

# 实用英语综合训练丛书

安晓灿 总主编  
卓如飞 主 审

# PRACTICAL ENGLISH TRAINING SERIES

## 翻 译

## TRANSLATION PRACTICE

盛时竹 郭再顺 主编



**NEUPRESS**  
东北大学出版社

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# 实用英语综合训练丛书

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## 前言

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1993 年国家教育委员会正式颁布《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》，明确提出专科英语教学要使学生掌握必需的、实用的英语语言知识和语言技能，以培养学生的语言应用能力为目标，并把读、译和听、说、写的技能定性、定量化，分两个层次列为教学要求。《基本要求》的颁布标志着我国专科英语教学在适应社会需求方面取得了重大突破。培养学生的语言应用能力是我国面向 21 世纪，进一步改革开放，建设社会主义现代化强国的需要，具有十分重要的现实意义。

《实用英语综合训练丛书》就是根据《基本要求》编写的语言技能发展与自测丛书。本书供高等院校专科学生及具有同等水平的英语学习者使用。书中所选的词汇、语法项目及涉及的各项技能均是按照《基本要求》附表中所列的要求确定的。

这套丛书由以下 5 个分册组成：

《READING PRACTICE》

《TRANSLATION PRACTICE》

《WRITING PRACTICE》

《LISTENING AND SPEAKING》

《VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE》

本书为《TRANSLATION PRACTICE》分册。全书由 15 个单元组成，每单元前三项练习为专项技能训练。第一项练习包括词义的选择、词类的转换、词语的增减等；第二项练习包括句子的分译和合译、直译与意译、诠释与转译等；第三项练习包括



倍数与比较、主动与被动等疑难问题处理。第四项练习和第五项练习是翻译技能的综合训练与实践,包括语篇的摘译或读译;说明书、商务信函、广告合同等多种应用文体的翻译。

在编写过程中,我们根据汉、英两种语言各自的表达习惯和不同的交际手段,对全书千余道习题提供了答案与参考译文;同时用类比法列出有关句子的多种表达方式,并对千余道习题进行简洁明了的讲解。

本书的编写力求遵循语言教学的规律,每单元都由词、句到篇章;由浅入深,循序渐进;并考虑到各类高等专科学校学生及各行业涉外工作人员的实际需要,从简短的名片到复杂的合同翻译,编排了各种翻译技能训练习题及各种应用文体事例,便于自学,亦可指导实际操作。一册在手,参照实践,必有裨益。

这套丛书的编写是一次大胆的尝试。限于编者的水平与经验,书中的谬误之处在所难免,我们恳切希望广大读者与同仁不吝赐教。

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编者

1997年3月

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# Unit 1

## Part I

按词类选择词义 存在句 单复数名词的不同含义

### Practice 1-1

**Directions:** *Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Pay attention to the meaning of the underlined part in each sentence.*

1. I recognized him by the set of his legs.
2. Although he may be troubled, he always presents a calm smiling face.
3. All the servants might send something of their own with the ship and take their due share of the profits when it returned.
4. We have no relatives in this town.
5. I have named my authority for my statement.
6. I wish they would behave themselves.
7. The country is bounded on three sides by the sea.
8. He has a masterly command of the art of advertising.
9. I greatly appreciate what you did for me.
10. The match is a big deal in town.
11. The discoverer claimed the island for the nation.
12. We parted the best friends.
13. Few statesman and politicians can approach Zhou Enlai in moral integrity.
14. She scorned his protests of love.
15. The government retires worn and torn dollar bills from use.

### Practice 1-2

**Directions:** *Choose the item which best explains meaning of the underlined word in each sentence.*

ce.

1. Shellfish do not belong to the fishes proper.  
A. 适合的      B. 严格意义的      C. 独特的      D. 固有的
2. Our armed force do us credit.  
A. 相信      B. 骄傲      C. 学分      D. 信用
3. I debated the idea in my mind until I fell asleep.  
A. 辩论      B. 讨论      C. 考虑      D. 争论
4. A commission of three experts was sent to America to study the system of public sanitation.  
A. 委托      B. 委员会      C. 考察团      D. 授予的权力
5. The girl doubled as secretary and receptionist.  
A. 使加倍      B. 兼作      C. 折叠      D. 突然迂回
6. Climbing stairs is a tax to a weak heart.  
A. 税      B. 征税      C. 捐税      D. 负担
7. An appeal is being made for help for those who lost their homes in the earthquake.  
A. 吸引力      B. 呼吁      C. 请求      D. 上诉
8. His flight amounts to confession of guilt.  
A. 达到      B. 等于, 近于      C. 总数      D. 范围
9. In law, a man is accounted to be innocent until he is proved guilty.  
A. 报告      B. 立户头      C. 说明      D. 认为
10. The wages due to him will be paid tomorrow.  
A. 应得的      B. 应得物      C. 应由……所得      D. 适当的
11. The night watchman makes his round every hour.  
A. 一周      B. 循环      C. 圆形物      D. (比赛) 回答
12. A fair exchange is no robbery.  
A. 交换      B. 交流      C. 交易      D. 汇兑

## Practice 2

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences. Pay attention to "There (be)..." patterns.

1. There is no medicine for curing a fool.
2. There exist neither perfect insulators nor perfect conductors.
3. There stands a forest of oaks by the river.
4. There appeared to be no one who could answer our inquiries.
5. There came to China a foreigner.
6. There must be something wrong with the engine.
7. There has been an all-round upsurge in agricultural and industrial production.
8. There might still be some vacant seats for you.
9. There doesn't seem to be much hope of our beating that team.

10. There oughtn't to be too great a discrepancy in our views.
11. There are likely to be more difficulties than you were prepared for.
12. There are bound to be obstacles for us to get over.
13. There happened to be nobody in the room.
14. There remains a problem for us to solve in this year.
15. There used to be a temple at the hill foot.

### Practice 3-1

**Directions:** *Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Pay attention to the meaning of the underlined part in each sentence.*

1. He received a call to arms.
2. We are interested in the working conditions in Africa.
3. We have good grounds for thinking that she stole the money.
4. Imports exceeded exports in value last year.
5. Children are playing on the sands.
6. Before the committee started its work, the minutes of the last meeting were read out.
7. He drinks beer but no spirits.
8. This is where the waters of the Amazon flow out into the sea.
9. The newspaper was ordered to pay damages to the film star for printing an untrue story about her.
10. The quickest means of travel is by plane.

### Practice 3-2

**Directions:** *Fill in each blank with a suitable word in each bracket. Then translate the following sentences into Chinese.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ tests were carried out to discover the cause of the plane engine failure. (Exhaustive, Exhausted)
2. Only 22% of people voted. The rest were totally \_\_\_\_\_. (uninterested, disinterested)
3. He ate a meal large enough for three normal people but his appetite was still \_\_\_\_\_. (unsatisfied, dissatisfied)
4. Her little \_\_\_\_\_ annoyed me. (affectations, affection)
5. A good dictionary uses many \_\_\_\_\_ examples. (illustrative, illustrious)
6. By middle age he had risen \_\_\_\_\_. (highly, high)
7. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the confidence they have placed in you. (misuse, abuse)
8. An efficient engine is \_\_\_\_\_ of fuel. (economic, economical)
9. We cannot be sure whether King Arthur was a \_\_\_\_\_ figure. (historical, historic)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ scientific ideas about light were changed by Einstein. (Classical, Classic)

## Part II

贺卡 名片

## Practice 4-1

**Directions:** Translate the following Greeting Cards into Chinese. Pay attention to the complimentary remarks.

1.

Season's Greetings  
and  
Every Good Wish for the New Year  
Embassy of Pakistan  
Beijing (Signature)  
M. Mohaiminul Islam (SM)  
Captain, Pakistan Navy

2.

To Mrs Hanson,  
Please kindly accept this small basket of  
flower and my best regards to your family.  
From Mrs Green

3.

Dear Mr. Benson,  
Sincere congratulation on your promotion  
Best wishes for your further success  
Yours faithfully,  
Tom

4.

To Mary and George,  
Accept our most sincere congratulation  
on your marriage.  
May this day be start of long happy  
prosperous life for you both  
From your's Affectionately,

## Practice 4-2

Directions: Translate the following Visiting Cards into English.

1.

<p><b>呂 忠</b> 總經理 經濟師</p> <p><b>北京航空飯店</b></p> <p>中國·北京宣武區廣外鴨子橋 6 號 電話: 326. 2184, 326. 2211-241 電挂: 7576 電傳: 222575 BAH CH 郵編: 100055</p>
--

2.

<p><b>湯 繼 武</b> 副董事長 副總經理</p> <p><b>中國吉林國際經濟技術合作公司</b></p> <p>中國·長春 新民大街副 10 號 銀貿大廈 807 室 郵政編號: 130021</p> <p>電話: 0431-609385 電挂: 1288 長春 傳真: 0431-642225 電傳: 83029 JIETC CN</p>
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3.

<p><b>香港益豐船務企業有限公司</b> 主 任</p> <p><b>袁 業 盛</b></p> <p>電話: 五一八五九二一三三 僑 航 大 廈 九 樓 香港干諾道西一六七號</p>
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## Practice 5-1

Directions: Read the following passage, then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

(1) Every country and civilization has its customs regarding the three chief happenings in life-birth, marriage, and death, and they often differ widely in form and taste. In the West the tendency in the last century has been toward greater simplicity and restraint, especially in customs regarding death and funerals.

(2) A birth, the world over, is regarded as a happy occasion, and in the West the birth of a girl is welcomed with an enthusiasm equal to that over a boy. Before the birth it is not polite for anyone except very close friends to talk about the coming event, but (3) as soon as the baby is born anyone may send a card or a note of greetings and congratulation to the mother or to the parents. It may or may not be accompanied by flowers, fruit, or dainties for the mother or a gift for the child.

(4) Birthdays in the West, as in China, are considered occasions for congratulations and sometimes for gifts from near friends. It is not polite in Western manners to enquire the age of the person congratulated if he is over twenty. (5) If one is invited to a birthday party it is perfectly proper to go either with or without a gift. One should offer his hearty congratulations upon greeting the guest of honor, and again upon leaving. One may say, "Many happy returns of the day", or just simply, "congratulations."

(6) Marriage is also considered an occasion of great rejoicing in the West as in China. But in the West the bride is supposed to be the happiest person of all. The groom is supposed to behave as if he had just been awarded the greatest prize in the world.

(7) If one receives an invitation to the wedding, however, one must reply immediately, accepting or declining the invitation, and accompanying the reply in either case with a gift. It is impolite to decline a wedding invitation except for the most urgent reasons.

(8) During the ceremony complete silence is maintained by the guests. Congratulations are offered to the groom and best wishes to the bride.

Sometimes rice and confetti (small bits of colored paper) are thrown at the bride and groom as they leave the house for their wedding trip or "honeymoon".

(9) As soon as a person dies, messages of sympathy and offers of help in any of the arrangements for the funeral or burial are in order. Very close friends may call, but it is quite proper for the person sorrowing not to receive them if he feels unable to do so. Every consideration is given to the person in sorrow, and his wishes or needs should always come first. One can usually find out from family or friends whether one's presence or services would be welcome.

(10) One may always send written messages or flowers with perfect propriety. In sending flowers one may address them to one of the family, the sender writing "With sympathy" on the card accompanying them.

## Practice 5-2

**Directions:** *Translate the following into Chinese.*

I began my life as the son of Italian immigrants, and I worked my way up to the presidency of the Ford Motor Company. When I finally got there, I was on top of the world. But then fate said to me: "Wait. We're not finished with you. Now you're going to find out what it feels like to get kicked off Mount Everest!"

On July 13, 1978, I was fired. I had been president of Ford for eight years and a Ford employee for 32. I had never worked anywhere else. And now, suddenly, I was out of a job. It was gutwrenching.

On October 15, my final day at the office, my driver took me to Ford World Headquarters in Dearborn, Mich., for the last time. Under the terms of my "resignation", I was given the use of an office until I found a new job. It turned out to be in an obscure warehouse—



little more than a cubicle with a small desk and a telephone. For me, this was Siberia.

Only yesterday, I had been working in the lap of luxury. The office of the president was the size of a grand-hotel suite. I had my own bathroom. I even had my own living quarters. I was served by white-coated waiters who were on call all day.

As you go through life, there are thousands of little forks in the road, and there are a few really big forks—moments of reckoning, moments of truth. This was mine. Should I pack it all in and retire? I was 54 years old. I had already accomplished a great deal. I was financially secure. I could play golf for the rest of my life; but that just didn't feel right. I knew I had to pick up the pieces and carry on.

That morning at the warehouse pushed me to take on the presidency of Chrysler only a couple of weeks later. As it turned out, I went from the frying pan into the fire. But today I'm a hero. With determination, with luck, and with help from lots of good people, I was able to rise from the ashes.

## Key and Notes

### Practice 1-1

1. 我从他走路的姿势认出是他。  
set 作名词用, 意为“姿势”、“样子”时, 只用单数。
2. 尽管他也会有烦恼, 但脸上总是露出镇静的微笑。  
present 用作及物动词, 意为“呈现出”。
3. 所有佣人都可以把自己的东西送到船上去, 商船返航后; 可分适当红利。  
profit 用作名词, 意为“利润; 红利”。
4. 在这个镇上我什么亲戚也没有。  
relative 作名词用, 意为“亲戚”时, 多用复数。
5. 我已经提出我说话的根据。  
authority 作名词用, 此处意为“根据”。
6. 我希望他们能自知检点。  
behave 用作及物动词, 作“检点、守规矩”讲。
7. 这个国家三面临海。  
bound 作及物动词用, 意为“形成……之边界”。
8. 他精通广告艺术。  
command 作名词用, 意为“运用能力”。
9. 我十分感激你为我所做之事。  
appreciate 作动词用, 意为“感激, 感谢”。
10. 这场比赛可是城里的大事。  
deal 作名词用, 意为“大事; 引人注目的事”。
11. 发现者宣称这个岛属于这个国家。  
claim 作动词用, 意为“声称, 宣称”。

12. 我们分别时是最好的朋友。  
part 作不及物动词用, the best friends 是补语。
13. 很少有政治家能比得上周恩来的诚笃正直。  
approach 作动词用, 意为“接近”。
14. 她对他的求爱表白嗤之以鼻。  
protest 作名词用, 意为“声明”。
15. 政府将破烂的钞票收回停用。  
retire 作及物动词用, 此处意为“收回(纸币等)”。

### Practice 1-2

1. (B) 贝类并不属于严格意义的鱼类。  
proper 作形容词用, 此处意为“严格意义的”, 仅用于名词后。
2. (B) 我们的武装部队值得我们骄傲。  
credit 作名词用, 意为“荣誉”。
3. (C) 我入睡前脑子里一直在考虑这个问题。  
debate 作动词用, 此处意为“考虑”。
4. (C) 一个由三位专家组成的考察团被派往美国去考察公共卫生制度。  
commission 作名词用, 原意为“委员会”, 此处译作“考察团”。
5. (B) 那姑娘兼作秘书和招待员。  
double 用作动词, 此处意为“兼作”。
6. (D) 爬楼梯对于心脏衰弱的人是个负担。  
tax 作名词用, 此处意为“负担”。
7. (B) 正在呼吁援助那些在地震中失去家园的人们。  
appeal 作名词用, 意为“呼吁”。
8. (B) 他的逃逸不啻自认其罪。  
amount 作动词用, 意为“等于”。
9. (D) 从法律的角度看, 一个人在其犯罪事实证实之前,被认为是无罪的。  
account 作动词用, 意为“解释; 说明; 认为”。
10. (A) 他应得的工资明天付给他。  
due 作形容词用, 意为“应得的”。
11. (A) 更夫每小时巡视一周。  
round 作名词用, 意为“一周”。
12. (C) 公平交易并非强夺。  
exchange 作名词用, 此处意为“交易”。

### Practice 2

1. 笨人无药可医。  
两句表示客观存在的事物, 汉译为“有”, There 本身无意义, 只起到引导词的作用。
2. 既没有理想的绝缘体, 也没有理想的导体。  
There exist... “存在”, “有”。在以 There 开头的句子中, 谓语常用 be (如 1, 2 两句), exist, stand, come, go, lie, happen 等动词表示“存在”。