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毛志祥 编著 第一册

华中理工大学出版社

科技英语自修读本

第一册

毛志祥编著

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本册为自修英语教材

册 一 第

英语自学手册

科技英语自修读本

第一册

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前 言

学习英语通常要求掌握英语的语音、词汇和语法，在此基础上，进一步研究翻译法，以便使用英语这个工具学习国外的先进科学技术，为四化服务。本书就是根据这一精神来编写的。

全书共分两册：第一册以突出介绍语法为要旨，并通过课文、词汇研究、练习等各个环节来积累词汇、掌握语法，为学好英语打下良好基础；第二册是在第一册的基础上继续扩大语言知识，以突出介绍英译汉的翻译法为要旨，对英语的各大词类及长难句的译法进行了比较系统的探讨，力求使读者能掌握一定的翻译技巧，为阅读和翻译英语资料创造良好条件。

本书是学习英语的综合材料，书中各部分相互配合，构成整体。可供具有大学及中学英语水平的同志自学科英语之用。

承黄甲年副教授校阅了本书的全部书稿，并提出了许多宝贵意见，又承华中工学院校友毛炼成同志对该书英语部分作了校阅，在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限，缺点和错误在所难免，请批评指正。

编 者

1985.11 于华工

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Lesson One

Text: English

Word Study: meet, result

Grammar: 英语语法概论

New Words and Expressions

1. international [ˌɪntə(:)'næʃənl] *a.* 国际(上)的, 世界的
2. trade [treɪd] *n.* 贸易, 交易
3. travel [trævl] *vi.* 旅行, 飞行
4. airport [ˈeəpɔ:t] *n.* 飞机场, 航空站
5. ship [ʃɪp] *n.* 船, 舰
6. sail [seɪl] *v.* 航行, 启航
7. ocean [ˈoʊʃən] *n.* 海洋, 洋
8. broadcast [ˈbrɔ:dkɑ:st] *n.* 广播, 播音
9. mail [meɪl] *n.* 邮件, 邮政
10. artist [ˈɑ:tɪst] *n.* 艺术家
11. commonly [ˈkɒmənlɪ] *ad.* 通常, 一般
12. co-operation [kəʊ,ɒpə'reɪʃən] *n.* 合作, 协作
13. advanced [əd'vɑ:nst] *a.* 先进的, 进步的, 新的
14. result [rɪ'zʌlt] *n.* 结果, 成果, 成绩
15. computer [kəm'pjʊ:tə] *n.* 计算机
16. publish [pʌblɪʃ] *vt.* 发表, 公布
17. close [klaʊz] *a.* 紧密的, 接近的
18. touch [tʌtʃ] *vt.* 接触, 碰到

19. means [mi:nz] *n.* 方法, 手段
20. acquaint [ə'kweɪnt] *vt.* 使熟悉
to get acquainted with 熟悉
21. pronunciation [prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃən] *n.* 发音
22. stock [stɒk] *n.* 积贮, 贮备量
23. strengthen ['streŋθən] *vt.* 巩固, 加强
24. mastery ['ma:stəri] *n.* 精通, 熟练
25. merely ['miəli] *ad.* 仅仅, 只
26. modernization [,mɒdə(:)naɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 现代化

Text

ENGLISH

The importance of English

It is said that① English has become the language of international trade and transport. Most planes traveling② from one country to another use it to talk with airports. All ships sailing③ on the oceans call for help by radio in it. It has been said that④ 60% of the world's radio broadcasts and 70% of the world's mail are in English. At international sports meets, at meetings of scientists from different countries, and at talks of writers and artists from the corners of the earth, English is the language most commonly used and the most widely

understood. ⑥

English has in fact become the language of international co-operation in science and technology. The most advanced results in space, nuclear and computer research are published in it. A scientist who speaks and writes English is in closer touch with the scientists in other countries than one who doesn't. ⑥

How should we study English?

We should study English through four means, hearing, speaking, reading and writing. With the help of these four means we can get acquainted with correct English pronunciation, increase the stock of our new words and phrases, and strengthen our mastery of them. We cannot master English merely by hearing and reading. We must have practice in speaking and writing. Only in such a way shall we be able to ⑦ master English.

Let's study English hard for the four modernizations of our country!

Notes to the Text

① It is said that... 意为“人家说（据说）”。it 为形式主语，that 引出主句从句。如：

1) It is said that diesel oil is not only cheaper than gasoline, but also safer to store.

人家说（据说）柴油不仅比汽油便宜，而且储藏也更为安全。

2) It is said that natural gas is our least abundant fossil fuel.

据说天然气是世界上最不丰富的矿物燃料。

类似的句型有:

It is believed that... 据信..., 人们确信...

It is found that... 据发现..., 业已发现...

It is reported that... 据报告...

② Most planes travelling... 这里travelling是由动词travel变来的现在分词, 作名词planes的定语。本课参考译文译成“几乎所有的飞机从一个国家飞向另一个国家...”是将分词travelling作动词处理, 体现了分词的动词特征。

③ All ships sailing... 这里sailing是由动词sail变来的现在分词, 作名词ships的定语, 译成“在海中航行的船舶...”, 体现了分词的形容词特征。

④ It has been said that... 与注①句型相同, 只是在时态上的差别, 这里是现在完成时(被动), 仍可译成“据说(人们说)”。

⑤ ...language most commonly used and the most widely understood. 其中used, understood均为过去分词, 各带自己的状语, 构成分词短语说明名词language, 作定语。

⑥ A scientist who speaks and writes English is in closer touch with the scientists in other countries than one who doesn't.

1) 其中who speaks... English, who doesn't (省略speak and write English), 均为定语从句, 分别说明scientist和one (代表scientist)。

2) 其中...closer...than是比较级的形式, than引出比较状

。语从句one who doesn't.

⑦Only...shall we be able to... 因句首为副词only, 故引起主谓部分 (shall we) 倒装现象。如:

1) Only through much practice shall we be able to master a skill.

只有通过大量实践我们才能掌握一门技术。

2) Only by depending on the masses can we overcome our difficulties.

只有依靠群众, 我们才能克服困难。

原句中...be able to master English, 其中“be able + 不定式”与can在词义上均表示“能”, “会”, 只是can(could)不能表示将来时或完成时的概念, 也没有非限定形式, 于是就用“be able + 不定式”来弥补。如:

1) Shall you be able to finish the experiment today?

这个实验你今天能做完吗? (将来时)

2) For scores of years man has been able to subdue atomic energy.

几十年来人类已经控制原子能了。(现在完成时)

3) I hope to be able to do my teaching work.

我希望能做我的教学工作。(不定式)

【参考译文】 第一课 英语

英语的重要性。有人说英语已成为国际贸易和交通方面的语言。几乎所有的飞机从一个国家飞向另一个国家都使用英语和机场联系。一切在海洋中航行的船舶也通过无线电用英语呼救。据说世界上60%的无线电广播和70%的邮件都使用英语。在国际运动会上, 在有各国科学家参加的会议上, 在世界各地

作家和艺术家的讲话中，英语是最常用、最普遍易懂的语言。

事实上，英语已成为在国际科技合作方面应用的语言。空间、核能和计算机研究方面的最新成果都是用英语发表的。一个会说会写英语的科学家，他和别国科学家的联系，要比一个不会说不会写英语的科学家紧密得多。

我们应当怎样学习英语呢？我们应当通过听、说、读、写四种手段来学习英语。依靠这四种手段我们能够熟悉英语的正确发音，增加生词和短语的数量，巩固对它们的掌握。只靠听和读，我们不可能掌握英语。我们还必须有说和写的实践。只有这样，我们才能掌握英语。

让我们为我国的四个现代化而努力学习英语吧！

Word Study

1/ meet *vt.*

1) 碰上，遇见 (将来时)。

1. If he comes by this road I shall meet him.

如果他走这条路来我会遇见他。

2. I am glad to meet you.

遇见你我很高兴。

2) 满足，符合 (过去时)。

1. The water inside the pipe does not meet the pressure of the air.

管子里的水不符合空气的压力。

2. The earth's resources are quite enough to meet the material needs of the people.

地球的资源足以满足人类的物质需要。

3) 迎接，出迎

I must go to the station to meet my friend.

我必须到车站去接我的朋友。

meet *vi.* 相遇, 会合

1. We meet in the workshop.

我们在车间里相遇。

2. The village is located where the two rivers

meet.

村庄坐落在那两条河流的汇合处。

meet *n.* 集合, 会

The track meet is opening.

田径赛运动会正在开始。

△meet up 碰见, 遇到

I meet up with an old friend on the train.

我在火车上碰见一个老朋友。

△meet with 遭到, 遇到

Again and again the test met with no success.

这一试验一再遭到失败。

2/ result *vi.*

1) result from 由...引起, 由...产生

1. Magnetism results from electricity in motion

磁性是由运动的电所产生的。

2. Sickness often results from eating too much.

疾病常由于饮食过度所致。

2) result in 导致, 结果是

1. Eating too much often results in sickness.

饮食过度常招致疾病。

2. These safety measures will result in the reduc-

tion of work accidents.

这些安全措施将减少工伤事故。

result *n.* 结果, 成果, 成效

1. This masterpiece represents the result of ten years' labour.

此名作代表十年劳力的成果。

2. In given conditions, a bad thing can lead to good results.

在一定的条件下, 坏的东西可以引出好的结果。

△ as a result of 由于...(的结果)

The boiler is heated as a result of the combustion of fuel.

由于燃料燃烧的结果锅炉温度上升。

Grammar

英语语法概论

英语语法分词法和句法两个部分。词法是研究名词、形容词、数词、代词、动词、副词、介词、连接词、冠词、感叹词十大词类的划分, 词形变化和词在句中的语法功能; 句法是研究用词造句, 即研究句子的成分、种类、结构及表达完整意思的规则。

其实词法、句法是一物的两面, 不能截然分开, 讲词法必然涉及句法, 讲句法势必要以词法为基础。本课的任务是扼要介绍英语语法的轮廓以及词法与句法有不可分割的内在联系。兹举例阐明如下:

1) There can be no doubt now than English is one of