

<<新编科技英语阅读教程>>

图书基本信息

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前言

科技英语作为一种实用英语文体形式，用于定义现象、阐释理论、描述过程等。为了准确客观地传递信息，科技文献往往要运用结构复杂、修饰繁多，甚至有些晦涩难懂的长句来表达事理现象的逻辑关系，这给读者的阅读和理解带来诸多困难。

根据多年对本科生和研究生的教学反馈情况，针对阅读障碍问题，我们结合多年的教学与研究实践，收集和整理了32篇不同类型的科普文章，从不同的侧面反映了当今科技发展的现状和趋势，同时展现了科技英语自身的语言特点。

本书所选内容丰富，难易兼顾，共分16个单元，内容均选自互联网上的科普文章，涉及能源、环境保护、互联网、生物、计算机、农业、基因工程、气候、地理等领域。

每个单元包含两个内容相关联的篇章，每个篇章后设有一般词汇与科技术语解释以及与课文相关的练习等，并在全书的最后提供了练习的参考答案，以便读者使用。

本书具有以下特点：题材新颖，时代性强：收录了热门科技领域的最新报道。

难度适中：每单元收录A、B两篇文章，分别适合精读和泛读，方便老师和学生根据实际教学情况灵活选用。

练习形式多样：包括阅读理解、简答、选词填空以及语义解释等，帮助学生了解科普文章的特点和相关知识。

读、译相结合：每个单元后都选取了同本单元主题一致或相近的篇章、长句练习以帮助学生提高翻译技能，并更好地熟悉和掌握科技文体的英汉转化过程。

本书编写中吸收了最新的科技研究成果，参考和引用了有关论著、文章及其他文字资料，文中未能一一注明，在此向有关作者表示感谢。

由于编写时间较为仓促，如有遗漏或不当之处，敬请同行专家及广大读者随时提出宝贵意见。

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内容概要

本书主要是为大学本科高年级学生及研究生编写的，是与《科技英语翻译教程》和《科技英语写作教程》相配套的教材。

本书侧重于提高读者的英语语言能力，内容丰富，信息前沿，语言地道。

本书所选文章分精读和泛读两类，难度适中，实用性较强。

每个单元均设计了练习题，针对性较强。

本书可作为理工科本科高年级学生及研究生教材，也可供英语爱好者作为英语科普读物使用。

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章节摘录

1. Miami , Puerto Rico and Bermuda are prime holiday destinations boasting sun , beaches and coral seas. But between these idyllic settings , there is a dark side : countless ships and planes have mysteriously gone missing in the one and a half million square miles of ocean separating them , About 60 years ago , the area was claiming about five planes every day and was nicknamed the Bermuda Triangle by a magazine in 1964. Today , about that many planes disappear in the region each year and there are a number of theories explaining what could be happening.

2. Twins George and David Rothschild are among the first passengers to have experienced bizarre effects in the Bermuda Triangle. In 1952 , when they were 19 years old , the two naval men had to make an emergency trip home on a navy light aircraft , north over the Florida Keys , to attend their fathers funeral. "We had been flying for probably 20 or 30 minutes when all of a sudden the pilot yelled out that the instruments were dead and he became very frantic , " says George Rothschild. He had lost his bearings , and not only did he not know where he was , he also had no idea how much gas was left in the fuel tanks. After what seemed like hours , they landed safely in Norfolk , on the Florida coast.

3. Some speculate that it had nothing to do with the location , but rather the instruments that were available at the time. Pilot Robert Grant says that back in the 1940s , navigating a plane involved a lot of guesswork since they relied completely on a magnetic compass to guide them. Dead reckoning was used , which means that pilots would trust their compass and then estimate how the wind would influence their planned flight path to remain on track. No matter what your mind tells you , you must stay on that course , says Grant. If you don t , and you start turning to wherever you think you should be going , then you re toast.

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