

## 03.02-Mineral water

### Mineral water

### High-altitude thirst

**Bottling** Himalayan water could be bad for the region's environment

#### Vocab

1. **bottle** v. to put a liquid into a bottle 把 (液体) 装入瓶中

#### Sentence

**Bottling** Himalayan water could be bad.....

动名词 **Bottling** 作主语

e.g. **Swimming is a good sport in summer.**

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CHINA is so vast, it quickly becomes the largest market for almost anything it consumes. Such is the case with bottled water. Chinese drink 40 billion litres (70 billion pints) of **the stuff** each year, up over 13-fold since 1998. That growth has **a long way** to go if China ever consumes as much per person as Mexico (see chart). But finding clean supplies is difficult; rivers, lakes and even groundwater in China are often **foul**. **Hence the huge demand for a seemingly inexhaustible source of pristine water that is cheap to extract, sells at a premium and can now, thanks to massive investment in infrastructure, be taken to coastal cities: Tibetan glaciers.**

#### Vocab

1. **a long way** (时间的)距离 **Way** is used in expressions such as **a long way**, **a little way**, and **quite a way**, to say how far away in time something is.

e.g. **•Success is still a long way off...** 离成功还远着呢。

2. **foul** adj. dirty and smelling bad 肮脏恶臭的；难闻的

e.g. **The smell was quite foul.** 臭气熏天。

3. **hence** adv. for this reason 因此；由此

#### **hence**同义词辨析

这些连接副词均有“因此，所以”之意。

**accordingly** → 书面用词，强调根据某种原因而得出的结果，其前可用冒号或分号，但不用逗号。

**consequently** → 正式用词，侧重符合逻辑的结果。

**hence** → 较正式用词，指接下来的东西是理所当然的必需的东西，但强调其重要性。

**so** → 用于比较随便的场合，口语中多用。

**therefore** → 通常指引出一个推断出的必然结论。

**thus** → 多用于书面语中，可与therefore换用。

4. **seemingly** adv. in a way that appears to be true but may in fact not be 看似；貌似；表面上

e.g. a seemingly stupid question 看似愚蠢的问题

5. **inexhaustible** adj. that cannot be **EXHAUSTED** (= finished); very great 用之不竭的；无穷无尽的

e.g. Her energy is inexhaustible. 她有无穷的精力。

6. **pristine** adj. = **unspoiled** not developed or changed in any way; left in its original condition 未开发的；处于原始状态的

7. **extract** v. to obtain information, money, etc., often by taking it from sb who is unwilling to give it 索取，设法得到（不愿提供的信息、钱财等）

8. **at a premium** 超出平常价，以高价（买进或售出） If you buy or sell something **at a premium**, you buy or sell it at a higher price than usual, for example because it is in short supply.

e.g. He eventually sold the shares back to the bank at a **premium**. 他最后以高价把股票回售给银行。

### Sentence

1. **the stuff** 用 stuff 来指代 bottled water, 而非 that, 厉害

2. Hence the huge demand for a seemingly inexhaustible source of pristine water that is cheap to extract, sells at a premium and can now, thanks to massive investment in infrastructure, be taken to coastal cities: Tibetan glaciers.

句子主干：water **sells** at a premium and **be taken** to coastal cities. water 作主语，sells 和 be taken 做并列谓语

hence 引导省略句，省略了谓语 is

water that is cheap to extract 这里 that 做 water 的宾语从句，修饰 water

thanks to...in infrastructure 作为句子的插入语，做解释的作用

Tibet already sells Qomolangma Glacier water, named after the Tibetan word for Mount Everest. Last year Sinopec, a **state-owned** energy group, put another brand on sale at its **petrol stations**: Tibet 5100. It is bottled 5,100 metres (16,700 feet) up in the Nyenchen Tanglha range. The Tibetan government has **licensed** 28 more companies to increase the province's bottling capacity 50-fold by 2020.

### Vocab

1. **state-owned** adj. 国有的

2. **petrol station** n. 美国英语用 **gas station** a place at the side of a road where you take your car to buy petrol/ gas, oil, etc. 汽车加油站

3. **license** v. to give sb official permission to do, own, or use sth 批准；许可

Assuming companies do not mine the glacier ice itself, they will bottle only the meltwater that flows out of glaciers in summer. It is true that Himalayan glaciers on the Tibet-Qinghai plateau have **retreated** over the past 30 years by about 15%. But this is because of climate change. Bottling will not cause them to lose mass any quicker.

### Vocab

1. **assuming** conj(连词). suppose that sth is true so that you can talk about what the

results might be 假设...为真；假如

2. plateau n. an area of flat land that is higher than the land around it 高原

3. retreat v. = recede to move away or back 离开；离去；退去；后退

e.g. The flood waters slowly retreated. 洪水慢慢地消退。

4. b

### Sentence

Assuming companies do not mine the glacier ice itself

Assuming 此处省略了 that 应该是 Assuming (that) companies .....

Bottling will not cause them to lose mass any quicker.

Bottling 这里指代这种取水的方式，意为：这种取水的方式将不会导致快速失去冰川

Nor will the bottled-water industry have much **impact on** the volume of water that flows from Tibet—a crucial source for **neighbouring** countries as well as China itself. About 1 billion people depend on the giant rivers—the Yellow river, the Brahmaputra, the Indus, the Ganges, the Yangzi, the Mekong and the Salween—that rise in the Himalayas, a region with the largest reserves of fresh water after the north and south poles. The manufacturing of bottled water consumes three times more water than ends up being sold. Yet even the projected expansion of Tibet's bottled-water output would amount to only a tiny **fraction** of the region's runoff.

### Vocab

1. impact on 对...产生影响

2. neighbouring adj. located or living near or next to a place or person 邻近的；附近的；毗邻的

3. Himalayas n. a vast mountain system in southern Asia, extending 2,400 km (1,500 miles) from Kashmir eastwards to Assam • 喜马拉雅山脉

4. a fraction of n. 少量；小份；一点儿 A **fraction of** something is a tiny amount or proportion of it.

5. runoff n. rain, water or other liquid that runs off land into streams and rivers (雨、水或其他液体的) 地表径流

### Sentence

About 1 billion people depend on the giant rivers—the Yellow river, the Brahmaputra, the Indus, the Ganges, the Yangzi, the Mekong and the Salween—that rise in the Himalayas, a region with the largest reserves of fresh water after the north and south poles.

主句: people **depend on** the giant rivers.

the Yellow river.....that rise in the Himalayas.... 这句修饰主句的 rivers，解释作用

a region with the .... 这句同样解释主句的 rivers，标明此处是除了南北极以外最大的淡水源地

More worrying is the possible threat that the industry will **pose** to the Tibetan environment. China has an **atrocious** record of looking after its pristine areas. Liu Hongqiao of China Water Risk, an NGO, says no water company has published any environmental-impact study in Tibet. The bottling industry may **spawn** other, heavy-polluting ones, on the plateau, for the production of bottles and the plastic they use.

## Vocab

1. **pose** v. 产生 (问题) ; 造成 (威胁、危险等) If something **poses** a problem or a danger, it is the cause of that problem or danger.

更常见的表达是 **pose a threat to** 对...产生威胁

2. **atrocious** adj. = **terrible** very bad or unpleasant 糟透的 ; 十分讨厌的

3. **spawn** v. (often *disapproving*) to cause sth to develop or be produced 引发 ; 引起 ; 导致 ; 造成

## Sentence

The bottling industry may **spawn** other, heavy-polluting ones, on the plateau, for the production of bottles and the plastic they use.

主句 The bottling industry may **spawn** other

heavy-polluting ones 作 **other** 的同位语, 这里表示, 引发其他的重污染的行业 on the plateau **地点状语**, 修饰 other

for the production of bottles and the plastic they use **原因状语**, 同样修饰 other

Tibet's government is **bribing** bottlers with tax cuts, **tax holidays** and cheap loans. It charges companies only 3 yuan (50 cents) to extract a cubic metre of water, **compared with** up to 50 yuan elsewhere. But the government in Beijing may have other plans. Alarmed by water **scarcity**, it wants to reduce groundwater extraction. It has plans for a nationwide **cap** in 2020 and wants all provinces—even water-rich ones like Tibet—to set quotas for water use. This may make Tibet's policies unsustainable (which may be no bad thing). In Jilin province in the north-east, the local government had even more **ambitious** plans than Tibet's for ramping up mineral-water production. But it was forced to cut them by half because of **mandated** quotas. Bubbles, it seems, are an **integral** part of China's bottled-water business.

## Vocab

1. **bribe** v. to give sb money or sth valuable in order to persuade them to help you, especially by doing sth dishonest 向 (某人) 行贿 ; 贿赂

2. **tax holidays** 赋税优惠期

3. **compared with** 短语介词 与...相比;和...比起来 If you say, for example, that one thing is large or small **compared with** another or **compared to** another, you mean that it is larger or smaller than the other thing.

4. **scarcity** n. = **shortage** if there is **ascarcity of** sth, there is not enough of it and it is difficult to obtain it 缺乏 ; 不足 ; 稀少

5. **cap** n. an upper limit on an amount of money that can be spent or borrowed by a particular institution or in a particular situation (可用或可借资金的) 最高限额

6. **ambitious** adj. determined to be successful, rich, powerful, etc. 有野心的 ; 有雄心的

e.g. a fiercely ambitious young manager 雄心勃勃的年轻经理

7. **ramp up** 或 **ramp something up** (especially in reference to the production of goods) increase or cause to increase in amount (尤指商品生产) (使) 扩大生产

e.g. **they ramped up production to meet booming demand.** 他们扩大生产以满足迅速增长的需求。

8. **mandated** adj. required by law 依法的；按法律要求的

e.g. a mandated curriculum 法定课程

9. **integral** adj. 基本的;构成整体所必需的 Something that is an **integral** part of something is an essential part of that thing.

e.g. Anxiety is **integral** to the human condition. 焦虑是人类的基本生存状况之一。

### Sentence

Tibet's government is **bribing** bottlers with tax cuts

bribe 原是**向...行贿**的意思，但这里，表示为西藏政府用**减税等方式来吸引** bottlers.

It has plans for a nationwide cap in 2020 and wants all provinces—even water-rich ones like Tibet—to set quotas for water use.

主干：it has plans

for a nationwide cap... 这里plan 的宾语

even water-rich.... 这里作解释

to set quotas.... 宾语补足语？

From the print edition: China

## Mineral water High-altitude thirst 矿泉水：高海拔的渴望

Bottling Himalayan water could be bad for the region's environment.

喜马拉雅冰川水入瓶，可能给该地区的环境带来恶劣影响。

CHINA is so vast, it quickly becomes the largest market for almost anything it consumes. Such is the case with bottled water. Chinese drink 40 billion litres (70 billion pints) of the stuff each year, up over 13-fold since 1998. That growth has a long way to go if China ever consumes as much per person as Mexico.

中国地大物博，无论消费什么都会很快成为世界上最大的市场，瓶装水也不例外。中国人每年消费400亿升（约合700亿品脱）的瓶装水，与1998年相比上涨了13倍多。中国若想在瓶装水的人均消费量上和墨西哥持平，仍有很大的发展空间。

But finding clean supplies is difficult; rivers, lakes and even groundwater in China are often foul. Hence the huge demand for a seemingly inexhaustible source of pristine water that is cheap to extract, sells at a premium and can now, thanks to massive investment in infrastructure, be taken to coastal cities: Tibetan glaciers.

但找寻干净的水源非常困难。中国的河流、湖泊甚至是地下水常常恶臭难闻。因此取之不尽、用之不竭、能廉价开采的纯净水势必让人趋之若鹜，也自然售价不低。现在多亏了政府对基础设施的大力投资，西藏冰川水甚至能够满足沿海城市的大需求。

Tibet already sells Qomolangma Glacier water, named after the Tibetan word for Mount Everest. Last year Sinopec, a state-owned energy group, put another brand on sale at its petrol stations: Tibet 5100. It is bottled 5,100 metres (16,700 feet) up in the Nyenchen Tanglha range. The Tibetan government has licensed 28 more companies to increase the province's bottling capacity 50-fold by 2020.

西藏地区已经开始出售珠穆朗玛冰川水，以珠穆朗玛峰的藏语为名。去年，中国国有能源巨头——中国石化，也创立了自己的品牌：5100西藏冰川矿泉水，取水自唐古拉山脉海拔5100米（约16700英尺）处，并在旗下加油站出售。西藏政府已经批准了28家公司开采瓶装水，争取要在2020年使本省瓶装水产量扩大50倍。

Assuming companies do not mine the glacier ice itself, they will bottle only the meltwater that flows out of glaciers in summer. It is true that Himalayan glaciers on the Tibet-Qinghai plateau have retreated over the past 30 years by about 15%. But this is because of climate change. Bottling will not cause them to lose mass any quicker.

如果瓶装水公司不直接开采冰川，就只能取用夏天流出冰川的冰雪融水。在过去的30年里，青藏高原上的喜马拉雅冰川线倒退了约15%，这是不争的事实。但是这都是由于气候变化，这种瓶装水的取水方式并不会加剧冰川线的倒退。

Nor will the bottled-water industry have much impact on the volume of water that flows from Tibet—a crucial source for neighbouring countries as well as China itself. About 1 billion people depend on the giant rivers—the Yellow river, the Brahmaputra, the Indus, the Ganges, the Yangzi, the Mekong and the Salween—that rise in the Himalayas, a region with the largest reserves of fresh water after the north and south poles. The manufacturing of bottled water consumes three times more water than ends up being sold. Yet even the projected expansion of Tibet's bottled-water output would amount to only a tiny fraction of the region's runoff.

西藏地区是中国和其邻国的重要水源地，瓶装水业的开采并不会对该流域的水储量产生很大影响。西藏是世界淡水储量最多的区域之一，仅次于北极和南极。黄河、雅鲁藏布江、印度河、恒河、长江、湄公河、以及怒江，都发源于喜马拉雅山脉，约有10亿人依赖这些大河生存。瓶装水制造的过程中，消耗的水量是最终售水量的三倍多，但与该流域的地表径流量相比，西藏瓶装水业扩张的预期需水量不过是九牛一毛。

More worrying is the possible threat that the industry will pose to the Tibetan environment. China has an atrocious record of looking after its pristine areas. Liu Hongqiao of China Water Risk, an NGO, says no water company has published any environmental-impact study in Tibet. The bottling industry may spawn other, heavy-polluting ones, on the plateau, for the production of bottles and the plastic they use.

很多人担心，该行业将潜藏着对西藏环境的巨大威胁。中国在原始地区保护方面劣迹斑斑。非政府组织“中国水风险”团队外部研究员刘虹桥指出，迄今为止，没有任何一家瓶装水公司发布过他们影响西藏地区环境的研究。在高原上，瓶装水企业生产大量瓶子，使用塑料制品，可能会滋生其他的重污染行业。

Tibet's government is bribing bottlers with tax cuts, tax holidays and cheap loans. It charges companies only 3 yuan (50 cents) to extract a cubic metre of water, compared with up to 50 yuan elsewhere. But the government in Beijing may have other plans. Alarmed by water scarcity, it wants to reduce groundwater extraction. It has plans for a nationwide cap in 2020 and wants all provinces—even water-rich ones like Tibet—to set quotas for water use. This may make Tibet's policies unsustainable (which may be no bad

thing) . In Jilin province in the north-east, the local government had even more ambitious plans than Tibet's for ramping up mineral-water production. But it was forced to cut them by half because of mandated quotas. Bubbles, it seems, are an integral part of China's bottled-water business.

西藏政府用减税、免税、低息贷款来吸引瓶装水业者。在西藏地区，每开采一立方米水，政府只向公司收取人民币3元（50美分），而在其他地方要收取50元以上的费用。但是，中央政府有其他的计划。政府愕然于水资源的极度缺乏，想要减少地下水的开采。2020年，中央政府计划设定国家水量控制线，希望所有省份，包括像西藏这样水资源丰富的省份，都要为本省水资源的用量设置限额。这一政策可能会使西藏的现行的政策无法维持（看起来也许不是坏事）。在中国东北部省份吉林，当地政府有着比西藏政府更为野心的计划——大量生产矿泉水，但中央政府这一强制政策的实施，使其不得不将产量减半。这样看来，泡沫是中国瓶装水产业不可或缺的一部分。