

材料科学与 工程专业英语

第三版

医少平 王世颖 顾元香 编

普通高等教育"十一五"国家级规划教材

材料科学与工程专业英语

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《材料科学与工程专业英语》为普通高等教育"十一五"国家级规划教材,是根据《大学英语教学大 纲》专业阅读部分的要求编写的。全书共分七部分,共23个单元,每个单元由一篇课文和一篇阅读材料组 成。阅读材料提供与课文相应的背景知识或是课文的续篇;根据课文与阅读材料的内容,配有相应的练习 题、注释和词汇表。课文与阅读材料共计 46 篇, 其中, 第 I 部分为材料科学与工程概论, 主要介绍材料科 学与工程的历史、材料的分类、材料的特性、材料与化学的关系,以及材料科学的研究进展和发展趋势; 第Ⅱ~Ⅶ部分,分别介绍金属材料(包括合金)、陶瓷材料、聚合物材料、复合材料、纳米材料和生物医学 材料的化学组成、性质、种类、制造技术和用途等。

本书内容丰富、新颖,知识面宽,趣味性强。适于各类材料专业的学生使用,也可作为研究生、教师 及相关领域研究人员的学习参考书。

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前 言

出版系列的专业英语教材,是许多院校多年来共同的愿望。在高等教育面向 21 世纪的 改革中,学生的基本素质、知识面及实际工作能力的培养受到空前重视,其中专业英语水平 是衡量大学生素质能力的重要指标之一。在此背景下,教育部多次组织会议研究加强外语教 学问题,制定有关规范,使外语教学更加受到重视。教材是教学的基本要素之一,与基础英 语相比,专业英语教学的教材问题显得尤为突出。

国家主管部门的重视和广大院校的呼吁引起了化学工业出版社的关注,他们及时地与原化工部教育主管部门和全国化工类专业教学指导委员会请示协商后,组织全国十余所院校成立了大学英语专业阅读教材编委会。在经过必要的调研后,根据学校需求,编委会优先从各校教学(交流)讲义中确定选题,同时组织力量开展编审工作。本套教材涉及的专业主要包括:化学工程与工艺、石油化工、机械工程、信息工程、工业过程自动化、应用化学、生物工程、环境工程、精细化工及制药工程、材料科学与工程、化工商贸等。

《材料科学与工程专业英语》教材第一版于 2003 年 2 月由化学工业出版社出版;第二版于 2010 年 1 月出版,为普通高等教育"十一五"国家级规划教材。现 5 年过去了,在材料科学与工程方面出现很多创新理论与技术,因此,有必要将有关新的知识体系对原教材作进一步更新和完善。为此,我们吸收第一版、第二版的出版经验,对教材第二版中的内容进行了重新设计,对部分课文和阅读材料进行更新。

教材特点:根据国家"十一五"教材出版规划,按照"全国部分高校化工类及相关专业大学英语专业阅读教材编审委员会"的要求和安排编写的《材料科学与工程专业英语》教材,具有以下特点:(1)知识面宽:该书囊括了目前与材料科学相关专业的各类知识,金属材料、陶瓷材料、聚合物材料、复合材料、纳米结构材料及生物材料等内容;覆盖范围宽,学科全面。(2)内容新颖:教材读物均选自国外最新出版的相关学科教材、专著或期刊论文;内容新颖,学科前沿知识丰富,学生和教师都可从中了解材料科学的最新发展趋势。(3)趣味性强:教材读物在保证学科知识基础性、全面性的前提下,有相当一部分具有很强的趣味性。我们在材料科学类专业英语的教学过程中发现,学生对学科专业以外的知识,如教材中生物材料和纳米材料的功能、应用及其制备表现出极大的兴趣,这样有利于学生拓宽知识面、开拓视野。(4)读者面宽:《材料科学专业英语》教材适应于各类材料专业的学生使用,也可作为研究生、教师及相关领域研究人员的学习参考书。

内容与结构: 教材分为 7 部分 (PART), 共 23 个单元 (UNIT), 每个单元由一篇课文和一篇阅读材料组成。阅读材料提供与课文相应的背景知识或是课文的续篇,以进一步拓展课文的内容。根据课文与阅读材料的内容,配有相应的练习题、注释和词汇表。课文与阅读材料共计 46 篇, 其中: PART I 为材料科学与工程概论, 共 5 个单元,包括材料科学与工程的历史、材料的分类、材料的特性、材料与化学的关系,以及材料科学与工程的研究进展和发展趋势; PART II ~ PART VII ,分别介绍金属材料(包括合金)、陶瓷材料、聚合物材料、复合材料、纳米结构材料和生物医学材料的化学组成、性质、种类、制造技术和用途

等;教材的最后为附录部分,主要包括自然元素、与材料科学和工程相关的主要国际学术期刊和词汇表。

本教材由匡少平、王世颖、顾元香编写。其中,Unit 1、4、5、6、9、10、11、21、22 和 Appen. 由匡少平编写; Unit 2 由匡少平、王世颖编写; Unit 3、7、8、12、13、14、23 由王世颖编写; Unit 15、16、17、18、19、20 由顾元香编写; 教材最后的阅读理解参考答案 (Answer to Reading Comprehension) 和词汇表 (Glossary) 由匡少平统一编撰、汇总。全书由匡少平统稿。由于水平所限,教材涉及的内容较广,难免出现疏漏,希望广大读者不吝指正,使本书在使用过程中进一步改进和完善。

致谢:本教材为普通高等教育国家级"十一五"规划教材。在编写过程中得到化学工业出版社大力支持,同时得到青岛科技大学教务处、环境与安全工程学院等大力支持。教材编写过程中,阅读材料选自国际上最新出版的教材、专著、期刊等英文原著。谨致谢忱!

编 者 2014年10月

第一版前言

出版系列的专业英语教材,是许多院校多年来共同的愿望。在高等教育面向 21 世纪的 改革中,学生的基本素质、知识面及实际工作能力的培养受到空前重视,其中专业英语水平是衡量大学生素质能力的重要指标之一。在此背景下,教育部 (原国家教委) 多次组织会议研究加强外语教学问题,制定有关规范,使外语教学更加受到重视。教材是教学的基本要素之一,与基础英语相比,专业英语教学的教材问题显得尤为突出。

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根据"全国部分高校化工类及相关专业大学英语专业阅读教材编审委员会"的要求和安排编写的《材料科学与工程专业英语》教材,具有以下特点。(1)知识面宽:该书囊括了目前与材料科学相关专业的各类知识,涉及陶瓷材料、高分子材料、复合材料、纳米材料、金属材料及生物材料等内容;覆盖范围宽,学科全面。(2)内容新颖:教材读物均选自国外最新出版的相关学科教材、专著或期刊论文;内容新颖,学科前沿知识丰富,学生和教师都可从中了解材料科学的最新发展趋势。(3)趣味性强:教材读物在保证学科知识基础性、全面性的前提下,有相当一部分具有很强的趣味性。我们在材料科学类专业英语的教学过程中发现,学生对学科专业以外的知识,如教材中生物材料和纳米材料的功能、应用及其制备表现出极大的兴趣,这样有利于学生拓宽知识面、开拓视野。(4)读者面宽:《材料科学与工程专业英语》教材适应于各类材料专业的学生使用,也可作为研究生、教师及相关领域研究人员的学习参考书。

教材分为 7 部分 (PART), 每个部分含 3~5 个单元 (UNIT), 共 27 个单元, 每个单元由一篇课文和一篇阅读材料组成。阅读材料提供与课文相应的背景知识或是课文的续篇,以进一步拓展课文的内容。根据课文与阅读材料的内容,配有相应的练习题、注释和词汇表。课文与阅读材料共计 54 篇,均选自 1999 年以来出版的原版英文教科书、科技报告、著作及专业期刊等。其中: PART II 为材料科学与工程概论,包括材料科学与工程的历史、材料的分类、材料的特性、材料与化学的关系以及材料科学的研究进展和发展趋势;PART II ~PART II ~ PART II ~ PA

本教材在编写过程中得到化学工业出版社的大力支持,同时得到青岛科技大学教务处、 化学与分子工程学院、环境与材料科学学院和高分子科学与工程学院等领导的大力支持;另 外,教材中许多阅读材料得到 Seeram Ramakrishna, J. R. Jones, F. H. (Sam) Froes 等的大力帮助,有的阅读材料是他们将即将出版的相关教材通过网络发给我们的。在此,我们向他们表示衷心的感谢。

教材由匡少平、张永恒、李旭东三位教师主编(张永恒和李旭东为并列第二主编)。其中,Unit1、2、3、4、6、8、17、23、24、25、26、27和Append.1、3由匡少平同志编写;Unit7、9、10、11、12、20、21、22由张永恒同志编写;Unit5、13、14、15、16、18、19和Append.4由李旭东同志编写;Append.2由匡少平同志和张永恒同志完成;教材最后的词汇表(Glossary)由匡少平同志统一编撰、汇总。全书由匡少平同志统稿。张书圣同志审稿。

由于时间所限,教材涉及的内容较广泛,可能出现错漏,希望广大读者不吝指正,使本书在使用过程中不断改进和完善。

编 者 2002年12月

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教材特点:根据国家"十一五"教材出版规划,按照"全国部分高校化工类及相关专业大学英语专业阅读教材编审委员会"的要求和安排编写的《材料科学与工程专业英语》教材,具有以下特点:(1)知识面宽:该书囊括了目前与材料科学相关专业的各类知识,金属材料、陶瓷材料、聚合物材料、复合材料、纳米结构材料及生物材料等内容,覆盖范围宽,学科全面;(2)内容新颖:教材读物均选自国外最新出版的相关学科教材、专著或期刊论文,内容新颖,学科前沿知识丰富,学生和教师都可从中了解材料科学的最新发展趋势;(3)趣味性强:教材读物在保证学科知识基础性、全面性的前提下,有相当一部分具有很强的趣味性。我们在材料科学类专业英语的教学过程中发现,学生对学科专业以外的知识,如教材中生物材料和纳米材料的功能、应用及其制备表现出极大的兴趣,这样有利于学生拓宽知识面、开阔视野;(4)读者面宽:《材料科学与工程专业英语》教材适用于各类材料专业的学生使用,也可作为研究生、教师及相关领域研究人员的学习参考书。

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Part Ⅱ~Part Ⅲ,分别介绍金属材料(包括合金)、陶瓷材料、聚合物材料、复合材料、纳米结构材料和生物医学材料的化学组成、性质、种类、制造技术和用途等;教材的最后为附录部分,主要包括自然元素(附录1)、与材料科学和工程相关的主要国际学术期刊(附录2)和词汇表。

本教材由匡少平、王世颖主编。其中,Unit 1、 $4\sim7$ 、 $10\sim12$ 、 $16\sim23$ 和 Append. 由 匡少平同志编写; Unit 3、8、9、 $13\sim15$ 、24 由王世颖同志编写; Unit 2 由匡少平、王世颖编写; 教材最后的阅读理解参考答案(Answer to Reading Comprehension)和词汇表(Glossary)由匡少平同志统一编撰、汇总。全书由匡少平同志统稿。

由于水平所限,教材涉及的内容较广,可能出现错漏,希望广大读者不吝指正,使本书 在使用过程中不断改进和完善。

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编 者 2009年6月

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Part I INTRODUCTION TO MATERIALS SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Unit 1 Materials Science and Engineering

Historical Perspective

Materials are properly more deep-seated in our culture than most of us realize. Transportation, housing, clothing, communication, recreation and food production—virtually every segment of our everyday lives is influenced to one degree or another by materials. Historically, the development and advancement of societies have been intimately tied to the members' abilities to produce and manipulate materials to fill their needs. In fact, early civilizations have been designated by the level of their materials development (Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age).

The earliest humans have access to only a very limited number of materials, those that occur naturally stone, wood, clay, skins, and so on. With time they discovered techniques for producing materials that had properties superior to those of the natural ones: these new materials included pottery and various metals. Furthermore, it was discovered that the properties of a material could be altered by heat treatments and by the addition of other substances. At this point, materials utilization was totally a selection process that involved deciding from a given, rather limited set of materials, the one best suited for an application by virtue of its characteristic. It was not until relatively recent times that scientists came to understand the relationships between the structural elements of materials and their properties. This knowledge acquired over approximately the past 100 years has empowered them to fashion, to a large degree, the characteristics of materials. Thus, tens of thousands of different materials have evolved with rather specialized characteristics that meet the needs of our modern and complex society, including metals, plastics, glasses, and fibers.

The development of many technologies that make our existence so comfortable has been intimately associated with the accessibility of suitable materials. An advancement in the understanding of a material type is often the forerunner to the stepwise progression of a technology. For example, automobiles would not have been possible without the availability of inexpensive steel or some other comparable substitutes. In the contemporary era, sophisticated electronic devices rely on components that are made from what are called semiconducting materials.

Materials Science and Engineering

Sometimes it is useful to subdivide the discipline of materials science and engineering

into materials science and materials engineering subdisciplines. Strictly speaking, "materials science" involves investigating the relationships that exist between the structures and properties of materials. In contrast, "materials engineering" involves, on the basis of these structure-property correlations, designing or engineering the structure of a material to produce a predetermined set of properties. From a functional perspective, the role of a materials scientist is to develop or synthesize new materials, whereas a materials engineer is called upon to create new products or systems using existing materials and/or to develop techniques for processing materials. Most graduates in materials programs are trained to be both materials scientists and materials engineers.

"Structure" is, at this point, a nebulous term that deserves some explanation. In brief, the structure of a material usually relates to the arrangement of its internal components. Subatomic structure involves electrons within the individual atoms and interactions with their nuclei. On an atomic level, structure encompasses the organization of atoms or molecules relative to one another. The next larger structural realm, which contains large groups of atoms that are normally agglomerated together, is termed "microscopic" meaning that which is subject to direct observation using some type of microscope. Finally, structural elements that can be viewed with the naked eye are termed "macroscopic".

The notion of "property" deserves elaboration. While in service use, all materials are exposed to external stimuli that evoke some type of response. For example, a specimen subject to forces experiences deformation; or a polished metal surface reflects light. A property is a material trait in terms of the kind and magnitude of response to a specific imposed stimulus. Generally, definitions of properties are made independent of material shape and size.

Virtually all important properties of solid materials may be grouped into six different categories: mechanical, electrical, thermal, magnetic, optical, and deteriorative. For each there is a characteristic type of stimulus capable of provoking different responses. Mechanical properties relate deformation to an applied load or force: examples include elastic modulus (stiffness), strength, and toughness. For electrical properties, such as electrical conductivity and dielectric constant, the stimulus is an electric filed. The thermal behavior of solids can be represented in terms of heat capacity and thermal conductivity. Magnetic properties demonstrate the response of a material to the application of a magnetic field. For optical properties, the stimulus is electromagnetic or light radiation; index of refraction and reflectivity are representative optical properties. Finally, deteriorative characteristics relate to the chemical reactivity of materials.

In addition to structure and properties, two other important components are involved in the science and engineering of materials—namely "processing" and "performance". With regard to the relationships of these four components, the structure of a material depends on how it is processed. Furthermore, a material's performance is a function of its properties. Thus, the interrelationship among processing, structure, properties, and performance is as depicted as follows:

Why Study Materials Science and Engineering?

Why do we study materials? Many an applied scientist or engineer, whether mechanical, civil, chemical, or electrical, is at one time or another exposed to a design problem involving materials, such as a transmission gear, the superstructure for a building, an oil refinery component, or an integrated circuit chip. Of course, materials scientists and engineers are specialists who are totally involved in the investigation and design of materials.

Many times, a materials problem is one of selecting the right material from thousands available. The final decision is normally based on several criteria. First, the in-service conditions must be characterized, for these dictate the properties required of material. On only rare occasions does a material possess the maximum or ideal combination of properties. Thus, it may be necessary to trade one characteristic for another. The classic example involves strength and ductility; normally, a material having a high strength has only a limited ductility. In such cases a reasonable compromise between two or more properties may be necessary.

A second selection consideration is any deterioration of material properties that may occur during service operation. For example, significant reductions in mechanical strength may result from exposure to elevated temperatures or corrosive environments.

Finally, probably the overriding consideration is that of economics. What will the finished product cost? A material may be found that has the ideal set of properties but is prohibitively expensive. Here again, some compromise is inevitable. The cost of a finished piece also includes any expense incurred during fabrication to produce the desired shape.

The more familiar an engineer or scientist is with the various characteristics and structure-property relationships, as well as processing techniques of materials, the more proficient and confident he or she will be in making judicious materials choices based on these criteria.

(Selected from William D. Callister, Jr, and David G. Rethwisch, Materials Science and Engineering: An Introduction. 9th ed. John Wiley & Sons, 2014)

New Words and Expressions

Pottery *n*. 陶瓷 by virtue of 依靠 (·······力量), 凭借, 由于, 因为 empower *v*. 授权, 准许, 使能够 empower sb. to do sth. 授权某人做某事 forerunner *n*. 先驱 (者), 预兆 stepwise *a*. 逐步地,分阶段地 interdisciplinary *a*. 交叉学科的 metallurgy *n*. 冶金学 nebulous *a*. 星云的, 云雾状的, 模糊的, 朦胧的

agglomerate n. 大团, 大块; a. 成块的, 凝聚的 elaboration n. 详尽的细节,解释,阐述 elastic modulus 弹性模量 stiffness n. 刚度 toughness n. 韧性 electrical conductivity 电导性,电导率 dielectric constant 介电常数 thermal conductivity 热导性,热导率 heat capacity 热容 processing v. (材料的)加工,处理 structure n. (材料的)结构,构造 property n. (材料的) 特征, 性质 performance n. (材料的) 性能 refraction n. 折射 reflectivity n. 反射 strength n. 强度 ductility n. 延展性 corrosive a. 腐蚀的, 蚀坏的, 腐蚀性的; n. 腐蚀物, 腐蚀剂 overriding a. 最重要的, 高于一切的 prohibitive a. 禁止的,抑制的 judicious a. 明智的 criterion n. (pl. criteria) 标准, 准则, 尺度

Notes

- ① It was not until relatively recent times that scientists came to understand the relationships between the structural elements of materials and their properties. 这是一个强调句,强调时间。came to+不定式,译为"终于……","开始……"。参考译文:直到最近,科学家才终于了解材料的结构要素与其特性之间的关系。
- ② The notion of "property" deserves elaboration deserve, 应受, 值得; elaboration, 详尽阐述。参考译文: "property" 一词的概念值得详细阐述。
- ③ The thermal behavior of solids can be represented in terms of heat capacity and thermal conductivity. 句中 represent 的意思是"表现"、"表示"、"描绘", term 是指"术语"。本句的意思是:固体材料的热行为可用热容和热导等术语来描述。
- ④ In addition to structure and properties, two other important components are involved in the science and engineering of materials—namely "processing" and "performance". component, 原指"组成"、"成分",该句中指材料科学与工程研究的主要内容; namely, 译为"即"。参考译文:除结构与特征外,材料科学与工程还包括另外两项重要的研究内容,即(材料的)加工与性能。
- ⑤ Many an applied scientist or engineer, …, is at one time or another exposed to a design problem involving materials. many a (an, another) +单数名词,许多的,多的,一

个接一个的,例如: many a person, 许多人。be exposed to, 暴露, 面临,处于……境地。参考译文:许多应用科学家或工程师, ……,在某个时候都将面临着涉及材料的设计问题。

⑥ On only rare occasions does a material possess the maximum or ideal combination of properties. 这是一个倒装强调句,其原句为: A material possesses the maximum or ideal combination of properties on only rare occasions. 句中的 on only rare occasions,可翻译为"只有在极少数情况下",注意"occasions"用的是复数; possess是"具有"的意思。

Exercises

1. Question for discussion

- (1) What is materials science? What is materials engineering?
- (2) What are the main components of materials science and engineering?
- (3) Give the important properties of solid materials.
- (4) Please elaborate the relationships of processing, structure, properties and performance.
 - (5) Why do we study materials science and engineering?
 - (6) Give some example about the problem of materials science and engineering.

2. Translate the following into Chinese

materials science Stone Age
naked eye Bronze age

elastic modulus stiffness and toughness

optical property integrated circuit
mechanical strength thermal conductivity

- "Materials science" involves investigating the relationships that exist between the structures and properties of materials. In contrast, "Materials engineering" involves, on the basis of these structure-property correlations, designing or engineering the structure of a material to produce a predetermined set of properties.
- Virtually all important properties of solid materials may be grouped into six different categories: mechanical, electrical, thermal, magnetic, optical, and deteriorative.
- In addition to structure and properties, two other important components are involved in the science and engineering of materials—namely "processing" and "performance".
- The more familiar an engineer or scientist is with the various characteristics and structure-property relationships, as well as processing techniques of materials, the more proficient and confident he or she will be in making judicious materials choices based on these criteria.
- On only rare occasions does a material possess the maximum or ideal combination of properties. Thus, it may be necessary to trade one characteristic for another.

5. Translati	e the following into Engi	1511				
交叉学科	ä					
固体材料		热容				
力学性质		电磁辐射				
材料加工	料加工 弹性系数(模数)					
• 直到最近,	• 直到最近,科学家才终于了解材料的结构要素与其特性之间的关系。					
• 材料工程	• 材料工程学主要解决材料的制造问题和材料的应用问题。					
• 材料的加工	• 材料的加工过程不但决定了材料的结构,同时决定了材料的特征和性能。					
• 材料的力量	学性能与其所受的外力或负	荷而导致的变形有关。				
4. Reading	comprehension					
(1) Which n	material does not occur in na	ature?				
(A) pottery	(B) wood	(C) clay	(D) stone			
(2) According	ng to the text, all the follow	wing statements are t	rue EXCEPT			
(A) The ear	(A) The earliest humans have access to only a very limited number of materials.					
(B) The pro	(B) The properties of a material could be altered by heat treatments.					
(C) The pro	(C) The properties of a material could be altered by the addition of other substances.					
(D) The hu	(D) The human beings in Bronze Age came to understand the relationships between the					
structur	ral elements of materials an	d their properties.				
(3) In the se	entence "The thermal behav	vior of solids can be re	epresented in terms of heat			
capacity and ther	rmal conductivity", the wor	d "represented" mean	ıs			
(A) replaced	d (B) described	(C) stood for	(D) delegated			
(4) According	ng to the author, which of	the following propert	ties are important for solid			
materials?						
(A) mechan	nical and deteriorative	(B) electric and	d magnetic			
(C) thermal	and optical	(D) A, B and	C			
(5) Accordi	(5) According to the interrelationship of processing, structure, properties, and per-					
formance of soli	d materials indicated in th	he text, which of th	e following statements is			
TRUE?	_					
(A) The str	ructure of a solid material d	epends on its perform	ance.			
(B) The pro	(B) The processing of a solid material can result in the alteration of its structure, but					
can not	change its properties and p	erformance.				
(C) Ultimat	(C) Ultimately, the processing of a solid material determines its structure, properties					
and per	formance.					
(D) The pro	(D) The properties of a solid material are derived from its performance.					
(6) Why do	we study materials science	and engineering?				
(A) Because	(A) Because we will be exposed to a design problem involving materials at one time o					
another	r.					
(B) Because	(B) Because any deterioration of material properties may occur during service operation.					
(C) Because	(C) Because the economic consideration for a material is also inevitable.					
(D) A, B ar	(D) A, B and C.					