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Project One

Greeting and Introduction

Project Objectives

- To understand the basic concepts of metro services;
- To realize the importance of metro transportation;
- To know the development of metro traffic;
- To master the simple sentence patterns related to metro science;
- To know the culture of world-class metro transportation.



Section I Practice and Learn



Mini Talks

In the following, there are five mini talks. Please practice the five mini talks with your partner and try to remember the patterns of the dialogues.

1. Meeting for the first time

A: Good afternoon, Mr. Lee! I'm Liu Jun from Beijing Construction Company. I'm the manager, in charge of the project. Nice to meet you!

B: Hi, good afternoon, Mr. Liu! Nice to meet you! I have heard that your project is fantastic! When will the project be finished?

A: It will be finished in the middle of June.

B: Cheers!

2. Talking about a subway project

A: Good morning, Mr. Black! How's everything going?

B: Good morning, Mr. White! It's OK, thanks!

A: How about the project you told me last time? Is it going well?

B: Yeah, actually, it's very smooth. We'll build a subway line in the southern part of Hefei City.

A: That's great! Congratulations on your great job!

3. Asking about directions

Customer: Hi, Sir! Could you tell me from which gate could I enter the subway station and reach the Educational District in this city?

Subway Assistant: Go along this lobby, please. Turn right from the next corner, and you will see the Entrance B. You can arrive at the Educational District station by the subway there.

Customer: Thank you very much!

4. Asking about tickets

A: Hello, what can I do for you?



B: Good morning, Madam. Could I know when is the last train leaving for Shanghai today?

A: It leaves at 5 p.m., and you can book a ticket now.

B: OK! Could I have two tickets for the train leaving at 5 p.m.?

A: Sure.

B: Thanks very much!

5. Inquiring the time

A: Excuse me, Madam. Could you tell me what time is it now?

B: Well, it's half past nine. If you want to take the next train, you should hurry up.

A: Thanks very much!

B: You are welcome.

Words and Expressions:

construction 建设

charge 掌管, 负责

project 项目, 工程

subway 地铁

direction 方向

actually 实际上, 事实上

assistant 服务员

entrance 入口

Educational District 教育园区



Exercise

Make mini talks according to the following requirements, then act out the mini talks that you have made, using the patterns of the above talks.

- (1) To introduce yourself for the first meeting.
- (2) To ask about time.
- (3) To talk about directions.
- (4) To inquire how to buy a ticket.
- (5) To make a mini dialogue using the word "subway".



Dialogue

There is a dialogue in this part. Read the dialogue and finish the exercises with your partners.

Mr. Smith: Nice to meet you, Mr. Lee! I'm Smith. You must have heard that I'm the monitor of this subway project.

Mr. Lee: Nice to meet you, Mr. Smith! The office has told me that you are coming to



examine the project. Welcome!

Mr. Smith: Frankly speaking, I have viewed the most part of this project. I have to say that you have done a great job! The project you have finished is fantastic!

Mr. Lee: Thanks! There is an old Chinese saying: “Success belongs to the persevering”. We just have tried our best.

Mr. Smith: And you are very efficient. The project was completed so fast that I even can’t believe it.

Mr. Lee: Chinese are hard-working. We are proud of this character.

Mr. Smith: Yes. I agree with you. When we do something we pay all our attention to it, and we do our best.

Mr. Lee: Yeah. That’s the belief of our engineers.

Mr. Smith: Well, all in all, thank you very much for your great work and great efforts. Hope to cooperate with you next time!

Mr. Lee: Me, too. See you next time, Mr. Smith!

Mr. Smith: Thanks! See you!



Exercise

Answer the following questions according to the dialogue and try to make a dialogue with your partners.

- (1) What does this project talked about in the dialogue?
- (2) Has the project been finished already?
- (3) What does Mr. Smith think about the project?
- (4) Is Mr. Lee a good engineer? Why?
- (5) What good characters of Mr. Lee can we see from the dialogue?





Section II Listening Comprehension



听力语音



Mini Sentences

Listen to the 10 sentences and try to translate the sentences into Chinese.

- (1) This station is Shuang Lin Station. Please get off the train from the door on your right side.
- (2) To Summer Palace Station, please take Bus No.5.
- (3) Hefei is a city with 2200 years old and modern transportation.
- (4) The transportation in the city of Hefei includes cars, buses, trains, subways and airplanes.
- (5) Traffic lights are very important to a city.
- (6) Bridges are also an important part to a city's transportation.
- (7) Many bridges in Hefei are very ancient with a long history.
- (8) The speed of trains is a signal of technological modernization.
- (9) There are many kinds of traffic carriers in the present transportation.
- (10) You can enter the subway station from Gate 8.



听力语音



Listen and Match

Match the English sentences in the following with their Chinese meanings.

- | |
|---|
| A. The luggage you can take in a train is limited. |
| B. You can book a ticket by telephone. |
| C. To Dongzhimen Station, please go to Entrance 6. |
| D. When the light is green, you can pass the road. |
| E. If you have any question, please ask the assistant in the station. |
| F. Trains and subways may go across the bridges. |
| G. You can see many good views from the window of the train. |
| H. The speed of a train means we are in a modern world. |
| I. Advanced technology makes people's lives more convenient. |
| J. Don't take any drink when you are going to take a subway. |



Mini Practice

Listen to 10 short sentences and answer the following questions.

- (1) Who is in charge of the project?
- (2) What must be done before you get on a subway?
- (3) By what means can you book a ticket?
- (4) Who is not satisfied with the crowded people?
- (5) What is the bad behavior the two people talk about?
- (6) What are the polite words to apologize?
- (7) Which number should you call when there is an emergency?
- (8) Can you eat food in a subway?
- (9) Why cannot you eat food in a train?
- (10) What would the boy like to become when he grows up?



听力语音



Listen and Complete

Listen to the passage and then fill in the blanks according to what you have heard.

Nowadays, many people would like to take _____ to their workplaces instead of a bus, for subways are more _____ than buses. The name “subway” is always referred to as the train running _____. However, there are many _____ about the word “subway”, and the original meaning of this word means “a _____ that passes underneath an _____ such as a road, usually a tunnel”. The second meaning of this word means “an underground _____ transit rail system used in _____ parts of the world”. Of course, with the rapid _____ of modern people’s _____, “subway”, this word is always called as a train’s name.



听力语音



听力语音



Listen and Answer

Listen to the passage again and then answer the following questions according to what you have heard in the mp3.

- (1) Why would many people like to take a subway to their workplaces instead of a bus?
- (2) What is the main meaning of the word “subway” in this passage?
- (3) How many meanings does the word “subway” may have?
- (4) Is subway a rail system underground?
- (5) How about the people’s modern lives we can know from the listening?



Section III

Read and Learn

There is a passage in this section. Read the passage and finish the following exercises.

Welcome to Sydney Railway



Figure 1.1 Sydney railway

A sketch of the first Central Station dating from 1855

On September 26, 1855, the first passenger railway line in NSW opened from Sydney to Parramatta Junction which was just located west of the present Granville Railway Station. The original city ‘Sydney terminal’ station was located south of the present-day Central Station, on the south side of the Devonshire Street tunnel. Four intermediate stations were located along the line at Newtown, Ashfield, Burwood and Homebush. An overbridge running under Railway Square near Sydney’s Central Station is the oldest surviving structure on the NSW railway system. Opening in 1855, it remains the first phase of railway construction in NSW, providing access from Sydney’s Railway Yard to Darling Harbour Goods Yard (see Figure 1.2).





Figure 1.2 first Central Station in 1855

1860s - Boom in railway expansion

In NSW economic wealth from European settlement in the 1800s was largely generated from farming and pastoralism to inland settlements. As such, early railway expansion during the 1860s was largely undertaken for the purpose of connecting Sydney with the major rural railways across Blue Mountains to Bathurst and across Southern Highlands to Goulburn (see Figure 1.3).



Figure 1.3 boom in railway expansion in 1860s

These new lines were constructed under the direction of John Whitton, who was appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the NSW Railways in 1867 and known today as “the father of the railways”. Between 1870 and 1880 the number of travelling passengers have increased from 776,707 to 5,440,138 in just a decade, and the miles of railway line have increased from 339 to 849. Many historic regional centres still have their historic railway stations dating back to this boom in railway expansion.



1890 - Sydney's first suburban railway

Suburban areas close to Sydney developed largely along the original main lines to Parramatta and Liverpool. New trunk lines joined to Newcastle and Illawarra in the 1880s. The 1890s' depression and a decade of severe drought brought hardship to rural communities. With this change, Sydney's suburban railway network expanded dramatically. Sydney's first pure suburban railway, North Shore Line, opened from Hornsby to St Leonards in 1890 (see Figure 1.4).



Figure 1.4 Sydney's first suburban railway in 1890

1926 – The first electric trains

During the 1920s, Dr John J.C. Bradfield developed his visionary plan to provide Sydney with a world-class electric railway system. The first electric trains commenced running on the Illawarra Line in June 1926 and the City Underground system was opened to St James and Museum Stations in December of that year (see Figure 1.5).



Figure 1.5 First electric train station in 1926



On March 19, 1932, Harbour Bridge opened, connecting the North Shore Line to Wynyard Station. In 1956, Circular Quay station was opened, completing the City Circle, and Eastern Suburbs railway went through Bondi Junction in June 1979.

More recently

The line to Sydney Airport opened in 2000 to serve the Sydney Olympics of the same year. The Epping to Chatswood Rail Link was completed in 2009. The South West Rail Link opened in February 2015 (see Figure 1.6).



Figure 1.6 recent development

(source: http://www.sydneytrains.info/about/heritage/nsw_railways_history)

Places in Sydney

Central Station	(悉尼) 中央火车站
Parramatta	帕拉马塔 (区)
Granville	格兰维尔 (区)
Devonshire Street	德文希尔大街
Newtown	新城 (区)
Ashfield	艾士菲尔德 (区)
Burwood	宝活 (区)
Homebush	霍母布什 (区)
Darling Harbour	达令港



Goulburn	高登（区）
Liverpool	利物浦（区）
NSW =New South Wales	（澳大利亚）新南威尔士州
Newcastle	纽卡斯尔（区）
Illawarra	伊拉瓦拉（区）
Hornsby	霍斯比（区）
St James =James Street	詹姆斯街
Circular Quay	环形码头
Sydney Olympics	悉尼奥林匹克公园
Epping	艾坪（区）
Chatswood	查士活（区）

Words and Expressions

railway	['reɪlweɪ]	<i>n.</i>	铁路；铁道；铁路公司；铁道部门
sketch	[sketʃ]	<i>n.</i>	素描；草图；速写；概述
junction	['dʒʌŋkʃ(ə)n]	<i>n.</i>	汇合处；接合点；（电缆的）主接点；（河流的）汇合处
locate	[ləʊ'keɪt]	<i>v.</i>	位于，坐落于
original	[ə'ɹɪdʒ(ə)nəl]	<i>adj.</i>	原来的；起初的；最早的；首创的
terminal	['tɜ:(r)mɪn(ə)l]	<i>n.</i>	终端；终点站
tunnel	['tʌn(ə)l]	<i>n.</i>	隧道；地道；地下通道
intermediate	[ˌɪntə(r)'mi:diət]	<i>adj.</i>	（两地、两种状态等）之间的；中级的
overbridge	['əʊvəbrɪdʒ]	<i>adj.</i>	跨桥的
surviving	[sə(r)'vaɪvɪŋ]	<i>adj.</i>	幸存的
structure	['strʌktʃə(r)]	<i>n.</i>	结构；构造；体系
remain	[rɪ'meɪn]	<i>v.</i>	保留
phase	[feɪz]	<i>n.</i>	阶段
construction	[kən'strʌkʃ(ə)n]	<i>n.</i>	建设
harbour	['hɑ:(r)bə(r)]	<i>n.</i>	港口
settlement	['set(ə)lmənt]	<i>n.</i>	定居，安置
generate	['dʒenəreɪt]	<i>v.</i>	产生
pastoralism	['pɑ:stərəlɪzəm]	<i>n.</i>	游牧，田园风格

expansion	[ɪk'spænj(ə)n]	n.	扩大
undertake	[ˌʌndə(r)'teɪk]	v.	承担; 从事; 负责
purpose	['pɜ:(r)pəs]	n.	目的
connect	[kə'nekt]	v.	连接
rural	['rʊərəl]	adj.	乡村的
direction	[daɪ'rekʃ(ə)n]	n.	方向
appoint	[ə'pɔɪnt]	v.	任命
regional	['ri:dʒ(ə)nəl]	adj.	区域的
historic	[hi'stɒrɪk]	adj.	历史的
boom	[bu:m]	n.	繁荣
trunk	[trʌŋk]	n.	树干; 躯干; 后备箱; 大旅行箱
depression	[dɪ'preʃ(ə)n]	n.	抑郁, 衰退
decade	['dekeɪd]	n.	十年
severe	[sɪ'viə(r)]	adj.	残酷的, 剧烈的, 严重的
drought	[draʊt]	n.	干旱
community	[kə'mju:nəti]	n.	社区
suburban	[sə'bɜ:(r)bən]	adj.	郊区的
expand	[ɪk'spænd]	v.	扩大
dramatically	[drə'mætɪkli]	adv.	戏剧地, 显著地, 剧烈地
shore	[ʃɔ:(r)]	n.	海岸
visionary	['vɪʒən(ə)ri]	adj.	有远见的; 空想的; 有想象力的
commence	[kə'mens]	v.	开始

Notes of the Passage

1. On September 26, 1855, the first passenger railway line in NSW opened from Sydney to 'Parramatta Junction', *which was just located west of present day Granville Railway Station.*

railway 一般是“铁路, 铁轨”的意思。后半句“*which was just located...*”是一个由 which 引导的非限定性定语从句。which 是指它前面的“the first passenger railway line in NSW”。这句话的意思是: 在 1855 年 9 月 26 日, 新南威尔士州的第一条客运火车线自悉尼到帕拉马塔的中转站开放, 这条火车线就坐落于今天的格兰维尔火车站西边。



2. Opening in 1855, it remains the first phase of railway construction in NSW, *providing access from Sydney's Railway Yard through to the Darling Harbour Goods Yard.*

“providing”与主句主语 it 是主动关系，所以用现在分词。其引导的现在分词短语在句子中作定语，可换成定语从句 “which provides access...”。例如，*Following the old man, we reached the top of the mountain.* 在这句话中，following 是现在分词，与 we 形成主动关系。

3. *Sydney's first pure suburban railway, the North Shore Line*, opened from Hornsby to St Leonards in 1890.

这句话中的 “*Sydney's first pure suburban railway*” 和 “*the North Shore Line*” 都作主语，两者是同位语的关系。

4. In 1956, *Circular Quay station opened completing the City Circle*, and *Eastern Suburbs railway went through Bondi Junction in June 1979.*

这句话中的 “*Circular Quay station opened...*” 和 “*Eastern Suburbs railway...*” 是并列句，两者由 and 连接。在英语中，and, but 和 or 常常连接两个并列成分，这两个并列成分在句式结构或词性上是相似或一样的。

这句话的意思是：在 1956 年，环形码头站的开通完成了城市环线，并且东部郊区的铁路线也在 1979 年 6 月连通了邦迪中转站。

Exercise I Read the passage and answer the following questions.

- (1) Which city does the passage refer to?
- (2) When was the first passenger railway line in NSW opened?
- (3) What is the meaning of “central station”? And what is the meaning of “junction”?
- (4) Do you think that railway lines need junctions or central stations? Why?
- (5) Why is the Circular Quay station in Sydney so important? What is its relation with the City Circle in Sydney?
- (6) Do you think railway construction is vital in a city? Could you give any reasons?

Exercise II Fill out the blanks according to the passage.

On September 26, 1855, the first passenger railway line in NSW opened from Sydney to “Parramatta _____”. In NSW economic _____ from European _____ in the 1800s was largely generated from farming and pastoralism to inland settlements. During the 1920s, Dr John J.C. Bradfield _____ his visionary plan to provide Sydney with an _____ electric railway system. On March 19, 1932, the Harbour Bridge opened, _____ the North Shore Line to Wynyard Station.





Exercise III Choose the best words to complete the following sentences.

junction, locate, terminal, tunnel
structure, construction, harbour, connect

- (1) The _____ of this building is very complicated.
- (2) The Town Hall is _____ the east of this city.
- (3) You can change Line 1 from Line 2 in the western _____ called Dongzhimen Station.
- (4) The _____ underground is so huge that it can contain four cars running to the same direction at the same time.
- (5) Tianjin _____ is the 6th largest harbour in the world.
- (6) The road _____ the two towns was built by the Henan Construction Company.
- (7) A _____ of a bus line is always the last stop of a bus.
- (8) The _____ of a city is a great job, and it always needs decades.



Section IV

Features of Scientific Articles

What is science?

Science is the concerted human effort to understand, or to understand better, the history of the natural world and how the natural world works, with observable physical evidence as the basis of that understanding. It is done through observation of natural phenomena, and/or through experimentation that tries to simulate natural processes under controlled conditions.

Why do we do science?

So why are all these people described above doing what they're doing? In most cases, they're collecting information to test new ideas or to disprove old ones. Scientists become famous for discovering new things that change how we think about nature, whether the discovery is a new species of dinosaur or a new way in which atoms bond. Many scientists find their greatest joy in a previously unknown fact (a discovery) that explains some problem previously not explained, or that overturns some previously accepted idea.

科技英语文章的特点

科技文章的特点是结构严谨、句式周密、逻辑性强、概念准确、行文简练、重点突出、主要以传达信息为主。

一、使用被动语句

It has two terminals across which electricity must pass, and *it is designed to drop the voltage of the current* as it flows from one terminal to the other.

句子中的斜体部分即为被动语态。

二、使用定语从句

A resistor is a component of a circuit *that resists the flow of electrical current*.

句子中的斜体部分为 that 引导的定语从句，修饰 resistor 并表明 resistor 的特性。





三、使用复合句

为了将一个科学术语或者一个科学概念说清楚，科技文献中往往采用复合句，这充分体现了科技文章的特点。例如：

A capacitor is one of a large number of electronic devices widely used in the circuits for straight across the cross, coupling, bypass, filtering, tuning circuits, energy conversion, control and so on.

可译为：电容器是电子设备中大量使用的电子元件之一，广泛应用于电路中的隔直通交、耦合、旁路、滤波、调谐回路、能量转换、控制等方面。

2

Project Two

Transportation Affairs

Project Objectives

- To understand the basic concepts of transportation;
- To realize the importance of transportation;
- To know the development of metro transportation;
- To master the simple sentence patterns related to transportation affairs;
- To know the service in metro transportation.



Section I Practice and Learn



Mini Talks

In the following, there are five mini talks. Please practice the five mini talks with your partner and try to remember the patterns of the dialogues.

1. Buying a ticket

Tourist: Excuse me, could I buy a ticket here?

Metro Officer: Sure, you can buy it here. But as the line is long, you will wait for a few minutes. You can buy a ticket from the ticket vending machine.

Tourist: Where could I find the machine?

Metro Officer: It is just at the corner.

Tourist: I know now. Thanks very much!

2. Checking the ticket

Metro Officer: Good morning, sir! May I look at your ticket?

Tourist: Yes, sure! Here you are.

Metro Officer: So you are going to the Airport?

Tourist: Yeah, I am leaving for Shanghai by plane at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Metro Officer: Maybe you have taken the wrong direction. You'd better go to the opposite to take the train.

Tourist: Oh, that's bad! I have made a mistake in the direction. Thanks for telling me!

3. Topping up a transportation card

Tourist: Excuse me, may I put 100 yuan in my card?

Metro Officer: So you want to top up 100 yuan in your transportation card?

Tourist: Yes, of course!

Metro Officer: Ok. 100 yuan has been put in your card! Take care!

Tourist: Thanks!





4. Asking about a transportation card

Tourist: Hi, good morning! I think there's something wrong with my transportation card.

I can't swipe out my money from the card.

Metro Officer: Let me have a look. Are you sure that you still have some money in it?

Tourist: Yes. I have just topped up 100 yuan in the card.

Metro Officer: Well, here's something wrong with the magnetic stripe of your transportation card. Let me give you a new card.

Tourist: Thanks very much!

5. Inquiring on the ticket vending machine

Tourist: Excuse me, Madam. I just bought a single ticket on the ticket vending machine over there, but I can't get the cash from the coin-return of the machine.

Metro Officer: Wait for one minute, please. Let me help you. (Walk to the ticket vending machine.) Here is the money. Sorry that sometimes the operation of the machine is slow, so you have to wait for a few seconds to get the cash.

Tourist: Oh, that's ok. Thank you very much!

Metro Officer: You're welcome.

Words and Expressions:

ticket vending machine 售票机

top up 充值

swipe 划(卡)

coin-return 找零处

leave for 离开前往

magnetic 磁的

stripe 条, 长条

second 秒



Exercise

Make mini talks according to the following requirements, and act out the mini talks that you have made, using the patterns of the above talks.

- (1) To buy a ticket from a metro officer.
- (2) To buy a ticket from a ticket vending machine.
- (3) To check a tourist's ticket.
- (4) To top up your transportation card.
- (5) There is something wrong with your transportation card.



Dialogue

In this part, there is a dialogue. Read the dialogue and finish the exercises with your partners.

Tourist: Good afternoon, sir! May I have a ticket from here to Airport Station?

Metro Officer: Good afternoon! I'm sorry that you can't buy a ticket here using cash. You can only top up your transportation card here.

Tourist: Pardon? So where could I buy a ticket? It's urgent. My flight is flying at 3 o'clock. That's one hour.

Metro Officer: I fully understand you, sir. Please don't be hurry. You can buy a ticket from the ticket vending machine over there, just at the corner. Please turn around, and you can see it just on your right.

Tourist: Oh, yes, I can see it. But as this is my first time to take a subway, I don't know how to use the ticket vending machine.

Metro Officer: No worries. I can help you. Come with me, please.

Metro Officer: (Approach the ticket vending machine.) First, select your line and press the station that you are going to. Then the screen will show how much money you need to pay. Then insert the coins or bills, and you will get your ticket.

Tourist: Let me buy one now. Select my line and press my destination. Insert 3 yuan, and get my ticket. Oh, that's great! Thank you so much!



Exercise

Answer the following questions according to the dialogue and try to make a dialogue with your partners.

- (1) What was the problem the tourist met?
- (2) Why couldn't the tourist buy a ticket from the metro officer?
- (3) What did the metro officer tell to the tourist?
- (4) Did the metro officer help the tourist? How did he help him?
- (5) Where did the tourist get the ticket at last?





Section II Listening Comprehension



听力语音



Mini Sentences

Listen to the 10 sentences and try to translate the sentences into Chinese.

- (1) Good morning, everyone. The train to Tiananmen is coming. Please stand behind the line and wait for the train.
- (2) Attention, please. The train to Shuanglin station will be delayed for 5 minutes.
- (3) The train to the Tianjin Financial University is leaving. Please get on the train as soon as possible.
- (4) The train is about to leave. Please stand still in the train.
- (5) The train is arriving at Liuyuan station. Welcome to Liuyuan station.
- (6) The next station is Liuyuan. Please get ready for your arrival.
- (7) Yingkoudao station is the interchange station for Line 1.
- (8) To maintain a good environment, please don't smoke or litter on the train.
- (9) The train is leaving. Please stand back on the platform.
- (10) Please stand clear of the door.



听力语音



Listen and Match

Match the English sentences in the following with their Chinese meaning.

- | |
|--|
| A. Warmly welcome to the Interchange station for Line 1. |
| B. Please don't smoke or litter on the train. |
| C. Please stand clear of the door. |
| D. Please get off the train from the right door. |
| E. Please don't put your heavy luggage on the coat-hook. |
| F. Please stand away from the platform screen doors. |
| G. We wish you a good journey. |
| H. Don't stand in the railway. |
| I. Hold tightly when the train is to move. |
| J. Please get ready for your arrival. |



Mini Practice

Listen to 10 short sentences and answer the following questions.

- (1) Who is ordering the customer?
- (2) What is the train going to do?
- (3) Which station is the train leaving for?
- (4) Where is the train from?
- (5) Which station is the train in?
- (6) What should the passengers do?
- (7) Whom should be given the seats first?
- (8) What shouldn't be hung on the coat-hook?
- (9) Where should you go after getting off the train?
- (10) What does the city have?



听力语音



Listen and Complete

Listen to the passage and then fill in the blanks according to what you have heard.

The next train at Platform 1 will be the _____ service for Tianjin Financial University. This is the 2:48 service from _____. The train now standing at Platform 2 is the 3:05 service from _____ to Tianjin Haihe Educational District. At Platform 3, the train just _____ is the 2:53 train service for Huidui _____ Center. We would like to _____ to the passengers at _____ waiting for the 14:50 first train service to Gegu. Because of the _____, regular _____ services between Xianshuigu and Gegu have been reduced to _____ trains per hour. That is, there will be running at 15 and 45 minutes every hour. Tianjin Railway Company would like to apologize for any inconvenience caused.



听力语音



听力语音



Listen and Answer

Listen to the passage again and then answer the following questions according to what you have heard in the mp3.

- (1) Where is the next train at Platform 1 going?
- (2) Where is the train now standing at Platform 2 from?
- (3) What time does the train at Platform 3 arrive?
- (4) What caused the delay of the train at Platform 4?
- (5) What is the leaving time of the train at Platform 4 every hour?



Section III

Read and Learn

In this section, there is a passage, read the passage and then finish the exercises.

The Process of Buying a Ticket Online

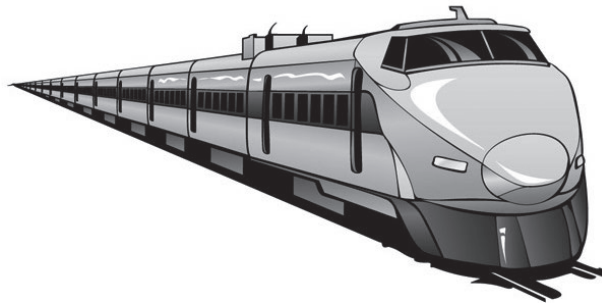


Figure 2.1 Buying a ticket online

1. Does 12306.cn on the Internet have unrestricted ticket business processing time?

Please do not do the business such as to handle, change, or refund your ticket by the site of 12306.cn less than 30 minutes before the train is leaving; or you can do the business within 30 minutes before the train is leaving with the help of a staff at the ticket window.

In the 12306.cn website, for “change of destination station” service, please do not be there less than 48 hours before the train is leaving (see Figure 2.2).



Figure 2.2 China railway

2. What kinds of tickets does 12306.cn website may provide?

On the 12306.cn site, you can purchase the direct tickets by the railway ticket selling system for adults, children, students, and disabled soldiers (including disabled police), four kinds of tickets for all trips and all kinds of seats.

3. Can you buy return tickets on the 12306.cn website?

Yes, you can. (see Figure 2.3)



Figure 2.3 Railway officer

4. Can you purchase student tickets on the 12306.cn website?

Yes, you can. If you are a student, please modify and improve your student's information in the "Profile" on the website. If you purchase tickets on behalf of others (students), please add the students' info to your "favorite contacts". Please fill in the student identification information as the fact.

During the vacation of each year (June 1 - September 30, December 1 - March 31 in the next year), you can purchase student tickets (see Figure 2.4).



Figure 2.4 Picture verification



5. Can I use 12306.cn website to buy tickets abroad?

Yes, you just log on the 12306.cn website, and then you can buy railway tickets on the railway Internet business.

6. How many tickets can I buy while using one ID card on the 12306.cn website? Is there any limitations about buying tickets in an order?

You can just buy one ticket while using a valid ID card on the same date and for the same trip (with the exception of using adult ID card information to buy tickets for children). An order can not include more than 5 tickets, while the 12306.cn website can make the appropriate limitations depending on different circumstances (see Figure 2.5).



Figure 2.5 Picture verification

7. Can I buy several tickets with different dates and destinations at the same time on the 12306.cn website?

No. Currently the website only supports the reservations for single ticket or return trip tickets.

8. Can I book tickets as many times as I wish on the 12306.cn website?

You won't book a ticket after 3 times that you have canceled the orders. However, you can buy tickets again by the 12306.cn website the next day.

9. Can I help a friend to buy a ticket on the 12306.cn website?

The registered user whose website status is "through", "Please verify," or "pre-pass" can purchase tickets for themselves or others. After logging in, please add your friends as favorite contacts (passengers), then enter their exact names, their valid ID cards and numbers. After the website has verified their status as "through", "pre-pass" or "Please verify", that is, you can purchase their tickets (see Figure 2.6).





Figure 2.6 Picture verification

The registered user who has used a valid passport, Mainland Travel Permit for Hong Kong and Macao Residents, or Mainland Travel Permit for Taiwan Residents, can only buy tickets for his favorite contacts who are holding valid passports, Mainland Travel Permit for Hong Kong and Macao Residents, or Mainland Travel Permit for Taiwan Residents.

10. Why is it that there is no trip to book when I am inquiring about ticket reservation information of one day?

There are several possible situations: tickets have not been sold yet that day, tickets on that day have been sold out, or that date has been expired (see Figure 2.7).

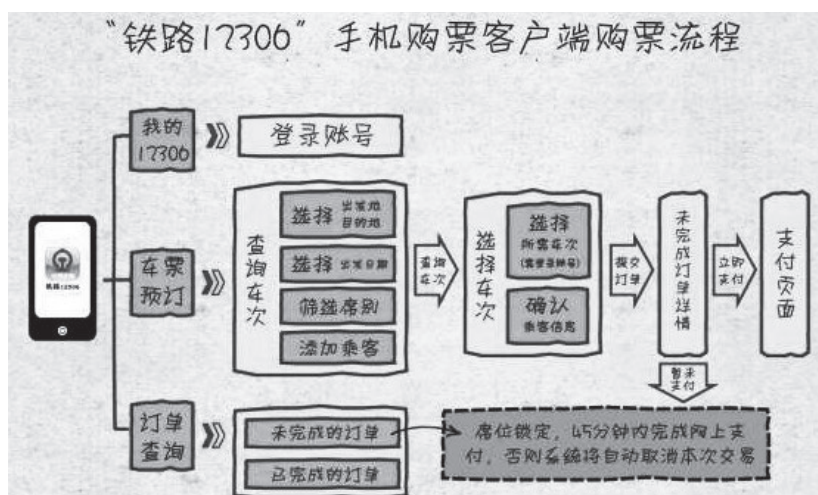


Figure 2.7 Process of buying tickets online

Words and Expressions

handle	['hænd(ə)l]	v.	处理
refund	['rɪfʌnd]	v.&n.	退款，还款
website	['websaɪt]	n.	网站
destination	['destɪneɪʃ(ə)n]	n.	目的地



disabled	[dɪs'erb(ə)ld]	adj.	残疾的
profile	['prəʊfaɪl]	n.	简介, 概述, 配置文件
on behalf of			代表
contact	['kɒntækt]	v.	联系
exception	[ɪk'sepʃ(ə)n]	n.	例外
appropriate	[ə'prəʊpriət]	adj.	合适的
depend on			依靠, 依赖
circumstance	['sɜ:(r)kəmstəns]	n.	环境
reservation	[ˌrezə(r)'veɪʃ(ə)n]	n.	保存
resident	['rezɪd(ə)nt]	n.	居民

Notes of the Passage

1. On the 12306.cn *site*, you can purchase the direct tickets by the railway ticket *selling* system for adults, children, students, and disabled soldiers (including disabled police), *that is*, four kinds of tickets for all the trips, and all kinds of seats.

Here, the word “site” means “website”. “selling” here is the present participle 现在分词。“that is” is always followed by a comma “,”, it can be translated as “即, 就是”, for example: The time 15:45 is the train’s leaving time, that is, the train leaves at 15:45.

2. Currently the website only supports the reservations for single ticket or return trip tickets.

Usually, there are two kinds of tickets on sale: one is single ticket, which you could only use for one direction; the other is return ticket, which you could use to go and return, that is, it supports double directions.

3. The registered user whose website status is “through”, “Please verify” or “pre-pass” can purchase tickets for themselves or others.

这句话的意思是: 网站提示身份信息核对状态为“已通过”、“请报验”及“预通过”的注册用户可以为自已或他人购票。其中, “through”是“通过”的意思; “verify”是“验证”的意思; “pre-pass”是“预通过”的意思。

4. The registered user who has used a valid passport, Mainland Travel Permit for Hong Kong and Macao Residents, or Mainland Travel Permit for Taiwan Residents, can only buy tickets for his favorite contacts who are holding valid passports, Mainland Travel Permit for Hong Kong and Macao Residents, or Mainland Travel Permit for Taiwan Residents.

这句话很长, 但是实际上它只涉及三种人, 即: The registered user who has used valid passports 持有效护照的人; Mainland Travel Permit for Hong Kong and

Macao Residents 持港澳居民来往内地通行证的人; Mainland Travel Permit for Taiwan Residents 台湾居民来往大陆通行证的人。

Exercise I Read the passage and then answer the following questions.

- (1) Does 12306.cn on the Internet have unrestricted ticket business processing time?
- (2) What kinds of tickets does 12306.cn website may provide?
- (3) Can you purchase student tickets on the 12306.cn website?
- (4) How many tickets can you buy while using one ID card on the 12306.cn website?
- (5) Can you buy several tickets with different dates and destinations at the same time on the 12306.cn website?
- (6) Can you help a friend to buy a ticket on the 12306.cn website?

Exercise II Fill out the blanks according to the passage.

The _____ user whose website status is “_____”, “Please _____” or “_____” can purchase tickets for themselves or others. After _____ in, please add your friends as the favorite contacts (passengers), then enter their _____ names, their valid ID cards and numbers. After the website has verified their status as “through”, “pre-pass” or “Please verify “, you can purchase their tickets.

Exercise III Choose the best words to complete the following sentences.

handle, refund, destination, disabled,
purchase, contact, circumstance, verify

- (1) The train is leaving for Shanghai, so Shanghai will be the _____ of this train.
- (2) If you have any problem on a metro, please _____ the metro staff and they will help you.
- (3) In any _____, one should keep calm.
- (4) Please give your seat to the old, the _____ and the pregnant women.
- (5) To _____ a car is not expensive nowadays.
- (6) The website will first _____ your ID before you buy a train ticket.
- (7) Within half an hour after your purchase, you can get _____.
- (8) The metro staff will help you _____ the problem.



Section IV

Basic Rules and Methods of Scientific Article Translation

科技英语翻译的标准和方法

翻译是人类最古老的语言和思维活动之一。所谓翻译，就是把一种语言文字所表达的意义用另一种语言文字，通过语言编码的转换再次表达出来。古往今来，翻译在人类交流、社会进步、学术交流等方方面面都起着重要的作用。

一、翻译的标准

忠实：准确无误地表达原文的内容。

通顺：要求译文符合译入语的习惯表达法，即符合译入语的语法和修辞，使译文读起来顺口易懂。

简洁：译文要简短、精练、不重复罗嗦。

翻译是对译者所具有的两种语言功力的考察。翻译要求译者的译文不仅符合译入语的语言规范，更要忠实于原文，最大限度地表达原文作者的意思。例如：

1. Please keep clear of the door.

误译为：请保持门干净。

应译为：请远离门口。

2. I don't think metros are all powered by electricity.

误译为：我不认为地铁都是由电力驱动的。

应译为：我认为并非所有的地铁都由电力驱动。

3. There is little electronics in the electric circuits.

误译为：电路里还有一点儿电子。

应译为：电路里几乎没有什么电子了。

4. Please do not do the business such as to handle, change, or refund your ticket by the site of 12306.cn less than 30 minutes before the train is leaving.

误译为：请不要通过 12306.cn 网站做诸如购票、改签、退票等业务，晚于火车





开车前 30 分钟。

应译为：在 12306.cn 网站办理购票、改签、退票等业务，请不晚于开车前 30 分钟。

二、翻译的三个原则

在翻译过程中，为了使经过翻译加工的科技文章既能忠实地表达原文，又能符合译入语的规范，总体上来说，翻译要遵循三个原则，即信、达、雅。

“信、达、雅”是严复提出的翻译要求和原则，具体来说就是：

“信”是指译文要准确无误，就是要使译文忠于原文，如实地、恰当地运用现代汉语把原文翻译出来。

“达”是指译文要通顺畅达，就是要使译文符合现代汉语的语法及用语习惯，字通句顺，没有语病。

“雅”就是指译文要优美自然，就是要使译文生动、形象，完美地表达原文的写作风格。

三、翻译的基本方法

1. 顺译法

按照原文句子的顺序进行翻译。例如：

On 26 September 1855, the first passenger railway line in NSW was opened from Sydney to ‘Parramatta Junction’, which was located just west of present day Granville Railway Station.

这句话可译为：在 1855 年 9 月 26 日，新南威尔士州的第一条客运火车线自悉尼到帕拉马塔的中转站开放，这条火车线就坐落于今天的格兰维尔火车站西边。

2. 倒译法

将原文从后向前翻译。例如：

There is something wrong with my transportation card.

这句话可译为：我的交通卡坏了。

3. 分译法

将原文分成若干句子进行翻译。例如：

The railway running through the tunnel is the oldest railway line in this country.

这句话可译为：这条铁路通过隧道，它是这个国家最古老的铁路线。

4. 惯译法

按照译入语的语言习惯，对原文进行翻译。例如：

Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth.

这句话可译为：实践是检验真理的唯一标准。

3

Project Three

Modern Rails

Project Objectives

- To understand the development of Chinese rails;
- To realize the importance of talents and technology in metro development;
- To master the new words and expressions related to Chinese rails;
- To master the basic knowledge of rails in China;
- To try to analyze the complicated sentence patterns in this unit.



Section I Practice and Learn



Mini Talks

In the following, there are five mini talks. Please practice the five mini talks with your partner and try to remember the patterns of the dialogues.

1. Passengers are not allowed in the first carriage

Metro Officer: Sorry, sir! The first carriage is not allowed to the passenger. Please step back.

Tourist: Sorry. Could you tell me where is the washing room?

Metro Officer: Go along the aisle, and you will see the washing room just in the middle of the two carriages.

Tourist: Thanks!

2. The first carriage is important

Tourist: Excuse me, sir. Why is the first carriage forbidden to the passengers?

Metro Officer: Because it is very important. It is the carriage of the driver's.

Tourist: Ok. Could I find the captain of this train there?

Metro Officer: No, you can't. The captain's room is in the middle of this train. If you have any problem, feel free to tell me.

Tourist: Thanks! If I really need any help, I will tell you. Good night!

3. Communication system in a metro

Tourist: Excuse me, madam. I can't find my wallet. I believe that I have lost it in this metro.

Metro Officer: No worries! Let me help you. What about broadcasting the news? Maybe the person who has picked up your wallet will return it to you, after he hears our broadcasting.

Tourist: Thanks! Let's have a try!

(10 minutes later.)

Metro Officer: Here you are! Here is your wallet!



Tourist: Oh, thanks very much!

Metro Officer: You should thank the passenger who has picked it up as well.

4. Transportation protection

Broadcasting: Ladies and gentlemen, due to the snowy weather, there may be some braking of this train. Please fasten your seat belt.

Tourist: Excuse me, madam. What's wrong with this train?

Metro Assistant: There is no big problem. It's just because of the bad weather. Do what the captain told you, please.

Tourist: OK. So there's no danger?

Metro Assistant: No, just because of the snow, the road is slippery.

Tourist: Then I will fasten my seat belt.

5. There is something wrong with the train

Tourist: Excuse me, sir. I think there is something wrong with this train, because every time it moves, there is some noise at the back of the train.

Metro Officer: Thank you sir for telling me. I will find the engineer in this train, and let him exam the train. Sorry that the noise makes you uncomfortable.

Tourist: It doesn't matter. The noise is not too much. I'm just worried about the safety of the train.

Metro Officer: Don't worry, please! It will be fine as soon as possible.

Words and Expressions:

carriage 车厢

aisle 走廊

captain 车长

wallet 钱包

metro 地铁

broadcast 广播

braking 刹车

fasten 系紧

seat belt 安全带

assistant 乘务员

slippery (道路) 滑的

Exercise

Make mini talks according to the following requirements, and then act out the mini talks that you have made, using the patterns of the above talks.

(1) To talk about the security in the train with a metro officer.

(2) To talk about the influence of bad weather on transportation.



- (3) To imitate a tourist who has lost something in the train.
- (4) To talk about the mechanism of a train.
- (5) There is something wrong with the train that you are taking.



Dialogue

In this part, there is a dialogue. Read the dialogue and then finish the exercises with your partners.

Captain: Sorry, sir, every passenger is not allowed to enter into the first carriage of this train.

Tourist: Oh, sorry! I think there is something wrong with this train because of the noise in the train.

Captain: Could you tell me where the noise is? I'm the captain of this train. Please feel free to tell me your worries.

Tourist: It is in the last carriage. I believe there is something wrong with the wheels or other mechanism of this train.

Captain: Why are you so sure that it is the wheels that have problems?

Tourist: Well, when the train stops, the noise disappears as well. I'm also an engineer on mechanism.

Captain: Ok. Maybe you are right. I will contact our engineers to exam the train as soon as possible. If it is true what you have said, that may because the lower part of the last carriage is broken. Let's exam first and see.

Tourist: That's good. My company is in charge of the mechanism of vehicles, so I'm sensitive to problems of a machine, especially to the noise.

Captain: Thank you very much for your advice! According to your words, I think there is something wrong with the train. So let's stop talking and begin to find out the problem.

Tourist: Yeah, ok! I'm waiting for your feedback, sir!

Captain: No problem!



Exercise

Answer the following questions according to the dialogue and try to make dialogues with your partners.

- (1) What was the problem the tourist met?





- (2) Why did the tourist think the problem might be caused by the wheels?
- (3) What was the occupation of the tourist?
- (4) What about the company that the tourist was working in?
- (5) Did the captain believe the tourist's words? Why?



Section II Listening Comprehension



Mini Sentences

Listen to the 10 sentences and try to translate the sentences into Chinese.

- (1) Typically a high-speed train can travel as fast as 250km/h.
- (2) Monorails are just a kind of modern trains.
- (3) The term of light rail appeared during the 1970s.
- (4) A light rail usually belongs to the family of streetcars.
- (5) Passenger volume is important to the profit of metro companies.
- (6) There are many categories of light rails.
- (7) Magnetic transportation is being developed very fast during the recent years.
- (8) Japan and Germany are active in maglev research.
- (9) A metro system is always thought as a railway system.
- (10) In some countries, metro is another name of subway.



听力语音



Listen and Match

Match the English sentences in the following with their Chinese meaning.

- | |
|---|
| A. Seen far away, a monorail is like flying in the city. |
| B. A train is a form of rail transport consisting of a series of vehicles. |
| C. There are various types of trains that are designed for particular purposes. |
| D. A passenger train includes passenger-carrying vehicles. |
| E. A freight train is also known as a goods train. |
| F. A freight train uses freight cars to transport goods. |
| G. Freight and passengers may be carried in the same train in a mixed form. |
| H. A multiple unit is another kind of train. |



听力语音



听力语音



Mini Practice

Listen to 10 short sentences and answer the following questions.

- (1) What is the other name of metro?
- (2) What do people call a metro in UK?
- (3) Why is a monorail often like flying in the city?
- (4) What kinds of trains are common in China?
- (5) What is a train usually running on?
- (6) What is a freight train?
- (7) What is the unique feature of multiple units?
- (8) Why are there various types of trains?
- (9) What is the other name of a freight train?
- (10) Which city is mentioned in the dialogue?



听力语音



Listen and Complete

Listen to the passage and then fill in the blanks according to what you have heard.

China's train _____ is extensive to say the least, with nearly every _____ and town connected via over 90,000 km or tracks. The _____ is set to grow with China's continuing domestic growth, plus _____ for inter-continental lines that could extend from China into Russia, Germany and even to _____ and from China through Southeast Asia as far as Malaysia.

Currently train _____ in China is a reasonably efficient means to get around, clean, comfortable and in most cases _____ effective. The train network is also _____ through a process of growth in terms of _____ but also in speed



and quality. The new HSR (High Speed Rail) network features super-trains capable of least _____ and some 380 km/h.

(Source: <http://welcometochina.com.au/trains-in-china-a-guide-for-travelers-1474.html>)



Listen and Answer

Listen to the passage again and then answer the following questions according to what you have heard in the mp3.



听力语音

- (1) Can China's train reach nearly every city in China?
- (2) How long is China's train network?
- (3) Is China's train network growing?
- (4) What are the features of China's growing train network?
- (5) What is the feature of the new HSR (High Speed Rail) network?



Section III

Read and Learn

In this section, there is a passage. Read the passage and then finish the exercises.

Modern Trains

A train is a form of rail transport consisting of a series of vehicles that usually runs along a rail track to transport cargo or passengers. Motive power is provided by a separate locomotive or individual motors in self-propelled multiple units. Although historically steam propulsion dominated, the most common modern forms are diesel and electric locomotives, the latter supplied by overhead wires or additional rails. Other energy sources include horses, engine or water-driven rope or wire winch, gravity, pneumatics, batteries, and gas turbines. Train tracks usually consist of two running rails, sometimes supplemented by additional rails such as electric conducting rails and rack rails, with a limited number of monorails and maglev guideways in the mix (see Figure 3.1).



Figure 3.1 A modern train



There are various types of trains that are designed for particular purposes. A train may consist of a combination of one or more locomotives and attached railroad cars, or a self-propelled multiple unit (or occasionally a single or articulated powered coach, called a railcar). The first trains were rope-hauled, gravity powered or pulled by horses. From the early 19th century almost all trains were powered by steam locomotives. From the 1910s onward the steam locomotives began to be replaced by less labor-intensive and cleaner (but more complex and expensive) diesel locomotives and electric locomotives, while at about the same time self-propelled multiple unit vehicles of either power system became much more common in passenger service (see Figure 3.2).



Figure 3.2 A modern train

A passenger train is one which includes passenger-carrying vehicles that can often be very long and fast. One notable and growing long-distance train category is high-speed rail. In order to achieve much faster operation over 500 km/h (310 mph), innovative maglev technology has been researched for years. In most countries, such as the United Kingdom, the distinction between a tramway and a railway is precise and defined in law. The term light rail is sometimes used for a modern tram system, but it may also mean an intermediate form between a tram and a train, similar to a heavy rail rapid transit system except that it may have level crossings (see Figure 3.3).

A freight train (also known as a goods train) uses freight cars (also known as wagons or trucks) to transport goods or materials (cargo). Freight and passengers may be carried in the same train in a mixed form (see Figure 3.4).



Figure 3.3 A modern train



Figure 3.4 A modern train

Words and Expressions

transport	[træns'pɔ:(r)t]	<i>n.&v.</i>	传送, 运输
cargo	['kɑ:(r)gəʊ]	<i>n.</i>	货物
locomotive	[,ləʊkə'məʊtɪv]	<i>n.</i>	火车头, 机车
propel	[prə'pel]	<i>v.</i>	推进, 推动, 驱动
propulsion	[prə'pʌlʃ(ə)n]	<i>n.</i>	推进, 推动力



diesel	['di:z(ə)l]	n.	柴油, 使用柴油的机动车
winch	[wɪntʃ]	n.	绞车, 卷扬机
gravity	['grævəti]	n.	重力; 严重性; 地球引力
pneumatics	[nju:'mætiks]	n.	气体力学
battery	['bæt(ə)ri]	n.	电池
turbine	['tɜ:(r)bain]	n.	汽轮机; 涡轮机
monorail	['mɒnəʊ, reɪl]	n.	单轨铁路; 单轨列车
articulated	[ɑ:(r)'tɪkjələtɪd]	adj.	有关节的, 有节的
coach	[kəʊtʃ]	n.	长途客车
articulated powered coach			铰接式动力长途客车
railcar	['reɪl, kɑ:(r)]	n.	有轨车; 矿车; 列车
rope-hauled	[rəʊp'hɔ:ld]	adj.	绳索牵引的
labor-intensive	[leɪbən'tensɪv]	adj.	劳动力密集的
notable	['nəʊtəb(ə)l]	adj.	显著的
Intermediate	[,ɪntə(r)'mi:diət]	adj.	中间的, 起媒介作用的
freight	[freɪt]	n.	货物
consist of			由……组成
a series of			一系列的

Notes of the Passage

1. A train is a form of rail transport consisting of a series of vehicles *that usually runs along a rail track to transport cargo or passengers*.

本句中 form 译为“形式”的意思。consist of 译为“由……组成”。a series of 译为“一系列的”意思。*that usually runs along a rail track to transport cargo or passengers* 是后置定语从句, 修饰它前面的先行词 rail transport。

这句话的意思是: 火车是一种包含一系列运载工具的铁路交通工具, 通常沿一个轨道运输货物或乘客。

2. Other energy sources include horses, engine or water-driven rope or wire winch, gravity, pneumatics, batteries, and gas turbines.

这句话叙述了火车动力的种类, 即火车动力的来源包括马、发动机或水驱动绳或金属丝绞盘、重力、气动、电池和燃气轮机等。



3. From the 1910s onward the steam locomotives began to be replaced by less labor-intensive and cleaner (but more complex and expensive) diesel locomotives and electric locomotives, while at about the same time self-propelled multiple unit vehicles of either power system became much more common in passenger service.

while 在本句话中连接了两个并列句，while 译为“而……”。

这句话的意思是：从 20 世纪初起，蒸汽机车开始被劳动疏松型的和更清洁的（但更复杂也更昂贵的）内燃机车和电机车代替，而在大约相同的时间，在客运服务中这两种动力系统驱动的多单元的车辆都变得更为普遍。

4. In order to achieve much faster operation over 500 km/h (310 mph), innovative Maglev technology has been researched for years.

In order to 后面经常用不定式，即 in order to do sth.，表目的，可翻译为“为了……”。例如，In order to pass the final test, Li Hong was studying very hard.

In order 后面还可以跟 that 从句，例如，Li Hong was studying very hard in order that she could pass the final test.

Exercise I Read the passage and then answer the following questions.

- (1) What is a train?
- (2) What provides the motive power of a train?
- (3) What kinds of trains are mentioned in the passage?
- (4) What is a passenger train?
- (5) What is the particular purpose of a passenger train?
- (6) What is the particular purpose of a freight train?

Exercise II Fill out the blanks according to the passage.

A passenger train is one which includes passenger-carrying _____ which can often be very long and fast. One notable and growing _____ train category is high-speed rail. In order to achieve much faster _____ over 500 km/h (310 mph), innovative maglev technology has been researched for years. In most _____, such as the United Kingdom, the distinction between a tramway and a _____ is precise and defined in law. The term light rail is sometimes used for a modern _____ system, but it may also mean an _____ form between a tram and a train, similar to a heavy rail rapid transit system except that it may have level crossings.

**Exercise III Choose the best words to complete the following sentences.**

transport, cargo, propel, battery,
monorail, coach, railcar, freight

- (1) A system for carrying people or goods from one place to another using vehicles, roads, etc. is called _____.
- (2) _____ is a railway system in which trains travel along a track consisting of a single rail, usually one placed high above the ground.
- (3) It is the desire to become a successful person that _____ him to try his best to study.
- (4) A passenger train does not deliver _____.
- (5) An electronic watch needs a/an _____ to keep working.
- (6) A _____ train is also known as a goods train.
- (7) We often call a comfortable bus for carrying passengers over long distances as _____.
- (8) There are many _____ in the railway station.



Section IV

Common Ways in Translating Words

常见的译词法

一、推演法 (Deduction)

推演法，就是根据英文的原文释义推演出其汉语意思，其推演根据是英文词典中的汉语释义。例如：

Electricity is combined with numerous atoms.

应译为：电是由数不清的原子组成的。

A temperature inductor is an electronic device converting temperature into electronic data .

应译为：温度导体是将温度转换成电子数据的电子设备。

二、移植法 (Transplant)

移植法，就是词义的直译。例如：

Long time no see. 好久不见。

Microwave 微波

Supermarket 超级市场

Outdoor 户外

Keyboard 键盘

三、引申法 (Extension)

引申法，是指为了适应译入语的语言规范，将原文进行语码转换或者词义的延伸和扩展。例如：

A temperature inductor is produced using temperature-dependent resistance, the most common used is platinum, which is 100 ohm resistance element (Pt100) at 0 °C.



本句中 **dependent** 原意是“依赖的”的意思，但是因为本句的特殊性，所以译为“随着温度变化的”较为合适。因此本句话的意思是：温度传感器是使用电阻随温度变化的导电体制作的。最常用的是使用铂，它是在 0 °C 时电阻为 100 欧姆的元件（Pt100）。

四、替代法 (Substitution)

替代法，就是为了适应译入语的语言规范，使用同义词、或者近义词来替代原文中的词义。例如：

原文单词	译文
helpless	无助的
powerless	无能为力的
incomplete	残缺的
infrequent	偶然的
semiconductor	半导体
bilateral	双边的

五、释义法 (Explanation)

由于翻译是将一种语言转换为另一种语言，因此两种语言不能完全对应的情况常常发生。释义法，就是在两种语言不能进行完全对应的翻译转换，并且在字典中又找不到合适的解释时，由译者对原文进行转换和加工，并推断解释原文的含义的方法。例如：

The semiconductor temperature inductor is generally integrated with the effect of amplifying and adjusting the circuits.

本句中 **integrate** 的原意是“整合”的意思，但是这个意思并不适合于本句的翻译，所以本句中译为“集成”较为合适。本句话的意思是：半导体温度传感器一般集成有放大和调整电路的作用。

六、缀合法 (Combination)

缀合法，就是在翻译时，将两个词义贴近而不完全一致的意思黏合在一起，从而形成一个有相似内涵而外延扩大的词义范围。例如：

Einstein elaborated on the experimental results of Max Planck.

本句话中 **elaborate** 的原意是“精心制作”的意思，经过认真分析，这句话如果将原意拓展为“精心研究”或者“认真研究”较为合适。本句话的意思是：爱因斯坦精心研究了麦克斯·普兰克的试验结果。又如：



Vacuum tubes were once commonplace in televisions and radios.

本句话中 commonplace 的原意是“普通的事，平常的事”的意思，本句话中将“普通的事”这一意思改为“普通的元件”较为合适。本句话的意思是：真空管曾经是电视机和收音机中普通的元件。

七、音译法 (Transliteration)

音译法，是现代翻译的一种常见的翻译方法。随着我国与国际世界的交流越来越多，越来越多的词语，尤其是地名和人名采用音译法。例如本书项目一的课文中出现的单词：Parramatta（帕拉马塔），Devonshire Street（德文希尔大街），Darling Harbour（达令港）等。