

英语翻译资格证书考试

初级英语笔译 模拟试题精解

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前　　言

随着改革的深化,特别是加入世界贸易组织后,我国在政治、经济、文化各领域与世界的交往更加紧密,这就越来越需要通过英语人才架起中外交流的桥梁。很多有志于此的人士已投入英语学习,并参与到各类资格证书考试之中。

外资公司、合资公司和国内用人单位均迫切希望有一种英语翻译水平认证考试制度;各种英语人才也希望能有一种资格认证来评定自己的英语翻译水平;英语及非英语专业的毕业生也希望了解个人的英语翻译水平,以便在社会中确定自己的合适位置。我们依据教委考试大纲,以模拟试题方式所作的英语翻译资格考试指导就是应这个实际需要而产生的。

初级英语笔译考试包括两篇英译汉短文、两篇汉译英短文。每篇 250 词(字)左右,要求考生在三小时内全部译完。初级英语笔译考试适用于英语专业大学专科毕业生、英语专业本科二年级以上学生、非英语专业通过大学英语六级考试的学生以及同等水平的各类考生。

中级英语笔译考试包括两篇英译汉短文、两篇汉译英短文。每篇 300 词(字)左右,要求考生在四小时内全部译完。中级英语笔译考试适用于英语专业本科毕业生、研究生,以及同等水平的各类考生。

笔译和听、说、读、写一样需要坚实的基本功,缺乏语法知识和词汇积累及其驾驭它们的能力,提高英语翻译水平只能是一句空话。因此只有练好语法和词汇基本功,才能举一反三,灵活正确地

做好翻译，也才能在各类考试中成绩优异。本书在如何以汉语和英语基本功为基础做到忠实原文，译文通顺方面有精确到位的指导。

实践是提高翻译水平的唯一途径。本书对翻译方法与技巧——增词法、减词法、反译法、重复法、词序调整法、选词法和改变词类法等——的使用有详细说明与解释，使考生对汉英互译要点有清晰的认识和实际帮助。对考生提高翻译技巧，掌握翻译原则大有裨益。

同时，我们确信本书对提高英语水平和通过其他各类英语考试也有所助益。

编著者

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TEST ONE

Part 1

Translation from English into Chinese

Passage 1

Smoking and Cancer

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention says cigarette smoking is responsible for 151,322 cancer deaths annually in the United States. Most of those – 116,920 – are from lung cancer. The CDC says men who smoke are 22 times more likely to die from lung cancer than non-smokers. Women who smoke are 12 times more likely to die from the disease.

Statistical studies have long shown that people who don't smoke live longer than people who do and scientists have seen statistically the correlation between smoking and incidences of lung cancer since the 1950s.

A study earlier this year by Gerd Pfeifer of the Beckman Research Institute pinpointed specific carcinogens in cigarette smoke that target parts of a gene already known to be prominent in some cancers.

Pfeifer wrote in Science that cigarette smoke causes changes in the gene p53, which protects against cancer when normal but promotes cancer growth when mutated.

Another study, published by the American Cancer Society, said that low-tar cigarettes offered no relief from the potential of cancer, and in fact were responsible for a type of cancer that reaches deeper into lung tissue.

Other cancers are also affected by cigarette smoke. An American Cancer Society researcher reported earlier this year that smoking increased men's risk of dying of prostate cancer, while other studies have linked tobacco use to increased risk of other cancers.

译文：

吸烟与癌症

疾病防治中心说，吸烟是导致美国每年 151,322 位癌症患者死亡的罪魁祸首。这些死亡者中的大多数——116,920 人——死于肺癌。疾病防治中心认为，男性烟民死于肺癌的可能性是非吸烟者的 22 倍。女性烟民死于肺癌的可能性是非吸烟者的 12 倍。

统计数据研究早就表明，不吸烟的人比烟民长寿。自 20 世纪 50 年代以来，科学家们通过统计资料，已经发现了吸烟和肺癌发病率之间的相互关系。

今年早些时候，贝克曼研究所的格尔德·普法伊费尔所作的一项研究确切地指出了卷烟烟雾中固有的致癌物，这些致癌物袭击的目标是一种已知在一些癌症中很突出的基因的某些部分。

普法伊费尔在《科学》杂志上写道，吸烟使 p53 基因发生改变。这种基因在正常情况下保护人体免遭癌症的侵袭，但在发生突变时，就会加快癌症的发展。

美国癌症协会发表的另一份研究报告说，尼古丁含量低的卷烟并不能减少患癌症的可能性，它们实际上使人罹患一种进入到肺组织深层的癌症。

其他的癌症也受吸烟的影响。今年早些时候，美国癌症协会的一份研究报告表明，吸烟使男性死于前列腺癌的危险增加，其他一些研究把吸烟同患上其他癌症的危险性的增加联系到一起。

重点与难点：

1. be responsible for 对……负责任,例如: The bus driver is responsible for the passengers' safety. 公共汽车司机应对乘客的安全负责。The police are responsible for the preservation of public order and security. 警察有责任维护公共秩序和安全。此处译为“罪魁祸首”更为贴切。
2. annually **ad.** 一年一次,每年,例如: They go there annually. 他们每年去那儿一次。
3. die from/of 死于,例如: Every winter some old people die from hypothermia. 每年冬天都有些老人死于体温过低。
4. correlation 相互关系,相关(性),例如:a correlation between drug abuse and crime 吸毒和犯罪之间的相互关联
5. incidence **n.** 发生(率),例如:a high incidence of malaria in the tropics 热带地区疟疾的高发率
6. pinpoint **v.** 准确指出,确认,显示,例如: His refusal to help simply pinpointed his cowardice. 他拒绝帮助正显示他的胆小。
7. protect against / from 防止……遭受……; 使……免于; 保护……使不受,例如:A line of forts was built along the border to protect the country against attack. 在边界沿线构筑了堡垒,以防国家受到攻击。
8. mutate **v.** 变异,突变
9. prostate cancer 前列腺癌

10. link... to... 连接,例如: The new bridge will link the island to the mainland. 新的桥梁将把该岛与大陆连接在一起。

翻译方法与技巧:

1. Most of those – 116,920 – are from lung cancer: 注意代词的翻译。替代问题,指的是代词代替名词的问题。在翻译时注意把英语里的代词名词化,表示我们真正读懂了句子。本句中的 those 指代前句中的“癌症患者”。
2. ... men who smoke are 22 times more likely to die from lung cancer than non-smokers: 翻译时注意词性的转换,此句中形容词 likely 为如果直译为形容词,语气不顺畅。本句中可将其转译为对应的名词“可能性”,做句子的主语。原句中的主语 men who smoke 和谓语的一部分 to die from lung cancer 转化为定语,译成“男性烟民死于肺癌的可能性”,则句子既简洁又通顺。
3. ... pinpointed specific carcinogens in cigarette smoke that target parts of a gene already known to be prominent in some cancers: 此句考察定语从句的译法。本句中 that 引导一个定语从句,修饰 specific carcinogens; known to be prominent 是过去分词短语做后置定语,修饰 a gene。汉语习惯将定语放在名词中心词前,但当定语从句较长,翻译起来非常拗口时,要注意将句子断开翻译。本句也可翻译成:“……确切指出了卷烟烟雾中固有的致癌物,这些致癌物袭击的目标是一种基因的某些部分。人们已经发现,这种基因在一些癌症中很突出。”这里涉及到被动语态的处理。将 known 转化为主动形式,译为“人们已经发现”。

Passage 2

Vocabulary and Success

Your boss has a bigger vocabulary than you have. That's one good reason why he's your boss.

This discovery has been made in the word laboratories of the world. Not by theoretical English professors, but by practical, hard-headed scholars who have been searching for the secrets of success.

After a host of experiments and years of testing they have found out:

That if your vocabulary is limited your chances of success are limited.

That one of the easiest and quickest ways to get ahead is by consciously building up your knowledge of words. That the vocabulary of the average person almost stops growing by the middle twenties. And that from then on it is necessary to have an intelligent plan if progress is to be made. No haphazard hit-or-miss methods will do.

It has long since been satisfactorily established that a high executive does not have a large vocabulary merely because of the opportunities of his position. That would be putting the cart before the horse. Quite the reverse is true. His skill in words was a tremendous help in getting him his job.

Dr. Johnson O'Connor of the Human Engineering Laboratory of Boston and of the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, New Jersey, gave a vocabulary test to 100 young men who were studying to be industrial executives. Five years later those who had

passed in the upper ten percent all, without exception, had executive positions, while not a single young man of the lower twenty-five per cent had become an executive.

You see, there are certain factors in success that can be measured as scientifically as the contents of a test-tube, and it has been discovered that the most common characteristic of outstanding success is "an extensive knowledge of the exact meaning of English words."

译文：

词汇与成功

你老板的词汇量比你的大,这是他为什么成为你老板的一个重要原因。

这一发现得自于世界各地的语言实验室,其发现者不是那些搞理论的英语教授们,而是一些有实践经验而又讲求实际的学者,他们一直在寻找成功的秘诀。

经过许多试验和多年的测试后,他们发现:

如果你的词汇量不大,你成功的机会就不多。

最简便而且最迅速的一个改进方法就是有意识地扩大词汇知识。普通人的词汇量到了25岁左右就几乎不再增加了。这之后要想继续增加词汇量就必须精心规划。随意的,漫无目的的方法是不起作用的。

长期以来人们就有一个根深蒂固的看法:高级行政管理人员如果不是处在那个位置上,有很多机会的话,他们不会有很大的词汇量。这未免有点本末倒置。实际情况恰恰相反。他的言语技巧对他获得职位有着巨大的帮助。

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