

<<电子与通信专业英语>>

图书基本信息

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## &lt;&lt;电子与通信专业英语&gt;&gt;

## 前言

专业英语是大学英语的一个重要组成部分,也是专业课程学习中的一门重要专业选修课,专业英语的学习为在高年级专业课学习中使用英语教科书或查阅英语参考文献打下良好基础。

在科学技术飞速发展的今天,不仅要求学生在校学习期间具有扎实的英语基础,还要求具有较强的专业英语综合能力。

专业英语的教学侧重培养学生的专业文献阅读能力、科技英语写作能力及专业语言交流能力,它是连接大学英语与双语教学的桥梁,三者互为补充。

为此,各高校在“重视基础、强调实践、扩大专业知识面、压缩不必要学时数”的总的课程调整原则指导下,力求增加双语课在专业课教学中的比重,使课程教学体系逐步与国际接轨。

本书遵循“重视基础、强调应用、突出实践”的编写原则,课文主要节选自原版英文书籍或期刊杂志,力图选择内容新、实践性强的材料,以提高学生的学习兴趣,丰富专业领域新知识。

全书分四个部分,共18个单元。

第一部分为数学及电子学基础。

第二、三部分的内容涉及电子与通信工程领域的各方面,侧重融合新概念,介绍新应用。

电子信息工程领域涉及数字信号处理、图像处理、口语系统、医疗电子、汽车电子、微波与集成电路设计等,通信工程领域包括数字通信、宽带无线接入、光纤通信、4G移动通信、卫星通信和IPTV等,基本覆盖了电子与通信专业的主流方向,使学生掌握电子与通信工程专业的的基本英文词汇,为将来的学习及研究工作打下良好基础。

各单元由课文(包括词汇表、难句注释)、精选的科技英语语法知识、习题(其中习题1-3与课文有关,习题4复习语法知识)及阅读材料组成,较好地解决了学生在学习过程中,因专业应用知识欠缺、科技文体不熟、语法特点了解不深入、专业词汇量不够所带来的各种学习困难,为后续专业双语课的学习扫除障碍。

第四部分为实践部分,作为面向应用型人才培养对专业英语教材改革的新尝试,它也是本书的一个亮点,专题讲授科技文献检索、科技论文中摘要的写作及英语口语报告等实用英语,强调学为所用,以期调动学生学习专业英语的积极性。

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### 内容概要

本书共四个部分18个单元，选材以电子通信技术的最新发展与应用为背景，电子信息工程领域涉及数字信号处理、图像处理、口语系统、医疗电子、汽车电子、微波与集成电路设计等，通信工程领域包括数字通信、宽带无线接入、光纤通信、4G移动通信、卫星通信和IPTV等，重点介绍基本概念、原理、方法与应用。

实践部分内容包括文献检索、英文摘要写作及英语口语报告。

课文中穿插介绍科技英语语法知识，编排有丰富的习题并附习题答案和参考译文。

本书可作为电子信息工程和通信工程专业本科生的教学用书，并适用于相近专业的本（专）科学生或具有一定英语基础、对电子与通信工程专业英语感兴趣的读者，也可用做培训教材和自学参考书。

## &lt;&lt;电子与通信专业英语&gt;&gt;

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## 章节摘录

3. Translate the following sentences into Chinese. ( 1 ) The calculus, aided by analytic geometry, proved to be astonishingly powerful and capable of attacking hosts of problems that had been baffling and quite unassailable in earlier days. ( 2 ) Of the many remarkable mathematical discoveries made in the 17th century, unquestionably the most outstanding was the invention of calculus. ( 3 ) A great forward stride was made in 1821, when the French mathematician Augustin Louis Cauchy developed an acceptable theory of limits, and then defined continuity, differentiability, and the definite integral in terms of the limit concept. ( 4 ) Mathematical analysis is one of the most important divisions of higher mathematics; its main object is studying variables and their relationships. ( 5 ) The main purpose of a natural or technical science is to establish the relationships between the variables involved in the process under consideration and to describe it mathematically. ( 6 ) Mathematical methods lie in the foundation of physics, mechanics, engineering and other natural sciences. For all of them mathematics is a powerful theoretical and practical tool without which no scientific calculation and no engineering and technology are possible.

Reading Material Fourier Analysis and Synthesis Jean Baptiste Joseph Fourier ( 1768—1830 ) studied the mathematical theory of heat conduction in his major work, The Analytic Theory of Heat. He established the partial differential equation governing heat diffusion and solved it using an infinite series of trigonometric functions. The description of a signal in terms of elementary trigonometric functions had a profound effect on the way signals are analyzed. The Fourier method is the most extensively applied signal-processing tool. This is because the transform output leads itself to easy interpretation and manipulation, and leads to the concept of frequency analysis. Furthermore even biological systems such as the human auditory system perform some form of frequency analysis of the input signals. The applications of the Fourier transform include filtering, telecommunication, music processing, pitch modification, signal coding and signal synthesis, feature extraction for pattern identification as in speech recognition, image processing, spectral analysis in astrophysics and radar signal processing.

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