

高等农业院校试用教材

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高等农业院校试用教材

英 语

第 二 册

陈 式 瑜 主 编

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主編 陈式瑜
編者 潘潤智
苏玉英

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蘇玉英 潘潤智 主編

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前 言

1. 本教材銜接高等农业院校試用英語教材第一册,供50—70学时使用。

2. 本教材共 14 課,包括精讀課文 14 篇,其中前 12 篇为必讀材料,后两篇供机动使用。課文篇幅一般約为 1,700—2,200 个印刷符号,生詞共約 540 个。課文中疑难句一般都有注释,供学生預习时参考。

3. 独立閱讀課文共 12 篇,篇幅一般約为 1,500—2,000 个印刷符号,生詞共約 370 个,教师可根据具体情况选作学生課内外閱讀材料。

4. 为了貫徹“少而精”原則,語法內容着重归納以前所遇到的一些語法現象,并扼要讲解語序和省略句。語法例句中选用了一些已学过的句子,以便学生易于理解語法內容,并能复习巩固已学的語言知識。

5. 教材中除着重常用詞汇、句型及語法知識练习外,并安排了一些书写摘要及复习第一册所学語法知識的练习。单元复习练习共 3 个,重点复习各单元所获得的語言知識。

6. 为了培养学生运用詞典的能力,独立閱讀課文、练习及最后两課課文中,留有部分生詞未加注释,可让学生查閱詞汇总表或詞典。

7. 教学进度教师可根据具体情况安排,一般每課約需讲授 3—4 学时,每一单元复习約需 1—2 学时。

8. 本教材经过北京农业大学李鯨石同志参加审阅。

9. 本教材在编写过程中承蒙各兄弟院校提出许多宝贵意见,并蒙华南农学院外语教研组及北京农业大学外语训练班在各方面大力支持,謹在此表示衷心的感谢。

10. 由于编者水平有限,缺点和错误在所难免,希望试用本教材的同志多多提出意见,以便改进和提高。

編 者

1965 年 2 月

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LESSON ONE

TEXT

The Growth of China's Agricultural Science

China was one of the first countries in human history to engage in agricultural production. Throughout the centuries, the Chinese peasants have gained immense knowledge of, and experience in farming. Even before the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.—220 A.D.), several books had been written on agriculture, chronologically summing up the experiences and technique of agricultural production in China.

Centuries of feudalism, however, and more recently the decades of cruel oppression under imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism combined to bring about the stagnation of China's agriculture. It became backward technically and scientifically. The countryside was bankrupt and most of the people had even hardly enough to eat.

After the birth of New China, the Communist Party and the people's government paid great attention to the development of agricultural sciences and fostered them in every possible way. A research system was organized with the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences as its centre.

Research departments for agricultural mechanization, meteorology and uses of atomic energy have been speedily set up. Agricultural research organizations and experimental stations have been established throughout the country. Besides training all types of agricultural technicians, agricultural colleges also co-operate with the various research institutes.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, lays special emphasis on agricultural science. He summed up the general experience of our peasants and scientists, pointed out the direction for the development of agricultural production and science and formulated the Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture. Under the guidance of this Charter, our agricultural scientific workers go to the countryside and remote areas to take part in actual production. They sum up the advanced experiences of the peasants in cultivating various crops and popularize the results of their research. They are striding confidently forward in carrying out the great historical task of the technical revolution in agriculture.

New Words

throughout [θru:'aut] *prep.* 通过; 经过

gain [gein] *vt.* 获得

immense [i'mens] *a.* 无限的, 广大的

B. C. [bi:'si:/bi'fo:'kraist] (Before Christ 之略) 公元前

A. D.	[,ei'di:/ˈænou'dəminai] (Anno Domini 之略)公 元(后)
chronologically	[,krəne'lədʒikəli] <i>ad.</i> 按照年代地
technique	[tek'ni:k] <i>n.</i> 技术
feudalism	[ˈfju:dəlizm] <i>n.</i> 封建制度; 封建主义
recently	[ˈri:sntli] <i>ad.</i> 最近; 近来
decade	[ˈdekeid] <i>n.</i> 十年; 十个一组
cruel	[ˈkruəl] <i>a.</i> 残酷的, 无情的
oppression	[ə'preʃən] <i>n.</i> 压迫
bureaucratic	[,bjuerou'krætik] <i>a.</i> 官僚主义的, 官僚(政治)的
stagnation	[stæg'neiʃən] <i>n.</i> 停滞; 萧条
technically	[ˈteknikəli] <i>ad.</i> 技术上
bankrupt	[ˈbæŋkrapt] <i>a.</i> 破产的
birth	[bæ:θ] <i>n.</i> 诞生; 出生
foster	[ˈfɒstə] <i>vt.</i> 鼓励, 促进; 养育
department	[di'pɑ:tment] <i>n.</i> 部门; 系
mechanization	[,mekənai'zeiʃən] <i>n.</i> 机械化
meteorology	[,mi:tie'rolədʒi] <i>n.</i> 气象学; (某一地方的) 气象(状态)
speedily	[ˈspi:dili] <i>ad.</i> 迅速地, 快地
organization	[,ɔ:gənai'zeiʃən] <i>n.</i> 机构; 组织
establish	[is'tæbliʃ] <i>vt.</i> 建立, 设立; 确立
college	[ˈkɒlidʒ] <i>n.</i> 学院; (美)(专科)大学;
co-operate	[kou'əpəreit] <i>vi.</i> 合作; 互助
institute	[ˈinstitju:t] <i>n.</i> 研究所; 学院
lay	[lei] (laid [leid]) <i>vt.</i> 放; 提出; 产(卵), 生 (蛋)

special	[ˈspeʃəl]	<i>a.</i> 特别的; 专门的
emphasis	[ˈemfəsis] (<i>pl.</i> -ses [ˈsi:z])	<i>n.</i> 强调, 加重
formulate	[ˈfɔ:mjuleit]	<i>vt.</i> (有系统地) 提出; 将...列出 公式
charter	[ˈtʃɑ:tə]	<i>n.</i> 宪章
guidance	[ˈgaɪdəns]	<i>n.</i> 指导, 指引
remote	[riˈmout]	<i>a.</i> 遥远的; 偏僻的
actual	[ˈæktʃuəl]	<i>a.</i> 实际的; 真的
popularize	[ˈpɒpjələraɪz]	<i>vt.</i> 推广, 普及
stride	[straɪd] (strode [ˈstrɔ:ð]; strid [ˈstrɪd], stridden [ˈstrɪdn])	<i>vi.</i> 迈进
confidently	[ˈkɒnfɪdəntli]	<i>ad.</i> 自信地; 确信地
historical	[hɪsˈtɒrɪkəl]	<i>a.</i> 历史(上)的

Phrases and Expressions

to sum up	总结
to bring about	引起, 发生
to lay emphasis on (or upon)	强调, 着重于

Notes to the Text

1. the Han Dynasty [ðə ˈhæn ˈdɪnəsti] *n.* 汉朝
2. the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences 中国农业科学院
3. the Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture 农业八字宪法

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the following blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets:

1. In agriculture, great attention _____ (pay) to the production of grain and cotton.
2. Preparations _____ (make) for autumn harvesting, plowing and sowing.
3. The living standard of the peasants _____ (improve). They know that they _____ (live) better in the future.
4. Working on the farm _____ (become) a part of our daily life.
5. The students _____ (write) some useful articles (文章) on increasing the yields under local (本地的) conditions.
6. Research made by the agricultural workers _____ (produce) some outstanding results and these _____ (popularize) among the peasants.
7. The peasants _____ (satisfy) highly with the excellent (优良的) varieties _____ (raise) on the experimental farm of our college.
8. Experiments _____ (make) now to produce better machines to transplant (移植) and harvest rice.
9. We are now able to produce in large quantities tractors which _____ not (produce) before.

II. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 中国是世界上最早从事农业生产的国家之一。
2. 在长期的生产斗争中, 中国人民在农业上已经积累了丰富的知識和經驗。
3. 在反动政府的統治下, 我国的农业处于十分落后的状态。
4. 解放后, 党和政府非常重视农业科学的发展, 指出了科学研究必須与生产实际相結合。
5. 毛主席提出的农业“八字宪法”, 大大促进了我国农业生产的发展。(促进 to accelerate)
6. 我們学院的老师和同学既从事科学实验, 又参加生产劳动。
7. 发展农业是我們每一个农业工作者的光荣任务。我們應該到农村去, 参加实际生产, 帮助农民总结他們的丰富經驗。

III. Translate the following passages into Chinese:

Relying on collective effort, the Tachai (大寨) peasants have worked hard over many years to transform their barren hills and ravines and improve their farming methods. They have closely studied the Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture and have been trying to find the best way to apply these principles to local conditions.

In addition to learning the new scientific techniques, they have got their *veteran farmers* (老农) to hand on (传授) their experience. They have kept on searching for better farming methods. They have freed themselves from (摆脱) poverty, and are now advancing along the road of stable high yields and a common prosperity.

IV. Tell something about China's agriculture before and after liberation.

INDEPENDENT READING

Tasks of Agricultural Workers

The Eight-Point Charter, formulated in the autumn of 1958, concerns measures for deep ploughing and soil improvement, proper application of fertilizer, irrigation and water conservation, seed selection, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm tools, and field management. Since the points are closely connected, good results can be achieved only by combining the fruits of research in all these spheres. Agricultural workers in different fields are therefore co-operating to work out general procedures applicable on a large scale to crops in different areas.

An important job for the agricultural workers is to analyse and popularize the wealth of experience accumulated by Chinese peasants. This includes a detailed knowledge of the natural and farming conditions for the cultivation of local crops and of how to apply the Eight-Point Charter most effectively.

In the years after liberation, by combining theory with practice, outstanding successes have been scored in summarizing the rich farming experience of the Chinese people over thousands of years and in studying and solving many problems in production. Successes have also been achieved through a combination of improved methods of cultivation,

prevention and elimination of plant diseases and insect pests, amelioration of soil and suitable irrigation. This is of special importance because they help to raise production levels before the modernization of farming has been completed.

Now the agricultural workers are confronted with the following main tasks:

Attainment of higher per-unit-area yield;

Rational utilization of the land and water resources for the promotion of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery;

Modernization of agriculture under China's special conditions.

New Words

- measure ['meʒə] *n.* (常用 *pl.*) 措施, 办法
- improvement [im'pru:vmənt] *n.* 改良, 改善
- proper ['prɒpə] *a.* 适当的, 正当的
- application [,æpli'keɪʃən] *n.* 应用; 运用
- rational ['ræʃənəl] *a.* 合理的, 理性的
- close [klaʊs] *a.* 紧密的
- management ['mænɪdʒmənt] *n.* 管理
- connect [kə'nekt] *vt.* 联系; 连接
- sphere [sfɪə] *n.* 范围, 领域
- procedure [prə'si:dʒə] *n.* 措施; 程序
- applicable ['æplikeəbl] *a.* 可适用的, 能应用的
- wealth [welθ] *n.* 丰富; 财富

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit] *v.* 积累

detailed [di'teild] *a.* 詳細的

effectively [i'fektivli] *ad.* 有效地

success [sək'ses] *n.* 成功; 成績

score [skɔ:] *vt.* 获得

summarize ['sʌməraiz] *vt.* 总结; 摘要

solution [sə'lu:ʃən] *n.* 解决

combination [ˌkɒmbi'neɪʃən] *n.* 結合

prevention [pri'venʃən] *n.* 防止; 預防

elimination [i,limi'neɪʃən] *n.* 消灭; 消除

pest [pest] *n.* 害虫

amelioration [ə,mɪliə'reɪʃən] *n.* 改良, 改正

attainment [ə'teɪnmənt] *n.* 获得; 成就

utilization [ˌju:tilaɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 利用

resource [ri'sɔ:s] *n.* (常用 *pl.*) 资源

promotion [prə'mouʃən] *n.* 促进, 助长

Phrases and Expressions

close planting 密植

to work out 制订; 努力做好

applicable to 可适用于

a wealth of 丰富的

plant diseases and insect pests 植物病虫害

per-unit-area yield 单位面积产量