

• 上海交通大学出版社

• 科技英语学习

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7



# 上海交通大学出版社新书介绍

## 计算机辅助外语教学 ——BASIC 编程基础

陈庆昌 编

全书介绍 BASIC 语言编程基础知识,尤其着重于与外语教学及研究有密切关系的字符串处理,这是本书与一般的 BASIC 语言书最大的不同点;可以说,本书就是为了突出这一点而写的。书中各章节内容的安排力求循序渐进,由简到繁。这样,不但有利于课堂教学,而且还为自学的读者创造顺利阅读的 necessary 条件。

本书可作为教科书供外语院、系的学生使用。本书的内容以 APPLE—II 为参考机器,各种程序均可直接在该机上运行。

本书为大 32 开本,每本定价为 1.50 元。凡需此书者可向上海交通大学出版社发行科邮购,并附 15% 邮资。

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## Eager Beaver

Every people has its own special words and expressions that become part of the language. One such American expression is "eager-beaver". An "eager-beaver" is a person who is always willing and excited to do what is expected of him. The expression comes from the name of a hard-working animal, the beaver (河狸). Beavers are strange-looking creatures. They are rodents (啮齿动物), like mice and rats, but much larger. Some weigh more than 25 kilograms. Beavers have a large black, flat tail to help them swim. They also have thick brown hair of fur to keep them warm in cold water, and they have front teeth sharp enough to cut down large trees. Beavers spend a lot of time in the water building dams to create little lakes or ponds. They work hard to cut down trees, remove branches and put them together with mud to make dams. Few other animals are so hard-working. Historians say the beaver had an important part in the settlement of North America. There were hundreds of millions of beavers when European settlers first arrived. The settlers put great value on the fur of the beaver. In fact, for 200 years or more, beaver was the most valuable fur in North America. Most of the beavers were trapped or killed. For a time, they were in danger of disappearing completely. But laws were passed to protect the beaver. And today the population is rising. In fact, wild beavers are building dams in a national park only 50 kilometers from Washington. And like the animal, the expression "eager-beaver" is in no danger of dying out.

### Comprehension Exercise

Choose the correct answer to each question,

1. An "eager beaver" is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a person who always works hard.
  - B. a hard-working animal
  - C. a strange-looking creature
  - D. a rodent
2. The beaver has \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. thick black hair
  - B. very strong teeth
  - C. an unusually large mouth
  - D. a long, thin tail like mice
3. The beaver can \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. build dams in the water
  - B. make a road with branches
  - C. build mud homes near ponds
  - D. make huge lakes
4. Historians say the beaver played an important part in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the development of the United States
  - B. building dams for a national park
  - C. the life of settlers in North America
  - D. conquering early English colonies
5. A large number of beavers \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. escaped from the trappers
  - B. were caught or slaughtered by the settlers
  - C. lived quite freely for 200 years or so
  - D. are dying out in the national parks today
6. European settlers killed beavers because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they feared the animal's sharp teeth
  - B. they needed their meat for food
  - C. they wanted to use their skin to make boats
  - D. they wanted to sell their fur

(余玛丽 侯树先 选编)

(For answers see page 5)

# 现代英语中强调一些的表现方式

贺孟升

现代英语中，强调已成为一种常用的表现方式。强调的手段是多种多样的，有语音手段、词汇手段、语法手段、修辞手段等。此文从词汇和修辞方面来加以阐述。

## 一、运用词汇手段

### 1. 增加某些强调性的词语。

You are an *utter* fool. 你是个十足的傻瓜。

Where *on earth* have you been? 你究竟到过什么地方?

The place itself doesn't encourage me *at all*. 这地方一点也不引起我兴趣。

It is *terribly* late. 太迟了。

I have been ill *ever since*. 我一直生病。

How *extremely* annoying! 讨厌极了!

What *the hell* is the difference? 区别究竟是什么?

What *in the world* are you doing? 你倒底在干什么?

### 2. 用否定词 *no, no more ... than, no better than* 等来强调。

He is *no* actor. 他根本不是演员。语势较使用 *not* 更强。

It's *no* easy job. 这可不是一件容易的事。

*No* smoking in workshop. 车间内不准抽烟。

I could *no more* do that *than* you. 你不能做此事，我也不能做。

His English is *no better than* mine. 他的英语水平和我差不多。

The orphans' home in the old society was *no better than* a living hell. 旧社会的孤儿院简直就是活地狱。

## 二、运用修辞手段。

### 1. 用明喻 (*Simile*) 来增强语势。

He stands immovable *like a dead tree*. 他站着不动，有如木鸡。

The news of his death is *as a dagger* to my heart. 听到他去世的消息，我心如刀割。

It is absurd to say that life is *like a dream* and the world a

**stage.** “人生如梦”和“世界似舞台”这种说法有点荒唐。

2. 用隐喻 (*Metaphor*) 来增强语势。

*The lion is the king of beasts.* 狮子是百兽之王。

*Failure is the mother of success.* 失败是成功之母。

3. 用对偶 (*Antithesis*) 使相反的现象分外鲜明。

*A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.* 一鸟在手胜过二鸟在林。

*A little neglect may breed great misfortune.* 疏忽铸大错。

*A friend to all is a friend to none.* 滥交无知已。

*Small sorrows speak; great sorrows are silent.* 小悲语絮絮，大悲痛无气。

*Short accounts make long friends.* 债务还得早，朋友交得长。

4. 用层进法 (*Climax*) 使句子组织有层次，按程度顺序排列，语势越来越强。

*Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.* — Francis Bacon: *Of Study*  
有些书可供浅尝，有些书可以吸收，有几部书则应当咀嚼消化。

——弗·培根“论学习”

*For the cause of revolution a great number of people gave up their time, their studies, their homes and even their lives.*  
为了革命事业，许多人牺牲了他们的时间、他们的学业、他们的家庭、甚至他们的生命。

5. 用夸张法 (*Hyperbole*) 来表示强烈的感情，常出现在小说、诗歌和口语中。

*I have not seen you for ages.* 好久不见了。

*I almost burst my sides with laughing.* 我几乎笑破了肚皮。

*He bombarded me with a number of questions.* 他连珠炮似地问了我许多问题。

6. 用拟人法 (*Personification*) 使事物栩栩如生，富有形象，增强语势。

*The smiles of spring made every one of us dance.* 明媚的春光使大家欢跳起来。

The wind howled and moaned. 狂风号泣。

7. 用呼语 (*Apostrophe*) 来增强人们的印象。

*Time, you old Gypsy man, will you not stay?* 时光, 吉卜赛老人, 你能否稍停片刻?

*Oh, Death! Why were you so heartless to take our dear friend from us.* 死神, 你竟这样残忍, 夺走了我们的朋友。

8. 用设问 (*Interrogation*) 的形式来表示已十分清楚的事情, 引起更多的注意。

*Who would not love his country?* 谁不爱国?

*Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?* 难道生命就如此可贵, 和平如此可爱, 非要用枷锁和奴役的代价来换取吗?

9. 用重复相同的词语 (*Repetition*) 增强语势。

*Fact is fact.* 事实总是事实。

*Business is business.* 公事公办。

*What I have written I have written.* 我要写的都写了。

*I agree with every word you've said — every single word.* 我同意你所说的每一句话。

*"I confess it! I confess it!" he cried, looking up to heaven, his eyes streaming with tears.* “我承认, 我承认”, 他仰天大呼, 眼睛里充满着泪水。

*Terrible, very terrible is the memory of the dream last night.* 对昨夜的梦的回忆太可怕了, 太可怕了。

*It's far, far too expensive.* 太贵了, 实在太贵了。

10. 用同源宾语 (*Cognate Object*) 来增强语势。

*He laughed a hearty laugh.* 他发出了衷心的欢笑。

*Soy smiled a merry smile.* 索伊愉快地笑了笑。

*She never made a motion and never thought a thought.* 她一动也不动, 一想也不想。

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阅读技能训练练习答案(见第1—2页)

1. A    2. B    3. A    4. C    5. B    6. D





## News from the World of Medicine

### Mate "Morning Sickness"

Expectant fathers① frequently experience symptoms of pregnancy. This phenomenon, known as *couvade*②, was observed in 90 percent of the 147 expectant fathers included in a recent study conducted by Jacqueline Clinton of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee School of Nursing.

Symptoms paralleling③ those of the expectant mothers — nausea④, insomnia⑤, weight gain before (and weight loss shortly after) the birth of the baby, backaches, irritability⑥ and even craving for⑦ particular foods — were reported by the expectant fathers. Men are reluctant to tell anyone about such symptoms. In fact, most of the men in this three-year study did not tell their wives, says Clinton.

(From *American Family Physician*)

### Zipper Bandage

A procedure for removal of part of the pancreas⑧ by Dr H. Harlan Stone of the University of Maryland has increased to 90 percent the rate of recovery of acutely ill patients⑨, in part by substituting a zipper for stitches⑩ in 28 operations.

Stone, the first US surgeon to use the seven-inch skirt zipper,

① expectant father: 即将做爸爸的人; 妻子怀孕的丈夫。 ② *couvade*: 父代母育风俗(某些原始部落的风俗。婴儿出生后, 父亲卧床, 好像自己已经受了分娩的痛苦; 照顾婴儿, 并遵守禁食、洁身等戒律。) ③ *parallel*: 与...相同, 与...类似。 ④ *nausea*: 恶心。 ⑤ *insomnia*: 失眠。 ⑥ *irritability*: 烦躁。 ⑦ *craving (for)*: 对...的渴望。 ⑧ *pancreas*: 胰(腺)。 ⑨ *has increased ... patients*: 已将严重病人的痊愈率提高到 90%。 宾语 *the rate ... patients* 因为较长, 所以置于状语 *to 90 percent* 之后。 ⑩ *stitch*: 缝合, 缝线。

## 词义辨析

## 谈“预订”

张正新

英语动词 book, order, subscribe, reserve 均有“预订”的意义,但在所指和使用范围上,它们之间却存在着许多区别。

### 1. book vt. vi. 预订, 预定

book 指车票、船票、机票、座位、房间等的“预订”、“预留”(to reserve in advance), 或同有关人员、部门就某一活动进行洽商所安排的“预定”、“预约”(to schedule a programme of engagements for or to set aside time for)。例如:

to book a flight	预订机票
to book a passage	预订船票
to book a train (bus) ticket	预订火(汽)车票
to book a table	预订宴席
to book a room	预订房间
to book a seat	预订座位
to book a wagon	预订货车
to book a container	预定集装箱
to book a meeting	预定会议
to book a band	预定乐队
to book a call	预约电话
to book a show	预约演出

said he is now able to avoid the repeated hour-long operations under anesthesia<sup>⑪</sup> formerly needed to change internal packing<sup>⑫</sup>. Stone merely unzips<sup>⑬</sup> the incision<sup>⑭</sup>, changes the packing and zips the wound back up — a safe, five-minute procedure.

(From UPI)

⑪ anesthesia: 麻醉。 ⑫ packing: 填塞物(如纱布、棉花等)。 ⑬ unzip: vt. 打开…的拉链。 ⑭ incision: 切口。

(黄树蔚 注)

to book a speaker

预约演讲人员

to book a singer

预约歌唱演员

这种情况下, book 一般作为及物动词使用,但也有用作不及物动词的时候。  
例如:

You'll have to book a week in advance if you want to stay at the Continental Hotel. 如果你想住“大陆旅馆”,那就得提前一个星期预订房间。

I've booked through to Guangzhou. 我已订好直达广州的车票。

另外,“to book up”表示“全部订(定)完”、“全部预约完”,常出现于被动语态。例如:

The theater is booked up for every evening this week except Tuesday. 除星期二外,这个剧院本周晚间演出的全部戏票已经订完。

Mr. White can't come to our university to give us lectures in May as he is booked up for the whole month. 怀特先生五月份不能来我校讲学,因为他全月都已安排满了。

We are all booked up. 旅馆客满(或:票已订完)。

## 2. order vt. n. 预订(单),定购(单)

order 与 book 不同,它指货物、商品及其它生产资料和生活用品等的“预订”、“定购”,常为批量性,也有少量定购的情况。例如: to order a suit (定制一套衣服), to order two copies of this book (定购两本这样的书)。该词用作名词的时候很多,意即“定购单”。例如:

We have placed an order for 3,000 colour TV sets with this factory, but they can't be supplied as required. 我们在这家工厂预订了 3,000 台彩电,但厂方不能按期交货。

According to the regulations of this company, orders will become invalid spontaneously if payment fails to be made within six months. 按照这家公司的规定,订货如不能在六个月内付款便自然作废。

order 与 book 在使用范围上的区别是显而易见的。例如,我们只能说: to book a speaker, to order ten computers; 而不能说: to book ten computers, to order a speaker。

另外, order 还有一个特殊用场,即在餐馆里“点菜”。例如:

The service of this restaurant is so slow that you often have to wait half an hour to get the meal you have ordered. 这个餐馆的服务太慢，点的饭菜常常要等半个小时才能送上来。

Julie has to hand out the menus, take the orders and give them to the chef. 朱丽要分发食谱，记录顾客点的饭菜，然后把单子交给厨师。

### 3. subscribe vi. 预订, 订阅

subscribe 仅限于出版物和某些服务项目的预订。该词不及物，后可跟“to”或“for”，其区别在于：“to subscribe to”指定期读物（如报纸、杂志、期刊等）的“订阅”，以及剧院、影院、音乐会等的定期服务（如通过邮局送票）的“预订”（to agree to receive and pay for a periodical, service, theater tickets etc. for a specified period of time）。例如：

We subscribe to the *People's Daily* every year. 我们每年订阅《人民日报》。

More people than ever before are subscribing to the theater ticket service and will have their tickets sent through the post.

现在向剧院票房定票，通过邮局送票的人比以前任何时期都多。

“to subscribe for”指书籍、字典、教材等出版前的预订（to agree to buy a copy or copies of before it is published）。例如：

I've subscribed for an *English-Chinese Technical Dictionary* which is scheduled to come off the press next June. 我订了一本《英汉技术词典》，该书定于明年六月出版。

### 4. reserve vt. 预留, 预订

reserve 跟 book 有很多相同之处，只是用作“预留”，“保留”（to set aside for the use of a particular person or persons）的时候要比用作“预订”（to secure possession of, or the right to use）的时候更多。另外，该词用作前者时的范围也比 book 大，包括座位，房间以外的各种东西；用作后者时基本与 book 相同。例如：

The first three rows of the hall are reserved for special guests.

大厅的前三排座位是为贵宾预留的。

Please reserve a room for me. 请为我定一个房间。

All seats reserved. 所有座位必须预订。

## 带有“提出”含义的动词及其搭配关系

倪耀辉 闻群英

英语中和“提出”形成等值对应的动词有很多。下面分类列举数例:

一、propose, introduce, advance, develop, suggest, advocate, conceive

本组动词常和 theory, concept, way, idea 等表示“理论”、“概念”、“方法”、“构想”的词搭配使用。例如:

1. As early as 1887, Arrhenius proposed the theory of ionization to explain the properties shown by electrolytes in water solution. 早在1887年阿亥尼乌斯就提出了电离学说来解释水溶液中的电解质所显示的特性。

2. The technopolis concept, as it was first introduced back in 1980, was relatively modest. 技术城这个概念在1980年首次提出时是比较谨慎的。

3. The theory advanced by the scientist in his study of the subject has been proved correct by many experiments. 这位科学家在研究这个题目时所提出的理论已经被许多实验证明是正确的。

4. Linguists have developed new ways of looking at English that depart from traditional grammar. 语言学家提出了有别于传统语法的研究英语的新方法。

5. In 1808 he suggested that atoms of one element are similar in weight. 他在1808年提出, 一种单质的各个原子重量相似。

6. At the same time geologists have advocated the theory that Antarctica was once joined to South America, South Africa and Australia and formed one huge continent. 同时, 地质学家们提出了这样的理论, 认为南极洲曾经与南美洲、南非和澳大利亚相连, 构成一块巨大的大陆。

7. The idea of a world soccer championship was conceived by two Frenchmen, Jules Rimet and Henri Delaunay. 世界足球锦标赛的构想是由两位名叫朱尔斯·雷米特和亨利·德劳内的法国人提出的。

## 二、raise, ask, pose, put, present, table

本组动词常和 question, problem, matter 等表示“问题”的词搭配使用。例如:

8. One might raise such a question: Why are people interested in such a thing as a fluidic amplifier? 有人会提出这样的问题:为什么人们对射流放大器这类东西如此感兴趣呢?

9. When it was possible, one of them stopped him, and made him stand at attention, and asked him the three questions. 一有机会,他们中就会有人拦住他,叫他立正,并向他提出这三个问题。

10. Often industry poses problems for both applied and pure scientists. 工业经常向应用科学家和理论科学家提出一些需要解决的问题。

11. The new situation has put new questions before us. 新的形势向我们提出新的问题。

12. Some new kinds of energy present problems, too. 某些新能源也给人们提出一些问题来。

13. The factory management committee have tabled the matter. 工厂管理委员会已经把该问题提出来了。

## 三、offer, give

本组动词常和 proposal, advice, counsel 等表示“建议”的词搭配使用。例如:

14. They, in their turn, offered a proposal concerning the protection of natural environment. 他们接着也提出了一项保护自然环境的建议。

15. In one of his books, Marx gave some advice on how to learn a foreign language. 马克思在他的一本书里对如何学习外语提出了一些建议。

## 四、question, challenge

本组动词往往是对不同的观点或见解提出质疑。例如:

16. Then, Galileo began to question Aristotle's theory of falling objects. 接着加利略开始对亚里士多德的落体学说提出了质疑。

17. The young scientist was courageous to challenge one of the statements of Prof. Li. 这位青年科学家敢于向李教授的一个论点提出异议。

## 如何正确理解句中的“before”

顾祖良

请先看几个例句:

I. Aristotle always believed in looking very carefully at things before starting to put forward ideas about them. 亚里斯多德始终认为对事物必须加以非常仔细的观察之后,才能提出看法。

II. Bob and Annie had not known each other long before they became eager to get married. 鲍勃和安妮认识不久就急于结婚。

III. Do it now before you forget. 现在就做免得忘记。

IV. I am willing to work myself to death before I give up. 我宁可累死也不放弃这项工作。

一、例I中,提出看法是在对事物观察之后;换句话说,先观察,然后才提出看法。这一类句子的 before 结构宜译为“……之后,才……”。又如:

1) Look before you leap. 三思而行。

2) I want you to listen very carefully and think about this before you give me an answer. 我要你仔细听,考虑一下,然后再给我答复。

3) It took him three more years and hundreds of dives before  
oo

五、furnish, lodge, lay

本组动词亦可表示“提出”或含有“提出”的意思。例如:

18. Concerning the management of certain loans, he didn't furnish detailed reports to the legislature. 对于某些贷款的管理问题,他并没有向立法机关提出详细的报告。

19. Mr. Smith, sometime chairman of the society, lodged a formal complaint with the authorities. 协会前主席史密斯先生向当局提出了正式控诉。

20. It was Comrade Wang Hua who laid many questions before the committee. 正是王华同志向委员会提出了很多问题。

he chanced upon ancient storage jugs again. 他又花了三年时间进行了几百次潜水，方在海里再一次碰上古代装东西的罐子。

二、例Ⅰ中的 not 是否定整个“know long”，before 结构表示“……不久就……”。又如：

1) I had not waited long before he came. 我等不了多久他就来了。

2) They had not known each other three days before they began to quarrel. 他们认识不到三天就开始吵嘴了。

3) It was not long before the firm went bankrupt. 不久公司就破产了。

三、例Ⅱ的表面意思是“忘记之前”，而实际上是“免得忘记”，“不要忘记”。译成汉语时，要注意英语表达的深层意思，译为“以免”、“免得”。又如：

1) You can review what was covered in each of the day's classes before it has time to slip out of your mind. 你可以复习每天课上所学的内容，以免时间长了忘记。

2) You'd better get the milk in before it sours in the sun. 你最好把牛奶拿进来，以免太阳晒了变酸。

3) Often Benjamin Franklin sat up in his room reading most of the night in order to return a book before his friend's employer noticed its absence. 本杰明·富兰克林经常关在屋里阅读，熬到深夜，以便赶快把书还掉，免得他朋友的雇主发觉不见了书。

四、例Ⅲ中 before 前的部分是说明宁可做某事，而 before 后的部分则说明不愿做某事。常译成“宁可……而不愿……”；这类句子也包含“绝不”之意。又如：

1) He meant to remain in the service as long as was possible, and the hope in his heart was that he would die before at last he was forced to retire. 他意在尽可能长期服役下去，心想宁死也不愿最终被迫退伍。

2) He will die of hunger before he will steal. 他宁可饿死也不去偷。

3) We would sooner die fighting first before we allow this to happen to us. (sooner ... before 等于 sooner ... than) 我们宁可死于战斗，也不愿遭到这样的处置。



# Games of Geometry

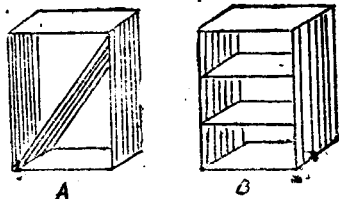
*Seven problems of elementary engineering  
on which to sharpen your wits①*

Michael Stueben

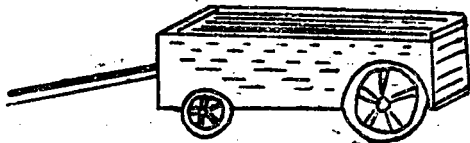
A team that wins four games out of seven is a champion. And so are you if you solve four of these seven mind benders②.

If you get more than four, and you're not an engineer, you've missed your calling.

But even a score of less than four can bring its rewards. Basic geometry is full of delightful surprises for the curious.



1. Which hollow box is more stable?
2. If everything on earth were to double in size (i.e., all linear measurements doubled), how much more would you weigh?
3. How large would an angle of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  degrees be if examined through a magnifying glass that magnified everything four times?
4. If you wished to plant some trees so that each was equidistant from every other tree, what is the largest number you could plant?
5. On this cart, which axle, if either, will wear out first?
6. Why are manhole covers round? (There are two good reasons.)
7. The ancient Romans faced the problem of building stone bridges to support heavy loads across many small rivers. The design



① sharpen your wits: 增长才智。 ② mind bender: 智力题。