

Unit 1 Ecological Conservation

生态保护



Introduction

What is Ecological Conservation?

Ecological conservation is the process of preserving the natural environment for the current and future generations. It may involve many types of preservation goals, including those aimed at protecting land, water, animals, plants, and air quality. Some ecological conservation programs are regulated by law, and require people to take certain steps to protect the planet or face legal penalties. Others are simply voluntary, and serve as recommendations for people and businesses who wish to protect the environment. One of the biggest goals of ecological conservation involves educating people about the benefits of sustainable living, as many believe that this is the best way to bring about real change.

Sustainable living is at the heart of the conservation movement. Sustainability can be defined as choosing materials and technology that provide the things people need today without impacting the survival and lifestyle of future generations. This means focusing on long-term agricultural strategies to feed people today and ensure that future generations will also

have enough to eat. It also means implementing strategies that prevent people from fishing a certain species to extinction, or killing off the last of an endangered species for profit or sport. Even natural resources like fossil fuels, minerals, and metals must be protected through recycling or conservation efforts.

Part of ecological conservation also involves protecting the land, air, and water. This could mean preserving wildlife habitats or areas of exceptional beauty. Pollution controls can be implemented to keep air and water clean, and people can be taught to conserve water so that humans will always have access to safe drinking water. Ecological conservation also focuses on the ozone layer. Companies are discouraged or forbidden from using many ozone depleting substances, and investments have been made in finding more sustainable alternatives.



Glossary

greening

绿化

lighting system

照明系统

emissions cap

废气排放上限

volatile organic compounds

挥发性有机化合物

garbage classification

垃圾分类

ecological industry

生态产业

shanty town

棚户区

ecological degradation	生态退化
The Yangtze River Economic Belt	长江经济带
Three-North Shelter Forest Program	“三北”防护林工程
The Grain for Green Project	退耕还林工程
Hong Kong - Zhuhai - Macao Bridge	港珠澳大桥
ecological corridor	生态廊道
Redlines for Ecological Conservation/ Ecological Conservation Redlines	生态保护红线
sustainable development	可持续发展
water and soil erosion	水土流失
returning farmland to forestry and grassland	退耕还林还草
crop rotation and fallow system	轮作休耕
ecological compensation mechanism	生态补偿机制
carbon neutrality	碳中和
ecological civilization	生态文明



Practice

1. Sentence Interpreting

(1) Some manufacturing companies are committed to developing low-carbon products and greening the overall supply chain through reduction, reuse and recycling.

(2) Energy efficiency is continually enhanced through greening the

lighting system, reshaping the industrial boilers, and reusing the leftover heat from industrial processes. As a result, carbon emission has been reduced by 17.3%.

(3) The total emissions per year of each company cannot exceed an emission cap set by the government from 2008 to 2012. The emissions of major pollutants have dropped dramatically.

(4) Companies are encouraged by government to join the corporate environmental network and release an environmental action declaration to consciously undertake their corporate environmental responsibility. About 80% of the companies have joined the network and half of them have released their monthly environmental reports.

(5) While developing the economy, people in the development zone also care about their social responsibility. They have carried out a series of nonprofit activities to promote the idea of green development and eco-civilization, such as tree planting, environmental volunteering and garbage classification.

(6) 为助力经济技术开发区创建生态园区，区政府将投入专项资金，以支持开发区改善和优化产业环境，确保其具备必要的条件和实力。

(7) 我们将坚定不移地致力于减少挥发性有机物的排放，致力于营造“蓝天白云”的生态环境，承担起我们的环保责任，为环保事业贡献我们的力量。

(8) 为了推动经济与环境的和谐共生，当地决策者决定摒弃传统的发展模式，转而以建设生态文明城市为目标。自 2007 年启动以来，该城市明确提出了建设目标：打造生态环境良好、生态产业繁荣、生态理念深入人心、文化特色鲜明、市民和谐幸福、政府廉洁高效的生态文明城市。

(9) 通过大规模植树造林、清理河道垃圾、提升水处理技术和建设湿地公园等一系列措施，贵阳的城市面貌焕然一新，清洁、绿色且充满魅力，成为中国生

态文明实践的典范。

(10) 这片曾经作为贵阳最大棚户区区域，经过精心规划与重建，已蜕变为一个绿意盎然的宜居城市综合体，为约 50 万居民提供了舒适的生活环境，并创造了 15 万个就业机会。

2. English-Chinese Interpreting

What kind of ecological civilization should China build? What challenges or obstacles lie ahead? Faced with the realities of environmental pollution, degraded ecosystems, and resource constraints, what practical policies are being enacted?

Humans and nature coexist in harmony in China, and building an ecological civilization is a fundamental strategy to achieve sustainable development. Almost every major city in China develops alongside a river. However, studies in 2013 revealed shocking statistics that China's 10 biggest waterways were polluted for over half of their combined length. Of all China's rivers, the one that raises the gravest concern is the Yangtze River. State heads have visited the river several times, calling for a major effort to protect it and a ban on large-scale infrastructure development along the river course. By prioritizing ecology and green development, the development path of the Yangtze River Economic Belt is becoming clearer. Currently, the Yangtze River is generally in good environmental condition. Also, the water quality of the Yellow River, and two other key waterways, the Heilongjiang River and Nenjiang River, has been improving.

The Three-North Shelter Forest Program has been a great success in global ecosystem governance. The Grain for Green Project has created more

than 30 million hectares of forests and grasslands in the past 20 years. China's commitment to green development is contributing to the well-being of the entire world. In spring 2019, the results of a NASA environmental study, revealed that: from 2000 to 2017, China has added about a quarter of the new green area worldwide, making it the world's biggest contributor.

The main idea of sustainable development is to achieve harmony between human and nature. The builders of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge made a promise that its construction would not to force the dolphins to leave their natural habitat during its construction, and this promise has evidently been fulfilled.

Many of China's cities are being covered rapidly in green. China's environmental protection revolution is transforming the country's economic and energy structure. China has become a beautiful country, with lush mountains, clean rivers, and idyllic charm.

3. Chinese-English Interpreting

近年来,中国在新能源和可再生能源的利用上已跃居全球首位。据美国 NASA 的观测数据,自 2000 年以来,全球新增绿化面积的 25%归功于中国。在“美丽中国”建设的推动下,绿色发展取得了显著成效。煤炭在能源消费中的占比已降至约 56%,而清洁能源的比重则提升至 25.3%。中国的光伏、风能装机容量和发电量,以及新能源汽车的产销量均领跑全球。值得一提的是,2021 年新能源汽车销售量同比增长高达 1.6 倍,占据了世界销售量的一半以上。在碳排放方面,中国同样取得了令人瞩目的成绩。2020 年,中国单位 GDP 的二氧化碳排放相较于 2015 年下降了 18.8%,与 2005 年相比更是下降了 48.4%,这一成绩不仅超越了国际社会设定的 40%~45%的减排目标,更使中国成为全球能耗强度降低速度最快的国家之一,从而有效地扭转了二氧化碳排放快速增长的趋势。