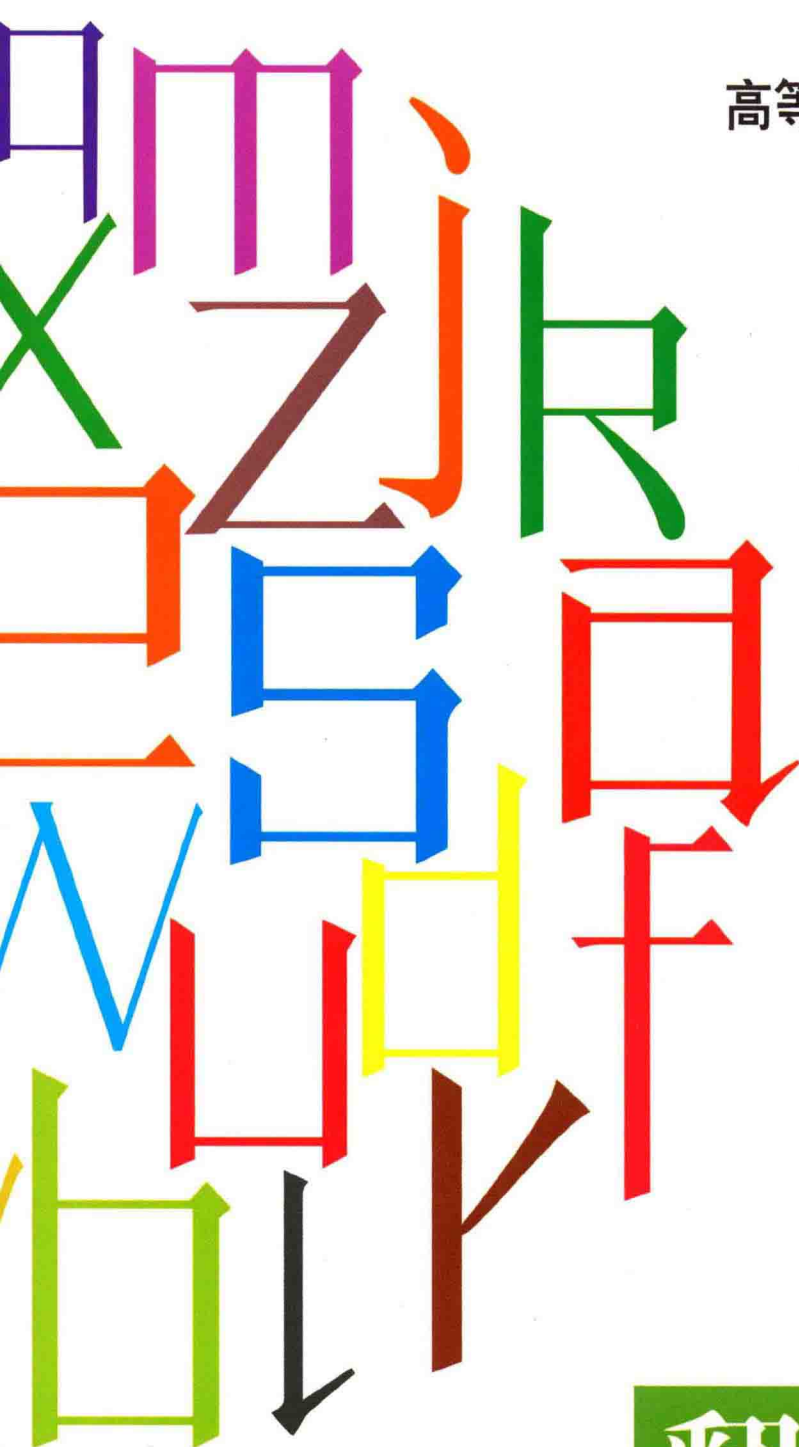


高等学校应用英语系列教程



周邦友 主编

翻译基础 教程 (下)

 Textbook
Translating

第二版

东华大学 出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

翻译基础教程. 下 / 周邦友主编. —2 版 —上海:
东华大学出版社, 2018.1
ISBN 978-7-5669-1327-2

I. ①翻… II. ①周… III. ①英语—翻译—教材
IV. ①H315.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2017)第 307654 号

责任编辑 曹晓虹
封面设计 书研社

翻译基础教程(下)

第二版

周邦友 主编

出版发行 东华大学出版社

(上海市延安西路 1882 号 邮政编码: 200051)

联系电话 编辑部 021-62379902

营销中心 021-62193056 62373056

网 址 dhupress.dhu.edu.cn

天猫旗舰店 <http://dhdx.tmall.com>

印 刷 江苏省南通印刷总厂有限公司印刷

开 本 889mm×1194mm 1/16

印 张 14.5

字 数 639 千

版 次 2018 年 1 月 第 2 版

印 次 2018 年 1 月 第 1 次 印刷

ISBN 978- 7-5669-1327- 2

定价: 29.90 元

目 录

第一章	绪论: 合情、合理、合法	练习题	1
第二章	翻译基础知识与基本概念	练习题	4
第三章	英汉语言比较与翻译: 词形、词性、词义	练习题	7
第四章	英汉语言比较与翻译: 语法范畴	练习题	16
第五章	英汉语言比较与翻译: 句法结构	练习题	30
第六章	翻译转换: 语义、词类、句子成分	练习题	42
第七章	翻译转换: 句法、视点	练习题	58
第八章	翻译工具运用	练习题	68
参考译文及答案			76
附录一			111
附录二			148
附录三			195
附录四			208
附录五			216

第一章 绪论：合情、合理、合法 练习题

一、重写下列文字，注意欧式汉语现象

你继续读下去，因为他已答应你一个“奇妙的”故事。作这么大胆的一个许诺是需要一位极有自信心的长篇小说家的。但狄更斯却确信他能兑现，而这种确信，这种自信，就即时被转移到读者的身上。你开头的几行里就觉得你是在一位实事求是的人的面前。你知道他是当真的，他会是一个言而有信的人。某件“奇妙的”事情将会来自这个他准备讲述的故事。

二、把下列英语表达译成汉语，注意某些表达的英美差异

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. open season | 11. open sandwich |
| 2. open letter | 12. open prison |
| 3. open market | 13. open classroom |
| 4. open question | 14. open secret |
| 5. open mike | 15. open marriage |
| 6. open sesame | 16. open admissions |
| 7. open mind | 17. open day |
| 8. open house | 18. open adoption |
| 9. open book | 19. open water |
| 10. open fire | 20. open system |

三、把下列汉语表达译成英语，注意某些译文的英美语言差异

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. 台灯 | 6. 床头灯 |
| 2. 转灯（理发店用） | 7. 吸顶灯 |
| 3. 壁灯 | 8. 聚光灯 |
| 4. 吊灯 | 9. 探照灯 |
| 5. 落地灯 | 10. 闪光灯（照相机） |

四、将下列英语句子译成汉语，注意下画线词语的搭配意义

1. His plane developed engine trouble only seven miles after takeoff.
2. Inspired by these ideas, in 1752 Franklin developed a practical lightning rod.
3. The child is developing normally.
4. Most of the money came from selling the secret of a new type potato he had developed.
5. As young Goddard grew into manhood, he developed tuberculosis.
6. She developed the company from nothing.

- 7. The place has rapidly developed from a small fishing community into a thriving tourist resort.
- 8. He develops the theme more fully in his later books.
- 9. A crisis was rapidly developing in the Gulf.
- 10. This site is being developed by a French company.

五、将下列汉语句子译成英语，注意下画线词语的目标语选择

- 1. 百米跑你得第几名啊？
- 2. 你现在大几呀？（问学生）
- 3. 这是你第几次来上海？
- 4. 你在家排行老几？
- 5. 在英文 26 个字母中，G 排第几？
- 6. 你们队在那次足球赛中得第几名？
- 7. 你在那次英语演讲比赛中获几等奖？
- 8. 我现在大二。
- 9. 1500 米我跑了第三。
- 10. 我兄弟姐妹五个，我是老三。

六、修改下列译文

- 1. Age incapacitated him for war.
老年使他无能力参加战争。
- 2. He ingratiates himself with his employer.
他使他自己迎合他的雇主。
- 3. Such delays often incommoded passengers.
这样的误点常常使旅客感到不便。
- 4. Illness indisposes a man for enjoyment.
疾病使人不想娱乐。
- 5. What impressed me was their ability to deal with any problem.

使我留下深刻印象的是他们处理任何问题的能力。

6. 给我留点面子吧！

Please leave some face for me!

7. 从今天算起，还有 12 周时间。

There are 12 weeks in time, including today.

8. 他说的话始终在我耳边响起。

His words sound around my ears.

9. 他借酒壮胆，走到她身边介绍自己。

He relied himself on the wine and went to her to introduce himself.

10. 我夹在父母和朋友之间左右为难。

I didn't know how to do between parents and friend.

七、把下列英语语段译成汉语

Days passed. I see no one. I come to dread my husband's evening call, not only because he is full of news of what by now seems to me our remote life in Los Angeles, people he has seen, letters which require attention, but because he asks what I have been doing, suggests uneasily that I get out, drive to San Francisco or Berkeley. Instead I drive across the river to a family graveyard. It has been vandalized since my last visit and the monuments are broken, overturned in the dry grass. Because I once saw a rattlesnake in the grass I stay in the car and listen to a country-and-Western station. Later I drive with my father to a ranch he has in the foothills. The man who runs his cattle on it asks us to the roundup, a week from Sunday, and although I know that I will be in Los Angeles I say, in the oblique way my family talks, that I will come. Once home I mention the broken monuments in the graveyard. My mother shrugs.

八、把下列汉语语段译成英语

这一年只剩下不多几天了，我一直在思考着，如何向你表达一下我的祝愿，对新的一年，对你，也对我自己。你当然懂得，为达到这样一个目的选择恰当的语言，这并不容易。我想了许多，总是离不开你的一些事。

你喜欢水仙花，可是今年你却没弄到它，这怪我没能帮助你。我想你会更加渴望水仙的清香和洁白。我知道你还有一些别的渴望。渴望加深，奥秘就会为你打开大门。

你的收入很少，可是你从不愁眉苦脸（我经常看到你天真的微笑），我知道你曾经从自己的胸前摘下一枚美丽的纪念章，送给一个不能远游的老人。你高兴地问：“好看么？”我觉得你是富裕的，因为你不但乞求，而且还在给予。

你说你不怕歉收，在歉收之后继续播种。你去田野，总是赶上了早晨的雾。但是不用悲观，因为在雾消散之后，就会剩下纯粹的早晨。

第二章 翻译基础知识与基本概念 练习题

一、将下列汉语表达译成英语

1. 对外汉语教研室
2. 无可奉告
3. 严禁烟火
4. 配合默契
5. 引体向上
6. 图书馆馆长
7. 雨夹雪
8. 你先请
9. 我们到了
10. 现代小幅基督像一幅

二、将下列英语表达译成汉语

1. last call
2. a last-minute holiday
3. last words
4. next to last
5. the last I heard
6. last-ditch attempt
7. last hurrah
8. last in, first out
9. the year before last
10. the last post

三、把下列英语句子译成汉语，注意画线部分的词义选择

1. She said softly, more to herself than to me.
2. The company of 77 gymnasts, dancers, jugglers, magicians, musicians and artists puts together something that is much more than a collection of stunts.
3. She was dressed more than simply.
4. The beauty of this city is more than words can describe.
5. It is more than probable that he will fail.
6. Peace is much more than the absence of war.
7. They were more than glad to help.
8. The present crisis in capitalist countries is much more a political than an economic crisis.

9. He is more than pleased with the result.

10. What more have we to guide us in nine-tenths of the most important affairs of daily life than hypotheses?

四、把下列英语句子译成汉语，注意原语中的文化信息

1. There are other fish in the sea.

2. It's all Greek to me.

3. He was fired for taking a French leave.

4. He was making sheep's eyes at her.

5. She's going to phone tonight. I can feel it in my bones.

6. He is not exactly a Greek god, but he is very nice.

7. I told him he would be biting off more than he could chew if he tried to rebuild the house himself.

8. I only asked you what time it was—there is no need to bite my head off.

9. I'd give my eye teeth to own a car like that.

10. James cannot go fishing today; he has other fish to fry.

五、把下列汉语句子的译成英语，注意原语文化信息传递

1. 关键时刻，你唱红脸，我唱白脸。

2. 路遥知马力，日（事）久见人心。

3. 瓜田不纳履，李下不整冠。

4. 勿以恶小而为之，勿以善小而不为。

5. 人生的最大不幸莫过于幼年丧父，中年丧妻，老年丧子。

6. 不登高山，不知天高；不入深谷，不知地厚。

7. 远水难救近火，远亲不如近邻。

8. 知己知彼，百战百胜。

9. 满招损，谦受益。

10. 狗不嫌家贫，子不嫌母丑。

六、把下列英语短文翻译成中文

Sutra translation provided a fertile ground for the practice and discussion of different translation approaches. Generally speaking, translations produced in the first phase [eastern Han Dynasty and the Three Kingdoms Period (c. 148-265)] were word-for-word renderings adhering closely to source-language syntax. This was probably due not only to the lack of bilingual ability amongst the [translation] forum participants, but also to a belief that the sacred words of the enlightened should not be tampered with. In addition to contorted target-language syntax, transliteration was used very liberally, with the result that the translations were fairly incomprehensible to anyone without a theological grounding. The second phase [Jin Dynasty and the Northern and Southern Dynasties (c. 265-589)] saw an obvious swing towards what many contemporary Chinese scholars call *yi yi* (free translation, for lack of better term). Syntactic inversions were smoothed out according to target language usage, and the drafts were polished to give them a high literary quality. Kumarajiva was credited as pioneer of this approach. In extreme cases, the polishing might have gone too far, and there are extant discussions of how this affected the original message. During the third phase [Sui Dynasty, Tang Dynasty and Northern Song Dynasty (c. 569-1100)], the approach to translation was to a great extent dominated by Xuan Zang, who had an excellent command of both Sanskrit and Chinese, and who advocated that attention should be paid to the style of the original text: literary polishing was not to be applied to simple and plain source texts. He also set down rules governing the use of transliteration, and these were adopted by many of successors.

七、把下列汉语短文译成英文

在我的老家，过去多数人靠种地过日子，一些依水而居的人则捕鱼，还有一些人当货郎或做手艺。

土地很缺乏，依赖土地的人数又多，事情变得更糟。土地遭极端开垦，拐拐落落通常都要种上粮食。甚至山也开成梯田，庄家种到天气许可的高度。山顶寒冷的地段，就种茶。

虽然付出了很大的努力，土地的产出，不足以让人填饱肚子。生活艰辛，人也不富裕。

第三章 英汉语言比较与翻译：词形、词性、词义 练习题

1. 他是一名律师，很富有，事业辉煌。

一、把下列汉语词语译成英语，比较英汉词义选择

- 1. 母乳喂养
- 2. 乳臭未干
- 3. 乳名
- 4. 乳制品
- 5. 乳腺炎
- 6. 草莓奶昔
- 7. 奶嘴
- 8. 奶妈
- 9. 奶粉
- 10. 奶油小生

二、写出下列英语动物名称的异性名称

- 1. cow
- 2. doe
- 3. dog
- 4. rooster
- 5. geese
- 6. tomcat
- 7. ram
- 8. sow
- 9. stallion
- 10. jennet

三、把下列汉语词语译成英语，比较英美语言表达差异

- 1. 棉花糖
- 2. (车)牌照
- 3. 来回票
- 4. 单程票
- 5. 手电筒
- 6. 货运列车
- 7. 公告栏
- 8. 窗帘盒
- 9. 翼子板(小汽车上的)
- 10. 婴儿床

四、把下列汉语词语译成英语，注意英语构词方法

- 1. 三胞胎
- 2. 四胞胎
- 3. 五胞胎
- 4. 六胞胎

5. 七胞胎
6. 八胞胎
7. 九胞胎
8. 十胞胎
9. 七旬老人
10. 八旬老人
11. 九旬老人
12. 百年人瑞
13. 五角大楼
14. 铁人三项
15. 四面体
16. 六边形
17. 十二进制
18. 一式三份
19. 十级台风
20. 八重奏

五、写出下列汉语词语的英语对应词

1. 牛肉 _____
2. 羊肉 _____
3. 兔肉 _____
4. 驴肉 _____
5. 鹿肉 _____
6. 猪肉 _____
7. 狗肉 _____
8. 马肉 _____
9. 牛犊肉 _____
10. 羔羊肉 _____

六、把下列汉语句子译成英语

1. 狗、猫和马都是四足动物。
2. 开设夜间课程，让我们的注册人数翻了两番。
3. 四边形包括正方形和平行四边形。
4. 把这份材料复印一式六份。
5. 计算机以二进制进行计算，并把计算结果转换成十进制数。
6. 十之八九，明天会下雪。
7. 她厌倦朝九晚五的工作方式。

8. 在狂风吹刮下，树木横七竖八地倒了一地。

9. 他是一名律师，30 多岁，事业有成。

10. 孩提时代，我和小明形影不离，妈妈常把我们说成可怕的二人组合。

七、将下列英语句子译成汉语

1. He has an old head on young shoulders.

2. The books were piled up all over the floor any old how.

3. I know Johnson finished last in the race, but who was second to last?

4. Money counts for everything, and anything can it buy—including life and power.

5. Please spare my blushes.

6. Knowledge cannot grow on trees, you know.

7. We are all marksmen, to kill an enemy with a bullet.

8. Their marriage is an arranged one.

9. They often ring changes on style and color of their products to attract clients. (British: colour)

10. The couples seem to be delaying pregnancy for career reasons.

八、将下列汉语句子译成英语

1. 他所说的全属子虚乌有。

2. 老房子的周围，树木环绕。

3. 电信对电子技术的依赖越加明显。

4. 她来电话说今天会迟一点到。

5. 这要看你所说的“有趣”指的是什么意思。

6. 在抽烟的人看来，抽烟有瘾是常事。

7. 他一反常态，居然乘公交上班了。

8. 学校为女生开了礼仪方面的课。

9. 政府希望引进外资。

10. 由于趾甲长进肉里，他正在接受手术。

九、改正下列句中错误

1. John Smith is an Europeanized American. (British also: Europeanised)

2. The bank teller is a honest worker.

3. He works at an university as an odd-jobber.

4. They offered me the job and I've accepted to take it.

5. I advice you to see a lawyer.

6. Global warming is one of the most serious affects of pollution.

7. I'm going to the dentist in Tuesday afternoon.

8. All rooms have television, phone and air condition.

9. She stayed in the classroom all the morning.

10. Dad don't let her to drive his car.

十、修改下列译文错误

1. 抽屉锁不上。

Drawer cannot be locked.

2. 两份比萨，带走。

Two pieces of pizza, take away.

3. 老师能叫出班上个个学生的名字。

The teacher can call out all the students' names in the class.

4. 走这条路我们能省去 2 个小时。

2 hours will be saved if we go on this road.

5. 不要白费口舌了，你是永远说服不了她的。

Don't waste your words—you will never convince her.

6. 他们深情相拥。

They hugged each other with deep love.

7. 酒店位置极佳，可俯瞰整个湖面。

Hotel has an excellent position, which overlooks the lake.

8. 这部热门电视连续剧是在南通现场拍摄的。

This hot TV play was shot on the site of Nantong.

9. 会谈将在一秘密地点进行。

Talks will be conducted in a secret place.

10. 店主说他店里的所有水果和蔬菜都是本地产的。

The shopkeeper said all the fruits and vegetables in his store are locally produced.

十一、选择正确表述，注意表达的自然性

1. A. a big red book

B. a red big book

2. A. a French green book

B. a green French book

3. A. a beautiful green Italian scarf

B. a beautiful Italian green scarf

4. A. a little green man

B. a green little man

5. A. the first three days

B. the three first days

6. A. a funny little man

B. a little funny man

7. A. a brown leather jacket

B. a leather brown jacket

8. A. a German small town

B. a small German town

9. A. a portable expensive computer

B. an expensive portable computer

10. A. an army Swiss knife

B. a Swiss army knife

11. A. a green old sweater

B. an old green sweater

12. A. an Italian sexy man

B. a sexy Italian man

13. A. a new terrible movie

B. a terrible new movie

14. A. an old lovely house
B. a lovely old house
15. A. a tea yellow cup
B. a yellow tea cup
16. A. green big eyes
B. big green eyes
17. A. the last three years
B. the three last years
18. A. a dirty old black cat
B. an old dirty black cat
C. a dirty black old cat
19. A. a pink ugly plastic ornament
B. a plastic ugly pink ornament
C. an ugly pink plastic ornament
20. A. a delicious round chocolate cake
B. a round delicious chocolate cake
C. a delicious chocolate round cake
21. A. a new lovely Chinese frying pan
B. a Chinese lovely new frying pan
C. a lovely Chinese new frying pan
D. a lovely new Chinese frying pan
22. A. a nice African leather small drum
B. a nice small African leather drum
C. a small nice African leather drum
D. a nice small leather African drum
23. A. a pair of smart brown waterproof American cowboy boots
B. a pair of smart brown American waterproof cowboy boots
C. a pair of smart brown American cowboy waterproof boots
D. a pair of brown smart waterproof American cowboy boots
E. a pair of brown smart American cowboy waterproof boots
24. A. a beautiful personal small white Chinese computer
B. a beautiful small white Chinese personal computer
C. a beautiful small white personal Chinese computer
D. a beautiful white Chinese small personal computer
E. a beautiful small Chinese personal white computer
25. A. a nice big old square white French china plate
B. a nice big old white French square china plate
C. a nice big old square French white china plate
D. a nice big old white square French china plate
E. a nice big square white French old china plate

十二、修改下列句子，注意词序调整

1. She watched the children in the park at play.

2. I'll be back at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to the office.
3. Who left this two-week-old, rotten, foul banana?
4. He was a Portuguese, intelligent, black, young, hunting dog.
5. This is my high-definition, new, sleek, black iPad.
6. We like to meet downstairs in the cafeteria.
7. She lent to her friend two thousand dollars.
8. I bought a present last week for Tim.
9. She drives very carefully her new Mercedes.
10. He always doesn't play tennis.
11. They lived during the war in Canada.
12. Dad takes a brisk walk every day of his life before breakfast.
13. She promised to meet him next Tuesday for lunch.
14. My grandmother was born in a sod house of northern Nebraska on the plains.
15. Tashonda naps to get some relaxation every morning before lunch in her room.
16. I have written rarely to my brother without a good reason.
17. She slowly drives her boat to avoid hitting the rocks.
18. She has lived all her life on the island.
19. They're for sure going to be late.
20. I will come over tomorrow afternoon and help you.

十三、选择正确译文

1. When is the meeting coming off?
A. 会议什么时候结束?
B. 会议什么时候开始?
2. The talent comes before funds for a company.