浙江省杭州高级中学校本课程系列丛书

# 高中理科英语

Scientific English for Senior High Schools

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浙江教育出版社

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舒寿祺 著

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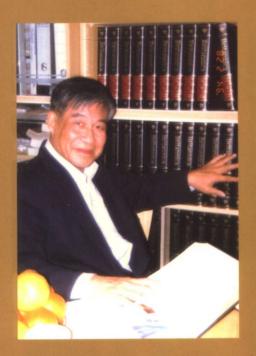
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#### 作者简介

舒寿祺,1922年生,杭州人。抗日战争时期曾就读于浙江联合高中(由杭州高级中学等校联合组成),此时国家正处存亡关头,他毅然投笔从军,在飞虎队(中国空军美国志愿援华航空队)任英文翻译,直至二战结束。建国后曾担任民航飞行员。在抗战胜利后的60年里,他一半时间从事与翻译有关的工作,曾受聘为北大及中科院的客座教授,开设科技英语及口语讲座。81岁时,向母校杭高主动请缨,重登讲台,开设了一个学期的双语课。课程结束后,决定要为学弟学妹们编写一本双语教学读物,随后在旅美的半年多时间里完成此书。



谨以此书 献给我们的母校 **浙江省杭州高级中学** 

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com



在纪念抗日战争胜利60 周年之际,作者正在向高一新 生讲述飞虎队当年抗日作战 的情况。



校友金庸(查良镛)题词相赠。词曰:"踏平香江四条径,行路助学上北京。独登神州五大岳,不减当年飞虎劲。"

随着改革开放的不断扩大和国际地位的日益提高,中 国在经济、文化、科技、教育等各个领域与国际社会的接触 和交往也逐渐增多。能否熟练掌握英语、可说是衡量一名当 代中学生知识结构和综合素质的一个重要方面。杭州高级 中学作为省一级重点学校和一所有着百年历史的高级中 学,自应不遗余力地提高学生的英语水平。我早就希望,我 们的学生不仅能通过英语课来提高英语水平。还能够通过 对理科英语的学习,达到能直接阅读数学、物理、化学、计算 机等英文原著的程度。目前国内虽然已出版了一些"双语教 材",但大都是根据现行的中文教科书翻译而成,免不了夹 杂许多Chinese English。这不但不能提高学生的英语水平、 反而会误导他们。因此,我一直渴望能有一本适合于我校学 生的英语读物。今天放在我案头的这本书稿,正好了却了我 的一大心愿。我深信,今后我校在双语教学上将会有比其他 中学更为优越的条件。因此,我非常感谢舒寿祺先生,并且 十分高兴地应他的邀请写这篇序言。

舒先生是杭高42届校友。从和他的交往中,我感觉到他是一位办事非常认真的人。2002年上半年他来校时和我谈起,希望能为学弟学妹们教些英语课,我当即表示欢迎。次年2月开学前,他如期到校,第二天就登台讲课。他开的双语课深受同学们的欢迎。舒先生教了一个学期后又提出,为了

认真搞好双语教学,决心在短期内编写一本适合杭高学生阅读的理科英语读物。今年2月,他果真从国外把写成的稿件用电子邮件传给了我。在编写过程中,他还联络了多位校友,从审校到印刷,项项工作都一一到位。一位82岁的高龄老人,办事如此认真,而且毫无功利之意,实在令我和我的同事们佩服和感动。舒先生又是一位非常热爱生活的人,耄耋之年,依然喜爱登山和旅游。他非常热爱母校,近年来在学校的许多活动中都有他的身影。前年,他赠给母校一套羊皮面的英文原版《大不列颠百科全书》;今天,他又把这本近作献给了母校。

我们感谢舒寿祺校友,也感谢为这本书出力的所有杭 高校友和关心杭高的人。感谢他们的最好方式就是把这本 书用好,让它发挥应有的作用。我希望,同学们在使用这本 书的过程中不但能学到丰富的理科英语知识,并且能从中 领会到杭高传统的人文精神。

> **葛锦发** 2004年3月10日

目前我国在高级中学推行双语教学,但是人们对什么 是双语教学以及应当怎样实施双语教学,仁者见仁,智者见 智。我把它理解为:使高中学生初步具有阅读外文原著的能 力,尤其是科技方面的外文原著,为日后升学或出国留学作 好准备。这本《高中理科英语》就是本着这一理解编写的。

为了迅速而有效地达到上述目标,需使学生在尽可能短的时间内掌握大量科技词汇。有了大量科技词汇,就不怕看不懂英文科技原著。据此,作者本着以往在内地讲授科技英语及口语的经验,根据现在高中学生的程度编写了这本读物。它的特点:有助于迅速掌握大量科技词汇,有助于全面复习,澄清错误概念,传授记忆诀窍,介绍先进科技,巩固英语知识。在编写的过程中,作者始终把文章的质量放在第一位,竭力做到文字简练通顺,道理明白易懂,并且适当地顾及口语化。

本书主要用做学校正式教材。全书共分七篇(PARTS)。 第一至第三篇(数、理、化)是必学部分,应在课堂讲授。第四 至第七篇(天文、地理、生物、电子学基础)是选学部分,可在 课外活动时间开设讲座,让学生自由参加。如果没有讲座, 学生可以从中选择个人感兴趣的篇章进行自学。另一方面, 由于本书各篇均有一定的独立性,它也十分适合各种类型 强化训练的需要。 使用本书时请注意,学生应在课后安排足够的时间进行复习。为了记得快、记得多、记得牢,不妨一试下面的学习方法:(1) 用书后的Glossary掌握单词的发音和词义;(2)盖住短文前生词的中文解释,只看英文,检查是否已记住单词的发音和词义;(3)朗读短文数遍,进一步掌握单词的发音、词义和用法;(4)盖住生词部分的英文,只看中文,检查是否已记住英文单词,然后默写单词数遍,默写时要同时念出字母和单词的读音。上述朗读短文和默写单词要交替进行,而且每隔一段时间要重做一次练习,直到非常熟练,牢牢记住。这一学习方法听起来有点麻烦,但效果很好。祝学弟学妹们学习成功!

· 本书亦可供大学新生和部分科技人员使用。

**舒寿祺** 2004年3月于旅次

#### 鸣谢:

为本书作审校的除了一位是作者家庭成员,其余都是杭高校友。他们或是已经退休的老教授,或是高级研究人员,在国内外学术界都享有盛誉,而且大都已经高龄。在得知此书是专为母校学弟学妹们而写的时,他们都非常热情地答应为本书作审校。因此,本书可以说是校友们对母校的一点集体贡献。直接参加审校工作的有:管致中校友(39届),张锡纯校友(42届),朱帼英校友(43届),胡景耀校友(54届),蒋荣博士等五位。此外,张德馨教授和杭高的多位教师也为本书提供了不少好意见,作者在此一并表示深切的谢意。

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## PART

1

## **MATHEMATICS**

- ARITHMETIC
- 2 ALGEBRA
- TRIGONOMETRY
- **ANALYTIC GEOMETRY**
- Concount and a sum of addition of the sum of

## • ARITHMETIC

#### THE FOUR OPERATIONS -

arithmetic	算术	multiplier	乘数
addition	加法	divide	除
subtraction	减法	over	除以
multiplication	乘法	quotient	商
division	除法	dividend	被除数
the four operations	四则运算	divisor	除数
plus	加	express	表示
add	<b>ከ</b> በ	fraction	分数
sum	和	numerator	分子
minus	减	denominator	分母
subtract	减	proper fraction	真分数
difference	差	improper fraction	假分数
times	乘以	integer	整数
multiply	乘	remainder	余数
product	积	preference	优先
multiplicand	被乘数	in case	如果

In arithmetic, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division are usually referred to as the four operations. a+b is read "a plus b", or "b is added to a", and the result obtained is called their sum. a-b is read "a minus b", or "b is subtracted from a", and the result obtained is called their difference. a×b is read "a times b", or "a is multiplied by b", and the result obtained is called their product. In such a case, "a" is often referred to as the multiplicand, and "b" the multiplier. a÷b is read "a is divided by b", or "a over b", and the result obtained is called quotient. In the case of a division, "a" is often referred to as the dividend, and "b" the divisor. When they are expressed in the form of a fraction, "a" is usually referred to as the numerator, and "b" the denominator. If the denominator is greater than the numerator, it is said to be a proper fraction. On the other hand, if the numerator is greater than the denominator, it is said to be an improper fraction. An improper fraction can usually be transformed by division into an integer plus a proper fraction, which is made up of the remainder and the denominator.

In arithmetic, rules of preference should be observed when carrying out opera-

tions. There are three rules: (1) Multiplication and division have preference over addition and subtraction; (2) Those in **brackets** have preference over those outside the brackets; and (3) In case there are pairs of inner and outer brackets, those in the inner brackets have preference over those in the outer brackets.

### **2** ALGEBRA

#### **ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS**

algebra	代数	power	幂
establish	建立	quadratic equation	二次方程式
equation	方程式	discriminant	判别式
unknown	未知数	root	根
algebraic	代数的	real and different	相异实(根)
function	函数	real and equal	相同实(根)
variable	变量	not real	无实数根
expression	表达式	simultaneous equations	联立方程式
linear equation	线性方程式	given	给定的

In algebra we solve problems by first establishing an equation in which the unknowns are represented by such letters as x, or x and y, or even x, y and z. You are reminded that although the same set of letters is used in algebraic equations as we do in algebraic functions, they have different significance. In the former, those symbols denote definite values of the answer to be found, while in the latter they are all variables. An **equation** gives the condition under which two different expressions are equal, while a **function** gives the relationship between two or more variables.

A linear equation is an algebraic equation in which all the unknowns are of the first power. If an algebraic equation has an unknown of the second power, it is called a quadratic equation. The discriminant of a quadratic equation can tell us whether its two roots are real and different, or real and equal, or not real. Simultaneous equations can sometimes be established according to the conditions given. They can be made up of linear equations, or both linear and quadratic equations. Answers to such problems must meet all the separate equations of a given simultaneous equation.

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L		$\neg \kappa$	116	w	"	Ox.	$\mathbf{C}$	п		Э-

logarithm 对数 computation 计算

common logarithm 常用对数 Napierian logarithm 纳氏对数 natural logarithm 自然对数 John Napier 纳皮儿(人名)

Logarithms are the inverse of **powers**. There are two kinds of logarithms that are generally used today: one is the **common logarithm** which uses 10 as its base, and the other is the **natural logarithm** which uses "e" as its base. "e" is roughly equal to 2.718. Natural logarithm is often used in the computation of scientific and engineering work, since it has the advantage of making computations simpler. It is also called Napierian logarithm which is named after its inventor John Napier (1550-1617), an English mathematician.

### **1** TRIGONOMETRY

**DEFINITIONS** 

purpose	目的	ratio	比
trigonometry	三角学	normally	通常
solve	解	dropped	不写出
triangle	三角形	right triangle	直角三角形
element	要素	perpendicular	垂直的
angle	角	evident	明显的
requirement	要求	acute angle	锐角
surveying	测量	complement	余角
essential	必需的	oblique	斜的
right angle	直角	hypotenuse	斜边
radian	弧度	with respect to	关于
subtended by	对着(圆弧)的	opposite side	对边
circular arc	圆弧	adjacent side	邻边
radius	半径	respectively	分别地

The purpose of studying **trigonometry** is to learn how to solve **triangles**. A triangle has six elements: three sides and three angles. In order to solve a triangle, three of its elements must be known. In addition, the given elements must meet two requirements: (1) At least one of them must be a side, and(2) In case three sides are given, the sum of any two sides must be greater than the third side. To solve a triangle means to find the three unknown elements.