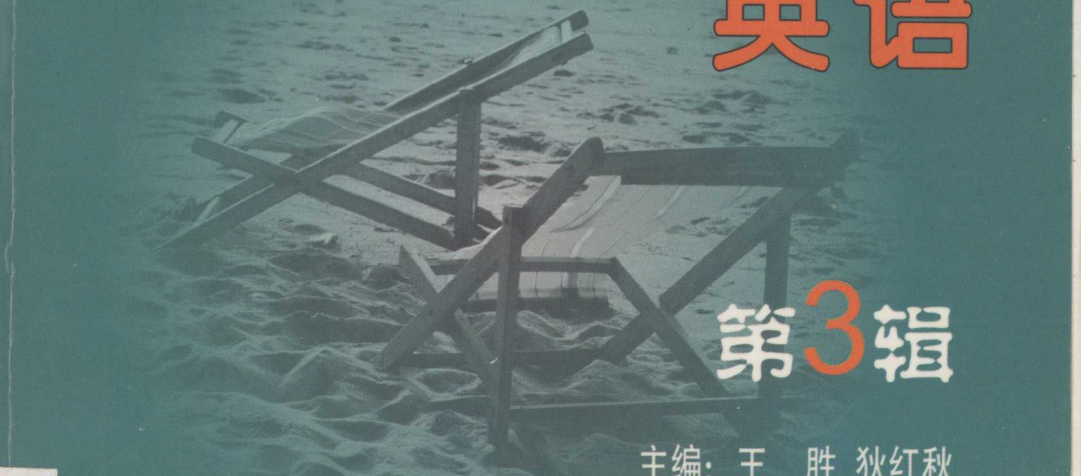
英汉对照

English on Sunday

星期天英语



第3辑

主编：王　胜　狄红秋

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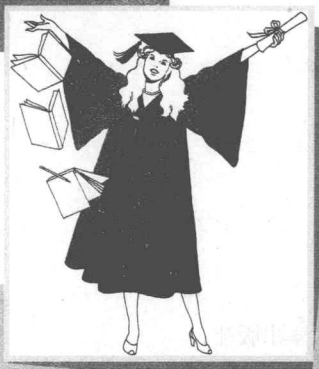

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前言

本书是天津大学出版社特邀山西大学、山东大学、中山大学、北京外国语大学、天津师范大学、天津科技大学、天津外国语学院部分专家为具有初、中级英语水平的英语爱好者编写的实用型休闲读物。全套共7辑，每辑栏目基本一致，话题内容多为青年人感兴趣的短文，且英汉对照。英文力求原汁原味，尽量不进行任何删节，保持语言的地道；中译文力求信、达、雅，透彻、简洁、易懂是我们的目的。

各辑话题主要包括“科海探索”、“网络时代”、“影海撷章”、“夜访百家”、“健康氧吧”、“坐看天下”、“假日自助餐”、“幽默天地”、“假日论坛”、“人生百态”、“生态环境”、“爱情宝典”、“奥运大家谈”、“海外教育”、“涉足商海”等。

本书突出趣味、隽永、精要、新颖、难度适中、雅俗共赏的风格。读者既可以从中研习语言要点、琢磨互译妙处、扩大词汇量，也可以诵读华章亮段和点睛妙笔，在潜移默化中还可以陶冶情操、增长见闻、丰富知识、增添生活乐趣。衷心希望《星期天英语》能在广大的英语爱好者中遇见知音，成为您的好朋友、好帮手及休闲时的好伙伴。

本辑主编王胜、狄红秋。参加编写的还有王乃强、李志文、阎世新、苏诚、葛靖宜、陈伟、董浩民。

由于编者经验不足，对一些文章的选取以及译文因作者水平有限，尚不能做到尽善尽美，文中纰漏之处，敬请斧正。

编　者

2003年10月

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Science & Research

海科

Science is built of facts the way a house is built of bricks; but an accumulation of facts is no more science than a pile of bricks is a house.

—J. H. Poincare

探索

科学建立在事实上，正如房屋由砖砌成；但事实的积累并不是科学，正如一堆砖头并不是一所房子。

—J. H. 波恩卡雷

Radar

In 1943 Germany's submarines — the U-boats — were winning the Battle of the Atlantic. Large numbers of U-boats were waiting for Allied ships and were sending hundreds of them to the bottom of the ocean. The Germans lost submarines, but they were small and not easy to find; for every U-boat that they found sank, the British and Americans lost several ships to the submarines. Germany built U-boats as fast as she could, Britain began to get worried over the serious loss of shipping, and the Americans had great difficulty in sending enough men and war materials across the Atlantic.

Suddenly Germany's U-boat losses doubled in one month. The next month they almost doubled again. In three months nearly 100 U-boats were sunk, mostly by aircraft. What had happened?

Once before the U-boats had been in trouble because of aircraft. Before that, they had learnt to avoid danger from the air by staying below the surface during the daytime. They had to come up at night to charge their batteries, but that was fairly safe at first. As soon as it became possible to fit radar in the British coastal command aircraft, there was a change. Radar allowed the planes to search large areas of the sea, to find a submarine even at night and in fog, and to attack before the U-boat could go under the water. The Germans began to lose U-boats to these attacks. They guessed that the aircraft were using radar, and they succeeded in finding out

the details of the type of set. German scientists quickly developed an instrument which picked up the radar signal and gave the U-boat warning.

The U-boat commanders were delighted. Their new instruments allowed them to come to the surface at night and destroy Allied ships, knowing that their instruments would warn them of radar-carrying aircraft. That is when they began to win the Battle of the Atlantic. Then in 1943 the British developed a new type of radar set which used a much shorter wavelength. In a few months it was so dangerous for a U-boat to come up that the Battle of the Atlantic was almost at an end.

That is only one example of the many uses of radar in war. What about its uses in peace?

Every British motorist will tell you that radar is used most unfairly by the police to catch drivers who are accidentally going a little faster than the speed limit.

"There you are," the motorist will say, "driving quite safely at 45 (72k. p. h.) on a wide road almost in open country. Then a policeman steps out from nowhere and holds his hand up. You stop. He tells you that his radar has measured your speed as 48 in a built-up area."

Radar has made a great difference to the life of a ship's officer. The radar screen in the wheelhouse shows him every ship that is near him, every piece of land, every rock, every buoy. And he can see them clearly at night or in thick fog. He can measure their distance from his own ship, and he knows the speed of the other ships and the direction they are travelling in.

Radar is a great help to the pilot of an air liner too. Even in thick fog the officers in the control tower at the airport can see

his aircraft. They know his exact position — height, distance, direction, speed. And they know the same things about every other aircraft in the area. They can "talk down" the pilot to the point where he can actually see the runway. With even more recent systems, using a combination of radar and other instruments on the aircraft and on the ground, the pilot can now land completely blind in perfect safety.

The airport usually has radar of more than one kind. A very narrow, pencil-like beam is used to discover the exact position of a particular aircraft. The aerial which sends out the signal and receives the reflected signal is pointed straight at the aircraft. A narrow beam of that kind is not suitable for search over a wide area in order to find all aircraft that are near the airport. So a separate rotating aerial is used for that purpose. The original radar combined these two things, as its English name showed (*Detection* is finding something as the result of a search; *Ranging* is finding the exact distance):

Radio Detection And Ranging RADAR

译文

雷达

1943年，德国潜水艇正在大西洋战役中取得胜利。数目众多的德国潜艇等待着同盟国的船只，把它们成百艘地击沉海底。德国人的潜艇也有损失，但潜艇体积小，不易被发现；英国人和美国人每发现并击沉一艘德国潜艇，他们就要被德国潜艇击沉好几艘船只。德国尽力快速制造潜艇，英国开始为船只的惨重损失而担忧，美国人在横跨大西洋输送足够人力和军需