

研究生英语系列

AN ENGLISH COURSE FOR

**An English Course for Master
Students of Engineering**

**工程硕士研究生
英语综合教程**



王慧莉 刘文字 樊宇 ©主编



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工程硕士研究生

英语综合教程

An English Course for Master Students of Engineering

主 审 高桂珍

主 编 王慧莉 刘文字 樊 宇

副主编 金敬红 徐 斌

编著者 (按姓氏的拼音字母顺序排列)

曹 硕 韩忠军 李 晶 李 强 马 莉

牛晓春 潘 琪 邱 进 隋丹妮 商国印

魏承杰 宣培培 周 莹

审 校 Lindsay Sullivan



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举报电话: 010-62752024

电子邮箱: fd@pup.pku.edu.cn

前 言

近年来,全国申请专业学位的研究生数量逐年增长,教材的编写也应该做出相应的调整以适应专业学位研究生的需求。

工程硕士研究生一般采用集中授课的形式,如何在有限的时间内让学生真正学到些实用的东西是非常必要的。所以这一阶段的学习不应是本科英语课程的简单延续,而是让学生真正学到些实用的东西。所以应用文体写作、日常英语和业务英语会话就显得十分重要。

工程硕士研究生英语综合教程共分为 15 个单元(详见目录),每个单元分成三个部分。

第一部分“阅读与翻译”(Reading and Translating),旨在培养阅读能力,就相关话题进行简单讨论,并设有一些英汉互译的翻译练习,英译汉练习主要以课文为主,汉译英练习主要是本篇主课文的一个概括,目的是让学生能够更好地掌握课文的主要内容及表达。本部分收入两类文章:第一类为正式文体的文章;第二类为实用性的文章,力求题材多样,趣味性强。每篇文章均配有适量的阅读理解、词汇巩固及口头讨论等练习。每一单元设有翻译理论及技巧方面的小知识及练习。

第二部分“翻译小窍门”(Tips for Translation),旨在为读者提供翻译(特别是汉译英)过程中常见问题的解决办法。

第三部分“模拟套写”(Simulated Writing),旨在培养学生参照范例用英语模拟、翻译和写作一些应用文体。本部分提供一定数量的应用文范文,同时还设计了必要的翻译、套写练习。

第四部分“听力与会话”(Listening and Speaking),旨在培养学生进行涉外口语交际的能力。内容涉及学术交流和涉外业务两大方面。每单元包括两个情景对话或段落,并编配了常用表达法,供学习者学习模仿,力求“学中用,用中学”。

为了便于使用与学习,各单元每一部分均注有生词和短语,并用 * 标出全国工程硕士专业学位研究生英语教学要求词汇。

编者

2006 年 12 月 31 日

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Unit One

Energy Conservation

Part One

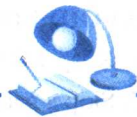
Reading and Translating

Lead-in

Which of the following do you think is the field we can save or conserve energy. Put a tick (✓) next to your answer.

- A. Buildings
- B. Road Transportation
- C. Industry
- D. Agriculture
- E. Power Generation
- F. Refrigeration and Air-conditioning
- G. Boilers

Reading A



Driver Energy Efficiency Tips

Whether you are an occasional or an every day driver, you can decrease the amount of fuel you use by taking energy saving steps. The driving technique of the person behind the wheel is the single most important factor in determining the fuel econo-

my of a particular car. A fuel economy conscious driver can achieve 30 to 50% better mileage than other drivers by practicing the following instructions:

THE 30 SECONDS WARM UP

1. Idle your engine during its initial start for no more than 30 seconds. Car engines warm up faster when they are in motion.
2. Idling for more than 30 seconds not only wastes fuel but also does harm to your engine, since oil can't do its best lubricating job unless the car is in motion.
3. Depress the accelerator just once as additional pumping wastes fuel.
4. Do not rev up the engine before turning it off. This dumps raw fuel on the cylinder walls, washing away the protective lubricating oil film and increasing engine wear at the next start. It also wastes fuel.

AVOID SCREECHING STARTS

1. Jerky acceleration or screeching starts can increase fuel consumption by reducing approximately one kilometer per liter in city driving.
2. Accelerate quickly, but smoothly, up to 50 km/ph. After this, accelerate moderately up to 65 km/ph., then keep a steady pressure on the accelerator to maintain speed.

DRIVE AT MODERATE SPEEDS

1. Always rely on the foot pressure approach on the accelerator as this will result in even better fuel savings.
2. Observing 80 km/ph speed limit saves fuel and money.
3. Driving below speed limits on highways produces even greater fuel savings.

AVOID LOW GEARS AND GET UP TO SPEED QUICKLY

1. Keep your car's speed above 35 km/ph when you can.
2. Skip a gear (go from 1st to 3rd or 4th) if you are on a flat road or slope.
3. Run through all gears quickly and gently if going up hill.
4. With automatic transmission, get the car rolling, then let up the accelerator, easing into high range quickly.

KEEP TYRE PRESSURE UP

Under-inflated tires can increase fuel consumption significantly.

AVOID SHORT TRIPS

1. Distances of 1 to 8 kilometers are considered as short trips.
2. Short trips impose heavy fuel penalties on fuel economy due to cold vehicle parts, cold tires and inadequate engine lubrication.
3. It takes a distance of approximately 25 kilometers for fuel-efficient operation of a vehicle.
4. Avoid starting the engine until you are actually ready.
5. Plan ahead. Combine your shopping errands into one trip.
6. Include shopping trips into normal commuting trips.
7. Travel during off-peak hours when there is less traffic congestion.
8. Operating an air conditioner in city traffic reduces fuel economy by approximately 9%.
9. Park in the first reasonable parking space available.

CHOOSE A ROUTE FOR FUEL ECONOMY

1. Congestion, stopping, starting and going via city routes waste time and fuel.
2. Rough or loose road surfaces can reduce fuel economy by 10-30%.
3. Choose a slightly longer, flat and un-congested alternative, instead of a shorter, congested, hilly or mountain road.

THE SMOOTHER YOUR DRIVING PATTERN, THE BETTER YOUR FUEL ECONOMY

1. Keep an eye on the traffic at least two cars ahead and avoid stopping and getting into fuel-wasting situations.
2. Learn to judge traffic light durations, i.e., a red light will turn to green before you stop if you have already slowed down gradually.
3. If you are at a red traffic light and plan to turn left, do not waste fuel by sitting at the light. Go ahead and turn if traffic is clear and left turn is allowed.
4. If you are at a green traffic light and plan to turn right, do not waste fuel by sitting at the light. Go ahead and turn if traffic is clear, otherwise wait for the turning arrow signal to go green.
5. Unnecessary braking and stopping means more acceleration and more fuel consumed to get back to speed.
6. It takes up to six times as much fuel to move a car from a dead stop than it does, if it is moving just a few km/ph.

7. Fuel is wasted by driving too close to the car ahead, since you must constantly brake and accelerate, brake and accelerate.
8. Varying speed on the highway even by as little as 8 km/ph can reduce fuel economy by as much as 0.5 km/liter.

The fuel you save today will be yours to use tomorrow. This is one in a series of Driver Energy Efficiency Tips for car owners and auto mechanics. This series presents basic information on techniques for increasing fuel efficiency in vehicles.

New Words and Expressions

*accelerator	[æk'seləreitə]	n.	加速器
*briskly		ad.	轻快地
conscious	['kɒnsəs]	a.	有意识的, 自觉的
cylinder	['silində]	n.	汽缸
errand	['erənd]	n.	差使(如购物, 送东西等)
gear	[giə]	n.	(汽车的)档位
inflated	[in'fleitid]	a.	充了气的
jerky	['dʒɜ:ki]	a.	急动的, 不平稳的
*lubricate	['lu:brikeit]	v.	使润滑, 起润滑作用
screech	[skri:tʃ]	v.	发出尖锐刺耳的声音
*transmission	[trænz'miʃən]	n.	变速器
wear	[wiə]	n.	磨损, 损耗

带 * 的单词为全国工程硕士专业学位研究生英语教学要求词汇

idle the engine	使发动机空转
in motion	运行中
rev up	加速, 加快
let up	减少, 减缓, 停止
traffic congestion	交通堵塞
rough or loose road	崎岖不平的道路

Reading Comprehension

I. Choose the answers to the following questions.

- The purpose of this passage is to
 - offer some help in driving.
 - instruct drivers how to save fuel.
 - suggest some techniques of driving a car.
- Which of following plays a vital role in energy saving on transport, based on passage A?
 - Oil companies.
 - Car designers.
 - Vehicle drivers.

II. Mark the following statements with T (true) or F (false) according to the passage A.

- Idling the engine can waste fuel and do harm to the engine.
- Driving a car at a steady speed can save energy.
- Inflated tires can increase consumption of fuel.
- Driving in cities consumes more fuel than driving in the countryside over the same distance.
- Parking your car in the city center is necessary to save gas.
- Road conditions and driving routes should not be considered carefully before driving.
- Watching traffic lights and cars in front of you helps energy economy.
- Starting, braking, stopping and accelerating frequently may lead to more fuel consumption.

Vocabulary Comprehension

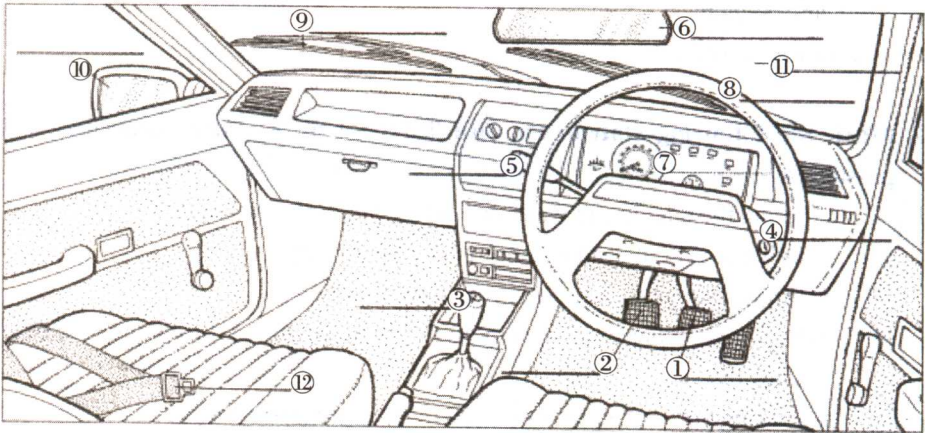
I. Find the words in the Passage A which refer to the following words or phrases.

- speed (up): _____ (The 30 Seconds Warm Up)
- oil: _____ (The 30 Seconds Warm Up)
- abrupt: _____ (Avoid Screeching Starts)
- quickly: _____ (Avoid Screeching Starts)

5. keep: _____ (Avoid Screeching Starts)
6. traffic jam _____ (Avoid Short Trips)
7. leave a car in a place _____ (Avoid Short Trips)
8. use (up) _____ (The Smoother Your Driving Pattern, The Better Your Fuel Economy)

II. Label the picture with the words below.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| ignition | gear lever | steering wheel | wing-mirror | clutch |
| speedometer | indicator | windscreen | wipers | windscreen |
| rear-view mirror | seat belt | brake | | |



III. Fill in the table below by giving the corresponding translation.

1. 使发动机空转

3. 突然启动车

5. 高速公路上的限速

7. 充气轮胎

9. 交通灯

2. jerky acceleration

4. drive at a moderate (or steady) speed

6. shift gears

8. parking space

10. unnecessary braking

Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 车辆转弯时不要加速。这样会使汽缸壁堆积原油,以至冲掉了起保护作用的润滑油层,再次启动时使发动机磨损。同时,这样做也费油。
2. 自动变速的汽车发动之后,减缓加速,这样速度也会很快地上来。
3. 充气不足的轮胎会大大地增加油耗。
4. 选择稍长的,平坦的,且不拥挤的路段;不要选择路短、拥挤的山路。
5. 如果遇上了绿灯,又是右转弯,不要等着交通灯变绿才通行,因为这样会费油;只要交通畅通,可继续前行转弯,否则的话,就要等右转弯的交通灯变绿了再走。

II. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Whether you are an occasional or an every day driver, you can decrease the amount of fuel you use by taking energy saving steps. The driving technique of the person behind the wheel is the most important single factor in determining the fuel economy of a particular car. A fuel economy conscious driver can achieve 30 to 50% better mileage than other drivers by practicing the following instructions.

Lead-in

Discuss the following questions:

1. From your personal experience, how could you save energy at home and at office?
2. What can government do to help family save energy?

