



高校硕士研究生学科英语系列精品教材

丛书主编 谢艳明

丛书副主编 王娜 胡红萍

# 人文英语

## English for Humanities

主 编 刘荣国

副主编 林 丽 涂 赞



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

武汉大学出版社

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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

人文英语/刘荣国主编. —武汉:武汉大学出版社,2015. 8  
高校硕士研究生学科英语系列精品教材/谢艳明主编  
ISBN 978-7-307-16422-2

I. 人… II. 刘… III. 人文科学—英语—研究生—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2015)第 169576 号

责任编辑:谢群英 程 佩      责任校对:李孟潇      版式设计:韩闻锦

---

出版发行:武汉大学出版社 (430072 武昌 珞珈山)

(电子邮件:chs22@whu.edu.cn 网址:www.wdp.com.cn)

印刷:湖北金海印务有限公司

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:14.75 字数:347千字 插页:1

版次:2015年8月第1版      2015年8月第1次印刷

ISBN 978-7-307-16422-2      定价:32.00元

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## 前 言



《人文英语》教程是为研究生公共英语课程建设而编写的。其目的是进一步提高学生语言应用能力,拓宽学生的国际视野,使学生有能力了解本学科的学术前沿动态,让英语学科的工具性和人文性功能发挥应有的作用。

全书共九个单元,主题涵盖历史、语言、文学、政治、哲学、宗教等。全书的每一单元都以三篇课文、英汉翻译基础介绍、单元练习以及参考答案为主要架构。每一单元的三篇课文涉及相同或相关主题。Reading 1 主要用于课堂教学,而 Reading 2 和 Reading 3 用于学生课后就该主题深入学习。

本教程强调语言的使用。学生用课堂所学的语言技能进行语言实践练习,提高语用能力;就课文的问题通过查阅相关资料,开展师生及生生间的信息交流,提高交际能力,进而拓宽学生的学术视野。

Reading 1: 课堂教学的主课文,由以下几个部分组成:

(1)生词表(New Words and Proper Terms),主要是方便学生阅读课文。因为主题和课文选择的要求,Reading 1 会出现一定量专业的或生僻的词汇,这些词汇一般很难从词典里查到。

(2)课文注释(Notes),主课文读起来有一定难度,注释能降低阅读难度系数,学生可以把更多时间用于问题思考上。比如说,Unit 1 讲的主题是中国科技文明史(History of Science and Civilization in China,俗称中国科技史),作者李约瑟(Needham Joseph)。中华科技文明有几千年的历史,为什么编者不是中国人,而是外国人?课文中提及李约瑟的难题(Grand Question),难题是什么?你是怎么回答的?

(3)课后练习(Exercises)。练习项目包括:问题讨论、课文理解、词汇练习、英汉翻译等。练习设计凸显英语学科的工具性和人文性的教学目标,主要为了夯实语言知识基础,提高学生语用能力和跨文化交际能力。

(4)英汉翻译基础。对于大多数非英语专业的学生来说,英语是他们获取信息、了解学科前沿动态的工具,兼具人文素质培养的手段。掌握一些英汉翻译技能有一定必要性。

**Reading 2:** 一篇就相同主题进行深入阅读的学习材料。课后有生词表、注释和练习等,但相对简略,主旨是要求学生在课下进行探讨之用。在学时充裕时,教师也可以在课堂上开展专题讨论,了解学生课下的学习情况。

**Reading 3:** 学习要求与 Reading 2 的相同。因教学任务、学分和课时的限制,教师不可能有足够时间在课堂上进行处理。但对该主题有兴趣的学生,可以进一步深入学习和探究。

再就是书后面附有单元练习参考答案。讨论题部分没有提供答案。

本教程主要是供人文学科的非英语专业研究生提高英语水平、拓展学术视野、增强跨文化交流能力为目标的英语教材。

本教程的九个单元,涵盖六个主题。本书编写分工如下:

刘荣国编写第 1, 2, 3, 7 单元,并负责全书策划和统稿;林丽编写第 4, 5, 6 单元;涂赞编写第 8, 9 单元。

编 者

2015 年 6 月

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## Unit One

# Science History of China

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### Reading 1 Joseph Needham<sup>(1)</sup>

Simon Winchester<sup>(2)</sup>

Joseph Needham was born on December 9, 1900, in London England. He was the only child of a Harley Street physician and a mother who was musically talented; both were of Scottish origin. After attending Oundle School, he studied at Gonville and Caius College<sup>(3)</sup>, Cambridge, where he received his bachelor's degree in biochemistry in June 1921. In 1924 he was awarded the Ph. D. in biochemistry. In that same year, he became a research fellow of Caius College, which was to remain his academic home for the rest of his life. He was appointed University Demonstrator in Biochemistry in 1928, Sir William Dunn Reader in Biochemistry in 1933, and was named Master at Caius College, in 1966, a post he held for a decade.

"For most of the first half of his life Needham was engaged in establishing himself as a chemical embryologist". "When he studied medicine and biochemistry at Cambridge, he combined this scientific training with an unflagging interest in religion, philosophy and humanist scholarship. He pursued his biochemical research at F. Gowland Hopkins' laboratory. In 1931 he published his three-volume *Chemical Embryology*, with an extensive introduction on the history of embryology — his first contribution to the history of science." This was followed by *History of Embryology* (1934); and *Biology and Morphogenesis* (1942).

"His interest in Chinese culture was initiated in 1937, at age 37, by an encounter with three visiting Chinese scientists at Cambridge. One of them was Lu Gwei-Djen<sup>(4)</sup>, the daughter of a pharmacist." She was deeply interested in traditional Chinese science. This time was a turning point in Needham's life. In their conversations, she wondered how it was that China, although quite good in the past in scientific matters, had been so much overtaken by the West during the last centuries. This would become Joseph Needham's Grand Question<sup>(5)</sup>. In the same time, Needham fell in love with China. He read about Chinese culture and philosophy; he started in 1938 to learn Chinese. By about 1939, he and his Chinese friends had conceived the project to write a large compendium of the history of Chinese science, technology and medicine

which became the *Science and Civilization in China* project.

“The decisive phase in his scholarly career covered the years 1942-1946 which he spent in China as director of the Sino-British Science Cooperation Office, that had been set up to encourage industrial and scientific activities in China during the war. He traveled all over the unoccupied parts of China, had close contacts with many leading Chinese intellectuals, and acquired an extensive and many-sided knowledge of the land and the people.”

“He learned about Chinese culture and scientific history. It became clear to him that movable type printing, the magnetic compass, and gunpowder weapons had been invented there before appearing in Europe. He published with his wife, Dorothy Moyle, a first book about these topics in 1945, entitled *Chinese Science*. During this stay, he met the historian Wang Ling, who was to become one of his closest collaborators on the SCC project.”

“After the war the scientist-turned-sinophile spent some years at UNESCO which still was in its formative stage; in fact, it was Needham who with great perseverance (pleading his cause in Washington, Moscow, and elsewhere) persuaded the authorities to include science in the assignment of the new organization. After having been instrumental in putting science into UNESCO, it was only fitting that he became the first head of the UNESCO Science Division, located in Paris, France. But at the same time he was already busy collecting the materials for, and writing the first volume of, his *Science and Civilization in China*<sup>(6)</sup>.”

After returning to Cambridge in 1948, he devoted his whole energy to the history of Chinese science, although he still taught biochemistry. Needham embarked in earnest on the SCC project in 1954. Lu Gwei-Djen joined him in 1957 and became his closest collaborator. Needham was freed of his obligations to teach biochemistry in 1966, when he became Master of Caius College.

“His huge SCC project turned out volume after volume, the enterprise growing in size and complexity as ever new topics were encountered. Seven volumes had been planned, but SCC IV already had to be split up and published in three large volumes. Working in cramped quarters filled with an ever increasing mass of materials, with Lu Gwei-Djen and Wang Ling, and for the later volumes with outstanding specialists called in from outside, Needham deployed his remarkable talents as a ‘science manager’, methodically working his way through one of the most complex projects ever undertaken in Chinese studies. SCC has been universally acclaimed as a work of momentous importance, providing, for the first time, a reliable and detailed inventory of largely unexplored dimensions of Chinese civilization. As a mine of factual information, SCC will undoubtedly be of lasting value.”

During his career, Needham published over 200 scientific papers and wrote or edited more than 40 books, including: *Order and Life* (1968); *The Grand Titration, Science and Society in East and West* (1969); *Science, Religion, and Reality* (1970); *La Science Chinoise et l'Occident* (1977); *Within the Four Seas: The Dialogue of East and West* (1979); *Celestial Lancets: A History and Rationale of Acupuncture and Moxa* (with Lu Gwei-Djen) (1980);

*Science in Traditional China* (1982); *the Genius of China: 3,000 Years of Science, Discovery and Invention* (with Robert K. G. Temple) (1986); *The Hall of Heavenly Records: Korean Astronomical Instruments and Clocks, 1380-1780* (with Lu Gwei-Djen, John H. Combridge, and John S. Major) (1986); and *Wissenschaftlicher Universalismus* (with Tilman Spengler) (1993). The first volume of his masterpiece, *Science and Civilization in China*, was published in 1954 and by 1990 sixteen volumes had appeared. As of 2005, twenty-three volumes have been published, and five more are still in progress. Most of the earlier volumes of *Science and Civilization in China* were written in their entirety by Needham himself.

"In recent years the SCC project has finally acquired a suitable institutional basis and independent status through the establishment of the Needham Institute at Cambridge. It must have been a source of satisfaction to Joseph Needham that, at last, facilities were created for carrying on the work and for housing the splendid library; it may also have reconciled him to the prospect that he would not live to see the completion of the work that he started more than forty years ago. His passing has left a gap that cannot be filled, for he was a phenomenon that does not repeat itself. The combination of terms that figure in the title of his magnum opus may well serve to characterize the man himself: Joseph Needham was, in the highest and truest sense of the words, a man of Science and a Man of Civilization."

Needham received numerous distinctions, including the George Sarton Medal<sup>(7)</sup> of the History of Science Society in 1968, and the Bernal Prize of the Society for the Social Studies of Science in 1984. In 1979 Joseph Needham received the Dexter Award for his lifetime of contributions to the history of science and in particular for his multi-volume masterpiece *Science and Civilization in China*.

Suffering increasingly from Parkinson's disease, Joseph Needham passed peacefully at his home in Cambridge on March 24, 1995 at the age of ninety-four.

### New Words and Proper Terms

unflagging [ʌn'flægɪŋ] <i>a.</i>	不松懈的, 不屈不挠的
embryology [ˌembri'ɒlədʒɪ] <i>n.</i>	[胚]胚胎学
morphogenesis [ˌmɔːfə(ʊ)'dʒenɪsɪs] <i>n.</i>	[胚]形态发生
pharmacy ['fɑːməsi] <i>n.</i>	药剂学
cramped [kræmpt] <i>a.</i>	狭窄的, 难懂的
compendium [kəm'pendrəm] <i>n.</i>	纲要
sinophile ['saɪnəfaɪl] <i>n.</i>	喜爱中国者, 亲华者
perseverance [pɜːsɪ'vɪər(ə)ns] <i>n.</i>	坚持不懈, 毅力
phase [feɪz] <i>n.</i>	阶段
division [dɪ'vɪʒ(ə)n] <i>n.</i>	部门

embark [ɪm'ba:k] v.

从事

titration [taɪ'treɪʃən] n.

[化]滴定法

celestial [sr'lestɪəl] a.

天上的

acupuncture [ˈækjʊpʌŋ(k)tʃə] n.

针灸

moxa [ˈmɒksə] n.

[植]艾; 灸料

reconcile [ˈrek(ə)nsaɪl] v.

使和解

magnum opus [ˌmæɡnəm ˈəʊpəs]

[拉]杰作, 鸿篇巨制

biochemistry [baɪə(ʊ)'kemɪstrɪ] n.

生物化学

## Notes

- (1) Joseph Needham: The full name is Joseph Terence Montgomery Needham who was born in 1900 in London, England. As a British scientist, historian and sinologist he was well-known for his scientific research and writing on the history of Chinese science: *Science and Civilization in China* which has the far-reaching effect on cultural communication between China and the West.
- (2) Simon Winchester: Author of the book, *The Man Who Loved China*, on which this text is based and it was released by Division of History of Chemistry of the American Chemical Society. Its sources include the websites below. The division offers three sources: (a) Anonymous, "Joseph Needham (1900-1995)," Needham Research Institute; <http://www.nri.org.uk/joseph.html>. (b) Erik Zürcher, "In Memoriam: Dr. Joseph Needham, 1900-1995," International Institute for Asian Studies Newsletter 5, Summer 1995. <http://www.iiasn.nl/iiasn/iiasn5/eastasia/needham.html>. (c) Anonymous, "Joseph Needham (1900-1995)," <http://www.riseofthewest.net/thinkers/needham02.htm>. Below is the website where the text is downloaded. <http://www.scs.illinois.edu/~mainzv/HIST/awards/Dexter%20Papers/NeedhamDexterBioJJB.pdf>
- (3) Gonville and Caius College: Often referred to simply as "Caius", a constituent college of the University of Cambridge in Cambridge, England. The college is the fourth-oldest college at the University of Cambridge and one of the wealthiest. The college has been attended by many students who have gone on to significant accomplishment, including thirteen Nobel Prize winners, the second-most of any Oxbridge college (after Trinity College, Cambridge).
- (4) Lu GweiDjen: She was born in Nanjing, pursuing Ph.D during the World War II in Cambridge. Her doctoral supervisor was Dorothy, Joseph's first wife. After her death, she married Needham in 1989, more than half a century after they first met.
- (5) Needham's Grand Question: "Needham's Grand Question", also known as "The Needham Question", is why China had been overtaken by the West in science and

technology, despite its earlier successes: “Why did modern science, the mathematization of hypotheses about Nature, with all its implications for advanced technology, take its meteoric rise only in the West at the time of Galileo (but) had not developed in Chinese civilization (or Indian or Islamic)?”

- (6) *Science and Civilization in China*: The title of huge book written by Joseph Needham. The Chinese title of the book is translated by Ji Chaozhu (冀朝铸), one of his Chinese friends.
- (7) George Sarton Medal: The Medal is the most prestigious award given by the History of Science Society. It has been awarded annually since 1955. It is awarded to an historian of science from the international community who became distinguished for “a lifetime of scholarly achievement” in the field. The Medal was designed by Bern Dibner and is named after George Sarton, the founder of the journal *Isis* and one of the founders of modern history of science. Needham received it in 1968.

## Exercises

### I. Questions for discussion.

1. Was Joseph Needham happy in his childhood? Why?
2. Why did Joseph Needham love China and its culture?
3. What is the possible relationship between Joseph Needham and Lu GweiDjen?
4. What is Joseph Needham's Grand Question? What is your answer to the question?
5. Why is Joseph Needham, a British man, who wrote the book of *Science and Civilization in China*?

### II. Choose the best answer for each of the following according to the text.

1. Who is Joseph Needham? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Son of a physician and a musically talented lady.
  - B. Master in embryology at Cambridge.
  - C. Writer of *Science and Civilization in China*.
  - D. All of the above.
2. Where is the ancestral home of Joseph Needham? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. England.
  - B. Scotland.
  - C. Wales.
  - D. Ireland.
3. What is Joseph's academic interest for most of the first half of his life? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Embryology.
  - B. Religion.
  - C. Philosophy.
  - D. Chinese culture.
4. What is Joseph Needham's Grand Question about? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. About the difference in science between China and the West.
  - B. About the development of science in China.
  - C. About the retarding of science development.
  - D. About the reason China's science was splendid in ancient times but overtaken by the West

in modern times.

5. Why did Joseph set up Sino-British Science Cooperation Office? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. To encourage industrial and scientific activities in China during the war.  
 B. To cooperate in science and technology with China.  
 C. To learn about how science was developed in China.  
 D. To help China develop its science and technology for the sake of anti-Japanese war.

### III. Words and grammar.

#### A. Vocabulary building.

Fill in the following blanks with the words in the box. (The words given in the box are more than the blanks below and each of them is used only once.)

<i>pursue</i>	<i>undertake</i>	<i>Grand Question</i>	<i>overtake</i>
<i>cover</i>	<i>award</i>	<i>embark</i>	<i>initiate</i>
<i>encounter</i>	<i>appoint</i>	<i>deploy</i>	<i>cramp</i>
<i>acquire</i>	<i>turning point</i>	<i>academic home distinctions</i>	
<i>decisive phase</i>	<i>magnum opus</i>		

1. She wishes to \_\_\_\_\_ a medical career.
2. The government \_\_\_\_\_ that the buildings would not be redeveloped.
3. The family \_\_\_\_\_ by tragedy several years ago, and they still haven't recovered.
4. Carlos was \_\_\_\_\_ first prize in the essay competition.
5. Two reporters \_\_\_\_\_ the news story.
6. Passengers \_\_\_\_\_ at Liverpool for New York.
7. The army is reported to be \_\_\_\_\_ considerable resistance.
8. Needham received numerous \_\_\_\_\_ for his excellent work in life.
9. Children \_\_\_\_\_ language at an amazing rate.
10. The company is reconsidering the way in which it \_\_\_\_\_ its resources.

#### B. Grammar exercises.

1. In 1924, he \_\_\_\_\_ the Ph. D. in biochemistry.  
 A. was given      B. was awarded      C. was offered      D. was granted
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ his biochemical research at F. Gowland Hopkins' laboratory.  
 A. made      B. did      C. bustled      D. pursued
3. Undergraduates ought to attend many lectures as possible so as to \_\_\_\_\_ their visions.  
 A. widen      B. broaden      C. made      D. taken
4. Hours of discussion over, the question \_\_\_\_\_ undecided.  
 A. stayed      B. became      C. remained      D. rested

5. After he worked in the lab for years, he came to establish himself as a/an \_\_\_\_\_ scientist in his field.  
A. distinguished B. distinctive C. distinct D. instinctive
6. China is trying to \_\_\_\_\_ the West in the field of science and technology.  
A. run after B. catch up with C. undertake D. be in pace with
7. Needham was \_\_\_\_\_ of his obligations to teach biochemistry in 1966, when he became Master of Caius College.  
A. free B. freed C. fled D. fined
8. By about 1939, he and his Chinese friends had \_\_\_\_\_ the project to write a large compendium of the history of Chinese science, technology and medicine.  
A. conceived B. received C. designed D. resigned
9. It is not as easy as we imagine to \_\_\_\_\_ information in the Internet.  
A. acquire B. require C. inquire D. enquire
10. His interest in Chinese culture was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1937, at age 37, by an encounter with three visiting Chinese scientists at Cambridge.  
A. italicized B. initiated C. initialized D. intimate

#### IV. Translation the following into Chinese.

1. His interest in Chinese culture was initiated in 1937, at age 37, by an encounter with three visiting Chinese scientists at Cambridge.
2. Do you pay interest on that account?
3. He has an interest in the company.
4. This time was a turning point in Needham's life.
5. It is a long lane that has no turning.
6. Do you mind turning the radio down?
7. It is hot inside, so turn off your coat, please.
8. Needham received numerous distinctions, including the George Sarton Medal of the History of Science Society in 1968.
9. There is a fine distinction between the two words.
10. He passed the examination with distinction.

## Language Skill (1)

### 英汉翻译基础：词的翻译

#### 一、词义选择

英汉翻译时最常遇到的问题之一是词义选择。词义选择有三种情况：一词多词性的语

法现象、一词多义的语义现象,以及这两种现象的结合。

一个词汇具有多词性现象在英语里比汉语突出。如,book既有名词词性,又有动词词性;calm可能是形容词,也可能是动词;failing有名词,介词,形容词等词性。这样的例子在英语里比比皆是。英语单词的多义现象也比汉语普遍。如,book作为名词时,词义是“书、名册、账簿”;作为动词时,词义为“记载入册、预订”。英语词汇的多词性现象与多义现象结合在一起致使词义选择的难度大大增加。在翻译时,语境是正确选择词义的依据。如,

(1) I'll overlook it this time, but don't do it again.

(2) He didn't know he was being overlooked by the police.

overlook作动词有两个相反的词义:监视;疏忽。(1)可以译为“这次我可以不计较此事,但下不为例”。(2)可以译为“他不知道他正受到警察的监视”。因此,选择词义仅仅靠搭配是不够的,还要和语境结合起来,才能做出准确的选择。

## 二、词类转换

在英汉翻译时,词汇的类别并非完全对等处理。如下列几种情形:

1)名词转换为动词。很多英语名词是由动词派生而来。例如,

(1) The airline has been in operation for many years. 这家航空公司已经运营多年。

(2) People thought every thought about could be thought about Diana, but not her death. 人们曾对戴安娜做出一切可能的假设,但没有想到她会死。

(3) Did you see the boy in blue? 你见到了那个穿蓝色衣服的男孩吗?

2)形容词转换为动词。表示心理状态的表语形容词被译为动词。

(1) He seems afraid of losing his present job. 他似乎害怕失去现在的工作。

(2) I am aware that Congress has passed the legislation. 我知道议会已经通过了立法。

这样的形容词还有:sure, fond, sorry, alive, ashamed, asleep, awake, content, unable, unaware等。

3)动词、形容词转换为名词。主要指那些源自名词的动词和形容词。如,

(1) This store features round-the-clock service. 这家商店的特点是昼夜服务。

(2) Crying is considered to be characteristic of women. 人们认为爱哭是女人的特点。

4)其他词类的转换。

在英汉翻译时,副词和形容词、名词和形容词、名词和副词等也是可以相互转换的。

(1) It demonstrated the brilliance of the ancient Chinese culture. 它展现了中国古代文化的辉煌。

(2) Sorry, you dialed the wrong number. 可惜,你按错数字了。

(3) Our country is still backward economically. 从经济上看,中国仍然落后。

## 三、译文加字与减字

1)译文加字有几种情形:

在英译汉时,由于意义表达的需要,或根据汉语语法的习惯,译文需要加字才能实现译文与原文的语义等值。如,

(1) I'll see you after the party. 我晚会结束后见你。

(2) They discussed the question over dinner. 他们一边吃饭一边讨论问题。

英语很多名词源自动词或形容词，可以通过词尾变化识别。可是汉语没有相应的识别特征。因此，在英汉翻译时，就需要加字使名词所指更加具体。如，

Racial tensions in South Africa have been relieved recently.

南非的种族紧张关系近来已经缓和。

英语的数可用语法手段表示，可汉语的数可用词汇手段表示。如，

Children are watching stars in the sky. 孩子们在看天上的星星。

英语的时态靠动词词尾变化或助动词来实现，而汉语需要添加副词或动态助词才能完善。

Mother has been ill for three days. 母亲已经病了三天。

英语的状语意义往往通过在句中与其他部分结构关系来体现；汉译时需要加字才能明确其语义关系。

(1) To protect the kids, he laid down his life. 为了保护孩子，他献出了自己生命。

(2) Not having done the homework, Tom could not watch TV. 由于作业没有做完，汤姆不能看电视。

2) 译文减字。与译文加字一样，减字也是英汉语言差异所致。在英汉、汉英翻译时，省略主语或宾语不译很常见。如，

(1) When he was a student, he lived on bread and water. 他上学时，每天就是吃面包，喝白水。

(2) I received your letter and read it over and again. 我收到了你的信，看了又看。

It 用作主语时有两种情况：it 指自然现象、季节、时间、距离、环境等，通常不译。

(1) It is raining outside. 外面在下雨。

(2) It is very hot today. 今天很热。

It 作为形式主语或宾语。

It is important to know yourself. 人有自知很重要。

句中的物主代词与主语相互照应时，汉译时常省略。

Children are doing their homework in the library. 孩子们在图书馆做作业。

3) 英语分句之间一般用连接词表示结构和语义关系。汉语却较少使用连接词，更多的是靠分句间的意义联系。

Anna plays the guitar and her sister plays the piano. 安娜弹吉他，姐姐弹钢琴。

#### 四、重复

使用代词避免重复，这是英语衔接的特点；重复原词是汉语衔接的特征。

1) 英语中第二次提到某人、某物时，需要使用代词，有时会省略，而汉语则重复原词。如，

Jack kicked the ball to Henry and he kicked it back. 杰克把球踢给亨利，亨利又把球踢了回去。

2) 在同一句话里，英语用物主代词、不定代词、指示代词等表示替代，汉语则习惯重复。