

电视教学用书

科技英语教程

涂荣英 李石基 编著



湖南大学出版社

ENGLISH FOR
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

科技英语教程

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AN ENGLISH COURSE

for

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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内 容 提 要

本书为电视科技英语教材。编写的宗旨是帮助广大科技工作者提高英语阅读理解能力，扩大词汇量，掌握语法知识及翻译技巧，进而提高应试能力。本书突出科技英语特点，以科普读物为主，选材新颖，文体多样，语言规范，内容由浅入深。课文共有十二课，每课有课文、词汇、课文注释、科技英语常用词例解及辨析、系统语法总结、大量的词汇和语法练习以及阅读材料。书末附有课文的参考译文、练习答案，和近年来各类科技人员晋升的英语考试试题与答案。此外，还配有相应的录像带和全部课文的录音磁带，供读者选购。本书实为广大科技人员提高英语水平及应试能力的最好教材。

本书可供广大科技人员、英语自学者、理工科大专院校师生、英语进修班高班以及中等专业学校广大师生参考。

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前 言

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为了帮助广大科技工作者学习英语，提高阅读和理解能力，扩大词汇量，掌握语法知识和翻译技巧，达到融汇贯通，举一反三的目的，进而提高英语考试的应考能力，我们编写了这本《科技英语教程》，并通过电视讲座，使广大读者和观众有较大的收益。本书同样可供理工科大学、中等专业学校广大师生参考。

这本教材简明扼要，内容由浅入深。每课均有课文、生词和词组、课文注释、词汇学习、语法及练习、阅读材料、参考译文等七个部分。为方便起见，还附有单元复习、翻译技巧、模拟试题、练习答案以及相适应的录像带和全部课文的录音磁带等，供大家学习时使用参考。

本书由湖南大学外语系副教授涂荣英和长沙铁道学院公共外语教研室主任李石基编写并主讲。长沙铁道学院易淑云和中南工业大学伍毅强参加了课文注释、语法及练习等的一部分工作；在录音工作中得到了湖南大学英籍教师沃森小姐（Miss Wason）的帮助；湖南省电视台提供了很多社会需要的信息，组织并大力支持了编写工作；在编写过程中曾参阅了国内外科技英语专著，在此一并表示感谢。

由于我们水平有限，加之时间仓促，错漏之处，在所难免。欢迎批评，欢迎斧正。

编者

1986年9月于湖南

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Lesson One 第一课

Television: The Modern Wonder of Electronics

(电视——现代电子学的奇迹)

1. Television, or TV, the modern wonder of electronics, brings the world into your own home in sight and sound. The name *television* comes from the Greek word *tele*, meaning "far," and the Latin word *videre*, meaning "to see." Thus, television means "seeing far." Sometimes television is referred to as *video*, from a Latin word meaning "I see." ① In Great Britain, the popular word for television is "telly".

2. Television works in much the same way as radio. In radio, sound is changed into *electromagnetic* (invisible light) waves which are sent through the air. ② In TV, both sound and light are changed into electromagnetic waves. Experiments leading to modern television took place more than a hundred years ago. By the 1920s, inventors and researchers had turned the early theories into working models. Yet it took another thirty years for TV to become an industry. ③

3. As an industry, TV provides jobs for hundreds of thousands who make TV sets and broadcasting equipment. It also provides work for actors, technicians and others who put on programs. As an art, television brings the theater and other cultural events into the home. Its influence on the life of average Americans is incalculable; it can influence their thoughts, their likes and dislikes, their speech, and even their dress. It can also add to their store of knowledge. Through advertising, television helps businesses and manufacturers sell their products to millions of persons. Television has brought political campaigns closer to the voters than in former days. Educational TV stations offer teaching in various subjects ranging from home nursing to art appreciation. Many large schools and universities have "closed-circuit" television equipment that will telecast lectures and demonstrations to hundreds of students in different classrooms, and the lecture can be put on video tape to be kept for later use. Some hospitals use TV to allow medical students to get close-up views of operations. ④

4. The programs that people watch are not only local and national ones. Since the launching of the first communications satellite, more and more programs are televised "live" from all over the world. Television viewers in San Francisco were able to watch the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo by means of a communications satellite named Syncom. The Olympic Games in Mexico City and in Munich, Germany, were also telecast live, as were parts of the historic visit of President

Nixon to the People's Republic of China. ⑤ And live telecasts now come from outer space. In 1969, the first astronauts to land on the moon televised their historic "moon walk" to viewers on the earth. Since then, astronauts have regularly sent telecasts to the earth.

5. It looks as if the uses of television—in education, entertainment, and communication—appear to be endless. ⑥ Certainly it is one of the major modern wonders of electronics in our changing world.

New Words 生词

1. Latin ['lætin] a. 拉丁语的, 拉丁的 n. 拉丁语, 拉丁人
2. actor ['æktə] n. 演员
3. art [ɑ:t] n. 艺术
4. theater ['θiətə] n. 戏院, 剧场, 戏剧
5. event [i'vent] n. 活动, 事情
6. incalculable [in'kælkjuləbl] a. 难以估量的, 极大的
7. advertising ['ædvətaiziŋ] n. 广告
8. business ['biznis] n. 商行, 商店
9. campaign [kæm'pein] n. 竞选活动
10. voter ['vəutə] n. 投票人, 选民
11. offer ['ɒfə] vt. 提供, 提出
12. nursing ['nə:siŋ] n. 保育, 护理
13. appreciation [əpri:ʃi'eifən] n. 欣赏
14. range [reindʒ] vt. vi. n. 延伸; 漫游; 行列
15. telecast ['telikɑ:st] v. 电视播送
16. demonstration [deməns'treifən] n. 示范, 表演
17. view [vju:] n. v. 图象, 图; 看
18. launching ['lɔ:ntʃiŋ] n. 发射
19. communication [kəmju:ni'keifən] n. 通讯, 通讯系统
20. televise ['telivaiz] vt. 电视播送
21. astronaut ['æstrounɔ:t] n. 太空人; 太空旅行者
22. San Francisco ['sæn frən'siskəʊ] n. 旧金山 (美)
23. Tokyo ['təukjəʊ] n. 东京
24. Munich ['mju:nik] n. 慕尼黑 (西德)
25. Nixon ['niksn] n. 尼克松
25. entertainment [entə'teinmənt] n. 娱乐; 款待

Phrases and Expressions 短语和词组

1. close-up view 近视图, 放大图, 特写镜头
2. show business 演出行业
3. around the clock 一整天, 一昼夜

4. the Olympic Games 奥林匹克运动会

5. Mexico City 墨西哥城

6. lead to 导致, 导致

Notes 课文注释

1. Sometimes television is referred to as video, from a Latin word meaning "I see."

有时人们把电视称为 video, 这个词来自一个拉丁字 (videre), 意为“我看”。句中“is referred to as...”(一般现在时被动态)是动词的固定搭配, 意为“被称为或人们称...为...”。as作介词, as video为介词短语, 作主语补足语。

2. In radio, sound is changed into electromagnetic "invisible light" waves which are sent through the air.

(在无线电广播中, 声音被转变成电磁波(看不见的光), 通过空气发射出去。)句中“is changed into ...”被转变成...; which 引导一个限定性定语从句, 修饰 waves, which 在从句中作主语。

3. Yet it took another thirty years for TV to become an industry.

(又经过三十年, 电视才发展成为一种工业。)

句中“take (took, taken)表示“花费...”的意思。表示“(谁)干...花了多少时间”时, 常用句型: It (形式主语) + takes + 具体时间名词 + 不定式短语(真正主语)。本句就是这种句型, 所以 It 为形式主语, “for TV to become an industry”作实际主语。

4. to get close-up views of operations (观看手术的特写镜头。)这是一个不定式短语, 作宾语补足语, 说明宾语 medical students。句中动词 allow 常要求不定式短语作宾语补足语, 如: Allow me to do so.

5. ..., as were parts of the historic visit of President Nixon to the People's Republic of China. (还转播了尼克松总统对中华人民共和国的历史性访问的实况片断。) as 代替主句中“telecast live”。

6. It looks as if the uses of television...appear to be endless.

(看来, 电视在教育、娱乐和通讯方面的用途似乎是无穷的。)

句中 as if (好象) 为连接词, 在此引导一个表语从句, look 在此是系动词。

从句谓语是系表结构: “appear to be endless”。

Word Study

1. Mean

1) vt.

- (a) (指词语等) 表示...的意思, 作...解释

Automation means performing jobs automatically.

自动化表示自动地完成工作的意思。

- (b) 指的是或意指... (常与by短语连用, 如: by...mean 所谓...指的是...)

(1) By power we mean the rate of doing work. (主动态)

所谓功率, 我们指的是做功的速率。

(2) By power is meant the rate of doing work. (被动态)

功率指的是做功的速率。

(3) By AC it is meant that the current is flowing first in one direction and then back again. (被动态) 交流电是指电流先流向一个方向,然后再返回。

(c) 意味着 (mean + n./v-ing/that-clause)

(1) Holding weight in the hand does not mean doing work.

手上握着一个重物并不意味着做功。

(2) A national link-up of computers could mean that a large amount of information will be supplied to anyone who uses the system.

把全国的电子计算机连接起来意味着可以向任何使用该系统的人提供大量资料。

(d) 意欲, 打算 (mean + 不定式to-v)

These scientists all mean to advance science.

这些科学家都想推动科学向前发展。

(e) 预定, 指定 (be meant for/to be)

This new alloy is meant to be a structural material for space vessels.

这种新合金预定用作宇航飞行器的结构材料。

2) n. means (单复数同形, 常用作单数) 方法、手段、工具

(1) The airplane is an important means of transportation.

飞机是一种重要的运输工具。

(2) Professor Wang found every means of doing the experiment.

王教授找到了做这种实验的各种方法。

固定词组: by means of 藉助...; 靠...

 by no means 决不; 并没有; 一点也不

 by all means 无论如何 by any means 总之

2. Provide

1) vt.

(a) 预备, 准备; 装饰; 提供; 供给

“provide + 宾语” 提供...

“provide + 宾语 + with...” 用...装备...; 面向...提供...

“provide + 宾语 + for...” 为...提供; 为...准备...

(1) In place of coal or oil-fired boilers, nucleus power stations use a nuclear reactor to provide the heat.

核电站用核反应堆代替燃煤锅炉或燃油锅炉提供热量。

(2) TV also provides work for actors, technicians, and others who put on programs.

电视还为在电视上演出和准备节目的演员、技师和其它人员提供工作机会。

(3) We must provide a ship with radar equipment.

我们必须给船装上雷达设备。

(b) 规定, 约定 (和that连用)

The agreement provides that the two sides shall meet once a month.

协议规定双方每月会晤一次。

2) vi.

(a) provide for... 为...作准备; 供应; 规定; 提供生活费

(1) We must provide for a building of a pumping station.

我们必须为建造一座水泵站作好准备。

(2) The agreement provided for a cease-fire. 协议规定停火。

(b) provide against... 准备应付; 预防, 防备 (特指意外灾难等)

This enables us to provide against natural disasters.

这使我们能够预防自然灾害。

3. Change

1) vt.

(a) 改变; 使...变化

The invention of the computer has changed the world greatly.

计算机的发明使世界大大改观。

(b) 把...变成 (change或turn + n. + into/to)

(1) We can change water into ice or vapour. 我们能将水变成冰或蒸气。

(2) Water can be changed into ice or vapour. 水能变成冰或蒸气。

(c) 使...从...变成... [change + n. + from...into (to) ...]

We can change matter from one state into another.

我们能使物质从一种状态变为另一种状态。

(d) 转换; 更换, 兑换

(1) They will change trains at Changsha to Canton.

他们将在长沙转车到广州。

(2) He wants to change Francs into Renminbi.

他想把法郎兑换成人民币。

2) vi. 变化; 改变; 转换

(1) The hospital has changed greatly since 1978.

这个医院从1978年以来发生了巨大的变化。

(2) Where do you change? 你们在哪里换车?

3) n. 改变; 变化

(1) Burning wood is an example of chemical change.

燃烧木头是化学变化的一个例子。

(2) We have learned that energy can produce change in matter.

我们知道能量能使物质发生变化。

4. Influence

1) vt. 对...影响; 有影响 (have an effect on)

(1) The weather influences the crops. 天气影响农作物。

(2) TV can influence their thoughts, their speech, and even their dress.

电视能影响他们的思想、言论、甚至他们的服装。

2) n. (对) …影响; 有作用 (influence…on)

The influence of TV on the life of average Americans is incalculable.
电视对一般美国人的生活的影响是不可估量的。

Exercise 1

A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- (1) The name television coming from the Latin word videre means “seeing far.”
- (2) By motion we mean the change in the position of a body (物体) .
- (3) Great changes have taken place in China.
- (4) We can change electric energy into light energy.
- (5) In physics, holding a heavy box in the hand does not mean doing work.
- (6) Matter can change from one state to another.
- (7) In radio, sound is changed into electromagnetic waves.
- (8) The bad weather had an influence on the records of runners yesterday.
- (9) As an industry, TV provides jobs for hundreds of thousands who make TV sets and broadcasting equipment.
- (10) Electric energy provides us with light, heat, mechanical power, etc.

B. Put in the right preposition.

from, to, into, in, with, for, against, by, of

- (1) We will change our country _____ a strong socialist country.
- (2) The colour of the paper is changing _____ white _____ red.
- (3) He made a change _____ his work.
- (4) We can change the sea water _____ drinking water.
- (5) Today all the homes of the village are provided _____ electric lights.
- (6) They reminded us to provide _____ a shortage of water.
- (7) The power company provides enormous power _____ the city's industry.
- (8) Television viewers in San Francisco were able to watch the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo _____ means _____ a communications satellite named Syncom.
- (9) TV brings the world _____ your own home in sight and sound.
- (10) _____ the word “alloy” we mean “mixture of metals” .

Grammar Structure

(一) 句子成分 (Sentence Elements)

句子是能够单独存在并能表达相对完整意义的语言单位。句子的各个组成部分称为句子成分。句子成分有主语、谓语、宾语、定语和状语等。主语和谓语是句子的主要成分，而宾语、定语和状语是句子的次要成分。

1. 主要成分

例 句

<p>(1) 主语——是句子所叙述的主体话题、信息传递的出发点。 可作主语的词类：名词、代词等</p>	<p>1. Many <u>universities</u> have closed-circuit television equipment. 2. <u>They</u> work hard. 3. <u>Two and two</u> is/are four.</p>
<p>(2) 谓语——对主语加以说明，表示主语的行为或状态；表示说话人传递的信息。 谓语一般可由以下四种动词结构来表示： 1. 行为动词（及物或不及物） 2. 系动词+表语（名词、形容词等） 3. 情态动词+行为动词（原形） 4. 助动词+行为动词（原形）</p>	<p>1. TV <u>works</u> in much the same way as radio. 2. <u>They are</u> actors. 3. TV <u>can also add</u> to their store of knowledge. 4. He <u>did not watch</u> the programs yesterday.</p>

2. 次要成分

例 句

<p>(1) 宾语——表示行为的对象 宾语可分为以下几种： 1. 双宾语 1) 间接宾语（指人） 2) 直接宾语（指物） 2. 复合宾语 （宾语+宾语补足语） 3. 直接宾语（人或物） 4. 介词宾语 [注] 只有少数的及物动词要求带复合宾语，如：call, find, make, hear, see, have（使，叫，让），let等动词</p>	<p>1. We <u>love our country</u>. （直接宾语） 2. He <u>teaches us English</u>. （双宾语） 3. TV <u>helps manufacturers(to) sell their products to millions of persons</u>. （复合宾语） 4. They <u>found the river here deep and fast</u>. （复合宾语） 5. He <u>had the ship repaired</u>. （复合宾语） 6. They <u>refer to TV as video</u>. （复合宾语）</p>
<p>(2) 定语——修饰名词，表示名词的性质、特征等 作定语的词类： 1) 形容词、代词、数词、名词等（置于名词前） 2) 副词或短语（一般置于名词之后） [注] 所修饰的词是由some, any, every, no等所构成的复合代词时，定语须置于这些词之后，如： Is there anything <u>important</u> in the book? 这本书里有什么重要内容吗？</p>	<p>1. <u>Our people</u> are a <u>great</u> people. 我们的人民是伟大的人民。（代词、形容词） 2. They have <u>four</u> TV sets. 他们有四部电视机。 （数词） 3. Since the launching (of the first <u>communications satellite</u>), <u>more and more</u> programs are televised "live" from all over the world. 自从第一颗通讯卫星发射以来，越来越多的节目是世界各地的实况转播。 （名词、短语、形容词） 4. The book <u>here</u> is very interesting. 在这儿的这本书很有趣。 （副词） 5. The students <u>in our class</u> all have <u>English books</u>. （短语、形容词）</p>

(3) 状语——修饰动词、形容词、副词或全句。常用副词或短语表示时间、地点、原因、方式、程度、结果、让步等状语。

【注】 1. 句中如同时有时间状语和地点状语时，地点状语一般放在时间状语之前，如右例5。

2. 句子成分除以上两大部分之外，还有同位语。

同位语——在某一句子成分后面有另外的词、短语或从句对该成分作进一步说明，在语法上处于同一地位，作同一成分，如右例6。

1. He often worked there. (修饰动词)

他过去常在那里工作。

2. That ship is very large. (修饰形容词)

那条船很大。

3. She studies very hard.

↑↑

她学习非常努力。(修饰副词，动词)

4. Since then, astronauts have regularly sent telecasts to the earth.

从此以后，宇航员经常向地球作电视广播。

5. The meeting will be held in the workshop tomorrow afternoon.

会议将在明天下午在车间举行。

6. Television, or TV, the modern wonder of electronics, brings the world into your own home in sight and sound.

电视或称TV，这一现代电子学的奇迹，以形像和声音的方式将世界上的事送进你的家中。(名词词组作同位语)

(二) 基本句型 (Basic Sentence Patterns)

英语句子根据谓语动词词组的不同结构形式有五种基本句型。这五种基本句型可以转换成千变万化的句子，我们要研究英语的句子结构，则应从基本句型着手。英语五种基本句型如下：

S (subject) 主语

O (object) 宾语

V (verb) 谓语动词

O_i (indirect object) 间接宾语

C (complement) 补充语

O_d (direct object) 直接宾语

1	S V (A)	【主语+谓语 (vi.) (+状语A)】
2	S V C	【主语+谓语 (系动词+表语)】
3	S V O (A)	【主语+谓语 (vt.) +宾语 (+状语A)】
4	S V O _i O _d	【主语+谓语 (vt.) +间接宾语+直接宾语】
5	S V O C	【主语+谓语 (vt.) +复合宾语 (宾语+宾补)】

Pattern 1.

主语+谓语 (Intransitive Verb——vi.)

S		V (vi.)	
(1)	The class	begins.	(上课了。)
(2)	The machine	is running.	(机器在运转。)
(3)	The plan	has changed.	(这项计划已改变。)

Pattern 5.

主语 + 谓语 (Vt.) + 复合宾语 (O+C)

S	V (vt.)	O	C
(1) We	call	this material	plastics.
(2) He	finds	the tool	very useful.
(3) Mary	saw	him	lying on the floor.
(4) They	helped	us	to learn computer science.
(5) We	must keep	our laboratory	in good order.
(6) We	found	him	in.

- (1) 我们把这种材料称为塑料。 (名词作宾语补足语)
 (2) 他发现这把工具很有用。 (形容词作宾语补足语)
 (3) 玛丽看见他躺在地板上。 (分词短语作宾语补足语)
 (4) 他们帮助我们学习计算机科学。 (不定式短语作宾语补足语)
 (5) 我们必须使我们的实验室保持整齐。 (介词短语作宾语补足语)
 (6) 我们发现他在家。 (副词作宾语补足语)

【注】 在这一句型中，常带复合宾语 (O+C) 的动词有: call, consider, see, hear, watch, feel, smell, notice, observe, get, find, let, lend, name, make, help, think, have (表示使, 让, 请 (人) ...等意) 等。

本课附表 (一)

人称代词表

格 \ 人称	单 数					复 数	
	第一人称	第二人称 (单复数同形), 第三人称			第一人称	第三人称	
主 格	I	You	He	She	It	We	They
所 有 格	my	your	his	her	its	our	their
宾 格	me	you	him	her	it	us	them
名词型的 物主代词	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	theirs

【注】 名词型的物主代词可起名词的作用，可在句子中充当主语、宾语或表语等，应把它们的用法与一般人称代词的宾格和所有格区别开来。

- Ours (=our task) is a glorious task. (作主语)
- I'll do my work and you yours (=will do your work). (作宾语)
- You'll find your books among his(=his books) on the bookshelf. (作介词宾语)
- The dictionary is hers (=her dictionary), the one over there is mine (=my dictionary). (作表语)
- Jack is a friend of mine. (作名词修饰语)

本课附表 (二)

名词的数

英语名词一般有单复数形式，复数形式通常在单数形式后加词尾-s或-es构

成，但也有例外。

(1) 不规则的复数形式：

1. 保存了古旧的和外来词的复数形式：

单 数	复 数
analysis	analyses (分析)
axis	axes (轴)
basis	bases (基础)
bacterium	bacteria (细菌)
datum	data (数据)
foot	feet (脚, 英尺)
ox	oxen (牛)
parenthesis	parentheses (圆括号)
thesis	theses (论题, 毕业论文)
phenomenon	phenomena (现象)

2. 单复数同形的名词：

aircraft (飞机)	Chinese (中国人)	means (方法)	series (系列)
works (工厂)	species (种类)	hovercraft (气垫船)	sheep (羊)

3. 有两种复数形式的名词：

单 数	复 数
appendix	appendices 或 appendixes (附录, 盲肠)
criterion	criteria 或 criterions (标准)
formula	formulae 或 formulas (公式)
focus	foci 或 focuses (焦点)
maximum	maxima 或 maximums (最大量/值)
medium	media 或 mediums (媒介)
minimum	minima 或 minimums (最小量/值)
nucleus	nuclei 或 nucleuses (核)
radius	radii 或 radiuses (半径)
terminus	termini 或 terminuses (终点)

4. 集合名词

1) 只作复数用的集合名词。(作主语时, 谓语用复数)

people, police (警察), militia (民兵), cattle (家畜)

2) 可作单复用的集合名词。(作主语时, 谓语用复数或单数(第三人称)(看作整个, 作单数))

family, class (班, 全体同学), committee (委员会, 全体委员), crew (全体船员, 全体机组人员), public (公众), government (政府) 等

5. 以-ics结尾的科学名词, 一般用作单数, 谓语用单数形式; 如果表示人们的实践活动, 或作“科学”以外的其他解释, 则用作复数, 谓语用复数形式或单数形式, 如: