

芝麻英语丛书



An Open Sesame to the Reasonable Proficiency in English (Series)

# 应试英语

## 写作与翻译教程

丛书总主编 宋天锡  
本册编著 宋天锡



国防工业出版社

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# 应试英语写作与翻译教程

(A Course in Practical Skills of  
English Writing and Two-way Translation  
between English and Chinese Involved in  
Related English Tests)

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·北京·

## 内 容 简 介

本书作为《芝麻英语丛书》中的一本,主要向各类英语学习者提供英文写作以及英汉互译的方法论和具体的写作技巧。本书在使理论阐述尽量简约化的同时,还提供了 120 道附有提示的练习题,供读者练习自测。

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## 丛书总序

《芝麻英语丛书》(An Open Sesame to the Reasonable Proficiency in English(Series)),借用《天方夜谭》中叫开盗穴大门的咒语“Open sesame!”,旨在为英语学习者快捷提升英语水平提供简单而有效的方法。

中国学生学习英语一般都是从初中开始(现在许多大城市从小学就开设英语课程),一直延续到大学毕业,时间跨度较长。但是许多学生的学习效率比较低,以至于学了十多年的英语,听也听不懂,说也说不了,读、写、译的能力停留在较低的水平上,不但在英语等级考试中成绩不佳,而且运用语言的实际能力远不敷工作岗位的需要。还有不少人大学毕业以后为了考取研究生、出国深造或者评定技术职称等而投入许多时间与精力补习英语。所有这些都表明,中国学生学习英语无论是从内容还是从方法上都必须进行全面的革新。《芝麻英语丛书》以崭新的内容、独特的设计、革故鼎新的方法论指导,决心为实现这一目标贡献自己的力量。这套丛书突出实用性,把实际技巧与针对性练习密切结合起来,重在实际能力的培养,它不仅可以为准备英语的各种等级考试提供直接、便捷的帮助,而且还为学习英语者向中、高级英语发展搭建了前进的平台。

《芝麻英语丛书》由下列分册组成:

1. 《阅读理解应试指津》(适用于大学英语四、六级,英专四、八

级,考研英语,技术职称英语考试等)。

2. 《高效英语口语教程》(适用于大学初、中级口语教学)。

3. 《英语词汇应试强力突破》(适用于大学英语四、六级,英专四、八级,考研英语,技术职称英语考试等)。

4. 《英语语法应试强力突破》(适用于大学英语四、六级,英专四、八级,考研英语,技术职称英语考试等)。

5. 《应试英语写作与翻译教程》(适用于大学英语四、六级,英专四、八级,考研英语,技术职称英语考试等)。

宋天锡

## 分册前言

作为《芝麻英语丛书》的分册,《应试英文写作与翻译教程》主要向各类英语应试者提供英文写作以及英、汉互译的方法论和具体技巧的指导。

该书的聚焦点是:

- 英文句法及应试作文的写作要点。
- 英文写作中典型错误透析。
- 13种命题作文的具体写作技巧。
- 应试翻译的主要应对策略。
- “翻译症”及其克服方略。

本书在使理论阐述尽量简约化的同时,共提供120道标有具体提示的练习题,其中涉及到大学英语四、六级,考研英语,英专八级和全国翻译资格考试。我们相信,本书所提供的信息以及技巧指导定会使读者耳目一新,产生一种与众不同的感受。

作 者

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## 第一部分

# 应试作文学与练

## (Part One A Live-it-out Guidance to Successful English Writing)

### 第一章 写好英文作文,必先掌握英文句法

学习英文写作,第一步必须学会用英文造句。只有单词而无句法,是不可能正确、生动地表达思想的。所以,要想提高英文写作能力,应该首先踏踏实实地练好英文句法的基本功。除此,没有任何捷径可走。学习英文写作的套路及具体技巧,应该建立在掌握英文句法的基础上;否则,就等同于沙上建塔。人们评判一篇作文的优劣,往往先看句法过不过关。

#### 1.1 英语句法的三条轴心结构。

英语以谓语动词为核心,共有三种轴心结构。成千上万的英语句子,不管它们如何变幻,都离不开这三条轴心结构。

##### 1. 主—谓—宾结构(Subject - predicate - Object structure)。

###### (1) 主—谓(Subject + intransitive verb)。

The sun rises from the east and sets in the west.

###### (2) 主—谓—宾(Subject + predicate + object)。

The sun gives light and heat.

###### (3) 主—谓—间接宾语—直接宾语(Subject + predicate + direct object + indirect object)。

The sun gives us light and heat. / The sun gives light and heat to us.



(4) 主—谓—宾—宾补 (Subject + predicate + object + object complement)。

The hot sun made the farmland baked.

They elected her chairwoman of the meeting.

**2. 主—系—表结构 (Subject + linking verb + predicative)。**

How long has man been on earth?

Too much sun is bad for you.

Milk turns sour easily in summer.

These constant delays are becoming a bit of a bore.

**3. “There be”结构 (“There be” structure)。**

There is something the matter with my car.

As our national economy and national defence develop, there arises a new demand for communications.

**1.2 英语句子的主、谓角色是句子的核心。在英语句子中,主语和谓语的权威地位在大多数情况下是不能动摇的。英语句子的主语多由名词或代词担任;但许多情况下,担任主语角色的还可以是动词不定式短语、动名词短语、名词性从句等,这些语言单位由于自身还带有动宾关系或更复杂的语法成分,往往不容易被初学写作的人所掌握而写出不合语法的句子来。英语句子的谓语由动词担任,而且在多数情况下只能由一个核心动词来担任,在句子中更具权威性。如果有更多的动作,应设法变成动词不定式、动名词短语、介词短语或其他语法成分,分别充当核心动词的宾语或状语。在谓语中横排式地堆积原形动词是许多中国学生最容易犯的一个错误。**

[例 1] Learn a foreign language is include pronunciation, grammar and sentence structure.

[分析] 这样的句子只是单词的混乱堆砌,根本没有遵循英语的语法规则。它没有主语,谓语动词也是系动词和行为动词重叠使用。造成这种错误的根本原因是按照中文句法逻辑逐词对应地翻译成英文。此句可改为:

- Such things as pronunciation, grammar and sentence structures are

included in learning a foreign language.

- Learning a foreign language includes pronunciation, grammar and sentence structures.

- In learning a foreign language, we must study its pronunciation, grammar and sentence structures.

[例 2] This car accident lead 5 people died.

[分析] 这个句子虽然注意到了主语和谓语,但没有顾及到人称变化、时态变化和词性的合理运用。汉语中“导致 5 人死”,可以没有词性变化。但英文十分讲究词性及其语法角色,例如“导致 5 人死”中的“死”字,一般应是名词,充当“导致”的宾语。上句可改为:

- This car accident led to the death of 5 people.
- This car accident caused 5 deaths.
- Five people were killed in the car accident.

[例 3] If let me say the cause of the accident, I think driven too fast is the reason.

[分析] If 从句中没有主语;主句中,无序地把动词 think、driven、is 堆放在一起,所以说这根本就不成句子,而是单词的堆砌。按照上句作者所想要表达的意思,正确的英文句子可以写成:

If(I am) asked about the cause of the accident, I think the driver who broke the speed limit is blameworthy(I think speeding is to be blame).

[例 4] Traffic safe need everybody obeys the traffic rules.

[分析] 主语 traffic safe 中,safe 是形容词,肯定不能用作主语;谓语动词 need 应该随人称变化,而且它后面只能带单一的宾语,这里却接了一个名词性从句,从而造成全句混乱。上句可改为:

- Traffic safety requires that everybody obey the traffic rules.
- For traffic safety, everybody should obey the traffic rules.

[例 5] We learn by heart some instructive mottoes is quite necessary.

[分析] 这个句子按照汉语句子“我们记住一些有教益的格言是很有必要的”的句法结构对译过来,脱离了英语句法的三条轴心结构。可改为:

- It is quite necessary that we learn by heart some instructive mot-

toes.

- It is quite necessary for us to learn by heart some instructive mottoes.

### 1.3 写英语句子必须按照英语的句法逻辑造句,避免用汉语的句法逻辑和视角来造英语句子。

有些学生很容易写出这样的英语句子:

[例 1] The people who bought books of this kind are many.

[分析] 这个英语句子是从“买这种书的人很多”直接翻译过来的。英、美人的表达是:

- Many people have bought books of this kind.
- There are many people who have bought books of this kind.

[例 2] The students in this university are more than that university.

[分析] 很显然,这种句法结构是对“这个大学的学生比那个大学的多”的复制。但是英、美国家的人要表达上面这个意思却不用这种结构,他们会使用“... have (contain etc.) more... than...”和“... There be”等句法结构。

- This university is bigger than that one in terms of the number of students.
- This university has more students than that one.
- There are more students in this university than in that one.
- The number of students of this university is larger (bigger) than that of that university.

请继续观察分析下面一些相似的结构:

- { The water in this lake is more than in that one. (X)
- { This lake contains more water than that one. (✓)
- { There is more water in this lake than in that one. (✓)
- { The people who live in this city are more than those who live in that city. (X)
- { This city has more citizens than that one. (✓)
- { There are more inhabitants in this city than in that one. (✓)
- { This city has a larger population than that one. (✓)

- { Our friends are all over the world. (X)
- { We have friends all over the world. (✓)

【例3】I think the responsibility of this accident isn't belong to the driver.

【分析】英语句法逻辑在表达“我认为……不……”这样的意思时，常常对动词 think 进行否定，而 think 后面的 that 从句则为肯定形式，但是不少中国学生则习惯于对 that 从句进行否定。其二，英语中一般不说“the responsibility belongs to sb.”上面的句子可改为：

I don't think the driver is to blame for the accident (is responsible for the accident).

【例4】The reasons why college students can marry have two points.

【分析】这句英语是“中式英语”的句法结构，按照中文句法直接复制过来。“Native speakers of English”表达同一意思时，往往使用下面的结构或角度：

- There are two reasons why college students can marry.
- The reasons why college students can marry may be discussed under two heads.
- Why college students can marry are attributed to two reasons.

【例5】So I don't know how to do, pass a few minutes, I called the phone of hospital.

【分析】全句都是“中式英语”句法结构的复制，时态和句子的主从关系也全然没有显示出来。用正确的英语可以表达为：

I didn't know what to do at that time. It was after a few minutes that I called the hospital.

【例6】I never thought for a moment you meant that.

【分析】这句话译成汉语可能是：“我一刻也没想到你会是这么个意思。”显而易见，这是结构复制。英语表达上面的意思所用的结构是：

It never occurred to me for a moment that you meant that.

英语类似的结构还有：

- A smart idea occurred to the little boy. (这个小男孩想到了一个绝妙主意。)

• Her name just didn't occur to my memory. (我就是想不起来她的名字了。)

• Didn't it occur to you to phone me about it? (你难道没想到就这件事给我打个电话吗?)

• Suddenly it dawned on me that they couldn't possibly have met before. (我突然明白他们以前不可能见过面。)

• The truth finally dawned on us. (我们终于明白了真相。)

• Speech (Words) failed her. (她一时语塞。)

• The importance of environmental protection in this area has yet to sink in. (在这个地区,人们还没有充分意识到环境保护的重要性。)

[例7] This road happened a traffic accident yesterday.

[分析] 许多学生学了多年英语依然不会使用不及物动词 happen, occur, take place, appear, crop up 等词。使用这几个动词时,务必要把事件作主语,而把地点、时间等安排在状语位置上。上句可改为:

• A traffic accident happened on this road yesterday.

• There was a traffic accident on this road yesterday.

请再观察一个典型例句:

• Later will crop up more problems. (×)

• More problems will crop up later. (✓)

[例8] Men can bring their wives with them to the party and women can also bring their husbands with them to the party.

[分析] 这仍是“中式英语”的写作角度,后半部分把相同的内容再重复一下。这样写,在英语中就显得啰唆。地道英语应是:

Men can bring their wives with them to the party, and vice versa.

注:以上各例的英、汉语句子,叙述事理的顺序和角度正好相反。我们在造英语句子时,应该尽量模仿英语的语法结构表达类似的思想。

1.4 当动词不定式和分词短语在句子中作状语时(亦称为垂悬修饰语),它们的动作在大多数情况下必须是由主句中的主语发出的。否则,英语句子不正确。

[例1] To go to America to study abroad, Chinese government has al-

ready made regulations.

[分析] 这里,主句中的主语“Chinese government”与动词不定式短语“To go to America to study abroad”中的 go 从逻辑上看构不成“主—谓”关系,难道中国政府会去美国留学吗?! 整句不成立,可改为:

Chinese government has already prescribed regulations governing applications for going to U. S. A. to study.

[例 2] If polluted, we can say that water will be harmful to human life.

[分析] we 与 polluted 无法形成“主—谓”关系,所以此句不正确,可改为:

If polluted, water will be harmful to human life.

[例 3] Looking at in this way, the present economic situation doesn't seem so gloomy.

[分析] look 在这里意为“看待”,等于 regard,肯定不与 situation 构成主动的“主—谓”关系。把“Looking”改为“Looked”才对。

[例 4] Badly injured in the car accident, they say she will not be able to chair tomorrow's meeting.

[分析] “Badly injured”在逻辑上不与 they 发生任何关系,而应与 she 取得一致。可修改为:

Badly injured, she will not be able to chair tomorrow's meeting—they say.

[例 5] To plan your travel abroad, some tourist materials should be read.

[分析] plan 的逻辑主语应该是 you 而不应该是 some tourist materials。全句可改为:

To plan your travel abroad, you should read some tourist materials.

[例 6] While climbing up the mountain, the snow began to fall.

[分析] climbing 的动作不是由“the snow”发出的,所以句子不能成立。可改为:

While climbing up the mountain, we found that the snow began to fall.

[例 7] Judging by her accent, she must be a Southerner.

[分析] judging by (from) 已经变成了固定的短语, 意为“根据……来判断”, 使用时不需要考虑是否与主句中的主语有逻辑上的“主—谓”关系。

[例 8] Taking all things into consideration, their marriage is a happy one.

[分析] 同[例 7], “Taking all things into consideration”也可写成“All things taken into consideration”, 它们都是固定短语, 已约定俗成。

注: ①以“in order to do sth.”为形式的动词不定式在句子中常常用作状语, 它的动词既可能与主句中的主语构成“主—谓”关系, 但也可以不与主句中的主语构成主谓关系。其他一些已经变成固定状语的动词不定式也是如此: “to cut a long story short”(长话短说), “to begin/start with”(首先)。

- In order to get a clearer picture, we need further information.
- In order to get a clearer picture, further information is needed.

② 某些用分词所作的垂悬状语已经成了约定俗成的固定搭配, 所以使用它们时可以不考虑其动词与主句中的主语取得“主—谓”一致的问题。这些垂悬状语主要有: “Talking of...”(当谈到……的时候), “Judging by (from)...”(从……来看), “Generally (Strictly) speaking”(一般/严格说来), “Considering...”(考虑到……), “Taking all things into consideration”(从各方面考虑), “Allowing for...”(考虑到……), “Owing to...”(由于……), “Seeing that...”(由于……), “Given...”(考虑到……), “Given that...”(虽然……), 等等。

1.5 在平行的英语句子中, 亦即在两个互相之间无明显限定关系的独立句子之间, 不能用逗号“,”隔开, 可使用分号“;”或者使用逗号再加上 and, but, so 等关联词, 有时也可以改为有限定关系的复合句。

[例 1] It is a vivid picture of flowers, many bees are attracted.

[分析] 两个独立的句子中间不能用逗号隔开, 可修改为:

- It is a vivid picture of flowers; many bees are attracted.
- It is a vivid picture of flowers, so many bees are attracted.

• It is so vivid a picture of flowers (such a vivid picture of flowers) that many bees are attracted.

[例2] I long to visit Beijing, I dream about it almost every night.

[分析] 道理同[例1]。可改为:

- I long to visit Beijing; I dream about it almost every night.
- I long to visit Beijing so much so that I dream about it almost every night.

[例3] Many people lined up at the ticket booth, all the tickets had been sold out.

[分析] 这两个句子应该有转折关系或者让步关系,因此可改为:

- Many people lined up at the ticket booth, but all the tickets had been sold out.
- Many people lined up at the ticket booth though all the tickets had been sold out.

1.6 英语句法讲究外形的整合,善于把一些在意义上关系密切的句子联合成一个比较复杂的句子;而汉语句法则正好相反,它倾向于使用散句或流水句。中国学生在学习写作时必须过好这一关,否则不可能写出漂亮的英语句子。

[例1] There is a growing tolerance of nonstandard variation in speech. But standard forms remain the norm for written English.

[分析] 这是两个独立的句子,但可以看出它们在意思上有让步关系。英语句法注重外形完整,应该把这种让步关系通过联句体现出来:

Although there is (In spite of) a growing tolerance of nonstandard variation in speech, standard forms remain the norm for written English.

[例2] She had failed in TOFLE for several times. She didn't discontinue her efforts.

[分析] 这两个句子存在让步或转折关系。可以整合为:

- Although she had failed in TOFLE for several times, she did not discontinue her efforts.
- She had failed in TOFLE for several times, but she did not discon-



tinue her efforts.

[例 3] A survey was carried out on the death rate of new-born babies in that region. The results were surprising.

[分析] 这两句话明显有限定关系。如不整合,显得松散,违背英语句法。可修改为:

A survey was carried out on the death rate of new-born babies in that region, the results of which were surprising.

[例 4] We need a keen-witted and able chairperson. Everybody has confidence in him or her.

[分析] 这两个句子表意是不够明确的,至少是不严谨的。明显带有中文句法的标记。可修改为:

We need a keen-witted and able chairperson, in whom everybody has confidence.

[例 5] Zhangjiazhen is a beautiful small town. The town is filled with flowers and trees. A stream snakes through it. The town reminds me of my home somewhere in the deep mountains south of the Yangtze River.

[分析] 上面几句英语都是一些零散的句子,体现不出英语句法的结构美。可修改为:

- A beautiful small town which is filled with flowers and trees and through which a stream snakes, Zhangjiazhen reminds me of my home somewhere in the deep mountains south of the Yangtze River.

- Zhangjiazhen, a beautiful small town which is filled with flowers and trees and through which a stream snakes, reminds me of my home somewhere in the deep mountains south of the Yangtze River.

[例 6] The conference on birth control was not attended by women. Much to our disappointment, the conference on birth control was only attended by men.

[分析] 句子结构重复,表达不简练,这也是英语句法的一大忌讳。可修改为:

The conference on birth control was not attended by women but, much to our disappointment, only by men.

[例 7] There are ten universities in this city. The teachers university