

· 学位考试必读 ·

研究生英语实用系列教材

写作与翻译



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湖南科学技术出版社

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前 言

《研究生英语实用系列教材》是根据国家教委 1992 年颁布的《研究生英语(非英语专业)教学大纲》(草案)而编写的一套系列教材。大纲规定:“研究生英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较熟练的阅读能力,一定的写、译能力和基本的听、说能力,能够以英语为工具进行本专业的学习与研究。”这套教材按照考试大纲的题型要求,分为听力理解、词汇与完形填空、阅读理解、写作与翻译和综合测试五个分册。每个分册都紧扣大纲要求,自成体系,但又相互配合,形成整体。因此,这套教材既可帮助研究生全面学习和掌握《大纲》中基础阶段所要求的各项语言技能;又可通过大量练习和实践,提高英语实际运用能力;还可检测学习效果和检验学生是否全面达到《大纲》所规定的各项要求。

本系列教材由湖南省研究生英语教学研究会组织编写,系列教材编委会负责教材的编写与审定工作。编委会由下列人员组成:

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本系列教材是湖南省长期从事研究生英语教学的教师们集体智慧与劳动的成果,并得到在中南工业大学任教的美国专家 David Martin Neubeck, Brad Lee Van Den Elzen, Katrina Heller 的大力协助,他们为本教材承担了听力理解题全部录音工作。谨此,表示衷心的感谢。由于编者水平和编写时间所限,错漏与不足之处在所难免,我们热诚地希望得到同行专家、教师们和广大读者的批评指正。

《研究生英语实用系列教材》

编委会

1995年5月

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概 述

国家教委 1992 年颁发的《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》规定：写作部分的目的是测试考生用英语书面表达思想的一般能力。写作要求切题，能正确表达思想，意义连贯，无重大语言错误。摘要要求概括内容准确。考试时间为 30 分钟。要求考生写出不少于 120 词左右的短文或段落。试卷上可能给出题目、情景、写作提纲或材料表格，要求写出短文，或给出文章（中文或英文），要求写英文摘要或概要。这五种题型在下文中将详细介绍。

写作部分主要测试考生书面运用英语表达思想的能力，是对考生综合运用英语能力的检测。写作不仅包括语法、词汇能力、写句写段的基本知识技能，而且包括审题谋篇、布局、文体、修辞等方面的写作技巧。考生应在平时进行系统的训练，才能达到教学大纲和考试大纲的要求。

考试大纲还规定：翻译部分共二节，考试时间为 40 分钟。

A 节 (Section A 英译汉)：内容为一般性或科学常识性的论述文，要求译文忠实于原文，表达正确。考试时间为 20 分钟。这一节是总量为 120 词左右的英语短文或难句。

B 节 (Section B 汉译英)：内容为一般性或科学常识性的短文。要求译文忠实于原文，表达基本正确，无重大语言错误。考试时间为 20 分钟。这一节是总量为 80 个左右汉字的段落或语句。

英译汉测试考生对英语的理解能力和汉语的表达能力，汉译英测试考生用英语表达思想的能力。英汉互译题需要考生具有良好的英语语言能力和坚实的汉语基础。

第一部分 写作

第一单元 句法结构

句子是作者手中最基本、用途最广的工具，它的可塑性很大。有感染力、说服力的句子是一篇好文章、一部好作品的基本要素。大量的阅读，不断积累词汇和表达法，增加语感，有助于写作水平的提高。除此以外，对已掌握基本语法知识，有一定词汇量的学生来说，句法结构是否运用得当，直接影响着写作质量，甚至会影响到意思的表达。语言贵在言简意赅、鲜明、生动，因此，句法结构是衡量语言质量的重要标准之一。例如，描写这样一个场景：一盘刚出锅的菜冒着热气，发出噗噗声，其美味随着热气袅袅上升，闻起来有淡淡的甜味。下列四个简单句可表达出其意。“The dish steams. The dish bubbles. Its smell drifts upwards. The smell is slightly sweet.”意思虽然表达得完整，但显得累赘。如果用句法结构形式修改成：The slightly sweet smell of the steaming and bubbling dish drifts upwards. 整个句子更具表达力，语言更为精炼。从中可以看出，句法结构对于准确、鲜明、生动地表达思想内容是有着不可忽视的作用，尤其对有一定英语基础的本科生、硕士生来说，更是必不可少的一种写作手段。本单元将讨论几种最常用的句法结构。

I. 分词

利用分词或分词词组组成的句子所包含的内涵丰富，而且可避免使用多个单句带来的单调感以及不必要的重复。

例 1. I pushed the door open. And I saw a group of young people in the room laughing.

改为: Pushing the door open, I saw a group of young people in the room laughing.

此句相当于 as soon as 引导的一个主从句。

例 2. Evolution is a conservative process.

It wastes little of value.

改为: Evolution is a conservative process, wasting little of value.

wasting ... 相当于 which wastes ...

例 3. She had been smoothed by the peace of her journey.

She lost all count of how long she had been staying in the ship.

改为: Having been smoothed by the peace of her journey, she lost all count of how long she had been staying in the ship.

此句相当于 After she had been ... , 或 Since she had been ...

例 4. You consider the profit.

You'll feel what you have done these days is not in vain.

改为: Considering the profit, you'll feel what you have done these days is not in vain.

相当于一个 if you consider ... 从句。

例 5. She is sick and weak.

She still continues her work every day.

改为: Being sick and weak, she still continues her work every day.

此句相当于 although she is ... 主从句

上述 1—5 例句都可改为主从句, 但究竟该用分词结构还是用从句要视文体风格来定。一般来说, 分词多用于书面语, 较为正式, 使句子连贯性强, 语言更显简洁、紧凑、精炼。

Exercise One

Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into a fluent and effective sentence by means of participle.

1. She now serves as the corporation's chief legal officer.

She was educated at Duke University.

2. She was driving without a license.

She was arrested and jailed by the police.

3. The new storm swept from North to South.

It sent temperatures falling sharply.

4. The colonel walked away from headquarters.

The colonel was tired of looking at maps and exhausted from planning the attack.

5. At the far end of the bar sat Riley.

He held his head in his hand.

II. 关系从句

利用关系从句, 把两个意义相关的句子组成一个完整的句子, 可避免重复, 且意义更加连贯。

- 例 1. The peasant farmers still work in the ancient ways of their ancestors.

The peasant farmers live in remote villages.

改为: The peasant farmers who live in remote villages still work in the ancient ways of their ancestors.

在连接两个句子时, 要注意意义上的主从关系, 即重要的信息放在主句中表达, 次要的则放在从句中。根据意义的不同, 需选用正确的关系代词和关系副词。常用的有: that, which, who, whom, where, when, how, why 和 whose。

例 2. My father bought me a digital wristwatch.

The watch cost 50 dollars.

改为: The digital wristwatch that (which) my father bought for me cost 50 dollars.

也可改为:

My father bought me a digital wristwatch, which cost 50 dollars.

改写的两句所表达的信息一样, 但信息重点则各不相同。

例 3. The policeman picked up the child.

The child's arm was broken.

改为: The policeman picked up the child whose arm was broken.

例 4. The governors took bribes from construction company.

They misused the public trust.

改为: The governors who took bribes from construction companies misused the public trust.

也可改为:

The governors, who took bribes from construction companies, misused the public trust.

值得注意的是, 关系从句和被指代词之间用逗号分开, 有时可改变句子的意思。如在例 4 中, 第一句表明只有一些 gov-

ernors 收取贿赂，而第二句则表明所有的 governors 都收取了贿赂。

例 5. He came to London in 1945.

In that year, all the unfortunate things happened to him.

改为: He came to London in 1945, when all the unfortunate things happened to him.

注意 when 从句的被指代词是 1945 年，不要把它和 when 的时间状语从句相混淆。

Exercise Two

Combine each pair of independent sentences below into one sentence using at least one relative clause.

1. Don Quixote is depicted as the hero of a famous novel.

He roamed Spain in search of adventures.

2. Ken attended the school last year.

The school was not anxious to have him back.

3. We came to the gate.

We had first seen the deer tracks there.

4. Walden Pond is now the site of many tourist stands.

Walden Pond was once praised by Thoreau for its natural beauty.

5. Only an educated man is qualified for the job.

The job requires certain special knowledge on the subject.

III. 介词词组

介词词组使用得当，可使句子具有更强的表达力，包含信息量大。它可取代一个从句，也可起连接作用。

例 1. Women have increased representation in the work force.

Women have failed to approach the income of men.

改为: Despite the increasing representation in the work force, women have failed to approach the income of men.

从上面两句相关联的句子来看，是一种让步关系，因此用 despite 连接。

例 2. Virginia Woolf wrote a lovely suicide note to her husband.

Then she drowned herself.

改为: Before drowning herself, Virginia Woolf wrote a lovely suicide note to her husband.

也可改为:

After writing a lovely suicide note to her husband, Virginia Woolf drowned herself.

上述两句中用介词短语表示动作发生的先后。

例 3. The coal supply was rapidly diminishing.

The governor was forced to close all the schools.

改为: With the coal supply rapidly diminishing, the governor was forced to close all the schools.

with 引导的短语，表示动作发生的原因。

例 4. Calder's art has simplicity.

Calder's art represents a complex fashion of many elements.

改为: For its simplicity, Calder's art represents a complex fashion of many elements.

for 表示就... 而言。

例 5. There was no support to his idea.

He left the meeting room angrily.

改为: Without any support to his idea, he left the meeting-room angrily.

介词短语是后一句的原因。

Exercise Three

1. Combine each set of sentences below into a single sentence using one or more prepositional phrases.

(1) We cross the river by ferry.

The bus accompanied us.

(2) Some 50 million Americans have become the legal owners of this famous corporation.

Their pension funds made this possible.

(3) There are traffic jams.

There is a lack of parking space.

2. Use prepositional phrase to replace the clause.

(1) Some countries have strong religious laws, because women are not allowed in the street except when they have a male companion.

(2) French meals are incomplete if there is no cheese between salad and dessert.

(3) Cattle farmers shot dozens of calves in front of network TV

cameras, because they wanted to dramatize their serious economic problems and hoped to make you choke on your steak dinner while watching the six o'clock news.

IV. 同位语

我们通常用表语来描述人或物所具有的性质, 特点等。如:

例 1. Mr Smith is my favorite history teacher.

He has received a Distinguished Teacher Award.

例 2. Sharks are streamlined swimmers and bloodhounds of the sea.

They are equipped with an extraordinary sense of smell.

例 1. 可改为包含同位语的句子:

Mr. Smith, my favorite history teacher, has received a Distinguished Teacher Award.

例 2. 改为:

Streamlined swimmers and bloodhounds of the sea; sharks are equipped with an extraordinary sense of smell.

从例 1、例 2 句中可以看出, 表语 my favorite history teacher 和 streamlined swimmers and bloodhounds of the sea, 在句子中起着补充说明名词的作用, 在相关的两句中只表达次要的信息。在改写后的例 1、例 2 中, 同位语把第一个句子变成了短语, 对名词的意思加以说明或扩展, 既突出了主要信息, 又使句子结构衔接得紧凑、连贯。

例 3. She is an excellent, all-around student with an easy-going personality. She is a promising candidate for WOW. WOW is an international scholarship program for outstanding women around the world.

改为: An excellent, all-around student with an easy-going personality, she is a promising candidate for WOW, an international sholarship program for outstanding women around the world.

此句中有两个同位语, 避免了 She is 的重复, 整句显得简洁、有力。而且, 第一个同位语不仅说明主语, 而且说明主句的原因, 相当于一个 Since she is an excellent, all-around student with an easy-going personality 从句。

例 4. Even a brief visit to Greece, which is a modern gateway to the glory of the past, gives you a profound sense of the roots of our civilization.

改为: Even a brief visit to Greece, a modern gateway to the glory of the past, gives you a profound sense of the roots of our civilization.

在这种情况下, 同位语优于关系从句, 因为 which 是指代 visit 还是指代 Greece, 需要稍加判断, 而同位语一目了然, 使阅读更为流畅。

例 5. The America of the South and West——what one politician long ago called has at last outnumbered and overpowered the America of the long dominant Northeast.

此句中, 从句作同位语, 补充说明主语。

例 6. Less than 50 feet past the intersection, the car started making unusual noises, not the familiar rattles and knocks.

此句中, 否定形式作同位语。

例 7. Literally hundreds of heart-warming stories unfolded in every corner of the country——stories of neighbor help-

ing neighbor, of young helping old, of rich helping poor.

当同位语和被说明的名词分开时,通常重复一个名词。

例 8. Yesterday I went skating——something I hadn't done in years.

例 9. The team has hired Bill Simon and Ed Macklin——the latter to corordinate recruiting efforts.

例 10. He revealed himself to be just what he seemed to be——lowly, honest, and loving.

例 7—10, 同位语前都使用了一破折号,起着强调说明的作用。例 8、9 的同位语是代词,而例 10 的是形容词。

从以上这些例句中,可以看出,同位语形式不尽相同,但都起着补充说明的作用。

Exercise Four

Combine each of the following sets of sentences into an effective sentence, using at least one appositive.

1. Pet owners upset by soaring medical costs can now register for Medipet.

Medipet is a prepaid insurance for dogs and cats.

2. A psychological examination is the attempt to describe a person's state of mind during the period leading up to death.

A psychological examination is usually performed to determine whether death occurred by suicide or accident.

3. Nairobi's railroad station is the starting point for east Africa's most traveled passenger train.