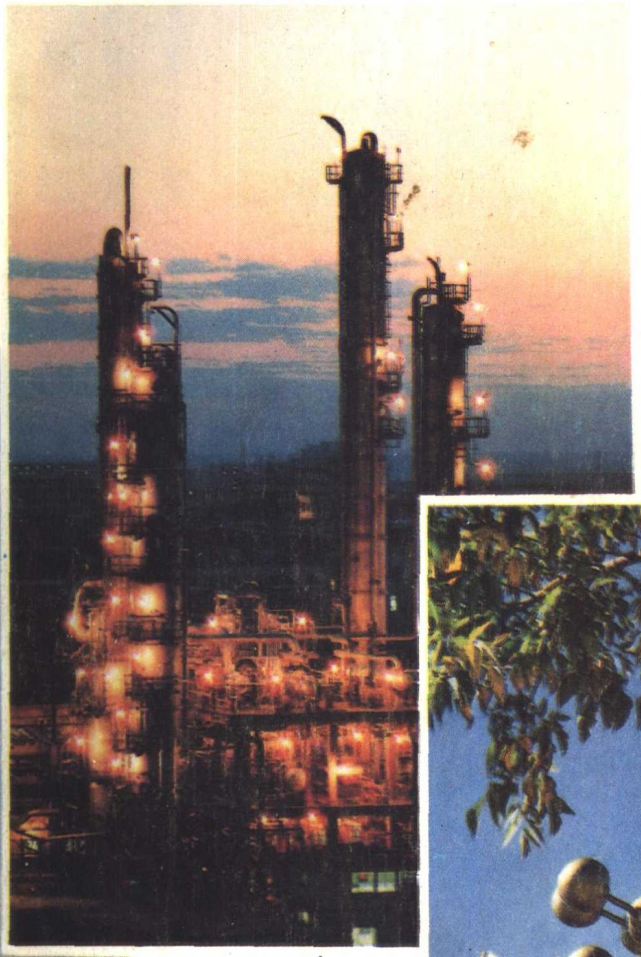
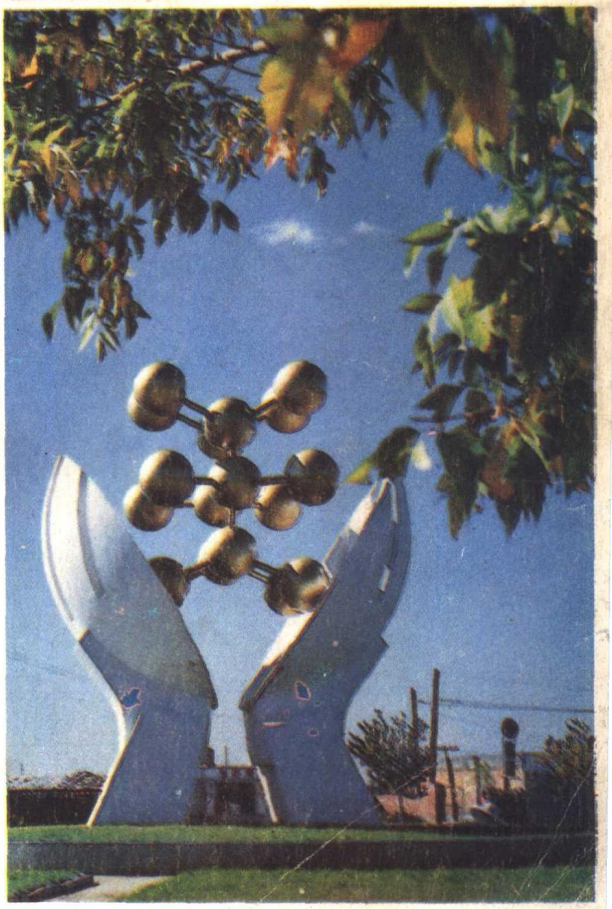
石油科技英语测试教程





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内 容 提 要

本书根据《大学英语教学大纲》和石油天然气企事业单位《晋升中高级职称外语水平考试》提出的要求、内容与范围，采用试卷模拟形式，分词汇、语法和翻译三个部分，内容覆盖27个油田主体专业，对石油院校学生和石油天然气系统历届晋升中高职的科研、工程技术、生产、管理、服务以及教学人员都有实质性的指导作用。

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石 油 科 技 英 语 测 试 教 程

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前　言

《石油科技英语测试教程》是根据《大学英语教学大纲》和石油企事业单位《晋升中高级职称外语水平考试》提出的要求、内容与范围进行编写的。它参照了水平考试的试题形式，分词汇、语法、阅读翻译三个部分，覆盖了物探、地探、测量、测井、钻井、采油、油藏工程、炼油、化工、矿机、机制、冶金、炼机、化机、储运、天然气、工民建、电气、电器、自动化、热能、计算机、审计、会计、经济、管理、科普等27个油田主体专业。书中词汇和语法部分共1500道测试题，选材面广，重点、难点突出，其内容多数达到了大学四级水平，少数内容参考了大学二级和六级英语考试材料。翻译部分的选材程度基本达到大学外语教学大纲规定的四级以上，其内容侧重了专业性、典型性和全面性。相当一部分篇章因注重内容的完整性，没有按照考试要求将每套翻译篇幅限制在5000个字符之内。因为只有这样，才能便于了解文章背景，认识作者意图，捋清逻辑关系，把握语言要旨。在选材上，同时还注意避免内容偏高、偏深，避免造成专业上的过分生疏，影响对篇章内容的理解和表达。该书译文条理分明，逻辑性较强，表达式无误，文字简练，忠实地传达了原文的思想内容和文体风格。

本书适用于石油院校学生和石油天然气系统晋升中、高级职称的科研、工程技术、生产、管理、服务以及教学人员。本书可做为教材、辅导资料和教学参考用书。

由于本书的编写时间紧，加之水平有限，错误之处在所难免，敬请专家、学者和广大读者予以批评指正。

Content
目　录

Test 1

Ⅰ. Multiple Choice (Vocabulary)

1. The more power the engineer turns on, the more the train _____.
   A. accelerates B. suspends C. sustains D. picks up
2. The atomic theory of matter is so _____ that it can be fully understood only by advanced students.
   A. concrete B. definite C. thorough D. abstract
3. A hot-air furnace is not _____ for a large building.
   A. appreciable B. applicable C. advisable D.. turned
4. We _____ Edison's success to intelligence and hard work.
   A. deduce B. account C. owe D. attribute
5. Until recently, the ability to make tools was considered one of the characteristics that distinguished humans and their _____ from all other animals.
   A. pioneers B. ancestors C. friends D. explorers
6. The links between cigarette smoking and cancer are now well _____.
   A. established B. published C. accomplished D. competes
7. UFO _____ Unidentified Flying Object.
   A. stands with B. stands by C. stands out D. stands for
8. This paper offers an _____ of a major development within English language teaching during the present decade.
   A. account B. accent C. accident D. access
9. As scheduled, the communications satellite went into _____ round the earth.
   A. circle B. orbit C. path D. course
10. An efficient engine is _____ fuel.
    A. economic of B. economical of C. economize of D. economy of
11. They stared up into the sky until the noise of the rocket _____.
    A. died away B. went out C. gave up D. wore off
12. The new _____ machine is a great help in the production of this factory.
    A. adequate B. sufficient C. efficient D. effective
13. Now the problem of energy is becoming critical. It _____ an immediate solution.
    A. calls on B. calls for C. calls up D. calls at
14. The mechanic examined the car engine _____ but could not find anything wrong with it.
    A. throughout B. exactly C. thoroughly D. altogether
15. We all _____ the achievements he has made in his experiments.
    A. admire B. adopt C. advise D. afford

Ⅱ. Multiple Choice (Structure)

1. Alan is not a careful driver; _____ he wouldn't have had that accident.

A. nevertheless B. otherwise C. however D. although

2. A _____ achievement of electronics is the electronic computer.
   A. widely knowing B. being widely known
   C. having widely known D. widely known

3. TOEFL is a test for students _____ native language is not English.
   A. that B. of whom C. whose D. which

4. I want to go to the grocery, but you _____ with me.
   A. need not to go B. do not need go C. need not go D. need go not

5. _____ certain difficulties can be overcome, further improvement can hardly be made.
   A. Except B. Unless C. Because D. If not

6. I spoke to him kindly _____ him.
   A. not to frighten B. so as not to frighten
   C. for not frightening D. in order to not frighten

7. _____ which road to take, we stopped to look at the map.
   A. Knowing not B. Not knew C. Not knowing D. Known

8. I have no doubt _____ he will get through the examination.
   A. whether B. why C. which D. that

9. Not even a word _____ concerning。
   A. he mentioned B. did he mention C. he mentions D. he does mention

10. _____ to have lunch with us today?
   A. Do you like B. Would you like C. Will you like D. Have you like

11. She explained again and again _____ her comrades should misunderstand her.
   A. lest B. as soon as C. if D. so long as

12. "Do you know what has happened to your monitor?"
   "I don't know. He _____ his leg. "
   A. may have broken B. might break
   C. can have broken D. could break

13. In spite of all _____ has been said, the tourists have been picking leaves and cutting their names on the tree-trunk.
   A. what B. that C. which D. as

14. He didn't seem to mind _____ TV while he was trying to study.
   A. their watching B. them watching
   C. that they watch D. them to watch

15. He insisted that we all _____ in his office at one o'clock.
   A. be B. should be C. shall be D. to be

Ⅲ. Translate the following into chinese

Ore Deposits (1)

The term ore is often used to mean anything that is taken out of the earth because it is

useful to man. In a more strict sense it is confined to those minerals from which metals are derived. In such cases the term raw materials is used to cover all materials, metals and nonmetals, including such things as coal, oil, salt, building stones. It is with the metallic ores that we are concerned in this chapter.

Nearly all the different metals are made use of today either as simple metals or in some kind of combination, and it would of course be impossible to refer to them all in this book. The commoner types——gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron——will therefore be used as examples.

Of these, gold mostly occurs as the native metal. Silver and copper may also occur native, but also in combination with other elements. For example, copper occurs along with oxygen as an oxide, or along with sulphur as a sulphide. Lead and iron occur in combination with oxygen, sulphur, and carbon as oxides, suphides, and carbonates. These metals and their ores do not necessarily occur by themselves; quite often several of them occur and are mined together.

The ore minerals may occur in a great variety of ways. For example, one of the ores of iron——magnetite——is commonly found scattered in minute quantities through igneous rocks. Such deposits are at present valueless because they would require too much mining. In the case of gold, however, a very slight concentration would well repay the cost of mining. In fact, it is usually considered that, unless a mineral shows enough concentration to repay working, it is not an ore deposit. This degree of concentration depends on a great variety of circumstances. The ore deposits may fill fissures or cavities in rocks; they may occur as sediments, or again they may form concentrated pockets in gravels.

To begin with, we can divide ore deposits into two large classes. There are those which are primary and are now found in the positions in which they were originally formed, and there are secondary ores which have been transported from their original position by some agency.

Ore Deposits (2)

There are, of course, a great many types of primary ore deposits. Perhaps two Greek words——syngenetic and epigenetic——will serve to explain the differences.

Syngenetic means "born with". Now there are some ores which have been formed simultaneously with the rocks and are actual constituents of the igneous rocks.

We have already seen that the constituent minerals of an igneous rock crystallize out of molten material or magma. It is thought that during this crystallization minute grains of a metal such as iron have flowed together to form a concentrate, and so have given rise to workable deposits. The iron ores of Sweden are perhaps the best example of this kind of ore. Another igneous ore deposit is nickel, which occurs in Sudbury, Ontario, and is found as a "segregation" at the base of an igneous rock. The diamond mines of South Africa are the decayed rock fillings of the throat or neck of an old volcano.

Our other Greek word, epigenetic, means "born upon", and is used to indicate that, although the ore is in its original position, it came into the rock after the rock had been

formed, and so was deposited in some kind of cavity or crack. In this case it is obvious that the ores have been deposited from solutions. It is probable that in many cases these solutions were hot and more or less in the condition of a gas, but there are many other cases in which the solutions were not hot, and in fact were the results of percolating rain-water which "leeched" the minute grains from the surrounding rocks to concentrate them in some fissure or opening.

We know that the rocks which form the crust of the earth have been badly shattered and cracked, with the result that they are cut by many fissures. Rain-water from the surface and hot solutions from the interior of the earth percolate along these fissures. Cooling will reduce the capacity of a liquid for carrying material in solution, and so as the gases and liquids pass along the cracks in the rocks they deposit their load of mineral matter, which forms a coating on the walls of the fissures. With successive encrustations veins are produced, sometimes a few inches arcóss, but often many yards. Usually the ore is not alone but is mixed with such "gangue" minerals as quartz and calcite. Quartz veins are of common occurrence and are no doubt well known to the reader. Unfortunately these commonly occur without ore minerals in them. Such fissure fillings, called fissure veins, are one of the most important kinds of deposit; they are the chief source of gold, silver, copper. Many such veins have been followed down thousands of feet and ultimately have had to be abandoned because of working difficulties.

Ore Deposits (3)

Placer Deposits

Let us revert to the earlier part of the chapter. We saw that we could consider ore deposits as of two main types——those which are found in their original positions, and those which are not. We already know that the rocks and minerals of the crust are forever undergoing destruction by the agents of weathering and erosion. The ore deposits which are in these rocks are also acted upon by the agents of erosion, and so the primary ores which we have just discussed are frequently broken down and carried away, either mechanically in the same way as mud and sand, or chemically in solution. Orebearing solutions ultimately carry their burden either to the sea——to be, at least for the present, lost——or their load is deposited as secondary ore deposits; some of these are of very great importance. Those which have been concentrated and deposited mechanically, in the same way as the muds and gravels in which they are found, are called placers, the most interesting of which are the gold placers; they were probably the first types of deposit ever worked by man. Grains of gold have been set free from the goldbearing quartz veins by the agents of weathering and finally deposited in a concentrated form in river sands. Originally the working of these placers was carried out by means of "panning", by which, in the swirling waters of the pan, the heavy glittering flakes of pure gold could be separated. At a later stage in the history of gold-mining a strange new technique of mining, by means of a hose-pipe, was instituted. By this method a powerful stream of water is ejected from a hose-