

复习与回顾

翻译下列单词及短语（英汉互译）：

初始条件

暂态响应

反（逆）变换

熟练

absolute stability

operational mathematics

stationary linear system

拉普拉斯变换

平移定理

奇异积分

稳态

homogeneous solution

particular solution

block diagram algebra

专业英语语法特点 (一)

——被动语态

科技英语作品中大约三分之一的动词使用被动语态，并且这些被动语态的时态是一般现在时或与情态动词连用。



为什么在科技英语中要频繁使用被动语态？

1. 被动语态表达意义更加清楚。

科技人员对于动作和事实要比对于动作的执行者更感兴趣，涉及人的词是不必要的，有时反而引起混淆。

E.g: People heat the gas carefully.

→The gas is heated carefully.

People指代谁，无关紧要。

2. 被动语态让句子一开头就引出重要信息，引起读者的注意。

E.g: Electrons closer to the nucleus are held more tightly than those in the outer orbits.

靠近原子核的电子层比外层轨道上的电子束缚得紧。

3. 被动句常比主动句简短而精炼。

E.g: Mathematics is used in many different fields.

People use mathematics in many different fields.

第一句要简短、精炼。

被动语态的作用

1. 叙述规则或一般原理

E.g1: The pressure that makes electrons flow along wires is called “voltage”.

E.g2: All matter is made up of atoms.

2. 描述过程

3. 被动不定式尤其用来报道新闻和陈述一般事实。

E.g1: The new factory is said to be opened next month.

E.g2: Many pupils in school think of science as a subject containing more facts to be learned.

4. 带有情态动词(should/must)的被动语态常用于书面说明、通知、警告中。

E.g1: All library books should be returned by the end of June.

E.g2: Attention must be paid to the function of the machine.

注: **by**+动作执行者, 引出做某事的人或东西、方法。

with+动作执行者, 引出做某事所用的工具或器具。

E.g3: Written exercises are often corrected by teachers with red pens.

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