



# 电力实用

# 英语口语

郑仰成 主编

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# 电力实用英语口语

郑仰成 主编

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是一本反映电力系统生产和生活,提高电力专业英语现场对话交际能力的英语口语教材。该书以电力系统内部主要的和重要的生产、管理、事故和生活为背景线索,通过设置具体场景、实际人物和现实时间,运用英语口语交际功能组成对话,大量出现英语口语句型、惯用表达法及常用电力专业英语词汇,非常适合电力系统大中专院校学生及广大工程技术人员学习和阅读。

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## 前 言

随着改革开放的不断深入,我国电力企业的国际合作日趋频繁。为了促进电力企业的发展,有效地进行国际合作与交流,适应开放型电力事业的发展需要,广大电力科技人员,电力管理人员、电力类大、中专学校的学生迫切需要提高他们的英语口语能力,迫切需要一本能提高他们英语口语能力的教材。本书正是为了满足这一迫切需要而编写的。

《电力实用英语口语》充分突出了电力行业的特点,又兼顾了日常英语口语的需要,使广大读者学习本书之后,既可以与外籍专家进行一般的交流、也可满足与外籍专家进行专业工作交流之需要,真可谓“一石二鸟”。

本书由郑仰成主编。全书分发电、供电、电建和送变电四个部分,共计六十个单元。发电篇第一单元至第十单元由崔建农执笔,第十一至二十单元由郑仰成执笔;供电篇第二十一单元至四十单元由李德胜执笔;电建篇第四十一至五十单元由赵伶俐执笔;送变电篇第五十一至六十单元由宋莉执笔。由于我们水平有限,难免出现错误,恳请各位专家和广大读者提出批评和建议。

本书英文由苏格兰专家 Peter B. McLaren 先生审阅。太原第一热电厂杨宏业先生,山西电建四公司贺恩喜先生对该书提出了许多宝贵的建议和意见,特在此深表感谢。

郑仰成

1999 年 10 月于太原

# 目 录

## Part I Power Generation

### 第一篇 发 电

Unit 1	Doing Practice in a Power Plant ( I )	
	下厂实习 (一) .....	1
Unit 2	Doing Practice in a Power Plant ( II )	
	下厂实习 (二) .....	7
Unit 3	I Have just Transferred to No. 2 Workshop	
	我刚调到二车间 .....	10
Unit 4	The Water Intakes of the Turbine	
	汽机进水 .....	13
Unit 5	The De-aerator Exploded	
	除氧器爆炸了 .....	16
Unit 6	Shut Down at once	
	立刻停机 .....	19
Unit 7	A Parallel-off	
	全厂停机解列 .....	20
Unit 8	A Burner Test	
	试验油枪 .....	24
Unit 9	The Water Wall Leaked	
	水冷壁漏了 .....	26
Unit 10	Who Is Responsible for It?	
	到底是谁的责任? .....	28
Unit 11	The Generator Was on Fire	
	发电机失火 .....	31
Unit 12	The Unit Is to Start Tonight	
	今晚要起动 .....	34
Unit 13	The HP-Bypass Was out of Control	
	高旁失控了 .....	36
Unit 14	The Sodium Content of the Boiler Water Is Greater than the Normal Values	
	Range	
	炉水含钠量大 .....	39
Unit 15	In Recent Days the Coal Has Been in Poor Quality	
	近期煤质不好 .....	41
Unit 16	A Coal Yard Fire	
	煤场失火 .....	45

Unit 17	"Hydrogen Zone, No Smoking!"	
	"此处有氢, 严禁吸烟!" .....	47
Unit 18	I Go to School Again!	
	我又上学了! .....	50
Unit 19	A Fail-Safe Operation for 100 Days	
	安全运行 100 天 .....	52
Unit 20	Which Type of Work in Production do You Prefer, an Operator or a Repairman?	
	谁的工种好? .....	54

## Part II Electrical Service

### 第二篇 供 电

Unit 21	Interview: The Director of the Power Supply Bureau	
	采访供电局长 .....	58
Unit 22	Talking about the Electricity Tariff	
	谈论电价 .....	60
Unit 23	Do I Pay Here?	
	在这儿交电费吗? .....	62
Unit 24	Going to Read Electricity Meters	
	抄电表去 .....	63
Unit 25	The Switch Has Been Tripped off	
	掉闸了 .....	65
Unit 26	Isolator (Knife Switch) Operation	
	刀闸操作 .....	68
Unit 27	Talking about the Urban Power Network's Transformation	
	谈论城市电网改造 .....	70
Unit 28	Meeting an Old Friend	
	遇见老朋友 .....	73
Unit 29	About an Electric Power Network ( I )	
	关于电力网络 (一) .....	75
Unit 30	About an Electric Power Network ( II )	
	关于电力网络 (二) .....	77
Unit 31	Visiting a Substation	
	参观变电站 .....	79
Unit 32	Someone Is Stealing Electricity	
	有人窃电 .....	81
Unit 33	Applying for an Electricity Meter to Be Checked out	
	请求校验电表 .....	84
Unit 34	First-aid Repair	
	紧急抢修 .....	86

Unit 35	Applying for an Electricity Meter to Be Installed 申请安装电表 .....	88
Unit 36	Relief of a Shift 交接班 .....	90
Unit 37	Switches Overhaul Preparation 开关检修准备 .....	92
Unit 38	Talking about Substations with No Employees 谈论无人值班变电站 .....	95
Unit 39	The Heavy Gas Protection Works 重瓦斯保护动作了 .....	98
Unit 40	Application of Computers 计算机应用 .....	100

### Part III Electrical Construction

#### 第三篇 电 建

Unit 41	The Experience in Electrical Engineering Construction 认识电建 .....	103
Unit 42	An Acceptance Check of the Steel Bars of the Girder on the Spot 现场验收梁的钢筋 .....	106
Unit 43	For the First Time I've Heard Such an Accurate Installation 这样精密的安装, 我第一次听说 .....	108
Unit 44	Hoisting the Stator of a Generator 吊装发电机静子 .....	111
Unit 45	There Is Nothing for It but to Use a Spanner or a Screwdriver 扳手加改锥就等于热工吗? .....	114
Unit 46	The Main Feed-Water Valve Leaked 主给水阀门漏了 .....	116
Unit 47	Blowing Again 又要吹管了 .....	118
Unit 48	The Mysterious Electric Operations! 神秘的电气! .....	119
Unit 49	What Is Today's Job for Electrical Regulation? 今天电气调试做什么? .....	122
Unit 50	Striking off the Surface of the Mill Pads 磨煤机刮瓦 .....	124

### Part IV Power Transmission and Transformation

#### 第四篇 送 变 电

Unit 51	The First Day at Work
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	上班第一天 .....	126
Unit 52	Do You Know Anything about Transmission Lines?	
	你了解送电线路吗? .....	129
Unit 53	What's Under the Ground?	
	地底下有什么? .....	132
Unit 54	The Foundation Pits Began to Be Excavated	
	基础开挖了 .....	136
Unit 55	Hope We'll have Pleasant Cooperation!	
	希望合作愉快! .....	140
Unit 56	Here Are Some Points for Attention When Assembling a Tower	
	铁塔组立时你要注意 .....	144
Unit 57	We've Made It!	
	我们成功了! .....	147
Unit 58	A Transformer, the Giant	
	变压器, 这个庞然大物 .....	149
Unit 59	Let's Go Further into the Question	
	让我们进一步谈一谈这个问题 .....	152
Unit 60	How to Install the Circuit Breaker?	
	如何安装断路器 .....	154
	分课词汇表 .....	156



# Part I Power Generation

## 第一篇 发 电

### Unit 1

#### Doing Practice in a Power Plant (I)

#### 下 厂 实 习 (一)

(Wang Qiang, Li Li and Su Tao are students from Taiyuan Science and Technology University. They went to a power plant for practice in recognition. Mr. Cui Wei is a senior engineer of the power plant. He is showing them round it.)

(Mr. Cui Wei—Cui; Wang Qiang—Wang; Li Li—Li; Su Tao—Su)

Wang: Hello, Mr. Cui, I'm Wang Qiang.

Cui: Hello, Wang Qiang.

Wang: This is Li Li, and this is Su Tao, Mr. Cui. They are my classmates. We three are trainee workers.

Li, Su: How do you do, Mr. Cui?

Cui: How do you do? Welcome to our power plant.

Li: Please take us to the field as quickly as possible. I wanted to have a look at it a little bit earlier.

Cui: Please don't hurry, class. When you have the ready access to the site, the first or most important thing to do is know the safety regulations well. Have you passed the safety examination?

Su: Of course, we have. Come on, sir. I want to know what on earth the power plant is like.

(王强,李莉和苏涛是太原理工大学的学生。他们来电厂认识实习。崔魏是电厂的高工,他正领着他们参观电厂。)

王强: 崔工,您好! 我是王强。

崔魏: 你好,王强!

王强: 崔工,这位是李莉,这位是苏涛。他们是我的同学。我们三人是实习生。

李莉、苏涛: 崔工,您好!

崔魏: 诸位好! 欢迎你们来我厂实习。

李莉: 崔工,那么就请您领我们去现场吧。我早就想看一看电厂了。

崔魏: 先别急,同学们。获准下现场,首先要注意熟悉安规。你们安规考试都合格了吗?

苏涛: 合格了。快点吧,崔工。我想看看电厂到底是个什么样子。

Cui: That's all right. Let me see whether or not you have on your work clothes and protective helmets. Oh, you, young lady, will have to put your long hair into your helmet. That's one of our rules for women.

Li: Don't our females wear high-heeled shoes, Mr. Cui?

Cui: No, certainly not.

Su: Come on, sir. Everything is ready. Shall we go now?

Cui: OK. Let's go to the boiler house first. This way, please.

(On the way to the boiler house)

Wang: Mr. Cui, what facilities are there in a boiler house?

Cui: Er... er.... it's not convenient to name them all here one by one. But simply speaking, the function of a boiler house is to heat water to a high temperature and to produce high pressure steam by burning coal, and then supply it to the turbine.

Li: High temperature and high pressure? How many degrees centigrade and pascals do they reach?

Cui: In regard to our generating units, the boiler can produce 1025 ton qualified steam per hour. Its temperature is 540°C and the pressure is 178 atmosphere, absolute. Of course, that is the ideal.

Su: My gosh! It's incredible!

Wang: Su, do you think the power plant boiler is like the one in your teakettle?

Su: Oh, no. But it's simply beyond my imagination.

崔巍: 那好吧。让我检查一下,看你们是否穿好了工作服,戴好了安全帽。喂,这位女同学,一定要把长发盘入安全帽内。这是对女同志的规定。

李莉: 是不是不能穿高跟鞋,崔工?

崔巍: 说得很对。

苏涛: 好啦,好啦。万事俱备,就差“东风”了。

崔巍: 好的,我们先去锅炉房。这边走。

(在去锅炉房的路上)

王强: 崔工,在锅炉房能看到什么设备呢?

崔巍: 哦……,一下子不便在这一一说出。简单来说,锅炉房的作用就是通过煤的燃烧,将水加热成高温高压蒸汽,供给汽轮机。

李莉: 高温高压? 高温能达到多少度? 高压有多少帕?

崔巍: 就我厂的设备而言,锅炉每小时能够生产 1025t 合格蒸汽,温度是 540°C,压力是 178ata。当然,这是最理想的。

苏涛: 天哪! 这么高的温度和压力呀!

王强: 苏涛,你以为怎地? 这又不是茶炉房的锅炉。

苏涛: 当然不是。不过它简直不可想像。

Cui: Don't make fun, please. Mind yourself! We'll enter the boiler house.

(In the boiler house)

Cui: Now, look here. These are five coal mills. Ranging from here to farther a field, there are two primary air fans and two secondary air fans installed side by side.

Li: Mr. Cui, are they ball mills or bowl mills?

Cui: Mid-speed bowl mills in our plant.

Wang: The primary air fan is used to deliver the coal powder, isn't it?

Cui: Yes, it is.

Su: And how about the secondary air fan? It's used to discharge the flue gas, I believe. Am I right, sir?

Cui: No. It's used just as combustion-supporting. We use the induced-draft fan to discharge the flue gas. It's outside the boiler house.

Li: How does the qualified steam flow into the turbine, Mr. Cui?

Cui: Look here, class. By following this pipe coated with red arrows we'll enter the turbine house. Follow me carefully, and go up to stairs.

(In the turbine house)

Su: Dear me! It's so noisy. My head is splitting.

Cui: In our turbine house, you see, from north to south are a high-pressure casing, an intermediate casing, a low-pressure casing, a generator and an exciter placed in parallel.

Wang: One, two, three, four. Four in all, but where on earth are the lines of magnetic forces cut?

崔巍: 别逗了。注意安全! 我们要进入锅炉房了。

(在锅炉房里)

崔巍: 同学们看, 这是五台磨煤机。再往前走是两台一次风机和二次风机。

李莉: 崔工, 磨煤机是球式磨还是碗式磨?

崔巍: 咱们厂用的是中速碗式磨。

王强: 一次风机是不是用来输送煤粉的呢?

崔巍: 是的。

苏涛: 那么二次风机就是用来排放烟气的? 是这样的吗, 崔工?

崔巍: 错了。二次风机是用来助燃的。排放烟气的是引风机, 它是在锅炉房外。

李莉: 崔工, 合格蒸汽是怎样去的汽轮机?

崔巍: 同学们看, 顺着这根涂有红色箭头的管子, 咱们就能去了汽机房了。下面大家就跟我一道上楼梯。

(在汽机房)

苏涛: 天哪! 好大的声音呀, 我的头就要炸了。

崔巍: 在主机房, 大家看, 由北向南, 依次排列着高压缸、中压缸、低压缸、发电机和励磁机。

王强: 一、二、三、四, 总共四台。到底是在哪儿切割磁力线呢?

Cui: The qualified steam pushes the blades of the turbine to turn when it enters the HP-casing, IP-casing and LP-casing, and the running blades of the turbine cut the lines of forces so as to convert heat energy into electrical energy.

Su: And then electricity is generated?

Cui: Yes!

Su: But where are we going to next, sir?

Cui: The Central Control Room!

All: Oh, wonderful!

(In the Central Control Room)

Cui: Sssh... You must speak in a low voice. OK? You're disturbing the operators.

Li: Yes. But how is generated electricity transmitted, Mr. Cui?

Cui: Through the main transformer to the electric power network.

Su: I saw a transformer when I entered the boiler house. Is that the main transformer?

Cui: No. It's another one, we call it an auxiliary transformer. It's different from the main transformer. It works in an auxiliary power system.

Wang: An auxiliary power system? That is to say we have to use electricity before it is generated to keep some auxiliary facilities in operating order.

Cui: That's true.

Su: But where is it from, I wonder, sir?

Cui: We get it from the other generating units, or directly from the power network.

崔巍: 合格的蒸汽进入高、中、低压缸,推动汽轮机旋转,在发电机内,转子切割磁力线,将热能转化成电能。

苏涛: 这样,电就发出来了?

崔巍: 是的。

苏涛: 那么,崔工,我们下一站到哪?

崔巍: 主控室。

众人: 好啊!

(在主控室)

崔巍: 大家说话要小声点,好吗?你们打扰工作人员了。

李莉: 是。那发出来的电是怎样输送出去的呢?

崔巍: 通过主变压器到电网。

苏涛: 我进锅炉房前,看到过一台变压器,它就是主变压器吗?

崔巍: 你错了。它是另一种变压器,我们称它为高厂变,它与主变不同,是为厂用电系统服务的。

王强: 厂用电?那就是说,在‘电’还未发出来前,我们就要用它维持辅助设备正常运行?

崔巍: 是这样的。

苏涛: 崔工,这电是从哪儿来的?

崔巍: 从别的机组,或直接来自电网。

- Li: There are many auxiliary facilities, Mr. Cui? 李莉: 辅助设备很多吗, 崔工?
- Cui: Yes, such as the coal-mills and the air fans you have just seen, and air pre-heaters and many kinds of pumps. 崔巍: 是的。如磨煤机、风机以及空预器和各种泵等。
- Su: How much electricity do they consume? 苏涛: 这些设备大约用多少电?
- Cui: The auxiliary power will account for the total generation of 10%~20% in general. 崔巍: 一般情况下, 厂用电占发电量的 10%~20%。
- Li: What a big figure! 李莉: 真不少呀!
- Cui: Well, class. Time is up. That's it for today. See you tomorrow. 崔巍: 好了, 同学们。时间不早了, 今天就到这儿吧。同学们, 明天见。
- All: See you tomorrow, Mr. Cui! 众人: 明天见, 崔工!

## Notes

1. power plant (发)电厂。plant 作“工厂”讲, 多指机电方面的工厂。“发电厂”的另一译名为 power station。\*另外, plant 在热动专业上还可当“装置”讲, 如: power-plant 动力(发电)厂(装置)。

当“工厂”讲的除 plant 外, 还有 factory, works 和 mill 等, 应注意它们的习惯性搭配。如:

plant:	power plant	发电厂	iron and steel plant	钢铁厂
	machine plant	机械厂	chemical plant	化工厂
factory:	TV sets factory	电视机厂	sugar factory	制糖厂
	bicycle factory	自行车厂		
works:	chemical works	化工厂	iron and steel works	钢铁厂
	motor works	汽车厂		
mill:	paper mill	造纸厂	cotton mill	棉纺厂
refinery:	sugar refinery	制糖厂	oil refineries	炼油厂

2. Hello 是很熟的朋友相遇时随便打招呼的用语。特别是美国人常用此语。

3. 你若是被介绍时, 介绍人会说: “This is... and this is...” ; 如果别人没主动介绍你, 你可以自我介绍说: “I’m...”, “My name is...”, 其它说法还有:

介绍他人:

Have you met my friend, Mike?

I'd like you to meet my girlfriend, Mary.

Let me introduce you to...

May I introduce Bill?

Do you know each other?

Allow me to introduce you to my wife/husband.

Come and meet my friend, Tom.

自我介绍:

Excuse my introducing myself, but...

Please allow me to introduce myself.

Let me introduce myself.

I don't believe we've met. I'm...

I think I've seen you somewhere before. Aren't you...? I'm...

4. How do you do? 你好! 很正式的介绍和打招呼用语,一般用于初次见面。注意答语也用“*How do you do?*”。

5. 许多对问候(告别)套语的反应,往往是对原话进行重复。如:

原 话

答 语

Hello.

Hello.

Good-bye.

Good-bye.

How do you do?

How do you do?

6. as...as possible 尽可能(地)。在第一个 as 后常接形容词或副词,如:as quickly as possible (尽可能快地)。

7. Of course 当然。表示有把握的“当然”语句还有:

Certainly. Oh, yes. Rather. Sure. That's it.

8. Come on 快点! 表示一种催促。这一习语在英语中使用非常频繁,意思较多,应视不同语言环境而定。常用于表示劝说、请求、激励、提醒、挑战等语气。如:

Come on. It's time for us to start. 快点,咱们出发的时间到了。

Come on! I'm not afraid. 来吧! 我才不怕哩。

Come on! Go it. 加油啊,加油! (体育比赛观众喝彩时用语)

9. on earth 表示强调语气,意为:到底、究竟等。还可用 in the world。如:

What on earth/in the world are you doing here? 你到底在这儿干什么?

10. Young lady! (称呼)小姐! 既可用于称呼,也可用于语句之中。如:

He dated with a young lady. 他和一位小姐约会。

11. My gosh! 啊,我的天哪! gosh *int.* 天哪! 啊呀! 好家伙! 表示惊讶、发誓,是 God 的变体,亦作 by gosh。英语中表示惊讶的用语很多,常用的有:

Holy Moses! 天呀!

Good grief! 天呀!

Oh, heavens! 啊,天哪!

Good heavens! 天哪!

Oh, gosh! 天哪!

Oh, goodness! 天啊!

Goodness me! 天啊!

Dear me! 天啊!

12. mind 留心,当心。如:

Mind the paint! 小心油漆!

Mind your head! 小心别碰了头!

Mind what I say! 留心听着我的话。

13. Oh, wonderful! 啊,太好了! 太棒啦! 类似的说法还有:Great! It's great! Terrific! Super! terrific 一词在美国用得很多。如:

He is a terrific guy! 他真是好样的!

Terrific! Terrific! 太棒啦! 太棒啦!

14. See you tomorrow/later! 明天见(回见)! 美国口语常用的告别语,一般用于熟人之间。人们也常用 See you! 来道别,比前者口气更轻快、随便。

## Unit 2

### Doing Practice in a Power Plant (II)

#### 下厂实习(二)

(Mr. Cui Wei, senior engineer of the power plant, continued discussing ancillary equipment in the power plant with his trainee workers Wang Qiang, Li Li and Su Tao.)

(Mr. Cui Wei—Mr. Cui; Wang Qiang—Wang; Li Li—Li; Su Tao—Su)

Cui: Hi, everyone! Today we continue talking about the ancillary equipment.

Wang: There are so many ancillary facilities in the power plant. Would you please begin with the coal belt?

Cui: OK. You know we use many, many trucks to transport raw coal to our plant.

Li: Yes! I saw many coal trucks on my way here.

Cui: We also have a special train for conveying coal, not just trucks.

Su: But how do you pump so much coal into the furnace chamber, sir?

Cui: That requires many links in the production chain. First, we need to stack coal from outside into a coal yard, and deliver it into the coal bunker through the conveying belt. The coal shall be pumped into the coal mill and ground into powder through the coal feeder, and then qualified coal powder is injected through the burner into the furnace by the primary air fan.

Wang: How complicated the process is!

(电厂高工崔巍与实习生王强、李莉和苏涛继续讨论电厂辅助设备。)

崔巍: 各位好! 今天我们继续谈谈电厂的辅助设备。

王强: 电厂有许多辅助设备。崔工, 您是不是先从输煤皮带说起呢?

崔巍: 好的。你们知道我们用许多卡车将原煤运入电厂。

李莉: 是的。在来这儿的路上, 我看到了许多煤车。

崔巍: 但除了卡车, 我们还有一趟专列。

苏涛: 这么多煤是怎么送入炉膛的, 崔工?

崔巍: 这需要许多环节呢。首先, 外运来的煤要堆放在煤场, 再通过皮带送入原煤仓, 依次进入给煤机。磨煤机把煤磨成煤粉。然后, 一次风机再将合格的煤粉通过喷燃器送入炉膛。

王强: 工序真复杂呀!

Cui: I agree.

Su: But, sir, another problem is what the chemical workshop does in the power plant. It supplies water walls with tap water, doesn't it?

Cui: No, we treat water there.

Li: Tap water is very clean, I guess. There is no need to treat it.

Cui: I know. But we need another kind of water, soft water in the boiler and turbine, rather than tap water.

Wang: Why do we use soft water, Mr. Cui?

Cui: As you know, water contains some anions and cations. If we don't eliminate them, a significant deposition of suspended solids on the boiler surfaces, as well as silica deposition and corrosion damage to the turbine blades will occur. Therefore, we must clean them by chemical reaction in the workshop.

Wang: Oh, I see.

Su: Mr. Cui, I have seen many many pipes painted in various colours. Is only steam flowing in them?

Cui: Oh, no. Different pipes, different colours and different working mediums in them. For example, inside the red pipe is flowing the superheated steam, and in the black, circulating water.

Li: What is flowing inside the yellow pipes, sir?

Cui: Oils, various oils.

Su: And which 'pipe' is discharging the flue gas? Through the stack, I guess.

崔巍: 是啊!

苏涛: 崔工, 电厂的化学车间是干什么的? 是不是向水冷壁提供自来水的?

崔巍: 不, 化学车间是处理水的。

李莉: 自来水已很干净了, 还需要处理?

崔巍: 这点我懂。但我们的锅炉里需要另一种水, 是软化水而不是自来水。

王强: 为什么要使用软化水呢?

崔巍: 我们知道水中含有阴阳两种离子, 如果不除去它们, 锅炉表面和汽机叶片上就会形成很多沉积物, 如硅, 并构成严重腐蚀。所以在化学车间, 通过化学反应来除去这些离子。

王强: 噢, 原来是这样的。

苏涛: 崔工, 我们在厂里看到许多涂有各种颜色的管子, 管子里都是蒸汽吗?

崔巍: 不! 不同颜色的管子里流动着不同的介质。例如, 涂有红色的管子里流动的是过热蒸汽, 黑色的是循环水。

李莉: 那涂有黄色的管子里流动的是什么?

崔巍: 是各种油。

苏涛: 那么烟气是从哪个管子里排出的呢? 我猜是从烟囱里排烟的吧。



Cui: There is a special gas duct for it to discharge from. The flue gas is extracted by the induced-draft fan through the electricstatic precipitator, directly into the atmosphere. That will reduce fly ash, so that air pollution can be minimized.

Wang: That's true, I believe.

Cui: Class, you've studied a lot of theoretical knowledge from your textbooks, but there is still a lot of practical knowledge and many techniques for you to learn later if you become a member of our power plant. So much for today.

All: Thanks a lot, Mr. Cui.

Cui: Don't mention it, please. Good-bye!

All: Good-bye. !

崔巍: 煤燃烧所产生的烟气有专门的烟道。烟气由引风机通过静电除尘器直接排入大气。从而减少飞灰量,以减少空气污染。

王强: 的确如此。

崔巍: 同学们,你们在学校从书本上学到了不少理论知识,今后来电厂还有更多的实践知识和技术要学。我看,今天我们就到这儿。

众人: 谢谢您,崔工。

崔巍: 别客气。再见!

众人: 再见!

## Notes

1. Hi! 美国口语,表示打招呼、问候或唤起注意(Hey!)。等于 Hello。

2. OK. 好;不错;对;可以;行。OK. 原为美国口语,现在英国以及其他英语国家也很流行。OK. 是 Okay 的缩写,不能写作 Ok。但 ok. =OK., 小写是美国用法之一。

3. I see. 我明白了或我知道了。see 在句中意为:知道、明白、懂。此用法通常 see 后不跟任何名词或代词。

I know. 亦为同理。

4. 英语中表示感谢的语句较多,用时也有些差异。如:

在一般场合或亲密的朋友中用轻松的语调说:Thank you.

表达恳切的谢意时说:Thank you very much. /Thank you so much. /It's very nice/good of you.

在好友或不用客气的朋友之间,礼貌用语是:Thanks. /Many thanks. /Thanks a lot.

当我们要把感谢的事情说出来时,要用句型:"Thank you for..."如:

Thank you for your help.

当别人感谢你时,你对此说句表示“不用客气”的语句,常用的有:

Not at all.      You're welcome.      Not a bit.      Don't mention it.

It's nothing.      It's quite all right.      That's all right.

Don't mention it. 英美通用。美国人常在较正式的场合使用 You're welcome.