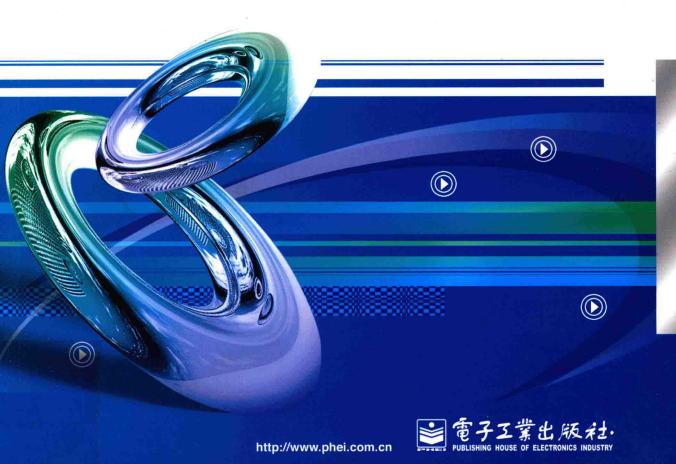


# 机电工程专业英语

○马佐贤 邵泽强 主编○孔 亮 副主编○朱安莉 主审



## 机电工程专业英语

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## 内容简介

本书共分 10 个单元,分别是机电一体化、切削刀具、工业机器人、CAD/CAM、车床、材料特性、现代制造技术、计算机数控机床、可编程逻辑控制器和自动控制系统。每个单元由对话、课文、练习、实战翻译练习、阅读材料和科技英语翻译技巧六个部分构成。书后的附录收集了常用机电类缩略语及词汇表,并附有练习答案和课文的参考译文。

本书可作为高职高专院校机电一体化、机械设计与制造、数控技术、模具设计与制造、工程机械等机电类专业英语教学用书,也可供工程技术人员学习参考。

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## 前言

本书是按照高等技术教育机电类专业英语教学大纲而编写。编者在多年教学实践经验的基础上,根据学生就业方式多样化的形势需要,力求按专业培养的宽口径,使专业英语教材具有良好的通用性;其次,遵照高等技术教育的应用性特征,使专业英语具有较强的实用性和针对性。本着先进、实用的选材原则和简明、系统的编写原则,本书充分吸收了当前最新技术成果和教学成果,为机电工程专业学生提供一个提高英语水平和专业素养的平台。

本书共 10 个单元, 充分考虑到英语与专业、普通英语与专业英语的相衔相接, 融会贯通。从机电一体化的历史与发展前景谈起,介绍了切削刀具、工业机器人、CAD/CAM应用、车床、材料特性、现代制造技术、CNC 机床、PLC、自动控制系统等方面的机电工程技术英语知识。

本书在编写过程中力求体现下列特点:

- 1. 立足于现代制造业,针对机电工程技术主题,用原汁原味的英语,全面、系统地描述与机电工程技术相关的各类信息。本书介绍了机电工程领域的最新技术和知识,通过专业知识的帮助来促进学生英语水平的提高,具有一定的趣味性,读起来感觉轻松。
- 2. 根据学生现有的基础水平,从实际应用出发,突出了机电技术专业英语词汇的专业性和内容的实用性、趣味性、可行性。
  - 3. 各个单元配备与内容相关的插图,图文并茂,更直观,易于理解。
  - 4. 生词加注音标, 便于学生朗读, 形成正确的发音。
  - 5. 课后习题着眼于专业知识,内容丰富,形式多样。
  - 6. 本书最后列有附录,收集了常用的机电专业缩略语,以及词汇表,便于学生查询。
  - 7. 结合教学内容,穿插介绍了科技英语翻译的基本技巧。
- 8. 每个单元分对话、课文、练习、实战翻译练习、阅读材料和科技英语翻译六个部分,各部分又自成体系。
  - 9. 每个单元配有练习题,供学生复习巩固。

本书可作为高等职业院校机电类专业的英语课程教材,也可以作为工程技术人员的自学参考书。

本书由马佐贤和邵泽强(江苏联合职业技术学院)主编,孔亮(江阴市华姿中等专业学校)担任副主编。朱安莉(苏州工业园区职业技术学校)审阅了全书,并提出了宝贵的意见,在此表示感谢。

在本书的编写过程中,得到了江苏联合职业技术学院无锡机电分院领导及外语教研室 和机电教研室各位老师的大力支持,他们为本书提出了宝贵的意见,在此一并表示感谢。

由于时间仓促,书中难免有不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正!

**编者** 2012 年 6 月

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## Unit 1 Mechatronics

## Dialogue

Mr. Li: Excuse me, may I ask you a question, Bob?

Bob: Of course!

Mr. Li: Do you know about the structure of the lathe?

Bob: Yes. I know some of them.

Mr. Li: What's this?

Bob: It's a headstock. Sometimes people call it as the heart of a lathe.

Mr. Li: What's this then?

Bob: It's a chuck, and a work-piece can be mounted on it.

Mr. Li: What's that?

Bob: It's tool post and carriage. The cutting tools are put here.

Mr. Li: What's that?

Bob: It's center and tailstock.

Mr. Li. What's that?

Bob: It's a bed. These are all the main structure of the lathe. Are those clear to you?

Mr. Li: Yes. You are very kind.

Bob: Delighted to have been of assistance.

## Text

#### Mechatronics

Mechatronics in Japan originated in the university departments of precision mechanics, a discipline that has been emphasized in Japan since World War []. After the war, building on the expertise in mechanisms developed for weapon research, they began to specialize in precision engineering and, later, in manufacturing engineering. With the invention of the microprocessor and its incorporation into precision mechanics, the techniques and machinery they developed were assumed under the Japanese effort called "mechatronics".

In the mid-1980s, mechatronics came to mechanical engineering that is the boundary between mechanics and electronics. Today, the term encompassed a large array of technol-



ogies, many of which have becomes well-known in their own right. Each technology still has the basic element of the merging of mechanics and electronics but now may also involve much more, particularly software and information technology. The various fields that make up mechatronics as shown in Fig. 1-1.

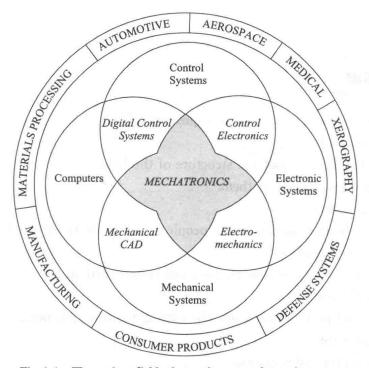


Fig. 1-1 The various fields that make up mechatronics

For example, many early robots resulted from mechatronics development. As robot systems become smarter, software development, in addition to the mechanical and electrical system, became central to mechatronics.

Mechatronics gained legitimacy in academic circles in 1996 with the publication of the first referred journal: IEEE/ASME transactions on Mechatronics. In the premier issue, the authors worked to define mechatronics. After acknowledging that many definitions have circulated, they selected the following for articles to be included in transactions: "the synergistic integration of mechanical engineering with electronics and intelligent computer in the design and manufacturing of industrial products and processes." The authors suggested 11 topics that should fall, at least in part under the general category of mechatronics:

- Modeling and design
- System integration
- · Actuators and sensors
- Intelligent control
- Robotics
- Manufacturing



- Motion control
- Vibration and noise control
- micro-device and optoelectronic systems
- automotive systems
- other application

A mechatronics design is a control system. One or more inputs are fed to a microcontroller. These inputs may have to undergo some signal conditioning before being read by the microcontroller. The microcontroller then implements a control algorithm that interprets the various inputs into the appropriate output or outputs. Again, signal conditioning may be necessary on the output side of the system before driving an actuator or display. In a closed loop system, feedback is received so that the microcontroller is able to monitor and adjust the output as necessary. Providing power to the microcontroller is the last piece of the mechatronic system. In summary, the components of a mechatronic system are input, output, a control algorithm, signal conditioning (if necessary), and power.

## New Words and Expressions 4000

mechatronics [mekə troniks] n. 机电一体化 originate [əˈridʒineit] vt. 引起,发明,发起,创办 vi. 起源,发生 precision [pri'si3ən] n. 精确,精密度,精度 discipline ['disiplin] n. 纪律, 学科 v. 训练 expertise [rekspəːˈtiːz] n. 专家的意见,专门技术 weapon ['wepən] n. 武器 microprocessor ['maikrəu, prosesə] n. [计] 微处理器 incorporation [in,ko:pə'reifən] n. 结合,合并,组成公司(或社团) boundary ['baundrəri] n. 边界, 分界线 encompass [en'kampəs] v. 包围,环绕,包含或包括某事物 merge [məːdʒ] v. 合并,并入,结合,吞没,融合 legitimacy [lə'dʒitəməsi] n. 合法 (性),正统 (性),正确 (性),合理 (性) academic [jækə'demik] adj. 学院的, 理论的 (white the second lead and besself) journal ['dʒəːnl] n. 定期刊物,杂志,航海日记,分类账 transaction [træn zæk sən] n. 处理,会报,学报,交易,事务,处理事务 definition [idefi'nifən] n. 定义,解说,精确度,(轮廓影像等的)清晰度 synergistic [sinə'dʒistik] adj. 增效的 协作的 互相作用「促进」的 integration [inti greifən] n. 综合 actuator ['æktjueitə] n. 激励者 robotics [rəu'bətiks] n. 机器人技术



vibration [vai'breiʃən] n. 振动, 颤动, 摇动, 摆动 optoelectronic [ˌoptəuilek'trɔnik] adj. 光电子的 automotive [ˌoːtə'məutiv] adj. 汽车的, 自动推进的 microcontroller [ˌmaikrəkən'trəulə] n. 微控制器 implement ['implimənt] n. 工具, 器具 vt. 贯彻, 实现 v. 执行 feedback ['fiːdbæk] n. [无] 回授, 反馈, 反应 algorithm ['ælgəriðəm] n. [数] 运算法则

## Chair Notes 200

1. Mechatronics in Japan originated in the university departments of precision mechanics, a discipline that has been emphasized in Japan since World War II.

在日本,机电一体化起源于一些大学的精密机械院系,是自第二次世界大战以来日本所强调的一门学科。

2. Each technology still has the basic element of the merging of mechanics and electronics but now may also involve much more, particularly software and information technology.

这每一门技术仍然基于机械工程与电子工程的融合,同时又融入了很多新的技术,尤 其是软件技术和信息技术。

- 3. IEEE abbr. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 电气与电子工程师协会
- 4. ASME abbr. American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 美国机械工程师协会
- 5. The microcontroller then implements a control algorithm that interprets the various inputs into the appropriate output or outputs.

微控制器接着进行控制运算,将输入信号转化为合适的输出信号。(interpret,解释,说明。)

## Charles Exercises 2000

1	. Choose the best answer to these questions accordi	ing to the text.
1.	. Mechatronics originated in	
	a. United States b. Japan	c. United Kingdom
2.	2. Mechatronics merges such technologies as	technology.
	a. mechanical and electronic	b. mechanical and computer
	c. mechanical and computer	d. mechanical, computer and electronic
3.	3. Mechatronic system is composed of co	omponents.
	a. 1 b. 2	c. 3 d. 5



4. When did mechatronics gain legitimacy	in academic	circles?		
a. since World War [ b. In the mid	-1980s	c. in 1996		
${\rm I\hspace{1em}I}$ . Fill in the missing words according to the	e text you've	just learne	d.	
1. After the war, building on the expertis	se in mecha	nisms deve	loped for	,
they began to specialize in and, later,	in manufac	cturing engi	neering.	
2. Each technology still has the basic elem	ent of the	merging of	mechanics a	nd elec-
tronics but now may also involve much more, p	particularly	software an	ıd	
3. As robot systems become smarter,	, in	addition to	the mechan	ical and
became central to mechatronics.				
4. These inputs may have to undergo s	some	before	being read	by the
5. The components of a mechatronic sys	tem are	,	,	,
, and				

#### 实战翻译练习[

- DK77 WEDM
- OPERATION MANUAL
- Suzhou Baoma Numerical Control Equipment Co, LTD
- The People's Republic of China

Translation Exercises

#### 实战翻译练习Ⅱ

#### Attention items

Thank you very much for purchasing our WEDM.

Before using the machine, please make sure to read the operation manual. Also keep the safety items in mind.



Wrong operation can cause to danger!



Equipment or wire that is possible to make operator get an electric shock!



Do not touch molybdenum wire when it running, which can hurt your hands!



#### 实战翻译练习 Ⅲ



- AC power supply, be careful to get an electric shock! Do not open it without professional!
- Machine attention symbols:
   The attention symbol is put on the up and down component, which used on big tapper WEDM, the Z axis driven by motor.

## Supplementary Reading

#### The Factory of the Future

The concept of the "factory of the future" has been developed in response to the change in consumer preferences in modern society characterized by shorter product life cycles. The shorter cycle means more competitive products, more products being introduced, more products phasing out, and results in lower order quantities. In this sense, the age of mass production is gone and the era of flexible production is being started.

The requirement for flexible production systems dictates the specifications of the factory of the future:

- (1) Rapid introduction of new products.
- (2) Quick modifications in products of similar function.
- (3) Manufacturing of small quantities at competitive production costs.
- (4) Consistent quality control.
- (5) Ability to produce a variety of products.
- (6) Ability to produce a basic product with customer-requested special modification.

Therefore, the factory of the future will not contains locker rooms, the showers, and cafeteria facilities. Furthermore, automatic systems, CNC machines, and robots, the basic components of a CIM system, do not need light or heating to operate. Thus, the factory of the future will be dark and cool. Raw materials will be entering at one side, and finished product will be coming out the other end.

The aspiration toward the factory of the future is driven by the competitive economy in industrialized countries and supported by available computer technology. It seems that the efforts in developing CIM systems in the United States, Japan, and Europe will make



the factory of the future more than an illusion or a dream, and it will become a reality in the near future.

## Chair New Words and Expressions Sales

characterize ['kæriktəraiz] vt. 表现·····的特色 competitive [kəm'petitiv] adj. 竞争的 modification [ˌmɔdefi'keiʃən] n. 更改,修改 termination [ˌtə;mə'neʃən] n. 终止

## Characterises 2000

I. Give brief answer to the question according to the text.

What are the specifications of the factory of the future?

- II. Translate the following English (Chinese) sentences into Chinese (English).
- 1. The aspiration toward the factory of the future is driven by the competitive economy in industrialized countries and supported by available computer technology.
- 2. 在现代社会里,产品的生命周期较短,为了满足用户(对产品)不断变化的需求, 人们提出了"未来工厂"的概念。

## Translating Skills 1

## 科技英语翻译概述

#### I. 翻译概述

翻译是把一种语言已经表达出来的一切用另一种语言准确、流畅地重新表达出来。它不同于写作,译者不能随心所欲地表达自己的思想,而必须忠实、准确、通顺、完整地把原文的思想内容、感情及风格等重新表达出来。也就是说,在把原文变成另一种文字时,译者必须做到不增添、不减少、不篡改原文的本意和风格。因此,从某种意义上讲,翻译比写作还要困难。

翻译固然很难,但每种语言都有其固有的特点和规律。翻译就是通过不同语言的特点和规律上的对比,找出相应的表达手段。在某种情况下,翻译可以是两种不同语言有规律的转换,但绝不是机械的转换和简单的变易。那种认为有了一点外语知识,加上一本词典就能翻译的想法是非常错误的。采用"对号入座"的办法,"翻译"出来的文章不是晦涩难懂,就是令人不知所云,根本算不上翻译。

翻译的范围很广,种类繁多。按翻译方式来分,有外语译成本族语及本族语译成外语



两种。按翻译手段方式来分,有口译、笔译和机器翻译三种。从翻译的内容来分,有政论、文艺、科技和其他几种不是一个类别的翻译等。

科技英语(English for Science and Technology, EST)诞生于 20 世纪 50 年代,是第二次世界大战后科学技术迅猛发展的产物。20 世纪 70 年代以来,科技英语在国际上引起了广泛的注意和研究,目前已经发展成一种重要的英语语体,在词汇、语法、修辞等方面具有自己的特色。对科技英语的研究始于 20 世纪 50 年代,随着科学技术的迅猛发展,人们进入了所谓的"信息爆炸"的时代,记录和传播信息的文献资料和有声资料浩如烟海。英语是世界上使用最广泛的语言之一,科技英语既有其特点,翻译时就有不同的要求。例如,文学作品的翻译对译文讲究文采及语言和艺术形象的动人与优美,经常运用各种意象和修辞手法(如夸张、比喻,对照等)表达作品的思想内容,要求传达出原作的神韵。科技英语则注重科学性、逻辑性、正确性与严密性。因此,从事科技英语翻译时较少运用修辞手段,而是注重事实与逻辑,要求技术概念明确清楚,逻辑关系清晰突出,内容准确无误,资料正确充分,文字简洁明了,符合技术术语表达习惯,体现科技英语科学、准确、严谨的特征。

提高翻译水平的有效途径是进行大量的翻译实践。但是,为了使翻译实践脱离盲目性而具有更高的水平,必须以翻译理论和技巧作为准则与指南。自然,很少有人会期望只掌握某些翻译理论和技巧,就可以得心应手地进行翻译。另一方面,也绝不能否定翻译理论和技巧的重要性。有的人强调,只要跳到水中就可以学会游泳;只要进行翻译实践就可以学会翻译,认为翻译理论可有可无,这也是片面的。诚然,即使没有理论的指导,一个人只要跳到水里,也可以学会游泳。但若无理论的指导和科学的训练,他极难成为游泳健将。翻译也是如此。总之,翻译首先在于实践,应该在实践中学习翻译理论和常用技巧,遵循"实践—认识—再实践—再认识"的规律,不断练习,不断总结,才能有效地提高翻译的能力。本教材将简要地介绍科技英语翻译中常用的技巧,并通过大量例句帮助读者开阔视野,开拓思路,加强翻译实践,提高科技英语的阅读和翻译水平。

#### Ⅱ.翻译的标准

翻译的标准是衡量译文质量的尺度,又是指导翻译实践的准则。因此,翻译理论首先 涉及的就是这个问题。

清末翻译家严复(1853—1921)1898 年在《天演论》(Evolution and Ethics and other Essay)的"译例言"中就提出了著名的"信、达、雅"的准则。近年来,翻译理论有了新的发展,有的翻译家提出了文学翻译要"重神似而不重形似",把翻译纳入了文艺美学的范畴。有的提出"译者和原作者要达到一种心灵上的契合,这种契合超越时间和空间上的限制,打破了种族上和文化上的樊笼。"有的则认为"文学翻译的最高标准是'化'",即译文不因习惯的差异而露出牵强的痕迹,又能完全保存原有的风味,这就算得入了"化境"。

对翻译的标准尽管有许多争论,但"信"和"达",即"忠实"和"通顺",是公认的两条翻译标准。鲁迅先生说:"凡是翻译必须兼顾着两面:一则当然力求其易解,一则保存着原作的风姿……"。因此可以把翻译标准概括为"忠实、通顺"四个字。科技英语虽自有特点,其翻译具有文体上的特殊要求,但"忠实、通顺"这个标准仍然是适用的。



所谓忠实,首先指译文必须忠实、正确地传达原文的内容,对原文的意思既不歪曲, 也不能任意增减。内容除了指原文所叙述的事实、说明的道理、描写的景物,也包括作者 在叙述、说明和描写过程中所反映的思想、观念、立场和感情。

"忠实"这一标准对科技翻译尤为重要。科技作品的任务是准确而系统地论述科学技术问题,对准确性的要求特别严格,因此,科技翻译特别强调准确性。译文必须确切、明白,不能模糊不清,模棱两可,以免产生歧义,致使"差之毫厘,失之千里"。

所谓通顺,指的是译文的语言必须通顺易懂,符合汉语规范。要按照汉语的语法和习惯来选词造句,不能有文理不通、结构混乱或逻辑不清的现象。理想的译文必须是纯正的中文,没有生硬拗口、"中文欧化"等弊病。要做到行文流畅通顺,译者尤其要注意避免逐字死译,生搬硬套。应该在深刻领会原文的基础上,尽量摆脱原文形式的束缚,选用符合汉语习惯的表达方法,把原意清楚、明白地表达出来。

忠实和通顺是辨证的统一关系,两者互为依存,不可分割。译文不通顺,读者看不懂,就谈不上忠实。通顺而不忠实,歪曲原意或随意增减,便成了乱译甚至杜撰。因此,要使译文忠实,就必须通顺;反之,译文的通顺必须以忠实于原文为基础和前提。在翻译中不能把两者割裂开来,说"忠实"只针对原文理解的一面,"通顺"只针对译文文字的一面。在整个翻译过程中,都要注意准确和流畅。要防止对"忠实"的片面理解,一味地追求形式上的相似,造成逐字死译,产生翻译上的形式主义。试比较下列各句的不同译文:

In certain cases friction is an absolute necessity.

- (1) 在一定场合下,摩擦是一种绝对的必需品。
- (2) 在某些情况下,摩擦是绝对必需品。

The tendency of evolving organisms to follow a trend is widespread.

- (1) 进化着的有机体遵循着一种趋向,这种趋向是普遍的。
- (2) 不断进化的各种生物,基本上都有共同的进化趋向。

另一方面,也要防止片面理解"通顺"的要求。过分强调译文的流畅而不受原文意思的束约,添枝加叶,造成翻译上的自由主义。例如:

He wanted to learn, to know, to teach.

- (1) 他渴望博学广闻,喜欢追根溯源,并且好为人师。
- (2) 他想学习, 增长知识, 也愿意把知识教给别人。

#### Ⅲ. 理解与表达

翻译的过程主要包括理解和表达两个阶段。理解与表达不是截然分开的,而是相互联系,往来反复的统一过程。在翻译实践中,往往要从英语到汉语、从汉语到英语仔细推敲,反复琢磨,直到译文符合原意。当译者揣摩原文含义时,实际也在思考着如何表达;在他落笔表达的过程中,又可进一步加深对原文的理解。

对于翻译的两个阶段,在通常情况下,理解是第一位的,表达是第二位的。正确地理解原作是翻译的基础,没有正确的理解就不可能有正确的翻译。当然,虽然理解了原文,但不能用确切的汉语表达出来,致使词不达意,文理不通,晦涩难懂,也无法达到忠实表达原文思想内容的目的。



## 1. 理解阶段

翻译的关键在于理解。就科技英语的翻译而论,关键在于透彻地理解和把握住原文的内容和实质。对于一个生长在汉语环境中而又运用汉语表达思想的人来说,理解英语比用汉语表达无疑要困难得多。英、汉两种语言在词法、句法和逻辑思维等方面都存在很大差异,要彻底理解原文的每一个词、每一个短语、每一句、每一段,以至全文的精神实质实非易事。英语词汇浩如烟海,一词多义的现象也比比皆是,习语和熟语更难掌握,至于原文所包罗的事物和背景,尤其是历史、地理、风土人情和生活习俗等方面,绝不是一个外国人所能通晓的。至于科技知识,则涉及人类从古至今的一切科学领域,即使是翻译巨匠,不管其科学知识多么渊博,也不可能什么都懂。因此,科技翻译的困难是可想而知的。因此,要提高理解原文的能力,最根本的是要有丰富的词汇和坚实的语法知识,有较高的英语水平。此外,还必须掌握广博的知识,熟悉英语国家的历史文化等。为了透彻理解原文,应该注意以下几点:

#### (1) 结合上下文,推敲词义

理解必须通过原文的上下文来进行。英语里,一词一义的情况是很少见的,只有结合上下文才能理解单词在某一特定的语言环境中的确切意义,否则翻译时容易出错。例如,

Various speeds may be obtained by the use of large and small pulleys.

「误〕利用大、小滑轮可以获得不同的转速。

[正] 利用大、小皮带轮可以获得不同的转速。

Pulley 一般做 "滑轮"、"辘轳"解,但影响机器转速的应为 "皮带轮"而不是 "滑轮"。

(2) 辨明语法, 弄清关系

科技英语的特点之一是句子长,语法结构复杂。因此,根据原文的句子结构,弄清每句话里的语法关系,对正确理解具有重要意义。例如,

There are no problems in the production of such domestic robot to which we do not have already the glimmering of a solution.

[误]要生产这样的家用机器人已经毫无问题,我们对于一系列技术问题的解决现在已经不是只有一线希望了。

[正]要生产这样的家用机器人存在着各种问题,然而这些问题的解决均已略显端倪。这个句子误译的原因,可能主要是没有看清 no problems 与定语从句中 to which we do not have···构成双重否定,因而造成理解上的错误。to have a glimmering of solution 意为"模模糊糊地知道解决(这些问题的)办法",即要解决这些问题现已略有眉目。

#### (3) 理解原文所涉及的事物

有些句子的翻译,不能单靠语法关系来理解,必须从逻辑意义或专业内容上来判断, 应该特别注意某些特有的事物、典故和专门术语所表达的概念。例如,

Do you know that the bee navigates by polarized light and the fly controls its flight by its back wings?

[误] 你知道蜜蜂借助极光飞行,而苍蝇用后翅控制飞行吗?

[正] 你知道蜜蜂借助偏振光飞行,而苍蝇用后翅控制飞行吗?



例句中的 polarized light 是"偏(振)光",指不同方向显示不同特点的光线。误译为"极光",是由于不懂专业,望文生义造成的。

#### 2. 表达阶段

表达阶段的任务是把已经理解的原作的内容用汉语恰如其分地重述出来。是否能忠实、流畅地表达原作,首先取决于对原作的理解深度,也取决于汉语的修养程度。翻译时,很重要的一点是不受原文形式的束缚,而要放开思路,按照汉语的规律和习惯从容自如地遣词造句。因此,译者必须十分重视汉语水平的提高。

表达涉及的问题很多,这里只介绍两种最基本的方法:直译和意译。

#### (1) 直译

翻译界长期以来对直译和意译有不少争论。作为两种翻译方法来看,直译是指译文采取原作的表现法,既忠于原文内容,又考虑原文形式。也就是说,在译文语言条件许可时,按照字面进行翻译。但直译不是死译或硬译。绝不能不分青红皂白地"对号人座",逐字死译,把 bull's eye(靶心)误译为"牛眼睛",把 dog house(高频高压电源蔽罩)误译为"狗室"。下面是一个直译的例子。

What sort of force does the sun exert on the planets which causes the plants to move according to the laws which Kepler has discovered?

太阳以什么力作用于行星, 使之遵循开普勒发现的定律运行呢?

#### (2) 意译

意译(free translation)是指通过对原文深层意蕴的理解,将原文的表层结构转化为译文的表层结构,并且打破原文的语言形式,用译文的习惯表达形式把原文的意蕴再现出来。但形式的转换或再创造必须服从于原文信息的传达。如果偏离原文的内容与风格而随意发挥,捕风捉影地进行编纂和杜撰,那就成了胡译、乱译。例如,

In fact, it may be said that anything that is not an animal or vegetable is a mineral. 直译:事实上,可以说不是动物或植物的任何东西便是矿物。

意译:事实上,可以说,任何东西只要既不是动物又不是植物,便是矿物。

应当指出,在能确切地表达原作思想内容和不违背译文语言规范的前提下,直译法是 有其可取之处的,如有助于保持原作风貌等。因此,能直译的就应该直译。但英、汉两种 语言差异甚大,翻译时往往需要改变原作的表达方式,即采用意译。在翻译实践中,应根 据最能忠实、通顺地表达原文含义的原则,灵活、机动地选用或交替使用这两种译法。

#### Ⅳ. 校对和修改

理解和表达都不是一次完成的,而是逐步深入,最后才能达到完全理解和准确表达原作反映的客观现实的目的。因此,表达阶段还包括校对和修改译文这一环节。校改译文是使译文符合翻译标准所必不可少的一步。校改译文时,不仅要对译文作进一步的推敲,使之符合汉语规范,而且要特别注意译文的准确性,科技文章尤其重要。因此,译文只有经过再三校改,直到符合原文时,才能最后定稿。

## **Unit 2 Cutting Tools**

## Dialogue

Tom and Bob are talking about how to use a tool safely.

Tom: Tools are dangerous, aren't they?

Bob: Certainly, they are. The most dangerous tool, I think, is the hacksaw.

Tom: Why is that?

Bob: Because it is used wrongly so often.

Tom: I see. So what should we be careful about when using a hacksaw?

Bob: Hmmm..., don't put too much pressure on the blade or it'll break.

Text

## **Cutting Tools**

Tools in a workshop as shown in Fig. 2-1.

The metal cutting tool separates chips from the work-piece in order to cut the part to the desired shape and size. There is a great variety of metal cutting tools. Each of them is designed to perform a particular job or a group of metal cutting operations in an efficient manner. For example, a twist drill is designed to drill a hole which has a particular size, while a turning tool may be used to turn a variety of cylindrical shapes.

There are three basic types of metal cutting tools; single-point tools, multiple-point tools, and abrasives. A single-point metal cutting tool has a single cutting edge and is used for turning, boring, shaping, and planning. The most common machine tool that employs the single-point cutting tool is the engine lathe. Multiple-point tools have two or more cutting edges such as drills, reamers, and milling cutters. The cutting edge is that part of the tool where cutting is actually done. Grinding wheels are an example of abrasive cutting tools. Each grinding wheel has a lot of abrasive grains which act as very small cutting tools.