<<船舶与海洋工程专业英语>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<船舶与海洋工程专业英语>>

13位ISBN编号：9787313056719

10位ISBN编号：7313056710

出版时间：2009-4

出版时间：上海交通大学出版社

作者：陆伟东，连琏　主编

页数：162

前言

自从我国改革开放以来，国际交流日益增多；特别是八十年代初我国造船工业进入国际市场后，科技和业务的交往更趋频繁。
在这种大背景下，外语特别是英语人才的需求尤为迫切。
船舶与海洋工程专业学生应该具有较高的外语水准，这是社会和行业对高等院校提出的人才要求和培养任务。

船舶与海洋工程学科自1980年以来一直为大学三年级学生开设专业英语课程，四年级学生则结合毕业设计布置原版文献阅读。
为此需要有一本综合性较强、信息量较大的专业英语教材，对学生进行培训，为毕业设计阶段的英文资料阅读和以后从事科学研究或工程实践打下坚实的基础。

《船舶与海洋工程专业英语》一书在过去二十多年来已几经修改和补充，迄今形成了“专业内容全面，词汇覆盖宽广，分析语言结构，训练翻译技巧”的特色。
这本书由校内印刷到公开出版，学生会有一本更好的教材，在行业内也会扩大读者群，增加收藏性。

本书编者陆伟东和连琏教授，多年从事船舶与海洋工程专业的教学和科学研究工作，也曾多年担任《船舶与海洋工程专业英语》主讲教师。
这些都为本书的编写提供了良好的条件和丰富的素材。
可以相信，本书会让船舶与海洋工程专业学生和广大造船工作者得益匪浅。

<<船舶与海洋工程专业英语>>

内容概要

本书共有10个单元，内容涉及船型、性能、结构、控制、设计、建造、试航、离岸工程、水下工程和法规与规范。
每一单元内有翻译讲座、习题和范文，最后还附有试卷样本、自测试卷和总词汇表。
本书可用作大专院校船舶与海洋工程专业学生用专业英语教材，也可供广大造船工作者阅读和参考。

<<船舶与海洋工程专业英语>>

书籍目录

章节摘录

Offshore oil developments in the North Sea have also pioneered a completely differentdesign of fixed platform based on the use of concrete to create a large heavy structure whichcan rest on the sea bed and remain stable under its own weight. The first such platform wasinstalled in the North Sea on the Ekofisk field in 1973, and by 1982 over 17 platforms hadbeen installed.Although concrete gravity structures are considered relatively expensive as compared tosteel frame jackets, the structures do offer an attractive alternative to jackets in hostilewaters such as those of the North Sea and situations where the uncertainty of a tanker exportsystem demands a certain amount of oil storage on the platformE73. Other advantages ofconcrete gravity platforms over jackets are that the structures can be constructed onshore orin sheltered waters, with all the topsides installed, hooked up and tested prior to floating outand towing the structure to its offshore location. Installation then only requires ballastingthe platform down onto the sea bed and consolidating the foundation below the platform bypumping grout into the spaces between the platform and foundation. The elimination of steel piling and having a concrete structure tolerant to overloadingand to degradation due to exposure to sea water offers other advantages over the use of steel.It has been demonstrated that concrete used in coastal installations inthe 1930s and 1940shas survived up to the present day, essentially unaffected by exposure to sea water, whereasconventional steel structures would have been susceptible to sea water corrosion and wouldrequire substantial levels of maintenance and protection. These advantages have to be setagainst the fact that concrete gravity structures are relatively expensive. They often actuallyemploy a greater mass of steel in their reinforcing members than would be required by anequivalent steel frame jacket structure. Concrete gravity structures are likely to suffer fromfoundation settlement during their working lives which can reduce the air gap between meanwater level and the underside of the structure. Another disadvantage with concrete gravitystructures is that no feasible means of removing the structure have been defined at present.

<<船舶与海洋工程专业英语>>

版权说明