<<给水排水工程与环境工程专业英语>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<给水排水工程与环境工程专业英语>>

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前言

编者在从事20多年专业英语教学实践的基础之上，编写出了此本《给水排水工程与环境工程专业英语》。
编写本书旨在提高给水排水工程与环境工程专业和相关专业人员的专业英语水平，使在校大学生和专业工程技术人员的专业英语水平能够达到国家教育部颁布的《大学英语专业阅读阶段教学基本要求》，适应国际化的新形势。
本书分为5部分内容：概述、给水与废水收集系统、水处理、废水处理和环境管理。
本书特点之一是语言的文体广泛，难易程度循序渐进。
所收入的文章选材较广，不仅包括英文教科书，还包括英文期刊及专著。
在保持规范的现代英语语言特点的前提下，结合大学生实际掌握英语语言的水平，同时考虑到使本书更具系统性，对所收入的每篇文章的原文均进行了必要的加工和删改。
特点之二是兼顾专业性与学术性。
编撰过程中，在紧密结合专业的同时，每部分的内容安排上均注重吸收专业的新理论，体现新技术。学生学习后不但能掌握专业英语的基础词汇和最新词汇，而且能了解本专业发展的新信息，促进专业课的学习。
本书的特点之三是突出对阅读和翻译能力的培养。
全书共分为20个单元，每单元一篇课文，两篇阅读材料，并附有难点注释、词汇表、练习题，课文配有译文，以求达到通过阅读去获取国外的与本专业有关的科技信息的教学目的。
本书由沈阳建筑大学杨维教授主编，沈阳建筑大学李家坤、沈阳大学吴昊分别编写了部分课文、阅读材料、习题、译文和附录，河北工程大学蓝梅、河南城建学院毛艳丽也为本书提供了一些资料。全书由杨维教授统稿。
本书在编选过程中，得到北京工业大学周玉文教授的悉心指导和审阅，在此一并表示衷心的感谢！
敬请读者对本教材存在的缺点和错误提出批评与指正。

内容概要

本书共有5部分内容：概述、给水与废水收集系统、水处理、废水处理和环境管理。
每部分为4个单元，每单元一篇课文，两篇阅读材料，并附有难点注释、词汇表和练习题。
附录包括词汇汇总表、课文译文和科技英语语法特点等。
本书既注重学生专业英语学习，又考虑拓宽相关专业知识面，能使读者在较短时期内掌握给水排水工程与环境工程专业常用词汇。
本书特点之一是语言的文体广泛，难易程度循序渐进；特点之二是兼顾专业性与学术性；特点之三是突出对阅读和翻译能力的培养。
本书可以作为给水排水工程与环境工程专业英语教材，亦可作为与之相关专业的工作者、教师和工程技术人员自学专业英语的读本。
本书配有电子课件，免费提供给选用本教材的授课教，师。
课件索取方式参见书末“信息反馈表”。

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书籍目录

章节摘录

In addition to transporting water over long distances, modern water-supply systems also use several techniques for purification. One of them is filtration. The water is passed through a filter that consists of a bed of sand or gravel, which removes a large proportion of the solids that might otherwise contaminate the supply. Another process is aeration. Sprays of water are shot into the air, where sunlight and oxygen help kill bacteria and also remove gases with an unpleasant odor or taste; or air is bubbled into or through the water. A third method involves treatment with chemicals, usually chlorine, to kill harmful bacteria. The process is known as chlorination.Part of providing a safe water supply is disposing of liquid and solid wastes. This problem has become acute in recent years not only because of world-wide population growth, but also because of the vast amount of waste created by industrial processes and by the great mountains of trash that are the by-product of increased consumption. A large number of modern drainage systems use the same sewers to dispose of domestic wastes and runoff water from storms. Many of these systems were designed to empty into streams or other bodies of water where nature itself purified the water over a period of time. Now, however, the amount of waste has become so great that many streams and lakes and even the seas have become polluted. More and more treatment plants are being built to purify water before it is released back into the environment. Therefore, the modern trend is to build separate drainage systems for storm runoff and domestic wastes so that the treatment plants do not have to process the runoff water, which is relatively unpolluted.There are a number of different methods by which solid wastes can be removed or rendered harmless. Several of them are ordinarily used in combination in treatment plants. One of the processes is filtration. Another is sedimentation, in which wastes are allowed to settle until they become solid or semisolid and can be removed. There are also techniques in which water can be treated by biological means, by using some kinds of bacteria to kill other kinds, or by chemical means, as in chlorination. One of the most successful methods is called the activated. ……

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