

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

新编大学英语 速读巧译实践

(第二册)

陈林堂 主编



西安交通大学出版社

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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。

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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。

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BAND THREE

UNIT 1

Part I Reading Comprehension

Passage A

“Culture shock” occurs as a result of total immersion in a new culture. It happens to “people who have been suddenly transplanted abroad.” Newcomers may be anxious because they do not speak the language, know the customs, or understand people’s behavior in daily life. The visitor finds that “yes” may not always mean “yes,” that friendliness does not necessarily mean friendship or that statements that appear to be serious are really intended as jokes. The foreigner may be unsure as to when to shake hands or embrace,

when to initiate conversations, or how to approach a stranger. The notion of “culture shock” helps explain feelings of bewilderment and disorientation. Language problems do not account for all the frustrations that people feel. When one is deprived of everything that was once familiar, such as understanding a transportation system, knowing how to register for university classes, or knowing how to make friends, difficulties in coping with the new society may arise.

“...when an individual enters a strange culture, ... he or she is like fish out of water.” Newcomers feel at times that they do not belong to and consequently may feel alienated from the native members of the culture. When this happens, visitors may want to reject everything about the new environment and may glorify and exaggerate the positive aspects of their own culture. Conversely, visitors may scorn their native country by rejecting its values and instead choosing to identify with (if only temporarily) the values of the new country. This may occur as an attempt to over-identify with the new culture in order to be accepted by the people in it.

1. Which of the following statements is true according to the author? ____.

A) Perplexity results in culture shock

B) A typical symptom of culture shock is confusion

• 2 •

- C) Culture shock is the explanation of anxiety
 - D) Culture shock happens to foreign students only
2. Newcomers may worry about ____.
- A) their knowledge of "yes" in the native language
 - B) their understanding of friendship
 - C) their control of their behavior
 - D) their ignorance of the alien customs
3. When the foreign visitor is immersed in new problems he finds hard to cope with, he is most likely to feel ____.
- A) uninsured
 - B) deprived
 - C) baffled
 - D) alienated
4. The expression "he or she is like fish out of water" suggests ____.
- A) people away from their cultures can hardly survive in a new culture
 - B) a fish can not survive without water
 - C) people away from their cultures experience mental isolation
 - D) people away from their cultures have difficulties in the new environment
5. In order to identify with the new environment, some people may ____.
- A) give an exaggerated picture of their own country
 - B) abandon their original beliefs
 - C) accept a temporary set of values
 - D) criticize the positive aspects of their own country

Passage B

Most people are unaware of the fact that a new ailment has developed among subway users. Called “subway syndrome (地铁综合症),” it causes people to turn pale and cold and even to faint. Commuters misdiagnose the symptoms — acute chest pains and disgust — and rush to hospital emergency rooms in the belief that they are about to die of a heart attack. Hearing that their heart attack is only a case of nerves makes them feel better.

What makes people get sick on subways? Various and sundry things. One is that they rush off to work in the morning without having eaten a proper breakfast. Sudden dizziness attacks them. A second cause is the overcrowding and following feeling of claustrophobia (幽闭恐症), which brings on stress and anxiety. In addition, they are so afraid of mechanical failure, fire, and/or crime that they show signs of panic — men by having chest pains and women by becoming hysterical. Contributing especially to their stress are other factors: overcrowding of both sexes, continual increase in the numbers of passengers, and people’s inability to avoid interacting with strangers.

Noise, lack of space, summer heat, fear of entrapment underground — it is a wonder that more people don’t have subway syndrome. What treating measures can a commuter take to protect himself or herself from the disease? Eat a

good breakfast, concentrate on pleasant thoughts as you stand surrounded, bounce a bit on your toes, and roll your head. Thus, mind and body will be restored to an appearance of normality despite the adverse conditions of subway transportation.

6. Why do subway riders think they might be having a heart attack? _____.
 - A) They are overcrowded
 - B) They are afraid
 - C) They suffer from chest pains
 - D) They don't eat breakfast
7. The prefix "inter" in the word "interacting" means _____.
 - A) interrupt
 - B) between
 - C) bury
 - D) enter
8. According to the passage, if you don't have a good breakfast, you might get _____.
 - A) cold
 - B) pale
 - C) afraid
 - D) dizzy.
9. The author suggests that subway riders will feel better if they _____.
 - A) exercise a little
 - B) eat breakfast
 - C) think about pleasant things
 - D) all of the above
10. A good title for this passage might be _____.

- A) How to Ride the Subway
- B) A Case of Nerves
- C) The Subway Syndrome /
- D) Overcrowding on the Subways

Passage C

The newly founded Family Protection Network (FPN) is focused on one, somewhat radical business objective: lowering demand. The first service we're offering is the most innovative plan ever designed to deal with child abduction. No company has ever attacked this problem with such intelligence and power. We have over one thousand licensed, independent investigators, many of whom previously worked with the FBI, CIA and the police. We're able to act on a case within a matter of minutes, immediately transmitting a missing child's photograph and other data to the police, media, and various missing children's groups. This new service just started on April 11. In addition, the Family Protection Newtwork will offer other services that truly help families live more secure lives. So why dedicate so much time and energy toward the good of our society? Because someone has to. And because we have what it takes to make a difference. We're a subsidiary of Safe Card Services, Inc, a corporation with nearly a half billion dollars in assets and 25 years of experience in securing data for consumers. So simply put, we're not just some small fly-by-night com-

pany that will be gone in a flash. Unfortunately. The Family Protection Network, Inc. is at 10475 Fortune Parkway, Jacksonville, Florida 32256.

11. One of the services Family Protection Network offers is concerned with ____.
 - A) family protection
 - B) lowering demand
 - C) the most innovative plan
 - D) child abduction
12. Which of the following factors has made Family Protection Network unique? ____.
 - A) Intelligence and power
 - B) More than one thousand licensed, independent investigators
 - C) Investigators' previous working experience with the FBI, CIA and the police
 - D) Immediate communication with the police, media, and various missing children's groups
13. Only one word of the four suggests that FPN is an organization which doesn't offer services free of charge. It is ____.
 - A) business
 - B) company
 - C) network
 - D) consumer
14. The passage itself turns out to be ____.
 - A) an advertisement

- B) an introduction
 - C) a guide
 - D) a manual
15. The title "A New Company That Dreams of The Day It Will Go Out of Business" best indicates that ____.
- A) FPN is a somewhat radical business
 - B) FPN is but a subsidiary of Safe Card Services
 - C) FPN aims at helping families live more secure lives
 - D) FPN is also a small fly-by-night company that will be gone in a flash

Passage D

Scientists have discovered a tiny group of cells in the brain that act as a clock to control many body activities. The discovery was made by doctors at Harvard University. They began by studying the clock-like group of cells in the brains of monkeys.

Dr. Martin Moore Ede and Dr. Ralph Leidick recorded when during the day the monkeys ate, drank and slept. They found that most of the monkeys did the same things at about the same time each day. Then the doctors operated on the monkeys. They destroyed the tiny group of brain cells which they believed controlled the timing of activities.

After the operation they found that the animals ate, drank, and slept the same amounts as before. But they did these things at very different times each day. There no-