# 第 第 章 词类

## 第1节 冠词

冠词的用法特别复杂,科技英语写作中冠词用错的情况极为普遍。许多人往往在 应该使用冠词的地方不用冠词,有些人则错用冠词。为此,本节专门对冠词的用法作 系统说明。

- 1. 名词前加冠词的常见情况。
- 1) 在普通的单数可数名词前一定要用冠词、泛指时多用不定冠词。
  - ≫ 标准房间的高度为2至3米。
    - A typical room has a height of 2 to 3 meters.
  - ▶ 计算机系统是由计算机和一些外部设备构成的。
    A computer system consists of a computer and some peripherals.
  - - Chemists measure mass on a balance.
  - ▶ 当物质经受化学变化时,就可以观察到这些化学性质。

These chemical properties can be observed when **a** substance undergoes **a** chemical reaction.

到底用 a 还是 an 取决于不定冠词后紧跟的第一个音素(而不是第一个字母)是 否为元音,若是元音,则一定要用 an。

▶ 下面做一个实验。

Here is an experiment.

▶ 1 小时有60分钟。

There are 60 minutes in an hour.

▶ 这是一个n值的函数。

This is an n-valued function.

- ≫ 这是一个RS 触发器。
  - This is an RS flip-flop.
- >> 磁铁具有一个S极和一个N极。

A magnet has an S pole and an N pole.

- ≫ 这是一个单位。
  - This is a unit.
- ≫ 这里应该使用8伏的电池。

An 8-volt battery should be used here.

- 2) 前面已提到过的或同一句中第二次提到的或心中特指的事物,以及带有后置修饰 语的名词,其前应该使用定冠词。
  - ▶ 该晶体管的集电极必须连接到电源的正极。

The collector of the transistor must be connected to the positive terminal of the power supply.

- ▶ 电路某一段的电阻等于其电压与流过该段电路的电流之比。
  - The resistance of a given section of an electric circuit is equal to the ratio of its voltage to the current through this section of the circuit.
- ▶ 如果把电压加在闭合电路的两端,电路中就会有电流流动。 If a voltage is applied across the terminals of a closed circuit, an electric current will flow in the circuit.
- ▶ 感抗与电阻之比被称为该电路的 Q 值。

The ratio of inductive reactance to resistance is called the Q of the circuit.

- ▶ 系统控制是一门跨学科的科目。
  - The control of systems is an interdisciplinary subject.
- ▶ 控制系统的设计在很大程度上取决于复变量理论的应用。

The design of control systems depends greatly on the application of complexvariable theory.

- ▶ 考虑一下对下面的积分绕闭合曲线 C 进行求值。
  - Consider **the** evaluation of **the** following integral around a closed contour *C*.
- ▶ 读者应该明白,将二进制数据码转换成十进制是为了方便人类的使用。

The reader should be aware that the binary data code is converted to base 10 for human consumption.



## 注意:

【1】很多情况下,在不强调特指时,带有后置定语的复数名词前可以不用定冠词。

- ●化学中所使用的温度计是用摄氏度来标记的。
  - **Thermometers** used in chemistry are marked in degrees Celsius.
- 在这种情况下,我们只需要测出该电路两端的电位差。
   In this case, all we need to do is measure the potential difference across two terminals of the circuit.
- 在周期表中,化学性质类同的元素是一个接一个直接挨在一起的。

  Elements that are similar chemically fall directly beneath one another in the Periodic Table.
- 【2】有些情况下,在带有后置定语而不强调特指的可数名词单数前,也可以使用不定冠词。
  - 化合物是能够分解成两种或多种元素的纯净物质。
    - A compound is a pure substance that can be broken down into two or more elements.
  - 摄氏45度,相当于从0度标记到100度标记之间水银柱高度为45的位置时的温度。
    - A temperature of 45°C corresponds to **a** mercury level 45% of the way from the  $0^{\circ}$  to the  $100^{\circ}$  mark].
  - 现今在美国常用的一种温度标是基于丹尼尔·华伦海特的工作之上的。 A temperature scale in common use in the United States today is based on the work of Daniel Fahrenheit.

## 2. 名词前不加冠词或省略冠词的常见情况。

- 1) 泛指的物质名词及不可数名词前不加冠词;表示一类的复数名词前不加冠词。
  - > 铁是金属。

Iron is a metal.

≫ 空气是物质。

Air is matter.

▶ 信息就是知识。

Information is knowledge.

▶ 电广泛地应用于工农业。

Electricity is widely used in industry and agriculture.

▶ 电能可由电动机转换成机械能。

Electrical energy can be changed by electric motors into mechanical energy.

▶ 机器靠电力运转。

Machines are run by electricity.

- 2) 论文、书籍的各级标题前的冠词可以省略。
  - ▶ 无线电波与水波的比较
    - (A) Comparison of Radio Waves with Water Waves
  - » RC 谐振电路的分析
    - (An) Analysis of RC Resonant Circuits
  - ≫ 锁相环的研究
    - (A) Study of Phase-Locked Loops
  - ≫ 图像处理的研究
    - (The) Research on Image Processing
  - ≫ 计算机入门
    - (An) Introduction to Computers
  - ≫ 晶体管-晶体管逻辑电路
    - (The) Transistor-Transistor Logic
  - ▶ 19.1 节 热力学第一定律
    - 19.1 (The) First Law of Thermodynamics

书籍各章的标题如果是可数名词,则常用复数形式表示,也可用定冠词加单数名词表示。

- ▶ 第二章 原子、分子和离子
  - Chapter 2 Atoms, Molecules, and Ions
- ≫ 第五章 数字电路
  - Chapter 5 Digital Circuits
- ▶ 第七章 存储元件
  - Chapter 7 The Memory Element
- ▶ 第三十五章 原子
  - Chapter 35 The Atom
- 3) 专有名词前的冠词使用情况。

在科技文写作中,专有名词主要涉及到人名、地名、单位名称、机构名称和国家 名称,下面分别加以说明。

- ■(1) 人名前不加冠词,如: Maxwell (麦克斯韦), Faraday (法拉第), Einstein (爱因斯坦)。
- (2) 地名单独使用时通常不加冠词,如:Beijing(北京),Xi'an(西安),Shaanxi(陕西;注意:由于英语中没有四声,无法区分"陕西"和"山西",因此"陕西"的英语为Shaanxi,即其中多了一个字母 a),Chicago(芝加哥),New York(纽约)。
- (3) 由若干词构成的国名、组织机构名前通常加定冠词。
  - ▶ 中华人民共和国

the People's Republic of China

≫ 美利坚合众国

the United States of America

≫ 美国国务院

the State Department

▶ 中国旅行社

the China Travel Service

- 4) 图示说明文字中一般可省略冠词。
  - ▶ 图 2-1 用旋转矢量的垂直分量来产生正弦波

Fig. 2-1 Generation of sine wave by vertical component of rotating vector. (注: generation 前省略了the; sine wave 前省略了a; vertical 前省略了the; rotating 前省略了a。另外,科技英语中不论图示的说明是否是一个句子,末尾均要加句号)

≫ 图 1-1 典型数字计算机的方框图

Fig. 1–1 (The) Block diagram of (a) typical digital computer.

≫ 图 25-6 电荷环产生的电场

Fig. 25-6 (The) Electric field due to (a) ring of charge.

▶ 图 2-5 安培表电阻对电路中电流的影响

Fig. 2-5 (The) Effect of (the) ammeter resistance on (the) current in (a) circuit.

- ▶ 图 1-4 偏压线与转移特性曲线相交得到了源极偏置放大器的工作点
  - Fig.1–4 (**The**) Intersection of (**the**) bias line with (**the**) transfer characteristic yields (**the**) operating point of (**a**) source-bias amplifier.
- 5) 可数名词单数形式泛指时可省略冠词(特别是在 between A and B, from A to B, the variation of A with B 等表达中, A 和 B 之前可以省略定冠词)。

- ≫ 图 1-5 画出了输出随输入的变化情况。 Fig. 1–5 shows the variation of **output** with **input**.
- ▶ 该球的顶部与底部之间所产生的压差产生了一个"提升"力。 The resulting pressure difference between top and bottom of the ball causes a "lift" force.
- ▶ 欧姆首先发现了电流、电压、电阻之间的关系。 Ohm first discovered the relationship between current, voltage, and resistance.
- ▶ 晶体管是由发射极、基极和集电极三部分构成的。 A transistor consists of three parts: emitter, base and collector.
- ≫ 地球到太阳的距离大约为 1.5 × 10<sup>11</sup> 米。 The distance from **earth** to **sun** is about  $1.5 \times 10^{11}$  m.
- ▶ 此正弦波沿着管子从左边传播到右边。 This sine wave travels along the tube from **left** to **right**.
- 6) 表示职位的名词或者表示独一无二的人之前一般不用冠词。
  - ▶ 马萨诸塞州伍斯特市的伍斯特工学院数学系主任塞缪尔·兰金博士说:"你在科技 新领域特别是在我们今天所看到的这些事情中研究得越深,越会发现数学的踪迹。" Said Dr. Samuel Rankin, head of the mathematical sciences department at Worchester Polytechnic Institute in Worchester, Mass.: "The further you go into the scientific and technological frontiers, especially in the kinds of things we are seeing today, you are going to find mathematics."
  - ▶ 这被称为 1 赫兹,以纪念无线电波的发现者海因里希·赫兹。 This is called a hertz in honor of Heinrich Hertz, discoverer of radio waves.
  - ▶ 功率的单位是每秒1焦耳,这被称为1瓦特(W),以纪念蒸汽机的开发者詹姆斯· 瓦特。

The unit of power is a joule per second, which is called a watt (W), in honor of James Watt, **developer** of the steam engine.

如果不是"独一无二",则必须加上冠词。如:

- ▶ "科学家们视此为最后的工业契机,"位于芝加哥附近的阿贡国家实验室的物理学家 弗朗克·Y·弗拉金说道。
  - "Scientists see this as the last industrial moment," said Frank Y. Fradin, a physicist at the Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago.

7) 人名的所有格之前不用冠词。

▶ 这些是麦克斯韦方程。

These are **Maxwell's** equations.

▶ 基尔霍夫定律对分析网络很有帮助。

Kirchhoff's rules are very useful to the analysis of networks.

▶ 此等式被称为欧姆定律。

This equation is known as **Ohm's** law.

▶ 本节讨论牛顿运动定律。

This section discusses Newton's laws of motion.

▶ 根据法拉第定律,在初级绕组中感应出来的电压与初级电感成正比。

The voltage induced in the primary winding is proportional to the primary inductance according to **Faraday's** law.

▶ 这是香农取样定理。

This is **Shannon's** sampling theorem.

但如果人名直接修饰普通名词,则其前一般要用定冠词。

▶ 这个模型被称为波尔模型。

This model is called the Bohr model.

▶ 雷诺数是一个没有量纲的量。

**The** Reynolds number is a dimensionless quantity.

▶ 这些是麦克斯韦表达式。

These are **the** Maxwell expressions.

▶ 这个式子也可以从图 1-3 所示的卡诺图中获得。

This equation can also be obtained from the Karnaugh map shown in Fig.1-3.

▶ 我们首先确定从 AA'处向基极看进去的戴文宁等效电路。

We first determine the Thevenin equivalent circuit looking into the base at AA'.

▶ 维恩电桥也可用作频率选择网络。

The Wien bridge is also useful as a frequency-selective network.

8) 方程、表达式、公式、图表、章节、页码等后跟数字表示"第·····"时,其前面不得加冠词。

In using **Equation (2–1)**, attention must be paid to the sign.

▶ 这一点将在第五章加以讨论。 This point will be discussed in Chapter 5.

▶ 使用方程(2-1)时必须注意符号。

▶ 此现象已在第3.5节讲过了。

This phenomenon was described in **Section 3.5**.

≫ 图 6-3 画出了数字计算机的方框图。

Figure 6-3 shows the block diagram of a digital computer.

≫ 练习1的答案在第8页。

The key to Exercise 1 appears on Page 8.

▶ 表 1-1 显示了几种金属在室温下的电阻率的范围。 The range of resistivities of several metals at room temperatures is shown in Table 1-1.

- 9) 在解释方程、公式、表达式等里面的参数时,一般不用冠词。
  - $\triangleright$  S = vt, 式中S 表示距离, v 表示速度, t 表示时间。 S = vt, where S = **distance**, v = **velocity**, and t = **time**.
- 10) 在表示下定义的句型 by A is meant B 中, A 之前不用冠词。
  - ▶ 频率指的是某物每秒钟重复的次数。

By **frequency** is meant the number of times something repeats itself per second.

- ▶ 所谓线性工作指的是放大器以很小的失真或毫无失真地放大信号的能力。 By linear operation is meant the ability of an amplifier to amplify signals with little or no distortion.
- 11) 在学科名称前不用冠词。
  - ▶ 数学是科学上非常有用的工具。

**Mathematics** is a very useful tool in science.

▶ 电子学属于物理学的一个分支。

**Electronics** belongs to a branch of **physics**.

- 12) 表示"在某一方面"时不用冠词。
  - ➤ 爱肯机的速度受到限制是由于它使用的是继电器而不是电子器件的缘故。
    Aiken's machine was limited **in speed** by its use of relays rather than electronic devices.
  - ➤ 计算机的体积各不相同。 Computers differ greatly in size.
  - ▶ 这个设备性能很好。
    This device is very good in performance.
- 13) 在"每 (per)"之后不用冠词。
  - ➤ 无线电波每秒钟传播 30 万公里。
    Radio waves travel 300,000 kilometers per second.
  - ▶ 其频率稳定度为百万分之六。
    Its frequency stability is six parts per million (= six parts in a million).
- 14) 不用冠词的其他情况。
  - ▶ 这些是极坐标形式的数据。
    These are data in polar form.
  - ➤ 它们逆序发生。
    They take place in reversed order.
- 3. 名词前冠词可加可不加的特殊情况。
- 1) 用"系表"结构定义某个参数时。
- ▶ 标量是只具有大小的一个量。

A scalar/Scalar quantity is one that possesses magnitude only.

- ▶ 热机是能够把热转换成机械能的设备。
  - A heat/Heat engine is any device that converts heat into mechanical energy.
- ▶ 表压是真正的压力与大气压之差。
  - **A** gauge/Gauge pressure is the difference between true pressure and atmospheric pressure.
- ▶ 速度是既涉及大小又涉及方向的一个矢量。

A velocity/Velocity is a vector quantity involving both magnitude and direction.

▶ 绝对误差是测得值与认可值之间的实际差别。

**An** absolute/Absolute error is the actual difference between the measured value and the accepted value.

- 2) 被称谓的名词前。
  - ▶ 这个量被称为扩散率。

This quantity is called the diffusivity.

- ▶ 这是由一个被称为调整率的量来度量的。
  - This is measured by a quantity called **the** regulation.
- ▶ 这个比值被称为磁强度。

This ratio is called the magnetic intensity.

▶ 由核聚变释放出来的能量被称为热核能。

The energy liberated by nuclear fusion is called thermonuclear energy.

▶ 某些元素产生辐射的能量被称为放射性。

The ability of some elements to give out radiations is called radioactivity.

- 4. 名词前加定冠词的特殊情况。
- 1) 表示某个参数的单位时一般要用定冠词。
  - ▶ 电阻的单位为欧姆。

The unit of resistance is the ohm.

▶ 电位差的单位为伏特。

The unit of potential difference is the volt.

▶ 电容的单位为法拉。

The unit of capacitance is the farad.

▶ 电阻的单位以乔治·欧姆的名字命名为欧姆,此人首先发现了电流、电压、电阻之间的关系。

The unit of resistance is labeled **the** ohm, after George Ohm, who first discovered the relationship between current, voltage, and resistance.

2)参数带有同位语时,该参数前须用定冠词。

系数 μ

>> 变量 s

the coefficient  $\mu$ 

the variable s

➤ 下标 i

≫ 营销工具 p

the subscript i

the marketing tool p

- 3) 在 same 前须用定冠词。
  - ➤ 在这种情况下,其电位差与电源电动势相同。
    In this case, its potential difference is the same as the EMF of the battery.
  - ▶ 这两个名称在含义上相同。
    These two names are the same in meaning.
- 4) 以下表达中须用定贯词。

Any
None
Neither
Either
All of the + 名词
Most
One
Each
The rest

- ▶ 这里的所有设备都是国产的。
  - All of the devices here are home made.
- >> 现有的教科书均没有提到这个问题。

None of the texts available mention this problem.

- 如果前面两个条件都不满足,则式(4–1)不易解。
   If neither of the foregoing conditions is satisfied, then Eq. (4–1) is not readily solved.
- 5. 几个名词并列时一般共用第一个名词前的冠词。
  - ▶ 将冷热水混合后,我们会得到两千克温度为50℃的水。

After **the** hot and cold water have been mixed, we will have 2 kg of water at a temperature of  $50^{\circ}$ C.

- ▶ 负载的变化对振荡的频率或振幅影响很小。
  - Variations in the load have little effect on **the** frequency or amplitude of oscillations.
- ➤ 这些方便的电信号源对各种电气设备的测试、维护或运行很有用。
  These convenient sources of electrical signals are useful in the test, maintenance, or operation of a wide variety of electrical apparatus.
- ▶ 本书是为想要了解有关 CAD/CAM 的技术、应用及范围的经理们撰写的。
  The book is designed for managers who wish to learn about **the** technology, applications, and scope of CAD/CAM.
- ▶ 电容取决于任意两个导体的尺寸、形状及其间距。
  Capacitance depends on **the** size, shape, and separation between any two conductors.
- ➤ 交流电路中的有用功率也取决于该电路中的电流和电压。
  The useful power in AC circuits also depends on **the** current and voltage in the circuit.
- ≫ 微波工程是电气工程的一个分支,它涉及无线电波的发送、控制、检测和产生,而且这种无线电波的波长比系统的物理尺寸短。
  Microwave engineering is the branch of electrical engineering that deals with the
  - transmission, control, detection, and generation of radio waves whose wavelength is short compared to the physical dimensions of the system.
- ➤ 把伏特表、安培表和欧姆表的功能包括在一只仪表内是很容易做到的。
  It is convenient to include the functions of **a** voltmeter, ammeter, and ohmmeter within one instrument.
- 6. 当表示"比较一下"、"计算一下"、"了解一下"、"考察一下"、"作一比较"、"作一分析"、"作一研究"、"作一讨论"等时,抽象名词前一般使用不定冠词。
  - ▶ 让我们粗略地估算一下那里的压力。
    Let us make a rough estimate of the pressure there.
  - ➤ 首先要对电路的基本内容有一个很好的了解。

    The prerequisite is **a good knowledge** of electric circuit fundamentals.
  - ▶ 本书范围有限,无法对所有这些数学方法都作详细的讨论。
    The scope of this book does not permit a detailed discussion of all of these mathematical devices.
  - 可以通过对该电路的分析来理解惠斯登电桥的使用方法。
    The manner in which the Wheatstone bridge is used may be understood from an analysis of the circuit.

▶ 对该电路作一定量的分析是相当复杂的。

A quantitative analysis of this circuit is rather involved.

▶ 略微计算一下你就会相信这的确是正确的。

A short calculation will convince you that this is indeed true.

▶ 在例2中对晶体管处于饱和状态下的工作情况作了更为详尽的描述。

A more detailed description of the operation of transistor in saturation is given in Example 2.

▶ 读者若想要对数据通信有所了解,就必须对电传输的特性有个大致的了解。

**A general knowledge** of the characteristics of electrical transmission is essential if the reader is to gain **an understanding** of data communications.

➤ 考察一下这两个实验就可看出在电流、电压、电阻之间存在一种确定的关系。
An examination of the two experiments shows that a definite relationship exists between current, voltage and resistance.

现在人们越来越认识到这一技术是很有价值的。
 There is a growing awareness that this technique is of value.

- 7. 当序数词并不强调次序而表示"另一个"、"又一个"的含义时,其前不用定冠词而用不定冠词,但仍可译成"第一"、"第二"、"第三"等。
  - ≫ 另一种方法如下。

A second approach is as follows.

▶ 电子学的诞生是从发现了真空二极管中的电流可通过引入第三个电极来加以控制算起的。

The advent of electronics is reckoned from the discovery that the current in a vacuum diode can be controlled by introducing **a third** electrode.

- 8. 冠词的特殊位置。
- 1) 定冠词的特殊位置。

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} all \\ both \end{array} \right\}$$
 + the + 复数名词

▶ 我们实验室里的所有仪器都是国产的。

All **the** instruments in our laboratory are homemade.

▶ 这里的两台设备质量都很好。

Both the devices here are very good in quality.

2) 不定冠词的特殊位置。

I.

这是许多学生写作时很不熟悉的内容之一,注意掌握如下用法:

- ▶ 这道题太难, 10 分钟都解不出来。
  This is so difficult a problem as not to be solved in 10 minutes.
- ▶ 必须确定需要多大的力才能移动这个物体。
  It is necessary to determine how large a force is required to move this body.
- ➤ 这只机械手能提起重达 450 公斤的重物。
  This manipulator can lift as heavy a weight as 450 kilograms.
- ➤ 在实际应用中, 电阻器的功率额定值这一特性往往与其阻值同等重要。 In practical applications, the power rating of a resistor is often as important a characteristic as its resistance value.
- ➤ 通常的动圈电流计的惯性矩过大,以至于测不出交变电流的瞬时值。
  The usual moving-coil galvanometer has too large **a** moment of inertia to follow the instantaneous values of alternating current.



在下	在下列句子的空白处填入适当的冠词(如果必要的话),忽	然后将句子译成汉语。		
1.	There has been ever greater interest in this subject.			
2.	. The power rating is the maximum power the resistor can safely dissipate without too			
	great rise in temperature.			
3.	3. Its primary disadvantage is increase in noise.			
4.	4 successful design of the equipment requires	detailed knowledge of		
	the performance specifications.			
5.	5. In Bohr model of the hydrogen atom,	single electron revolves		
around single proton in a circle of radius R.				
6.	6. The unit of frequency is hertz.			
7.	7. If voltage is applied across circuit,	electric current will		
	flow in circuit.			

8 Fig. 5–1 shows Oersted's experiment.			
9. We should use 18 volt battery here.			
10 machine is device for transmitting force to accomplish			
definite purpose.			
11 hydraulic press will be considered in Chapter 14.			
12 study of fluids in motion is one of more difficult branches of			
mechanics because of diversity of phenomena that may occur.			
13. It is easy to determine value of parameter μ.			
14. By Eq. (2–1) we have following relation.			
15. It is necessay to use S-shaped tube here.			
16. The authors work at University of Texas at Arlington.			
17. This is R-bit transformer.			
18XOR gate must be used here.			
I. 将下列句子译成英语,注意正确使用冠词。			

# II

- 1. 这是一个h参数。
- 2. 现在我们开始讨论一下局域网。
- 3. 班布里奇(Bainbridge)质谱仪是与光谱仪一样重要的仪器。
- 4. 必须求出一个电子通过这段导线需要多长的时间。
- 5. 物质的密度等于其单位体积的质量。
- 6. 地球的半径为6.37 × 106 米。
- 7. 这两个参数是相同的。
- 8. 压力的增加总会引起体积的减少。
- 9. 图 2-5 显示了等式 2-2 所表示的情况。
- 10. 电感的单位是亨利。
- 11. 输入信号太大会引起非线性失真。
- 12. 利用斜率的定义,我们能导出表示直线的方程。
- 13. f(x + h) f(x)这一表达式经常用于微积分的学习中。
- 14. 能写成以下形式的方程被称为含有一个未知数的线性方程。
- 15. 在计算机中, 趋势是以尽可能高的时钟速率工作。
- 16. 锡的熔点没有铅的高。(要求使用"have as... as..." 句型)
- 17. 这个平均速度是末速度的一半。
- 18. 电能可轻易地转变成其他形式的能量。
- 19. 1831年,美国的约瑟夫·亨利发现了电磁感应现象。
- 20. 计算机由几个部分组成。

#### III. 将下面段落译成英语。

化学是基于像长度、体积、质量和温度这样一些需要测量的概念之上的。这 些测量是定量的,也就是说,它们与数字相关。在这一节里,我们将认识一些用 于定量测量的简单仪器,还会讲到这些测量中所用的单位。

## IV. 根据所给的中文原文, 改正英文译文中的错误。

- 1. 【中文原文】 UASMA 协议采用了独特的帧结构。
  - 【英文译文】 UASMA protocol employs an unique frame structure.
- 2. 【中文原文】 一种双正交循环码 M 元扩频接收机的性能分析(论文标题)
  - 【英文译文】 Performance analysis of a M-ary spread spectrum receiver using biorthogonal cyclic codes
- 3. 【中文原文】 最后,用这种方法设计了宽带阶梯阻抗变换器。
  - 【英文译文】 At last, broad stepped impedance transformer is designed by this method.
- 4.【中文原文】 先应秘密共享系统安全性的动态分析和评估(论文标题)
  - 【英文译文】 Dynamic analysis and evaluation of security for proactive secret sharing system
- 5.【中文原文】利用状态转移图,系统的安全性得以实现。
  - 【英文译文】 With state-transition diagram, security probability of system is obtained.
- 6.【中文原文】该方法适用于任意形状的一维势垒。
  - 【英文译文】 The approach can be applied to one-dimensional potential barrier with arbitrary profile.
- 7. 【中文原文】 我们提出了一种基于牛顿叠代法的数值方法。
  - 【英文译文】 We propose a kind of numerical method based on the Newton's iterative method.

第2节 连词

在科技英语写作中,要注意并列连词(特别是 and)的用法。

- 1. 如果两个事物并列, 其间要有并列连词 (两个分句并列同样如此, 不过这时也可以用分号来表示 and 的含义); 如果有几个事物并列,则在最后两个事物之间用一个并列连词。
  - ▶ 这台设备大而复杂。

This device is large **and** complicated. (and 连接了两个形容词)

-1	0
- 1	O

▶ 这台机器的优点是结构简单、性能好。

This machine has the advantages of simple structure **and** good performance. (and 连接了两个名词短语,在汉语中并没有使用连接词而是用了一个顿号)

- ➤ 信息是用户数据或控制数据或者二者兼而有之的一种逻辑单位。
  The message is a logical unit of user data, control data, or both. (or 连接了三个
- 名词)
- ≫ 我们得到

$$i_{\rm b} = (V_{\rm im} / R_{\rm b}) \cos \omega t \tag{2.2-7}$$

$$i_{c} = \beta (I_{BQ} + i_{b})$$
 (2.2–8)

We have

$$i_b = (V_{im} / R_b) \cos \omega t \tag{2.2-7}$$

and 
$$i_c = \beta (I_{BQ} + i_b)$$
 (2.2–8)

(and 连接了两个式子)

▶ 在这种情况下,我们得到了以下的表达式:

$$i_{\rm B} = I_{\rm BQ} + i_{\rm b}$$
 (2.3–2a)

$$ic = I_{CQ} + i_c \tag{2.3-2b}$$

$$i_{\rm E} = I_{\rm EQ} + i_{\rm e} \tag{2.3-2c}$$

In this case we obtain the following expressions:

$$i_{\mathsf{B}} = I_{\mathsf{BQ}} + i_{\mathsf{b}} \tag{2.3-2a}$$

$$i_{\rm C} = I_{\rm CQ} + i_{\rm c} \tag{2.3-2b}$$

and 
$$i_{\rm E} = I_{\rm EQ} + i_{\rm e}$$
 (2.3–2c)

(and 连接了三个式子)



## 注意:

- 【1】在说明某个式子里的参数时,如果采用直列式,在最后两个参数之间不用and。
  - $C = 25,300 / f_r^2 L$

式中:  $f_{i}$ 为谐振频率, L为电感, C为电容。

 $C = 25,300 / f_r^2 L$ 

where  $f_r$  = frequency of resonance

L = inductance

C = capacitance

- 【2】在说明参考文献的号码时,最后两个号码之间无需加 and。
  - ●想要进一步学习的读者应该看一下专门的参考文献[8]、[9]、[10]。 The reader who wishes to study further should consult specialized references [8],

[9], [10].

- ▶ 这里, q 是吸收的热量,单位为焦耳, m 是物质的质量,单位为克。
  Here, q is the amount of heat absorbed in joules, and m is the mass of the substance in grams. (and 连接了两个并列的分句,汉语中并没有使用连接词)
- ➤ 这样,蝙蝠可以判断出前方有什么物体,距离有多远。
  In this way, the bat can tell what lies ahead **and** how far away it is. (and连接了两个并列的宾语从句,汉语中并没有使用连接词)
- 2. 如果几个从句(最常见的是宾语从句)并列,除第一个从句外,其他从句前的引导词都不能省略。
  - ➤ 假定在该导线中每立方米有 10<sup>29</sup> 个自由电子,导线中的电流为 10 安培。 Assume there are 10<sup>29</sup> free electrons per cubic meter in the wire, **and that** the current in the wire is 10 A. (两个宾语从句并列,第一个宾语从句引导词 that 可以省略,但第二个宾语从句前的引导词不能省略)
  - ▶ 假设每个电荷处的电场具有矢量 E 的方向,但并不是均匀的。 Suppose that the field at each charge has the direction of the vector E but that it is not uniform. (由 but 连接了两个并列的宾语从句)
  - ▶ 有些物理量只需要一个数值和一个单位就可以完全确定。因此我们只要说出以下内容就足够了:一个人的质量为85千克,一个农场的面积为160英亩,一个声波的频率为660赫兹,一个灯泡消耗电能的功率为100瓦。
    Some physical quantities require only a magnitude and a unit to be completely specified. Thus it is sufficient to say that the mass of a man is 85 kg, that the area of a farm is 160 acres, that the frequency of a sound wave is 660 hertz, and that a light bulb consumes electrical energy at the rate of 100 watts. (and连接了四个say 的宾语从句)
  - 》为了定性地解释该电路的工作情况,我们假设 $R_{L}$ 是无限大的,二极管是理想的。 To explain the circuit operation qualitatively, it is assumed **that**  $R_{L}$  is infinite **and that** the diode is ideal. (and 连接了两个并列的主语从句)
  - ▶ 这个方法的优点是相位标度是线性的,相位移的大小是没有争议的。
    This method has the advantages that the phase scale is linear and that there is no ambiguity concerning the size of the phase shift. (and 连接了两个同位语从句)
  - ➤ 该放大器的优点是 (1) ······, (2) ······, (3) ······
    The advantages of this amplifier are (1) that..., (2) that..., and (3) that... (and连接了三个表语从句)

- ▶ 图 3–5 说明了另一种可采用的、有时更为方便的观点。
  Another point of view which may be adopted, and which is sometimes more convenient, is illustrated in Fig. 3–5. (and 连接了两个定语从句)
- ▶ 20世纪物理学的突出成就之一是人们发现了一切物质均被赋予了波的特质,以一束电子为例,它像一束 X 射线那样被晶体所反射。

One of the outstanding developments of 20th-century physics has been the discovery **that** all matter is endowed with wave properties **and that** a beam of electrons, for example, is reflected by a crystal in much the same way as is a beam of x-rays. (and 连接了两个同位语从句)

- ➤ 不能保证这些信息将按它们的发送顺序到达或不会被复制或一定会到达。
  There is no guarantee **that** such messages will arrive in the same order they were sent, **or that** they will be unduplicated, **or that** they will arrive at all. (由两个or连接了三个同位语从句)
- ▶ 一定要确保使所有的连接器都牢固,并且没有对机械连接施加不当的应力。 Be sure all connectors are tight and that no undue strain is applied to the mechanical interconnections. (由 and 连接了 sure 后的两个形容词宾语从句,第一个引导词可以 省略)
- 3. 以 therefore, hence, thus, however 等副词开头的并列分句前一般应该加 and,或者用分号隔开,或者把分句改写成一个单独的句子。
  - ➤ 在这种情况下,每个部件底部的压力是相同的,所以该系统处于平衡状态。 In this case, the pressure at the base of each component is the same **and therefore** the system is in equilibrium. (或: ... is the same; therefore the system... 或: ... is the same. Therefore the system...)
  - ightharpoonup 在 b 点,我们得到  $V_b = V_a EI$ ,因此  $E = (V_a V_b) / I_a$  At point b, we have

$$V_b = V_a - EI$$
.

and hence

$$E = (V_a - V_b) / I.$$



注意:由于so表示"因此;所以"时既可以是副词又可以是并列连接词,所以当它在一个并列分句之前时,既可以用and so,也可以省略 and。

● 法拉这个单位太大了,所以人们使用微法和皮法。

Farad is too large a unit, (and) so one uses microfarad and picofarad.

第3节 数词

## 1. 分数的表示法。

1) 一般表达法的公式为:

分子 (用基数词)

分母(分子>1时用序数词复数形式;分子≤1时用单数形式)

- ▶ 九分之八 eight ninths
- ➤ 五分之三 three fifths
- ➤ 十分之七 seven tenths
- ➤ 七分之一 one seventh
- ➤ 四分之一 one fourth/a quarter
- ➤ 二分之一 one/a half (此为英美人习惯用法,不可写作 one second)
- 2) 用于表示"零点几(十分之几)"、"零点零几(百分之几)"等的公式为:

分子 (a few/several)

分母 (tenths, hundredths, thousandths 等)

≫ 零点几(即:十分之几) a few tenths

▶ 零点零几(即:百分之几)

a few hundredths

- ≫ 零点零零几(即:千分之几)
  - a few thousandths
- ≫ 百万分之几
  - a few millionths
- ▶ 这只是汽化热的千分之几(即:零点零零几)。

This is only a few thousandths of the heat of vaporization.

如果其后跟有单位,则要用如下公式:

分数表示法+ of a(n) + 单位(单数形式)

▶ 这药丸重零点零几克。

This pill weighs a few hundredths of a gram.

- ▶ 只要使 V<sub>BE</sub> 变化零点零几伏,就可以使基极电流发生明显的变化。
  By varying V<sub>BE</sub> only a few hundredths of a volt, the base current can be changed significantly.
- 3) 用于表示"千分之……"、"万分之……"、"百万分之……"等比较小的数值的公式有两种。
- (1) 基数词 + parts (基数词为1时用单数形式)

per (=in a) + 数词 或 in + 阿拉伯数字

≫ 百万分之七

seven parts per million (=in a million)

OR: seven parts in 106

≫ 千分之三

three parts per thousand (=in a thousand)

OR: three parts in 103

a(n) +序数词 + part

(2) per (=in a) + 数词 或 in + 阿拉伯数字

- ≫ 百万分之三
  - a third part in 106
- ≫ 千分之七

a seventh part in 103