《环境科学专业英语》

图书基本信息

书名：《环境科学专业英语》

13位ISBN编号：9787801638335

10位ISBN编号：7801638336

出版时间：2004-4

出版社：中国环境科学出版社

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页数：259

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前言

当前，环境问题日益严重，环境科学专业已经成为大中专院校的热门学科之一。为了使环境专业的学生掌握专业英语词汇，熟悉科技交流的英语表达方式，以便能顺利阅读英文版环境科技读物，更大程序地丰富专业知识，多层次多角度了解全球科学信息，把握国内外科技进展，我们编写了这本书，力求给读者专业、环境管理专业、环境监理专业、环境法学专业、食品安全专业以及环境工程专业的学生使用。　　全书共分4部分。第一部分介绍生态环境的基本内容，第二部分介绍了全球的环境问题。第三部分着重介绍了环境问题给人类带来的影响，第四部分介绍了政府针对环境问题实施的政策、措施、法律、经济等管理手段，以及环境污染的控制技术。

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内容概要

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本书的编写宗旨是力求让读者学到纯正的专业英语，所有的文章的编写均参考原牌外文书刊及国外英文网站，并在每章后对文章的参考网站及文献已作了注释。

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章节摘录

Among the more significant point sources are municipal landfills and industrialwaste disposal sites. When either of these occur in or near sand and gravel aquifers, thepotential for widespread contamination is the greatest. In Ville Mercier, Quebec, for example, the disposal of industrial wastes intolagoons in an old gravel pit over many years rendered the water supplies of thousandsof residents in the region unusable. Water had to be pumped from a well 10 kilometersaway to replace the areas supply. Other point sources are individually less significant, but they occur in largenumbers all across the country. Some of these dangerous and widespread sources ofcontamination are septic tanks, leaks and spills of petroleum products and of denseindustrial organic liquids. Septic systems are designed so that some of the sewage is degraded in the tank andsome is degraded and absorbed by the surrounding sand and subsoil. Contaminants thatmay enter groundwater from septic systems include bacteria, viruses, detergents, andhousehold cleaners. These can create serious contamination problems. Despite the factthat septic tanks and cesspools are known sources of contaminants, they are poorlymonitored and very little studied. Contamination can render groundwater unsuitable for use. Although the overallextent of the problem across Canada is unknown, many individual cases ofcontamination have been investigated such as Ville Mercier in Quebec; the highwayde-icing salt problem in Nova Scotia; industrial effluents in Elmira, Ontario; variouspesticides in the Prairie provinces; industrial contamination in Vancouver, BritishColumbia; and so on. In many cases, contamination is recognized only aftergroundwater users have been exposed to potential health risks. The cost of cleaning upcontaminated water supplies is usually extremely high.

Contamination problems are increasing in Canada primarily because of the largeand growing number of toxic compounds used in industry and agriculture. In ruralCanada, scientists suspect that many household wells are contaminated by substancesfrom such common sources as septic systems, underground tanks, used motor oil , roadsalt, fertilizer, pesticides, and livestock wastes. Scientists also predict that in the nextfew decades more contaminated aquifers will be discovered, new contaminants will beidentified, and more contaminated groundwater will be discharged into wetlands, streams and lakes.

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