Success with College English

主 编 顾大僖 副主编 蔡龙权 梁欢珍

大学英语成功策略 Translation 翻译

蔡宗源 编著



上海教育出版社

SHANGHAI EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING HOUSE

大学英语成功策略 SUCCESS WITH COLLEGE ENGLISH

主 编 顾大僖 **副主编** 蔡龙权 梁欢珍

翻

译

TRANSLATION

蔡 宗 源 编著

上海教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

翻译/蔡宗源编著.一上海:上海教育出版社, 2000.12

(大学英语成功策略丛书/顾大僖主编) ISBN 7-5320-7214-2

I.翻... II.蔡... III. 英语-翻译-高等学校-教学 参考资料 IV. H315. 9

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2000)第51282号

大学英语成功策略 SUCCESS WITH COLLEGE ENGLISH

主 编 顾大僖 副主编 蔡龙权 梁欢珍

翻 译 TRANSLATION

蔡宗源编著

上海世纪出版集团 上海 教育出 版社 出版发行

(上海永福路 123 号 邮政编码:200031)

各地 6 年 6 A 经销 上海江杨印刷厂印刷 开本 890×1240 1/32 印张 5.75 字數 158,000 2000 年 12 月第 1 版 2000 年 12 月第 1 次印刷 印数 1-9,100 本

ISBN 7-5320-7214-2/G・7370 定价:10.50元

主编的话

1985年和1986年国家教委先后颁布了《大学英语教学理工科大纲》和《大学英语教学文理科大纲》。1987年9月开始实行全国大学非英语专业本科生英语四级考试,规定了大学生毕业的英语水平标准。1989年1月,推行针对同一对象的大学英语六级考试,表示了国家对大学生英语水平的新的期望。

十多年过去了,在教师、学生和社会方方面面的共同努力下,我国大学英语教学水平有了空前提高。从各行各业对大学毕业生英语运用能力的情况反馈来看,我国的大学英语教学还是成功的,不少毕业生甚至接近专业英语人才的水平,有的听、说、读、写、译五项全能,有的擅长听和说,有的能读会写,也有的译出了不少有价值的文献或作品。

但是,过去的毕竟过去了,未来的还需不断努力。21世纪的来临,我国将加入世界贸易组织,英语教学更具有挑战性了。社会发展要求我们以更加科学、更加有效的方法,进一步全面提高我国大学生的英语水平,以实现1998年12月制定的《大学英语教学大纲》的新目标。回顾以往的大学英语教学,我们不能不看到所存在的各种各样的问题:无奈师资和教学成本诸条件,增生扩班是一种;评价手段的有限,教与学的应试倾向是另一种;过多注重考试成绩,忽视交际能力的培养再是一种。结果,对教与学的科学方法的寻求成了对捷径的追求,而对捷径的追求截断了我们对教与学的科学方法的寻求。

教师、教材和学生是教学的三个重要因素。教学过程中,教师藉教材向学生传递知识。一方面,教材的内容规定了知识学习的基本范围。另一方面,对体现知识学习和能力培养的教材选材上,又受教材固有特性的局限。教材的这种特性对教材本身是合理的,但对学生可能是不

公道的。所谓"一本教材一种人",指的就是合理的教材未能培养出素养全面合格的学生的怪诞现象。这里还潜伏着两个问题:一是教材内容是否包含知识学习方法;二是教师在传递知识的时候是否教授了知识的学习方法。这就使我们不得不关心教师在教学活动中的所为。

教学研究的实践表明,不少教师十分关注教学方法的研究。但是,不少教师同样承认,一种教学方法不应该或者不可能贯穿一堂课的始终。也就是说,一堂课可能也应该根据不同的内容综合听说法、翻译法、交际法等不同的教学方法。对教学方法选择和优化的这种思考是科学的。但是,更加充分的思考让我们注意哪些内容可以运用哪些方法,哪些方法又符合英语的认知规律,哪些方法更符合我们自己的学生的认知条件。

作为教学活动的主体,学生在整个教学活动中时常处于被动的地位。尽管各种宣传鼓励学生争取主动,对说教师主动地通过适当的让位和启发,帮助学生争取主动,但是我们在着力改变学生课堂上默默的、被动的笔记式学习行为的同时,又惊讶地发现学生产生了为考试而学的新的被动倾向。应试学习的形式固定性和内容有限性不仅在学习思维上束缚学生的创造性,而且使学生的学习行为变得机械化。毫无疑问,被动的学习使学生的学习愈加被动,能力愈加有限。其实,语法、词汇、听说、阅读等的应试能力并不能保证相关的使用能力。反过来,脱离语言能力夯建的应试式学习也不能保证应试的成功。最终,为应试而求急功近利之学使得学生进入社会以后无力在英语语言能力的实际使用中建功赢利。

英语教与学的目标是共同的:培养学生的综合语言素养。这种素养不仅包含由语音、语法、词汇、词义构成的语言知识,而且最终体现在由听力、口语、阅读、写作、翻译构成的语言使用能力上。这意味着语言知识的掌握并不一定能够在语言使用中成功地表现出来。可是,在很大程度上,语言使用能力是建立在语言知识掌握的基础之上。同样,考试成绩仅在卷面上反映了学生的语言知识和语言使用能力。而且,受考试时临场发挥、试卷设计和评分等因素的影响,考试成绩又往往不能充分或正确地反映学生的实际能力。

以培养综合语言素养为目标的英语教学是一个非常复杂的过程。

对这一过程的认识不仅需要认识英语语言本身,而且需要认识人是怎样学习母语、又是怎样学习外语的。简言之,讲汉语的我们是怎样学习英语的。因此,对于英语的教与学的认识涉及英语语言学、语言学习、语言习得和语言教与学的方法诸方面的知识。对于这些知识的认识可以帮助我们确定学什么、怎么学和怎么教。

为了弥补过去的不足,也为了满足未来的需要,我们组织第一线教师编写了这套"大学英语成功策略丛书"(Success with College English)。这套丛书共有八种,其中《学习分析》分册是大学英语教与学的方法概述。该分册从语言交际、语言构成、语言认知、行为塑造的理论高度,对大学英语学习中诸如动机与方法、认知与记忆、英语与汉语、学习与使用、练习、测试与错误分析、语音、语法、词汇、词义、听力、口语、阅读、写作、翻译等方方面面的问题作了全面的讨论,为学生设计出切合实际、行之有效的诸种学习方法。

《结构》、《词汇》、《完型填空》、《听说》、《阅读》、《作文》、《翻译》等七个分册的作者理性地回顾自己和他人的教学经验,客观地分析教与学中的困难和问题,从基本原理、问题分析、练习讲解、测试评说四个角度,依据平时教学中收集的典型材料,并依据错误分析和强化性学习理论,分别对各自领域中的各个方面作了比较全面的讨论。七个分册与大学英语教学丝丝相扣,是课堂教学的延续,是学习中常见难题解答的指南,是复习中温故知新的好帮手。

编写这套丛书旨在进一步帮助学生熟悉大学英语的学习目标,掌握大学英语的内容,强化实际使用英语的能力,比较顺利地、轻松地参加相关的考试。

"大学英语成功策略丛书"的使用可以是系统的,也可以是独立的。《学习分析》一册配有内容索引,因此读者可以方便地根据自己的兴趣选择有关内容阅读。其他七个分册的编写各有自己的内容体系,因此读者也可以根据自己的需要选用。但是,这套丛书的策划是一种系统的考虑,从系统的完整性出发,我们建议使用整套丛书,它既有利于构建大学英语语言知识较完整的框架,并为使用能力打下坚实的基础,也有利于学生在相关考试中获得良好的表现。

我们希望"大学英语成功策略丛书"能有助于大学英语教学的研究

和实践,我们也希望通过这套丛书与涉及大学英语教学的教师、学生和有关人员共同探讨如何有效地提高我国大学英语教学的策略。尽管存在包括地区差异等各种各样的问题,我们相信,只要我们共同努力,只要我们遵循科学规律,我们就有能力找到大学英语的成功策略。人本来就应该有这种能力,只是人们没有去自觉地发现它、发挥它、发展它。

在努力寻找大学英语成功策略的过程中,我们得到了上海教育出版社和该社方鸿辉编审的大力支持。在此,我们向他们表示深切的感谢。我们同样要深切感谢的是上海大学的徐钟教授,徐先生在繁忙的教学、科研、管理工作之外,还认真地审校了本套丛书的全部书稿,并提出了许多宝贵的意见。我们还要感谢宋学东女士和钱敦伟先生为本套丛书的《听说》分册所做的录音工作。当然,我们也借此机会向其他关心和帮助我们编写这套丛书的朋友表示衷心的感谢。

颇大德

2000年8月

前 言

翻译能力是进行语际交流所必不可少的技能,但也往往受到忽略。我们在教学中经常发现不少平时孜孜不倦、刻苦学习的同学,却视英汉翻译为雕虫小技,不屑一顾。因此不少同学译的句子不是支离破碎、错误百出,就是佶屈聱牙、不堪卒读。其实,英语水平是听、说、读、写、译的综合能力体现,各项能力都是不可或缺、不应偏废的。

大学英语四、六级考试新题型中翻译题的推出,也许就是针对英语学习中这一不正常现象的存在,力图作些纠偏补弊的导向工作,以体现全面测试大学生的语言能力。

本书旨在帮助同学们提高翻译能力,一方面使应考同学能在四、六级考试翻译项目中取得优良成绩,更重要的是帮助同学们综合英语水平百尺竿头,更进一步。

本书共分 4个部分 10 章。第 1 部分即第 1 章,对大学英语四、六级考试的翻译题测试的形式、分值、难点等作较详细的介绍,以利于考生有的放矢地进行迎考准备。第 2 至第 4 章为第 2 部分,阐述一些最基本的翻译理论问题,如翻译的原则(传意性、可接受性、相似性)、翻译的过程(理解与表达)、翻译的方法(直译与意译)。第 3 部分是第 5 至第 9 章,有选择地介绍一些非常实用的翻译技巧,如词义选择及引申法、增词法、重复法、省略法、正反表达法、拆译法、被动句译法等,旨在帮助同学们掌握这些技巧,初窥翻译门径。第 4 部分即第 10 章,从句子层面的翻译上升到语篇层面的翻译,也可视作对各种翻译技巧的一个复习与总结。

第1与第4部分是本书的特色所在,我们殷切期盼它们能对读者 有所裨益。 本书各章节均有难点分析、错误分析,其中不少直接引自同学们的翻译练习,期望给同学们带来亲切感又不失启发性;每章后附有翻译练习,全书最后还附有综合练习,力图有论有例,有讲有练,以论带练,练讲结合,对提高读者的翻译能力起到一定的作用。

本书借用了前人的不少研究成果,有些实例引自已出版的翻译书 籍和文章,恕不一一指明出处,特在此一并致谢。

倘若本书能对同学们有所帮助,我们将感到莫大的欣慰。

蔡宗源

2000年6月

目 录

第1部分	导论	(1)
1. 大学	英语翻译测试概述	(1)
1.1	翻译测试题简介	(1)
1.2	例题分析	(2)
1.3	翻译难点解析	(7)
1.4	练习	(11)
	翻译基础知识			
2. 必须	遵守的三个原则	(:	20)
2.1	传意性	(:	20)
2.2	可接受性	(:	23)
2.3	相似性	(2	26)
2.4	练习	(2	27)
3. 理解	9与表达			
3.1	理解是前提	(3	30)
3.2	表达是关键	(3	36)
3.3	练习	(4	10)
4. 直译	与意译			
4.1	翻译的两种主要手法	(4	1 3)
4.2	直译是基础,意译是补充	(4	14)

4.3	直译和意译的灵活运用	(4	7
4.4	练习	(4	9
第3部分			-
5. 词类	类转换与词义引申	(5	2)
5.1	词类的转换	(5	2)
5.2	词类转换中的问题	-	
5.3	词义的选择	(59	9)
5.4	词义的引申	(6.	3)
5.5	词义引申中的问题	(6	5)
5.6	练习	(6	7)
6. 增证		(70	
6.1	增词的原因及原则	(70))
6.2	·	(70))
6.3	增词的变格——重复法	(72	2)
6.4	增词法、重复法的问题与分析	(74	1)
6.5	省略法的应用	(76	5)
6.6	省略法的问题与分析	(78	3)
6.7	练习	(79)
7. 正访	4与反说		
7.1	正说和反说		
7.2	反说	(82	!)
7.3		(84	-
7.4	正说、反说的问题与分析		
7.5	练习	(87	1)
8. 被动	语态的翻译		
8.1	英、汉语态上的差别		
8.2	三种被动态汉译法	(90))

8.3	被动语态翻译上的问题与分析	(93)
8.4	练习	(95)
9. 拆化	j	(97)
9.1	单词拆译	(97)
9.2	短语拆译	(98)
9.3	句子拆译	(99)
9.4	51 4 m 1 4 2 C 4 2 4 7 1	
9.5	练习	(105)
第4部分	结语	(109)
10. 从	句子翻译到篇章翻译·····	(109)
10.1	篇章翻译的全过程	(109)
10.2		(111)
10.2 10.3	检查与修改····································	(112)
1012	检查与修改····································	(112)
10.3	检查与修改····································	(112)
10.3	检查与修改····································	(112) (119)
10.3 10.4 線合练习	检查与修改····································	(112) (119) (128)

第1部分 导 论

1. 大学英语翻译测试概述

1.1 翻译测试题简介

要想真正掌握英语,就必须在听、说、读、写、译五大技能上都达到较高的水平。而这五大技能中,最容易遭到忽视的便是翻译,尤其是英译汉。为了纠正英语学习中的这一偏向,大学英语四、六级测试的新题型中便出现了"英译汉"这一项目。

"英译汉"从 1995 年 6 月在四级测试中试用,1996 年 1 月开始正式 采用,旨在测试考生正确理解英语书面材料,并将其用汉语予以表达的 能力。"英译汉"考题安排在阅读理解部分之后,每次考试共 4~5 题。 考题都是采自阅读理解部分 4 篇文章中的句子,每题 10~30 个单词左右,考试时间为 15 分钟。考生做题时可参阅阅读理解部分的有关文章,以通过上下文增进对题目的理解。

"英译汉"的评分标准是每题 2~2.5 分,共 10 分。能否正确翻译一句句子取决于对句中的一些关键词、词组、句型以及语法结构的真实 语感的正确理解与自然表达。全句译文结构正确、自然、通顺、流畅且符合汉语表达习惯得 0.5~1 分,句中的 3 处难点与要点(如对句中的一些关键词、词组、句型以及语法结构的正确理解与准确翻译)各得0.5 分。

1.2 例题分析

我们不妨拿 1995 年 6 月 CET - 4(College English Test Band/4)的翻译题作为例子来剖析一番。

Passage 1

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive (认知的) areas such as attention and memory. This is true regardless of age.

People will be alert (警觉的) and receptive (愿意接受的) if they are faced with information that gets them to think things they are interested in. And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind.

Many experts are so convinced of the benefits of challenging the brain that they are putting the theory to work in their own lives. "The idea is not necessarily to learn to memorize enormous amounts of information," says James Fozard, associate director of the National Institute on Aging. "Most of us don't need that kind of skill. Such specific training is of less interest than being able to maintain mental alertness". Fozard and others say they challenge their brain with different mental skills, both because they enjoy them and because they are sure that their range of activities will help the way their brains work.

Cene Cohen, acting director of the same institute, suggests that people in their old age should engage in mental and physical activities individually as well as in groups. Cohen says that we are frequently advised to keep physically active as we age, but older people need to keep mentally active as well. Those who do are more likely to maintain their intellectual abilities and to be generally happier and better adjusted. "The point is, you need to do both," Cohen says, "Intellectual activity actually influences brain-cell health and size."

Passage 2

Attention to detail is something everyone can and should do-especially in a tight job market. Bob Crossley, a human — resources expert notices this in the job applications that come across his desk every day. "It's amazing how many candidates eliminate themselves," he says.

"Resumes (简历) arrive with stains. Some candidates don't bother to spell the company's name correctly. Once I see a mistake, I eliminate the candidate," Crossley concludes, "If they cannot take care of these details, why should we trust them with a job?"

Can we pay too much attention to details? Absolutely. Perfectionists struggle over little things at the cost of something larger they work toward. "To keep from losing the forest for the trees," says Charles Garfield, associate professor at the University of California, San Francisco, "we must constantly ask ourselves how the details we're working on fit into the larger picture, If they don't, we should drop them and move to something else."

Garfield compares this process to his work as a computer scientist at NASA. "The Apollo II moon launch was slightly off-course 90 percent of the time," says Garfield. "But a successful landing was still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of our goal. This allowed us to make adjustments as necessary." Knowing where we want to go helps us judge the importance of every task we undertake.

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret or a lucky break(机遇). But rarely is success so mysterious. Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, large rewards follow.

Passage 3

Britain almost more than any other country in the world must seriously face the problem of building upwards, that is to say, of accommodating a considerable proportion of its population in high blocks of flats. It is said that the Englishman objects to this type of existence, but if the case is such, he does in fact differ from the inhabitants of most countries of the world today. In the past

our own blocks of flats have been associated with the lower-income groups and they have lacked the obvious provisions, such as central heating, constant hot water supply, electrically operated lifts from top to bottom, and so on, as well as such details, important notwithstanding(然而), as easy facilities for disposal of dust and rubbish and storage places for baby carriages on the ground floor, children's playgrounds on the top of the building, and drying grounds for washing. It is likely that the dispute regarding flats versus individual houses will continue to rage on for a long time as far as Britain is concerned. And it is unfortunate that there should be hot feeling on both sides whenever this subject is raised. Those who oppose the building of flats base their case primarily on the assumption (设想) that everyone prefers an individual home and garden and on the high cost per unit of accommodation. The latter ignores the higher cost of providing full services to a scattered community and the cost in both money and time of the journeys to work for the suburban resident.

Passage 4

Where do pesticides (杀虫剂) fit into the picture of environmental disease? We have seen that they now pollute soil, water, and food, that they have the power to make our streams fishless and our gardens and woodlands silent and birdless. Man, however much he may like to pretend the contrary, is part of nature. Can he escape a pollution that is now so thoroughly distributed throughout our world?

We know that even single exposures to these chemicals, if the amount is large enough, can cause extremely severe poisoning. But this is not the major problem. The sudden illness or death of farmers, farm workers, and others exposed to sufficient quantities of pesticides is very sad and should not occur. For the population as a whole, we must be more concerned with the delayed effects of absorbing small amounts of the pesticides that invisibly pollute our world.

Responsible public health officials have pointed out that the biological effects of chemicals are cumulative (累计的) over long periods of time, and that the danger to the individual may depend on the sum of the exposures received

throughout his lifetime. For these reasons the danger is easily ignored. It is human nature to <u>shake off</u> what may seem to us a threat of future disaster. "Men are naturally most impressed by diseases which have obvious signs," says a wise physician, Dr. Rene Dubos. "Yet some of their worst enemies slowly approach them unnoticed."

Translation from English into Chinese

Directions: In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading passages you have just read in the Third Part of the Test Paper One. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

1. (Lines 1-3, para.1, passage 1)

Researchers have <u>established</u> that when people are <u>mentally engaged</u>, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in <u>cognitive</u> (认知的) areas such as <u>attention and memory</u>.

参考译文:研究人员证实人们在动脑筋时,头脑里会产生生化变化,使头脑在注意和记忆这类认知区域中更加有效地活动。(全句结构0.5分,划线部分各得0.5分。下同。)

2/. (Lines 3 – 5, para.2, passage 1)

And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind.

参考译文:习惯于多动脑筋而不是少动脑筋的人在进入老年以后,要比一个从来不积极动脑子的人的认知能力更为健全。

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret or a lucky break(机遇). But rarely is success to mysterious. 令心

参考译文:我们常常相信别人的成功是由于某种特殊的奥秘或是由于某种机遇。但成功极少是如此神秘的。

4. (Last sentence, passage 3)

The latter ignores the higher cost of providing full services to a scattered

H.

. 5 .