

2001

考研辅导教材

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硕士研究生入学考试

英语专项训练

(英汉翻译·短文写作)

(修订本)

编写 考研命题研究组

编著 刘玉萍(清华大学外语系)

总策划 胡东华



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科学技术文献出版社
Scientific and Technical Documents Publishing House
北京

出 版 者:科学技术文献出版社

邮 购 部 电 话:(010)62579473 - 8100

图书发行部电话:(010)62534708, 62624508, 62624119

门 市 部 电 话:(010)62534447, 62543201

图书发行部传真:(010)62579473 - 8002

E-mail:stdph@istic.ac.cn

策 划 编 辑:胡东华

责 任 编 辑:何 艳

责 任 校 对:何 艳

封 面 设 计:胡东华

发 行 者:科学技术文献出版社发行 新华书店总店北京发行所经销

印 刷 者:晋州市东方印刷厂

版 (印) 次:2000 年 8 月第 2 版第 1 次印刷

开 本:850×1168 大 32 开

字 数:1426 千字

印 张:43.78

全五册合计定价:50.00 元(单册 10.00 元)

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(京)新登字 130 号

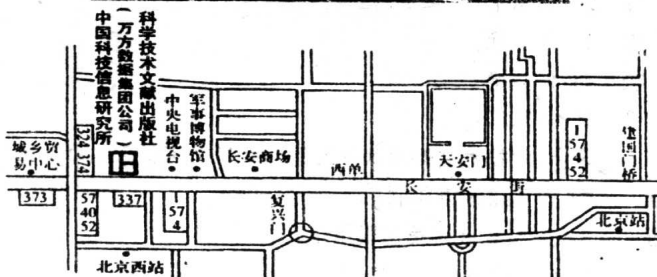
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Part I 英汉翻译

Unit 1

English - Chinese Translation

Direction:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

1) While there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians, modern practice most closely conforms to one that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past. Caught in the web of its own time and place, each generation of historians determines anew what is significant for it in the past. In this search the evidence found is always incomplete and scattered; it is also frequently partial or partisan. The irony of the historian's craft is that its practitioner always what know that their efforts are but contributions to an unending process.

2) Interest in historical methods has arisen less through external challenge to the validity of history as an intellectual discipline and more from internal quarrels among historians themselves. While history once revered its affinity to literature and philosophy, the emerging social sciences seemed to afford greater opportunities for asking new questions and providing rewarding approaches to an understanding of the past. Social science methodologies had to be adapted to a discipline governed by the primacy of historical sources rather than the imperatives of the contemporary world.

3) During this transfer, traditional historical methods were augmented by additional methodologies designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study.

Methodology is a term that remains inherently ambiguous in the historical profession.

4) There is no agreement whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry. Historians, especially those so blinded by their research interests that they have been accused of "tunnel method," frequently fall victim to the "technicist fallacy." Also common in the natural sciences, the technicist fallacy mistakenly identifies the discipline as a whole with certain parts of its technical implementation.

5) It applies equally to traditional historians who view history as only the external and internal criticism of sources, and to social science historians who equate the activity with specific techniques.

Vocabulary

conform (to)	v.	①符合, 顺从, 遵守 ②使相似, 适应
partisan	adj.	效忠的, 献身的, 盲目推崇的
	n.	同党人, 党羽
craft	n.	手艺, 工艺; 狡猾, 诡计多端
contribution	n.	贡献, 捐献; 投稿; 促成
external	adj.	外部的, 外在的
validity	n.	有效性
discipline	n.	学科; 纪律
internal	adj.	内部的, 内在的
affinity	n.	密切关系; 亲和力; 强烈的爱好或吸引力
methodology	n.	方法学, 研究法
primacy	n.	首要, 首位
imperative	n.	祈使句, 祈使动词
	adj.	紧急的, 必要的; 必须服从的, 强制的
augment	v.	增大, 增加
ambiguous	adj.	模糊的, 模棱两可的
victim	n.	牺牲; 受害者
fallacy	n.	谬误, 错误
implementation	n.	完成, 实现

参考答案:

1. While there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians, modern practice most closely conforms to one that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past.

译文: 几乎每个历史学家对历史都有自己的定义, 但现代史学家的实践最趋于认为历史学是试图重现过去的重大史实并对其进行解释。

2. Interest in historical methods has arisen less through external challenge to the validity of history as an intellectual discipline and more from internal quarrels among historians themselves.

译文: 人们之所以关注历史研究的方法, 主要是因为史学家内部意见不一, 其次是因为外界认为历史不是一门学问。

3. During this transfer, traditional historical methods were augmented by additional methodologies designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study.

译文: 在这种转变中, 历史学家在研究历史时用于解释新史料的那些新方法充实了传统的历史研究方法。

(英语与汉语的一个明显差别就是英语中大量使用被动语态, 而汉语中被动语态的使用却较少。在英译汉的过程中, 如果英语中的被动意义必须表达出来, 译成汉语时可用表示被动意义的句子来表达, 如使用“被”, “由”, “受”, “遭到”, “让”, “使”, “给”, “受到”, “为……所”等表示被动语气的词语。如果没有这个必要, 可用汉语主动句表达英语被动句, 如: The decision is not made simply by him. 决定不单是他一个人做出的。)

4. There is no agreement whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry.

译文: 所谓方法论是指一般的历史研究中的特有概念, 还是指历史研究中各个领域适用的研究手段, 人们对此意见不一。

(在英译汉过程中, 有时需要按意义、修辞或句法的需要增加一些词语, 以便更好地表达原文的思想内容。这种方法通常被称为增词法。在上句中, 译文就添加了“人们”这一主语。)

5. It applies equally to traditional historians who view history as only the external and internal criticism of sources, and to social science historians who equate their activity with specific techniques.

译文：这个谬论同时存在于历史传统派和历史社科派，前者认为历史是史学界内部和外部人士对各种史料来源的评价，后者认为历史的研究是具体方法的研究。

(英译汉过程中遇到长句时，通常采取下列方法：1. 顺译法，如果原文描述的动作是按时间顺序安排的，可运用顺译法，即按照原文的先后顺序翻译。2. 逆译法：即从原文后面译起，逆着原文顺序翻译。3. 分译法：如果长句中主句和从句或主句与其它修饰语间的关系并不十分密切，翻译时可把从句或短语部分分开叙述。4. 综合法：如果以上三种方法都不能解决问题，可以按时空顺序，夹顺夹逆，主次分明地进行处理。)

Unit 2

English - Chinese Translation

Direction:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

Animals perform many useful and entertaining jobs. Dogs are particularly valuable in guiding the blind, protecting property, finding lost people and hunting criminals. Horses are used in guarding herds, carrying men in lands where there are no roads, and helping farmers work their land. Pigeons have long been used to carry messages.

1) Wild animals from the jungles, forests and seas are very popular performers in circuses and moving pictures.

2) People realize that although animals may not have the same intelligence as human beings, they are smart enough to learn certain things.

The first thing a dog is taught is to obey. It should not take too long for him to learn commands. Simple orders, such as "sit, lie down, stay there, come here", can even be taught by a child.

Training a dog to be a watchdog often produces unexpected results. Some dogs quickly learn the difference between unwanted people and friends. This is because their masters welcome friends and invite them into their houses. However-

er, some dogs will always attack the postman who comes to deliver letters. 3) One explanation for this behavior is that, although the postman comes to the house often, he never enters the house. Therefore, the dog thinks the postman is someone who is not wanted, but keeps coming back anyway.

Masters of dogs who attack postmen can easily show the dog that the postman is a friend and that the dog does not need to treat him as an unwanted person. A dog is quite ready to do what his master wishes. 4) And a dog is always happy when he is praised for understanding correctly.

Dogs can be taught to obey commands when the sound of a word is connected with a certain act. Two important factors in teaching a dog to obey commands are: using the same word each time for the same act, and teaching only one act at a time. Dogs can learn not only to sit, lie down, come, and stay in place when their masters go away, but also to jump, carry, and fetch.

After a dog learns to carry an object, he can learn to bring something back from a distance. A stick can be thrown far away, and the dog enjoys running after it, and searching for it until he finds it. After a lot of practice, the dog can retrieve a stick (or other object) even when he has not seen it thrown. To teach a dog this skill, the master makes a simple trail by walking some distance in a straight line. Then he leaves the stick at the end of the trail. The dog learns to follow the straight line at first. Then, later, he learns to follow more irregular lines. Eventually, he can learn to follow an odour instead of looking for an object. With this skill he can be very useful in tracking down lost people or criminals.

Dogs are extremely useful as companions for blind people. 5) When a dog has been properly trained, he will always lead his blind master in the right direction and keep him out of danger. For example, seeing-eye dogs learn never to cross a busy road when cars are coming, even if their masters command them to do so.

Vocabulary

entertain	v.	使娱乐; 招待
valuable	adj.	有价值的

herd	n.	一群 (牛)
jungle	n.	丛林
retrieve	v.	重新获得
eventually	adv.	最终地
track down		追踪
extremely	adv.	极端地

参考答案:

1. Wild animals from the jungles, forests, and seas are very popular performers in circuses and moving pictures.

译文: 在马戏团和电影中, 来自丛林, 大森林和海洋的野生动物是很受欢迎的表演者。

2. People realize that although animals may not have the same intelligence as human beings, they are smart enough to learn certain things.

译文: 人们认识到, 尽管动物也许没有人类聪明, 它们也聪明到能够学习某些东西。

3. One explanation for this behavior is that, although the postman comes to the house often, he never enters the house.

译文: 对这种行为的一种解释是: 尽管邮差常到这所房子, 他却从没有进去过。

4. And a dog is always happy when he is praised for understanding correctly.

译文: 而且, 当主人表扬它理解正确时, 狗总是很高兴的。

5. When a dog has been properly trained, he will always lead his blind master in the right direction and keep him out of danger. For example, seeing-eye dogs learn never to cross a busy road when cars are coming, even if their masters command them to do so.

译文: 一条训练有素的狗总会把他的盲主人领到正确的方向上并使他远离危险。比如, 即使盲犬的主人命令它在汽车开来时穿越一条繁忙的街道, 它也学会了不去这么做。

Unit 3

English - Chinese Translation

Direction:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

1) Most of the people who appear most often and most gloriously in the history books are great conquerors and generals and soldiers, whereas the people who really helped civilization forward are often never mentioned at all. We do not know who first set a broken leg, or launched a seaworthy boat, or calculated the length of the year, or manured a field; but we know all about the killers and destroyers. 2) People think a great deal of them, so much so that on all the highest pillars in the great cities of the world you will find the figure of a conqueror or a general or a soldier. And I think most people believe that the greatest countries are those that have beaten in battle the greatest number of other countries and ruled over them as conquerors. It is just possible they are, but they are not the most civilized. Animals fight; so do savages; hence to be good at fighting to be good in the way in which an animal or a savage is good, but it is not to be civilized. 3) Even being good at getting other people to fight for you and telling them how to do it most efficiently-this, after all, is what conquerors and generals have done-is not being civilized. People fight to settle quarrels. Civilized peoples ought to be able to find some way of settling their disputes.

Even our own age has fought the two greatest wars in history, in which millions of people were killed or mutilated.

But after all, the race of men has only just started. From the point of view of evolution, human beings are very young children indeed, babies, in fact, of a few months old. Scientists reckon that there has been life of some sort on the earth in the form of jelly-fish and that kind of creature for about twelve hundred million years; but there have been men for only one million years, and there have been civilized men for about eight thousand years at the outside. These figures are

difficult to grasp; so let us scale them down. Suppose that we reckon the whole past of living creatures on the earth as one hundred years out at about one month, and during that month there have been civilizations for between seven and eight hours. So you see there has been little time to learn in, but there will be oceans of time in which to learn better. 4) Taking man's civilized past at about seven or eight hours, we may estimate his future, that is to say, the whole period between now and when the sun grows too cold to maintain life any longer on the earth, at about one hundred thousand years. Thus mankind is only at the beginning of its civilized life, we must not expect too much. 5) The past of man has been on the whole a pretty beastly business, a business of fighting and bullying and gorging and grabbing and hurting. We must not expect even civilized peoples not to have done these things.

Vocabulary

<u>gloriously</u>	adv.	荣耀地, 光荣地
seaworthy	adj.	适于航海的, 建造与保养好的
manure	v.	施肥于(土地、土壤)
	n.	肥料
<u>mutilate</u>	v.	使残缺不全, 残害
evolution	n.	进化, 演化
jelly-fish	n.	水母, 海蜇
scale down		按比例缩减
estimate	v.	判断、估计
beastly	adj.	兽性的, 如野兽的
bully	v.	恃强凌弱
gorge	v.	狼吞虎咽
	n.	峡谷

参考答案:

1. Most of the people who appear most often and most gloriously in the history books are great conquerors and generals and soldiers, whereas the people who really helped civilization forward are often never mentioned at all.

译文：在史书中最常出现和最为显赫的人物多是一些大征服者、将军和军事家们。相反，那些真正为人类文明进步做出贡献的人却往往全然没人提及。

2. People think a great deal of them, so much so that on all the highest pillars in the great cities of the world you will find the figure of a conqueror or a general or a soldier.

译文：人们对这些人物评价很高，以致于在世界许多大城市里最高的都是这些征服者、将军或是士兵的雕像。

3. Even being good at getting other people to fight for you and telling them how to do it most efficiently-this, after all, is what conquerors and generals have done-is not being civilized.

译文：即使你善于利用别人去为你作战并告诉他们如何才能最有效地战斗——这毕竟是征服者和将军的所为——也是不文明的行为。

4. Taking man's civilized past at about seven or eight hours, we may estimate his future, that is to say, the whole period between now and when the sun grows too cold to maintain life any longer on the earth, at about one hundred thousand years.

译文：如果把人类过去的文明史看成七、八个小时，那么我们就预测她的未来，也就是说，从现在到太阳变得冷到地球上不再有生命存在大约还有十万年左右。

5. The past of man has been on the whole a pretty beastly business, a business of fighting and bullying and gorging and grabbing and hurting.

译文：从整体上看，人类过去曾干过一些相当野蛮的事——如战争、凌弱、鲸吞、掠夺和蹂躏。

(原文中某些词在译成汉语时译不出来。如果将其译出来，反而使译文在语言上显得累赘，在不影响原文意义表达的前提下，可将多余部分省去，这就是省略法。此句中的“a business of fighting……”在译成中文时，business的意思就被省略了。)