

<<电子制造工程专业英语>>

图书基本信息

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## <<电子制造工程专业英语>>

### 内容概要

《高职高专电子制造专业规划教材：电子制造工程专业英语》旨在使读者掌握电子制造工程专业群的英语术语及用法，培养和提高读者阅读和翻译专业英语文献资料的能力，为今后获取和交流专业技术信息打下良好的基础。

全书共18课，内容包括电的本质、电场、简单电路、半导体材料、电化学基础、光化学基础、电子封装、印制电路板成像、电镀技术、柔性电路、柔性电路的检测、显示技术简介、液晶显示、等离子显示、发光二极管、半导体器件及集成电路、半导体制造工艺、封装及测试等。

每课由课文、语法（或翻译或应用文）和扩展阅读组成。

本书还简单介绍了翻译知识，并配有适量的练习与扩展阅读材料，供教师选用及学生自学用。

《高职高专电子制造专业规划教材：电子制造工程专业英语》内容新颖，图文并茂，浅显易学，可用作光电子技术、电子电路设计与工艺、微电子技术、光伏发电技术及应用等专业的专业英语教材或教学参考书，也可供从事电子制造工程专业类的工程技术人员学习参考。

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## 章节摘录

Electricity shocks us , because it is an outside force that interferes with the internal electricity our bodies' nervous systems generate. To fully understand why the chance of encountering these two electrical forces results in a shock to our systems , we must first understand the fundamentals of electricity itself. In scientific terms , electricity is considered a fundamental force , one that is extremely basic , and has been in existence since the beginning of time. Further simplified , it is so basic , that it defies explanation , and is Mother Nature's way of saying “ Because I said so !

” Electricity comprises positive and negative charges , opposite charges attract each other , and similar charges repel each other. Those charges attracted to each other can be separated , with the end product being potential energy , that is , energy that will be released as voltage , should the two reunite. We pay electric companies to separate the positive and negative charges for us , so that we can have electrical energy at our disposal. In order for the charges to reunite , and for the potential energy to be released as voltage , a conductor , a channel that they can flow through , is needed. Insulators , such as paper and glass make poor conductors , while wire and water make excellent conductors. Unfortunately , since the human body consists primarily of water , it too provides a superb conductor for electrical energy , or voltage. If , by chance , outside electrical energy enters our bodies , now conductors , we will be shocked when the voltage encounters , and interferes with , the internal electrical energy our nervous systems produce. The shocks to our bodies , and the amount of damage the electricity does to them , depends on the voltage our bodies are subjected to , on its level of energy , and on how much our bodies resist the flow of the electrical energy. When we are shocked , a variety of things may occur , none of which is desirable. Our muscles may twitch , we may experience problems in the nerve centers that control our breathing , or we may experience problems with our heart rhythms. The worst case scenario from being shocked is death. ....

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