

BASIC ENGLISH

1000 FOR DRILLING A WELL

一、主-系-表句型（一）

主-系-表句型是英语中最常用的句型之一，其结构是：主语+系词+表语。主要用来表示某人或某物是什么，处在什么状态或是什么样子。句中的系词 be 要根据主语的人称而变化。第一人称单数用 am(was)，第三人称单数用 is(was)，其它人称都用 are 或 were。如果把系词 be 放在主语前边，就变成了疑问句

1. 我是司钻，你是钻工。I'm a driller. You are a roughneck.
2. 我们是钻工，你们是机工。We're floormen. You are motormen.
3. 你不是技师。You are not a tool pusher.
4. 你们不是司机。You are not motormen.
5. 他不在钻台上。He is not on the drill floor.
6. 他们在泥浆罐上。They are on the mud tank.
7. 你是技术员吗？是的，我是。Are you a technician? Yes, I am.
8. 你们是工程师吗？不，我们不是。Are you engineers? NO, we are not.
9. 这是什么？What is this?
10. 这是一个喷射式钻头。This is a jet bit.
11. 这些是什么？What are these?
12. 这些是接头和配合接头(大小头)。These are subs and X-overs(crossovers)
13. 那些是什么？What are those?
14. 那些是提升短节。Those are lift subs.
15. 这是卡瓦，对吗？It is a slip, isn't it?
16. 那些是安全卡瓦和吊卡，对吧？Those are safety slips and elevators, aren't they?
17. 他们是干什么的？What are they?
18. 他们是我们的领导和参观人员。They are our leaders and visitors.
19. 这个技师的名字叫刘林。The name of the tool pusher is Liulin.
20. 这些不是这个电机的开关。These are not the switches

二、主-系-表句型

21. 我不是这个队的司钻。I'm not a driller of this crew.
22. 他是泥浆工程师吗？Is he a mud engineer?
23. 他是定向工程师，对不对？He is a directional engineer, isn't he?
24. 他是干什么的？What is he?
25. 他是钻井工程师。He is a drilling engineer.
26. 他是副司钻，不是司钻。He is an assistant driller. He is not a driller.
27. 钻头在钻台上吗？Is the bit on the drill floor?
28. 吊车在井场吗？Is the crane on the location?
29. 我们都是这个队的钻工。We are all roughnecks of this crew.
30. 这不是一口生产井。This is not a production well.
31. 安全第一、工作第二。The first is safety, the second is work.
32. 钻杆长、接头短。The pipe is long, the sub is short.

33. 中原油田是个大油田。Zhongyuan oilfield is a large oilfield.
34. 面积大, 油层厚。The area is large. The oil formations are thick.
35. 井深而地层复杂。The wells are deep. The formations are complicated.
36. 原油储量大, 产量高。The crude oil reserve is great. The output is high.
37. 油的粘度是 400 到 1500 厘泊。The viscosity of the oil is from 400 to 1500cp(centipoise).
38. 碳和氢是化学元素。Carbon and hydrogen are chemical elements.
39. 在常温下碳是固体, 而氢是很轻的气体。Carbon is a solid at ordinary temperature. Hydrogen is a very light gas.
40. 石油一般是液体, 有时是液气混合物。Petroleum is usually in the form of a liquid, sometimes it is a mixture of liquid and the natural gas.

三、主-谓-(宾)句型

主一谓一(宾)句型也是英语中最常用的句型之一。它和主一系一表句型有些相似, 不同之处主要是谓语动词主一系一表句型中的谓语动词是系词 be, 而主一谓一(宾)句型中的谓语动词是行为动词(或叫实义动词)。另外, 主一谓一(宾)句型有时还与时间、条件、地点、原因、目的等状语连用。

如果要改为疑问句, 可在主语前边加 do 或者 does。视人称而定。

41. 石油工人在钻井。
The oil workers are drilling wells.
42. 他在一个井队工作。
He works in a drilling crew.
43. 我们每天 12 点开始工作。
We start work at 12:00 every day.
44. 他们每天乘公共汽车去上班。
They go to work by bus every day.
45. 我们都在这个地区打井。
We all drill wells in this area.
46. 我们每天早上到井场去。
We go to the well site every day.
47. 他每天下午做这个工作。
He does this work every day afternoon.
48. 我在这个队当司钻。I work as a driller in this crew.
49. 丹·约翰逊先生教我们定向技术。Mr. Dan Johnson teaches us directional technique.
50. 他每天第一个到井场。He gets to the wellsite first crew every day.
51. 我们在离开井场之前, 把一切都收拾好。We get everything in order before we leave the location.
52. 他们每天都用这些井口工具。They use these tools everyday.
53. 我们做了两个接头。We made two subs.
54. 昨天他从机厂取回了试压泵。Yesterday he took back from machine shop.
55. 今天早上这个钻工冲洗了钻台。This roughneck washed and cleaned drill floor this

morning.

56. 我们下午修了这台泵。We repaired the mud pump this afternoon.

57. 昨天这个架工保养了天车和游动滑车。The derrickman lubricated crown and travelling block yesterday.

58. 我们经常保养钻机(绞车)。We lubricate rig (drawworks) very often.

59. 司钻每班检查水刹车。The drillers check hydraulic brake block often every tour.

60. 他教我扶刹把。He teaches me to operate brae bar.

四、There be 句型

这种句型在英语中也很常用,主要表示某处有某人或某物,句型中的 be 要根据主语进行变化。主语为单数时用 is (was), 为复数时就用 are (were), 如果把 be 放在 there 的前边, 就变成了疑问句。

61. 钻台上有什么?

What is there on the drillfloor.

62. 钻台上三只钻头。

There are three bits on the drillfloor.

63. 井场上有一台拖拉机。

There is a tractor on the location.

64. 这里没有开关。There are no switches here. (There are not any switches here.)

65. 工具房里有公锥吗? Is there any taper tap in the house?

66. 这个队有多少人? How many people are there in this crew?

67. 一共有 85 个人。There are eighty-five people altogether.

68. 这个班有几个钻工和机工? How many roughnecks and motormen are there in this shift?

69. 有 8 个钻工和 4 个机工。There are eight roughnecks and four motormen.

70. 钻台上有几只大钳? How many tongs are there on the drillfloor?

71. 有三只, 一只内钳, 一只外钳和一个液压大钳。There are three. One is a lead tong, another is a back-up tong. The third one is a hydraulic tong.

72. 井架上有多少个灯? How many lights are there on the derrick?

73. 一共有三十个。There are thirty lights altogether.

74. 井场上有卡车吗? Is there any truck on the wellsite?

75. 有, 井场上有两辆卡车。Yes, there are two trucks on the drillsite.

76. 立管上有压力表吗? 有。Is there any pressure gauge on the standpipe? Yes, there is.

77. 值班房里有工具箱吗? Is there any tool box in the doghole?

78. 工具箱里有手工具吗? Are there any hand-tools in the box?

79. 井场上有钻杆架吗? Are there any pipe racks on the location?

80. 有, 一共有 14 节。Yes, there are fourteen pieces altogether.

五、祈使句 (一)

表示命令、请求、建议和希望的句子就叫祈使句。一般都把主语 you 省略, 谓语动词用原形。如果表示否定式时, 就在谓语动词前边加上 don't。有时为了表示委婉语气, 就在句首或末尾加上 please, 若放在句末, 应在 Please 前边加上逗号。

81. 请小心! Be careful!
82. 请把这只 12 1/4" 的钻头放到钻台上! Please put this 12 1/4" bit on the floor!
83. 请弄一个接头来! Please get a sub!
84. 请把这些钻杆数一下! Please count these drill pipes!
85. 请量一下那辆卡车, 看一下它有多宽! Will you please measure that truck to see how wide it is?
86. 请把这些坏大钳、卡瓦和吊卡装到车上! Please load the truck with bad tongs, slips and elevators!
87. 请把小鼠洞周围固一下! 有 Please cement around mouse hole!
88. 现在安装完了, 请开钻! 节 Now finish rigging up, please spud in!
89. 小鼠洞不正, 不能用, 请用大鼠洞接单根! Mouse hole wouldn't line up. Rat hole connect, please!
90. 请让固井车 10 点钟到井! Cement trucks will be here at 10:00, please!
91. 现在请循环泥浆! Now circulate, please!
92. (1) 现在起钻吧! Now pull out of hole, please!
(2) 现在请下钻! Now run in hole, please!
93. (1) 请接一个单根! Make up a joint, please!
(2) 请卸一个单根! Break down a joint, please!
94. 请把钻台冲洗一下, 准备下 20" 套管! Please wash and clean the drill floor to run in hole with 20" casings!
95. 请把提环换下来, 把水泥头接上! Please change links and make up cement head!
96. 请把水泥车管线试到 300 个大气压! Please test cement truck line to 300 atmosphere!
97. 请用泵替 161 方泥浆! Please displace with rig pump 161 M³ of mud.
98. 请把铅印起出来! Please pull out of hole with impression block.
99. 请把卡瓦打捞筒接上, 下钻! Please make up overshot and run hole!
100. 现在等措施, 请修理一下打捞工具! Now wait on orders, please repair fishing tools!

六、祈使句 (二)

101. 请循环泥浆, 然后进行吊测! Please circulate and then wire line survey!
102. 请把定向工具装好! Please rig up steering tools!
103. 请用 17 1/2" 的扩大器扩眼! Please ream with 17 1/2" hole opener!
104. 请起钻, 换下部钻具结构! Please pull out of hole and change bottom hole assembly!
105. 高速离合器发热, 请修理一下或换掉! High drum clutches are getting hot while drilling, please repair or change it!
106. 请先往钻杆里打点重泥浆, 然后起钻! First or all, slug pipe, and the trip out of

hole, please!

107. 请把这些接头放到那间房子里!Put these subs into that room, please!

108. 请把这两个提升短节放到钻台上去,我们要用!Please put these two liftsubs onto drill floor, we shall use it!

109. 请不要停泥!Don't stop the pump, please!

110. 请不要开泵,我们在检修!Please don't turn on the pump, we are repairing.

111. 请准备开钻吧! Get ready to spud in, please!

112. 你离开这儿之前, 请把东西收拾好!Please get everything in order before you leave here.

113. 请倒大绳!Slip and cut off the drilling line, please!

114. 不要总用这台泵, 要与那台交替使用! Don't use this pump too much, use that one instead.

115. 别启动马达, 现在没有电!Don't turn on the motor! There is electricity now.

116. 不要用那台搅拌机, 它坏了, 请用这个!Don't use that agitator. It doesn't work, please use this one instead!

117. 停电!把这个马达停下来, 它太热了! Cut off the electricity and make the motor stop. It's too warm.

118. 请你 9 点 30 分到管子站!Please be at the pipe yard at 9:30.

119. 请把燃料留给这些发电机!Please keep the fuel for these generators.

120. 请不要把过多的东西放在钻台上!Please don't put too many things on the drill floor!

七、一般现在时(-)

英语中共有十六种时态。一般现在时是其中较简单的一种, 主要表示目前经常、反复发生的动作或存在的状态。同时也表示一些不受具体时间限制的客观事实或真理。其结构主要是动词原形, 如果主语是第三人称单数时, 就在动词原形后边加上-s 或-es (规则和读法与名词加“s”或“es”相同)。

注意: 动词 be 和 have 有其特殊变化形式。

121. 他在这个队当司钻。He works as a driller in this crew.

122. 那个工厂生产打捞工具。That factory makes fishing tools.

123. 我们用那个开关控制马达。We use that switch to control this motor.

124. 我们整天都需要电。We need electricity all day long.

125. 这个记录仪有六个指针。一个指针显示时间, 一个显示钻速, 一个显示钻压, 一个显示泵压, 一个显示泵的冲数, 一个显示泥浆粘度。This recorder has six hands: One hand shows the hour, one shows the rate of drilling, one shows the weight on the bit, one shows the pump pressure, one shows the mud viscosity.

126. 这个井场上有 8 个大电动机, 所以我们要用很多电。There are eight big motors on this location, so we use a lot of electricity.

127. 你们工作都很好。All of you work very well.

128. 我们的车经常停在那儿。Our car usually parks there.

129. 他经常离开钻台。He often leaves the drill floor.

130. 那个马达经常停。That motor often stops.

131. 我们不乘公共汽车上班。We don't go to work by bus.
132. 工作多的时候. 我们不看电视。When there is much work, we don't watch TV.
133. 我们并不总让这些马达和泥浆泵开着。We do not keep these motors and mud pumps on all the time.
134. 我们现在没有时间。 We do not have anytime now.
135. 他也不是每天都上班。He does not go to work everyday, either.
136. 我们不用这个凡尔控制防喷器。
We do not use this valve to control the blowout preventer.
137. 司钻不在办公室工作, 他在钻台上工作。
The driller does not work in the office, he works on the drill floor.
138. 他们不喜欢用这个大钳。They don't like using this tong.
139. 现在是 7 点 30 上班, 不是 8 点。Work doesn't start at eight, it starts at 7:30.
140. 你现在不必开泵。You don't need to start the pump now.

八、一般现在时 (二)

141. 你们怎么控制这些马达呢? How do you control these motors?
142. 我们用那些开关控制。
We control them with those switches. (We use those switches to control them).
143. 管子站生产吊卡吗? Does the pipe yard make elevators?
144. 不生产, 他们只修理井口工具。No, they don't. They repair wellhead tools only.
145. 我们用什么来控制封井器呢? What do we use to control the blowout preventer?
146. 你想让泵总开着吗? Do you keep the pump on all the time?
147. 你们怎么启动这些柴油机? How do you start these engines?
148. 如果停电了你们怎么办? What do you do when there is no electricity?
149. 我们就启动发电机。We will start the generator?
150. 早上你们几点开始工作? When do you start to work in the morning?
151. 你能使这台振动筛工作吗? Can you make this shale shaker work?
152. 这台设备能为我们做什么? What can this equipment do for us?
153. 我们需要经常滑大绳吗? Do we need to slip the drilling line very often?
154. 你们每天工作多久? How long do you work everyday?
155. 我们每天工作 8 小时。We work eight hours everyday.
156. (1) $a=b$ a 等于 b
 a equals b (a is equal to b).
- (2) $a \neq b$ a 不等于 b
 a is not equal to b (a is not b).
- (3) $a \approx b$ a 近似于 b
 a approximately equals b
- (4) $a \pm b$ a 加或减 b
 a plus or minus b
- (5) $a > b$ a 大于 b
 a is greater than b

- (6) $a < b$ a 小于 b
a is less than b
- (7) $a \geq b$
a is greater b
157. (1) $a + b = c$. A plus b is c
(2) $37+24=61$ 34 plus 24 is 61
(3) $6+4<12$ 6 plus 4 is less than 12
(4) $12>6+4$ 12 is greater than 6plus 4
158. (1) $5 \times 5=25$ five times 5 is twenty-five.
(2) $s = v \cdot t$ s equals v multiplied t.
(3) $W = F \cdot D$ 此处 W 表示功, F 表示力, D 表示距离 W equals F multiplied by D, Where W means work, F means force and D means distance.
(4) 5 的平方等于 25。The second power of 5 is 25, the square of 5 is 25, 5 square is 25.
- 159.(1) 77 比 1(77:1) the ratio of 77 to 1
(2) 16 除以 4 等于 4(16:4=4)
16 divided by 4 equals 4(the ratio of 16 to 4 is 4)
(3) 20 比 5 等于 16 比 4 (16:4=20:5)
20 to 5 is as 16 to 4(the ratio of 20 to 5 equals the ratio of 16 to 4)
(4) 4 的平方根等于 2
The square root of 4 is 2(the square root out of 4 is 2)
160. 当重 20 公斤的一桶水从 9 米深的井往上提时, 所作的功就是 9 米 \times 20 公斤=180 公斤/米。When a bucket of water weighing 20kg is raised from a well 9m deep, the work done is 9m \times 20kg=180kg/m.

九、一般将来时(一)

- 一般将来时表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态, 其形式是“shall 或 will + 动词原形”。shall 用于单数(或复数)第一人称。其他人称都用 will。美国人讲话时只用 will。
161. 一年后我们将有更多的钻机。We shall have more rigs in a year.
162. 钻工们明天不上班。The floormen will not to work tomorrow.
163. 你要乘这个车去二所吗? Will you go to the second guest hotel by this car?
164. 明天你要干什么话? What work will you do tomorrow?
165. 他们后天要到现场去。They will leave for the drilling location the day after tomorrow?
166. 我们不再需要柴油了。We shall not need any more second diesel fuel.
167. 盖瑞先生什么时候到这儿来? When will Mr. Garry come here?
168. 我们将每天在一起工作 we shall work together everyday.
169. 比尔先生将教你们怎样使用防喷器? Mr. Bill will teach you how to use the blowout preventer.
170. 他们明天几点离开二所? When will they leave the second guest hotel tomorrow?
171. 明天我还要在机厂见你。Tomorrow I shall see you again in the machine shop.
172. 明天上午我没时间, 我下午时两点钟才能来。

I shall not have time tomorrow morning, but I shall come at two in the afternoon.
173. 格林先生不能和你一起去办公室。Mr. Green will not go to the office together with you.

174. 史密斯先生将到井场来工作, 但不住在井场。

Mr. Smith will come to work at the drill site, but he will not live in the drillsite.

175. 他是明天来或是后天来? Will he come here tomorrow or the day after tomorrow?

176. 下周你们开钻吗? Will you start to spud in next week?

177. 你们明天能准备好了吗? Will you be ready tomorrow?

178. 一小时后我们就准备好。We shall be ready in an hour.

179. 他们将来都是好司钻。They will all be good drillers in the future.

180. 八点钟能把一切都准备好了吗? 能! Will everything be ready at eight?

十、一般将来时 (二)

181. 今天夜里可能很冷, 请用锅炉供汽好吗?

It will be cold tonight, will you please use boiler to provide with steam?

182. 你要在那里呆多久? How long will you stay there?

183. 你要在井上住多久? How long will you live in the wellsite?

184. 他不会成为司钻, 他将成为一个司机。He will not be a driller. He will be a motorman.

185. 我们的前景很好。Our future will be wonderful.

186. 你们什么时候能准备好? When will you be ready?

187. 明天将有很多工作要做。There will be a lot of work to do tomorrow.

188. 今天下午有多少工作? How much work will there be done this afternoon?

189. 后天将有 20 个人在井场。There will be twenty people at the well site the day after tomorrow.

190. 明天白天要停电。There will be no electricity in the daytime tomorrow.

191. 今年这里要来多少个新钻工? 。How many new roughnecks will come here this year?

192. 明天上午会议室人多吗? Will there be many people in the meeting room tomorrow morning.

193. 我们要在那儿建个新材料房? We shall build a new material house.

194. 你先走, 我后走? 驱 You go first. I shall leave last.

195. 每天有几辆去安阳的公共汽车? How many buses for Anyang are there everyday?

196. 我将和你一起去固井队。I shall go to the cement plant with you.

197. 我们将在这个地区钻许多井。We shall drill many wells in this area.

198. 明年我们将开发文东。We shall develop the east area of Wendong next year.

199. 下一次我们将用什么钻头? What bit shall we use next time?

200. 下一次我们将用震击器和柔性短节。We shall use the jar and flex joint next time.

十一、现在进行时 (一)

现在进行时态表示现在或现阶段正在进行的动作。其结构是: 助动词 be 的现在时形式 + 现在分词。

201. 我们正在钻这口井。We are drilling this well.

202. 我国的石油工业正在高速发展。 Our petroleum industry is advancing high speed.
203. 你的工作改进不大。 Your work is not improving much.
204. 他也在做这个工作吗? Is he doing this job, too?
205. (1) 你们在做什么? What are you doing?
(2) 他们在那里做什么? What are they doing there?
206. 我们正在整理工具。 We are getting tools in order.
207. 他现在不在钻台工作, 他在机房工作。 He is not working on drill floor, He is working in engine house.
208. 泥浆泵出了什么问题? What is happening to the mud pump?
209. 他们都在钻台上干活。 They are all working on the drill floor.
210. 他们工作努力吗? 是的, 他们工作都很努力。 Are they working hard? Yes, all of them are working very hard.
211. 那个厂子现在不生产钻头, 而生产打捞工具。
That factory is not making bits now, instead, it is making fishing tools.
212. 加热器不工作, 所以散不出热量。 The heater is not working, so it's not giving out any heat.
213. 柴油机的烟正扩散在空气中。 The smoke of the engine is spreading out in the air.
214. 现在他正在这个队当队长。 Now he is working as a toolpusher in this crew.
215. 他正在清理钻台。 He is cleaning the drill floor.
216. 他没用这个板手, 他在用那个。 He is not using this wrench. He is using that one.
217. 这台泵现在运转不好。 This pump is not working well.
218. 劳森先生现在住在二所, 还是住在井场?
Is Mr. Lawson living in the second guest hotel or in the location?
219. 钻工们正在甩钻具。 The floormen are laying down drillpipes.
220. 他们当中有几个人正在把钻具排好。 Some of them are getting drillpipes in order.

十二、现在进行时(二)

221. 你现在到井场去吗? Are you going to the well site?
222. 你在找什么? What are you looking for?
223. 我在找一个短节头。 I'm looking for a short sub.
224. 他们将在那儿打一口新井。 They are going to drill a new well there.
225. 我们不打算现在就停钻。 We are not going to stop drilling.
226. 他们也要在这儿打井吗? Are they going to drill a well here.
227. 我要告诉你一件好消息。 I'm going to tell you a piece of good news.
228. 今天上午我们开钻。 We are going to spud in this morning (We are going to start drilling this morning.
229. 下班以后你打算做什么? What are you going to do after work?
230. 我们打算把这些新接头放在那个房子里。 We are going to put these new subs in that room.
231. 我们不想再做那项工作。 We are not going to do that work again.
232. 这个卡车 8 点钟去管子站。 The truck is going to leave at eight for pipeyard.
233. 你们打算什么时候完钻? When are you going to finish drilling?

234. 他们要看一看井场上的一切。 They are going to see everything in the location.
235. 这台泵 1 小时后停下来。 This pump is going to stop in an hour.
236. 陈先生将和你谈一下打捞的事。 Mr. chen is going to talk with you about fishing.
237. 你打算怎么使用这些打捞工具? How are you going to use these fishing tools?
238. 泥浆不是在变凉, 而是在变热。 The mud is not getting cold. It's getting warm.
239. 马达变得太热了, 请停下来! The motor is getting to warm. Please stop it!
240. 李先生正在给他们看所有的定向工具。 Mr .Li is showing them all the steering tools.

十三、一般过去时

一般过去时表示过去发生的动作或存在的状态, 有时也表示在过去一段时间内经常发生的动作。其表示方法是在规则动词原形后-ed。有少数不规则的动词有特殊变化形式, 需要特别留心。例如: be-was(were)、get-got、go-went, give-gave keep-kept make-made 等等。

241. 他们昨天丈量了钻杆和钻链的长度。 They measured the length of drill collars yesterday.

242. 我没量那个柔性短节和螺旋钻链。 I did not measure that flex joint those spiral collars.

243. 我们昨天到泥浆站去了。 We went to the mud plant.

244. 张先生昨天没去上班。 Mr. Zhang did not go to work yesterday.

245. 他以前到这儿来过吗? Did he come here before?

246. 你们昨天做什么了? What did you do yesterday?

247. 你是什么时候开始当司钻的? When did you begin to work as a driller?

248. 这台柴油机昨天突然停了。 This engine suddenly stopped yesterday.

249. 直到去年他们才和我们一起打井。 They did not drill wells with us until last year.

250. 从这台机器里冒出过烟来吗? Did any smoke puff out from this machine?

251. 去年我们用了很多柴油。 Last year we used a lot of diesel oil.

252. 这台柴油机首先是转速降了下来, 后来就停了。 The revolution of this engine first slowed down, and then stopped.

253. 上午这个司机用水把卡车洗了。 This driver cleaned the truck with water this morning.

254. 我们没有清洗所有的设备, 我们只清洗了绞车。 We did not clean all the equipment.

255. 这个搅拌机上周运转怎样? 经常停吗? We didn't clean the agitator work last week?

256. 他们一天就做完了所有的工作吗? 一是的。 Did they do all work in only one day? Yes, they did.

257. 那时候你们是怎么打井的? How did you drill wells in those days?

258. 八点到九点劳森先生正在往井场去的路上。 Mr. Lawson was on his way to the well site from eight to nine.

259. 那天这个罐里有一些泥浆, 那个罐里有多少水? On that day there was some mud in this tank. How much water was there in that tank?

260. 去年我有许多工作要做, 所以我没有时间学习英语。 Last year I had a lot of work to,

so here was not much time for learning English.

十四、现在完成时

现在完成时表示到目前为止已经完成而且对现在仍有影响的动作, 或者是动作发生在过去某一时刻但一直延续到现在。其结构是: 助动词 have (has) + 过去分词。如果要表示疑问句, 就把 have (has) 移到主语前边。

261. 1982 年以来我们钻井二公司有了很大变化 Our second drilling company has changed a lot since 1982.

262. 他们还没测量螺旋钻铤和无磁钻铤的长度。They have not measured the length of spiral drill collars and monel collars yet.

263. 1980 年以来我们中原油田有了很大发展。Our Zhongyuan Oilfield has developed a lot since 1980.

264. 这些天来我们的工作进展不大。Our work has not advanced much these days.

265. 我已经在井场住了好久了。I have lived in the location for a long time.

266. 他已经在那个队当了九年司钻了。He has worked as a driller in that crew for nine years.

267. 他已经量了电路中的电压。He has measured the voltage in circuit.

268. 今天你们换震动筛筛布了吗? Have you changed the shaker screen today?

269. 这个搅拌机已正常运转 5 个月了。This agitator has kept running very well for five months.

270. 你们在这个地区已经打了几口井了? how many wells have you drilled in this area?

271. 今天上午我们已经没有时间试防喷器了。We haven't had time to test blowout preventer this morning.

272. 你们把一切都准备好了吗? Have you got everything ready?

273. 我已经当了十年司钻了。I have been a driller for ten years.

274. 1982 年以来, 他就是我们的队长了。He has been our tool pusher since 1982.

275. 停电有多久了? How long has the electricity been off.

276. 从昨天起电压一直很高。The Voltage has been very high yesterday.

277. 从去年开始这儿有了更多的钻机。There have been more rigs here last year.

278. 近五年来石油工业有了很大的进步。There have been great advances in petroleum industry in the past five years.

279. 这些年来对石油的需求量大吗? Have there been many needs for petroleum these years?

280. 这口井你们已经钻多久了? How long have you drilled this well?

十五、将来进行时和过去进行时

将来进行时表示将来某一时刻或某一阶段将要进行的动作。其结构是 shall be (will be) + 现在分词。

过去进行时表示过去某一时刻或某一阶段正在进行的动作。其结构是 were (was) + 现在分词。

281. 这个柴油机半小时以后启动。This engine will be starting to run in half an hour.

282. 我们要到下午两点才能开钻。We shall not be spudding in until 2:00 this

afternoon.

283. 几个月以后我们就要生产这种打捞工具了。In a few month our machine shop will be producing fishing tools of this kind.

284. 今天上午8点到12点你们将做什么? What will you be doing from 8:00 to 12:00 this morning?

285. 那天他们没能来帮助你,因为他们正在钻进。They could not come to help you that day because they were drilling.

286. 那时候你在做什么? What were you doing at that time?

287. 我正在调整泵的每分钟冲数。I was adjusting the pump strokes per minute.

288. 他告诉我,那时他正在检查防碰天车。He told me that he was examining the crown A-matic.

289. 谁来接替保养工作? Who will be taking over the maintenance work?

290. 你到的时候我们将在起钻。We shall be pulling out of hole at the moment of your arrival.

291. 我要一直干到你来的时候。I shall be working till you come.

292. 他进来时,我们正在讨论完井问题。We were discussing the question about completion when he came in.

293. 昨天上午9点你在做什么? What were you doing at about 9:00 yesterday morning?

294. 我在保养锚头。I was lubricating the cat head.

295. 当你保养钻机的时候,其他人在做什么? What were the others doing when you lubricated the draw works?

296. 当我们滑大绳的时候,他们在丈量钻具。While we were slipping drilling line, they were measuring drillpipes.

297. 当我们装防喷器的时候,他们在清理泥浆罐。While we were installing the blowout preventer, they were cleaning the mud tanks.

298. 当我们修泵的时候,司钻在活动钻具。While we were repairing the pump, the driller was working drillpipe.

299. 当我们往车上装坏吊卡的时候,他们在往下卸新吊卡。While we were loading the truck with bad elevator. They were unloading the truck with new one.

300. 我当司钻的时候,他正当司机。When I was a driller, he was as a motorman.

十六、过去完成时

过去完成时表示在过去某一时刻以前已经完成的动作或者是从过去某一时刻以前开始一直持续到那一时刻的动作。其结构是:had + 过去分词。

301. 他们一直到找出离合器过热的原因后才停止工作。They did not stop working until they had checked all the reason for the over-heating of the clutch.

302. 我们一直到了了解了卡钻的原因后才回来。We do not come back until we had known all the reasons for sticking.

303. 我并没有说那些钻杆他们是否都检查过。I did not say if they had examined all those drill pipes.

304. 他说,他以前从未到过胜利油田。He said that he had never been to Shengli oilfield.

305. 到1982年底为止, 我们队已钻了五口井。By the end of 1982, our crew had drilled five wells.

306. 到1984年底, 这个队已超额完成了原定于1985年完成的主要指标。By the end of 1984, this team had already over fulfilled the major targets set originally for 1985.

307. 到去年年末, 我们已经组建了18个钻井队。By the end of last year, we had formed eighteen drilling teams.

308. 到1962年底, 我们已满足了对石油的需要。By the end of 1962, we had met the demand for petroleum.

309. 到上周末为止, 这口井我们已经钻了一年半了。By the end of last week, we had drilled this well for a year and a half.

310. 他到我们队来以前, 已经在别的队当了五年司钻了。He had worked as a driller in another crew for five years before he came to our crew.

311. 他们打成这口井比过去预计的时间还要早。They completed the well earlier than had expected.

312. 钻工们吃午饭前就开始甩钻杆了。The floormen had laid down the pipes before they ate lunch.

313. 当时我们已经钻了大约3000米深。We had drilled about 3000m deep by that time.

314. 这位工程师告诉我, 他已经做完了全部计算。This engineer told me that he had done all the calculations.

315. 这个技术员告诉我, 他已经丈量了所有的接头。This technician told me that he had measured all the subs.

316. 在戴维先生去二所之前, 我已经到达管子站了。I had arrived at the pipe yard before Mr. David went to the second guest hotel.

317. 在李先生到达井场之前, 我们已经起完全部钻杆了。We had pulled out of hole with all the drill pipes before Mr. Li arrived at the location.

318. 当他来到这儿的时候, 我们已经解决了钻井中的各种困难。When he came here, we had coped with all kinds of difficulties in drilling operation.

319. 当我到达二所时, 车已开走了。When I reached the second guest hotel, the car had already left.

320. 我进来时, 他们刚开完会。When I came in they had finished the meeting.

十七、一般过去将来时

一般过去将来时表示过去预计将发生的动作或存在的状态。其结构是: should(would) 加动词原形, 第一人称用 should, 其他人称都用 would。

321. 我告诉过布朗先生, 几天后我要去北京。I told Mr. Brown I should leave for Beijing after a few days.

322. 当时还没有决定谁将当司钻。It was not decided then who would work as a driller.

323. 你并没有说过, 我们将换掉那台设备。You did not say that we should change the equipment.

324. 他们坚信, 一定能胜利地克服钻深井的各种困难。They were sure they would succeed in overcoming the difficulties of drilling the deep well.

325. 当他看见振动筛在剧烈振动时, 他问我们: 这台 40 振动筛会出毛病吗? 它会坏吗?

When he saw that the shaker was vibrating violently, he asked us: "what would happen to the shaker? Would it break down?"

326. 昨天我们决定后天去机厂修理方钻杆旋扣器。Yesterday we decided that we should go to machine shop to repair the kelly spinner the day after tomorrow.

327. 昨天他们告诉我, 他们将大量生产这样的震击器。Yesterday they told us that they would produce such jars in great quantities.

328. 我问过贝利先生我们什么时候下钻。I asked Mr. Bailey when we should run in hole with drillpipe.

329. 他说, 他们修完泵就下钻。He said that they would run in hole after they repaired the pump.

330. 昨天他告诉我, 比尔先生将当技师。Yesterday he told me that Mr. Bill would be a tool lpusher.

331. 他们坚信, 他们能起出全部落鱼。They were sure they would pull out of hole with all the fishing.

332. 我相信, 下个月我们能打完这口井。I was sure that we should complete this well next month.

333. 我知道, 我们不会马上开钻。I knew that we should not spud in at once.

334. 我看出他不会同意我的意见。I saw that he would not agree with me.

335. 我希望我们明天能开钻。I hoped that we should spud in tomorrow.

336. 他对我说过, 他会工作得更好。He said to me that he would work hard.

337. 去年他告诉我, 他将当司钻。Last year he told me that he would work as a driller.

338. 我不知道, 后天我们几点开钻。I did not know what time we should spud in the day after tomorrow.

339. 陈先生告诉过我, 明天劳森先生给我们讲课。Mr. Chen told me that Mr. Lawson would have lesson for us tomorrow.

340. 那个时候我就说过, 我们能打成这口井。At that time I said that we should succeed to drill this well.

十八、现在完成进行时

现在完成进行时表示动作在说话之前已经开始并一直延续到现在, 这个动作可能刚刚停止, 也可能还要继续进行。其结构是: have (has) been 加现在分词。第三人称单数用 has, 其他人称都用 have。

341. 这块筛布我们已经用了很长时间了。We have been using this piece of screen for a long time.

342. 那个工作他已经干了九个小时了。He has been doing that work for more than nine hours.

343. 那口井他们已经钻了一年多了。They have been drilling that well for more than a year.

344. 这几年我们一直在这个地区打井。All these years we have been drilling in this area.

345. 最近我们一直在等打捞工具。Recently we have been waiting on fishing tools.

- 346 今天上午我们一直在修泵。We have been repairing the pump this morning.
347. 去年以来我一直在这个队担任技师。I have been working as a toolpusher in this crew since last year.
348. 这些天你们在干什么?What have you been doing.
349. 我们一直在修防喷器的控制系统。We have been repairing the control system for blowout preventer.
350. 他在中原油田已经工作两年了。He has been working in Zhongyun field for two years.
351. 从上周起,我们一直在用发电机供电。We have been using the generator provide the power since last week.
352. 在管材防腐方面铝一直起着重要作用。Aluminum has been playing an important part in preventing pipe from corroding.
353. 在这个地区打井卡钻一直是个复杂问题。Sticking pipe has been being a complicated problem in drilling this area.
354. 这个星期他们一直在安装设备。They have been installing the equipment this week.
355. 从两千米到两千一百伍拾米,我们钻的都是页岩。We have been drilling shale formation from 2000M to 2150M.
356. 今天下午我们一直用这台泵循环。We have been using this pump to circulate this afternoon.
357. 关于固井问题,今天我们同他们一直讨论了五个小时。Today 落千丈 we have been discussing about cementing with them for five hours.
358. 今天上午我一直在同他们丈量、检查钻具。They have been measuring and inspecting drill tools with me all this morning.
359. 这两天我们都在甩钻具。These two days we have been laying down drill tools.
360. 昨天和今天我们都在清洗套管丝扣。Yesterday and today we have been cleaning the casing threads.

十九、情态动词(一)

情态动词主要表示可能、应当、必要、必须等意思。应当注意的是,情态动词不能单独做谓语,必须与其他动词构成动词合成谓语。英语中的情态动词一共有如下12个 can, could, may, might, must, ought(to), shall, will, should, would, need, dare.

361. 你不必做这项工作。You need not do this work.
362. 你不能用那个开关。You must not use that switch.
363. 你明天不必上班。You need not come to work tomorrow.
364. 我们不再需要柴油了。We shall not need any more diesel oil.
365. 贝克先生什么时候到井场来?When will Mr. Backer come to wellsite?
366. 你有什么事? What can I do for you?
367. 从这个屋我们看不见钻台。We cannot see the drill floor from this room.
368. 现在我们需要启动柴油机吗? Need we start the engine now?
369. 你不能把这些工具放在那儿。You must not put these tools there.
370. 现在钻台上可能一个人也没有。There may be no one on the drill floor now.

371. 那里一定有很多新马达? There must be many new motors there.
372. 只有这种办法才能解决这些技术问题。Only this way can solve these technical problems.
373. 我可以用这些仪器吗? May I use these instruments?
374. 他一定知道如何使用这个打捞工具。He must know how to use this fishing tool.
375. 他一定懂得怎样调试这个仪器。He must know how to adjust this instrument.
376. 你以前一定学过英语。You must have studied English before.
377. 他们不得不改变他们的计划。They will have to change their plan.
378. 我们难道不应当给他一次机会再试一试吗? Oughtn't we to give him a chance to try again?
379. 我们今天需要把这些配件送到机厂吗? Need we send these spare parts to the machine shop today?
380. 你必须认真地做你的工作。You shall do your work carefully.
381. 中原油田的石油工人, 敢于斗争, 敢于胜利! The oil workers of Zhongyuan Oilfield are daring to struggle and daring to win victory!
382. 我可以停泵吗? Shall I stop the pump?
383. 我们应当使自己熟悉这项先进技术。We should acquaint ourselves with this advanced technique.
384. 我们也要造这种安全接头。We too will make this kind of safety sub.
385. 请你量一下这个震击器好吗? Will you please measure this jar?
386. 他愿意把卡钻的情况告诉我们。He would tell us the information of sticking.
387. 请你给我们谈谈你在井场的体会好吗? Would you tell us something about experiences in the well site?
388. 把你的说明书借给我好吗? Would you lend me your instruction book?
389. 我可以用一下你的钻具本吗? May I use your pipe book?
390. 他自己能做这项工作。He can do this work himself.
391. 你应当尽你的义务。You ought to fulfil your duties.
392. 他们能解决所有的问题。They were able to solve all the problems.
393. 此处不许吸烟。It's not allowed to smoke here.
394. 我们必须参加这项工作。We have to take part in this work.
395. 他们将必须改变计划。They will have to change the schedule.
396. 你必须立刻到那儿去! You shall go there at once.
397. 你下次应当小心点。You should be more careful next time.
398. 我们都愿意帮助你。We all will help you.
399. 您可以告诉我们怎样操作这台机器吗? Would you tell us how to operate the machine?
400. 我很乐意。I would be glad to.

二十、情态动词被动式

英语动词有两种语态,一种是主动语态,一种是被动语态。主动语态表示主语是谓语动词动作的发出者,被动语态则表示主语是谓语动词动作的接受者,应当注意的是:在被动句中谓语动词必须是及物动词的被动形式。

英语中的情态动词有时也有被动语态形式,其结构是:情态动词+(not) be +过去分词。例如 Can (may, must) be given.

401. 这台除气器可以装在那个罐上边。This degasser can be installed on that tank.

402. 那个地方能放多少吨泥浆药品? How many tons of mud material can be placed there?

403. 涂漆可以防止金属零件腐蚀。The metal parts can be protected from corrosion by painting.

404. 如果钻杆丝扣生锈,必须清除掉。If the drill pipe threads become rusty, rust will have to be cleaned.

405. 能用原子能发电或打井吗? Can nuclear power be used to make electricity or to drill a well?

406. 这些东西应该保存在哪里,又怎样保存呢? Where and how must these things be kept?

407. 用这种办法可以把污染缓降下来。In this way pollution can be slowed down.

408. 在白天只须让这五个灯亮着。In the daytime only these five lights must be kept on.

409. 不许再这样做。This must not be done again.

410. 能找到更多的打捞方法吗? Can more measures be found for fish?

411. 这台离心机的动力装置必须重新检查。This centrifuge power unit must be rechecked.

412. 那个闸门可以用来控制这条管线。That valve may be used to control this pipeline.

413. 这些零件都容易更换。These parts can be easily changed.

414. 必须采取大量措施来防腐。A good many measure must be taken to prevent corrosion.

415. 这台除泥器必须装在这儿。This desilter must be installed here.

416. 这些钻杆必须再量一次吗? Must these drill pipes be measured again?

417. 防碰天车要每天检查。The crown-matic must be checked everyday.

418. 套管丝扣需要再清洗一下吗? Need casing threads be cleaned and washed again?

419. 必须再检查一下安全措施。The safety precaution must be re-inspected.

420. 这里必须安装安全阀。The safety valve must be put here.

安全阀还有另外两种说法:①Pop-off valve ②pop safety valve.

二十一、一般现在时被动式

一般现在时被动语态的形式是把助动词 be 变为 am, is 或 are(not)+过去分词。

421. 钻杆在空气中经常被腐蚀。Drill pipes are often corroded by the oxygen in the air.

422. 这种泥浆净化器在这个油田很需要。This kind of mud cleaner is much needed in this oil field.

423. 泥浆罐经常生锈。Rust is often formed on the mud tank.

424. 这种装置经常用来防喷。This kind of device is often prevented blowout.

425. 大钳牙经常换。Tong dies are often changed.

426. 钻杆丝扣不是那样清洗的。Drill pipe threads are not cleaned in that way.

427. 这种筛布不怕水和泥浆腐蚀。This kind of screen is not corroded by water and mud.

428. 为什么控制台要装在这儿? Why is the control device fitted here?
429. 在我们井场经常见到他。He's often seen in our well site.
430. 泥浆中的含盐量是用这种方法测出来的。The quantity of salt in the mud is measured in this way.
431. 这种卡瓦打捞筒是他设计的。This kind of overshot is designed by him.
432. 这辆汽车烧什么燃料? What fuel is burnt in this car?
433. 所有的防喷器配件都得保存在那间房子里。All spare parts of the blowout preventer are kept in that room.
434. 钻柱是由转盘驱动的。The drill string is rotated by rotary table.
435. 这里每年要打多少口井? How many wells are drilled here every year?
436. 现在这里采取了各种措施来防卡钻。Now all kinds of measures are taken to prevent sticking here.
437. 这种工作也由我们做吗? Is this work also done by us?
438. 怎样使振动筛工作? How is the shaker made to vibrate?
- 439 据说他们是泥浆工程师。They are said to be mud engineers.
440. 泵压现在很高。The pump pressure is shown to be high.

二十二、一般过去时和一般将来时的被动式

一般过去时的被动式是把助动词 be 变为 was 或 were(not)+动词过去分词。一般将来时的被动式是:shall (will) (not)+ be +过去分词。

441. 去年这里打了一口井。A well was drilled here last year.
442. 什么时候停的电?
When was the power cut off?
443. 让他们在那儿做过什么?
What were they asked to do there?
444. 那时还不知道代纳钻具。
Dyna-drill was not yet known at that time.
445. 那些电池是昨天换的。
Those batteries were changed yesterday.
446. 这口井的设计是去年搞的。
The designs of this well were made last year.
447. 钻井二公司是一九八三年成立的。The second drilling company was established in 1983.
448. 没用过新方法防塌。
No new measures were taken to prevent caving.
449. 代纳钻具首先是在哪儿造出来的? Where was dyna-drill first made?
450. 这些震击器我们以前没有用过。These jars were not used by us before.
451. 不会再用这台设备了。This equipment will not be used again.
452. 还需要盐水吗? Will more salt water be needed?
453. 今后还要发展更多的新技术。More new techniques will be developed in the future.
454. 这里的泥浆不会再受污染。The mud here will not be polluted any more.
455. 明天将让你见到一切。You will be shown everything tomorrow.

456. 如果你采用了好的防腐措施, 这些套管就不会生窍。If you take good measures to prevent corrosion, rust will not be formed on these casings.

457. 要采用更多的措施来防漏。

More measures will be taken to prevent loss of circulation.

458. 这口井将何时打成?

When will this well be completed?

459. 新管子站将建在哪儿?

Where will the new pipe yard be built?

460. 更多的新技术将由这些青年的工程师掌握。More new techniques will be mastered by these young engineers.

二十三、现在完成时和现在完成并行时态的被动式

现在完成时态的被动式是 have (has) (not) been + 过去分词。

现在进行时态的被动式是 am (is, are) (not) being + 过去分词。

461. 我们在这个地区打完了一口新井。In this area a new well has been drilled by us.

462. 这项新技术还没有在我们井场应用。

This new technique has not been applied in our location.

463. 两台泵都已修好。

Two pumps have been well repaired.

464. 这些吊卡还没用过, 还都是新的。

These elevators have not yet been used at all, they are still new.

465. 钻台还没有清洗。

The drill floor hasn't been cleaned.

466. 搅拌机已经停了。

The agitator has been stopped.

467. 为改进这台设备已经做了些什么?

What has been done to improve the equipment?

468. 这口井已经打了多久了? How long has this well been drilled?

469. 我们的固控设备已经有了很大改进。Our solids control equipment has been greatly improved.

470. 润滑系统我们已经讨论过了。The lubrication system has been discussed by us.

471. 他们正在设计新的固控系统。New solids control system is being designed by them.

472. 那种卡瓦现在不再生产了。That kind of slips is not being made now.

473. 水一直是怎样加热的? How is the water being heated all the time?

474. 现在在采取什么措施提高原油产量? What measures are being taken to increase output of crude oil?

475. 泥浆不是变热, 而是在变冷。The mud is not being heated, it is being cooled.

476. 这种新设备现在有哪些用途呢? In what ways is the new kind of equipment being used?

477. 螺旋钻链正在试用。The spiral drill collars are being tried to use.

478. 一套新钻机正在这个井场安装。A new rig is being installed in this well site.

479. 这些仪表正在由操作员调试。These instruments are being adjusted by the

operator.

480. 我们正在打这口井。This well is being drilled by us.

二十四、动词不定式(-)

“to + 动词原形”, 就是不定式。to 在此处只是不定式符号, 没有词义。原形动词前边加上 to, 就使该动词变成非谓语动词, 不能单独作谓语。这时只能作主语、宾语、定语、状语、补足语等。同时不定式本身也可以带有自己的宾语、状语或表语等, 组合成不定式短语, 共同成为一个句子成分。

481. 今天我们的工作就是下钻。Today our work is to run in hole with drill pipes.

482. 接大钻具是我们明天的工作。To pick up BHA is our work tomorrow.

483. 掌握钻井技术对钻井工人是十分重要的。To master drilling technique is very important to drilling workers.

484. 工作精确无误是我们的一个传统。To work with high precision is one of our traditions.

485. 他们的做法是使用一个卡瓦打捞筒和震击器去打捞落鱼。Their practice is to use one over-shot and one jar for fishing.

486. 在这个地区打井将是一个绝妙的经历。To drill in this area will be a wonderful experience.

487. 换这个四通凡尔只需要五分钟。To change this four-way valve will only take five minutes.

488. 在我们的工作中互相帮助是很重要的。To help each other is very important in our work.

489. 在这样短的时间内做这么多的工作是不容易的。To do so much work in such a short time is not easy.

490. 下午四点以前把一切都整理好是可能的。To get everything in order before four o'clock in the afternoon is possible.

491. 最简单的办法就是把它换掉。The simplest way is to change it.

492. 对他们来讲修这台泵是不容易的。It's not easy for them to repair this pump.

493. 这样使用节流管汇是不正确的。It's not right to use manifold in this way.

494. 防喷对我们来说是十分重要的。It's important for us to prevent blowout.

495. 我们花了两个小时才到达井场。It took us two hours to get to the location.

496. 翻译了解一点钻井技术是会有用的。It would be useful for interpreter to know a little drilling technique.

497. 要数清震动筛的振荡数是不容易的。It's not easy to count the number of vibrations of shale shaker.

498. 清洗钻机和钻台需要 30 分钟。It will take thirty minutes to clean the draw works and drill floor.

499. 能帮助你们改进钻井技术的一种好方法是使用喷射式钻头。A good way to help you to improve drilling technique is to use a jet bit.

500. 他们今天要做的唯一工作就是起钻。The only work for them to do today is to pull out of hole.

二十五、 动词不定式(二)

501. 我们开钻的时间到了。It's time for us to spud in.
502. 在这个井场有这么多我们要看和学习的東西。There are so many things for us to see and study in this well site.
503. 对泥浆有许多加热的办法。There are many ways to heat the mud.
504. 现在要做的事是拉弯一根钻杆。The right thing to do now is to bent a drill pipe.
505. 这些是你们要修理的工具。These are the tools for you to repair.
506. 我的已经开始钻另一口井。We have begun to drill another well.
507. 他知道怎样使用全部开关。He knows how to use all the switches.
508. 我们力图在我国这个地区找到油田。We are trying to find oil field in this part of our country.
509. 有的钻工喜欢起钻, 有的钻工喜欢下钻。Some floormen like to pull out of hole, and others like to run in hole.
510. 你必须使用更少的汽油来启动引擎。You must try to use less gasoline start the engine.
511. 你知道怎样保存这种泥浆药品吗? Do you know how to keep this kind of mud material?
512. 钻工喜欢用这种大钳。The roughnecks like to use this kind of tong.
513. 我们力争今天下午把一切准备好。We shall try to get everything ready this afternoon.
514. 他告诉我把这个指令带给你。He told me to give you this order.
515. 他指令我们做好下套管的准备。He ordered us to get ready for running in hole with casing.
516. 已经采取了新的措施来防止井塌。New measures have been taken to prevent caving.
517. 他来帮助我把工具房整理好。He has come to help me to get the tool house in order.
518. 为了今后能做好工作, 我们现在必须努力学习英语。In order to be able to do work well in the future, we must learn English hard now.
519. 钻进中增加钻压, 可以有效地提高钻速。To increase drilling weights in drilling may effectively raise the rate of penetration.
520. 为祖国生产石油是我们的责任。It's our duty to produce much oil for our motherland.

二十六、 动名词

动名词也是一种非谓语动词, 它的形式就是动词原形 +ing。动名词与其宾语、状语、表语等构成动名词短语, 在句中作名词使用, 可以作主语、表语、宾语和定语。另外, 动名词还可以作介词宾语, 构成介词短语, 在句中作状语、定语或表语。

521. 启动柴油机是不难的。Starting the engine is not difficult.
522. 在这个地区打井, 最重要的问题是防喷。In this area drilling, the most important problem is preventing blowout.
523. 懂英语对我们的工作是重要的。Knowing English is important to our work.
524. 他们的工作是清洗和修理固控设备。Their work is cleaning and repairing solids

control equipment.

526. 我们已经开始使用一种新方法打水泥塞。We have begun using a new method to cement plug.

526. 他喜欢操作刹把。He likes operating brake bar.

527. 现在是让柴油机高速运转的时候了。It's time for the engine to start running at the highest speed.

528. 那个工厂已停止生产这种震击器了。That factory has stopped producing this kind of jar.

529. 请停止吸烟。Please stop smoking!

530. 他们喜欢用这种打捞工具。They like using this kind of fishing tools.

531. 你们应当坚持设法找出防止钻具被卡的新方法。You must keep trying to find a new way to protect the drill string from sticking.

532. 他们还需要一些打捞工具。They need some more fishing tools.

533. 正象你所知道的，操作程序必须严密监视。As you know, the operating process must be watched closely.

534. 润滑油的工作温度必须每小时测量一次。The working temperature of the lubricating oil must be measured every hour.

535. 这些开关用来控制泵房的灯。These switches are for controlling the lights in the pump house.

536. 这位工程师有许多设计打捞工具的经验。This engineer has a lot of experiences in designing fishing tools.

537. 在到处寻找之后，我们发现那个提升短节在钻铤上接着。After looking for the lift sub everywhere, we found it on the stand of drill collar.

538. 通过互相帮助，我们已经解决了许多问题。Through helping each other we have resolved a lot of problems.

539. 在这个地区，这是最新的钻井技术。This is the newest technique for drilling a well in this area.

540. 这样短的时间内打一口井，真是一个奇迹。Drilling a well in such a short time is really a wonder.

二十七、现在分词和过去分词

现在分词和过去分词也都是非谓语动词。现在分词的形式和动名词完全一样，也是在原形动词后边+ing。大部分动词的过去分词形式与其一般过去时的形式相同，但有一小部份动词的过去分词与其一般过去时形式不同，需要特别记住。例如：do→did→done, go→went→gone 等。现在分词和过去分词在句中主要作定语和状语。这两种分词都可以带有自己的宾语、表语或状语，一起构成分词短语，分词短语可以看作一个成份。

541. 转盘的功率有些是以摩擦的形式损耗掉了。

Some of the table power consumed is lost in the form of friction.

542. 循环着的泥浆能散出热量。

The circulating mud can give off heat.

543. 绞车的所有运动部件都要加润滑油。

All the moving parts of the draw works must be oiled.

544. 正在做这项实验的那位工程师是泥浆工程师。That engineer carrying out the experiment is a mud engineer.
545. 昨天做的实验是很成功的。
The experiment carried out yesterday is very successful.
546. 开推土机的那个人是李先生。
The man driving the earthmover is Mr. Li.
547. 从柴油机烟囱里冒出来的黑色烟团正在污染我们的空气。
The black masses of smoke puffing out of the engine chimneys are polluting our air.
548. 那位正在设计固控设备的工程师是机厂来的。That engineer designing the solids control equipment is from the machine shop.
549. 我们都了解中原油田正在发生的巨大变化。We all know about the great changes taking place in Zhongyuan oilfield.
550. 操作刹把的那个人是我们的司钻。The man operating brake bar is our driller.
551. 这台机器有许多部件是铸铁造的。This machine has many parts made of cast iron.
552. 有两个钻工在帮助司钻做下钻准备。There are two roughnecks helping the driller get everything ready for running in hole.
553. 显示在表盘上的数字告诉我们泵压和泵数。The digits displayed on the face of the watch tell us the pressure and strokes per minute.
554. 我们正在试验他们设计的钻头。We are trying the bit designed by them.
555. 在中原油田见到的一切都是有趣的。Everything seen in zhongyuan oilfield is interesting.
556. 米、厘米、毫米是用来测量长度的单位。Meter, centimeter and millimeter units used to measure length.
557. 给我们看的马达运转都很好。All the motors shown to us work very well.
558. 开、关这个开关,你就可以控制那个电机。Turning this switch on or off, you can control that motor.
559. 由于防腐很好,这些钻杆一点没生锈。Well protected from corrosion, these drill pipes are not rusty at all.
560. 使用各种泥浆药品时,你必须对其中的每一种都非常了解。Using all materiels, you must know each of them very well.

二十八、 形容词、副词的比较等级 (一)

颜色有深又有浅,距离有远也有远,钻杆有长也有短,工作有易又有难。这些都是形容词和副词在程度上的差别。英语中称为比较等级,即原级,比较级和最高级。其构成方法主要有两种,一是单音节词和少数双音节词在其后边加-er(比较级),或加-est(最高级);另一种是大多数双音节词和所有的多音节词,在变比较级或最高级时,要在原词前边加 more(比较级),或加 most(最高级),而词尾不变。要注意的是有少数形容词或副词变化是不规则的。例如:good(Well)→better→best bad→worse→worst little→less→least 等应当留心记住

561. 这台钻机比那一台稍好 This rig is a little better than that one.

562. 这个司钻比那个司钻工作努力。This driller works harder than that one.

563. 这个电路的电压比其它电路的电压高得多。The voltage of this circuit is much higher than that of the other one.

564. 这种柴油机耗油量比那一种多三倍。This kind of engine uses four times more fuel than that kind does.

565. 这根钢丝绳的长度是那根的三分之一。This piece of wire line is three times shorter than that one.

566. 马丁代克仪表的准确度比其它的要高。The accuracy of the Martin-decker meter is higher than that of the other one.

567. 这种固控系统比那种简单的多, 而且容易使用。This solids control system is a lot simpler and easier to use than that one.

568. 我在这里比你多工作了好多年。I have worked here for many more years than you have.

569. 这根钻杆比那根接头长五倍(是那个接头的六倍长) This drillpipe is six times longer than that sub.

570. 这种钢的强度比那种大的多。This kind of steel is a lot stronger than that one.

571. 柴油机刚启动时运转缓慢, 以后越来越快。When an engine is started, it turns slowly. Then it runs faster and faster.

572. 这辆卡车是这三辆中最好的。This truck is the best one of three.

573. 他是钻排二公司最有能力的工程师。He is the most able engineer of the second drilling company.

574. 我们已采取了最好的办法来防井塌。We have taken the best measures to prevent caving.

575. 这些工具房中这间最小。Of these toolhouses, this one is the smallest.

576. 这四种装置中, 这种结构最简单。Of these four devices, this one is the simplest in design.

577. 这些车辆中, 哪一种最快了? Which of these cars travels the fastest?

578. 这些防喷器中, 那一台最容易控制。Of these blowout preventers, that one can be most easily controlled?

579. 游动滑车是最有用的钻机部件之一。The travelling block is one of the most useful rig parts.

580. 公里是米制中最大的长度单位。The kilometer is the biggest unit length in the metric system.

二十九 形容词和副词比较等级 (二)

581. 在所有的气体中氢是最轻的。Of all gases hydrogen is the lightest.

582. 张先生住得离井场最近。Mr. Zhang lives closest to the wellsite.

583. 这些钻杆中哪一根最长? Which is the longest of these drillpipes?

584. 柴油是井场上最有用的燃料。Diesel oil is the most useful fuel on the location.

585. 这种大钳最轻。This type of tong is the lightest.

586. 那个泥浆罐是这个罐的四倍大。That mud tank is four times as large as this one.

587. 他工作和其他人一样努力。He works as hard as the others do.

588. 这个马达不如那个运转得好。This motor does not run as well as that one.

589. 这口井不可能深达四千米。This well can't be as deep as 4kilometer.
590. 钻杆在空气中生锈的速度和在水中几乎一样快。Drill pipes get rusty in air almost as fast as they do in water.
591. 这根钻杆和那根一样长。This drillpipe is as long as that one.
592. 这套封井器上的控制凡尔和那套上的一样多。There are as many control valves on this blowout preventer as on that one.
593. 我们至少还需要 50 米钢丝绳。We need at least another fifty meters of wire line.
594. 这里的一切总是多于需要量。There is always more than enough of everything here.
595. 最多再过 5 小时一切都会准备好。Everything will be ready in five hours at most.
596. 你以前在不足一周的时间内做过这么多的工作吗? Did you do so much work in less than a week?
597. 泥浆温度高达摄氏 70 度。The temperature of mud is as high as 70°C.
598. 我对这台机器比那台熟悉。I know this machine better enough than that one.
599. 温度越高, 压力就越大。The higher the temperature, the greater pressure.
600. 机器结构越简单, 制造就越容易。The simpler the machine is in design, the easier it is to make.

三十、名词性从句

名词性从句就是在主从复合句中充当主句的主语、宾语和表语的从句: 因为它们在句中起着相当于名词的作用, 所以称它们为名词性从句。引导这三种从句的关联词一般分三种: 一是主从连词 that、whether 和 if。that 在句中无含意, 只起连接作用; whether 和 if 除了起连接作用外, 还有“是否”的意思。二是连接代词, 主要有 what、who、which 等。它们在句中除了起连接主从句的作用之外, 还保留着原来的疑问含意, 在从句中充当主语、宾语表语和定语等。第二种是连接副词, 主要有 when、where、why、how 等。它们在句中也是既起连接主、从句的作用又保留着原来的疑问含意, 在从句中可充当状语。由连接代词和副词引导的从句, 要采用陈述句语序, 这与特殊疑问句的语序不同, 应当特别注意。例如: I 耳不闻 don't know where the sub is? 和 where is the sub? (“我不知道那个接头在哪儿?” 和 “那个接头在哪儿?”)。

601. 哪个井口装置更好些是容易决定的。Which well head assembly is better is easy to decide.
602. 应该使用什么工具也要包括在计划中。What tools should be used must also included in the plan.
603. 这口井能否成功现在还很难说。Whether this well will succeed or not is hard to say now.
604. 什么时候开钻还没有决定。When to spud in hasn't been decided yet.
605. 新的钻井技术是否真能使我们得到更好的结果必须验证。Whether the new drilling technique will really enable us to get better results must be proved.
606. 我们的希望是这口井能尽快地打完。Our 井有条 hope is that the well can be completed as quickly as possible.
607. 落鱼真的被起出来了。It's true that the fish has been pulled out of hole.
608. 这个意见是否完全对并没得到证明。It has not been proved whether this opinion is right at all.
609. 采取措施来防止井漏是十分重要的。It's 井有条 important that measures should be

taken to prevent loss of circulation.

610. 你们来参观我们的井场, 我们甚为荣幸。It's an honor to us that you have come to visit our drill site.

611. 将使用哪种防喷器还没决定。It has not been decided which kind of blowout preventer will be used.

612. 我们正在考虑的是应当采取某种措施来防卡。What we are thinking about is that something should be done to prevent sticking.

613. 卡瓦打捞筒和震击器是我们所要用的。Overshot and jars are what we need to use.

614. 现在中原油田已不是五年前的样子了。Now Zhongyuan oilfield is no what she was five years ago.

615. 我相信你们会成功。I believe that you will succeed.

616. 他问这台柴油机消耗了多少燃料。He asked how much fuel this diesel engine consumed.

617. 从你的话中我们学到了许多东西。We learnt a lot from what you said.

618. 请告诉我, 你需要什么。Please tell me what you need.

619. 你现在需要的是多实践。What you need is more practice.

620. 他们在谈卡钻是怎样发生的。They are talking about how sticking happened.

三十一、 定语从句 (一)

定语从句用来作主句中某一名词的后置定语, 定语从句修饰的名词叫先行词, 定语从句通常紧跟在先行词的后面, 由关系代词 Who (指人), which (指物), that (指物或人), Whose (指代人或物) 或关系副词 When、Where、Why 引导。这些联系词均指代先行词并且在从句中充当句子成分。

621. 这是给钻工规定的任务。This is the task which is set for roughnecks.

622. 这是钻工都感兴趣的另一个项目。This is another item which is of roughnecks interest.

623. 断了的钻杆被找到了。The drill pipe that was broken has been found.

624. 这些是布朗先生为我们选择的参考书。These are the reference books that Mr. Brown selected for us.

625. 哪一位是你要找的打捞工程师? Which is the fishing engineer who you wish to see?

626. 我们还需要一些这本书所不能提供的其他资料。We also need some other data which the book doesn't provide.

627. 在管子站有我们需要的所有打捞工具。In the pipe yard there are all the fishing tools that we require.

628. 他拴在那里的那根钢丝绳有什么用处了 What is the use of that wire which he has fastened there?

629. 你们已经修好的代纳钻具在哪儿了 Where is the dyna-drill which you repaired.

630. 这就是他忘记带走的那本钻井手册。Here is the drilling manual which he forgot to take along.

631. 你读的这本泥浆手册一定很有用。The mud manual that you are reading must be very useful.

632. 你让格林先生捎给我的口信我已收到了。I have received the message that you sent

to me by Mr. Green.

633. A. W. 先生是每个钻工都喜欢的技师。Mr. A. W is a toolpusher whom every roughneck loves.

634. 他是一个可以信赖的司钻。He is a driller whom you can believe in.

635. 我认识你们正在谈论的那位钻井技师。I know the drilling toolpusher whom you are talking about.

636. 你见过每个钻工都感兴趣的那个液压大钳吗? Have you seen the hydraulic tongs in which every roughneck is interested?

637. 他是一个我愿意接受其意见的司钻。He is a driller whose opinions I like to accept.

638. 孙先生是将要和你一起打这口井的人。Mr. Sun will be the one with whom you will drill this well.

639. 有一个我们正在考虑的周计划。There is a week plan which we are thinking about.

640. 你们一定用过我们公司生产的液压弯接头吧? You must have used the hydraulic bent sub (knuckle) which are made in our company.

三十二、定语从句(二)

641. 操作刹把的人叫司钻。The man who operates a brake is a driller.

642. 我不理解你为何觉得这个问题如此难以回答。I can't understand the reason why you find this question so difficult answer.

643. 解决这个问题的时机还没有到来。The time when this problem can be solved hasn't come yet.

644. 你记得发生卡钻的那个班吗? Do you remember the tour when the sticking took place?

648. 放电子计算机的房间必须保持一点灰尘都没有。In the room where the electronic computer is kept there must be no dust at all.

646. 这里是你今天应该清洗的汽油机。Here is the gasoline engine you must clean today.

647. 这是我们必须记住的原因之一。This is one of the reasons we must keep in mind.

648. 我们勤奋的司钻是一个你可依赖的人。Our hard-working driller is someone you can believe in.

649. 还有另一个你应当考虑的办法。There is another way you should think about.

650. 我决不忘记我们在一起打井的日子。I shall never forget the days we drilled wells together.

651. 你在找哪一本书? Which is the book you are looking for?

652. 他们认为的卡钻原因不完全正确。The reason they think about sticking is not quite right.

653. 这是我们现在用来防卡的措施。This is the measure we are now using to prevent sticking.

654. 断钻具是他们那天谈论的唯一事情。The string parted was the only thing they talked about that day.

655. 我需要的工具是一把割枪。The tool I need is a cutting torch.

656. 我们都知道又一个油田被开发的喜讯。We all know the good news that another oilfield has been opened up.

657. 中国是第一个钻天然气井的国家, 这一事实我们都知道。We all know the fact that the first country to drill gas wells was China.

658. 你要见的那位钻井技师已经来了。The drilling toolpusher whom you want to see has come.

659. 我们认识的这样一些小伙子都是司钻。Such boys as we know are drillers.

660. 曾在这个房间里呆过的那个人是钻井监督。The man who stayed in this room is a drilling superintendent.

三十三、 状语从句

状语从句主要有时间、目的、原因、地点、结果、条件、方式、让步这八种。它们均由主从连词引导, 用来充当主句的状语, 其位置即可放在主句之前, 又可放在主句之后, 有时还可放在主句的中间。如放在主句前边, 从句末尾要加一个逗号与主句隔开。若放在中间, 则从句前后均加一个逗号。当放在主句后边时一般不加逗号。

661. 我们在使用泥浆药品之前, 必须了解其性能。Before we use mud matertal, we must know their properties.

662. 在我们使用 6000 米钻机之后, 我们才能钻达这样的深度。After we used 6000M rig, we could get to such a great depth.

663. 由于我们现在有了震击器, 我们就能够解决键槽卡钻了。Since we now have jar, we are able to solve key-seating sticking.

664. 泥浆液面随温度的变化而升降。The level of mud liquid goes up or down as its temperature changes.

665. 泵的每分钟冲数一调整, 泵压就有变化。As soon as the stroke per minute of the pump is adjusted, the pump pressure begins to change.

666. 通过这根高压管线, 泥浆被泵入立管和钻杆。Through this high pressure line, mud is pumped in to the standpipe and drillpipe.

667. 发动车之前, 必须检查引擎。Before you start the truck, you must check the engine.

668. 自从这口井开钻以来这块筛布就一直用着。Since 井有条 this well was started to drill, this piece of screen has been used continuously.

669. 由于我们的钻井实践经验不足, 所以我们必须向你们学习。As we have not much practical experience in penetration, we must learn from you.

670. 既然它是一种设备, 那它就必须运转良好。Since it is a kind of equipment, it must work well.

671. 让我们更加努力的工作, 以便提前打完这口井。Let's work harder so that we may fulfil this well ahead of schedule.

672. 我们对计算结果核对再核对, 免得其中有错误。We checked and rechecked the results of the calculations lest there should be any mistakes in them.

673. 这台设备很重, 如果不用吊车就无法挪动。The equipment is so heavy that it can't be moved without using a crane.

674. 除砂器可以造得很小, 使之到处都易安放。A desander can be made in such a small

size that it may be easily placed anywhere.

675. 泥浆好象水一样, 可以从一处流往另一处。Mud can flow from one part to another as if it were the water.

676. 防喷器结构越简单, 制造就越方便。The simpler the blowout preventer is in design, the easier it is to make.

677. 尽管这项工作艰苦, 我们也必须按时完成。However hard the work may be, we must finish it in time.

678. 如果明天他来, 我们就和他一起做这项工作。If he comes here tomorrow, we shall do this work with him.

679. 柴油机的耗油量比汽油机少得多。The 电量 fuel consumption of a diesel engine is much less than that of a gasoline engine.

680. 你必须设法象我这样握住工具。You must try to hold the tool as I do.

三十四、非限定动词的时态和语态

动词不定式、动名词和分词都是非限定动词, 但是, 它们也具有时态和语态。时态主要是一般式、完成式、进行式和完成进行式; 语态就是主动和被动。

681. 这台搅拌机看来工作得很好。This agitator seems to be working very well. (不定式、进行式主动态)

682. 我很荣幸被邀在这里工作。It's an honour for me to be asked to work here. (不定式、一般式、被动态) (不定式、一般式主动态)

683. 我非常高兴, 一直和你在一起工作。I'm very happy to have been working with you. (不定式、完成进行式主动态)

684. 这台设备每次使用时间不易过长。It is not good to be using this equipment for too long at a time. (不定式、进行式主动态)

685. 泥浆固控系统应进一步改进。The 期 mud solids control system is to be further improved. (不定式、被动态-一般式)

686. 这些测量工具不得拿出实验室。只能在这里用。These measuring tools are not to be taken out of the laboratory. You can only use them here. (不定式、一般式、被动态)

687. 我不记得以前见过这样的定向工具。I don't remember having seen such a steering tool before. (动名词、完成式主动态)

688. 应用了新的钻井方法以后, 我们就能在这个地区钻更多的井。After having applied the new drilling process, we were able to drill many more wells in this area. (动名词、完成式主动态)

689. 二号泵调试以后, 大有改进, 排量也增加了。After having been adjusted, the pump #2 was much improved and its discharge was also increased. (动名词、完成式、被动态)

690. 我记得已经回答了他问我的关于两台泵的所有问题。I remember having answered questions he asked me about the two pumps (动名词、完成式、主动态).

691. 我根本不记得有人说过他们决定在文留地区打井的事。I forgot ever having heard about their decision to drill in Wenliu area. (动名词、完成式、主动态)

692. 于是原油被引入蒸馏塔底部以待蒸。The crude oil was then conducted to all the bottom part of the tower to bed is tilled (不定式、一般式、被动态).

693. 这些是准备装在大钳上的扭矩仪。These are torque gauge to be fitted in the

tongs(不定式、一般式、被动态).

694. 这个防喷器控制台需要精确地调节, 否则它就不能很好地起作用。This control stand of the blowout preventer needs to be precisely adjusted, otherwise it will not function properly(不定式一般式、被动态).

695. 因为我们在一家工厂训练过一段时间, 所以知道怎样操作那种型号的机器和进行维修工作。Having been trained in a factory for sometime, we knew how to operate that type of machine and carry out the maintenance(现在分词、完成式、被动态).

696. 我想有必要为这台设备设计一个较好的控制器。I think it is necessary to design a better control device for this equipment(不定式、一般式、主动态).

697. 除非把破损的部件都换掉, 否则调压是没有用的。It is no use to adjust the pressure unless the broken parts are changed(不定式、一般式、主动态).

698. 由于我们没有将必要的数据存入计算机的储存器里, 所以无法让计算机解决。Not having stored the necessary data in the memory of the computer, we could not get the problem solved by the computer(现在分词、完成式、主动态).

699. 现在所使用的一切计算机都以二进制为基础。All the computers now being used are based on the binary number system(现在分词、一般式、被动态).

700. 我们本来打算在上周末提供你所索取的全部资料, 但是我们没有时间进行准备。We meant to have provided all the information you asked for by the end of last week, but we could not find time to prepare it(不定式、完成式、主动态).

三十五、非限定动词复合结构

非限定动词与其逻辑主语构成的复合结构有三种。一是不定式复合结构: 介词 for+名词(代词)+不定式(短语)。二是动名词复合结构: 名词('S)或物主代词+动名词短语。第三种是分词复合结构: with 或 withOut +名词或代词+分词(being)+名/形/副/介词短语。

这三种复合结构和其他非限定动词短语一样, 在句子里可作一个句子成分。

701. 这儿有一本说明书供你阅读。

Here is an instruction book for you to read.

702. 我们必须努力发展用于钻井泥浆的新材料。It is necessary for us to make great efforts to develop new materials for drilling mud.

703. 这些工具供你们修泵用。These tools are for you to repair the pumps.

704. 这有一个滚柱方补心要你们修理, 请把它修好, 在五天内归还我们。There is a roller kelly bushing here for you to repair. Please put it right and return it to us in five days.

705. 钻井技师正在井场寻找更多的工作让钻工们做。A drilling toolpusher is finding more jobs for roughnecks to do in the wellsite.

706. 你到这儿来肯定会对我们有很大帮助。Your coming here will surely help us a lot.

707. 我不记得他曾与我在同一个井场工作过。I do not remember his having ever worked in the same wellsite with me.

708. 因为摩擦力很大, 我们必须采取预防措施, 防止机器部件磨损太快。The friction being great, we have to take precautions to prevent these parts from wearing down too fast.

709. 我们做出决定以后, 便开始制订详细的计划, 并准备必需的材料。The decisions being

made, we began make out a plan in detail and prepare necessary material.

710. 在这种情况下,看来你有必要使用耐热材料来保护水刹车。In this case, it seems necessary for you to use a heat resistant material to protect the hydraulic brake.

711. 由于从井场锅炉烟囱中冒出大量的黑烟,这个地区污染很严重。With a lot of black smoke of the boiler chimneys in the wellsite, this area is heavily polluted.

712. 你认为我到那儿去对他们会有帮助吗? Do you think my going there will be of any help to them?

713. 你们给我们提供了重要的资料,使我们能成功地打成这口井。Your providing us with the important information enabled us to complete this well successfully.

714. 我认为你要维修这个游动滑车并不难,因为它的构造非常简单。I don't think it will be difficult for you to do the maintenance work for this travelling block, for its construction is quite simple.

715. 由于含碳量高,所以这种焊条不宜焊接必须承受高应力的机器部件。The carbon content being high, this kind of welding rod is not fit for welding machine parts that have to withstand high stress.

716. 钻杆的腐蚀来自氧对金属的作用。Drill pipe corrosion results from oxygen acting on metals.

717. 所需要的全部材料运到以后,中、美双方技师开始进行检验。All the necessary materials having been shipped, the Chinese toolpusher and American toolpusher began to examine them.

718. 在实验室做完新型泥浆实验以后,我将把结果告诉你。After having carried out the experiment with the new type of mud in our laboratory, I shall tell you the results.

719. 容易控制是这套防喷器的优点之一。This blowout preventer being easily controlled is one of the advantages of it.

720. 我没听说他们找到了能抵抗高弯曲应力的好钻杆。I have no idea of their having found a better drill bending stress.

三十六、复合宾语和复合主语

有些及物动词所带的宾语有时需要一个补足语才能使意思完整。该宾语和其补足语之间在逻辑上是“主-谓”关系,把它们合在一起称为复合宾语。如果把这种带有复合宾语的句子变为被动式时,宾语成了句子的主语,其补足语也就成了主语补足语,仍放在谓语动词之后,这样主语加主语补足语就称复合主语。

721. 那位工程师要求每个技术员至少读一本参考书。That 汇 engineer required every technician to read at least one reference book.

722. 那些钻工发现那项任务很难执行。Those roughnecks found the task quite difficult to carry out.

723. 我走到井场的时候,看见油气正在从井口往外喷使我大吃一惊。When I walked into the wellsite, I was surprised to see oil and gas blowing out from the wellhead.

724. 正好在两点二十分哈里森先生命令钻井技师检查防喷器。Right at twenty past two Mr. Harrison ordered a drilling toolpusher to start examining the blowout preventer.

725. 我认为对那些措施有必要逐项地检查。I think it necessary that the measures should be checked item by item.

726. 你认为有必要对防喷器控制系统再做进一步改进吗? Do you think it necessary to have any further improvements in the control system of blowout preventer?

727. 我想有必要问问他, 这样的一本说明书是否买得到? I think it necessary to ask him whether such an instruction book is now available?

728. 人们知道, 盐水泥浆对钻具有很强的腐蚀作用。Saltwater mud is known to have a very strong corroding effect on drill string.

729. 我们发现那分材料非常详细, 我希望你能读一下。That instruction is found to be in great detail. I would like you to read it.

730. 那个队前几天打完了一口深井已经公布。It has been made public that the crew completed a deep well a few days ago.

731. 为什么这台除泥器的效率下降了, 还没弄清楚。It hasn't yet been made clear why the efficiency of this desilter is decreasing.

732. 人们知道这样的事实, 泥浆的最大浪费确实是污染造成的, 因此, 必须尽一切办法来克服它。It is known to be true that the greatest waste caused in mud is by pollution. Therefore it is necessary to overcome it in every way possible.

733. 你认为我们有必要检查一下泥浆液面吗? 它可能太低了。Do you think it necessary for us to check the mud level? It may be too low.

734. 让我们找一个人问问到那个井场去的最近的路吧? Let's find someone to show us the shortest way to reach that well site.

735. 仪器在操作时是否准确而有效被认为是很重要的。Whether the device is both accurate and efficient in operation is believed to be very important.

736. 他提出要帮助我们找到那台设备上的配件。He offered to help us find out the spare parts of that equipment.

737. 有些科学家相信有可能从石油中提炼食物, 这种食物可能比我们现在吃的食物更富有营养。Some scientists believe it possible to create food from petroleum which may be more healthful than any food we eat now.

738. 新的焊接工艺使不锈钢有可能广泛应用在石油工业中。The new welding process has made possible the wide application of stainless steel in petroleum industry.

739. 请在开始修泵之前, 把全部所需要的工具准备好。Please get ready all the necessary tools before we start to repair the pump.

740. 在马丁代克仪表的键盘上可以看到, 一排排的信号灯总是在迅速地忽明忽暗。On the keyboard of Martin-decker, rows of signal lights can be seen switching on and off rapidly all the time.

三十七、定语结构

常用的定语结构有四种。一是整个形容词短语作后置。二是放在谓语之后的长短语或从句所充当的分隔定语。三是以 as 引导的定语从句。第四是以 which 和 as 引导的修饰全句的定语从句。

741. 这里所能得到的大部分钻机部件是用一种轻合金制造的。Most of the rig part available here are made from a new kind of light alloy.

742. 一间五米宽八米长的房间刚够我们保存这些马丁代克仪表的配件。A room five meters wide and eight meters long is just enough for us to keep all these spare parts

of Martin-decker instruments.

743. 控制整个井场的电路所需要的开关都集中在这儿. all the switches necessary for controlling the power lines of the whole wellsite are concentrated here.

744. 还没有证据证明这种泥浆药品有害, 因此, 它还用得很广泛. No proof has been given of this mud material being harmful. It is still much used.

745. 我们不再依靠煤和石油作为主要燃料来源的日子终究会到来。

The day will finally come when we no longer rely on coal and oil as our main sources of fuel.

746. 你们现在供应的这些泥浆材料, 显然比我们以前得到的要好. Such mud materials as you are now supplying have distinct advantages over those we got before.

747. 你们常常能在机厂见到我们在这儿使用的这种水龙头. You can often find in machine shop such a swivel as we use here.

748. 这两个接头不同心, 你可以从这个位置上看出来. These two subs are not properly aligned, as you can see from this position.

749. 靠近水罐的马达出了毛病, 必须马上修好. The motor close to the water tank is out of order. It is necessary to have it repaired at once.

750. 所有待交付的配件都储存在那个库房里. 请在卡车到来以前检查一下. All the spare parts ready to be delivered are stored in that storehouse. Please check them before the trucks come.

751. 为了增加钻速, 我建议你们使用他们现在所使用的那种钻头. In order to increase the speed of penetration, I suggest you use the same type of bits as they are now using.

752. 与氧结合的过程就是氧化, 焊接就是其中的一种. The process of combining with oxygen is oxidation, of which welding is one type.

753. 安装这台计算机的房间平均温度应在 22℃ 左右, 上下温差不超过四至五度. This computing set must be kept in a room the mean temperature of which is about 22℃, with the differences between four to five degrees.

754. 这里的泥浆罐可能已被腐蚀, 在这种情况下就得换掉. The mud tanks here may have been corroded, in which case they must be replaced.

755. 我请他领我参观最新的钻机, 他照办了. I asked him to show me the newest rig, which he did.

756. 我们将采用你们正在使用的那种仪表. We shall use the same instruments as you are now using.

757. 如上述, 这种定向工具功能十分出色. As is mentioned above, the function of this steering tool is wonderful.

758. 我们知道, 代纳钻具不论在下井前或起出后都必须加以检查. Dyna-drill, as we know, must be examined both before running in hole and after pulling out of hole.

759. 一种利用原油制品的新途径已经发展. A new way has been found of making use of the products from crude oil.

760. 除了我之外还有很多人想参观你们的研究中心. There are many others besides me who want to visit your research center.

三十八、虚拟语气句型(-)

虚拟语气就是表示设想、假设、推理、愿望、建议、目的、怀疑等语气,通常虚拟语气的句子都以如果……,即使……、假如……、若是……等开头、这类句子也有时间上的变化,所以其谓语动词也就相应地有不同的形成。可见下表。

谓语动词		在条件从句中	在主句中
时间			
现在式	与现在事实相反	动词的过去式 (be 为 were)	would (Could/might 等)+动词原形(第一人称用 should)
过去式	与过去事实相反	Had +过去分词	would (Could/might 等)+have +动词过去分词(第一人称用 should)
将来式	与将来事实相反	Should+(were to)+动词原形	would (Could/might 等)+动词原形(第一人称用 should)

761. 假如我有时间,我就会读一本钻井手册。If I had time, I should read a drilling manual.

762. 如果你将这两种套管加以对比,你就会看到它们在强度和韧性方面都很相似。If you compared the two kinds of casing, you would see they are very similar both in strength and in toughness.

763. 即使我在这里,我也无法帮助你们。Even if I were here, I should not be able to help you.

764. 假如你使用一种更具挠性的材料来制造这些钻杆它们就能承受更大的弯曲应力。If you used a more flexible material for making these drillpipes, they would be able to sustain greater bending stress.

765. 如果你进一步考虑过那个问题,你对它的处理就会大不一样。If you had considered that problem further, you would have treated it in quite a different way.

766. 如果他们不曾亲自来看过那个实验,他们就不会相信我们已经成功了。If they had come and watched the experiment for themselves, they would not have believed in our success.

767. 如果你们早点把那个办法告诉我们,我们在第一次实验时就一定会用它。If you had told us about the new method earlier, we would certainly have applied it in our first experiment.

768. 如果我们油田没有引进自动化,生产就不会增长得那么快。If automation had not been introduced into our oilfield, production would not have increased so rapidly.

769. 假如用了较好的泥浆材料,效率该会高得多。If a better mud material had been used, the efficiency would have been much increased.

770. 若是他们不曾给我们带来那些宝贵的资料,我们就不可能提前打完这口井。If they had not brought us information, we would not have this well ahead of time.

771. 万一压力太大,泵的缸套就会碎裂。If the pressure should be too high, the pump liners would crack or break into pieces.

772. 万一主发电机停下来,右边的一台便会自动启动并继续供电。If the main generator should stop, the one on the right would start automatically and keep supplying the electricity.

773. 如果没有电,便不会有现代化的石油工业。Without electricity, there would not be

modern petroleum industry.

774. 要是没有你们所提供的耐热材料, 我们要建成这几台发电机是很困难的。

Without the heat-resistant material you had provided, we would have found it very difficult to setup these generating set.

775. 如果电只能短距离传, 电站就得设在我们井场附近。If electricity could only be transmitted over short distances, the power station would have to be built near our location.

776. 那时他不在那儿, 不然的话他就会帮助我们修理保养那些固控设备了。肯 he was not there at that time. Otherwise he would have helped us to repair those solids control equipment and do the maintenance work.

777. 如果那个材料不那么刚硬, 它就不那么容易碎。If the material were less rigid, it would not break so easily.

778. 在安装这套钻机时会有哪些主要问题? What would the main problems be in the installation of the rig set?

779. 他们建议把液压弯接头拿到井场去检查。They suggested that the hydraulic knuckle should be carried out on the wellsite to check.

780(1)要是你去过管子站或机厂, 你可能见到过这样的打捞工具。If you had been to the pipe yard or machine shop, you might have seen such fishing tools.

(2)万一我们得不到所需要的减震器怎么办? 自己想办法。If we should not get necessary damper, what should we do? We should rely on ourselves.

三十九、虚拟语气句型(二)

781. 如果柴油机运转时有杂音, 就应当车, 查找原因。

If any unusual noise should be heard in operation of the engine, stop and check and find the possible causes.

782. 绞车需要定期维修。

It is required that the draw-works be maintained at regular intervals.

783. 希望你们尽早把一切准备好。It is desired that you should get everything ready as soon as possible.

784. 卡瓦打捞筒配件通常都涂润滑油, 以防生锈。Overshot parts are usually covered with grease lest they should rust.

785. 即使停电时间很短, 也会造成停产。Even though a power interruption was short, it would cause a production shut down.

786. 要是我手头有这种单点照相测斜仪, 我会让你用一段时间的。If I had such a single-shot inclinometer (instrument) on my hand, I would let you have it for some time.

787. 如果没有摩擦的话, 情况会怎么样呢? What would it be if there were no frictions?

788. 如果摩擦力没有那么大的话, 这台泵本来是不会坏的。

If the friction had not been so great, the pump would not have been damaged.

789. 假如你去年用功学习英语的话, 现在你就能用英语和我交谈了。If you had worked at English harder last year, you could now talk with me in English.

790. 那天我没有时间, 不然的话, 我本来会读完这本说明书的。I had no time that day.

Otherwise I should have read the instruction book.

791. 万一贝利先生明天来, 我就把他要的那份图纸给他。Should Mr. Bailey come here tomorrow, I should give him the drawing he needs.

792. 在这种情况下, 用反循环会好些。It would be better to reverse circulation in this case.

793. 他的举动好象是个老技师。He acted as if he were an old tool pusher.

794. 钻井工程师应当有广泛的科技知识是十分重要的。It's very important that a drilling engineer should have a wide knowledge of science and technology.

795. 说明书指出震动筛用后应当保持清洁。The instruction book suggests that the shale shaker should be kept clean after using.

796. 务必牢记, 任何杂质都不得混入机油和柴油中。It should be remembered that no impurity should get into lubricating and diesel oil.

797. 司机仔细地检查了引擎, 免得路上出毛病。The driver looked over the engine carefully lest it should go wrong on the way.

798. 他小心翼翼地拿起多点测斜仪, 生怕弄坏了。Be took up the multishot instrument with care for fear that it should be damaged.

799. 劳驾为我们打开那个闸门好吗? Would you mind open that valve for us?

800. 一个好的钻井工程师必须懂得几门外语。It is necessary that a good drilling engineer should know foreign languages.

四十、强调句型

为了更突出地表达句子中的某一成份, 在英语中就常用强调句表示。强调句有两种表示方法。一是 “It is(was) + 被强调成份 + that + 句子其他成份”。这种句型主要强调句中的主语、宾语或状语。另一种是强调句中的谓语动词, 这时只要在谓语动词前边加上助动词 do 即可。此处要注意的是 do 在句中要随主语的人称或时态而变为 do、does 或 did, 而后边的谓语动词则不变化。

801. 是吴先生去年设计了这套自动防喷器。It was Mr. Wu that did designed this automatic blowout preventer last year.

802. 我们去年买的就是这个键槽破坏器。It was this key seat wiper that we bought last year.

803. 就是去年我们在这儿打的这口井。It was last year that we drilled this well here.

804. 直到最近, 这些钻井工程师才开始着手研究井控问题。It was not until recently that these drilling engineers began to touch on the problem of wellhead control.

805. 新代纳钻具确实比那套旧的好。New dyna-drill does have advantages over the old one.

806. 请你一定要把全部精力集中在钻井工作上。Do concentrate all your efforts on drilling work, please!

807. 一定要在月底以前把这些柴油机修好, 否则我们就不能按时开钻。Do have these engines repaired before the end of the month. Otherwise we won't be able to spud in on time.

808. 我已向他说清楚, 在他处理这种混合剂之前, 必须采取预防措施。I have made it clear to him that precautions must be taken before he deals with this mixture.

809. 你认为我有必要再把这些钻具检查一下吗? Do you think it necessary for me examine all these drill pipes?

810. 一些工程师认为, 再朝那个方向钻是没有用的. Some engineers think it would be no use drilling further in that direction.

811. 工作中务必细心! Do be careful in your work!

812. 六点钟务必起钻! Do pull out of hole at six!

813. 我们确信这是防卡的最好办法。We do believe that this is the best way possible to prevent sticking.

814. A. W. 先生当技师已整整三十五年了。It is thirty-five years since Mr. A. W began to work as a tool pusher.

815. 一直到去年他们才开始在这个地区打井。It was not until last year that they began to drill wells in this area.

816. 你已经见到 110 伏特写在标签上了。Written on the label you have seen 110 volts.

817. 让他们十天做的事, 他们五天就做完了。What they were asked to do in 10 days, they finished in five.

818. 在这些活塞上我们的确没有找到什么缺陷。No defects did we find in these pistons.

819. 这是十分简单的工作。A very simple work it is!

820. 标签上写了设备的型号。Written on the label is the model of the equipment.

四十一、倒装句型

接着“主—谓—宾—补”的顺序排列的句子叫自然语序(也有人叫正装语序)。当把谓语放在前边, 主语放在后边时, 这样排列的语序就叫倒装句。通常的倒装句多是一些疑问句。但是有时为了强调句中的某一成份或因上下文的需要也会采用一些倒装句来表达。这种倒装句分为完全倒装和部分倒装。

完全倒装句的结构是: (引导倒装的词语)+谓语+主语+其他成份。

部分倒装句的结构是: (引导倒装的词或短语)+助动词+情态动词/系动词+主语+谓语的其它部分/表语+其他成分。

821. 两个水罐之间有一台大锅炉。Standing between the two water tanks is a big boiler.

822. 从那个位置上可以看见钻台。From that position can be seen the drill floor.

823. 一个井场在一天内对电的需要量有很大变化, 对水的需要量也是如此。The demand of a wellsite for electricity varies greatly throughout the day, and so does its demand for water.

824. 这台泵的运行负载决不可超过允许的负荷, 否则驱动齿轮会损坏。In no case should this pump be run with a load higher than is allowed. Otherwise the driving gear will break down.

825. 这个泵的压力很容易下降。但是它的压力决不可降到每平方厘米 90 公斤以下。The pressure in this pump is liable to decrease. However, by no means should its pressure fall below 90 kilograms a square centimetre.

826. 这台试压泵尽管小而简单, 它却有效而可靠。Small and simple though this test pump is, it works efficiently and can be depended on.

827. 万一泵压忽高忽低, 应该怎么办? Should the pump pressure fluctuate very often, what could be done?

828. 柴油机不论大小都需要消耗燃料。Diesel engines, be they large or small, have to consume fuel.

829. 要是没有变压器来调节电压, 远距离输送电力是不可能的。Were there no transformers to adjust the voltage, long-distance transmission of electricity would be impossible?

830. 万一有紧急情况, 请按一下红色按钮以切断电源。Should there be urgent situations, press this red button to switch off the electricity.

831. 冷凝装置是一个热交换器, 散热器也是。A condensing unit is a heat-exchanging device, and so is radiator.

832. 在任何情况下, 都不应该把这种泥浆药品放在阳光下很久, 否则它就会变质。Under no conditions should this kind of mud material be put in the sun for too long. Otherwise its properties will go bad.

833. 我们的总监来了。Here comes our superintendent.

834. 原油是怎样变成有用产品的? How is crude oil changed into useful products?

835. 这项施工涉及到许多必须首先解决的复杂问题 in this operation are involved a number of complicated problems which should be solved first.

836. 如果我们知道这个方法, 早就采用了。早就采用了。Had we known about the method, we should have applied it earlier.

837. 我们经常谈起马丁代克仪表的奇妙功能。Often have we talked about the wonderful functions of Martin-decker instrument.

838. 从来不曾有过象电子计算机那样效率高而又准确的机器。Never has a machine been so efficient and accurate as the electronic computer.

839. 如果控制室的面积再小一点的话, 就没有足够的空间来放辅助设备了。Should the dimensions of the control room be smaller, there would not be enough space for the auxiliary equipment.

840. 时间尽管不早, 他们仍然继续工作。Late as it was, they continued the work.

四十二、省略句型

有些句子中的某些成份被省略后, 并不影响理解句子的意思, 人们就把这种句子叫省略句。科技英语中常出现的省略句主要是并列复合句和主从复合句。在并列复合句中省掉的主要是第二分句中与前一分句重复的成份, 大多数都是谓语部分, 有时也偶尔省掉主语。在主从复合句中省掉的主要是从句中的一些成分。其情况有三种: 一是当主语从句或宾语从句用虚拟语气 (should + 动词原形) 时, should 就可省掉。二、在状语从句或由 as 引导的定语从句中, 有时会省略主语和谓语或谓语的一部分。形成“关连词+形容词/分词(短语)等”的结构。二、定语从句和宾语从句可省略关连词 that。

要注意一点, 省略和倒装有时会同时存在, 主要出现在虚拟条件句中。如果谓语含有 had, were, should 时, 就可省掉 if, 而用倒装语序来表示虚拟的条件。例如: had we should have known about the method, we should have applied it earlier = if we had known.....。

841. 我的办公室在这栋楼里, 他的在那栋楼里。My office is in this building and his in that one.

842. 我们试过这种解卡剂, 而且相当成功。We tried the pipe lax material, and quite

successfully.

843. 工程师们曾设法把这个新理论用于井控,但起初效果很小。The engineers tried to apply the new theory to the wellhead control, but with little result at the beginning.

844. 这根管子与上水管连通,那根管子与排水管连通。This pipe is connected to the suction line and that one over there to the discharge line.

845. 最好把通过水刹车的冷却水的流速稳定在每分钟 0.2 立方米。It is desirable that the flow of cooling water be kept steady at a rate of 0.2 cubic meters per minute through the hydraulic brake.

846. 钻井技术的快速发展要求钻井工程师在技术领域内具备全面的基础知识。The rapid development of drilling technology requires that a drilling engineer have a comprehensive basic knowledge in the technical field.

847. 钻井技术正在迅速发展并且常常有显著的突破,因此,钻井工程师或技术员应具备开拓新领域的能力。这是非常重要的。Drilling technology is developing very rapidly and striking breakthroughs often occur. It is therefore of great significance that a drilling engineer or a technician have the ability to explore new realms.

848. 虽然处境困难,但是钻井工程师们还是决定把这口井打完。Although under very difficult condition the drilling engineers were determined to drill this well through to the end.

849. 应该指出,一个井场对电的需求量显然不稳定却从不会降到一定的限度之下,这一限度就叫做基体负荷。It must be noted that, though fluctuating, the amount of electricity required by a well site never falls below a certain level, which is called the base load.

850. 钻井工作的客观性要求钻井工程师只能相信实际。The objectivity of drilling work requires that a drilling engineer only believes in the truth.

851. 若有损坏的零件,厂家包换。Broken parts, if any, would be replaced by the manufactures.

852. 如前所述,这样的辅助设备的确具有一些不寻常的特点。As described before, such auxiliary equipment does have some unusual feature.

853. 钻杆内部的暗伤,假如有的话,会被回波探伤仪查出。Flaws in the drill pipe, if any, may be found by an echo-ranger.

854. 一旦有必要的话,你得将实验结果再核对一遍。Once necessary, you must recheck the results of the experiment.

855. 他们要求我们再送一些关于固控设备的资料给他。They demanded that we send them further information about the solids control equipment.

856. 我们建议要用合成材料制造这些固控设备零件。We suggest that these solids control equipment parts be made of synthetic material.

857. 手动控制的意思是要由一位工人动手调整才能得到予想的结果。Manual control means some worker has to regulate the operation in order to get the desired result.

858. 这台计算机已经将所需要的全部数据存在“储存器”中。The computer has had all the facts it needs stored in its “memory”.

859. 他已读完有关这套钻机的全部说明书。He has read all the instruction books there are on this rig.

860. 有什么问题吗? Any questions?

四十三、DO 的用法

(usage of do)

Do 主要有六种用法:

1. 表示“做、干”
2. do + not + 动词原形, 构成否定句, do 本身无含意。
3. Do + 动词原形, 表示强调
4. Do 代替上文中出现的动词, 如: Do you work? yes, I do.
5. Do 与其他词组成的固定词组, 如: That will do(行); Do one's best(尽全力)等。
6. 用 Do 构成疑问句或倒装句。

861. 我们做我们的工作。We do our work.

862. 这台设备为我们做许多事情。This equipment does many things for us.

863. 他没有用这把活动扳手。He does not use this adjustable wrench.

864. 在这个井场他们做了许多工作。They did a lot of work on the well site.

865. 这盏灯即为我们发光, 也为我们散热。Not only does this lamp give us light, but it gives us heat.

866. 那盏灯不亮。That lamp does not light.

867. 不要浪费时间。Do not waste your time.

868. 打开那个闸门。Do open that valve!

869. 我们应当尽力为这口井工作。We should do our best to work for this well.

870. 井场不可无水。A well site can not do without water.

871. 陈先生为这口井已尽了自己的责任。Mr. Chen has done his duty in this well.

872. 天然气对我们的身体害处很大。Natural gas does our bodies great harms.

873. 在这些钻杆内我们没有发现缺陷。No defects did we find in these drill pipes.

874. 李先生很少谈自己工作的困难。Scarcely did Mr. Li seldom speak out the difficulties in his work.

875. 你没有见过这种新仪表, 我也没见过。

You did not see this type of new instrument, nor did I.

876. 现在他们在钻台上干什么? What are they doing on the floor?

877. 你拒绝得对。You did well to refuse.

878. 让我们立刻动手, 把它办好。Let's start at once and have done with it.

879. (1). 你可以帮这个忙吗? Will you do me a favour?

(2) 有何贵干? What can I do for you?

880. 我还有什么活要干? What shall I do next?

四十四、get 的用法

Get 是英语中较常用的动词, 在不同的句型中它有许多不同的意思。它本身可表示“得到、获得、到达、使得、让...变得”等意思。如果把它与副词或介词构成词组, 所表达的意思就更多。因此, 使用 get 时要特别注意它在句中的确切意思。下面举十个例子来说明其意思的多变程度。

1. get away 离开, 把.....打发出去;
2. get down 下来, 下车, 放下, 取下;
3. get in 进站, 进去, 到达, 收集;
4. get off 下车, 送走;
5. Get on 进展, 过活
6. get out 走出, 取出, 拔出
7. get out of 移走, 从.....探听到)
8. get over 越过; 克服, 完成
9. get together 收集 10. get up 起来, 起床

881. 我们从文东丛式井学到了许多知识。 We get a lot of knowledge from multi cluster well east Wenliu.

882. 请给我把泥浆比重计取来! Get me the mud scale, please!

883. 请把套管工具准备好! Get the casing tools ready, please!

884. 今天上午他在钻台上把衣服弄湿了。 This morning he got his clothes on the drill floor.

885. 明天上午你能做完这项工作吗? Can you get the work done tomorrow morning?

886. 我们不能让泥浆工来做这项工作。 We can not get this work done by a mud day.

887. 发电房有很多汽油, 不要把火柴带进来。 There is a lot of gasoline in the generator house. Don't get a match in.

888. 我们同阿齐先生成为亲密的朋友了。 Mr. Archie and we got to be close friends.

889. 咱们着手办正事吧! Let's get down to business.

890. 那个工具房门锁了, 因此, 我们未能进去。 The door of that tool house was locked, so we couldn't get in.

891. 你现在工作进展如何? How are you getting on with your work?

892. 他们正在设法收集这些井的资料。 They are trying to get the data together about these wells.

893. 你必须了解关于卡钻这个问题。 You will have to get a grip of the problem about sticking.

894. 我们可以插一句话吗? May I get a word in?

895. 当然, 你要了解阿齐先生的情况。不过我认为他正是你需要的人。 You will, of course, have to get a line on Mr. Archie, but I think he is just the person you need.

896. 我没有留神听。你注意到他到底是什么意思吗? I was not listening. Did you get a load of what he was driving at?

897. 他英语学得怎样? How is he getting along with his English?

898 李先生打算去井场视察, 看看目前生产情况。 Mr. Li will try to get round the location to see what is being done.

899. 这个星期我们很忙, 但是我希望在下星期办理你要求的事情。 We are very busy this week but I hope to get round to your request next week.

900. 我们只抽一支烟, 然后就开始工作吧? We'll just have a cigarette, and then we'll get cracking.

四十五、Usage of Have 的用法

Have 的用法也相当复杂,除了表示“有”,和与其他词一起构成动词的许多时态或语态之外,还可以构成很多不同的句型,来表示各种不同的意思。下面是由 have 组成的八条常用的句型,仅供参考。

1. have + 带 to 的不定式,表示“只好……”,“只得……”,“必须……”,“不得不……”。
2. have + 带有动作意义的名词,表示“做一下某种动作”。如: let me have a look.
3. Have + 宾语 + 不带 to 的不定式,表示“使(叫、让)……做(干)……”。
4. Have + 宾语 + 过去分词(作宾语补语,不作后置定语),表示“让……受到……”,使得……”,“让人把……弄……”。
5. have+宾语+形容词或一 ing(作宾语补语用),表示“听任……”,“保持……”。
6. have it that +...表示“主张”,“表明”。
7. Mve +better +不带 to 的不定式,表示“还是……好”,“宁可……”,“最好……”。
8. have + been +不定式,表示刚完成的动作。例:我刚才去拿报表了。I have been to take a report.

901. 这种泥浆药品有多种性质。This type of mud material has many properties.

902. 电路已经通了。The circuit has completed.

903. 他们说,他们已经拟定了工作计划。They said that they had sketched out their work plan.

904. 你们必须改变你们的操作方法。You have to change your method of operation.

906. 泥浆仪器出了毛病,他们只好把实验重做一次。There was something wrong with the mud instrument, they had to repeat their experiment once again.

906. 我们将要使你知,我们已经使这台柴油机全速运转了。We will have you know that we have made the engine work at full speed.

907. (1)我们不能让马达空转。We can't have the motor run idle.

(2)我们不能允许你们这样浪费泥浆药品。We can't have you wasting the mud material in this way.

908. 我们刚让人把马丁代克仪表调好。We have just had the Martin-decker instrument adjusted.

909. 我们必须把这根钻杆截短。We must have this drill pipe shortened.

910. 你们应该请人把这台离心机修好。You should have this centrifuge repaired.

911. 泥浆太稠,你们得让所有的搅拌机都开着。The mud is too viscous, you must have all the agitators run.

912. 你们最好跟泥浆工程师一起改造这台设备。You had better improve the equipment with the mud engineer.

913. 我们最好把线路再检查一遍。We had better go over the circuit once more.

914. 我的忘性很大,我要把那些事用笔记下来。Here, I'll write those things down. I have a memory like a sieve.

915. 我已经筋疲力尽,今天我是不能再干了。I can't work any more today; I've had it.

916. 用不着为封井器担心,我们到下周末就开始安装。There is no need to worry about the blowout preventer. We'll have the work in hand by the end of next week.

917. 我们需要一个好技师。We have need of a good tool pusher.

918. 他似乎并没有把卡钻问题放在心上。He does not seem to have the sticking problem

in mind.

919. 你工作多不多? Do you have much work to do?

920. 假若我们都各持己见, 那么谁来最后决定呢? If we all insist on our own ideas, who's to have the final say?

四十六、make 的用法(usage of make)

make 作动词时可表示“做”, “制造”, “构成”, 作名词时就可表示“制造法”, “制造”, “式样”, 等。另外, make 也可以和其它词一起构成词组或短语, 表示出不同的意思。例如:

1. make + 某些抽象名词, 表示作出某种举动。

2. make + 直接宾语+宾语补语(名词、形容词、不带 to 的不定式、过去分词、介词短语), 表示“使得……”, “使……成为……”。

3. be made + 主语补语(形容词、不定式、介词短语等), 表示“被使得……”? “被搞成……”。

4. make……from(of)……用某料制成某物。

5. make out 证明……, 认出……

6. make……into……把……制成……

7. makeup……构成……编成, 接上

8. make sure of……肯定……

9. make up for……弥补

10. make……after……仿照……制作

921. 去年管子站制造了许多种打捞工具。The pipe yard made many kinds of fishing tools last year.

922. 他们昨天做了两个泥浆性能试验。Yesterday they made two experiments in mud property.

923. 机厂正在为我们加工一个弯接头。The machine shop is making us about sub.

924. 这辆大卡车每小时行驶 70 公里。This big truck makes 70 kilometers an hour.

925. 我们必须把这些现象弄清楚。We must make the phenomena clear.

926. 你得使人听懂你讲的英语。You 之任之 have to make yourself understood in English.

927. 这使我们有可能提前完成我们的钻井计划了。This has made it possible to fulfil our drilling plan ahead of time.

928. 生产这些新型固控设备以供井场。These new type solids control equipment are made to supply the location.

929. 石油能制成许多有用的化学制品。Petroleum can be made into many useful chemicals.

930. 我认不出这台马达的型号。I cannot make out the type of this motor.

931. 这些泵配件由塑料制成。These spare parts of pump are made out of plastic.

932. 你能肯定这些事实吗? Can you make sure of these facts.

933. 我相信他将成为我们的好技师。I'm sure he will make pusher.

934. (1) 这些井口工具是我们自己制的。These well head tools are our own make.

(2) 我们大量生产各种样式的泥浆罐。We manufacture mud tank of makes in large quantities.

935. 昨天我们起下一趟钻。We made a trip yesterday.
936. 请接一个单根! Make up a joint, please!
937. 请再上一扣! Make it up one more thread, please!
938. 请把方钻杆打完! Make the kelly down, please!
939. 请用割枪在滤清器上割一个大眼! Please use the torch to make a big hole on hole on filter!
940. 你们今天进尺多少米? How many meters did you make?

四十七、Take 的用法

(usage of take)

Take 也是英语中用法较多的动词之一。除了它本身的中心词意(取、拿、带到)之外,同样可以与其他词一起构成许多词组和短语。下面举几个例子可供参考。

1. Take 后接表示时间、人力、能量之类的名词时,可译为“花费、需要、用了”。
2. take 后接表示地点、面积的名词时,可译为“占领、占据”。
3. Take...to be...或 take...as...,可译成“把.....当作(认为、看成).....”,
4. Take...for...表示“错认为”,“当作为”,
5. Take 后接食物、药品之类的名词时,表示“吃、喝服用”,
6. Take 后接表示交通工具的名词时,可译成“乘坐”
7. take + it (that) + 从句,表示“认为,假设,想”。

例如:我想阿齐先生不会用其他打捞工具、

I take it Mr. Archie does not use another fishing tool.

941. 你要采取哪些办法做这项工作? What methods will you take to do this work?
942. 你们需要多长时间钻一口井? How long will it take you to drill a well?
943. 这条路将把我们带往泥浆站。This road will take us to the mud plant.
944. 你应当接受我们的意见。You should take our advice.
945. 我们打这口井将要花5个月的时间。It will take five months to drill this well.
946. 这个井场占地一万平方米。This well site takes 10000 square meters.
947. 我们应当把英语当做钻井工作的一种有用工具。We should take English to be a useful means for drilling work.

948. 我们一度把他当作有经验的技师。其实他是一个钻工。We once took him for an experienced tool pusher. In reality he was a roughneck..

949. 我们想,他不会用另一个弯接头。We take it that he does not use another bent sub.
950. 这种泥浆药品不会着火。This mud material will not take fire.
951. 我随身带着钢圈尺。I take a tapeline with me.
952. 我告诉你怎样装那个扭矩仪,你最好记下来。I'll tell you how to install the torque gauge, you had better take it down.
953. 泥浆泵缸套这张照片拍得好。The photo of the mud pump liner has taken well.
954. 我把你当成了中国人。I took you for a Chinese.
955. 清理泥浆罐这项工作太费功夫。This work takes up too much time to clean mud tank.
956. 休息一会儿好吗?我们已经扎扎实实地干了两小时了。Shall we take a break? We've been at it steadily for two hours.

957. 我们从第一天起, 就喜欢我们的新技师。We took a shine to our new pusher the first day.

958. 他把离心机拆开, 但找不出毛病在哪里。He took the centrifuge apart, but failed to locate the trouble.

959. 这种泥浆药品很快就会见效。This mud material will soon take effect.

960. 刹带不受控制, 脱了出去。The brake band took charge and ran out.

四十八、提问(一)

在钻井现场的口译中有时会出现答非所问的现象。其原因并不是翻译把话讲错了, 而是不符合美国司钻或钻工的讲话习惯, 为此, 从美国的报表和手册中整理出如下一些问句, 仅供参考。

961. 净化器和除泥器有什么不同? 落千丈 How is mud cleaner different from desilter?

962. 你当技师有多久了? How long have you worked as a toolpusher?

963. 这个井场有多少种设备? How many kinds of equipment is there in this wellsite?

964. 这口井已经出了多少油? Diameter is 6.538 inches?

979. 一个直径是 4 英寸的园, 它的面积是多少? What is the area of a circle whose diameter is 4 inches?

980 每英寸 17 磅的 7" 套管, 内径是 6.538 英寸, 它与 2 7/8" 油管之间的环空截面积是多少? What is the annular area between 7", 17 lbs/ft casing with an I.D. of 6.538 inches and 2 7/8" tubing?

四十九、提问(二)

981. 环形面积是多大? What is annular area?

982. 每英尺 20 磅的 7 寸 5/8" 套管, 内径 7.125 英寸, 它与两柱 2 7/8" 油管之间的环空截面积是多大? What is the annular area between 7 5/8", 20 lbs/ft casing with an I.D. of 7.125 inches and two strings of 2 7/8" tubing?

983. 一个宽 4 英尺, 长 20 英尺, 高 4.5 英尺的矩形罐, 它的容积是多大? 大 What is the volume of a rectangular tank which has a width of 4 feet, a length of 20 feet And a height of 4.5 feet?

984. 一个园筒直径是 8 寸, 长 10 英尺, 它有容积是多少? 非曲直 What is the volume of a cylinder with a diameter of 8 inches and a height of 10 feet?

985. 两个 10 英尺高的园筒, 大的内径是 1 英尺, 小的外径是 6 英寸, 它们之间的环容是多大? What is the annular volume between two cylinders 10 feet high if the large cylinder has a inside diameter of 1 foot and the small cylinder has a outside diameter of 6 inches?

986. 每英尺 6.5 磅, 每寸 8 扣, 外加厚 2 7/8", N-80 的油管, 要用液体灌满 7500 英尺, 需要多少桶? How many barrels of fluid are required to fill 7500 feet of 2 7/8", 6.5 lbs/ft, 8 RD EUE, N-80 tubing?

987. 每英尺重 17 磅, 500 英尺 5 1/2" 的套管内容量是多少桶? What is the capacity in barrels of 500 feet of 5 1/2", 17 lbs/ft casing?

988. 每英尺重 6.5 磅, 每英寸 8 扣, 外加厚, J-55, 2 7/8" 的油管与每英尺重 26 磅的 7" 套管之间的环空是 5600 英尺长, 问需要多少桶液体才能把它灌满? How many barrels of fluid

are required to fill 5600 feet of the annular between What in the hook-load for the following conditions?

999. 当大钩放松的情况下负荷是多大? What is the hook-load at the time of release?

1000. 你对这个问题有什么看法? 能告诉我们吗? What do you think about this problem?

Would you like to tell us?

Checked by

Pat Bailey

"I have read all of the English writing in this work, and find it to be excellent in both grammar and legibility. The writing is better quality than that of most American toolpushers. "

Pat Bailey