Graduate English Series

研究生英语系列教程

总主编 刘鸿章

Textbook Series for 21st Century

面向21世纪课程教材

Literature Reading & Translation

文献阅读与翻译

胡庚申 主编

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内 容 简 介

本书是教育部“高等教育面向21世纪教学内容和课程体系改革计划”的研究成果，是面向21世纪课程教材和教育部“九五”规划教材。本书是《研究生英语系列教程》提高阶段的重要组成部分，通过不同专业文献和翻译技能两条主线，平行铺开，旨在帮助学习者了解和掌握专业文献的基本内容、语言特点以及全方位的信息检索，培养并提高他们阅读和翻译各种专业文献资料的能力。

本书可作为高等学校非英语专业硕士生、博士生使用的教材，还可供具有相当于或接近于本科英语6级水平的英语自学者使用。

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总 序

在“科教兴国”的基本方针指引下，我国的研究生教育有了蓬勃的发展。随着各层次、各类型研究生教学的开展，英语教学也面临着越来越高的要求。《研究生英语系列教程》就是为了适应这一新的形势而编写的系统教材。

《研究生英语系列教程》是以教育部（原国家教委）颁布的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》为依据，根据我国研究生教学的实际情况和国家对21世纪高级技术与管理人才的要求进行编写的。考虑到目前我国研究生层次多，其入学英语水平参差不齐，需要以不同水平为起点，因此本系列教程的编写原则是：既从当前研究生的实际水平出发，也力求满足新世纪对高层次人才的期望；既重视培养学生扎实的语言技能，更注重提高其全面的应用能力；既注意语言教育，更重视素质教育。

本系列教程具有以下特点：

1. 在编写中注意吸收我国在长期的研究生英语教学和教材编写中积累的丰富经验，同时充分采纳国外的先进教学理论和方法，力求有所继承又有所创新，使本系列教程成为具有中国特色的新一代研究生英语教材。

2. 本系列教程统一设计，分工编写，涵盖了自研究生课程班学生、硕士生至博士生的全部教学过程。各个分册目的明确，相互衔接，系统性强。由于我国研究生入学时的英语起点不一，对英语的教学目的和要求也不尽相同，因此各分册又相对独立，有利于在教学中根据学生的实际情况和水平灵活使用。即可以从第一册开始，也可以从后续教材开始；可以使用全套教材，也可以针对本专业需要有所选择地使用。

3. 研究生阶段培养的是高层次的专业人才，其英语教材应体现先进性和学术性。本系列教程务求内容新颖、知识性强，并且具有学术英语(English for academic purposes) 的特点。同时，语言是交际工具，非英语专业研究生掌握英语的目的是为了进行国际之间的信息交流和从事各种涉外业务活动，研究生英语教学也必须重视学以致用的原则。为此，本系列教程讲求实用，选材广泛，具有鲜明的时代特征。

本系列教程由基础阶段教材和提高阶段教材组成。

基础阶段

《多维教程》：包括3册教材，即：《探索》、《熟谙》、《通达》。本教程以课文为核心，通过语言知识和技能的各种综合训练，提高学生理解和应用英语的能力，从

而达到熟练掌握和运用英语的目的。《多维教程》配有3册教师用书。

《听说教程》：包括2册教材，即：《进阶听说》、《熟练听说》。本教程通过听说能力的强化训练，着重提高学生的听力和口头表达能力，以适应在各种场合用英语进行交际的需要。2册教材各配有3盒原声录音带。

《泛读教程》：包括2册教材，即：《泛读教程》第一册、《泛读教程》第二册。本教程旨在使学生通过大量阅读英语文章，提高阅读技能和熟巧，培养学生独立阅读原著的能力。

《实用写作教程》：1册。本教程以练习写作应用文为重点，通过由段落至文章的循序渐进的强化训练，培养学生的书面表达能力。

提高阶段

《国际交流英语教程》：包括3册教材，即：《国际会议交流英语》、《英语论文写作与发表》、《文献阅读与翻译》。本教程通过各种语言技能的综合训练和介绍学术交流的有关知识，培养学生以英语为工具进行国际学术交流的实际能力。

《英美文学名篇选读》：1册。本教程通过介绍各种体裁和题材的英美文学作品，培养学生对英美文学的欣赏能力和语感，从而有助于提高学生的文化素养和英语水平。

本系列教程可供非英语专业的硕士生和博士生使用，也可供研究生课程班和MBA班学生使用，还可供具有相当于或接近于本科英语4级水平的英语自学者使用。

《研究生英语系列教程》由上海交通大学、清华大学、哈尔滨工业大学、浙江大学为主的数十位有长期研究生教学经验的骨干教师分工编写。本系列教程已列为教育部面向21世纪课程教材和普通高等教育“九五”规划教材。高等教育出版社对本系列教程的编写和出版给予了鼎力支持，投入了很大力量。本系列教程在编写过程中也得到了各有关院校领导的关怀和广大研究生英语教师的支持。我们全体编写人员在此谨表示衷心的谢忱。

本系列教程的编者怀着为我国的研究生英语教学改革略尽绵力的心情，集思广益，通力合作，编写了这套可供各类研究生使用的大型系列教材。由于这是第一次尝试，经验不足，水平有限，缺点在所难免。我们诚挚地希望广大师生和读者提出批评与建议，以便使这套系列教材在今后修订中不断得到改进和完善。

刘鸿章

1999年3月20日于上海

前　言

《文献阅读与翻译》是《研究生英语系列教程》提高阶段的主干教材之一，也是胡庚申主编的《国际交流英语系列教程》的重点教材之一。本教程主要供研究生（硕士生、博士生）使用，同时也适用于具有大学英语六级水平以上的本科生或具有相当水平的其他专业人员。本教程的目的是帮助他们了解和掌握专业文献的基本内容、语言特点、以及全方位的信息检索，培养并提高他们阅读和翻译各种专业文献资料的能力。

本书的编写原则是：

1. 注意突出研究生“提高阶段”英语教学层次较高、应用面广、学术性强的特点，注重培养学习者用英语进行国际学术交流的实际能力。

2. 力求从实际出发，注重教材的先进性、实用性、针对性和导向性；确保内容全面、材料翔实、例证丰富、语言规范。

3. 注意与“基础阶段”教材的衔接以及“提高阶段”课程内部的融会贯通。

《文献阅读与翻译》是一个“双重目的”教程。全书共15个单元，分别以15种不同专业文献、15项不同翻译技能为主线，从两方面层层展开。文献部分的内容包括工业商务(Industrial Business)和学术交流(Academic Exchanges)两大类；翻译部分的内容包括英汉互译的必备知识和基本技能；每单元翻译实例的选择尽量兼顾专业文献内容。每个单元的主要设置为：①Topical Highlights（专题要点）；②Theme Presentation（正文描述）；③Sample Analysis（实例分析）；④ Translation Skills（翻译技能）；以及⑤Reflections and Practice（思考与实践）等。书中所出现的“超纲”词汇以及有关术语均加了注释。所选用的主要文献资料也注明了出处。书后附有各单元练习答案，供使用者参考。

《文献阅读与翻译》是在“国际交流语用研究”成果的基础上编撰的。该书由胡庚申负责总体设计和章节安排，完成全书各单元“专题要点”和“正文描述”。井升华负责“实例分析”、“补充阅读”及相应练习。许建平负责“翻译技能”、“注意事项”及相应练习。全书由胡庚申负责协调、统编定稿。

本书由清华大学李相崇教授审稿。

胡庚申

1999年3月于清华园

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Course Description

This dual-aim course of ***Literature Reading and Translation*** is specially designed for graduate students (particularly for Ph.D. candidates). The students should have passed College English Test Band VI and/or examinations of other corresponding graduate English courses.

Course Objectives

(i) The course aims to provide the students with comprehensive information about practical literature and documentation, help them better understand the basic features and language requirements of various documentation, and further develop their ability of information acquisition.

(ii) Another aim of the course is to let the students acquire overall knowledge and skills of translation, so as to enable them to translate professional materials appropriately from English into Chinese and vice versa.

Contents

The course consists of 15 units, covering almost all the major aspects of industrial business and academic exchanges, etc. (see the Table of Contents)

Teaching Arrangements

With 2 periods per week, this 32-hour course is scheduled for one semester of 16 weeks, including the mid-term test and final course assessment. The teacher is advised to place different emphases on the 15 units in accordance with the students' actual English proficiency and specific needs, or as the case may be.

Teaching Methods

This course is mainly conducted in the following three stages: (i) **Input**—teacher's presentation. The teacher will present the unit subject matter, analyze the basic features and language requirements, and introduce the reading and translation skills; (ii) **Output**—students' practice. The students will, in the light of the teacher's presentation, read and comprehend the readings, practice the translation, discuss the given topics, and complete the classroom assignments; (iii) **Intake**—consolidating and summarizing. This is to

summarize the main points learned, and to consolidate the knowledge and skills acquired, so as to ensure the students' actual intake.

Course Assessment

Final grade will be given on the basis of: (i) each student's attendance and the participation in classroom activities; (ii) the unit assignments and mid-term test; (iii) the final examination of reading comprehension and translation practice.

Table of Contents

Unit 1 **General Description of Literature Reading and Translation** 1

Topical Highlights
Theme Presentation
1. Definition of Literature
2. Classification of Literature
3. Linguistic Features of Scientific Literature
4. Search for Relevant Literature
Reflections and Practice (1)
Supplementary Readings on Informational Retrieval
Translation Skills (1): Translation in General and Translation of Special Literature
Special Attention: The Translation of Documentation
Reflections and Practice (2)

Unit 2 **Standards** 22

Topical Highlights
Theme Presentation
1. Definition of Standard
2. Classification of Standards
3. Linguistic Features of Standards
4. Search for International Standards
Sample Analysis
Reflections and Practice (1)
Supplementary Readings on Standards
Translation Skills (2): Diction
Special Attention: The Translation of Standards
Reflections and Practice (2)

Unit 3 **Patents** 48

Topical Highlights
Theme Presentation
1. Definition of Patent
2. Classification and Formation of Patents
3. Linguistic Features of Patents
4. Search for Patents
Sample Analysis
Reflections and Practice (1)
Supplementary Readings on Patents
Translation Skills (3): Amplification
Special Attention: The Translation of Patents
Reflections and Practice (2)

Unit 4 **Trademarks** 74

Topical Highlights
Theme Presentation
1. Definition of Trademark
2. Classification of Trademarks
3. Linguistic Features of Trademarks
4. Search for Trademarks
Sample Analysis
Supplementary Readings on Trademarks
Reflections and Practice (1)
Translation Skills (4): Omission
Special Attention: The Translation of Trademarks
Reflections and Practice (2)

Unit 5 **Copyrights** 95

Topical Highlights
Theme Presentation
1. Definition of Copyright
2. Classification of Copyrights
Sample Analysis
Supplementary Readings on Copyrights
Reflections and Practice (1)
Translation Skills (5): Conversion
Special Attention: The Translation of Copyrights
Reflections and Practice (2)

Unit 6 **Contracts and Agreements** 125

Topical Highlights
Theme Presentation
1. Definition of Contract
2. Classification of Contracts and Agreements
3. Linguistic Features of Contracts and Agreements
Sample Analysis
Supplementary Readings on Contracts and Agreements
Reflections and Practice (1)
Translation Skills (6): Restructuring
Special Attention: The Translation of Contracts and Agreements
Reflections and Practice (2)

Unit 7 **Tender Documents** 153

Topical Highlights
Theme Presentation
1. Definition of Tender Document

2. Classification of Tender Documents
3. Linguistic Features of Tender Documents
4. Search for Tender Documents
Sample Analysis
Supplementary Readings on Tender Documents
Reflections and Practice (1)
Translation Skills (7): Passive Voice
Special Attention: The Translation of Tender Documents
Reflections and Practice (2)

Unit 8 **Proposals** 170

Topical Highlights
Theme Presentation
1. Definition of Proposal
2. Classification of Proposals
3. Format of Proposal
Sample Analysis
Supplementary Readings on Proposals
Reflections and Practice (1)
Translation Skills (8): Affirmative vs. Negative
Special Attention: The Translation of Proposals
Reflections and Practice (2)

Unit 9 **Abstracts** 188

Topical Highlights
Theme Presentation
1. Definition of Abstract
2. Classification of Abstracts
3. Linguistic Features of Abstracts
4. Search for Abstracts

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Sample Analysis
Supplementary Readings on Abstracts
Reflections and Practice (1)
Translation Skills (9): Technical Terms
Special Attention: The Translation of Abstracts
Reflections and Practice (2)

Unit 10 **Reports** **208**

Topical Highlights
Theme Presentation
1. Definition of Report
2. Classification of Reports
3. Linguistic Features of Reports
4. Search for Reports
Sample Analysis
Supplementary Readings on reports
Reflections and Practice (1)
Translation Skills (10): Subordinate Clauses (a) Nominal Clauses
Special Attention: The Translation of Reports
Reflections and Practice (2)

Unit 11 **Professional Papers** **230**

Topical Highlights
Theme Presentation
1. Definition of Professional Paper
2. Classification of Professional Papers
3. Linguistic Features of Professional Papers
4. Search for Professional Papers
Supplementary Readings on Dissertations, etc.
Reflections and Practice (1)

Translation Skills (11): Subordinate Clauses (b) Attributive Clause
Special Attention: The Translation of Professional Papers
Reflections and Practice (2)

Unit 12 **Conference Documents** **250**

Topical Highlights
Theme Presentation
1. Definition of Conference Document
2. Classification of Conference Documents
3. Search for Conference Documents
Sample Analysis
Supplementary Readings on Conference Documents
Reflections and Practice (1)
Translation Skills (12): Subordinate Clauses (c) Adverbial Clauses
Special Attention: The Translation of Conference Documents
Reflections and Practice (2)

Unit 13 **Reviews** **270**

Topical Highlights
Theme Presentation
1. Definition of Review
2. Classification of Reviews
3. Linguistic Features of Reviews
4. Search for Review
Sample Analysis
Supplementary Readings on Reviews
Reflections and Practice (1)
Translation Skills (13): Long Sentences (a)
Special Attention: The Translation of Reviews
Reflections and Practice (2)

Unit 14 Indexes **287**

Topical Highlights
Theme Presentation
1. Definition of Index
2. Classification of Indexes
3. Linguistic Features of Indexes
Supplementary Readings on Indexes
Reflections and Practice (1)
Translation Skills (14): Long Sentences (b)
Special Attention: The Translation of Indexes
Reflections and Practice (2)

Unit 15 Bibliography **303**

Topical Highlights
Theme Presentation
1. Definition of Bibliography
2. Classification of Bibliographies
3. Linguistic Features of Bibliographies
Supplementary Readings on Bibliographies
Reflections and Practice (1)
Translation Skills (15): Long Sentences (c)
Special Attention: The Translation of Bibliographies
Reflections and Practice (2)

Appendixes **322**

Keys to Unit Exercises
Bibliography

General Description of Literature Reading and Translation

Topical Highlights

- Definition of Literature: a set of works on a particular subject; printed material, esp. giving information; the body of writings on a particular subject (scientific literature)
- Classification of Literature: textbooks, monographs, papers, encyclopedias, periodicals, special documentation, etc.
- Linguistic Features of Scientific Literature: stylistically, a kind of formal writing, with rigorous and unitary grammatical structure, highly specialized and unambiguous wording for semantic accuracy, etc.
- Search for Relevant Literature: global search, specific search, and processed search
- Supplementary Readings on Informational Retrieval: retrieval system, microfilm, internet, database, Information, e-mail, information infrastructure, information superhighway
- Translation Skills (1): on translation in general and translation of special literature
- Special Attention: The Translation of Documentation

Theme Presentation

1. Definition of Literature

What is literature? There seems no substantial difference among its definitions in

different dictionaries:

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English: a set of works on a particular subject; printed material, esp. giving information. (p. 639)

The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English: the writing or the study of books, etc. (technical books and journalism); books dealing with a special subject. (p. 573)

Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary: the body of writings on a particular subject (scientific literature). (p. 672)

《英汉案头大字典》: literature——文献 (p. 1038)。

《新英汉词典》: literature——(关于某一学科或专题的)文献 (p. 744)。

《新华词典》: 文献——有历史价值的、或同某一学科有关的图书资料 (p. 880)。

From the above interpretations, we can arrive at an identical definition of literature: a general term for professional writings in the form of books, papers, and other documentations.

As an important means for preserving knowledge, literatures have become precious resources or treasures for the mankind, which have greatly contributed to the social progress of the human race.

Professional literatures have been regarded as "intangible assets" of the whole world because they are, on the one hand, the summary, generalization, and development of the achievements obtained on the basis of previous experiences or studies; and on the other hand, they have been accumulated and handed down from generation to generation. In this sense, therefore, all kinds of literature are records of precious research findings and academic achievements, and the crystallization of human civilization.

The word literature used in this textbook does not mean "文学", but "文献" or "文献资料", specifically referring to various documentations in the field of international industrial business and academic exchanges. Since literature is the general term for printed materials, it should be further classified according to what a specific documentary work is.

2. Classification of Literature

As is known to all, we are now in an information era marked with the rapid development of science and technology. According to statistics, within the recent decade alone, the achievements in science and technology have amounted to the totality of inventions and discoveries of mankind since ancient times. Facing such a vast ocean of professional literature, how should we conduct our literature search, reading and

translation? Here, we just put various literatures under the following headings:

1) Textbooks

In general, a textbook is a kind of professional writing specially designed for the students in a given branch of learning. Textbooks are compiled in a rigidly scientific, systematic and logical way. Comparatively, the content of a textbook is mature and well established, because it has been compiled through the writer's careful selection, verification, discrimination, integration and comprehensive study of the subject. If you intend to acquire a general knowledge of a certain subject over a larger area, or if you want to have a preliminary understanding of a certain issue, you'd better go over the relevant textbooks, which proves the best policy.

2) Monographs

A monograph is "an artide or short book on one particular subject or branch of a subject that the writer has studied deeply" (*Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*, p. 704). It is also a "detailed scientific account, esp. a published report on some item of research" (The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, p. 632). The content of a monograph usually includes the history and present status of a particular subject, observed data, experimental methods and results, existing problems and the developing trend, various viewpoints and discussions of different schools of thought, research achievements and further exploration, and so on. A monograph usually functions as an important guide for the reader to understand the particular study comprehensively and deeply.

3) Papers

Papers are the most important and reliable sources for textbooks, monographs, and all the other documentary works. A complete paper is usually composed of the following elements: title, author, affiliation, abstract, keywords, introduction, theoretical analysis and/or experimental description, results and discussion or conclusion, acknowledgments, references, etc. (detailed description and exemplification of these elements in a professional paper are given in a separate textbook entitled *Paper Writing and Publication*, by Hu Gengshen, et al., Beijing: Higher Education Press, 2000.) A paper usually deals with a relatively specific topic, and with a comparatively narrow subject.

4) Encyclopedias

An encyclopedia is "a book or set of books dealing with every branch of knowledge,

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