

高职高专“十一五”规划教材

● 公共基础课系列

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大学英语

(第三册)

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本书围绕“科学突破与灾难”、“大学教育”、“征服太空”等10个话题，选编了贴近学生生活与学习、颇具趣味性、知识性、时代性、前瞻性的语言材料，有机地进行听、说、读、写等技能训练。为满足高等学校英语应用能力考试及“专升本”的需求，较为详尽地讲解了“英译汉”和“汉译英”的常用技巧等常见语法难点，并配有实用练习。

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前言

《大学英语》共分四册,是按照教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》与《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》,并结合高职高专英语教学的特点编写的。

本套教材的指导思想:在巩固、扩大基础知识,发展听、说、读、写基本技能的基础上,培养学生运用英语进行日常交流的能力和自学能力,为学生进行英语日常交流和阅读有关英语资料打下一定的基础。

本套教材书坚持“实用为主、够用为度、应用为目的”的原则,突出教学内容的实用性和针对性;教学内容循序渐进,考虑到高职高专学生的实际,教材以大约 1 000 个单词的词汇量为起点,基本实现与高中或中专英语的教学自然衔接;强调教学的整体性。

本套教材集听、说、读、写为一体,共分四册,每册 10 个单元,每一单元围绕同一话题展开,基本安排是:

- 听说训练 (Listening and Speaking)
- 课文 A (Text A)
- 语法复习(一、二册) (Grammar Review)
- 翻译技巧(三、四册) (Translating Skills)
- 课文 B (Text B)
- 实用写作(一册) (Practical Writing)

本书为《大学英语》第三册,10 个单元。本教材中的“听力理解部分”主要针对“高等学校英语应用能力考试”A 级展开练习。“读写部分”是由同一主题的两篇文章组成。为便于学生学习,生词释义采用英、汉双解的方式,个别难以用英语解释清楚的则直接用汉语释义。Text A 为精读材料,配有与本单元主题一致的思维启发、口语、阅读理解(分析)、词汇、结构及翻译等技能练习。Text B 为泛读课文,所选文章题材、难度与课文 A 一致。由于每课听、说、读、写的话题相同,词汇和语言的复现率大大提高,有助于学生提高记忆和运用效果。“应用部分”主要包括翻译技巧及练习,将听、说、读、写、译有机地结合起来,使学生适应各种英语应用能力考试和就业需求,以满足新时期社会对高职高专人才培养的要求。

本书由张志勇、李世勇主编,周文超、宋建龙担任副主编,张宏献、章彩云、杨中华担任本书编委。其中,张志勇编写 Unit 6 和 Unit 9,李世勇编写 Unit 2 和 Unit 3,周文超编写 Unit 1 和 Unit 8,宋建龙编写 Unit 4 和

Gollosary 中字母 A—K 开头的单词, 张宏献编写 Unit 10 和 Gollosary 中字母 L—Z 开头的单词, 章彩云编写 Unit 7 和 Phrases and Expressions, 杨中华编写 Unit 5 和 Proper Names。

在编写本套教材时, 我们参考了国内外专家学者的一些研究成果, 值此出版之际, 衷心向他们致谢!

我们在编写过程中力争体现出国内外最新英语教学理论和研究成果, 尝试将加强语言基础的学习与语言技能的培养相结合, 以期突出高职高专公共英语教学的特色。

由于我们水平有限, 加之时间仓促, 本套教材一定还有许多不尽如人意之处, 恳请读者提出宝贵意见, 以便再版时修订。

编 者

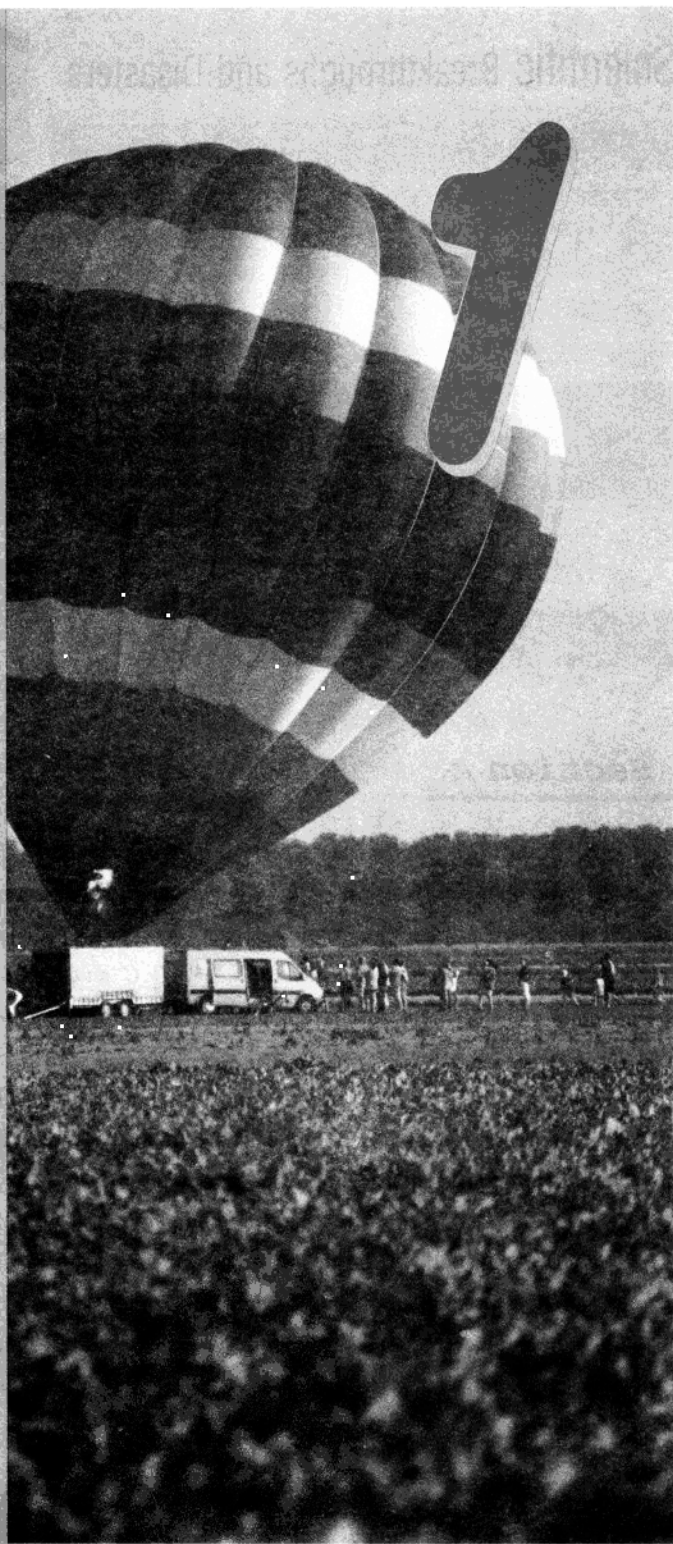
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UNIT



Scientific Breakthroughs and Disasters



Listening Comprehension

Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. Now the test will begin.

1. A. In a store. B. In a restaurant. C. In an office. D. In a hospital.
2. A. Video stores. B. Watches. C. Video tapes. D. Movies.
3. A. The man is interviewing a job applicant.
B. The woman is working for a big company.
C. The man believes he has a bright future.
D. The woman is interested in her present job.
4. A. In a factory. B. In a shop. C. In a bank. D. In a bookstore.
5. A. Right now. B. Next week. C. This week. D. Two weeks later.

Section B

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short conversations. There are

2 recorded conversations in it. After each conversation, there are some recorded questions. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 6. A. Scenic spots in Paris. | B. Whether to go to Paris or London. |
| C. A business trip. | D. Where to spend their holiday. |
| 7. A. In July. | B. In September. |
| C. In August. | D. In October. |
| 8. A. Quite good. | B. Not delicious. |
| C. Just so so. | D. Very salty. |
| 9. A. Find New York Airlines' office. | B. Book an air ticket to Detroit. |
| C. Change his flight number. | D. Confirm his air ticket. |
| 10. A. At about 4:30. | B. At about 6:30. |
| C. At about 5:15. | D. At about 8:00. |

Section C

Directions: This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear 5 questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer with a word or a short phrase (in no more than 3 words). The questions and incomplete answers are printed in your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now listen to the passage.

11. What is the speaker's major?
It is _____.
12. When did the two friends meet last time?
_____ ago.
13. What is Lily's problem in her study of English?
She has _____ to practice English.
14. Which country does Lily's boyfriend come from?
He is from _____.
15. Which country does the speaker want to study in?
In _____.

Reading & Writing

Text A

The Top 5 Scientific Breakthroughs of the 21st Century

1 The 20th century produced scientific and technological changes at a dizzying pace—greater than in any other century in history. But the 21st century, the dawn of the new millennium, may well see even more dramatic changes driven by advances in science and technology.

2 On these pages are my predictions for the top scientific developments we'll see in the next 100 years, in the order I think they'll happen.

I. We'll know where we came from.

3 Why does the universe exist? Since the 1920s, scientists have known the universe is expanding, which means it must have started at a definite time in the past. They have even developed theories that give a detailed picture of the evolution of the universe from its very beginning to the present.

4 Over the next couple of decades, these theories will be refined by data from extraordinarily powerful new telescopes and advances in our understanding of how matter behaves at the extremely high temperatures and pressures of the early universe.

II. We'll crack the genetic code and conquer cancer.

5 In 19th-century operas, when the heroine coughed in the first act, the audience knew she would die of tuberculosis in Act 3. But thanks to 20th-century antibiotics, the once-incurable disease now can mean nothing more serious than taking some pill.

6 As scientists learn more about the genetic code and the way cells work at the molecular level, many serious diseases—cancer, for one—will become less threatening. Using manufactured “therapeutic” viruses, doctors will be able to replace cancer-causing damaged DNA with healthy genes.

III. We'll live longer (120 years?).

7 If the normal aging process is basically an invisible contest in our cells — a contest between damage to our DNA and our cells' ability to repair that damage — then 21st-century advances in genetic medicine may let us control and even reverse that process.

8 Experts in this field distinguish between increasing longevity (extending the average life span—now 76.5 years in the United States—as we have been doing for centuries) and increasing the maximum possible life span (which seems to be about 120 years). No doubt we can achieve

the first, but experts are reluctant to speculate about the second. Says Rita Effros of UCLA School of Medicine, a leading researcher on aging and immune system, “I think 120 years of good health is enough for anyone.”

9 So before we push scientists to do more, consider: Do we really want to live in a world where no one grows old and (presumably) few children are born because the planet can hold only so many people? Where would new ideas come from? What would we do with all that extra time? And would you really want to be an assistant manager for 500 years?

IV. We'll “manage” Earth.

10 In the new millennium, we'll stop talking about the weather and do something about it.

11 We'll gradually learn how to predict the effects of human activity on the earth, its climate and its ecosystems. And with that knowledge will come an increasing willingness to use it to manage the workings of our planet. Earth will be managed, like a farm or a factory.

V. We'll have a brain “road map”.

12 This is the real “final frontier” of the 21st-century: The brain is the most complex system we know. It contains about 100 billion neurons, each connected to as many as 1 000 others. Early in the 21st century, we will use advanced forms of magnetic resonance imaging to produce detailed maps of the neurons in operation. We'll be able to say with certainty which ones are working when you read a word, when you say a word, when you think about a word, and so on.

13 So with this fifth prediction we come full circle, and realize that the most difficult thing to understand in the universe may be the 3-pound organ we carry around in our skulls—the organ that allows us to understand the universe in the first place.

New Words

breakthrough [ˈbreɪkθruː] <i>n.</i>	important development or discovery, esp. in scientific knowledge (尤指科学知识上的)重大进展或发现,突破
dizzy [ˈdɪzi] <i>adj.</i>	(of a person) feeling as if everything is spinning around; or causing this feeling 头晕目眩的,眩晕的;使人眩晕的
pace [peɪs] <i>n.</i>	speed 速度
millennium [miˈleniəm] <i>n.</i>	period of 1 000 years 一千年,千年期
dramatic [drəˈmætɪk] <i>adj.</i>	very noticeable and surprising; exciting and impressive 引人注目的;激动人心的;给人深刻印象的
advance [ədˈvɑːns] <i>n.</i>	forward movement, progress 前进,进步
predict [priˈdɪkt] <i>vt.</i>	say in advance that sth. will happen; forecast 预言,预测,预报
universe [ˈjuːnɪvɜːs] <i>n.</i>	(our) world, sun, moon, stars, etc. and all the space around them 宇宙
theory [ˈθiəri] <i>n.</i>	set of reasoned ideas intended to explain facts or events 理论

evolution [iːvəˈluːʃn] <i>n.</i>	论,学说 (scientific description of the) development of more complicated, organized forms of life from simpler forms over a long time 进化(论)
decade ['dekeɪd] <i>n.</i>	period of ten years 十年
refine [riˈfaɪn] <i>vt.</i>	remove impurities from (sth.); purify 提炼, 精炼, 提纯 improve (sth.) by removing defects and attending to detail 使变得完善
telescope ['telɪskəʊp] <i>n.</i>	optical instrument shaped like a tube, with lenses to make distant objects appear larger and nearer 望远镜
crack [kræk] <i>vt.</i>	break (sth.) open or into pieces 使裂开, 使破裂 solve or find (a hidden secret, esp. a code) 破译(密码等)
genetic [dʒiˈnetɪk] <i>adj.</i>	of genes, of genetics 基因的, 遗传学的
tuberculosis [tjuˌbəːkjuˈləʊsɪs] <i>n.</i>	infectious wasting disease in which growths appear on body tissues, esp. the lungs 结核病, (尤指)肺结核
antibiotic [æntɪbaɪˈɒtɪk] <i>n.</i>	chemical substance that can destroy or prevent the growth of bacteria 抗菌素, 抗生素
incurable [ɪnˈkjʊərəbəl] <i>adj.</i>	that cannot be cured 无法治愈的, 不可挽救的
pill [pɪl] <i>n.</i>	small ball or flat round piece of medicine made to be swallowed whole 药丸, 药片
molecular [məˈlekjələ] <i>adj.</i>	of or relating to molecules 分子的
therapeutic [ˌθerəˈpiːtɪk] <i>adj.</i>	of the act of healing or the curing of disease 治疗的
virus ['vaɪərəs] <i>n.</i>	simple organism, smaller than bacteria, and causing infectious disease 病毒
DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid [diːˈɒksɪˌraɪbəʊˈnjuːkliːkˌæsɪd])	脱氧核糖核酸
gene [dʒiːn] <i>n.</i>	unit in a chromosome which controls heredity 基因
presumably [priˈzjuːməbəlɪ] <i>adv.</i>	it may be presumed 据推测, 大概
gradually [ˈɡrædʒuəlɪ] <i>adv.</i>	in a gradual way, by degrees 逐渐地, 逐步地
ecosystem [iːkəʊˈsɪstəm] <i>n.</i>	ecological unit consisting of a group of plants and living creatures interacting with each other and with their surroundings 生态系统
frontier ['frʌntɪə] <i>n.</i>	the border between two countries; land on either side of such a border 边境, 边界 any new field of learning, thought, etc. or any part of a field that is still incompletely investigated (学术、思想等)新领域, 未完全开拓的领域
neuron ['njuərəʊn] <i>n.</i>	nerve cell 神经细胞

resonance ['rezənəns] <i>n.</i>	quality of being resonant 回响, 回荡, 共振
certainty ['sə:tənti] <i>n.</i>	thing that is certain, state of being certain 确定的事, 确信, 确实
organ ['ɔ:gən] <i>n.</i>	part of (the inside of) the body, with a particular purpose 器官 a musical instrument 风琴
skull [skʌl] <i>n.</i>	an organization, usu. official, that has a special purpose 机构 bone around one's brain 脑壳, 颅骨

Phrases & Expressions

die of	die because 因……而死, 死于……
thanks to	because of, owing to 因为……, 由于……
for one	as one example 举一例(说明)
in operation	(of a machine, etc.) working (机器等)工作中, 运转着 (of a plan, activity, organized process) being carried out, active (计划、活动、有组织的程序等)实施中, 起作用, 生效
come full circle	return to the starting point after a series of events, experiences, etc. 兜了个圈子回到原处
carry around	keep with one as one goes from place to place 随身携带, 把……带在身边

Proper Names

James Trefil ['dʒeɪmz 'trefɪl]	詹姆斯·特雷菲尔(美国物理学家、作家, 弗吉尼亚州乔治·梅森大学物理学教授)
UCLA	加州大学洛杉矶分校(九所分校之一)

Notes to the Text

1. But the 21st century, the dawn of the new millennium, may well see even more dramatic changes driven by advances in science and technology. 但是21世纪这个新千年的开端完全可能经历由科技进步推动的更为剧烈的变革。

may well表示“很可能……, 有充分的理由可以……”如:

What you say may well be true. 你说的可能是真的。

You could try the drugstore, but it might well be closed by now. 您可以到药店去看看, 但它很可能现在已关门了。

2. On these pages are my predictions for the top scientific developments we'll see in the next 100 years, in the order I think they'll happen. 在这几页里, 我对未来100年里我们将会见到的最重要的科学发展作了预测, 并按照我认为它们会发生的先后顺序进行排列。

本句为倒装句，主语是my predictions。课文中类似的倒装句还有第11段中的And with that knowledge will come an increasing willingness to use it to manage the workings of our planet. (拥有了这些知识，人们将更乐意用它来管理我们这个星球的运行。)

I think they'll happen是省略引导词的定语从句，修饰the order。

3. Since the 1920s, scientists have known the universe is expanding, which means it must have started at a definite time in the past. 自20世纪20年代以来，科学家们已经了解到宇宙正在扩张，这就意味着宇宙一定是在过去某一特定的时候开始形成的。

句中which引导一个非限制性定语从句，which指scientists have known the universe is expanding这一整句。

4. Over the next couple of decades, these theories will be refined by data from extraordinarily powerful new telescopes and advances in our understanding of how matter behaves at the extremely high temperatures and pressures of the early universe. 在未来的几十年中，由功能异常强大的新型望远镜所带来的数据以及我们对物质在宇宙初期极度高温、高压下表现状况的进一步了解，都会使这些理论更加精确。

句中refined by后有两个并列的介词宾语data from ... 和advances in ...; how matter behaves ...是从句作介词of的宾语。

5. In 19th-century operas, when the heroine coughed in the first act, the audience knew she would die of tuberculosis in Act 3. 在19世纪的歌剧中，如果女主角在第一幕中咳嗽的话，观众便知道她将在第三幕中死于肺结核。

6. As scientists learn more about the genetic code and the way cells work at the molecular level, many serious diseases—cancer, for one—will become less threatening. 随着科学家对基因密码和细胞在分子层面上的活动方式了解得更多，许多严重的疾病——例如癌症——对人类的威胁将会变得越来越小。

句中破折号之间的内容可以看作插入语。

for one意为“举个例子说”。如：

There were several other people absent that afternoon, weren't there? Mr. Button for one. 那天下午有其他几个人缺席，不是吗？巴顿先生就是一例。

Lots of people would like to come—your mother for one. 很多人都愿意来——你母亲就是其中之一。

7. a contest between damage to our DNA and our cells' ability to repair that damage 一场对我们DNA的破坏与我们体内细胞修复这种破坏的能力之间的竞赛

这句话对上文的contest一词起补充说明的作用。类似的句子还有课文最后一句中的 the organ that allows us to understand the universe in the first place (这个让我们首先去了解宇宙的器官)。

Part A

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the writer's first prediction?
2. How does the writer describe the aging process in his third prediction?
3. What will people do about the earth according to the writer's fourth prediction?
4. What comparisons does the writer make about our earth in his fourth prediction?
5. What does the real "final frontier" of the 21st century refer to in the writer's fifth prediction?
6. What will we be able to do once we've got the "road map" of the brain?

Part B

Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

predict decade dizzy evolution pace
dramatic theory pill breakthrough virus

1. Some of the most _____ events in American history happened here.
2. Scientists have made a major _____ in the treatment of cancer.
3. It is difficult _____ what the long-term effects of the accident will be.
4. In spite of side-effects, he has to take some _____ a day to control his blood pressure.
5. The _____ of change in our lives has become faster and faster since the reform and opening to the outside.
6. We will have to get accustomed to the _____ speed of life in Hong Kong when we work there.
7. The last two _____ of the 20th century was a time of rapid economic development in China.
8. This _____ ruins the immune system and leaves victims unable to fight off illness.
9. There are so few people having read Darwin's theory of _____ by natural selection.
10. To prove his _____, he mentioned several other experiments which had produced similar results.

Part C

Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words in the brackets.

1. The continued _____ (advanced) of civilization will promote the harmonious society development.
2. Details on the moon's surface can only be seen through a _____ (scope).
3. The concerned mother was waiting outside the operating-room, while her son was being _____ (operation) on.
4. There is no _____ (certain) that the president's removal would end the civil war.
5. Women have _____ (gradual) become more involved in the decision-making process.
6. _____ (gene) variants may well influence the development of common diseases.
7. Their hope is that their son will be admitted to a top _____ (universe).
8. Much of the really nutritive material actually _____ (fine) out of the foods.
9. We should protect the environment so as to keep the balance of _____ (system).
10. There is a 4 000-mile _____ (front) between the United States and Canada.

Part D

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The 20th century produced scientific and technological changes at a dizzying pace—greater than in any other century in history.
2. They have even developed theories that give a detailed picture of the evolution of the universe from its very beginning to the present.
3. If the normal aging process is basically an invisible contest in our cells — a contest between damage to our DNA and our cells' ability to repair that damage — then 21st-century advances in genetic medicine may let us control and even reverse that process.
4. We'll gradually learn how to predict the effects of human activity on the earth, its climate and its ecosystems.
5. We'll be able to say with certainty which ones are working when you read a word, when you say a word, when you think about a word, and so on.

Part E

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 医生利用先进的磁共振成像技术来检查心脑血管疾病。
2. 过去的30年目睹了中国经济以令人目眩的速度飞速发展。

3. 因为很难预测这种新药会对病人产生何种影响,也许从一开始我们就不该让他服用。
4. 这座工厂已经开办好多年了,但是它今年却突然倒闭,真是令人费解。
5. 一旦把计算机连上因特网,你会发现网上的许多服务——例如电子邮件——都是免费提供的。

Part F

Read aloud Paragraphs 7 and 8 until you can recite them.

Part G

You are required to write a letter according to the following information given in Chinese.

说明:以Brown公司市场部经理王涛的身份于9月10日给Richard Cook先生写一封催款信,信中应当包括以下内容:

1. 问及Cook先生近况;
2. 要求Cook先生尽快支付欠款(arrears),该笔款项已经过期(overdue)一个月;
3. 随信寄上公司最新的秋季产品目录,希望Cook先生尽早寄来新的订单,可享受公司的优惠价格(special offers)。

注意:务必按业务信函的格式书写。

Translating Skills

翻译是把一种语言文字用另一种语言文字表达出来的创造性的语言活动。它是涉及词汇、语法、逻辑以及文化背景知识等诸多方面的一种创造性的劳动。我们现在所遵循的翻译标准是清末思想家、翻译家严复于1898年提出的“信、达、雅”。但作为初学者,我们所遵循的标准是“忠实和通顺”,能做到此就可以了。

英译汉

I. 词义的选择

一般来说,词义主要分为语法词义、语境词义和搭配词义,翻译时要根据词语在语法、语境和搭配方面的实际情况,来选择符合原文意思并符合汉语表达习惯的词义。

1. 语法词义

根据语法来判断单词在句子中的词性,然后选择和确定其词义,即先确定单词在句子中属于哪一词性,然后根据词性,正确选择词义。

例1. Each cable-car can seat up to six persons. 每辆缆车最多可乘坐6个人。

句中seat放在情态动词can的后面,用作动词,表示“乘坐”的意思。

例2. Since you are so close, please close the door. 既然你靠得那么近,那就请你关上门吧。

句中两个close,第一个是形容词,第二个是动词。

2. 语境词义

根据单词在上下文语境中的意义来选择和确定词义。注意体会以下例句中下画线词的词义选择。

例1. In the US, Washington is the seat of government and New York is the chief seat of commerce. 在美国,华盛顿是政府所在地,纽约则是主要的商业中心。

例2. Please take a look at the minutes of the previous meeting. 请看一下上次会议的记录。

3. 搭配词义

搭配词义是指有些词因其搭配的词语不同而产生新的意义。英语和汉语的搭配习惯不同,英语中主要是动词和宾语、形容词和名词的搭配。英译汉时需要按汉语的搭配习惯来处理。这里只就“动词和宾语的搭配”与“形容词和名词的搭配”作简单的说明,使大家对英语和汉语的搭配习惯的不同有所认识,并能在翻译时加以注意。

1) 动词和宾语的搭配

英语中有些常用动词,如make, get, have, hold, take, do等,后面连接不同的名词作宾语时,这些动词在翻译时所使用的词也不同。

以动词make为例:

make coffee	煮咖啡
make the bed	铺床
make trouble	惹麻烦
make a face	做鬼脸
make a fire	生火
make a living	谋生
make money	赚钱

上面由make构成的习惯搭配,翻译成汉语时使用了不同的动词,可见英汉两种语言在词的搭配方面差异较大,翻译时应多加注意。

2) 形容词和名词的搭配

以形容词strong为例:

a strong man	强壮的人
a strong faith	坚定的信仰
a strong contrast	强烈的对照
strong measures	强硬的措施
a strong bank	实力雄厚的银行

4. 词义的引申

相对而言,词义的引申比较简单。在英译汉的过程中,常常会碰到有些词在词典里找不到适当的意思,如果生搬硬套词典给出的意思翻译的话,译文就显得晦涩生硬,给人莫名其妙的感觉,甚至会造成误解。在这种情况下,就应采用引申词义的方法。词义引申就是根据上下文和逻辑关系,从该词或词组的基本含义出发加以引申,选择恰当的汉语词语来表达。请观察下列两个例句,体会词义引申的作用。