

A New College English Practice
For Fast Reading And Skillful Translation
(Book One)

新编大学英语 速读巧译实践

(第一册)

陈林堂 主编



西安交通大学出版社

H315.9

C47

1

456492

**A New College English Practice
For Fast Reading And Skillful Translation
(Book One)**

**新编大学英语速读巧译实践
(第一册)**

主 编 陈林堂

副主编 (以姓氏笔划为序)

包崇德 李井岗 周玉梅 张锦凤

侯爱群 董云鹏 程 红

编 委 (以姓氏笔划为序)

王彩霞 汪可心 吴宝惠 李淑玲 李稳敏

张艾莉 高红莉 秦 伟 高菊侠 康洁平

鹿军红 黄 燕 惠亚玲

西安交通大学出版社

DW 18/06
内 容 简 介

本书以培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的翻译能力为主要目标,精编了240篇优秀短文,题材新颖,体裁多样,从易到难,循序渐进。所编练习深入曲折,以训练读者在定时定量快速阅读和理解文章的基础上,作出正确答案。翻译部分是分别从文中抽出与主题有关的长、难句300句。读者结合上下文进行翻译实践。参考译文惟妙惟肖,传神入微,体现了巧译之特点。

本书可帮助读者迅速提高英语水平和应试能力,适用于大学生阅读自测,也是社会上英语自学者参加自学考试的有益参考书。

(陕)新登字 007 号

新编大学英语速读巧译实践

(第一册)

主 编 陈林堂

责任编辑 谭小艺

*

西安交通大学出版社出版发行

(西安市咸宁西路28号 邮政编码:710049 电话:(029)3268316)

西安电子科技大学印刷厂印装

各地新华书店经销

*

开本:787×1092 1/32 印张:11.125 字数:235千字

1997年11月第1版 1998年2月第2次印刷

印数:4001—9000

ISBN 7-5605-0955-X /H·124 定价:12.00元

若发现本社图书有倒页、白页、少页及影响阅读的质量问题,请去当地销售部门调换或与我社发行科联系调换。发行科电话:(029)3268357,3267874

前 言

本书是依据高等学校文理工科《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语四级考试大纲》对阅读理解和翻译的要求精神,结合全国大学英语四级考试题型的变化,密切配合大学英语 1~4 级教学编写而成的。目的在于使学生通过大量的快速阅读和翻译实践,培养他们具有较强的阅读能力,一定的翻译能力和语言的实际运用能力,迅速达到大纲的要求,顺利通过全国大学英语四级考试。

本书由西北纺织工学院外语教研室主任陈林堂教授主编、统稿。陈林堂教授从教多年,经验丰富,著作甚多。近年来出版的有《英汉园艺词典》、《外贸英语应用文写作手册》、《大学英语四级过关考试辅导》、《大学英语分级阅读理解》及《最新大学英语听力教程》等 30 多本。陈林堂教授曾赴美国讲学 3 年多,近期回国,带回许多最新英语资料溶于本书之中。

全书编写,从易到难,由浅入深,循序渐进,系列编排。全书共分两册,一册含一、二级英语,二册含三、四级英语。每册各 30 个单元,每单元由两部分组成:第一部分为阅读理解,共 4 篇短文,每篇短文后 5 个阅读理解题;第二部分为翻译实践,分别从 4 篇文章中精选出 5 个句子,让学生结合上下文意思,进行翻译。

本书最大特点是,紧扣大纲,选材广泛,体裁多样,内容丰富,题材新颖,实用性强。并具有较强的知识性和趣味性。其

词汇量逐步加大,文章内容逐渐加深,适合即将修改后的新大纲。同时侧重于训练读者领会文章的主旨大意的能力,从正反两方面提出问题,以加强理解的深度和广度。所编练习比较深入,有利于提高阅读中的引伸、推断、联想和概括的能力。从文中抽出的句子,结构典范,句型多样,使学生得到全面的翻译技巧训练和翻译能力的提高。

本书适用于大学生阅读自测,也是社会上英语自学者提高阅读和翻译能力,准备参加成人自学考试 of 的有益参考书。同时可作为教师指导学生进行阅读理解和翻译强化训练的理想教材。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,书中谬误之处在所难免。敬希广大读者及同行专家批评指正。

编 者

1997.7

本书使用说明

在使用本书时,要求读者必须在 35min 内,快速阅读完一个单元的 4 篇文章,作完 20 个理解题;并在 10min 内完成 5 个翻译题。在作题时千万别看书后的参考答案。作完题后,再对答案,看自己错在什么地方,为什么错了,重新阅读短文,再加深理解。翻译部分的 5 个题,是从短文中选出,并在短文中划线标明,以便读者在翻译时,结合上下文,巧译出句子。译完后,可参阅书后的参考译文,对照改正自己的译文,看错在何处。学习怎样才能像参考答案那样,惟妙惟肖、传神入微地巧译出句子的意思。通过实践,掌握翻译方法和技巧,提高翻译能力。

学生要提高阅读的速度和质量的关键是:正确的理论指导,合理的训练方法,持之以恒的坚强毅力。就阅读方法而言,应注意学习:①组读能力,阅读一篇文章时,不只是一眼看到一个词,而是一组词;②跳读能力,阅读时跳过辅助的或次要的词,而只抓住主词;③定时定量阅读,开始稍慢,可逐步加快,读后进行必要的检查分析,不断比较,不断总结。

就应试而言,阅读方法有 3 种:①先快速而仔细阅读文章,看懂后再做题;②先粗读文章,然后看着题到文章中找答案;③先看问题,然后带着问题去阅读文章,边看边做出答案。无论使用哪种方法,都必须经过良好的训练实践,否则是不会奏效的。

英译汉的目的是,测试学生对阅读理解短文的通篇理解能力,并把其中与中心思想有关的长句和难句的理解转换成

汉语书面语言的能力。要求学生译文通顺达意,准确表达原文意思;并能够惟妙惟肖、深入传神地巧译出句子的汉语意思。在翻译的过程中应注意以下4点:①理解全文,推敲译句。译句往往较难较长。需深入理解的句子,其意思也往往需要在理解全文的基础上,紧扣上下文的意思方可正确译出。②掌握“转换”,确切表达。翻译是把一种语言所表达的内容,用另一种语言重新表达出来的一种语言转换过程。而要在保持原意不变的情况下,把英语用汉语表达出来。这就涉及到词汇、语法、词序、惯用法、表达方式、民族特点、风俗习惯、伦理道德等方面的异同问题。要求学生在各方面要有扎实的功底和较强的“转换”能力,才能确切表达。③通篇考虑,具体处理。单句的意思必须依赖全文而存在,离开全文,单句的意思就可能费解,甚至莫名其妙。故在翻译时务必要注意译文与全文的逻辑关系、层次关系等,用清晰而准确的汉语把原句的意思,在原文的统领下表达出来。该加字的地方加字,该说明的地方说明,该重复的地方重复,该引伸的地方引伸,把句子巧妙地译出来。④抓住要点,正确翻译。翻译时一定要译出原文中的关键词、词组、句型、语气等要点。同时,一定要符合汉语的表达方式,词序、句型、习用语以及文化、习俗、思维、审美、伦理等方面的情况,才能译出好译文。

CONTENTS

BAND ONE

UNIT 1	(1)
UNIT 2	(12)
UNIT 3	(22)
UNIT 4	(34)
UNIT 5	(45)
UNIT 6	(56)
UNIT 7	(66)
UNIT 8	(77)
UNIT 9	(88)
UNIT 10	(98)
UNIT 11	(108)
UNIT 12	(117)
UNIT 13	(128)
UNIT 14	(146)
UNIT 15	(151)

BAND TWO

UNIT 1	(161)
UNIT 2	(172)

UNIT	3	.....	(184)
UNIT	4	.....	(196)
UNIT	5	.....	(206)
UNIT	6	.....	(217)
UNIT	7	.....	(227)
UNIT	8	.....	(238)
UNIT	9	.....	(249)
UNIT	10	.....	(260)
UNIT	11	.....	(271)
UNIT	12	.....	(282)
UNIT	13	.....	(293)
UNIT	14	.....	(304)
UNIT	15	.....	(316)
KEY		.....	(327)

BAND ONE

UNIT 1

Part I Reading Comprehension

Passage A

The dog has always been considered man's best friend. Always noted for being particularly faithful in watching over children, he also has his place by the fireside, in the cow pasture, on the sheep range, and beside the hunter in forest or blind. He is easy to train, works hard, and often performs astonishing feats. And in the frozen polar regions he was once the principal motive power, before being largely displaced by the plane and helicopter.

Because he howls (嚎叫) or whines in the presence of

impending death, the dog was once thought to have supernatural powers and believed to be capable of seeing gods and ghosts invisible to men. Actually, the basis for these beliefs lies in the hound's sensitivity to people's feelings and his superior hearing ability and sense of smell, which enable him to detect signs hidden from human observation. His record of saving lives is outstanding, for he often gives warning of fire and other dangers not noticed by his master.

The dog's major contribution, however, has been to medical research. Both his diet and his structure are comparable to those of the human being, and so he has been the subject of countless demonstrations and experiments. Open-heart surgery has been made possible largely because of the dog. But his sacrifice has repaid his own species as well by safeguarding it from rabies(狂犬病), distemper, and other diseases.

1. The dog has always been noted for _____.
 - A) protecting children
 - B) assisting shepherds
 - C) helping hunters
 - D) herding cattle
2. The dog has been of most value to man in the development of _____.
 - A) a treatment for rabies
 - B) open-heart surgery

- C) a cure for distemper
 - D) all of the above
3. In the polar regions, the dog mainly ____.
- A) carried supplies
 - B) provided companionship
 - C) tracked prey
 - D) herded caribou
4. The dog probably whines in the presence of death because he can ____.
- A) see ghosts and spirits
 - B) give warning of danger
 - C) sense unhappiness around him
 - D) perform astonishing feats
5. The article does not say whether the scientists' experiments with dogs have ____.
- A) benefited animals other than dogs
 - B) served man
 - C) helped other dogs
 - D) contributed to medical knowledge

Passage B

Sir Alister Hardy, a British scientist, predicts that we may soon look to the oceans for badly needed living space. Just as other land mammals returned to the sea to escape the rigors and shortages of life on land, so man may return to the oceans as a semiaquatic being.

Hardy supports his prediction with an astonishing theory; that man at one time did partially revert to the oceans and that this explains the missing link between man and the apes. During the period when this connecting link might have left its skeleton on land, man was in the shallows of the seas. He learned to walk upright (as no other primates do) in the buoyancy (浮力) of water; he developed the ability to maneuver in water. He was on the verge of becoming a sea mammal. Then having learned to walk upright-man returned to land.

While Hardy does not suggest that we abandon the land altogether, he believes that much of our population will become underwater artisans, ranching and farming on the continental shelves, moving about easily and quickly with greatly improved aqualung equipment and "underwater scooterlike devices."

He is generally supported by Jacques-Yves Cousteau, French pioneer in underwater exploration. Cousteau predicts a whole new race of man, which he calls *Homo aquaticus*, dwelling on land and in the sea. Created partly by surgery and medical discoveries that will solve the problems of breathing and surviving pressure changes from sea bottom to surface, *Homo aquaticus* will adapt by evolution to his double-role existence.

6. Man's ability to walk upright is explained as resulting

from ____.

- A) differences in structure from other primates
- B) longer spinal columns
- C) the buoyancy of water
- D) greater powers of reasoning

7. Underwater artisans of the future will work mainly ____.

- A) in the trenches of the Atlantic and Pacific
- B) in warmer waters only
- C) on the continental shelves
- D) in the Challenger Deep

8. Unlike *Homo aquaticus*, these artisans will ____.

- A) breathe with the aid of aqualung equipment
- B) abandon land altogether
- C) work underwater
- D) be operated on to enable them to breathe underwater

9. The creation of Cousteau's new race depends partly on advances in ____.

- A) breathing gear
- B) surgery and medicine
- C) underwater transportation
- D) ranching and farming techniques

10. Hardy and Cousteau are alike in believing that ____.

- A) man will in time live in the sea
- B) evolution will make a double-role existence possible for man
- C) similar problems face man in space and in the sea

D) pollution is making life impossible on land

Passage C

Everybody feels pain sometimes; the pain in the head that comes after eating ice cream or drinking cold water; the sudden muscular pain; the "stitch" that attacks long-distance runners or others whose activity has put great demands on the oxygen supply of the body. These transitory pains are not cause for alarm; they usually disappear quickly, return rarely, and signify very little.

In contrast are the unusual, chronic, or exceptionally severe pains that require attention from a physician, who can determine whether or not they require special care.

Angina pectoris (pain of the chest) is a heart pain that lasts from two or three minutes to ten or fifteen. Identification is extremely important, because special drugs are needed for relief and the doctor's understanding and advice may prevent recurrence of the condition.

Only a doctor can recognize what are called referred pains. These originate at one point, but are felt at another to which they have been carried by the nerves.

A person with continuous pain becomes irritated, tires easily, has difficulty in sleeping, loses appetite (胃口) and may even become the victim of what has been called an anxiety state or nervous breakdown. Few diseases develop without pain at some stage, and many involve so characteristic a

pain as to make diagnosis certain. Whenever a pain is so severe, so prolonged, and so unusual as to arouse alarm, a physician should be consulted.

11. Unlike transitory pain, all chronic pain ____.
 - A) should be investigated by a doctor
 - B) requires special care
 - C) is a symptom of heart disease
 - D) can be identified and treated
12. Chronic and referred pains are alike in that both ____.
 - A) last for a long time
 - B) result from a lack of oxygen
 - C) should be identified by a doctor
 - D) are felt some distance from their source
13. Pain can be useful as ____.
 - A) a signal of the presence of disease
 - B) an aid in the diagnosis of disease
 - C) both A) and B)
 - D) neither A) nor B)
14. Continuous pain may result in ____.
 - A) irritability
 - B) nervous breakdown
 - C) both A) and B)
 - D) neither A) nor B)
15. The writer does not discuss pain that is ____.
 - A) transitory

- B) chronic
- C) referred
- D) psychosomatic

Passage D

The qualities that make a Stradivarius superior to fine modern violins are so subtle that the average listener cannot detect them. Yet concert artists say that Strads have an unmatched tonal quality and that they respond more quickly and easily to the touch than modern violins.

An estimated 600 to 650 remain of the more than 1,200 stringed instruments that Antonio Stradivari and his two sons made between 1666 and 1737 in Cremona, Italy. Most were violins, although Stradivari also made violas and violincellos, and even a guitar and a harp. Originally sold for around 120,000 lire (a substantial sum at that time), today they are worth from fifty to six hundred times as much, depending on kind and condition.

The world's greatest violinists — among them Yehudi Menuhin, Fritz Kreisler, Mischa Elman, and Jascha Heifetz — have used Stradivariuses.

Stradivari's secrets died with him and his sons. Repeated attempts have been made to copy Strads and to pass them off as genuine. But various telltale signs in the workmanship — for example, the way the wooden pegs are inserted and the ornamentation — reveal the copies to experts. The