

<<电气工程专业英语>>

图书基本信息

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前言

为贯彻落实教育部《关于进一步加强高等学校本科教学工作的若干意见》和《教育部关于以就业为导向深化高等职业教育改革的若干意见》的精神，加强教材建设，确保教材质量，中国电力教育协会组织制订了普通高等教育“十一五”教材规划。

该规划强调适应不同层次、不同类型院校，满足学科发展和人才培养的需求，坚持专业基础课教材与教学急需的专业教材并重、新编与修订相结合。

本书为新编教材。

本书为普通高等教育“十一五”规划教材，根据教育部新颁布专业目录中“电气工程及其自动化专业”的宽口径特点而编写。

本书分为6个单元，所选文章内容不仅包括了电磁场理论、电路、电子技术、微机原理等专业基础课程的内容，还包含了电机学、电力电子、电力系统运行与分析等电气工程方向专业课程的内容，除此之外，单独设置了一个单元介绍电力系统新技术之一——分布式发电技术。

本书充分考虑了专业英语的课程特点，为满足教学需要，用一个单元的篇幅对专业英语的阅读翻译与写作方法进行了讨论，旨在进一步提高读者的阅读、翻译和写作技巧。

本书还对常用的电气工程类英语词汇、短语进行了总结归纳，方便了读者的查阅和使用。

本书在选材和内容的设置上突出了“覆盖面广、实用性强、内容丰富、难易结合”的特点，注重基础英语与专业英语相衔接，适应课程内容改革的需要。

本书主要作为普通高等学校电气工程及其自动化专业的本科和硕士研究生专业英语教材，也可作为高职高专电气技术类专业的专业英语教材，亦可作为相关工程技术人员学习专业英语的参考用书。

本书由山东大学陈青教授、丛伟副教授编写。

承蒙华北电力大学冯俊宝副教授百忙中对本书进行审阅，并提出了很多有价值的修改意见；硕士研究生邢鲁华、付兆远、丁羽在资料整理、校对过程中做了大量的工作，在此一并表示衷心的感谢！

由于时间仓促、编者水平所限，书中难免存在疏漏和有误之处，敬请读者不吝指教，以共同提高本书的质量。

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内容概要

本书为普通高等教育“十一五”规划教材。

本书共分6个单元，内容包括电磁场、电路、电子技术、微机原理，电机学、电力电子技术、电力系统运行与分析、分布式发电技术、专业英语的阅读翻译与写作技巧等。

本书结合电气工程类专业的教学要求，选编了大量的科技资料原文，并注意反映最新的科技进展，内容生动，图文并茂。

本书还对常用的电气工程类专业英语词汇和短语进行了归纳整理，便于读者拓展自己的专业词汇，提高阅读与专业相关的英文资料的能力。

本书内容尽可能做到丰富、详尽，教师可以针对不同的授课对象灵活调整授课内容。

本书既可作为普通高等学校电气工程及其自动化专业的本科和硕士研究生专业英语教材，也可作为高职高专电力技术类专业的专业英语教材，亦可作为相关工程技术人员学习专业英语的参考用书。

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章节摘录

To most people electricity is a rather mysterious thing , perhaps because it is a silent-andinvisible-almost a secret-agent which we do not know in the direct way we know things that we can see and touch. But every one of the many thousands of different materials in the world contains hidden electricity. All materials are made from different simple substances called elements. Some materials , for instance , copper , iron , carbon , and oxygen and hydrogen gases , contain only one kind of element. Water contains two kinds-hydrogen and oxygen ; sugar contains three-carbon , hydrogen , and oxygen ; only a few substances contain more than five or six different elements. If we were to take a piece of carbon and cut it into smaller and smaller pieces , we should soon have to stop because the pieces would be too small for any knife to cut. Even if we imagine a knife sharp enough to carry on cutting , we should finally have to stop when the carbon was divided into the smallest possible pieces , called atoms. When an atom of carbon is itself split [a] , the pieces are no longer pieces of carbon but the extremely small particles [3] of which the carbon atom-and , indeed , all atoms-are made. The most important of these particles are the electrons. Electricity , then , is an important part of all substances. Usually , equal amounts of positive and negative electricity are present and cancel each other's effect , and so we do not notice that any electricity is there at all. But when the positive and negative parts are separated in some way , we see their effects and recognize that electricity is present. When , for instance , a ebonite [4] fountain pen [5] is rubbed [6] with a silk handkerchief , some of the atoms in the silk have one or two of their electrons knocked off. The loose electrons collect on the pen so that it has a surplus [7] of electrons , and consequently a surplus of negative electricity—that is , a negative electric charge. The silk , having lost some electrons , has a surplus of positive electricity. Electricity is not being created in this process , it is merely being moved from one place to another ; and this is what usually happens in electrical work.

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