

<<环境科学与工程专业英语>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<环境科学与工程专业英语>>

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前言

《环境科学与工程专业英语》（第一版）自2004年5月出版以来，承蒙众多高校师生的厚爱，反映较为良好。

尽管如此，本书选用的原版教材、专著和其他文献资料近年来已经再版或更新。

并且，通过这几年的教学实践，我们日益感到有修订再版的必要。

在科学出版社和武汉大学资源与环境科学学院关心和帮助下，本书入选普通高等教育“十一五”国家级教材规划，这使得修订工作得以付诸实施。

在保持原教材结构、内容和特点的基础上，我们进行了以下修订：增加“Unit 18 Noise Control”和“Unit 20 How to Write A Scientific Paper”两个单元；更换部分单元的内容（Unit 1 Reading Material B，Unit 2 Reading Material A、Reading Material B，Unit 3 Reading Material A、Reading Material B，Unit 4 Reading Material A、Reading Material B，Unit 5 Reading Material A、Reading Material B，Unit 6 Reading Material B，Unit 9 Reading Material A、Reading Material B，Unit 17，Unit 19（含Reading Material A）；更新部分单元的内容（Unit 1、Unit 3、Unit 4、Unit 6 Reading Material A、Unit 7 Reading Material A、Unit 8 Reading Material A、Unit 10（含Reading Material A）、Unit 11 Reading Material A、Unit 14、Unit 15、Unit 16（含Reading Material A）。

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内容概要

本书所选文章均出自近年来出版的原版教材、专著和其他文献资料，内容几乎涉及环境科学与工程学科的各个方向，主要包括环境化学、环境生态学、环境规划与管理、环境经济学、环境法学、环境工程学等。

通过对课程的学习，环境科学与工程专业的学生掌握一定数量的专业词汇，能够较好地阅读、翻译专业文献，提高实际应用英语的能力。

书籍目录

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章节摘录

In the U.S. EPA Needs Assessment Survey, the total treatment plant design capacity is projected to increase by about 15 percent over the next 20 to 30 years. During this period, the U.S. EPA estimates that approximately 2,300 new plants may have to be built, most of which will be providing a level of treatment greater than secondary. The design capacity of plants providing greater than secondary treatment is expected to increase by 40 percent in the future. Thus, it is clear that the future trends in wastewater treatment plant design will be for facilities providing higher levels of treatment. Some of the innovative treatment methods being utilized in new and upgraded treatment facilities include vortex separators, high rate clarification, membrane bioreactors, pressure-driven membrane filtration (ultrafiltration and reverse osmosis) , and ultraviolet radiation (low-pressure, low- and high-intensity UV lamps, and medium-pressure, high-intensity UV lamps) . Some of the new technologies, especially those developed in Europe, are more compact and are particularly well suited for plants where available space for expansion is limited. In recent years, numerous proprietary wastewater treatment processes have been developed that offer potential savings in construction and operation. This trend will likely continue, particularly where alternative treatment systems are evaluated or facilities are privatized. Privatization is generally defined as a public-private partnership in which the private partner arranges the financing, design, building, and operation of the treatment facilities. In some cases, the private partner may own the facilities. The reasons for privatization, however, go well beyond the possibility of installing proprietor processes. In the United States, the need for private financing appears to be the principal rationale for privatization; the need to preserve local control appears to be the leading pragmatic rationale against privatization. (Adapted from: Metcalf & Eddy Inc. Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Reuse. 4th ed. Boston: McGraw-Hill Companies Inc, 2003)

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