

<<油品应用工程专业英语>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<油品应用工程专业英语>>

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前言

如果说学习英语主要是为了借鉴国外先进科技知识,为我国的现代化建设服务,那么阅读国外专业科技文献则是达到此目的的最重要、最现实的手段。

不少人有这样一种错误认识:只要能读懂英文报刊、小说,阅读专业科技书刊就不成问题。

实际上,英文科技书刊有许多与英文报刊、小说不同的特点,仍需要我们去学习和掌握。

比如,专业科技书刊就其语言来说被动句多、长句多、专业词汇多等。

为了帮助油品应用工程专业的本科生和相关专业的工程技术人员学习专业英语,我们编写了此书。

教材是教学的基本要素之一。

本书旨在为油品应用工程专业的专业英语教学提供一本比较系统的教学用书。

书中课文和阅读材料均选自英关原版书刊,语言地道,所涉及的专业内容既照顾系统性,也考虑了先进性。

通过学习本教材,可以对油品应用工程专业有一个相对全面的了解,包括专业内容、专业动态和文章题材等。

本书课文主要用于课堂教学,阅读材料和练习主要用于课后阅读和作业。

教师可根据具体情况,有选择地安排教学。

本书虽经多次补充和完善,但限于编者水平,不足之处在所难免,恳请广大师生和读者批评指正。

本书编写过程中始终得到后勤工程学院油品应用工程教研室熊云教授的关怀和帮助。

后勤工程学院王蒙、冯静、林诗帆、肖璐薇、姚代勇、孙璐等同志参与部分内容编写和修校,在此一并表示感谢。

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内容概要

本书是在精选国外专业文献基础上编写而成的。

全书共20课，每课由课文、词汇表、课文注释、练习和阅读材料组成。

课文和阅读材料的知识模块主要包括新能源、石油开采与炼制、燃料、润滑油、润滑脂、油品添加剂、固体润滑剂、石油化学品、燃烧学、摩擦学，基本囊括了油品应用工程专业的专业内容。

本书适于具有大学英语水平的读者学习专业英语，可作为高等院校油品应用工程专业的专业英语教材，亦可供其他相近专业选用，还可作为有关工程技术人员的参考书。

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Generally, with catenation comes the loss of the total amount of bonded hydrocarbons and an increase in the amount of energy required for bond cleavage due to strain exerted upon the molecule; in molecules such as cyclohexane, this is referred to as ring strain, and occurs due to the destabilized spatial electron configuration of the atom. In simple chemistry, as per valence bond theory, the carbon atom must follow the 4-hydrogen rule, which states that the maximum number of atoms available to bond with carbon is equal to the number of electrons that are attracted into the outer shell of carbon. In terms of shells, carbon consists of an incomplete outer shell, which comprises 4 electrons, and thus has 4 electrons available for covalent bonding. Hydrocarbons are one of the Earth's most important energy resources. Hydrocarbons are currently the main source of the world's electric energy and heat sources because of the energy produced when burnt. Often this energy is used directly as heat such as in home heaters, which use either oil or natural gas. The hydrocarbon is burnt and the heat is used to heat water, which is then circulated. A similar principle is used to create electric energy in power plants. Hydrocarbons are burnt and the energy released in this way is used to turn water into steam, which is used to turn a turbine that generates energy. In an ideal reaction, the waste would be only water and carbon dioxide, but because the coal is not pure or clean there are often many toxic byproducts such as mercury and arsenic. Also, incomplete combustion causes the production of carbon monoxide (CO) which is toxic to humans due to its tendency to bind to hemoglobin molecules in the bloodstream. Once bound, CO does not allow oxygen to be carried by hemoglobin and can result in hypoxia. Incomplete combustion also has a by-product of carbon in the form of soot.

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