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论文资料

英语常用词汇转化为机械词汇例介(贾 时 开)

常州工业技术学院

英语常用词汇转化为机械词汇例解

Usage of Conversion of Common Words into
Machine Words in English

序言

在翻译科技英语时。词性转换和词义选择都要注意。这对于深刻理解原文和正确地表达译文来说。掌握词性转换和词义选择的规律是极为重要的。由于英语在发展过程中逐步淘汰了大部分词形变化。所以现代英语名词类之间没有严格的形态区别。词性的转换发展得很广泛。其结果就是一词多用的现象比较普遍。同一个词往往可具有不同的词性。这种语言现象可以说是英语所特有的;在法语、德语、俄语、西班牙语里是不能任意转换词词生不变英语单词转换后的意思往往与转换前的意思有密切关系。如water名词(水)water 动词(浇水)等。但有些词性不变。词义且变了。如 pig 名词(猪) pig 名词(生铁块)等。在遇到这种情况时,就要根据上下文注意词义的选择。本文列举者干常用词汇转化为机械词汇的例解。供大家参考。

(按字母顺序排列)

Z47/2.4(12)

1. blank n. 空 格

Fill in the blanks with prepositions. 用介词填空。

blank n. 毛坯

We machine the gear blank into gear. 我们把齿轮毛坯加工成齿轮。

2. centre n. 中心

The town has become a centre of heavy industry in that area.

这个城镇已经成为该地区的重工业中心。

centre n. 顶针 v. 定中心

Long workpieces are held between two centres. 长工件夹在两个顶针之间。

The three-jaw chuck <u>centres</u> the work automatically. 三爪卡盘使工件自动定心。

3. cut v. 割

We helped the peasants cut wheat.

我们帮助农民割麦。

cut n. v. 切削

first cut 粗切

finish cut 精切

That drilling machine cuts small holes.

那台钻床切削小孔。

4. develop v. 发展

We must develop power industry at high speed.

我们要高速度地发展电力工业。

develop v. 展开, 研制

It is often useful to be able to develop the surfaces

of solid objects.

能展开物体的表面是经常用得着的。

Various kinds of metals have been <u>developed</u> to resist corrosion.

已经研制出各种抗腐蚀的金属。

5. die v. 孔

Without air all living things will die.

没有空气。一切生物都会死亡。

die n. 冲模

The jig borer is used in the manufacture of jigs, fixtures, and <u>dies</u> which require extremely accurate dimensions.

座标镗床用来加工尺寸要求非常精确的钻模。夹具和冲模。

6. dog n. 狗

We labouring people lived a <u>dog</u>'s life in the old days. 我们劳动人民在旧社会过着牛马生活。

dog n. 鸡心夹头、挡块

A dog is used to drive the workpiece:

鸡心夹头用来带动工件。

The carriage stops moving on touching the dog:

一碰到挡块。拖板就停止运动。

7. draw v. 画 拉

The little boy draws well'.

这小孩图画画得好。

On my way home I saw a tractor drawing a car.

在回家的路上我看见一辆汽车。

drawing n. 图纸

Manufacturing information is conveyed to the shop by drawings.

加工数据通过图纸告诉车间。

8. driver n. 驾驶员

His elder brother is a bus driver.

他哥哥是一位公共汽车驾驶员。

driver n. 主动轮

Most often, both <u>driver</u> and driven pulleys lie in the same vertical plane, and the speed ratio is constant. 通常。主动 轮与从动 轮位于同一个垂直面上。速比是恒定的。

9. duty n. 义务. 职责

We should do our duty.

我们应该尽到我们的职责。

Is Lao Wang on duty today?

今天老王值班吗?

duty n. 功率

This machine is not of a heavy-duty type.

这台机器不属于重型的。

10. face n. 脸

明 李

Smiling faces are seen everywhere.

到处可看到笑脸。

face v. 面对,加工端面

Our bedroom faces south.

我们的格舍朝南的。

If a lot of material must be removed from a workpiece.

It is better to face to exact length after rough turning. 如需从工件上切除大量材料。最好在租车后加工端面至精确长度。

11. finish v. 完成

I haven't finished my exercises.

我还没 敞完练习。

finish n. 光洁度 v. 精加工

This grinder may produce excellent surface finish.

这种磨床可以加工出极好的表面光洁度。

These workpieces must be finished on a grinder.
这些工件必须在磨床上精加工。

12. file n. 合订本

There is a <u>file</u> of "The People's Daily" in the reading room.

阅览室里有一本人民日合订本。

file n. 锉刀

I left my <u>file</u> at the workshop. May I use yours? 我的轻刀掉在车间里了。可以用你的吗?

13. fit adj. 合适的

The meat was not fit to eat.

这肉不宜食用。

fit v. 装备, 配合

They fit a ship with a steam-engine.

我们给轮船安装蒸汽机。

Practically every cam must be designed to <u>fit</u> special requirements.

几乎每一只凸轮都必须进行设计。以配合各种特殊的要求。

14. hard adj. 困难的 adv. 努力地

He led a hard life then. 那时他过着艰难的生活。

They study English hard.

他们努力学习英语。

hardness n. 硬度

Metal of any hardness can be machined by electrical machining processes.

任何硬度的企局都能用电加工方法加工。

harden v. 淬硬 .

Gears are finished by grinding after they have been hardened.

齿轮在淬硬后用磨削精加工。

15. lead v. 领导, 领先

He leads his class in mathematics.

数学方面他在班上领先。

lead n. 导程

A dould-threaded worm has a <u>lead</u> which is twice the piten.

双头蜗杆的导程等于两个节距。

16. machine n. 机器

These machines require oiling every day. 这些机器需要每天加油。

machine v. (机)加工

The old worker machines small workpieces on a bench lathe. 这位老工人在台式车床上加工小件。

17. part. n. 部分

We come from different parts of the country.

我们来自全国各地。

part n. 部件。另件

A lathe has five important parts.

车床有五个重要部件。

Some machine parts are very small.

有些机器另件很小。

18. pig n. 猫

She keeps pigs for the production team.

她为生产队养猪。

pig n. 生铁

The carbon content in pig iron is 4%.

生铁中含碳量是 4%。

19. position n. 职务

My sister takes a position as a typist.

我姐姐担任打字员的职务。

position v. 定位

The work is positioned under and just touching the milling cutter.

工件在铣刀下定位并恰好接触铣刀。

20. reference n. 查阅

The route is best seen by reference to the map.

一查阅地图。路线就能看得非常清楚。

reference n. 基准

The first cut by the planer establishes a <u>reference</u> surface for subsequent machining.

龙门刨床所作的初切为以后的加工建立一个基准面。

21. revolution n. 革命

I will make <u>revolution</u> all my life. 我要干一辈子革命。 revolution n. 转

For these machines feed is expressed in millimetres per revolution.

对于这些机床。进给用毫米/转表示。

22. rest n. 休息, 其余的

I took a long rest.

我休息了很长时间。

Three of the students are at play, the rest are still at work.

三个学生在玩。其余的人们在工作。

rest v.放(在) n. 静止

The main shaft of the lathe <u>rests</u> in three bearings. 车床的主轴在三尺轴承中。

A body at <u>rest</u> is not to move if no force is applied on it.

静止的物体如果没有外力施加在它上面就不会移动。

23. run. v. 跑

John runs faster than Mary.

约翰比玛丽跑得快。

run v. 运转, 管理

The engine runs quite well.

这台发动机运转良好。

The whole factory is <u>run</u> by a central computer.

整个工厂由一台中心计算机管理。

24. spring n. 春天

Spring is the best season in a year.

春天是一年中最好的季节。

spring n. 弹簧

The lathe bed rests on springs.

车身安装在弹簧上。

25. strong adj. 强大的

We must have a strong army to defend the motherland.

我们必须要有一支强大的军队来保卫祖国。

strong adj. 强度

The cutting tool must be strong, tough, hard, and wear resistant.

刀具有一定的强度。韧性、硬度。而且娶耐磨。

26. temper n. 脾气

She has a brittle temper.

她容易发脾气。

temper n. 回火

It is a steel of the finest temper.

它是百炼之钢。

27. thread n. 线

The old lady sewed her dress with thread yesterday. 老太昨天用线缝衣服。

thread (机)螺纹

The worm can be made with either right-hand or left-hand threads.

蜗杆有右旋螺纹和左旋螺纹之分。

28. turn. v. 变成。翻

The trees <u>turn</u> green in spring. 春天树变成绿色。

Please turn to Page 15.

请翻到第十五页。

turn n. 转圈

One turn of the handwheel moves the carriage 10 mm.

手槽一圈移动造板10 mm。

29. view n. 见焊

Can you tell us your view on this question?

你能告诉我们你对这个问题的见解吗?

view n. 视图

The front view, the plan view, and the side view are the three views of the machine element.

正视图。俯视图和侧视图是这个机械另件的三个视图。

30. wear v. 穿

He is wearing a blue overcoat today.

他今天穿了件兰大衣。

wear n. 磨损

Its accuracy is not affected by wear.

它的阶度不受磨损影响。

The three-jaw chuck loses its accuracy as the jaws become worn.

三爪卡盘当爪磨损时便失去其精度。

根据以上的转化例解,我们科技工作者学习英语时就必须注意两个问题。一是要重视常用词汇的学习,在这方面很容易被我们所忽视,片面认为搞科技工作的只要学好科技词汇就能进行阅读和翻译。其实不然。

在科技文章里有大量的生活词汇。另外不少科技词汇是从常用词汇转化或演变过来的。因此学好常用词汇是学习科技英语的必经之路。千万马虎不得。另一个问题是学习英语单词一定要注意一词多义。特别是科技人员。学习常用词汇时。要尽可能地引伸到科技上去。例如 development一词。原义是发展(名词),但可以引伸到展开图(名词)。这种学习方法就把词汇学活了。(便于今后阅读科技文献。)

Jap

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