

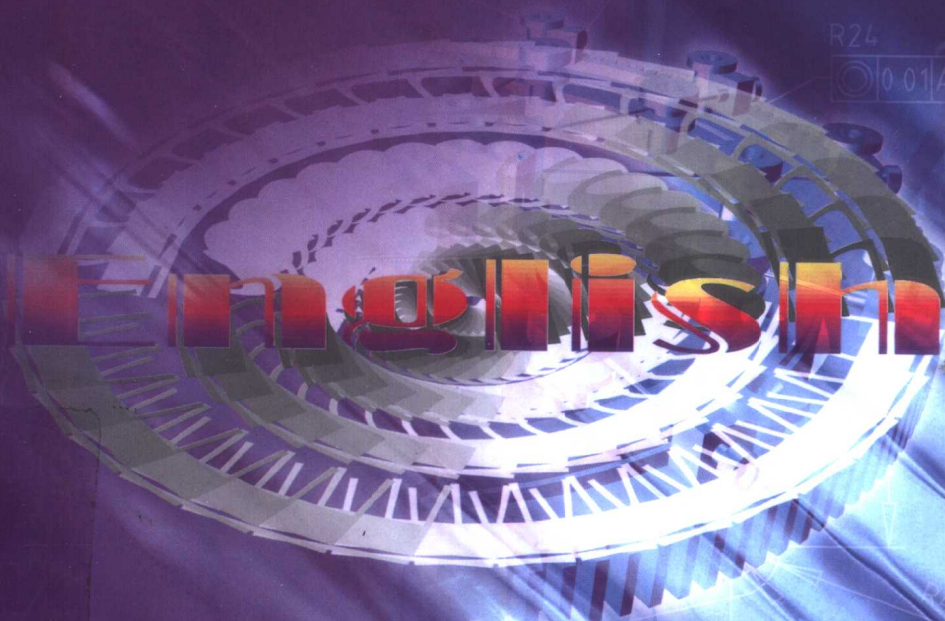
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21世纪高职高专系列教材

专业英语

(机械类用)

中国机械工业教育协会 组编



机械工业出版社
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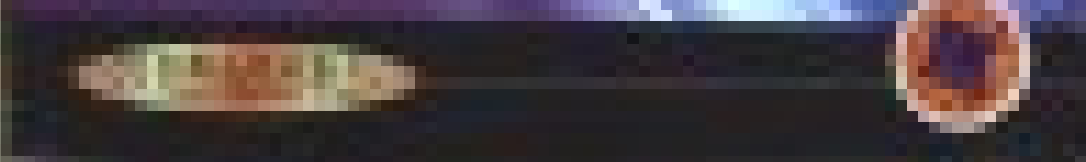


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专 业 英 语

(机械类用)

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机 械 工 业 出 版 社

本书是根据高等职业技术教学要求编写的。全书共分五大部分,内容包括:机械工程材料、热处理、机械零件、机械加工及各类机床、切削原理、公差与配合、计算机辅助设计与制造、数控技术、机器人技术等。本书取材力求应用面广、专业词汇量和语言丰富,以期达到借助于本书的学习,顺利过渡到阅读英文专业书刊的目的。

本书可作为高等职业技术院校、高等学校专科、职工大学、业余大学、夜大学、函授大学、成人教育学院等大专层次的机械类专业英语课程的教材,也可作为广大自学者及工程技术人员自学用书。

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序

1999年6月中共中央国务院召开第三次全国教育工作会议，作出了“关于深化教育改革，全面推进素质教育的决定”的重大决策，强调教育在综合国力的形成中处于基础地位，坚持实施科教兴国的战略。决定中明确提出要大力发展高等职业教育，培养一大批具有必备的理论知识和较强的实践能力，适应生产、建设、管理、服务第一线急需的高等技术应用性专门人才。为此，教育部召开了关于加强高职高专教学工作会议，进一步明确了高职高专是以培养技术应用性专门人才为根本任务；以适应社会需要为目标；以培养技术应用能力为主线设计学生的知识、能力、素质结构和培养方案；以“应用”为主旨和特征来构建课程和教学内容体系；高职高专的专业设置要体现地区、行业经济和社会发展的需要，即用人的需求；教材可以“一纲多本”，形成有特色的高职高专教材系列。

“教书育人，教材先行”，教育离不开教材。为了贯彻中共中央国务院以及教育部关于高职高专人才培养目标及教材建设的总体要求，中国机械工业教育协会、机械工业出版社组织全国部分有高职高专教学经验的职业技术学院、普通高等学校编写了这套《21世纪高职高专系列教材》。教材首批80余本（书目附书后）已陆续出版发行。

本套教材是根据高中毕业3年制（总学时1600~1800）、兼顾2年制（总学时1100~1200）的高职高专教学计划需要编写的。在内容上突出了基础理论知识的应用和实践能力的培养。基础理论课以应用为目的，以必需、够用为度，以讲清概念、强化应用为重点；专业课加强了针对性和实用性，强化了实践教学。为了扩大使用面，在内容的取舍上也考虑到电大、职大、业大、函大等教育的教学、自学需要。

每类专业的教材在内容安排和体系上是有机联系、相互衔接的，但每本教材又有各自的独立性。因此各地区院校可根据自己的教学特点进行选择使用。

为了提高质量,真正编写出有显著特色的 21 世纪高职高专系列教材,组织编写队伍时,采取专门办高职的院校与办高职的普通高等院校相互协作编写并交叉审稿,以便实践教学和理论教学能相互渗透。

机械工业出版社是我国成立最早、规模最大的科技出版社之一,在教材编辑出版方面有雄厚的实力和丰富的经验,出版了一大批适用于全国研究生、大学本科、专科、中专、职工培训等各种层次的成套系列教材,在国内享有很高的声誉。我们相信这套教材也一定能成为具有我国特色的、适合 21 世纪高职高专教育特点的系列教材。

中国机械工业教育协会

前 言

本教材是根据高中毕业3年制、兼顾2年制的高职高专教学计划需要编写而成的。

在编写本书时,我们从高职教育的实际出发,结合专业英语的教学实践,确定编写的指导思想和教材特色为:从机械专业出发,循着机械制造过程的自然顺序,由浅入深,由简到繁,循序渐进。

本书分为五大部分,共计45篇文章。所涉及的内容包括:工程材料、热处理、机械零件、机械加工及各类机床、切削原理、公差与配合、计算机辅助设计与制造、数控技术、机器人技术等。本书推荐学时为36学时,带*号内容可根据具体情况选用。

本书取材基本源于英、美、澳大利亚文献原著。为保持原著的语言风格,编者对原文只做删节,不做改写。在每篇短文后,给出了文中生词、词组以及某些专业词组,并对正文中一些疑难句子给出了注释或该句的参考译文。短文后还给出部分思考题供练习用。全书选材广泛,语言规范,难度适中,便于自学。

全书由夏虹主编。第一部分由夏虹和孙振忠编写,第二部分由许英姿编写,第三部分由杨爱兰编写,第四部分由王延退编写,第五部分由夏虹编写,最后由夏虹、许英姿、孙振忠定稿完成。本书在编写过程中得到河南科技大学徐顺利副教授的大力帮助和悉心审阅,并担任了本书的主审。此外,还得到其他多方面人员的热心支持,对此,我们表示由衷的感谢!

由于水平有限,时间仓促,不足和错漏之处在所难免,祈望读者不吝赐教。

编者

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Part 1 Fundamentals of Manufacturing

Unit 1 Definition of Manufacturing

Manufacturing can be defined as the transformation of raw materials into useful products through the use of the easiest and least-expensive methods^[1]. It is not enough, therefore, to process some raw materials and obtain the desired product. It is, in fact, of major importance to achieve that goal through employing the easiest, fastest, and most efficient methods. If less efficient techniques are used, the production cost of the manufactured part will be high, and the part will not be as competitive as similar parts produced by other manufacturers^[2]. Also, the production time should be as short as possible to enable capturing a larger market share.

The function of a manufacturing engineer is, therefore, to determine and define the equipment, tools, and processes required to convert the design of the desired product into reality in an efficient manner. In other words, it is the engineer's task to find out the most appropriate, optimal combination of machinery, materials, and methods needed to achieve economical and trouble-free production^[3]. Thus, a manufacturing engineer must have a strong background in materials and up-to-date machinery as well as the ability to develop analytical solutions and alternatives for the open-ended problems experienced in manufacturing. This is in addition to having a sound knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the various manufacturing methods^[4].

NEW WORDS

definition n. 定义, 词义

raw a. 未加工的

transformation n. 转变

process n.& v. 过程, 制法, 程序

efficient a. 有效的

technique n. 技术, 技法

competitive a. 竞争的

define v. 划定 ... 界限

convert v.& n. 转换, 改变

optimal a. 最理想的, 最令人满意的

background n. 背景, 经历

sound a.& adv. 坚实的(地), 充足的(地)

Phrases and Expressions

trouble-free 优质的

up-to-date 当今的, 最新的

open-ended 无限制的

to be defined as 定义为 ...

as ... as possible 尽可能的 ...

find out 发现

NOTES

[1] Manufacturing can be defined as the transformation of raw materials into useful products through the use of the easiest and least-expensive methods.

本句为被动语态, 主语 we 省略了。

全句译为: 制造是指采用最便利和最经济的方法将原材料加工成有用产品的转换过程。

[2] If less efficient techniques are used, the production cost of the manufactured part will be high, and the part will not be as competitive as similar parts produced by other manufacturers.

全句译为: 如果采用低效率的技术, 则加工零件的生产费用将提高, 从而使该零件无法与其他公司生产的类似零件进行竞争。

[3] In other words, it is the engineer's task to find out the most appropriate, optimal combination of machinery, materials, and methods needed to achieve economical and trouble-free production.

“it”在此是形式主语，真正主语是“to find out the most appropriate, optimal combination of machinery, materials, and methods needed to achieve economical and trouble-free production”。

全句译为：换句话说，工程师的任务就是为获得既经济又优质的产品而去发现最适合、最理想的机械装置、材料及方法。

[4] This is in addition to having a sound knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the various manufacturing methods.

全句译为：此外，就是要在各种制造方法方面具有坚实的理论基础知识和实践经验。

QUESTIONS

- (1) What is the definition of manufacturing?
- (2) Why should the production time be as short as possible?
- (3) What is the function of a manufacturing engineer?
- (4) Why must manufacturing engineer have a strong background knowledge?
- (5) What do you learn from this article?

Unit 2 Design Materials and Production

The cost of a product depends on raw materials, production costs for machines and labor, management and sales, warehousing and logistics, and overhead. Machine and labor costs are inexorably related and make up, along with raw materials expenditures, the bulk of production costs^[1]. When a material is chosen, the process, including the machine, is frequently specified. Alternatively, if a machine is

available, the raw material that can be processed on that machine may be utilized. One could say that the purpose of economical production is to produce a product at a profit. This infers that the cost must be acceptable and competitive; also, a demand for the product must exist or must be created^[2].

Efficiency in Production

Since the first use of machine tools, there has been a gradual trend toward making machines more efficient by combining operations and by transferring more skill to the machine, thus reducing time and labor^[3]. To meet these needs, machine tools have become complex both in design and in control. Automatic features have been built into many machines, and some are completely automatic. This technical development has made it possible to attain the high production rate with low labor cost that is essential for any society wishing to enjoy high living standards^[4]. Computer-aided design and manufacturing are significant steps of progress.

Along with the development of production machines, the quality in manufacturing must be maintained. Quality and accuracy in manufacturing operations demand that dimensional control be maintained to provide parts that are interchangeable and give the best operating service. For mass production, any one of a quantity of parts must fit in a given assembly. A product made of interchangeable parts is quickly assembled, lower in cost, and easily serviced^[5]. To maintain this dimensional control, appropriate inspection facilities must be provided.

Three criteria that determine economical production are:

- (1) A functional but simple design that has appropriate aesthetic quality.
- (2) A material choice that represents the best compromise among physical properties, appearance, cost, and workability or machinability.
- (3) Selection of the manufacturing processes that will yield a product

with no more accuracy or better surface finish than necessary and at the lowest possible unit cost.

Product Engineering and Design

It is important that the product be designed with material, manufacturing, and engineering to be competitive. For any manufactured product it is possible to specify a stronger, a more corrosion-resistant, or a longer life material, for example, but it is the engineer's obligation not to overlook the opportunity of economical production. This leads to value engineering, which is the substitution of cheaper materials or elimination of costly materials or of unnecessary operations.

To produce parts of greater accuracy, more expensive machine tools and operations are necessary, more highly skilled labor is required, and rejected parts may be more numerous. Products should not be designed with greater accuracy than the service requirements demand. A good design incensed consideration of a finishing or coating operation, because a product is often judged for appearance as well as function and operation. Many products, such as those made from colored plastics or other special materials, are more saleable because of appearance^[6]. In most cases the function of the part is the deciding factor. This is particularly true where great strength, wear, corrosion, resistance, or weight limitations are encountered.

For mass produced parts the design should be adaptable to mass production-type machines with a minimum of different setups. Whenever a part is loaded, stored, and reloaded into another machine, costs are involved that may not add value to the product.

NEW WORDS

logistics n. (复) 后勤供应

overhead n. 经常费用, 营业费用

warehousing n. 库存(量)

- inexorable adv. 不留情地, 无法改变地
 expenditure n. 支出, 经费, 使用
 bulk n. 大量, 大多数
 utilize v. 利用
 profit n. 利润, 收益
 complex a. 复杂的 n. 复合体
 automatic a. 自动的, 机械的 n. 自动装置, 自动化程度
 devote (to) v. 把 ... 奉献, 把 ... 专用
 maintain v. 维持, 保持, 维护
 interchangeable a. 可互换的, 可交换的
 facility n. 工具, 设备
 criterion n. (复数 criteria) 标准, 准则
 aesthetic a. 审美的, 艺术的
 compromise n. 妥协, 折衷办法
 machinability n. 可加工性
 yield v. 产生, 出产
 obligation n. 义务
 substitution n. 替换, 代替
 elimination n. 排除
 reject v. 抵制, 抛弃
 coat v. 覆以(外加)涂层
 adaptable a. 能适应的, 适应性强的
 setup n. 机构, 装置

Phrases and Expressions

- make up 构成
 along with 随着
 the bulk of 大多数
 at a profit 获益
 computer-aided design 计算机辅助设计
 mass production 大量生产
 corrosion-resistant 抗腐蚀性的

value engineering 价值工程

NOTES

[1] Machine and labor costs are inexorably related and make up, along with raw materials expenditures, the bulk of production costs.

全句译为： 机器和劳工费用，以及原材料的消耗构成产品价格的主要部分。

[2] This infers that the cost must be acceptable and competitive; also, a demand for the product must exist or must be created.

全句译为： 这意味着产品费用必须是可以接受和具有竞争力的，且对该产品的需求必须是存在和可以形成的。

[3] Since the first use of machine tools, there has been a gradual trend toward making machines more efficient by combining operations and by transferring more skill to the machine, thus reducing time and labor.

全句译为： 自从开始使用机器以来，就逐渐趋向于通过操作组合及使机器具有更多功能来提高机器效率，减少劳动时间和人力的消耗。

[4] This technical development has made it possible to attain the high production rate with low labor cost that is essential for any society wishing to enjoy high living standards.

全句译为： 这项技术的发展使得低劳动成本和高生产率成为可能，它正是任何希望拥有高生活水平的社会的基础。

[5] A product made of interchangeable parts is quickly assembled, lower in cost, and easily serviced.

全句译为： 由可互换的零件制成的产品装配更快、费用更低且更易于维护服务。

[6] Many products, such as those made from colored plastics or other special materials, are more saleable because of appearance.

全句译为： 很多产品因为外观精美，如由彩色塑料或其他特殊材料制成，而使其更加畅销。