

普通高等教育科技英语系列规划教材



科技英语丛书

English for Automation

自动化专业英语

主 编 张晓江

副主编 孔慧芳 黄云志 林逸榕

中国科学技术大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书是普通高等教育科技英语系列规划教材,是为全国普通高等院校自动化专业“专业英语”课程而编写的。内容涵盖自动化专业的专业基础课以及专业课的知识,包括“电路”、“电子学”、“控制理论”、“电机及拖动”、“电力电子学”和“计算机原理及其应用”等。覆盖面广,专业词汇和术语准确。

本书可作为自动化专业本科生专业英语课程教材。

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前 言

随着我国经济的高速发展,全球化进程不断深入,就业市场对既具有专业技术背景又掌握专业英语知识的工程技术人才的需求量日益增大。学生在校学习阶段培养专业技术文献的阅读、翻译和写作能力,为专业英语打下坚实的基础,这对于提高自身就业和升学的竞争力无疑具有十分重要的意义。

本书是根据作者多年来从事自动化专业本科生的“专业英语”教学工作实践经验,参照国家教育部制定的有关专业英语教学要求编写而成的。本书选材尽量兼顾本学科各个领域,注重提高学生阅读本专业领域的书刊、阅读和翻译英语技术文件、用英语撰写论文和技术文件的能力。同时,本教材还扩展和深化学生对本学科关键技术的认识。每课内容分为课文、生词和短语、注释、科技英语知识四个部分。其中,课文部分注重阐述自动化专业基础知识和关键理论及技术;生词和短语部分是为了扩展学生的专业词汇量;注释部分旨在解决课文中的英语难点问题,科技英语知识介绍了科技英语翻译的一般方法和技巧。

本书可作为工科自动化类大学本科生三年级全学年和四年级上学期“专业英语”课程的规划教材。为确保“大学四年英语不断线”,建议分为3个学期讲授,每学期16学时,共讲授 $16 \times 3 = 48$ 学时。

本书内容丰富,涵盖“电路”、“电子学”、“控制理论”、“电机及拖动”和“计算机原理与应用”等领域。在单元内容安排上,考虑了学生的开课学期、先修课程和计划学时等情况,各个学校在教学过程中可以根据自己的特点来合理安排和选择讲授内容。

本书由张晓江任主编,孔慧芳、黄云志和林逸榕任副主编。张晓江编写第9~16课以及第21~24课,并且负责全书统稿和审定;孔慧芳编写第17~20课;黄云志编写第25~32课;林逸榕编写第1~8课,并且编写了每课的科技英语知识部分。由于作者水平有限,书中难免会有疏漏和不当之处,请读者不吝赐教。

编 者

2011年9月

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Part 1

Electric Circuits and Electronics



Lesson 1 Fundamentals of Electric Circuits

An electric circuit or network is composed of elements such as resistors, inductors and capacitors connected together in some manner. If the network contains no energy sources, such as batteries or generators, it is known as a passive network. On the other hand, if one or more energy sources are present, the resultant combination is an active network. In studying the behavior of an electrical network, we are interested in determining the voltages and currents that exist in the circuit. In order to study electric circuits, let's first define the electrical characteristics of passive circuit elements.

In the case of a resistor, the voltage-current relationship is given by Ohm's law, which states that the voltage across the resistor is equal to the current through the resistor multiplied by the value of the resistance. ^① Mathematically, that is expressed as

$$u = iR \quad (1-1)$$

where u is the voltage, V; i is the current, A; R is the resistance, Ω .

The voltage across a pure inductor is defined by Faraday's law, which states that the voltage across the inductor is proportional to the rate of change with time of the current through the inductor. Thus we have

$$u = L \frac{di}{dt} \quad (1-2)$$

where di/dt is the rate of change of current, A/s; L is the inductance, H.

The voltage developed across a capacitor is proportional to the electric charge q accumulating on the plates of the capacitor. Since the accumulation of charge may be expressed as the summation, or integral, of the charge increments dq , we have the equation

$$u = \frac{1}{C} \int dq \quad (1-3)$$

where the capacitance C is the proportionality constant relating voltage and charge. By definition, current equals the change rate of charge with time and is

expressed as $i = dq/dt$. Thus an increment of charge dq is equal to the current multiplied by the corresponding time increment, or $dq = idt$. Eq. (1-3) may then be written as

$$u = \frac{1}{C} \int i dt \quad (1-4)$$

where C is the capacitance, F.

A summary of Eqs. (1-1), (1-2) and (1-4) for the three forms of passive circuit elements is given in Fig. 1-1. Note that conventional current flow is used; hence the current in each element is shown in the direction of decreasing voltage.

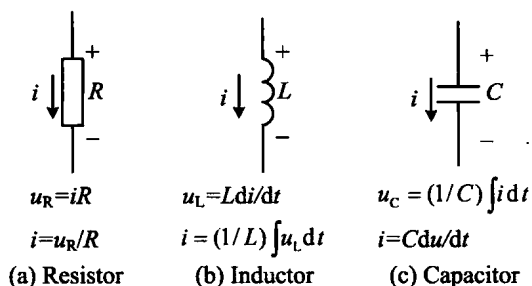


Fig. 1-1 Passive circuit elements

Active electrical devices involve the conversion of energy to electrical form. For example, the electrical energy in a battery is derived from its stored chemical energy. The electrical energy of a generator is a result of the mechanical energy of the rotating armature.

Active electrical elements mainly occur in two basic forms: voltage sources and current sources. In their ideal form, voltage sources generate a constant voltage independent of the current drawn from the source. The aforementioned battery and generator are regarded as voltage sources since their voltage is essentially constant with load. On the other hand, current sources produce a current whose magnitude is independent of the load connected to the source. Although current sources are not as familiar in practice, the concept does find wide use in representing an amplifying device, such as the transistor, by means of an equivalent electrical circuit. ②

A common method of analyzing an electrical network is mesh or loop analysis. The fundamental law that is applied in this method is Kirchhoff's voltage

law, which states that the algebraic sum of the voltages around a closed loop is 0, or, in any closed loop, the sum of the voltage rises must equal the sum of the voltage drops. Mesh analysis consists of assuming that currents—termed loop currents—flow in each loop of a network, algebraically summing the voltage drops around each loop, and setting each sum equal to 0.

Consider the circuit shown in Fig. 1-2(a), which consists of an inductor and resistor connected in series to a voltage source e . Assuming a loop current i , the voltage drops summed around the loop are

$$-e + u_R + u_L = 0 \quad (1-5)$$

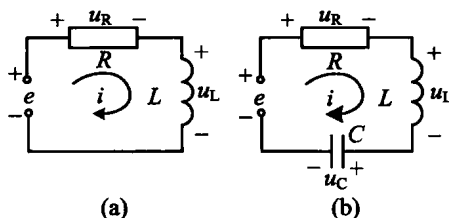


Fig. 1-2 Series circuits containing R , L and C

The input voltage is summed negatively since, in the direction of assumed current, it represents an increase in voltage. The drop across each passive element is positive since the current is in the direction of the developed voltage.

Using the equations for the voltage drops in a resistor and inductor, we have

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = e \quad (1-6)$$

Eq. (1-6) is the differential equation for the current in the circuit.

It may be that the inductor voltage rather than the current is the variable of interest in the circuit.^③ As noted in Fig. 1-1, $i = \frac{1}{L} \int u_L dt$. Substituting this integral for i in Eq. (1-6) gives

$$u_L + \frac{R}{L} \int u_L dt = e \quad (1-7)$$

After differentiation with respect to time, Eq. (1-7) becomes

$$\frac{du_L}{dt} + \frac{R}{L} u_L = \frac{de}{dt} \quad (1-8)$$

which is the differential equation for the inductor voltage.

Fig. 1-2 (b) shows a series circuit containing a resistor, inductor and capacitor. Following the mesh-analysis method, the circuit equation is

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri + \frac{1}{C} \int i dt = e \quad (1-9)$$

Recalling that current $i = dq/dt$, a substitution of this variable may be made to eliminate the integral from the equation. The result is the second-order differential equation

$$L \frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{q}{C} = e$$

Words and Terms

network ['netwɜ:k] <i>n.</i>	网络
electrical circuit/network	电路, 电网络
(be) composed of	由……组成, 由……构成
resistor [ri'zistə] <i>n.</i>	电阻器
inductor [in'dʌktə] <i>n.</i>	电感器
capacitor [kə'pæsɪtə] <i>n.</i>	电容器
generator ['dʒenəreɪtə] <i>n.</i>	发电机
passive network	无源网络
active network	有源网络
on the other hand	另一方面, 相反, 反之
resultant [ri'zʌltənt] <i>adj.</i>	作为结果的, 合成的
<i>n.</i>	产物, 结果
combination [ˌkɒmbɪ'neɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	组合, 结合, 联合, 合并
behavior [bi'heɪvjə] <i>n.</i>	举止, 行为; 性能, 特性, 效应
characteristic [ˌkærɪktə'rɪstɪk] <i>adj.</i>	特有的, 特性的
<i>n.</i>	特征, 特性(曲线)
in the case of	就……来说, 就……而论, 在……的情况下
Ohm [əʊm] <i>n.</i>	欧姆
resistance [ri'zɪstəns] <i>n.</i>	电阻
Faraday ['færədi] <i>n.</i>	法拉第
(be) proportional to	与……成正比例
inductance [in'dʌktəns] <i>n.</i>	电感, 感应系数, 自感应

charge [tʃɑ:dʒ] <i>n.</i>	电荷, 负荷
electric charge	电荷
plate [pleit] <i>n.</i>	金属板, (蓄电池或电容器) 极板
integral ['ɪntɪgrəl] <i>adj.</i>	积分的, 整数的
<i>n.</i>	积分
increment ['ɪnkrɪmənt] <i>n.</i>	增加, 增量
proportionality constant	比例常数, 常数
Eq. (equation 的缩略语) <i>abbr.</i>	(略语) 方程式
capacitance [kə'pæsɪtəns] <i>n.</i>	电容; 容量
Fig. (figure 的缩略语) <i>abbr.</i>	图画; 数字
conventional [kən'venʃənəl] <i>adj.</i>	惯例的, 常规的, 习俗的, 传统的
in the direction of	朝(沿着)……方向, 在……方向(方面)
conversion [kən'veɜ:ʃən] <i>n.</i>	变(转)换, 转化
derive [di'reɪv] <i>vt.</i>	(常与 from 连用) 得自, 得到, 推理出, 推导
<i>vi.</i>	起源于, 来自
armature ['ɑ:mətʃuə] <i>n.</i>	(电机的) 电枢, 盔甲, (动植物的) 爪, 牙齿
independent of	不依赖……, 不取决于……, 与……无关
aforementioned [ə'fɔ:menʃənd] <i>adj.</i>	上述的, 前述的, 前面提到的
(be) regarded as	被认为是
magnitude ['mæɡnɪtju:d] <i>n.</i>	大小, 数量, 幅值
in practice	在实践中, 实际上, 熟练
represent [ˌrɪ:prɪ'zent] <i>vt.</i>	代表, 表示, 意指, 象征, 扮演
amplify ['æmplɪfaɪ] <i>vt.</i>	放大, 增强
transistor [træn'zɪstə] <i>n.</i>	晶体(三极)管
by means of	用, 以, 借助于, 通过
equivalent [i'kwɪvələnt] <i>adj.</i>	相等的, 相当的, 等价的, 等效的
<i>n.</i>	等价物, 相等物
equivalent circuit	等值电路
symbolic [sɪm'bɒlɪk] <i>adj.</i>	象征的, 符号的
mesh [meʃ] <i>n.</i>	网孔, 网眼
fundamental [ˌfʌndə'mentl] <i>adj.</i>	基础的, 基本的
<i>n.</i>	基础知识, 基本原理
voltage drop	电压降
consist of	由……组成
loop current	回路电流

term [tərm] <i>n.</i>	学期, 条款, 条件, 术语
<i>vt.</i>	称为, 叫作
in series	串联
differential [ˌdɪfə'renʃəl] <i>adj.</i>	微分的
<i>n.</i>	微分
differential equation	微分方程
rather than	而不是……, 而非……
variable [ˈvæəriəbl] <i>n.</i>	可变物, 变量
<i>adj.</i>	可变的, 变量的
differentiation [ˌdɪfə'renʃi'eɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	微分
eliminate [i'limineɪt] <i>vt.</i>	排除, 消除, 消去

Notes

① In the case of a resistor, the voltage-current relationship is given by Ohm's law, which states that the voltage across the resistor is equal to the current through the resistor multiplied by the value of the resistance.

就电阻来说, 电压-电流的关系由欧姆定律给出的。欧姆定律指出: 电阻两端的电压等于电阻上流过的电流乘以电阻值。

句中 which 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰 Ohm's law, that 引导的宾语从句在非限制性定语从句中作宾语。

② Although current sources are not as familiar in practice, the concept does find wide use in representing an amplifying device, such as the transistor, by means of an equivalent electrical circuit.

虽然电流源在实际中不常见, 但其概念的确在表示借助于等效电路的放大器件中(比如晶体管)具有广泛应用。

本句为强调句型, does 用于强调谓语动词 find, 短语 such as the transistor 作插入语, 介词短语 by means of ... 作名词短语 an amplifying device 的定语。

③ It may be that the inductor voltage rather than the current is the variable of interest in the circuit.

或许在电路中, 人们感兴趣的变量是电感电压而不是电感电流。

本句为强调句型, It 用于加强语气, 其基本句型是 "It is/was ... that (强调人时可用 who) ... "。



专业英语(Specified English)概述

大学生在经过基础英语的学习后,基本上已掌握了英语的常用语法,并具有 4 000 以上的词汇量,具备了较扎实的英语基础。进入三年级后,随着专业课的进一步学习,大学生的专业知识技能也开始逐步提高。具备了以上两个条件后,应进行专业英语的训练,在保证 30 万词以上阅读量的基础上,对本专业英文资料的阅读达到基本的要求。换句话说,掌握专业英语技能是大学基础英语学习的主要目的之一,是一种素质上的提高,且直接关系到大学生的求职和毕业后的工作能力。

专业英语的重要性体现在许多方面,大到日益广泛的国际间科学技术交流,小到对产品说明书的翻译。而近几年普及的 Internet 网为工程技术人员提供了更为巨大的专业信息资源,作为主要网络语言的英语则对资料查询者提出了更高的要求。

尽管很多人在此之前已经学习了至少 8 年的基础英语,但学习专业英语仍是很有必要的。其必要性表现在:

1. 专业英语在词义上具有不同于基础英语的特点和含义

例如:Connect the black pigtail with the dog-house.

误:把黑色的猪尾巴系在狗窝上。

正:将黑色的引出线接在高频高压电源屏蔽罩上。

可见,同一个词在日常生活中与在不同专业中可能会有截然不同的含义,若单靠日常用语望文生义地判断不仅会闹笑话,还可能会出事故。譬如,单词 bus 在日常生活中是指“公共汽车”,在计算机专业中是指“总线”,在电力专业中是指“母线”。

需要指出的是目前市面上有一些翻译软件,有的同学误以为有了这些翻译软件,就可以不学习科技英语也能够看懂专业技术文献了。其实,这些翻译软件的错误率相当高。人类在阅读理解外语科技资料时,不仅需要语言知识,而且需要专业背景知识和文化背景知识,需要十分复杂、庞大,有时又比较模糊的知识数据库。因此,可预见的将来计算机软件也不可能真正意义上取代人类做翻译工作。

2. 英文科技文章在结构上具有很多自身的特点

专业英语中长句多、被动句多、大量的名词化结构等,这就给对原文的理解和翻译带来了困难。

3. 专业英语对听、说、读、写、译的侧重点不同

专业英语最主要的要求在于“读”和“译”，即在大量阅读的基础上，对英文资料进行正确的理解和翻译；并在读和译的前提下，对听、说、写进行必要的训练。此外，由于专业英文资料涉及的许多科技内容往往很复杂又难以理解，且这类文章篇幅通常很长，所以只有经过一定的专业英语训练，才能完成从基础英语到专业英语的过渡，达到英语学以致用用的最终目的。

所谓专业翻译，是指把科技文章由原作语言(source language)用译文语言(target language)准确、严谨、通顺、完整地再现出来的一种语言活动。它要求翻译者在具有一定专业基础知识和英语技能的前提下，借助于合适的英汉科技字典来完成整个翻译过程。专业翻译直接应用于科技和工程，因而对翻译的质量具有极高的要求，稍有差池，就可能造成巨大的损失。