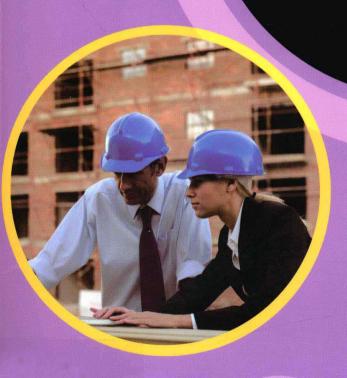
### 21世纪EAP学术英语系列丛书

丛书总主编 蔡基刚

21st Century EAP Series

# 工程学英语

本册主编 高 军



9 復旦大學 出版社

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## 工程学英语

本册主编 高 军 本册编著 杨 晋 郭 霞 马 瑛

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## 总 序

2010年10月,《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要》正式颁布,向我国高校提出了"提高我国教育国际化水平,培养大批具有国际视野、通晓国际规则、能够参与国际事务和国际竞争的国际化人才",并为达到此目的提出了一系列加快我国高等教育国际化的措施,包括"引进国外优秀教材"、"提高外籍教师的比例"、"吸引更多世界一流的专家学者来华从事教学和科研"等。在高等教育国际化背景下,大学生用英语进行专业学习的需求越来越普遍和迫切,具体表现在:选修全英语专业课程;听国外教授的专业讲座;用英语搜索专业文献;撰写实验报告、文献综述和小论文;参加专业领域内的国际研讨会;用英语宣读论文和进行讨论等。

我们调查发现,大学生在完成大学基础英语的学习后,要顺利过渡到用英语作为工具进行上述内容的专业学习还存在不少困难。为此,我们组织编写了这样一套《21世纪EAP学术英语系列丛书》,旨在培养学生所需要的学术英语能力,以便他们能够熟练地运用英语进行专业学习和研究。本书编写的主要特色如下:

#### 一、以内容为依托

本书的理论基础是基于内容为依托的外语教学法(Content-based Instruction),简称CBI。其理论核心是:如果语言教学能基于某个学科知识或学科主题来进行,将外语学习同学科内容有机地结合起来,教学效率往往会大大提高(Kasper, 2000)。这是因为:1)关注内容可以把语言的焦虑感降到最低程度;2)内容学习大大增加了可理解的输入量;3)和专业相关,能极大地调动学生学习的兴趣和积极性。这一理念已为世界各国的外语教学所广泛接受和实践。英国文化委员会早在20世纪末的一项对全世界大型英语调查中就得出结论:"将来的英语学习不再是单纯的英语学习,将来的英语教学是越来越多地与某一个方面的专业知识或某一个学科结合起来"(刘润清,1996)。

#### 二、分科英语教学

前辈许国璋在1986年就指出:中学学普通英语,大学学分科英语,研究生学专业英语,这样,中学6年,大学和研究生6年,12年培养出能与麻省理工大学同行专家交流(听说读写)学术信息的专业人才。如:"学化学的,拿起普通化学的书就看;学文学的,能拿起一本普通文学史就看;学国际法的,能拿起一本国际法引论就看。且看了觉得有收获,这是学好分科英语的一个标志。"为此,我们按学科内容为依托,编写了如《环境学英语》、《法学英语》、《工程学英语》、《旅游英语》等。分科英语虽

和专门用途英语(即专业英语)同一名称,但有很大的区别:分科英语的内容只是一种载体,目的是培养学生学术英语的能力,因此选材是学科的科普内容,来自一般书刊,而非专业书籍。也就是说,无论学生和教师都不需要有专门的专业知识背景就能读懂。而专门用途英语的学科内容就比较专业。

#### 三、学术英语能力

本系列教材的目的是通过与各学科内容相关的载体来提高学生在专业学习和研究中所需要的学术英语能力,具体而言,如听专业英语讲课和学术讲座的能力、搜索和阅读专业英语文献的能力、撰写专业文献综述和学术论文的能力、参加专业领域内国际学术研讨会进行论文宣讲和讨论的能力等。教材围绕着培养这些能力的目标而展开,每个单元都设置了Search for Background Information,Listen to the Lecture,Read for Information,Write an Academic Essay,Make Your Presentation等固定板块。在这些板块中,学生不仅可以围绕每单元的学科内容学到各种学术英语能力,还能学到一些必要的学术规范知识。

#### 四、教材的真实性

作为训练学生学术英语能力的分科英语教材,最大原则就是真实性(authentic),以便培养学生顺利应对真实学术界的能力。长期以来,我国学生的英语学习是处在一种伪环境中,教材中选用的课文在语言和内容上都受到了严格的控制,以适应不同级别的英语考试。结果学生学了近10年的英语,仍然无法在真实英语语境中自如交流。本系列教材坚持三个基本: 1)基本上不对选为课文的原文在生词和结构等方面进行语言上的控制,目的是保持原生态。2)基本上不对原文进行内容方面的调整。同一主题,尽可能选择观点相异或相反的文章,以便给学生提供思考、比较和评价不同学术观点的机会。3)基本上不对输入量进行控制,如不少课文长度超过了一般大学英语教材1200词的上限。除了同一主题有至少两篇材料外,还提供主题相关的学术讲座,不仅长度基本上按原来的,而且大多数用演讲者原文,保留了不同地方的口音。

#### 五、项目研究模式

项目研究法(Project-based Instruction, PBI)是以内容为依托的教学法中最为行之有效的一种模式。PBI教学理念就是让学生通过项目研究的方式来解决一个学科上的问题。在项目研究过程中,学生不仅能通过对相关学科内容的研究提高其学术英语能力,而且还能发展他们的自主学习能力、团队协作能力、分析和解决问题的能力及批判性思维能力。本系列教材的安排就是要求学生根据课文单元的主题,并依据自己的学术兴趣选定研究课题,结成小组团队,开展学术性研究。要求学生们结合自己的项目,搜索和阅读一定数量的文献资料,记笔记,写出一定长度的文献综述,并进行课堂报告。我们还希望学生能够通过模仿,写出一篇1500词左右的小论文作为该项目的研究成果,并进行演示陈述作为口头成果。为此,教材还提供了一篇学术小论文作为样本。

本系列教材的对象是完成大学基础英语后的学生,为一个学期的学术英语课程使用,每周课2—4个学时不等。我们建议学生根据自己专业选择我们系列教材中的一种。已经出版和正在出版的有《法学英语》、《环境学英语》、《工程学英语》、《旅游英语》、《新闻英语》、《财经英语》、《商务英语》、《邮电英语》、《医学英语》、《航天英语》、《生物英语》、《计算机英语》、《心理学英语》、《历史英语》、《社会学英语》、《文学英语》等。这是一套开放型的教材,我们欢迎更多的教师加入到编写队伍中来。

这套开放型的新教材和传统大学英语教材不同,和专门用途英语(即专业英语) 也有所区别。在高等教育国际化背景下的大学英语转型时期,我们相信这套教材将起 到重要的作用。

> 蔡基刚 2012年2月11日

## 教材使用说明

本书系《21世纪EAP学术英语系列丛书》工程学分册,专为英语水平达到大学英语四级的工程类专业和其他对工程学感兴趣的各专业学生编写。作为从大学英语过渡到用英语学习专业课程的衔接性教材,本教材编写的宗旨不在于系统介绍工程学的专业知识,而是通过引导学生阅读与工程密切相关的科普英语语篇,激发学生对工程学英语的兴趣,从而熟练掌握运用英语进行工程专业学习和研究的能力。此外,帮助学生学习工程学英语的基础专业词汇,了解工程学英语的语篇特点,熟悉工程学专业的基本概念和知识,提高工程学英语的阅读能力和表达能力,为今后学习专业工程学英语和从事工程实践奠定基础。

本教材共分6个单元,每个单元涉及一个与工程技术有关的主题,包含4个方面的内容:讲座、课文A、课文B和练习部分。具体说明如下:

**讲座部分**:包含三个练习,内容与单元主题相关,主要为讲座形式,长度在10分钟左右。注重保持素材的真实性,呈现原汁原味的语境,突出语言的交际场景,在强化语言听力理解能力和思维能力训练的同时,强调语言交际技能的培养和训练,力求学用结合,学以致用。作为学生学习课文的热身练习,学生在听讲座之前,最好先熟悉书里提供的词汇和术语,预先学习背景材料中的相关知识,以帮助听力理解。

课文部分:课文A和课文B与每个单元的主题相关,有利于学生围绕相关主题进行深入的思考和讨论。学生在阅读课文时,归纳文章主旨,找出主题句并概括大意,搞清围绕主旨所展开的事实和细节;分析文章结构,掌握句与句、段落与段落之间的逻辑关系,根据文章内容对事物作出判断、推理、归纳和引申,领会作者的意图和态度;总结两篇文章之间的关系,以小组为单位围绕开放性的思考题展开讨论或辩论。对于文中涉及的背景知识,编者给出相关注释,并提供了部分互联网网址,要求学生充分利用网络资源查找文献资料,进行扩展阅读,培养学生的文献综述能力、语言表达能力和思辨能力。

**练习部分**:包含词汇、语义、句法及语篇等方面的练习,涉及写作及翻译技能。每个单元集中介绍一项改写技巧和翻译技巧,要求学生进行针对性的改写和翻译练习,有利于扩大学生工程学学术英语词汇量,提高学生的学术英语写作能力和翻译能力,为撰写学术论文打下坚实的语言基本功。

本教材的突出特点是:

打破了以往工程学英语教材的编排体系,增加了听力训练环节,保证了对原汁原味语言的学习、模仿和应用;广泛地选取了具有较强知识性、趣味性和针对性的阅读

材料,主题涉及产品设计、能源、纳米技术、巧克力生产、吉他制作等方面。题材的趣味性和多样性增强了材料的可读性,可以有效地激发学生学习的积极性。

本教材突出工程学术英语,培养学生阅读工程学术文章的能力。对书中所涉及的专业背景知识,本书提供了相关链接,鼓励学生追根溯源,阅读相关材料,了解国际领先的工程科学技术;还可以促使学生围绕相关主题开展丰富多彩的第二课堂,提高运用英语进行工程科学实践和创新的能力。

本教材练习内容丰富,形式多样。练习设计体现了不同技能采用不同训练方法的原则,除延用了传统的回答问题及翻译练习之外,还设计了撰写文章小结、分析段落大意、词组搭配、句型转换等多种形式的练习,培养学生掌握词汇、语义、句法、语篇等多方面的知识技能。学生不再是被动地接受信息,而是通过多种形式的互动练习,既分享教材提供的信息,又参与信息的反馈、补充和完善,体现教学互动的功能和作用。

此外,本书还提供了一篇1 300词左右的学术论文样本,包括摘要、关键词、研究问题、结论,并附有参考文献。该样本符合学术论文规范,并有一定研究性,有助于学生熟悉学术规范,提高学生用英语撰写学术论文的能力。

本教材第一单元由马瑛编写,第二单元由郭霞编写,第三、六单元由高军编写, 第四、五单元由杨晋编写,复旦大学蔡竹君负责技能部分的编写,高军负责全书的统 稿工作。本书编者均具有科技英语教育背景,长期从事科技英语的教学与实践研究。

由于编者水平有限,教材的不足之处在所难免,恳请各位专家、同仁和广大读者 多提宝贵意见。

맛 되었다는 그 이 없는 그 이 생활되었다. 그 얼마나 그 아이들아 중심하다면 하는 것이 모르고 아니라 나를 했다.

编 者 2012年2月28日于上海

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## **Product Design**



## Search for Background Information

1.1	Find the information on the Internet about the follow or about the subject.	ving terms from texts
A)	human factors engineering	-50 47
B)	threshing technology	6 r , et
C)	cross-cultural design	Later Car
D)	CAD	
E)	product design	- nenjara e god - o nenjara
F)	safety standards	
G)	ozone-resistant rubber	67.8

	failure analysis
I)	forensic engineering
8	
J)	Airpix
K)	three-dimensional ping sound system
(ــ)	user experience
	entractal inductive that here is five.
M)	interface design
	it is the contraction of the con
V)	GPS
))	LED
Ve	b Resources
	http://www.fastcodesign.com/1662125/novel-interfaces-yield-car-the-blind-can-drive-video
	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sonar#Active_sonar
	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Product_design
	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_factors_engineering
	http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNAAL283.pdf
	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LED
	http://www.i8ok.com/20076/anquan_45328.html
	http://www.airpixphoto.com/about/about.htm
	http://www.cs.tut.fi/ihte/projects/suxes/pdf/TUT_What%20is%20cross-cultural%20design.pdf

http://www.rubbersheetroll.com/latex-rubber-ozone-resistant.htm



1.2 Report the information you've found to the class in the form of an oral presentation with or without PowerPoint within two minutes.

AL.		
Carlo		
麗   楼	2. Discuss the Words' Meanin	
	Discourse the Woods' Massim	
	2. Discuss the words Meanin	9
		0

	AND
2.1	Read the sentences below and use context to write the definitions of the italic words. The example has been given below.
	e.g. visualize: to form a picture of something in the mind
	They tend to <i>visualize</i> themselves going through their routine in preparation for their
	actual performance.
1.	ergonomic:
	This new <i>ergonomic</i> design embodies the "human factor" and takes on a cultural significance.
2.	abundant:
	Solar, hydro, wind, and tidal renewable energy sources are abundant, but environmental
	impacts and the time, resources, and expenses required to capture their energy limit their potential.
3.	thresh:
	Small grains are harvested by huge self-propelled combines that mow and <i>thresh</i> in a
	single pass.
4.	edible:
	The company also discovered it could make a palm oil substitute for soap and is working
	with Unilever as well as an <i>edible</i> oil to substitute for butter, eggs and vegetable oil.
5.	device:
	The argument that the radio frequency used by mobile phones is more dangerous
	than Bluetooth is a bit disingenuous since Bluetooth also uses radio frequency to
	communicate with a device.
6.	arduous:
	Giffords stood up and looked out the window of her hospital room Wednesday as she
	prepares to move to Houston to begin an arduous journey of intensive mental and
	physical rehabilitation.

7. expertise:

The idea is that you can employ the interface tier most appropriate to your level of expertise, and the higher you go, the more options to which you'll have access.

8. interact:

The capacitive touchscreen technology that allows us to interact with an iPhone — and

	most other modern smartphones — is a thing of beauty.
9.	demonstrate:
	As recent droughts demonstrate, extreme dry periods allow openings for fires, which are
	not natural to the Amazon.
10.	scavenge:
	As antioxidants, they scavenge the body for free radicals and neutralize their capacity
	for cellular damage.
11.	improvise:
	The real-time rendering lets the puppeteers improvise and play off one another, creating
	a less scripted feel.
12.	prototype:
	Readings feed into a <i>prototype</i> system that, since 2006, has detected hundreds of quakes
	and calculated their magnitude, all in seconds to tens of seconds before they hit.
13.	prompt:
	Using Van Manen's model may prompt preservice teachers to cultivate reflective
	questions and answers about their teaching that may lead to more reflective practitioners.
14.	component:
	Jim works in a company that makes electronic <i>components</i> for computer products.
15.	holistic:
	Of note, traditional Eastern practices, which have a more <i>holistic</i> approach and are more
	focused on being, have gained increasing attention in North America.
16.	filtration:
	It's now separated into four zones, each bearing a different color scheme and music
	as well as a new filtration system that continuously pumps in new air, rather than
	recirculating stale oxygen and that smoky smell common in casinos.
17.	constraint:
	The IUCN's Species Survival Commission suggests using a geographic range from a
	time when anthropogenic threats were not a major constraint on a species' range.
18.	purification:
	Advances in processing and <i>purification</i> techniques may allow exploitation of less-pure
	mineral preserves, though this will increase the volume of nonmarket by-products that
	are often toxic or even radioactive.
19.	rebuke:
	His bragging rights on education reform were hurt by news that test scores across the
	state had been systematically inflated, earning him a rare rebuke in The Wall Street
	Journal.
20.	frugality:
	Part of my potato-recycling desire reflects the spirit of frugacity during our economic

	Unit 1 Product Design
V	woes. The survey and interpretation of the discrete research and the physical process for the contract of the
21. p	perspective:
t t	Thus, an extreme adaptationist <i>perspective</i> — one that assumes that all negatively linked traits, such as growth and reproduction, are the result of fundamental trade-offs imposed by external factors such as time and energy availability — will fail to capture the full variation in life histories.
	degrade:
I	Leaking Basics even a tiny leak, as small as 0.020 of an inch, can <i>degrade</i> engine performance, compromise drivability and turn on your Check Engine light.
23. €	emerge:
	As answers start to <i>emerge</i> , though, biologists are discovering that treating these larvae as helpless blobs floating in the water would indeed be lunacy.
24. r	maverick:
	took notes. What a great interview with <i>maverick</i> farmer Joel Salatin. "Our interview with" beyond organic farmer Joel Salatin struck a chord with many of you.
25. i	nfect:
ł	Barrier and frequency effects occur when other disease-resistant varieties or species block the ability of a disease or virus to transmit and <i>infect</i> a susceptible host.
I	In 2002, the world was reminded of an <i>insidious</i> threat to aviation when Al Qaeda operatives shot two shoulder-fired, heat-seeking missiles past an Israeli airliner taking off from Mombasa, Kenya.
27. r	replicate:
(	Computer viruses are small programs, they <i>replicate</i> by attaching a copy of themselves to anther program.
28. r	rigorous:
7	This certification and labeling program sets <i>rigorous</i> standards addressing food, shelter and compassionate slaughter.
29. i	nterface:
I	BitDefender comes with three interface "tiers" — a Basic interface, an Intermediate one,

access. 30. ample:

Vertical wraparound windows bring in ample light while numerous hatches provide the option for natural ventilation throughout.

and an Expert one. The idea is that you can employ the interface tier most appropriate to your level of expertise, and the higher you go, the more options to which you'll have 2.2. Find more words of each word family. The example has been given below.

Base form	Other related forms in the word family
consist	consistency, consistent, consistently, inconsistency, inconsistent
technique	The control of the state of the
expert	especial control of the control
mechanic	and the second s
industry	CHARLES TO SEE A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE SECOND SE
inform	
interact	
evite	
specify	Les due 144
associate	and the same that the same of the same and the same that t
execute	A Section of the Contract of t
organ	
abundant	
commute	
public	mentos entre esta esta en la esta entre esta esta esta en esta
produce	n a sus penny colo <sup>lo</sup> in a colonia construire de la colonia mante de la colonia mante de la colonia c

2.3 Explain the meaning of the following roots or combined form. Add at least 5 similar derivatives with their Chinese definitions. The example has been given below.

	Roots	Meaning	More derivatives with Chinese translation hydrobomb 鱼雷,hydroairplane 水上飞机,hydroelectric 水力发电,hydrolab 水下实验室,hydropathic 水疗					
e.g.	hydro-	water						ric
1	astro-					- 1	127 427 6	Ex-
2	agri-		2-77	21		Salare 7.	1.32	
3	proto-							
4	-graph							
5	anthro-						1.714.2	Į.
6	multi-		* E, * = -	- segments	100-00	- , p-y 2 - y- y y	- of the state of	
7	poly-			- 3	CLAS S	Allen It is	dim . * * . <sub>1</sub> P	
8	auto-							



#### Listen to the Lecture

#### Difficult Words and Expressions

accurate /'ækjurɪt/ adj.

audacity /ɔː'dæsɪtɪ/ n.

autonomous /ɔː'tɒnəməs/ adj.

compress /kəm'pres/ vt.

destination /destr'neifən/ n.

dynamic /daɪˈnæmɪk/ adj.

feasibility / fi:zə biləti/ n.

ingenuity / ind3i'njuiti/ n.

interface /'intəfeis/ n.

knuckle /'nakl/ n.

perception /pə'sep[ən/ n.

robotic /rəʊ'bɒtɪk/ adj. vibration /vaɪ'breɪ[ən/ n.

brake pedal

National Federation of the Blind

精确的,准确的

大胆, 无畏

自主的

压紧,压缩

目的地,终点

有活力的,强有力的;动力的;

动态的

可行性

独创力;聪明才智;心灵手巧

界面;分界面,接触面

(指人)关节; (指动物)膝关节;

踝;肘;蹄

感知(能力); 觉察(力); 知觉; 认识,

观念

机器人的; 自动的

震动,振动,摆动

刹车(制动)踏板

(美国)全国盲人联合会

- 3.1 Listen to the first part of the lecture and answer the following questions.
- 1. What does NFB challenge to do?
- 2. What does the speaker choose to do first when they test the idea of designing a vehicle for blind persons?
- 3. What is the defect of their first prototype vehicle?
- 4. How does a real car designed for blind people work according to the speaker?
- 5. When the information is fed into the computer, and how does the computer process information?
- 3.2 Listen to the second part of the lecture and take notes according to the questions.