



全国各类职业院校机电专业规划系列教材

机电英语

English Course for Mechanical & Electrical Engineering

主 编：汪 洋
李新德



中国商业出版社



全国各类职业院校机电专业规划系列教材

机电英语

English Course for Mechanical & Electrical Engineering

主 编: 汪 洋 李新德
副主编: 洪 梅 田 青
李 淼 马 强
石伟华



中国商业出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

机电英语/汪洋,李新德主编. —北京:中国商业出版社,2009.1

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5044 - 6359 - 3

I. 机… II. ①汪…②李… III. 机电工程—英语—高等学校:技术学校—教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 213727 号

责任编辑:唐伟荣

封面设计:于凤丽

中国商业出版社出版发行
(100053 北京广安门内报国寺1号)
新华书店总店北京发行所经销
北京市南召印刷厂印刷

开本:980×1092 毫米 1/16 印张:16.25 字数:320 千字
2009 年 2 月第 1 版 2009 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

定价:35.00 元

* *

(如有印装质量问题可更换)

前 言

本书的主要目的是使高职高专机电专业的学生掌握专业英语术语及用法, 培养和提高学生阅读和翻译专业英语文献资料的能力。

本书分为八个单元, 每个单元主要包含三部分内容, 第一部分为课文, 由三篇文章组成, 分别是机械英语、电子英语和电信英语, 不同专业学生可根据具体情况选用。课文后附有生词、练习和译文, 便于帮助学生理解和检查自己掌握的内容。第二部分为语法, 每个语法知识点都充分体现在有趣的英语对话中, 把语法教学与语境相结合, 既有利于培养学生的语法运用能力, 又有利于发展其言语交际能力。该部分还根据高职英语应用能力考试要求, 讲解考试中常见语法考点难点, 提供专项语法练习。第三部分是科技英语翻译, 以英译汉为主, 论述翻译的标准, 科技英语的特点, 翻译技能的基本要求, 翻译的方法和较详尽的翻译技巧。

为了使学生在轻松的语言氛围中学习英语, 每个单元都有一幅漫画可供欣赏, 语言活泼生动, 富有生活气息。

本书由商丘职业技术学院汪洋、李新德主编, 洪梅、田青、李森、马强、石伟华任副主编。

由于水平有限, 时间仓促, 不足和错漏之处在所难免, 希望读者不吝赐教。

编者

2009 年 2 月

Contents

Unit 1

Reading	Kinds of steel	(1)
	The development of electronics	(4)
	Internet	(7)
Grammar	subjunctive mood	(9)
Translation	Features of English for science and technology (I)	(14)
Guide to CET - 4	.....	(15)

Unit 2

Reading	Machine elements	(32)
	Electronic components	(35)
	New network technology	(39)
Grammar	Infinitive	(42)
Translation	Features of English for science and technology (II)	(46)
Guide to CET - 4	.....	(48)

Unit 3

Reading	Types of bearings	(64)
	Alternating current;	(67)
	Global system for mobile communications	(70)
Grammar	Gerund	(72)
Translation	Translation of technical terminology	(77)
Guide to CET - 4	.....	(78)

Unit 4

Reading	Lathe	(97)
	Circuits	(100)
	Evolution of network	(102)
Grammar	Participle	(104)
Translation	Structures & expressions in scientific English	(110)
Guide to CET - 4	.....	(110)

Unit 5

Reading	Machine using NC;	(124)
	Digital circuits	(130)
	Motorola and mobile communication	(133)
Grammar	Noun CLauses	(137)
Translation	Translation of English multiple	(139)
Guide to CET – 4	.....	(142)

Unit 6

Reading	Dimension and tolerance	(160)
	Transformer	(163)
	Communications and communication system	(164)
Grammar	Attributive clauses	(167)
Translation	Translation of English attributive clause	(170)
Guide to CET – 4	.....	(172)

Unit 7

Reading	Computer – aided design (CAD)	(187)
	How does a liquid crystal display TV work	(190)
	Introduction of GPS	(193)
Grammar	Adverbial clauses	(195)
Translation	Translation of adverbial clause	(198)
Guide to CET – 4	.....	201)

Unit 8

Reading	Machining centers	(219)
	Component testing	(223)
	Introduction to digital signal processing	(224)
Grammar	Inversion	(229)
Translation	Translation of long and difficult sentences in scientific English	(231)
Guide to CET – 4	.....	(232)
References	.....	(250)

Unit 1

Reading

Passage 1

Kinds of Steel

There are two general kinds of steels; carbon steel and alloy steel. Carbon steel contains only iron and carbon, while alloy steel contains some other "alloying elements" such as nickel, chromium, manganese, molybdenum, tungsten, vanadium, & etc.

1. Carbon steels

(1) Low carbon steel containing from 0.05 to 0.15 per cent carbon, this steel is also known as machine steel.

(2) Medium carbon steel containing from 0.15 to 0.60 per cent carbon.

(3) High carbon steel containing from 0.6 to 1.50 per cent carbon, this steel is sometimes called "tool steel".

2. Alloy steels

(1) Special alloy steel, such as nickel, chromium steel.

(2) High-speed steel also known as self-hardening steel.

The properties of carbon steels depend only on the percentage of carbon they contain. Low carbon steels are very soft and can be used for bolts and for machine parts that do not need strength.

Medium carbon steel is a better grade and stronger than low carbon steel. It is also more difficult to cut than low carbon steel.

Heating it to a certain temperature and then quickly cooling in water may harden high carbon steel. The more carbon the steel contains and the quicker the cooling is, the harder it becomes. Because of its high strength and hardness this grade of steel may be used for tools and working parts of machines. But for some special uses, for examples, for gears, bearings, springs, shafts and wire, carbon steels can not be always used because they have no properties needed for these parts.

Some special alloy steels should be used for such parts because the alloying elements make them tougher, stronger, or harder than carbon steels. Some alloying elements cause steel to resist corrosion, and such steels are called stainless steels.

Heat-resistant steel is made by adding some tungsten and molybdenum, while manganese increases the wear resistance of steel. Vanadium steels resist corrosion and can stand shocks and vibration.

Tools made of high-speed steel containing tungsten, chromium, vanadium, and carbon, may do the work at much higher speeds than carbon tool steels.

New Words & Phrases

carbon ['kɑ:bən] *v.* 碳

nickel ['nikl] *n.* 镍

chromium ['krəʊmjəm] *n.* 铬

manganese ['mæŋɡəni:z] *n.* 锰

molybdenum [mə'libdinəm] *n.* 钼

tungsten ['tʌŋstən] *n.* 钨

vanadium [və'neidiəm] *n.* 钒

harden ['hɑ:dn] *v.* 硬化; 淬火

bolt [bəʊlt] *n.* 螺栓

gear [ɡiə] *n.* 齿轮

bearing ['beəriŋ] *n.* 轴承

shaft [ʃɑ:ft] *n.* 轴

corrosion [kə'reʊʒən] *n.* 腐蚀

stainless ['steɪnlɪs] *adj.* 不锈的

alloy ['æləɪ] *n.* 合金 ; *vt.* 使成合金

medium ['mi:djəm] *n.* 中间物, 介质 ; *adj.* 中间的, 中等的, 半熟的

fine [faɪn] *adj.* 细, 纤细, 纯粹; (金银等) 纯净的; 精炼的; 含量高的

vibration [vaɪ'breɪʃən] *n.* 振动, 颤动

heat - resistant 耐热的, 抗热的

tool steel 工具钢

heat - resistant steel 耐热钢

self - hardening steel 自硬钢

high - speed 高速的

high - speed steel 高速钢

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.

- (1) What is called "carbon steel"? What about "alloy steel"?
- (2) What methods are available for improving the hardness of high carbon steel?
- (3) What are the machine parts that do not need strength made of?
- (4) Why do the alloying elements such as chromium and tungsten increase the hardness and strength of steel?
- (5) What is heat - resistant steel? What about stainless steels?

2. Place "T" (true) or "F" (false) beside the following sentences according to the text.

- (1) High - speed steel is sometimes called self - hardening steel.
- (2) Alloys having more than 0.6% carbon are called high carbon steels.
- (3) Alloys containing 0.15% (or less) carbon are called low carbon steels.

- (4) Steels contain more carbon than cast irons.
- (5) Low carbon steel is harder than high carbon steel.
- (6) The properties of carbon steels depend not only on the percentage of carbon they contain, but also on the alloying elements.
- (7) Tools made of High - Speed steel do the work at much lower speeds than carbon steels.
- (8) Stainless steels contain some alloying elements, which cause steels to resist corrosion.
3. Fill in the blanks with the proper words given in the brackets, changing the form if necessary.
- (1) High - speed steel is also _____ (know) as self - hardening steel.
- (2) The more carbon the steel contains and the _____ (quick) cooling is, the _____ (hard) it becomes.
- (3) High carbon steel may be _____ (harden) by heating it to a certain temperature and then quickly cooling in water.
- (4) Heat - resistant steel is made by _____ (add) some tungsten and molybdenum.
4. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.
- (1) Carbon steel contains only iron and carbon, while alloy steel contains some other "alloying elements".
- (2) Special alloy steel, such as nickel, chromium steel.
- (3) High carbon steel containing from 0.6 to 1.50 per cent carbon, this steel is also named "tool steel".
- (4) Tools made of high - speed steel containing tungsten, chromium, vanadium, and carbon, may do the work at much higher speeds than carbon tool steels.

译文

钢的种类

钢分两大类:碳钢与合金钢。碳钢只含有铁和碳,而合金钢则含有某些其他“合金元素”,比如镍、铬、锰、钼、钨、钒等等。

1. 碳钢

低碳钢($w_c = 0.05\% \sim 0.15\%$),这种钢还称为“结构钢”。

中碳钢($w_c = 0.15\% \sim 0.60\%$)。

高碳钢($w_c = 0.60\% \sim 1.50\%$),这种钢也称为“工具钢”。

2. 合金钢

特种合金钢,如镍钢、铬钢。

高速钢,也称作自硬钢。

碳钢的性能主要取决于钢中的含碳量。低碳钢质软,故用于制造没有强度要求的螺栓和机器零件。

中碳钢是较高级钢,强度比低碳钢高,切削加工也较低碳钢困难。

高碳钢可借助加热到一定温度,然后在水中快速冷却的方法使之硬化。钢的含碳量越高,冷速越快,钢就变得越硬。这种钢因为其强度、硬度高,可用于生产刀具和机器的工作零件。但对于某些特殊用途的零件来说,比如齿轮、轴承、弹簧、轴以及金属丝等,因为碳钢不具备这些零件所需要的性能,所以常常不予采用。

对这类零件可采用某些特殊的合金钢,这是因为合金元素能提高钢的韧性、强度、硬度。有些合金元素能使钢耐腐蚀,所以这种钢称作不锈钢。

耐热钢可通过加入钨和钼而制得,而锰能增加钢的耐磨性能。钒钢能够抗腐蚀并能承受冲击和振动。

用含有钨、铬、钒、碳的高速钢制作的刀具能够比碳素工具钢以高得多的速度进行切削加工。

Passage 2

The Development of Electronics

Electronics is a part of the larger field of electricity. The basic principles of electricity are also common to electronics. Modern advances in the fields of computer, control system, communications have a close relationship with electronics.

The field of electronics includes the electron tube, transistor, integrated circuit and so on.

Electronics began in 1883, when Thomas Edison discovered the vacuum diode as a part of his research on materials for a practical electric light. This first electronic device exhibited a nonlinear, unilateral electrical characteristic but was not capable of producing amplification of a signal. In 1905 Fleming produced the first diode in England and in 1906 DeForest made the first triode in the United States. The widespread applications of vacuum tubes during that time period were in the communications industry, first in radio and later in television. The use of vacuum tubes declined rapidly when a semiconductor device was invented that could perform many of the functions previously associated with vacuum tubes.

The first large digital electronic system was a special - purpose vacuum tube circuit called the electronic numerical integrator and computer (ENIAC). The ENIAC was the forerunner of the computer industry. The transistor was invented in 1948 and made a significant contribution to electronics. The early transistors were made from germanium. The most visible application of these devices was in small, portable AM broadcast receivers. Silicon transistors began to replace germanium transistors in the late 1950s, which made possible the next revolutionary step in electronics.

The commercial success of the integrated circuit industry was based on standard products representing digital logic families. The integrated circuit industry was moving from the era of small - scale circuits to large - scale integration (LSI). As the decade of the 1970s came to a close, a new era in integrated circuits was beginning. This era is characterized by the inclusion of larger and larger numbers of components in a single circuit, and it is called very large - scale integration (VLSI).

Electronic technology is developing rapidly in the world. And electronics industry is equipped to make yet another giant step forward.

New Words and Expressions

electronics [ɪlek'trɒnɪks] *n.* 电子学

transistor [træn'zɪstə] *n.* 晶体管

circuit ['sə:kɪt] *n.* 电路

vacuum ['vækjuəm] *n.* 真空

diode ['daɪəʊd] *n.* 二极管

nonlinear ['nɒn'liːniə] *adj.* 非线性的

unilateral ['juːnlætərəl] *adj.* 单方面的

amplification [æmplɪfɪ'keɪʃən] *nj.* 放大

numerical [nju(:)'merɪkəl] *adj.* 数字的

integrator ['ɪntɪgreɪtə] *n.* 计算器

forerunner ['fɔːrʌnə] *n.* 先驱者

focus ['fəʊkəs] *v.* 集中

germanium [dʒə:'meɪniəm] *v.* 锗

silicon ['sɪlɪkən] *n.* 硅

standard ['stændəd] *n.* 标准, 规格

digital ['dɪdʒɪtl] *adj.* 数字的

logic ['lɒdʒɪk] *adj.* 逻辑的

characterize ['kærɪktəraɪz] *v.* 赋予特性

inclusion [ɪn'kluzən] *n.* 包含

component [kəm'pəʊnənt] *n.* 组成部分, 成分; *adj.* 构成的, 合成的

focus attention on 把注意力集中在……

small - scale 小规模

large - scale 大规模

Technical Terms

control system 控制系统

integrated circuit 集成电路

electron tube 电子管

vacuum tube 真空管

potable AM broadcast receivers 袖珍调幅广播接收机(收音机)

AM(amplitude modulation) 调幅

Exercises

I. Choose the one that best completes each of the following statements according to the text.

1. Electronics is a part of _____.

A. electrons B. technology C. electricity D. science

2. The field of electronics includes _____.

A. transistor B. electron tube

C. integrated circuit D. all above

3. Thomas Edison invented _____ in 1883 .
A. vacuum tube B. diode
C. triode D. lamp
4. _____ were the foundation for electronics for 500 years .
A. Vacuum diodes B. Triodes
C. Diodes and triodes D. Electric lights
5. _____ was the first large digital electronic system .
A. ENIAC B. Radar
C. Sonar D. Color TV
6. The first transistors were made from _____.
A. silicon B. germanium
C. copper D. gold
7. _____ created a new future in electronics .
A. Semiconductor B. Integrated circuit
C. Transistor D. Computer
8. The electronics is developing _____ at the present .
A. slowly B. rapidly
C. step by step D. continuously

II. Put the following phrases into English.

黑白电视机 基本原理 锗——晶体管

真空二极管 单一线路 电子技术

译文

电子学的发展

电子学是电学中的一部分。有关电学的基本原理也都常用于电子学中。近代计算机、控制系统和通信等方面的进展都与电子学有着密切的关系。

电子学的范围包括电子管、晶体管和集成电路等等。

电子学始于 1883 年,即爱迪生在研究材料中发现真空二极管可以用作电灯的那一年。第一个电子装置显示出其非线性的单一电子特征,但是不能产生放大的信号。1905 年佛莱明在英国制成了第一个二极管。1906 年德·福雷斯特在美国研制了第一个三极管。该时期真空管广泛应用于通信工业,真空管首先用于收音机,然后用于电视机。发明了半导体器件后,真空二极管的使用呈迅速下降趋势,因为半导体器件具有真空管的许多功能。

第一个大型数字电子系统为特殊用途的真空管电路,称为电子数字积分计算机。ENIAC 是计算机工业的先驱。1948 年晶体管问世,为电子学的发展作出了重大贡献。早期的晶体管用锗做成,主要用于小型袖珍调幅收音机。硅晶体管于 20 世纪 50 年代末代替了锗晶体管,它再次给电子学带来了革命性进步。

集成电路工业的商业成就是在以数字逻辑家族为代表的标准产品的基础上取得成功的。集成电路从小型电路不断发展成大规模集成电路。21 世纪 70 年代末,经过十年的发展,大规模集成电路时代结束了,迎来的是集成电路的新时代。这个时代以一个单一电路包含越来越多的元件为特征,这一电路被称为超大规模集成电路。

电子技术正在全世界飞速发展,电子工业也正以又一巨大的步伐向前迈进。

Passage 3

Internet

What is the Internet? In essence the Internet is a term used to describe thousands of computers, spanning over 65 countries. Some people may liken this to a single entity, but this is not true. The Internet is ever changing, reshaping and remolding itself. Ordinarily a collection of thousands of computers world wide might not attract so much attention. However people are using this new medium in ways that was not possible a mere five years ago.

There are four basic building blocks to the Internet, Hosts, Routers, Clients and connections. Hosts and Clients are explained later in the chapter, but for now, be content to know that unless you have very special circumstances, in most cases your computers falls under the "Client" category. Data is sent from your computer in the form of a "packet". You can liken a packet to be similar to an envelope, it surrounds your data and contains both a return and destination address. Your computer handles the packets for you, it's all done in the background, without your knowledge.

A Router is a special device. Basically routers sit at key points on the Internet and act like traffic cops at an intersection of hundreds of streets. The Router basically reads the destination address on the packets being sent by your computer and then forwards the packet to the appropriate destination. In some cases your data will travel through several routers before reaching its ultimate destination.

Connections – This is all term describing how you can connect from one point to another point. As an end user, your only concern is that the connection is good, but for a network engineer, this can mean several different types of technologies, including: Phone Lines, Fiber Optics, ISDN, Frame Relay, Satellite Links.

Fortunately, we do not need to know anything about the connection other than it exists.

How big is the Internet? It's difficult to judge the size of the Internet because people and systems are being added daily. However, it is estimated that in the United States alone, 27.5 millions in the US alone.

Some of the largest Internet Search Engine have over 30 million web documents listed, with an annual growth rate exceeding 28%.

In the newsgroups there are over 15 000 distinct and groups in which to exchange ideas and conversation.

There are 65 countries currently connected to the Internet.

New Words & Phrases

internet ['ɪntənɪt] *n.* 因特网

span [spæn] *n.* 跨度, 跨距 *v.* 横跨

like [laɪk] *v.* 把……比作

entity ['entɪti] *n.* 实体

reshape ['ri:'ʃeɪp] *v.* 改造, 再形成

remold ['ri:məuld] *v.* 改造, 改铸

host [həust] *n.* 主机

client ['klaɪənt] *n.* 客户机

packet ['pækɪt] *n.* 信息包, 分组

traffic ['træfɪk] *n.* 通信量, 交通(量)

router ['raʊtə] *n.* 路由器

intersection [ˌɪntə(:)'sekʃən] *n.* 路口, 交叉点

ultimate [ˈʌltɪmɪt] *adj.* 最终的, 根本的

link [lɪŋk] *n.* 链接, 链路

estimate ['estɪmeɪt] *n. v.* 估计, 评估

domain [dəʊ'meɪn] *n.* 范围, 领域

newsgroup 新闻组

traffic cop 交通警察

in essence 本质上, 其实

liken ... to ... 把……比作

act like 像……, 作为……

Technical Terms

fiber optic 光纤

frame relay 帧中继

domain name 域名

ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) 综合业务数字网

Exercises

I. Try to match the following columns.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 1. fiber optic | 因特网 |
| 2. ISDN | 卫星链接 |
| 3. frame relay | 主机 |
| 4. domain name | 交警 |
| 5. host | 光纤 |
| 6. Internet | 域名 |
| 7. Search Engine | 综合业务数字网 |
| 8. traffic cops | 目的地址 |
| 9. Satellite Link | 搜索引擎 |
| 10. destination address | 中继 |

II. Choose one word from the word list below to fill in the blank in each of the following sentences. Change the form of the word where necessary.

Connection traffic cop spanning over key point In essence the destination address
handle the packets the appropriate destination in the background router

1. the Internet is a term used to describe thousands of computers, _____ 65 countries.
2. Your computer _____ for you, it's all done _____, without your knowledge.
3. Basically routers sit at _____ on the Internet and act like _____ at an intersection of hundreds of stress.
4. The Router basically reads _____ on the packets being sent by your computers and then forwards the packet to _____.
5. There are four basic building blocks to the Internet, Hosts, _____, Clients and _____.

译文

因特网

什么是因特网? 因特网实质上是一个用来描述跨 65 个国家的成千上万的计算机的术语。有些人把它比作一个单一的实体,但这不是真实的。因特网是在永远不断变化发展的。通常,世界范围内的成千上万的计算机集不会如此吸引人。然而,人们现在正在用这种五年前认为根本不可能的方法使用这种新媒体。

因特网的四个基本构件是:主机,路由器,客户机和连接。主机和客户机将在本章的后续内容中解释,但目前,除非你属非常特殊的情况,只需要了解这一点就可以了,在绝大多数情况,你的计算机都归到客户机这一类。数据从你的计算机以“分组”的形式发送出去。你可以把“分组”比作信封,它携带你的数据及目的地址和返回地址。你的计算机会为你处理分组,这些都是在后台处理的,你根本感觉不到。

路由器是一种特殊的设备。实际上,路由器被安置在因特网的关键部位,其作用就像街道十字路口的交通警察一样。路由器从你的计算机发出的分组中读出目的地址,然后将分组发往合适的地址。某些时候,你的数据在最终到达目的地址之前可能会经过几个路由器的转发。

连接——这是描述你如何能够从一个点连到另一个点的术语。作为最终用户,你只关心连接是好的,但对于网络工程师来说,这意味着各种不同的技术,包括:电话线,光纤,综合业务数字网,帧中继,卫星链路。

幸运的是,我们只要知道连接存在就可以了。

因特网有多大? 判定因特网的规模是非常困难的。因为每天都有新的系统及新成员的增加。但据估计,仅在美国就有 27 500 000 人连接到因特网,就有 150 000 个独立的域名。

某些最大的因特网搜索引擎已超过 3000 万网络文件列表,并有 28% 的年增长率。

在新闻组有 15.000 个完全不同的组进行信息交流和网络聊天。

目前已有 65 个国家连到因特网。

Grammar

虚拟语气

概念:虚拟语气用来表示说话人的主观愿望或假想,所说的是一个条件,不一定是事实,或与事实相反。

1. 虚拟语气在非条件句中的应用

非真实条件句表示的是假设的或实际可能性不大的情况,故采用虚拟语气。

A: Let's go and play basketball now.

B: I have to finish this part of the book. If I didn't finish it now, I would feel very bad.

A: If I were you, I would play first and study later. You always have time for the homework.

(B 摔倒在地。)

B: If you hadn't pushed me, I wouldn't have fallen over.

A: If I should fall over, I would get up myself.

B: If I hadn't played basketball, I would be quite all right now.

(1) 虚拟语气可以表示过去、现在和将来的情况,时态的基本特点是时态往后推移。

a. 与现在事实相反的假设

条件从句	主句
一般过去时 (be 用 were)	should (would) 等 + 动词原形

例如: If they were here, they would help you.

如果他们在这儿,会帮助你的。

含义: They are not here, they can't help you.

b. 与过去事实相反的假设

条件从句	主句
过去完成时	should (would) 等 + have + 过去分词

例如: If he had come yesterday, I should / would have told him about it.

如果他昨天来的话,我会把这件事告诉他的。

含义: He did not come yesterday, so I did not tell him about it.

c. 表示对将来不大可能发生事情的假想

条件从句	主句
一般过去时 were + 不定式 should + 动词原形	should/would 等 + 动词原形

例如: If you succeeded, everything would be all right.

如果你将来成功了,一切都会好的。

If you should succeed, everything would be all right.

If you were to succeed, everything would be all right.

含义: You are not likely to succeed, everything will be what it is now.

(2) 混合条件句。

有时,主句与从句的动作发生在不同的时间,主句与从句谓语动词的虚拟语气形式因时间不同而不同,这种条件句叫做混合条件句。例如:

If you had asked him yesterday, you would know what to do now.

如果你昨天问过他,今天就知道做什么了。

(从句与过去事实相反,主句与现在事实相反。)

If it had rained last night(过去), it would be very cold today (现在).

如果昨晚下过雨,今天就会很冷了。

2. 引起虚拟语气的词

Jane: It's your turn to wash these.

Peter: Why?

Jane: Because I will practice singing.

Peter: When did you start to have such a hobby?

Jane: Just today. Tom said I am a gift for singing. He suggested that I practice more.

Jane: Why are you laughing?

Peter: To think of his singing, I could hardly help laughing.

Jane: Why?

Peter: Even he himself is a poor singer.

Jane: Even if you laughed at me, I wouldn't give up.

Peter: Where are you going?

Jane: I'm going to Tom's home and ask him to teach me. With his help, I would make more progress.

Peter: Darling, if you don't go, I can satisfy any of your wishes.

Jane: Really? Then I wish you were my first listener.

Peter: I really wish I had not spoken like that. OK.

本段对话包含以下语法规则:

- (1) 一些含有假设、猜想、建议等意思的动词后接的宾语从句用虚拟语气。
- (2) 表示虚拟语气的从句(if从句)可以由不定式或分词短语等代替。
- (3) 在 as if, as though, in case, even if 等从句中,表示与事实相反时,要用虚拟语气。
- (4) 表示虚拟语气的 if 从句可以由介词短语代替。
- (5) 在 wish 后的从句用过去式表示与现在事实相反的假设;用过去完成进表示与过去事实相反的假设。

3. 虚拟语气的特殊句型

(Peter 与 Tom 在酒吧喝酒。)

Tom: It is high time that I left.

Peter: Don't go, my dear brother. Alone by myself, I wouldn't have been delighted.

Tom: You look very upset today. What's wrong?

Peter: Jane refused my one hundredth proposal.

Tom: Poor young man! Were I Jane, I would be very pleased to marry you.

Peter: Would that Jane accepted my proposal.

Tom: Cheer up! Peter! Even if you failed, you shouldn't give up.

Peter: Right! 101st proposal.

Tom: May you succeed!

(一个小时后,Peter 头缠纱布回到酒吧。)