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翻译理论与实践课程组 编著



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前言

《英汉翻译实用技巧》是为具有英语基础知识的英语专业和非专业学生设计编著的,也可作为从业人员在工作中进行英语专业翻译的参考书籍。目前翻译教材多以理论为本,围绕具体的翻译理论进行句式的操练。而学生在实际的翻译学习和工作中往往难以将所接触到的理论学说灵活地运用到译文的再创作中去。本教材突出英中翻译的实际操作演练,着重分析翻译过程中的词汇转译和背景关联。使学生通过对众多生活议题和专业层次的译文学习探究,初步掌握相关专业的译文原则和翻译技巧。

教材共设 26 个单元,涉及政治、外交、经贸、生活、教育、体育、酒店、交通、传媒、娱乐和科技等多项专题。每个单元分为四个部分:单句、短文、词汇扩展和练习。每个单元从单句入手,讲解该行业议题的翻译语言特色和议题涵盖的基本背景知识。使学习者通过具体翻译练习来学习相关的翻译理论知识。短文部分由两个相关段落组成,目的是通过长段的、翻译练习,使学生巩固知识构成并掌握译文的一致性。在词汇扩展部分,教材提供了当前各行业和议题中较为新颖的、使用频度较高的词汇对译。针对所学的知识点和翻译操作技巧,教材在练习部分为学习者设计了测试题。

全新的世界政治、文化和经济的格局对翻译教学提出了崭新的要求,而培养出操作能力强,专业知识丰富的英语翻译人才是翻译教学的重要任务。我们想通过《英汉翻译实用技巧》的编写来提高并强化学生的翻译实际操作能力,为将来的工作奠定牢固的基础。

教材中的大多章节都在本系的翻译教学中使用过,在教材编写的过程中不断注入了新的研究分析和教学理念。①李巍负责 1、2、3、4 单元的编写。②刘阿英 5、6、7、8、25、26 单元的编写。③宿荣江负责 9、10、11、12、13、14 单元的编写和统稿工作。④伏力负责 15、16、17、18、24 单元的编写。⑤朱士兰负责 20、21、22、23 单元的编写。齐冉负责 19 单元的编写。李丽云负责全书的校对排版和练习设计。因水平有限,书中难免有不足甚至错误之处,恳请读者批评指正。

本书由北京第二外国语学院英语系,承担的"北京市品牌专业建设项目"资助出版。

编者

北京第二外国语学院英语系 2007年10月

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Unit 1

Health Care 保健

学习目的

学习本章节后, 你将能:

- 1. 熟悉保健方面英文的句法结构特点,学会分析英文结构,了解中文表达的特点。
- 2. 了解保健文章的一般翻译规律。

总体上讲,翻译活动是一个理解和表达的过程。就英汉翻译而言,达意的对象是中文读者;如何使译文忠实原文、通顺流畅是译者刻不容缓的职责,可以说读者是评判译文好坏的试金石。英汉两种语言有众多的不同,就翻译而言,直译或意译都只是方法而已,重要的是译意不译词。

1. Our increasing longevity and good health, coupled with our natural desire to remain youthful, are the greatest forces behind the power years.

译文: 度过年富力强的中年以后,人们更注重的是如何健康长寿、如何保持年轻状态。

英汉结构不同。英语是显形的,名词或名词短语大量出现,介词短语频繁使用,各个成分之间靠连词来完成,通过改变词形来表达语法,进而表达意义;而汉语是隐形的,动词十分活跃,没有词形的变换,往往是词序不同意义不同。所以英译中,不是依英语的结构来表达的,而要依汉语习惯表达。

2. Every eight seconds throughout North America another boomer will turn 60; that's 11,000 each day and 4 million each year.

译文: 在北美,每八秒就会有一个二战后生育高峰期出生的人 60 岁; 也就是说每天有 11,000 人之多,一年下来就有 4,000,000。

boomer 特指美国二战结束后,随之而来的生育高峰出生的那批人;如果英文中出现类似的典故,而汉语中又没有相对应的词,那么翻译就是解释;在这种情况下,不存在译文比原文长短的问题,关键是意义的表达是否原文,是否通顺,是否符合译入语的表达习惯。

3. Antioxidants are important because they help protect your cells against oxidative stress, premature aging and disease.

译文: 抗氧化剂帮助保护人体细胞不受氧化的侵害、过早衰老,帮助抵御各种疾病;因此补充抗氧化剂是非常必要的。

英文中名词、抽象名词的使用比较频繁,而汉语动词很活跃;因此翻译时两种语言间的词性转换很有必要,否则通顺就比较困难,交际也无法完成。另外,这里还有一个结构的问题,英语句子中心在前,而汉语句子中心在后,这也是翻译时需要注意的。

4. The Skin Carotenoid Score, or SCS, is an indicator of your body's overall antioxidant status.

译文:人体皮肤的类胡萝卜素含量,简称类胡萝卜素,是肌体抗氧化能力的标志。

英文表达较长概念时,可以用首写字母缩写;但汉语没有,在这方面等值很难达成,我们说的等值是意义上尽可能的近似。

- 5. A person who survives on junk food and /or who smokes, with virtually no fruits and vegetables in his or her diet, might have an SCS (Carotenoid Score) of 10,000 or less.
- 译文:一个人如果饮食不健康、经常抽烟或少吃水果蔬菜,他皮肤内的类胡萝卜素含量不会高于 10,000。 从结构上看,原文中的主语部分很显然是造成结果的原因,因而在汉语表达中要体现出这种逻辑关系。
- 6. Our goal is not to feed a portion of the hungry children of the world, but to build programs so there are no longer starving children anywhere.

译文:我们的目标不只是让世界上某个地区的孩子有饭吃,而是要建立起一揽子计划,让全世界永远不再有受饥饿的儿童。

原文是一个表达状态的结构,也就是说谓语动词 "is" 所指的不是动作而是目前的状态,是静态的而不是动态的; 动词不定式 "to feed, to build" 从结构上看都是第二层面的信息,是辅助表达完整结构及意义的。

7. Mothers in Southeast Asia traditionally gave the pulp of the fruit to their children to help them grow strong and healthy and to support good vision.

译文: 东南亚的妇女习惯拿这种水果的果肉给孩子吃,这样孩子能够长得更结实、更健康,而且果肉对视力的发育也很好。

这里 traditionally 最好不要翻译成"传统上",因为原文没有那样强调。

8. Anxiety can take many forms, each affecting you differently.

译文: 忧虑和担忧可以有不同形式的表现,每种形式对你造成的影响也是不一样的。

英文中的第二部分从结构上是辅助性、是次要的,因此用了现在分词短语的形式,但从意义上又是对第一部分的补充;而翻译成汉语时,我们可以不必考虑这种形式。汉语的语法表达不拘形式,而重逻辑上的合理。

9. Older adults express their grief in the same ways as younger and middle-aged adults.

译文: 无论是到了青年、中年还是老年,人都一样会有压抑的情绪。

原文讲的是一个规律而不是同样性,所以 in the same ways 不可翻译成"以同样的方式"; Older adults, younger and middle-aged adults 指的是年龄段而不仅仅是人群。

10. The birth of a baby can trigger a jumble of powerful emotions, from excitement and joy to fear and anxiety. 译文: 孩子的出世往往会引发大人们各种情绪的强烈冲撞,包括高兴、激动、兴奋,甚至是害怕、困惑、无助。

a jumble of powerful emotions 在原文中有贬义的成分,所以中文的表达也要是贬义的,否则就犯了翻译中的大忌: 形似而神不似。时刻记着翻译对象是读者,我们传达的是忠实的信息; 而忠实的信息不仅是信息本身,还包括原文的结构和文体。

Passages

本节短文的节选基本上以记叙文、说明文、议论文等常用文体为主,学生可以通过对此类文体的学习与练习,掌握常用文体基本的翻译要领。

短文翻译的理解首要的是从结构开始,没有结构就没有意思,建立对结构的意识很重要。翻译中的理解和一般阅读的理解不一样,一般阅读的理解为自己,而翻译的理解为读者;翻译的对象也不是自己而是读者,因为意思的表达不是词的堆积,因此译词是行不通的。

1. When an oxidation reaction, with its by-products the oxygen free radicals, occurs in metals such as iron, "rusting" occurs. When this process occurs in people, it is called aging.

氧化反应会产生不好的物质氧化自由基。如果铁等金属出现了氧化反应,就会"生锈";如果这一过程发生在人身上,这就是老化。

When 这里不表示时间的概念,而表示条件。

Free radicals are incomplete molecules that have lost an electron. When an oxygen molecule loses an electron, it is called singlet oxygen because only one of its electrons is remaining. Oxygen in this state is highly unstable. To restore balance, the free radical either tries to steal an electron away from, or donate its remaining electron to a nearby molecule. In doing so, the radical creates "molecular mayhem" that damages, disrupts, and destroys nearby cells. If DNA is involved, the problem intensifies and cell mutations may occur (a theory for the common cause of cancer). Over time, free radical damage builds in the body, thus causing aging.

自由基是失去电子的不完全分子。如果氧分子失去了一个电子,就成了只有一个电子的单氧分子。处于这种状态下的氧分子是非常不稳定的,为了保持稳定,自由基就会从身边的其他分子中偷走一个电子或者说来给自己的单电子配对。这种"分子的无序状态"常常能破坏、分裂、甚至损害周围的细胞。如果这种损害伤及了 DNA,那么问题就更加严重并会导致细胞的突变(引发癌症的一般性理论)。由于自由基常年对人体机能的损害,于是老化就不可避免了。

Free radicals are not only produced from within our bodies, but are also ingested through smoking, eating certain foods, air and water pollution, X-rays, sun exposure and a variety of other poisons we are exposed to on a regular basis.

通常情况下,不仅体内会产生自由基,抽烟、某些饮食、空气、水污染、X-光、阳光照射、甚至接触到的各种有害物质等都会产生自由基。

对短文结构的分析要分层次进行,第一层是中心意思,一般由关键句表达,其中主语是条主线,主语错了其他全错;第二层、第三层...是辅助信息,帮助说明主句,同样也是不可忽视的,没有这些辅助的第二位、第三位的信息,中心意思就不能完整的表达。其次,为了忠实表达和便于读者理解,还要对原文进行必要的修整,使翻译更通意达顺。第三,要注意原文的文体,文体不对再好的文字也没用。第四,短文翻译是对句子翻译的延续,因此,各句之间的联接也是不可忽视的一个点,没有连贯就没有通顺,译文读起来就很别扭,再好的文章也没有可读性。

2. Free radicals can be formed when oxygen interacts with certain molecules. Once formed these highly reactive radicals can start a chain reaction, like dominoes. Their chief danger comes from the damage they can do when they react with important cellular components such as DNA, or the cell membrane. Cells may function poorly or die if this occurs. To prevent free radical damage the body has a defense system of antioxidants. 分子的氧化形成自由基。自由基活性很高,一旦形成便会引起一系列的多米诺反应。如果自由基伤到了 DNA

Highly unstable

细胞组织结构的主要部分——细胞膜,就能产生致命的破坏,造成细胞功能失常或死亡。人体自身的抗氧化防御系统可以预防自由基的破坏。

Antioxidants are molecules which can safely interact with free radicals and terminate the chain reaction before vital molecules are damaged. Although there are several enzyme systems within the body that scavenge free radicals, the principle micronutrient (vitamin) antioxidants are vitamin E, beta-carotene, and vitamin C. Additionally, selenium, a trace metal that is required for proper function of one of the body's antioxidant enzyme systems, is sometimes included in this category. The body cannot manufacture these micronutrients so they must be supplied in the diet.

抗氧化剂是可以中和自由基的分子,能够在分子还没有造成致命性的破坏的时候阻止病变的发生。人体本身带有的酶系统可以清除体内部分的自由基,但维生素-E、BETA-胡萝卜素以及维生素-C 才是主要的抗氧化微量营养素(维生素)。这种抗氧化的微量营养素还包括硒,硒也是人体抗氧化酶系统不可缺少的微量元素,能够维持人体的正常功能。由于人体本身不能合成这些微量的营养素,因此就要从饮食中得到补充。

词汇扩展

The power years

Remain youthful

Boomer

Antioxidants

Oxidative stress

Premature aging

The Skin Carotenoid Score

Antioxidant status

Junk food

Survives

Hungry children

Feed

Grow strong and healthy

Support good vision

Older adults

A jumble of powerful emotions

The birth of a baby

Oxidation reaction

Oxygen free radicals

By-products

Aging

Incomplete molecules

Highly unstable

年富力强的中年时期

青春永驻

二战后生育高峰期出生的人

抗氧化剂

氧化的侵害

过早衰老

类胡萝卜素含量

抗御氧化能力

非健康食品

以...为生

受饥饿儿童

供给食物

长得更结实、更健康

对视力的发育好

老年

各种情绪的强烈冲撞

孩子的出世

氧化反应

氧化自由基

有害物质

老化

不完全分子

非常不稳定的

Molecular mayhem

分子的无序状态

Cell mutations

细胞的突变

Sun exposure

阳光照射

On a regular basis

通常情况下

Highly reactive radicals

自由基活性很高

Poorly

失常

A defense system of antioxidants

抗氧化防御系统

Enzyme systems

酶系统

The principle micronutrient

主要的抗氧化微量营养素

Beta-carotene

β-胡萝卜素

Selenium

石形

Antioxidant enzyme systems

抗氧化酶系统

The diet

饮食

练习

- 1. In the Western world, people attach much importance to keeping fit, which stands for high degree of mass education.
- 2. Cholesterol, once absorbed, will easily block the blood vessels. Therefore, people, especially the old, should not often eat foods with high cholesterol.
- 3. People in cultural groups do things in ways that are alike or similar. There are also many likenesses among their family meals.
- 4. Children should take enough vegetables and fruits every day to provide necessary vitamins needed by the body.
- 5. Now many jobs require workers to sit in offices for a long time, which will lead to lack of exercises and result different diseases.
- 6. Only the inner environment reaches balance can a person be healthy.
- 7. Abortion will easily cause massive hemorrhage and may bring permanent damage to a woman's body.
- 8. Some people like to eat tea leaf which contains caffeine and often makes them addicted to it. For the sake of health, these people had better abandon this weird hobby.
- 9. Many foods have additives against decay and to keep flavor. However, most of these additives are not health-friendly.
- 10. Breastfeeding, a healthy way of feeding babies who are just born, should be recommended and promoted to all new mothers.

Unit 2

Medicine 医学

学习目的

学习本章节后, 你将能:

- 2. 了解医学文章的一般翻译规律。

正如汉语不存在科技汉语、机械汉语、交通汉语、旅游汉语等一样,英语也不是靠词类划分的;因此这里列举的例句并非在于掌握的某些词汇,而在于理解原文结构,掌握翻译的方法和思路,运用汉语的表达习惯。正如英语有英语特殊的结构,汉语也有汉语特有的表达特点;翻译解决的就是理解、表达、达意的问题,因此忠实、通顺是首要的,要神似而不是形似。

 This is designed to help bolster the immune system, support cardiovascular health, protect joints and bones, promote eye health, support normal blood-sugar metabolism and counteract free radicals that can damage DNA.

译文: 这样的设计就是为了加强免疫系统,提高心血管健康、骨关节健康,保护良好的视力,维持正常的血糖代谢,最终抵御自由基对人体 DNA 的破坏。

翻译中的理解不是以词汇为中心而是以结构为基础的,英汉翻译的表达是以汉语的表达习惯为依据的。 英文的结构层次分明:第一层: This is designed, 第二层: to help, 第三层: bolster the immune system, support cardiovascular health, protect joints and bones, promote eye health, support normal blood-sugar metabolism and counteract free radicals, 第四层: that can damage DNA; 而译文的表达不是依英文的分明层次来完成的, 而是依汉语的逻辑关系完成的。

2. Both innate and adaptive immunity depend on the ability of the immune system to distinguish between self and non-self molecules.

译文: 免疫力指的是免疫系统区分自身和外来分子的能力, 无论是先天的免疫功能还是后天的都是如此。

英文重心在前;汉语表达重心在后,英文的 Both innate and adaptive immunity depend on the ability of the immune system 是中心意义,而 to distinguish between self and non-self molecules 是辅助性的第二层面的信息,

是对中心意思的补充; 第二层面的辅助信息是不可缺少的。

 All blood cells are manufactured by stem cells, which live mainly in the bone marrow, via a process called hematopoiesis.

译文: 血细胞是由大量存活于骨髓中的干细胞通过造血的过程而生成的。

对原文的理解和分析要从结构开始,从字面开始只能导致死译、硬译;汉语很少用英语那样的定语从句,句子与句子之间似乎都可断可连;如果按照英文句式翻译,就不符和汉语的表达习惯。

4. Inside your body there is a mechanism designed to defend you from millions of bacteria, microbes, viruses, toxins and parasites that want to invade your body.

译文:人体本身就是一部配件齐全的仪器,可以抵御无数引起疾病的细菌、微生物、病毒、有害物质以及各种寄生虫的侵入。

这又是一个翻译中对结构的理解以及表达方式的例子。从字面上看,原文中并没有"疾病"二字,但 从结构可以判断 bacteria, microbes, viruses, toxins and parasites 都是和疾病有关的;因此翻译决不是译词,同 时对于词语的理解要看英文的解释,而不是翻译过来的解释。

5. Genes and disease provides short descriptions of inherited disorders.

译文: 遗传疾病并不都是基因或者基因导致的疾病造成的。

英语中的名词有具体名词和抽象名词之说,抽象名词的使用往往是由句子结构决定的,其词义跟词根一样,因此对于抽象名词的翻译必须具体化。

6. We knew there were a lot of cells in the human body, but we were hard pressed to put an actual number on it. 译文: 过去,我们只知道人体内含有大量的细胞,但却不能给出具体的数量。

汉语的时间概念不是靠动词词形的变化来表达的,而是通过表示时间的副词,如"昨天、明年"等表达;原文说的是过去发生的事,所以译文要做时间上的说明。

7. Most of the cells in your body are not your own, nor are they even human.

译文:人体内的细胞基本上都不是自身所特有的,甚至可以说不是人类所特有的。

对于英语词的理解不能从汉语翻译过来的意思判断,换句话说,翻译时不能望文生义; 越是熟悉的词越是要细心。"Own" means "possessives to the peculiar or individual character of something."

8. A gene can be defined as a region of DNA that controls a hereditary characteristic.

译文:基因就是 DNA 的片段,具有一定的遗传特征。

定语从句是英语的特殊句式,汉语很少有这种表达,因此翻译时要当作两个句子来处理。

9. If a person is born with a gene change (mutation) that makes them more likely to develop cancer, we say that they have inherited a cancer gene.

译文: 如果人出生时就带有可能致癌的基因突变(突变基因),可以说他是遗传了癌病基因。

英文的条件句和汉语的条件句在表达上有相似之处;原文的 we 是泛指而不是某一人群,所以没必要一定译为"我们"。

10. Changes to genes can occur for a variety of reasons including exposure to radiation or certain chemicals. These types of changes in genes are quite common.

译文:基因的突变有多种多样的原因,接触辐射、某些化学产品都可以引起这样的突变。因此这种基因上

的突变是相当普遍的。

汉语英语结构上的不同导致了表达方式上的不同,原文中的 including exposure to radiation or certain chemicals 是 reasons 的定语,是辅助性的结构;但汉语没有动名词这样的表达方式,所以按动宾结构翻译。

Passages

1. The immune system is a complex and highly developed system, yet its mission is simple: to seek and kill invaders. If a person is born with a severely defective immune system, death from infection by a virus, bacterium, fungus or parasite will occur. In severe combined immunodeficiency, lack of an enzyme means that toxic waste builds up inside immune system cells, killing them and thus devastating the immune system.

免疫系统是个非常复杂又完善的系统,主要的任务是寻找和杀死入侵的病毒。如果人患有先天性严重的免疫系统障碍,那么病毒、细菌、真菌以及寄生虫的感染都会引起死亡。如果患有严重的联合免疫缺陷,那么缺少酶就意味着毒素在免疫系统细胞内的堆积,最终杀死免疫细胞、使整个免疫系统处于瘫痪。

A key part of the immune system's role is to differentiate between invaders and the body's own cells---when it fails to make this distinction, a reaction against 'self' cells and molecules causes autoimmune disease.

免疫系统的主要作用就是区别人体自身细胞与外来病毒,如果失去了这种辨别能力,体内的"自身"细胞和分子就要受到攻击,最终产生自动免疫疾病。

2. In 1935, a scientist noticed that lab rats lived twice as long when he cut back their diet severely. Since those days, researchers have studied this effect---called caloric restriction in other creatures and tried to understand the mechanism that stimulates longer life.

1935,某科学家在实验中发现,如果大幅度减少老鼠的食量可以延长两倍的寿命。从那时候起,科学家们便开始在其他动物身上对这种称之为热量控制的现象进行研究,力图破解其中寿命延长的理论依据。

The most popular hypothesis is that a diet slashed by 30 to 40 percent lengthens life by slowing metabolism and warding off the damage to DNA caused by oxidants, the harmful byproducts of energy production in cells. In mice, it has been shown to halt age-related changes in gene expression and help the animals withstand psychology stress. 如果减少 30%~40%的进食,就能减缓新陈代谢的速度,保护 DNA 不被氧化——细胞能量消耗所产生的有害物质,进而延长生命;这是最常见的一种推理。从对老鼠的实验中已经证实,这可以延缓与年龄相关的基因的老化,有助于动物承受心理上的焦虑。

On the other hand, genes in the diet-restricted mice operated like those in younger mice, maintaining a metabolism oriented toward building new proteins and other cellular components. The extremely restricted diet lowered the activity of genes involved with inflammatory and stress responses, processes that increased in the normally aging mice.

另一方面,进食量受到限制后,老鼠的基因还表现出年轻老鼠的基因状态;新陈代谢过程中不仅生成了新的蛋白质,而且也有了更多的细胞膜。严格限制的食量降低了基因的消耗,而基因的消耗与易怒、焦虑不安有很大关系,而且随着老鼠年龄的增加,这些都会加剧。

词汇扩展

The immune system

Cardiovascular health

Joints and bones health

Good eyesight

Blood-sugar metabolism

Non-self molecules

Innate and adaptive immunity

Stem cells

Bone marrow

Hematopoiesis

Mechanism

Microbes -

Viruses

Toxins

Parasites

Short descriptions

Inherited disorders

Genes

Hard pressed

A region of DNA

A hereditary characteristic

A gene change

A cancer gene

Exposure Radiation

Certain chemicals

Highly developed system

Mission

A severely defective immune system

Fungus

Severe combined immunodeficiency

Differentiate

Invaders

Autoimmune disease

免疫系统

心血管健康

骨关节健康

良好的视力

血糖代谢

外来分子

先天和后天免疫

干细胞

骨髓

造血

防御体

微生物

病毒

有害物质

各种寄生虫

缺乏说服力

遗传疾病

基因

尴尬

DNA 的片段

遗传特征

基因突变

癌病基因

接触

辐射

某些化学品

高度发达的系统

任务

严重的免疫系统障碍

真菌

严重的联合免疫缺陷

区别

外来病毒

自动免疫疾病

Cut back	减少
Caloric restriction	热量控制
Longer life	寿命延长
Physiological stress	心理上的焦虑
New proteins	新蛋白质
The activity of genes	基因的消耗



- The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) attacks the immune system, leaves the body vulnerable to various illnesses and causes AIDS. So, common bacteria and viruses can be fatal threats to people with AIDS.
- 2. A great number of children are being obsessed with obesity, a disease caused by too much fat which accumulates in the body by foods with excessive calories, such as junk foods, sweet or fried foods.
- 3. After a horrible traffic accident, one of his legs was amputated in a surgery. Since then he has to walk with the help of an artificial limb whose function is like normal legs.
- 4. In the past, it was often thought hypertension would only occur to the fat. However, now it has been prevalent among a variety of people, fat or thin.
- 5. Divorce, bereavement or persistent depression can cause hypochondria which is an invisible killer haunting people of different ages.
- 6. Adults infected with varicella are exposed to menace of death, while children will easily be cured and recover from it.
- Diabetes is hard to cure and might pass down to the patient's child. Patients should take medicines strictly
 under their doctors' prescription.
- 8. Unexplainable headache may be a hint of something wrong inside the body and should draw enough attention from people, who had better go to hospital for an examination.
- Iodized salt can supply iodize needed by human beings, but it may cause hyperthyroidism if absorbed too
 much by the body.
- 10. A common cold could evoke pneumonia if it is neglected or the patient is not properly taken care of. The former will not bring any danger to the patient, while the latter is often acute and dangerous.

Unit 3

Housing 住房

学习目的

学习本章节后, 你将能:

- 1. 熟悉房地产方面英文的句法结构特点,学会分析英文结构;了解中文表达的特点。
- 2. 了解房地产文章的一般翻译规律。
- 1. Second hand housing market booms in Beijing.
- 译文:北京二手房市场势头良好发展。 Profession of the state o

翻译中的表达是对中文的表达,直译只能导致译文腔。

2. Real estate insiders think Beijing's second hand housing market has barely begun and they feel its potential is huge. I make a second and second real real range of the second range of the

译文:房地产业内人士认为,北京的二手房市场才刚刚起步,其中蕴藏着巨大的潜力。

英文的表达特点是不重复,同一个意思要用不同的词语表达;而汉语不同,所以,原文中的 they feel 不要翻译。硬译会导致译文腔。

- 3. For many, price is still the first consideration when buying a house."
- 译文:对于大众而言,价格仍然是买房时首要考虑的问题。 介词是英语结构的特点,翻译汉语时一般要起用动词搭配。
- 4. However second hand property can be up to a quarter or even a third cheaper than new housing in the same location.
- 译文:不过在同一个方位,二手房的价位要比新房至少便宜 1/3 到 1/4。 原文的 property 、housing 是一回事,如果译成二手财产反而很别扭。
- 5. In Hong Kong the ratio between sales of new and second hand properties is usually one to three. And in some western countries, the ratio can be 1 to 6.

obtain the commercial loans, and the large number of commitment loans is the powerful back of the emerguses.

- 译文:一般来讲,香港的新房与二手房的销量之比一般为 1:3,而在一些西方国家,这个比例为 1:6。 usually 作为状语修饰的是整个句子,而汉语的状语一般放置于所修饰成分之首。
- 6. There are at least 2.5 million units of stock apartments in Beijing whose owners are still taking a wait-and-see attitude, which means the second hand real estate market has huge potential.

译文:目前北京至少有 25,000,000 套房屋有待出售,但业主大都抱着等等看的态度;也就是说二手房市场的潜力还很大。

从原文结构可以判断 stock apartments 是 second hand apartments ready for sale, 因此译为有待出售的房屋; 所谓译意不译词就是不从词义而从结构着手,这样才能建立起词与词之间结构上的横向联系。

- When looking for a new home, your top criteria for selection will include such major factors as availability of transportation and proximity to your workplace.
- 译文:看新房最要紧的是交通是否便利、是否便于上下班;这些才是首选的标准。

前面已经提到,汉语的表达重心在后而英语重心在前,原文的主要结构是 your top criteria for selection will include availability of transportation and proximity to your workplace, 而 When looking for a new home 是第二位的,第三位的是 such major factors as.

8. Courtyards offer a lot of charm, they also require a great deal of maintenance, because of a number of drawbacks, such as low-level electrical supply, and old plumbing and sewage systems.

译文:四合院很吸引人,可是要修理的地方也不少,供电不足、管道、排污系统老化等,这些都是不可取之处。

9. The cost of living in the Virgin Islands is higher than average costs in cities across the US mainland.

译文: 与美国本土其他城市相比,美属维尔京群岛上平均的生活费用要高得多。

这里有一个地理常识在翻译时需要注意,the Virgin Islands 是美国在海外的属地;因此译文不能仅仅是"维尔京群岛上平均的生活费用要高得多"。

10. Most properties in Virgin Islands require a security deposit, which is usually the same amount as one month's rent.

译文:美属维尔京群岛的房产在出租时,都会把财产安全因素算在租金里,这个数目一般是一个月的房租。 从上下文中看出,原文的 properties in Virgin Islands 不仅是美属维尔京群岛的房产,否则上下文便无法 理解。因此对原文的理解不是被动的、自我的,而是要把译文读者考虑在内的。

Passages

1. It is a sound approach for real estate enterprises to strengthen their presence by scale development. Meanwhile, being strong in operation and management, large-scale real estate enterprises can establish their own brands in the market in an easier way. Moreover, they take absolute advantages in various financing means over small-size enterprises. From the view of bank loans, it is much easier for large-scale real estate enterprises to obtain the commercial loans, and the large number of commitment loans is the powerful back of the enterprises.