

A vibrant yellow sunflower field with a large sunflower in the foreground on the right. The background is a soft-focus field of similar flowers. The top left corner of the cover features a curved orange-to-yellow gradient.

*English for
Agriculture & Forestry*

农林行业
英语

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主编 任秋会

西北大学出版社



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前言

P R E F A C E

高职英语课程教学是以培养学生实际应用英语的能力为目标，侧重职场环境下语言交际能力的培养，使学生逐步提高用英语进行交流与沟通的能力；使学生掌握有效的学习方法和策略，培养学生的学习兴趣和自主学习能力；提高学生的综合文化素养和跨文化交际意识，为提升学生的就业竞争力及未来的可持续发展打下必要的基础。

《农林行业英语》是依据教育部职业院校外语类专业教学指导委员会制定的《高等职业教育英语课程教学要求》，本着“以行业为背景、重应用”及“实用为主、够用为度”的原则编写的。本教材可供农林类高职高专院校学生行业英语学习使用。

一、编写理念

本教材分为学生用书和教师用书两部分，共八个单元，各单元主要由以下几部分组成。

1. Leading-in (课堂导入)

本部分主要围绕单元主题，以问题方式引起学生的兴趣。每单元共设计简单有趣、实用性强的导入问题三个，学生可以独立地或以小组合作形式完成，从而激发对本单元学习的兴趣，为学习本单元做好铺垫。

2. Listening and Speaking (听说训练)

本部分主要选择与单元主题相关对话和短文，其中对话三个，短文一篇，听力部分由对话到短文，循序渐进，同时还设计了情景会话，要求学生两人一组，模拟完成，加强听说训练，提高学生的英语听说能力。

3. Reading (课文阅读)

本部分是由三篇相同题材的文章组成，文章浅显易懂，从科普到较为专业，循序渐进。**Passage A** 前面的预备练习通过2—3个提问，让学生积极思考，激发他们的兴趣，以便能快速进入学习状态，更好地理解课文，该篇文章重点放在阅读理解及对知识点的巩固上。**Passage B** 和 **Passage C** 重点放在学生对材料的理解和对专业知识的拓展上，主要是为了提高学生的英译汉水平和快速阅读理解能力。

每单元课后练习的设计以任务为驱动，注重培养学生对知识的掌握，同时兼顾学生各方面能力的培养。练习的形式包括：**Passage A** 的阅读理解、选词填空、一词多义、词语配对、句子翻译，**Passage B** 的判断正误、段落翻译及 **Passage C** 根据课文内容填空等。

4. Proverbs and Sayings (谚语和俗语)

本部分有三则含单元主题词汇的谚语或俗语，供学生理解和欣赏。

二、教材特色

1. 语言技能训练与专业知识相结合

本教材以农林知识为范畴，兼顾特殊用途英语教学思想，针对学生的语言综合应用能力的提高，加强听、说、读、译方面的技能培训。

2. 注重教材内容的科普性与实用性

针对不同的专业，在材料选择方面既兼顾科普性又提供较专业的知识供学生阅读学习。针对不同学生，因材施教，追求实效，在传授农林英语知识和语言技能的同时，贯彻科普性。

3. 注重学生各方面能力培养

文章浅显易懂，循序渐进。注意激发学生学习兴趣，发挥学生学习的积

极性和主体性。通过本教材的学习，学生不仅可以学到一定的专业知识，提高自身的英语综合应用能力，还能学到实用的职场技能，提升自身的专业素质和职业素养。

三、编写队伍

本教材所有编写人员均为长期从事高职英语教学、有丰富教学经验的一线老师，都具备中级及中级以上职称，了解目前高职学生英语学习实际，致力于高职英语教学改革，有一定教材编写经验。

本教材由任秋会老师担任主编，负责编写了第一、二、三单元，并负责教材的设计、统稿、审稿等工作。李凯编写了第四、五、六单元及附录一；李鑫编写了第七、八单元；付瑞阳、黄娜编写了附录二。

本教材在编写过程中得到了杨凌职业技术学院领导和学院相关部门的大力支持，还得到了西北大学出版社的鼎力相助，在此我们表示衷心的感谢。

鉴于编者水平有限，书中难免有不足之处。我们诚恳欢迎各位同行和使用本教材的广大师生对本书提出宝贵意见，以便我们不断完善。

编者

2014年10月



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Unit 1

Grass and Trees



Part I Leading-in

- I. The following is about the uses of trees. Read it and tell your partner more uses about them.

Trees are useful to man in three very important ways: they provide him with wood and other products, they give him shade, and they help to prevent droughts (干旱) and floods.

Unfortunately, in many parts of the world, man has not realized that the third of these services is the most important. In his eagerness (渴望) to draw quick profit from the trees, he has cut them down in large numbers, only to find that without them he has lost the best friends he had.

The other uses are _____

- II. Talk about the following signs and picture in pairs.



- III. Translate the followings.

1. As fresh as daisy in the morning.
2. There is no rose without a thorn.



3. Don't let the grass grow under one's feet.
4. Don't judge a tree by its bark.
5. To make the round of your road, to remain the grass green.

Part II Listening and Speaking

- ▶ **Task 1 Complete the following conversation with the words or phrases you hear.**

Conversation 1

Arbor Day 植树节 Sun Yat-sen 孙中山 memory 纪念;记忆

Ann: Hello, Bill! _____.

Bill: Yeah, do you know why Arbor Day is _____?

Ann: Yes, I do. Sun Yat-sen died on March 12th, 1925. So Arbor Day was fixed for this day _____.

Bill: You're right. And _____ across the whole country.

Ann: That's true. Shall we go and plant some trees in the mountain?

Bill: _____.

Conversation 2

dig 挖 hole 洞;坑

Ann: Will you help me plant this tree, please?

Bill: Certainly. _____?

Ann: Well, _____ for the tree. But don't dig the hole too deep.

Bill: OK. I've dug a hole. It's just right.

Ann: _____.

Bill: What's next?

Ann: _____.

Bill: OK. I've done that.

Ann: Right. I'll _____ in the hole again while you hold the tree straight. Then, let's _____ with our feet several times.

Bill: Good! And _____ it.

Ann: Yes. We'll go and get some water.

Bill: OK. But can we go and have a drink after that?

Ann: Certainly. Let's go. But we have some more trees to be planted.

Conversation 3

oxygen 氧气 breathe 呼吸 convenient 方便的 furniture 家具

Ann: _____, Bill?

Bill: They help us in harmful gases from the air and _____ for us to breathe.

Ann: I know trees also _____. Many things in our daily lives _____. For example, paper and pencils.

Bill: You're right, Ann. In fact, we get a lot more from trees. We get _____ from them. _____ also comes from the leaves of trees. Look around this room. _____ is made of wood. Trees are really _____ in our daily lives.

Ann: I can't imagine a world without trees.

Bill: But _____ are cut down every year. We should _____



_____ doing this if we don't want a world without trees.

Ann: That's right.

► **Task 2 Answer the following questions according to what you hear.**

honor 荣幸 origin 起源 Latin 拉丁文 Nebraska 内布拉斯加州
propose 提出 observe 遵守 spread 传播; 流传

Questions:

1. When was the Arbor Day first proposed?

It was first proposed on _____.

2. Which country does Nebraska belong to?

It belongs to _____.

3. On which day is the American National Arbor Day?

The American National Arbor Day is on _____.

4. When is the Chinese Planting Trees Day?

The Chinese Planting Trees Day is on _____.

5. Why people plant so many trees on the Arbor Day?

Because they want to _____.

► **Task 3 Role-play.**

Mary wants to know more about trees and how they help human. She is interviewing Dr. Smith about trees.

Part III Reading

Passage A

Before You Read

1. What is the tallest grass in the world?
2. What does bamboo look like?
3. Can you list the uses of bamboo?

The Tallest Grass

Have you ever seen grass growing high as a tree—a tall tree? Bamboo is this kind of grass. It grows up straight and thin, with branches at the top.¹

Although bamboo is really a kind of grass, it looks more like a tree—a beautiful tree. It has long leaves that sway in the wind like slim fingers reaching to touch something.² Chinese and Japanese poets write poems and songs about bamboo, and artists paint it in pictures.

Not all bamboo grows tall. Altogether there are more than 500 different kinds of bamboo, and some grow no higher than your ankles. Bamboo grows best in places where it is warm and where it rains often. Some kinds of bamboo grow very fast. If they are growing near a house, their slim leaves brush the roof gently and cool the house with their shade.

Some bloom and have seeds every year. Some never bloom at all. Some bloom only once, after living about forty years, and then die. However, new shoots of bamboo will come up from around the roots of the old ones.³



But the most interesting thing about this remarkable plant is what people do with it after it is cut down. Bamboo probably has more uses than any other plant in the world.

Bamboo is not a tree, remember, so the long straight stems of bamboo are not like tree wood. They are hollow, which makes them very light. You can lift a big piece of bamboo with one hand. At the same time, bamboo is so strong that people use it to build houses and even high bridges over rivers.

In warm countries, many people have their houses made almost entirely of bamboo: the walls, the roof, the floor. Nearly everything within their houses is made of bamboo, too. The chairs, tables, curtains, cooking pots, flower vases, drinking cups, birdcages, and so on are all made of bamboo. And the fence around their garden is made of bamboo too.

Some bamboo is thinner than your little finger. Some is much thicker than your waist. And because it is hollow, it can be fitted together and used for pipes to carry water. Many farmers' fields are irrigated by water brought from a river or lake through bamboo pipes.

Bamboo is used for more than building. People eat it. The tender young shoots of bamboo are crisp and tasty. They are often found in Chinese or Japanese dishes. Some are put into cans and shipped all over the world.

Bamboo is also made into paper. The soft pulp inside the hard stems is taken out and sent to a factory. There it is made into a fine paper. Bamboo can also be made into good walking sticks and fishing poles.

Who can tell what new use someone may find for this special kind of grass—bamboo?

New Words

bamboo [bæm'bu] <i>n.</i>	a tall tropical plant with hollow stems that are used for making furniture 竹, 竹子
straight [streɪt] <i>adj.</i>	something such as a line or road that is straight goes in one direction and does not bend or curve 直的
sway [sweɪ] <i>v.</i>	to move slowly from one side to another (使) 摇摆, (使) 摇晃
slim [slɪm] <i>adj.</i>	slender 苗条的, 细长的
artist ['ɑ:tɪst] <i>n.</i>	someone who produces art, especially paintings or drawings 画家, 艺术家
ankle [æŋkəl] <i>n.</i>	the joint between your foot and your leg 脚踝
bloom [blu:m] <i>v.</i>	to produce flowers or to open as flowers 开花
<i>n.</i>	a flower or flowers 花
shoot [ʃu:t] <i>n.</i>	the part of a plant that comes up above the ground when it is just beginning to grow (植物的) 芽, 苗, 嫩枝
<i>v.</i>	to deliberately kill or injure someone using a gun 开枪
remarkable [rɪ'mɑ:kəbl] <i>adj.</i>	unusual or surprising and therefore deserving attention or praise 不寻



stem [stɛm] *n.*

常的, 奇特的

the long thin central part of a plant above the ground or the smaller parts that grow from it, from which leaves grow (植物的) 茎; 梗

hollow ['hɒləʊ] *adj.*

having an empty space inside 中空的, 空(心)的

curtain ['kɜːtn] *n.*

a piece of hanging cloth that can be pulled across to cover a window, door, ect. 窗帘, 帘子

waist [weɪst] *n.*

the narrow part in the middle of the human body 腰, 腰部

irrigate ['ɪrɪɡeɪt] *v.*

to supply land or crops with water 灌溉

tender ['tɛndə] *adj.*

easy to cut and eat 嫩的, 软的

crisp [krɪsp] *adj.*

pleasantly dry, hard and easily broken 干而硬的; 脆的; 易碎的

a fruit, vegetable, or plant that is firm and fresh (水果、蔬菜或植物) 新鲜而爽口

tasty ['teɪstɪ] *adj.*

food that is tasty has a good taste 美味的, 味美可口的

can [kæn] *n.*

a metal container in which food or drink is preserved without air 罐头, 听

pulp [pʌlp] *n.*

a very soft substance that is almost liquid 浆状物