窗体顶端

**Petroleum Resources**

Petroleum, consisting of crude oil and natural gas, seems to originate from organic matter in marine sediment. Microscopic organisms settle to the seafloor and accumulate in marine mud. The organic matter may partially decompose, using up the dissolved oxygen in the sediment. As soon as the oxygen is gone, decay stops and the remaining organic matter is preserved.

翻译：石油是由原油和天然气组成，好像由海底沉底的生物尸体起源的。微生物定居在海底，并且在海洋的泥里聚集。生物的尸体会因为使用沉淀物中的溶解氧而导致部分分边界。一旦氧气耗尽，尸体的腐烂就会停止，剩下的器官就会被保留下来

petroleum：石油

crude：粗略的，简陋的

sediment：沉淀物

microscopic：显微镜

organism：微生物

seafloor：海底

mud：泥

partially：部分的

decompose：分解

dissolved oxygen：溶解氧

decay：腐烂，腐朽

Continued sedimentation-the process of deposits` settling on the sea bottom-buries the organic matter and subjects it to higher temperatures and pressures, which convert the organic matter to oil and gas. As muddy sediments are pressed together, the gas and small droplets of oil may be squeezed out of the mud and may move into sandy layers nearby. Over long periods of time (millions of years), accumulations of gas and oil can collect in the sandy layers. Both oil and gas are less dense than water, so they generally tend to rise upward through water-saturated rock and sediment.

翻译：持续不停的沉积，沉淀物不停堆积到海底的过程，埋葬着有机物，也推高了有机物的温度和压强，这又反过来将有机物转化成石油天然气。随着泥淖的堆积物挤压在一起，天然气和石油滴可能会被从泥中挤压出来，并且移动到附近的沙质层去。再经过几个世纪长达数百万年以后，纱质层积累的天然气和石油就可以开采了。石油和天然气的密度都是小于水的，所以他们通常都是从饱水层的岩石和沉淀物中上升起来。

单词：

deposit：沉淀物

sedimentation：沉淀，沉降，沉积

muddy：泥泞的，浑浊的

saturated：饱和的，浸透的

droplet：一小滴

squeeze：挤压

mud：泥

sandy：沙色的，沙质的

Oil pools are valuable underground accumulations of oil, and oil fields are regions underlain by one or more oil pools. When an oil pool or field has been discovered, wells are drilled into the ground. Permanent towers, called derricks, used to be built to handle the long sections of drilling pipe. Now portable drilling machines are set up and are then dismantled and removed. When the well reaches a pool, oil usually rises up the well because of its density difference with water beneath it or because of the pressure of expanding gas trapped above it. Although this rise of oil is almost always carefully controlled today, spouts of oil, or gushers, were common in the past. Gas pressure gradually dies out, and oil is pumped from the well. Water or steam may be pumped down adjacent wells to help push the oil out. At a refinery, the crude oil from underground is separated into natural gas, gasoline, kerosene, and various oils. Petrochemicals such as dyes, fertilizer, and plastic are also manufactured from the petroleum.

翻译：地下石油积累的油池是非常有价值的，而且油田下方都是一个或者多个油池。当一个油田被勘测出以后，就可以把油井钻到地下。一个叫做起重机的永久型楼塔将会被建造用来解决钻孔管道较长的部分区域。现在灵活的钻孔机器被安装，然后被拆除和移走。当油井到达一个油田后，石油通常会从油井中升起，因为它的密度和位于石油下面的水的密度不同，或者是因为扩散的天然气的压力将石油抽取上来。尽管现在石油上升的过程可以被很小心的控制，但是在过去，石油喷射，喷油田，是非常正常的一件事。天然气的压力会逐渐的消失，石油会从油井中被输送出来。水或者水蒸气被临近的油井中被输送下去将石油推送上来。在精炼厂中，地底下的粗油会被分离成天然气，汽油，煤油，和各种各样的石油。石油化学产品，比如…都是从石油中制造出来的。

words：

underlain：在… 之下

drill：钻孔

permanent：永久的

tower：v：屹立，n：楼，塔

derrick：起重机

section：部分章节；切片

pipe：管道

expand：拓展，扩大

refinery：精炼厂

As oil becomes increasingly difficult to find, the search for it is extended into more-hostile environments. The development of the oil field on the North Slope of Alaska and the construction of the Alaska pipeline are examples of the great expense and difficulty involved in new oil discoveries. Offshore drilling platforms extend the search for oil to the ocean`s continental shelves-those gently sloping submarine regions at the edges of the continents. More than one-quarter of the world`s oil and almost one-fifth of the world`s natural gas come from offshore, even though offshore drilling is six to seven times more expensive than drilling on land. A significant part of this oil and gas comes from under the North Sea between Great Britain and Norway.

Translation：随着石油勘探的难度越来越高，勘探的过程对环境也是非常的不友好。油田的开发和石油运输管道的建设是一个很好的关于新油田勘探代价和难度的例子。近海岸的钻孔平台扩展油田的勘探范围到海洋的大陆架子。这些大陆边缘，微微高于海平面地地区域。世界上四分之一地油田，近乎五分之一的天然气都是来自于近海岸，尽管近海岸的油井的造价要比陆地上的油田贵上六到七倍。这些石油和天然气很大部分都是来自于GB和Nor中间的南海地下。

Words:

pipeline：管道

offshore：近海岸的

gently：轻轻地，有礼貌地

slop：溢出

submarine：水下地，海底地

Of course, there is far more oil underground than can be recovered. It may be in a pool too small or too far from a potential market to justify the expense of drilling. Some oil lies under regions where drilling is forbidden, such as national parks or other public lands. Even given the best extraction techniques, only about 30 to 40 percent of the oil in a given pool can be brought to the surface. The rest is far too difficult to extract and has to remain underground.

Translation：当然地底还有更多的石油可以被勘。但是这个油田可能很小，或者离潜在的市场太远，所以钻井的太假太过于昂贵就会被放弃。有些油田的位置是被禁止钻井的，比如国家公园。甚至基于最好的分离技术，一些油田只有30%~40%的石油能被开采出来。剩下开采难度过大的油田仍然被留在地下。

Words：

Moreover, getting petroleum out of the ground and from under the sea and to the consumer can create environmental problems anywhere along the line. Pipelines carrying oil can be broken by faults or landslides, causing serious oil spills. Spillage from huge oil-carrying cargo ships, called tankers, involved in collisions or accidental groundings (such as the one off Alaska in 1989) can create oil slicks at sea. Offshore platforms may also lose oil, creating oil slicks that drift ashore and foul the beaches, harming the environment. Sometimes, the ground at an oil field may subside as oil is removed. The Wilmington field near Long Beach, California, has subsided nine meters in 50 years; protective barriers have had to be built to prevent seawater from flooding the area. Finally, the refining and burning of petroleum and its products can cause air pollution. Advancing technology and strict laws, however, are helping control some of these adverse environmental effects.

Translation：从地下和海洋地下开采石油卖给消费者会在这个过程中任何一个地方都会产生环境问题。运送石油的管理会因为错误或者山体滑坡破损。可能因为地面的碰撞或者交通事故从运输石油的油船中溢出出去都可能导致石油泄漏到海里。近海的取油平台也可能泄漏石油，弄脏海岸，污染环境。有时陆地也会因为室友的开采而下降。XX处的区域在五十年里已经下降了9英尺。保护的阻碍物已经建造用来防止这块区域的水体倒灌。最后石油的提炼和以及他们的产物都会导致空气污染。先进的技术和限制性的法律可以用来控制这些对于环境有害的一面。

landslide：山崩，崩溃，滑坡

spillage：溢出

cargo：货物

tanker：油罐车

slick：光滑的

drift：漂泊，漂移

ashore：上岸

foul：弄脏

beaches：海滨

subside：沉下去

adverse：不利的