt.* form too low an estimate of 过低评价……, 低估
34. profitable ['prɒfɪtəbl] *adj.* bringing profit 赚钱的
35. involvement [ɪn'vɒlv-mənt] *n.* having as a necessary consequence 牵涉, 连累

36. strategy ['strætɪdʒi] n. affair 战略; 策略
skill in managing any

Idioms and Expressions

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. close to: near 接近 | 对……有益 |
| 2. in contrast to (with):
compared with 与……对
照 (比较) | 4. correspond to : be equal
to 相等 |
| 3. be profitable for : be
beneficial or helpful to | 5. take to : take and use,
adopt 采用 |

Notes

1. a think tank 智囊班子, 智囊机构
2. Lester Brown ['lestə braʊn] 理斯特·布朗
3. Edward Wolf ['edwəd vɔ:lɪf] 爱德华·沃尔夫
4. marginal land 边际土地

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Why can't soil erosion be prevented?
2. In what case may soil erosion cause people to show some concern?
3. At what rate do cropland losses exceed new soil formation on the globe?
4. Are world oil supplies currently being depleted by the rate of about 7 percent per decade?
5. Excessive loss of topsoil has nothing to do with food prices in the world, doesn't it?
6. How many more people must the world's farmers now

attempt to supply with food each year?

7. Why have many farmers abandoned sound soil conservation principles?
8. What will these measures result in once the topsoil is reduced too much?
9. What countries are the "big four" food producers?
10. Why do the study's authors believe that controlling soil erosion globally will require the involvement of governments?

II. Match the words or expressions in Column A with those in Column B :

A	B
() 1. mine	a. set an aim for
() 2. sevenfold	b. give up
() 3. abandon	c. destroy by stages
() 4. coauthor	d. ten years
() 5. security	e. too much
() 6. ultimately	f. seven times
() 7. decade	g. safety
() 8. target(v.)	h. all over the world
() 9. worldwide	i. person who writes a book, play, etc. together with others
() 10. excessive	j. in the end

III. Choose the suitable words from the list to fill in the blanks, using proper forms:

equip, generate, erode, erosion, redirect, conserve, correspond, deplete, depletion, exceed

1. People can't prevent soil from _____ because soil

- _____ is a natural physical process.
- The rate of cropland losses _____ to the rate by which world oil supplies are currently _____.
 - He's _____ himself to cope with the current situation.
 - There is often the case that the supply _____ the demand.
 - These measures can _____ big gains in productivity just in the short period of time.
 - It seems that ordinary people don't worry about soil _____.
 - Governments should _____ their national policies toward _____ the cropland.

IV. Translate the following into English:

- A. 1. 控制出生率
 2. 逐渐损毁固有生产力
 3. 平均七吋深
 4. 保护自然资源
 5. 制定控制战略目标
- B. 1. 与关心石油相对比, 人们不太关心水土保持。
 2. 世界石油贮藏量现正以每十年百分之七的比率在耗尽。
 3. 任何地方的表土流失过度最终将影响到各地的粮食价格。
 4. 结果, 他们可能低估了实际问题。
 5. 控制土壤冲蚀需要各国政府的关注。

V. Cloze procedure;

What do you know (1) _____ the sea? We have seen it. Some of us have swum or bathed in it. We know that it looks very pretty when the sun is shining on it. We

also know that it can be very rough when there is a strong wind. What other things do we know about it?

The first thing to remember is that the sea is very big. When you look at the map of the world you will find there is more sea (2) _____ land. The sea covers (3) _____ of the world.

The sea is also very deep in some places. It is not deep everywhere. Some parts of the sea are very shallow. But in some places the depth of the sea is very (4) _____. There is one spot, near Japan, where the sea is nearly 11 kilometers deep. The highest mountain in the world is about 9 kilometers high. If that mountain were put into the sea at that place, there would be 2 kilometers of water above it. What a deep place!

If you have swum in the sea, you know that it is salty. You can taste the salt. Rivers, which flow into the sea, carry salt from the land into the sea. Some parts of the sea are more salty than other parts. There is one sea, called the Dead Sea, which is very salty. It is so salty (5) _____ swimmers cannot sink. Fish cannot live in the Dead Sea! What a (6) _____ sea!

In some parts of the sea, there are plenty of fishes and plants. Some live near the top of the sea. Others live deep down. There are also (7) _____ tiny living things that float in the sea. These floating things are so small that it is hard (8) _____ them. Many fish live by eating them.

The sea can be very cold. Divers, who dive deep down in the sea, know this. On the top the water may be warm. When the diver goes downwards, the sea becomes colder and

colder.

Another thing (9) _____. When the diver goes deeper, the water above presses down on him. It squeezes him. Then the diver (10) _____ wear clothes made of metal. But he cannot go very deep. Some people who wanted to go very deep used a very strong diving ship. They went down to the deepest part of the sea in it. They went down to a depth of eleven kilometers.

Fill in the blanks with the best answers:

1. A. about B. for C. at D. in
2. A. than B. to C. in D. on
3. A. three quarter B. three quarters
C. three-third D. three-fourth
4. A. deep B. great C. deeply D. depth
5. A. to B. as to C. as D. that
6. A. nice B. wonderful C. strange
D. beautiful
7. A. million B. million of C. millions of
D. millions
8. A. to be seen B. see C. to see D. seen
9. A. happens B. has been happened
C. happen D. has been taken place
10. A. is obliged to B. ought C. has to D. must