

<<地质学专业英语>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

随着我国大学本科教育的日益普及，社会对于大学毕业生的培养质量有了更高的期待；随着国际交流的增多，一些领域，例如地质矿产领域，对地质学专业本科生英语水平的要求也不断提高，因此，当前地质学教育的大事之一就是大力加强地质学专业学生的英语教育，提高他们的英语水平。大量具有良好专业英语基础的毕业生可以为培养地学领域高端人才提供更为广阔的空间。具备较好的地质学专业英语基础的学生更加有兴趣参与国际学术会议并直接与国外同行进行面对面的交流，通常会更加主动地追踪地质学研究领域的新信息。

《地质学专业英语》是中国地质大学（北京）自1989年在国内开展地质学领域的专业英语教学以来，地质专业和大学英语教师通力合作的成果。

这本教材改变了传统的专业英语教材的做法，具有新颖的形式和内容。

它以基础地质为内容重点，涉及古气候学、古海洋学、古地理学、大地构造演化、地质灾害、地球环境和地质思维方法等方面。

教材具有较强的实用性和前瞻性，能够基本满足教与学双方的最新期望，符合英语语言和地质学专业的认知特点和规律，适合高等院校地质学及相关专业高年级本科生使用。

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章节摘录

插图：Fossils tell us practically all we know about extinction. If we had only the living world, we would never guess the true extent of past life or realize that the fate of the vast majority of created things has been extinction. The list of losers in the struggle for existence grows steadily longer. More detailed study will surely offer clues as to the role of death in the scheme of things. Plants and animals live where they are comfortable and tend to find and remain with the conditions that are best for their existence. The correlation between organisms and their environments offers the possibility of learning much about past conditions. Fossils can tell us if certain sediments originated in fresh or salt water and if some sandstone originated in a desert or a beach. We now perceive that living things have little control over what goes on in the physical world. As climates shift, and lands rise, sink, or shift position, their occupants must adjust accordingly. Within the last decade, much attention has been given to the ponderous forces that have split continents apart and welded them together in ever-changing aggregations. Without fossils we would be much less sure about what is going on. It is fossils that gave us the thought that India was once in the southern hemisphere, that Africa and South America were once joined, that Antarctica was once in a tropical zone, and that the rocks at the very summit of Mount Qomolangma were formed in the bottom of an ocean 400 million years ago.

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