

DEPARTMENT OF FLUID MACHINERY AND FLUID ENGINEERING
COLLEGE OF WATER RESOURCES AND CIVIL ENGINEERING
CHINA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

科技英语语法(二) E.S.T. Grammar 2 能源与动力工程专业英语 (2022秋)

Academic English of Energy and Power Engineering (Fall, 2022)

November 7, 2022

## 上节回顾

#### 1 Derivative 派生词

- 1.1 Prefix 前缀
- 1.2 Suffix 后缀

#### 2 Abbreviation 缩略词

- 2.1 首字母缩略词 acronym
- 2.2 截短词 clipping
- 2.3 拼缀词 blend

#### 3 Normalization 名词化

动词、形容词、从句的名词化,以及名词化结构

#### 4 Describing Numbers 数词的表达方式

#### 5 Passive Voice 被动语态

科技英语是英语语言的一个分支。

就文体而言,科技英语的风格为真实客观和明确简洁,并以专业性、书面性、抽象性、逻辑性、合理性、规范性、说明性为特点。



#### 5 Passive Voice 被动语态

与日常英语、文艺小说和英语口语相比,科技英语

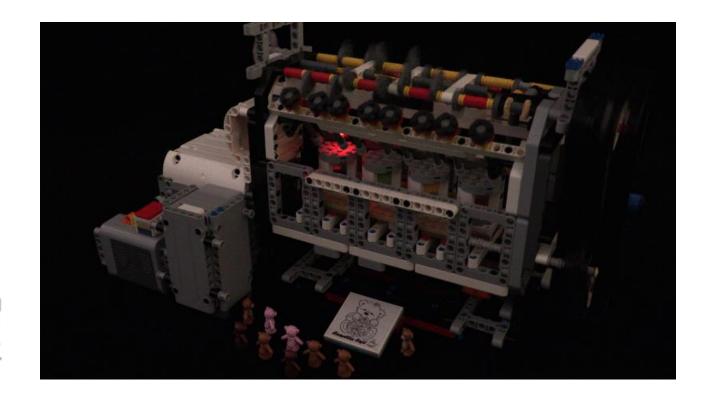
```
在用词上更加正式,更加规范;
在表达上更加直接,更加准确;
在陈述上更加实际,更加合理:
在句型上更加复杂,更加完整;
在语态上更加"被动",更加明确;
在语法上更加明了,更加完善;
在写作上更加客观,更加具体。
```

如果与英语口语、小说、戏剧等应用形式相比,科技英语的表达不存在废话连篇、拐弯抹角和累赘罗嗦的现象。

或者说,科技英语的陈述是"直言不讳、干脆利落、长驱直入、一锤定音、无怨无悔和无情无意"的。

为了满足科技英语表达的客观性、直接性、明确性、关键性、简洁性、准确性和连贯性的要求,使用被动语态可以起到一定的作用。

和英语的其他语体相比, 科技英语中有更多的被动 语态。如果仔细阅读和分 析科技英语的材料,可以 意识到科技英语中被动语 态的使用率很高,正如英 国利兹大学John Swales 的统计: 科技英语中的谓 语至少三分之一是被动语 态。



#### 下面看一段范文:

Just as during the late 1800s and early 1900s global societies were shaped by such technologies as ships, electricity, and the internal combustion engine, so in the late 1900s and early 2000s they will be shaped by converging computer and communication services(e.g. video, facsimile, data, and multimedia services) rather than the traditional voice services. How we obtain news and entertainment, conduct business and education, and accomplish scientific and technical research will all be affected.

就被动语态的利用率而言,排在科技英语之后的是新闻英语。因为新闻的简练性和直接性很像科技英语的明了性,如Paul Routledge在1986年1月2日写在The Times上的一段新闻:

The most that **can safely be ventured** is that Moscow has now recognized the importance of South East Asia, which will have a population exceeding 350 million by the turn of the century, both as a market and an area where lingering suspicions **need to be allayed**. If the peoples of the region **can not be made to love** the bear(here refers to the Soviet Union), at least they can learn to live with it.

## 5.2 科技英语大量使用被动语态的原因

被动语态指非人称(无生命的第三人称)的语气和客观态度。

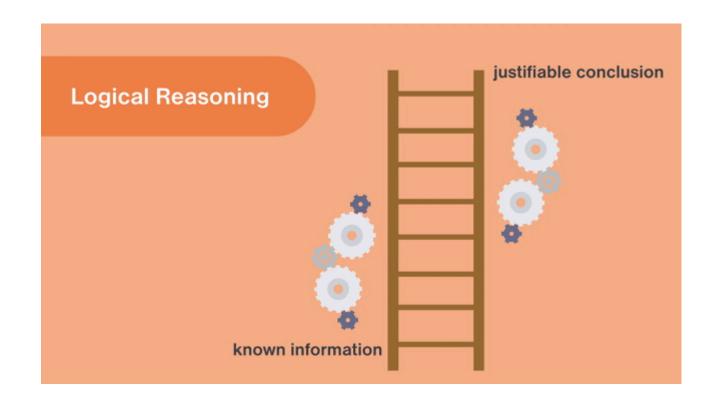
在科技英语中,为何常用第三人称,往往是被动语态呢?

一个主要原因是科技英语注重事理的叙述和解说,力戒主观臆断和想象。

具体地说,由于科技英语的陈述对象具有客观性、科学性和规律性,它所反映的事物或对象,甚至内容往往有逻辑性、推理性和连贯性,表达的意图或目的不反复指出研究者或从事者是谁,或因主体不重要,或不值得提及,而重在科技现象的发展进程、研究方法、机理原理、性能特点、作用结果和相互影响等方面。

# 5.2 科技英语大量使用被动语态的原因

另一方面,在科技英语中,也可以通过推理(Reasoning)来分析和说明科技现象,必要时可强调相关的性能和特点,无需罗列不必要的人员,无需指出没有意义的主体。



# 5.2 科技英语大量使用被动语态的原因

对任何一种语言来说,如果第一、第二人称使用过多,会造成主观判断的印象或心理。因此,在科技英语中要少用第一、第二人称,包括人称代词和人称主语。不得以时,第一人称最好用"we"来表达。



### 5.3 科技英语中被动语态的作用

通过与主动语态相比,被动语态不仅能强调动作的承受者,还能缓和语气,使行文衔接连贯、简短有力,并使有关成分相互作用、相互联系和相互构建。

也就是说,被动语态作为一种信息重组的语用手段,不仅有内在的逻辑因果关系,而且有话题的确立功能、连接功能、转换功能、焦点凸显功能和焦点对比功能。

因此,在科技英语中多用被动语态能实现陈述的"开门见山"和表达的直陈事理。

## 5.3 科技英语中被动语态的作用

需要指出的是被动语态将主要信息前置,陈述要点放在句首的主语位置,以突出它的重要性或起到强调的作用。试观察并比较下文:

Electrical energy is stored in two metal plates separated by an insulating medium. Such a device is called a capacitor, or a condenser, and its ability to store electrical energy, capacitance. It is measured in farads.

译:电能可储存在由一绝缘介质隔开的两块金属极板内。这样的装置 称之为电容器,其储存电能的能力称为电容。电容的测量单位是法拉。

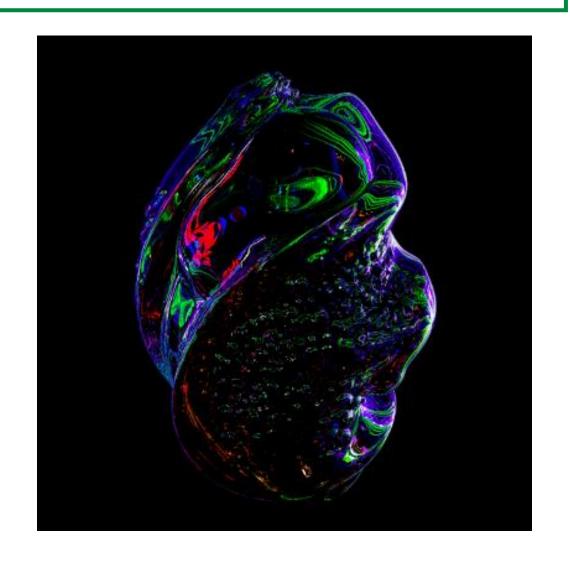
标蓝的主语都是句子的核心信息,处于句首,非常醒目。四个主语完全不同,避免了单调重复,前后连贯,自然流畅,具有简洁客观之效。

由于科学技术以事物发展的 规律及在实践中的应用为研 究对象, 科技文献的中心议 题自然是客观存在的事实。 被动语态的使用有利于客观、 公正地阐述这些事实存在. 突出事实本身,因此科技文 献大量使用被动语态,减少 主观成分的影响。



科技英语被动语态的明显语法特征 之一是**关系介词by**的使用。

在被动语态中,介词by后面如果出现无生命名词,特别是行为抽象名词,按深层语义逻辑分析,表示的往往不是一般意义上的使动者,而是隐含的因果关系。



The greatest advance in mine pumping was rendered possible by the introduction of the centrifugal pump and the development, in the early years of the present century, of the high-lift centrifugal or turbine pump.

译:矿井泵的最大进步是通过引入离心泵和本世纪初高扬程离心泵或 涡轮泵的发展而实现的。

判断被动结构中是否隐含有因果关系的根据之一是看承担谓语动词的 类型。谓语如由使役动词来承担,如例句中的render,因果关系隐含 的可能性是很大的。

The greatest advance in mine pumping was rendered possible by the introduction of the centrifugal pump and the development, in the early years of the present century, of the high-lift centrifugal or turbine pump.

译: 矿井泵的最大进步是通过引入离心泵和本世纪初高扬程离心泵或 涡轮泵的发展而实现的。

科技英语中大量使用行为抽象名词表示行为或动作意义,一方面是因为这类名词表达的概念准确清晰,产生歧义的可能性较小,而且结构紧凑简练;另一方面也是因为有必要重视某一过程,特征,现象或结果。例句中的introduction和development被转化为动词。

The end of the cold war has opened up the skies over Russia and China to aircraft flying to and from Asian destinations, but traffic is restricted by the lack of ground-based navigation aids.

译:冷战的结束为往返于亚洲目的飞机打开了俄罗斯和中国的天空, 但由于缺乏地面导航设备,交通仍然受到限制。

That chance remained limited throughout the war by army policies that kept most Black units serving in rear-echelon assignments and working in labor battalions.

译:在整个战争期间,这种机会仍然受到限制,因为军队政策使大多数黑人部队在后梯队任务中服役,并在劳工营工作。

The end of the cold war has opened up the skies over Russia and China to aircraft flying to and from Asian destinations, but traffic is **restricted** by the lack of ground-based navigation aids.

译:冷战的结束为往返于亚洲目的飞<mark>因果关系主要是分别通过谓语动</mark>但由于缺乏地面导航设备,交通仍然请<mark>lorestrict、limit</mark>来体现的,这2

That chance remained **limited** throughout the war by army policies that kept most Black units serving in rear-echelon assignments and working in labor battalions.

译:在整个战争期间,这种机会仍然受到限制,因为军队政策使大多数黑人部队在后梯队任务中服役,并在劳工营工作。

!The end of the cold war has opened up the skies over Russia and China to aircraft flying to and from Asian destinations, but traffic is restricted by the lack of ground-based navigation aids.

译:冷战的结束为往返于亚洲目的飞机打开了俄罗斯和中国的天空, 但由于缺乏地面导航设备,交通仍然受到限制。

working in

That chanc 宾语lack也有关,因为英语里某些由形式 that kept m 肯定,意义否定的名词如lack、absence、 failure等构成的句子具有隐含因果关系的特

口加火上力工加以火,

my policies anments and

<mark>队政策使大多</mark>

第一句的因果语义的确定和关系介词**by**的宾语lack也有关,因为英语里某些由形式肯定,意义否定的名词如lack、**absence**、failure等构成的句子具有隐含因果关系的特点。

The **absence** of air also explains why the stars do not seem to twinkle in space, as they do from the earth.

译: 缺少空气也解释了为什么恒星似乎不像地球上那样在太空中闪烁。

以上四个例句转换的共同特点之一是:

原文的英语语义结构中先突出结果,再交代原因,

而汉语的因果语义表达方式在逻辑顺序上正相反。

就语义衔接的主要不同特点而言,汉语是意合语言,英语是形合语言。

汉语的意合性并不意味着在表达需要时不能使用因果连词将深层概念表层化。在被动结构的转换中,汉语多表现为形合。

## 5.4 科技英语中被动语态的翻译技巧

科技英语主要是叙述事理,往往不需要说出主动者,或对被动者比主动者更为关心。此外,科技工作者为了表示客观和谦虚的态度,往往避免使用第一人称,因而尽可能使用被动语态。

在翻译英语被动语态时,大量语句应译成主动句,少数句子仍可译成被动句。

- ✓ 译成汉语的被动句;
- ✓ 译成汉语的主动句;
- ✓ 译成汉语的其他句型。

## 5.4.1 译成汉语的被动句

英语的有些着重被动动作的被动句,要译成被动句,以突出其被动意义。被动含义可用"被"、"由"、"给"、"加以"、"为……所"、"使"、"把"、"让"、"叫"、"为"、"挨"、"遭"等表达。

Early fires on the earth were certainly caused by nature, not by Man. 译:地球上早期的火肯定是由大自然而不是人类引燃的。

The circuit is broken by the insulating material.

译:电路被绝缘材料隔绝了。

## 5.4.1 译成汉语的被动句

英语的有些着重被动动作的被动句,要译成被动句,以突出其被动意义。被动含义可用"被"、"由"、"给"、"加以"、"为……所"、"使"、"把"、"让"、"叫"、"为"、"挨"、"遭"等表达。

Besides voltage, resistance and capacitance, an alternating current is also influenced by inductance

译:除了电压,电阻和电容之外,交流电还<mark>受到</mark>电感的<mark>影响</mark>。

When the electrons fly away from the hydrogen nuclei, they are attracted toward the oxygen atoms

译: 当氢原子飞离其核时, 这些电子就被吸向氧原子。

#### 1、原主语仍译为主语:

当英语被动句中的主语为无生命的名词,又不出现由介词by引导的行为主体时,往往可译成汉语的主动句,原句的主语在译文中仍为主语。这种把被动语态直接译成主动语态的句子,实际是省略了"被"字的被动句。

Other questions will be discussed briefly.

译:其它问题将简单地加以讨论。

Every moment of every day, energy is being transformed from one form into another.

译:每时每刻,能量都在由一种形式转换成另一种形式。

#### 1、原主语仍译为主语:

当英语被动句中的主语为无生命的名词,又不出现由介词by引导的行为主体时,往往可译成汉语的主动句,原句的主语在译文中仍为主语。这种把被动语态直接译成主动语态的句子,实际是省略了"被"字的被动句。

Nuclear power's danger to health, safety, and even life itself can be summed up in one word: radiation.

译:核能对健康、安全,甚至对生命本身构成的危险可以用一个词— 辐射来概括。

#### 2、主语译成宾语:

把原主语译成宾语,而把行为主体或相当于行为主体的介词宾语译成 主语

A right kind of fuel is needed for an atomic reactor.

【译:原子反应堆需要一种合适的燃料。

Plants and trees are provided by nature with four means of dispersing their seeds.

译:大自然赋予草木四种传播种子的方法。

Friction can be reduced and the life of the machine prolonged by lubrication.

译: 润滑能减少摩擦, 延长机器寿命。

#### 3、增补泛指性的词语(人们,大家等)作主语:

增译逻辑主语:原句未包含动作的发出者,译成主动句时可以从逻辑出发,适当增加不确定的主语,如"人们"、"有人"、"大家"、"我们"等,并把原句的主语译成宾语。

To explore the moon's surface, rockets were launched again and again. 译:为了探测月球的表面,人们一次又一次地发射火箭。

It is generally accepted that the experiences of the child in his first years largely determine his character and later personality.

译:人们普遍认为孩子们的早年经历在很大程度上决定了他们的性格及 !其未来的人品。

#### 3、增补泛指性的词语(人们,大家等)作主语:

It could be argued that the radio performs this service as well, but on television everything is much more living, much more real.

译:可能<mark>有人</mark>会指出,无线电广播同样也能做到这一点,但还是电视屏幕 上的节目要生动、真实得多。

**【有人强调说,科学的范畴可以分成两个主要领域:自然科学和社会科学。** 

译: It is stressed that the field of science may be divided into two

major areas: natural science and social science.

#### 3、增补泛指性的词语(人们,大家等)作主语:

由it做形式主语的被动句 型。这种句型在科技英 语中比比皆是, 十分普 遍,汉译时一般均按主 动结构译出。即将原文 中的主语从句译在宾语 的位置上, 而把it做形式 主语的主句译成一个独 立语或分句。

#### It做形式主语的句型有:

```
It is well known that ... 大家知道(众所周知)......
It is asserted that ... 有人主张 ......
It is believed that ... 有人认为......
It is generally considered that ... 大家(一般人)认为

It will be said ... 有人会说......
It was told that ... 有人曾经说......
```

#### 1、译成汉语的无主句:

英语的许多被动句不需或无法讲出动作的发出者,往往可译成汉语的无主句,而把原句中的主语译成宾语。英语中有些固定的动词短语,如: make use of, pay attention to, take care of, put an end to等用于被动句时,常译成被动句。

Great efforts should be made to inform young people especially the dreadful consequences of taking up the habit.

**【译:应该尽最大努力告**知年轻人染上这些习惯会有可怕后果。

Attention has been paid to the new measures to prevent corrosion.

译:已经注意到采取防腐新措施。

#### 1、译成汉语的无主句:

英语的许多被动句不需或无法讲出动作的发出者,往往可译成汉语的无主句,而把原句中的主语译成宾语。英语中有些固定的动词短语,如: make use of, pay attention to, take care of, put an end to等用于被动句时,常译成被动句。

#### L普遍认为,这些材料能承受强大应力和高温。

译: It is widely acknowledged that these materials can withstand strong stress and high temperature.

讨论了发展中国家不断增长的人口对事物和纤维制品的需求。

译:The demands for food and fiber for ever increasing population in developing countries are discussed.

#### 1、译成汉语的无主句:

```
It is hoped that ... 希望......
It is reported that ... 据报道.....
It is said that ... 据说.....
It is supposed that ... 据推测.....
It must be admitted that ... 必须承认.....
It must be pointed out that ... 必须指出.....
It will be seen from this that ... 由此可见.....
```

#### 2、译成汉语的判断句:

凡着重描述事物的过程、性质和状态的英语被动句,实际上与系表结构很相近,往往可译成"是……的"结构。

The voltage is not controlled in that way.

译:电压不是用那样的方法控制的。

! All matter is made up of atoms.

译:一切物质都<mark>是</mark>由原子构成的。

#### 2、译成汉语的判断句:

凡着重描述事物的过程、性质和状态的英语被动句,实际上与系表结构很相近,往往可译成"是……的"结构。

#### 电阻是由欧姆来度量的。

译: Resistance is measured in Ohms.

!The equations below are derived from those above.

译: 下面的方程式是由上面的那些方程式推导出来的。

#### 5.5 Practice

#### 翻译练习:

By the end of the war, 800 people had been saved by the organization, but at a cost of 200 Belgian and French lives.

译:大战结束时,这个组织拯救了八百人,但那是以二百多比利时人和法国人的生命为代价的。

#### 5.5 Practice

翻译练习:

A film of oil is inserted between the sliding surfaces of a bearing.

译:轴承的滑动面之间上了一层油膜。

# 6 Non-finite Verb 非谓语动词(非限定动词)

英语中,动词具有两种形式: 1.谓语形式 2.非谓语形式

动词的<mark>谓语形式</mark>必须和主语在人称和数上保持一致,受主语的限定, 因此又被称为动词的限定形式(Finite Forms of Verbs)。

非谓语形式不受主语的限制,因此又被称为动词的非限定形式(Non-finite Forms of Verbs)。

确切地讲, 非谓语动词实际上指动词的非谓语形式。

# 6 Non-finite Verb 非谓语动词(非限定动词)

动词的非谓语形式有三种:

- 1.<mark>不定式(The Infinitive)</mark>,由to +动词原形构成,to 为不定式符号, 并无实际意义。
- 2.动名词(The Gerund),由动词+ing构成。
- 3.分词(The Participle)
  - 1) 现在分词(The Present Participle),由动词+ing构成
  - 2)过去分词(The Past Participle),由动词+ed构成。

## 6.1 不定式在科技英语中的应用

动词不定式是动词的一种非谓语形式,没有人称、数的变化。它具有名词、形容词和副词的某些功能,同时具有动词的某些特征,可以有自己的宾语、状语和补足语组成不定式短语。

在分析句子时要把不定式短语看作一个整体。

不定式在句中可作主语、表语、宾语、定语、状语和补足语。

不定式有时态和语态的变化。

# 6.1.1 不定式的时态和语态

|       | 主动态                    | 被动态                   |
|-------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 一般时   | To design              | To be designed        |
| 完成时   | To have designed       | To have been designed |
| 进行时   | To be designing        |                       |
| 完成进行时 | To have been designing |                       |

例: To lift a weight from the ground on to a table requires expenditure of power.

不定式作主语时,常引入形式主语it。
It requires expenditure of power to lift a weight from the ground on to a table.

1、It is + 形容词 + 不定式短语

!It is very difficult to measure the passing current in insulators.

译:测量绝缘体中通过的电流是很困难的。

It is evident for strong vibrations to make loud sounds and for vibrations to make soft sounds.

译:强振动发出响亮的声音,而弱振动则发出柔和的声音,这是显而

易见的。

2、It takes (needs, requires)... + 不定式短语

It takes only a few microsecond for the computer to carry out one calculation specified

译: 计算机完成某一项指定的计算只需要几微秒。

It may take thousands of years for an inch or two of soil to accumulate.

译:需要成千上万年才能积累一二英才的土层。

3、It is + 名词 + 不定式短语

It is common practice to tell apart the temperature of a body and its heat

译:要把物体的温度与物体的热量区分开,这是通常的做法。

#### 1、系词be + 动词不定式结构

动词不定式作表语,揭示主语所包含的具体内容。

常用的主语有下列名词: aim, task, duty, goal, work、job, purpose, method, problem, effect, activity, mistake 等。通常译为:"...就是...", "...在于..."。

The aim of the special work group is to find meaning and enjoyment in work.

译:这个特殊劳动小组的任务<mark>就是</mark>探索劳动的意义及其愉悦.

#### 1、系词be + 动词不定式结构

动词不定式作表语,揭示主语所包含的具体内容。

常用的主语有下列名词: aim, task, duty, goal, work、job, purpose, method, problem, effect, activity, mistake 等。通常译为:"...就是...", "...在于..."。

Another mistake is to confuse cause and effect.

译:另一错误就是混淆因果。

#### 2、助动词be + 动词不定式结构

在这种结构中, be不是系词而是助动词, 它与动词不定式构成复合谓语。

这种结构表示根据预定计划或安排将要进行的行为,或表示根据客观规律或情况可能发生或必然要发生的行为或状态。

在这种情况下,这种结构在某种程度上具有情态动词的含义,表示"打算","准备", "应该", "必须", "可能"等意思。

特别在be + 不定式被动态(be + to be + 过去分词)的结构中,情态动词的意思更为明显。这种结构常用于由if引导的条件状语从句中。

#### 2、助动词be + 动词不定式结构

这种结构表示根据预定计划或安排将要进行的行为,或表示根据客观规律或情况可能发生或必然要发生的行为或状态。

在这种情况下,这种结构在某种程度上具有情态动词的含义,表示"打算","准备","应该","必须","可能"等意思。

The material which makes Plants green(chlorophyll) is necessary if they are to use energy from light for healthy growth.

译:如果说植物必须利用光能来维持其生长,那么,使得植物变绿的 材料(叶绿素)是必不可缺少。

## 6.1.4 不定式作宾语

某些及物动词要求不定式作宾语。如 learn(学习), need(需要), prefer(宁愿), attempt(企图), begin(开始), want(想要), wish(希望), determine(决定), try(设法,试图)等。

不定式作宾语时,如果带有宾语补足语,就要用先行词it作形式宾语, 其结构为:

及物动词 + it + 宾语补足语 + 不定式。

## 6.1.4 不定式作宾语

某些及物动词要求不定式作宾语。如 learn(学习), need(需要), prefer(宁愿), attempt(企图), begin(开始), want(想要), wish(希望), determine(决定), try(设法,试图)等。

We must now try to clear our ideas about electricity by considering carefully the elementary principles.

译:现在我们必须通过认真地研究这些基本原理设法弄清楚有关电的 各种概念。

## 6.1.4 不定式作宾语

某些及物动词要求不定式作宾语。如 learn(学习), need(需要), prefer(宁愿), attempt(企图), begin(开始), want(想要), wish(希望), determine(决定), try(设法,试图)等。

When one wants to measure the electric current, voltage and resistance, one has to use electric instruments.

译:人们想要调量电流、电压相电阻时,就必须使用电子仪器。

#### 某些名词要求不定式作定语。

例如way, ability, power, tendency, capacity, reason, chance, time, method, attempt, opportunity, thing, work等。

The ability of a material to conduct current depends upon the number of free electrons in the material.

译: 材料的导电能力取决于材料中自由电子的多寡。

There is a universal tendency of every body to move towards every body.

译:每一物体都具有一种朝另一物体运动的倾向。

由last、next、序数词或形容词最高级修饰的名词要求不定式作定语。

Among the early Greeks, Aristotle was the first to watch living things and to try to classify them, to attempt to find out how life begins, and to write down his observations.

【译:在早期的希腊人中,亚里士多镕是第一个观察生物的,并试图探 【索生命是怎样起源的,而且把他所观察到的都记载下来。

Albert Einstein was the first man to realize the great amount of energy locked in the atom.

#### 不定式的被动态作定语

含有"将要", "有必要"的意思。翻译时可在不定式前加"要", "待"等词。

!The parts to be jointed are usually heated to a certain temperature.

译:要连结的这些零件通常要加热到一定的温度。

The type of the manometer depends on the magnitude of pressure to be measured.

译:压力计的型式取决于<mark>待测量</mark>的压力的大小。

介词 + which + 不定式短语作定语

这种结构仍然是不定式短语,不能视为which引导的定语从句。

We have all the best apparatus with which to measure motion in the way already described.

译:我们有用上述方法来衡量运动的一切完善的仪器。

But I have regarded the problems as an adjunct to the study of the Principles and not the principles as a framework round which to build problems.

译:但是,我认为习题有助于学习原理,而并不认为原理是编写习题

**白**久村王村王 2022

动词不定式在句中作状语时,一般表示行为的目的和结果.此外还可以表示行为的原因。

# 6.2 分词在科技英语中的应用

分词具有动词的某些特征,可以带宾语和状语组成分词短语。

分词短语在句中主要作定语、状语和补足语。



## 6.2.1 现在分词作定语

Particles bearing like charges tend to repel one another, whereas particles bearing unlike charges tend to attract one another.

译: 带有相同电荷的粒子相互排斥, 而带有不同电荷的粒子则相互吸

引。

The vibrations causing sound are transmitted through air at a speed of about 340 meters per second.

译:发出声音的振动,在空气中传播的速度大约为每秒340米。

### 6.2.2 过去分词作定语

过去分词作定语时,被修饰的词是分词所表示的行为的承受者,从逻 辑上来看修饰语与被修饰语之间似乎是一种行为与客体之间的关系。

! A lifted weight has energy.

译:被举起的重物具有能量。

The work done is the product of the force and the distance. 译: 所作的功等于力和距离的乘积。

#### 1、时间状语

分词短语作状语时,往往具有时间、原因、条件、让步、结果、方式方法、伴随或补充说明等含义。分词作状语时,其行为的主体就是句中的主语。该短语可放在句首、句中或句尾,通常用逗号与句子隔开。分词短语作状语时,有时前面可用when,while, if, unless, though等连词来加强时间、条件、让步等含义

**Considered** some common aspects of the performance of the steam engine and automobile engine, we notice that both reject heat.

译:在研究蒸汽发动机与汽车发动机性能的某些共同方面时,我们注意到两者都排出热量。

#### 1、时间状语

分词短语作状语时,往往具有时间、原因、条件、让步、结果、方式方法、伴随或补充说明等含义。分词作状语时,其行为的主体就是句中的主语。该短语可放在句首、句中或句尾,通常用逗号与句子隔开。分词短语作状语时,有时前面可用when,while, if, unless, though等连词来加强时间、条件、让步等含义

!When heated, a body will expand.

译: 物体受热时就膨胀。

#### 2、原因状语

此时,常由be的现在分词being + 名词 + 形容词或 + 介词短语组成。

Being high in computing speed and reliable in operation, the electronic computers have found wide application in computing and designing. 译: 计算机由于计算速度高、运算可靠,因而在计算和设计中获得了广
泛的应用。

When radar signals are sent to the moon, the moon, being solid, reflects them.

译: 当雷达信号被发送到月球时由于月球是固体, 便将这种情号反射回。

#### 3、条件状语

分词短语表示条件状语时,该短语有下列几种形式

- 1. 由连接词 if, when, once, unless引出;
- 2. compared to(with) + 名词;
- 3. given + 名词;
- 4. depending upon + 名词。

Our whole physical universe, **when** reduced to the simplest terms, is made up of just two things, energy and matter.

译:我们的整个物质世界,如果用最简单的话来说,是由两种东西组成

的:即能和物质。

#### 3、条件状语

分词短语表示条件状语时,该短语有下列几种形式

- 1. 由连接词 if, when, once, unless引出;
- 2. compared to(with) + 名词;
- 3. given + 名词;
- 4. depending upon + 名词。

From the Scientific view-point a man does no work **unless** actually moving a body.

译:从科学观点来看,除非人们确实在移动某一物体,否则就没有做功。

#### 4、结果状语

分词短语表示结果状语时,往往位于句末,有时用thus 或and thus 引出

In a solid or liquid, the molecules are much closer together, resulting in much more material in a given volume.

译:在液体或固体中,分子结合得紧密得多,因而在一定体积内的物质也多得多。

When two bodies are rubbed together heat is produced, **thus** raising the surface temperature of both of them.

译:两个物体摩擦时,就产生了热,因而就提高了这两个物体的表面温度。

#### 5、让步和方式方法状语

分词短语表示让步状语时,在分词短语前常加上连接词 although 或 while a

The photon, while not having a material mass, may be considered as having a radiating mass.

【译:光子虽然没有物质质量.但可认为它具有辐射质量。(让步)

While held at rest at a certain height, no mechanical work being done, the object definitely obtains the ability of doing something.

译: 当物体被举至某一高度而处于静止状态时,尽管它未做机械功,但

确实得到了某种做功的能力。

## 6.2.4 分词作宾语补足语

要求分词作宾语补足语的动词有表示视听感觉的动词: hear, see, watch, notice, feel 等。此外还有find, keep, believe, set, start, imagine, get, have, make 等。

We put a hand above an electric fire and feel the hot air rising.

译:我们把手放在电炉上方,就会感觉到热空气在上升。

To **keep** a body moving you have to apply less force than you did to start it moving.

!译:保持一个物体运动比启动该物体所必须施加的力要小。

#### 6.2.5 分词独立结构

分词短语作状语时,通常它的逻辑主体也就是句中的主语。

Lifting something, you do work.

译: 你举起某物体时, 你就是在做功。

An object at rest has no kinetic energy, its velocity being zero.

译:静止的物体不具有动能,因为它的速度为零。(原因)

### 6.2.6 分词复合结构

分词复合结构由介词with或without引出,形式是: with(或without) + 名词+ 分词。

这种结构在英语中称为"分词复合结构"。它在句中可作定语和状语,在科技文章中这种结构常用来作补充说明。

The density of air varies directly as pressure, with temperature being constant.

上译: 若温度不变,则空气密度的变化与压力成正比。(条件)

## 6.3 动名词在科技英语中的应用

动名词的形式和现在分词相同,所以有的语法书把它们统称为动词----ing形式。

动名词与分词的区别主要从它们的功能来看:

- 动名词用作主语、宾语和表语;
- 分词用作定语、状语和补足语。

动名词有主动态和被动态、一般式和完成式。

#### 6.3.1 动名词作主语

Cooling matter slows down the speed of the molecules.

译:将物体冷却就减慢了分子的运动速度。

Heating the water changes it into vapor.

译: 把水加热可以使水变为蒸气。

Improving the lubricant, introducing more perfect bearings and decreasing the resistance on the part of the medium in which the motion is taking place are means of bringing the efficiency nearer to one (to 100%)

译:改进润滑油的质量、采用质量较好的轴承、减少机器运动接触部分的摩擦阻力,这都是促使机器的效率接近100%的措施。

### 6.3.1 动名词作主语

当动名词短语在句中作主语,而它的谓语是一种系表关系时.可用it is + 形容词 + 动名词短语的形式,如:

Sometimes the astronauts found it was difficult keeping their feet underneath their bodies on the moon.

译:有时候宇航员们发现,在月球上,要使他们的双脚保持站立姿势是 困难的。

#### 6.3.2 动名词作宾语

#### 1、作动词的宾语

下列动词通常要求动名词作其宾语: admit, appreciate, avoid, can't help, consider, control, delay, deny, enjoy, finish, involve, mind, postpone, practice, quit, recall, regret, report, resent, resist, stop, resume, risk, suggest, support 等。

There is a well-known laboratory experiment that involves stretching a metal wire and observing the resulting increase in length.

译:有一个比较熟悉的实验室试验,就是把金属丝拉长,并观察所引起的长度的增加。

## 6.3.2 动名词作宾语

#### 2、作介词的宾语

Energy is involved in doing work, or in heating an object.

译:能量在于它能做功,或使物体变热。

Galileo, **by** weighing a glass bulb before and after compressing air into it with a pump, showed that air had weight.

译:用泵把空气压入玻璃泡,称一称玻璃泡压入空气前后的重量,伽利略用这种方法证明了空气具有重量。

High carbon steel may be hardened **by** heating it to a certain temperature and then quickly cooling in water.

译:高碳钢可以这样来淬火:先把它加热到一定的温度,然后在水中迅

速冷却。

#### 6.3.3 动名词作表语

There have been three steps to steps to the moon. The first step was taking a satellite out of Earth's gravity and into space. The second step was carrying men into space. The third step was traveling to the moon itself.

译: 登月经历了三个步骤: 第一步是使卫星脱离地球引力而进入太空;

**】**第二步是把人带入太空;第三步是登上月球。

One of the greatest advantages of the transistor is its being able to be made very small.

上译: 晶体管的最大优点之一,就是能够把它做得很小。

#### 6.3.4 动名词的被动态

As is known, a piece of iron or steel becomes a magnet merely by being brought near a magnet.

【译:大家都知道,只要把一块铁或钢靠近磁铁,它就会变成一块磁铁。

Atomic electric batteries can operate without being recharged for decades.

上译:原子电池能工作几十年而不需再充电。

## 6.3.5 动名词的完成式

After having discovered the property of the atom, scientists began finding ways of using atomic energy for industrial purposes.

译:发现了原子的特性之后,科学家们开始寻找将原子能用于工业的途

径。

Nuclear fuel will be used in the reactor after its having been compressed into the form of rods.

译:核燃料被压成棒状之后,可用于反应堆中。

### 6.3.6 动名词的逻辑主体

The process of one substance mixing with another because of molecular motion is called diffusion.

【译:由于分子运动,一物质与另一物质混合的过程称为扩散。

In spite of its being very useful a direct current system has one great disadvantage; namely, there is no easy, economical way in which one can increase or decrease voltage.

译:尽管直流电系统非常有用,但它有一大缺点,即没有一种既简易又 经济的方法来提高或降低其电压。

# 6.3.7 介词 + being + 名词(形容词或介词短语)

1、介词 + being + 介词短语

Whenever charges move between two points, that point toward which the electrons go is thought of as being at the higher potential.

译:无论什么时候,只要电荷在两点之间运动,电子流向的那一点就认为是处于高电位。

In this book, however, unless otherwise specified, the earth will be considered as the object of reference and will be thought of as being at rest.

译: 但是,除非另有规定,在这本书中认为地球是参考系,而且把它看成是静止的。

# 6.3.7 介词 + being + 名词(形容词或介词短语)

2、介词 + being + 名词

Studying fossils is far from being a waste of time, because many useful facts can be learned from the them.

译:研究化石决不是浪费时间,因为我们可以从中了解到很多有用的事

实。

Frequently, in elementary textbook, a metal is described as having a high luster, good electrical and thermal conductivity, and as being malleable and ductile.

译:在基础教科书中.常把金局描述为具有很高的光泽、很好的导电及导热性能,又具有韧性和延展性。

#### 翻译练习:

These metals **admit of** being drawn out into very thin wires which can be heated white-hot without melting.

译:这些金属可以拉成很纫的金属丝,这些细丝能够加热到白热而不熔化。

being drawn是动名词被动态,作of的宾语。admit of..."容许有","有...可能"。动名词melting是介词without的宾语。

#### 翻译练习:

A magnet can influence another magnet or a piece of iron at a distance, that is, without the two being in contact.

译:磁铁可以隔着一段距离对另一块磁铁或铁发生作用,也就是说,二者不必接触。

being是动名词,作without的宾语,the two是being的逻辑主体。

#### 翻译练习:

Light is made to change its normal straight-line course by being reflected off a mirror or some other special surface.

译:通过镜子或某种其它特殊表面使光发生反射,光便能改变其正常的直线方向。

being reflected是动名词被动态其短语作by的宾语。

#### 翻译练习:

Scientists working with the ocean are now wondering whether the ocean can **go on** being the wastebasket for these unsafe remains.

译:从事海洋研究的科学家现在都迫切地想知道,海洋是否能继续成为容纳这些危险的残余物的垃圾箱。

being... remains是动名词短语,是go on的宾语

## 7 Inversion 倒装

正常语序:

主动句: 主语→谓语→宾语→宾补

被动句: 主语→谓语→

主补



倒装语序:凡是与上述语序不同的语序,就称为倒装。

## 7 Inversion 倒装句

正常语序:

主动句: 主语→谓语→宾语→宾补

被动句: 主语→谓语→

主补



倒装语序:凡是与上述语序不同的语序,就称为倒装。

## 7 Inversion 倒装句

科技英语文本为了强调某一概念和信息,或为了使句子保持平衡,会较多地使用倒装句



(完)全倒装(full inversion)是将整个谓语部分置于主语之前,其他成分位置不变。

Of wider application is the fact that matter usually expands when its temperature is increased and contracts(收缩)when its temperature is decreased.

Of particular value has been the constructive criticism(建设性的批评 意见)of many teachers.

More important is the fact that the reverse (反向的) current increases exponentially (指数地) with temperature.

Here is an experiment.

Here we go.

More important is the fact that the reverse (反向的) current increases exponentially (指数地) with temperature.

Here is an experiment.

Here we go.

(2) 状语 { 副词 + 不及物动词 + 主语 *there* 

From this condition follows Euler's equation (欧拉方程)

The center of mass is the point through which passes the resultant (合力) of the reaction forces (反作用力) when a body is accelerated (加速).

(2) 状语 { 副词 + 不及物动词 + 主语 *there* 

In this case there results a potential difference (电位差) between the two points.

There remain many important features about all lasers(激光器)that have yet to be addressed(处理;讲解).

注:汉译时可用"what从句"来等效。

Moving round the nucleus are negatively charged particles (微粒) called electrons.

(= What are moving round the nucleus ...)

注:汉译时可用"what从句"来等效。

Surrounding the earth is a layer of air of unknown thickness(厚度).

(= What surrounds the earth ...)

注:汉译时可用"what从句"来等效。

Shown in Fig. 1 -1 is the block diagram(方框图)of a radio transmitter(发射机).

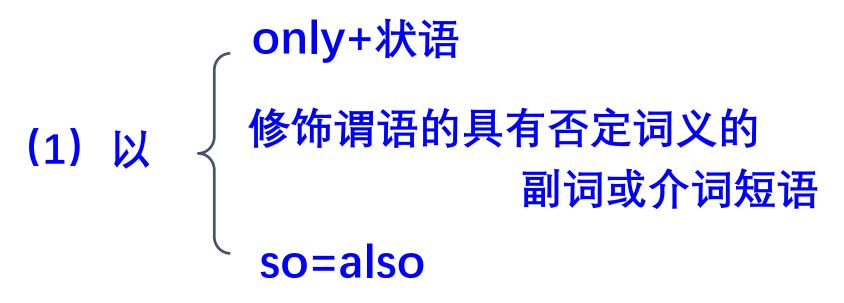
(= What is shown in Fig. 1 -1 ...)

注:汉译时可用"what从句"来等效。

Superimposed (叠加) upon these considerations (考虑因素) is the need to conserve (保存) energy and material resources.

(= What is superimposed on these considerations ...)

部分倒装 (partial inversion) 是将谓语中的助动词和情态动词置于主语之前,其他成分位置不变。



开头的句子要部分倒装(其方法与构成一般疑问句类同)。

Only when the force is known as a function(函数)of time can this integral(积分)be evaluated(求值).

By no means do positive charges move in a wire.

常见的一些否定副词有: never(永不), hardly(几乎不), scarcely(几乎不), rarely(难得,几乎不), not only(不仅), not until(直到.....后才), little(一点也不), seldom(难得,几乎不), not always(不总是), neither, nor等等。

常见的一些否定含意的短语有(一般都可译成"决不,绝不"): by no means, in no way, at no time, in no case, on [under] no condition, under no circumstances, on no account等。

$$(2)$$
 介词短语  $+ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 被动语态 \\ + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} be + \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$  +主语

By a family of curves (曲线族) is meant a specified (特定的) set (组) of curves which satisfy given conditions.

In Fig. 2 – 1 are shown an ammeter (安培表) and a voltmeter (伏特表).

Into the ends of the hose (软管) are thrust (插) glass tubes 10 to 12 inches (英寸) long.

Consider first the RC filter(滤波器)of Fig. 2 - 7 to which is applied the square wave(方波) of period(周期)T.

Fig. 2 - 5 shows a block(木块)on which are exerted(施加) two forces F1 and F2

There is shown the block diagram of a digital computer in Fig. 1 - 4.

i There is present a magnetic field which varies with time.

$$(2)$$
 介词短语  $+ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 被动语态 \\ + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} there \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$  +  $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} be + \uparrow \end{array} \right\}$  + 个别形容词

\*\*\*中国在任何情况下决不会首先使用核武器(nuclear weapons)。

Under no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons.

- (3) 把要强调的部分或较短的部分提前
  - ① 把要强调的部分放在主语前

A、"宾语→主语→谓语→~"★

This process we call automation.

This point we shall discuss in detail later.

B、"状语[表语等]→主语→动词→~"

With pressure (压力) the gap (间隙) decreases.

Of one thing we can be sure: If the charges (电荷) are at rest, there is no electric field (电场) within the metal ball.

Certain it is that all essential (关键的) processes of plant (植物) growth and development (发育) occur in water.

#### B、"状语[表语等]→主语→动词→~"

\*\*\*Said Dr. Samuel Rankin, head of the mathematical sciences department at Worchester Polytechnic Institute(工业学院)in Worchester, Mass.: "The further you go out into the scientific and technological frontiers(新领域), especially in the kinds of things we are seeing today, you are going to find mathematics."

- (3) 把要强调的部分或较短的部分提前
  - ② 把较短的部分提前

A、"主语→谓语→宾语补足语→宾语→~"★

Electromagnetic waves make possible radio broadcast (广播) and television.

Friction (摩擦) makes necessary a good lubrication (润滑) system.

#### A、"主语→谓语→宾语补足语→宾语→~"★

We call insulators(绝缘体)these substances which prevent the passage of electricity.

The advent(出现)of large scale integration(大规模集成)has now made commonplace(普通的)computers with instruction set(指令组)capable of directly accessing(存取;访问)and flexibly(灵活地)manipulating(处理)a number of different data types and sizes.

A、"主语→谓语→宾语补足语→宾语→~"★

That still leaves(留有)to be explored(探索)an area ten times as great as the continents(五大洲)of the earth.

B、"主语→谓语→状语→宾语~

Only when we exert(施加)on an object(物体)an upward(向上的】force sufficient in magnitude(数值,大小)can we lift(提起)it.

The oscillator(振荡器)maintains between its terminals a sinusoidal alternating potential difference(正弦交变电位差).