

A Selection of Graded Readings

大学英语 分级阅读 理解精编

(三·四级)(修订版)

姜保华 主编 刘鸿章 张彦斌 主审



上海交通大学出版社

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**大学英语分级阅读理解精编
(三、四级)**

**A Selection of Graded Readings
(Band Three and Band Four)**

本册编写(按姓氏笔划排序)

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上海交通大学出版社

内容简介

本书根据《大学英语教学大纲》编写,并根据 1995 年 7 月 15 日全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会颁布的《关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知》予以修订改版。本套书分册出版,本册包括三、四级,每级有 15 个单元,每个单元有 4 篇阅读文章,并配有 20 道选择题。为了培养翻译技能,书中设有英译汉的翻译技巧及训练。本书选材广泛,包括文化、教育、科技、经济、法律、人物传记、科普常识、风土人情等。体裁多样,有叙述文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。书末附有英译汉的参考译文和选择题的参考答案。

本书可供学生自读自测,也可作为教师的教学辅助教材。

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使用说明

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本书共分三册,本册包括三级和四级。每级由 15 个单元组成,每单元包括 4 篇文章,其内容深浅程度相近,体裁相似,内容关联密切,其字数由一级的 900 字左右到四级的 1300 字左右,逐渐增加。阅读每个单元,并完成 20 道选择题,时间为 35 分钟。这次修订增加了英译汉内容:翻译理论概述与翻译实践练习。翻译理论概述分成 4 个部分,分别放在一、二、三、四级之前,即“词的翻译”和“句子的翻译”;翻译实践放在阅读短文之中,底下划实线标出,由一级的每个单元 2 题至四级每个单元 5 题,逐渐与《通知》要求一致。翻译题应在做完选择题之后进行,时间为 15 分钟(四级)。书后附有参考译文。阅读短文中底下划虚线的单词或短语为该单元选择题中的猜词部分。

修订本选材更加广泛,内容更加新颖,集趣味性、知识性、实用性于一体,有科普常识、异国风土人情、人物传记、日常知识、社会、文化、教育、经济、法律等。体裁多样,有叙述文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。文章由浅入深,循序渐进。

本书旨在培养学生的下述能力:掌握所读材料的主旨大意;了解说明主旨大意的事实和细节;既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系,并就文章的内容进行判断、推理和信息转换。掌握最基本的翻译理论,并能将其用于翻译实践;译文要忠于原文,通顺流畅。

本书可供学生自读自测,也可供教师作为辅助教材穿插使用。

全书由杨荣泉总策划,本册由姜保华主编;由毛艳阳、宋克宇、姜保华及曹亚非编写;翻译理论及参考译文由曹亚非执笔;全书由刘鸿章教授及张彦斌教授主审。对参加第一版编写的孙青民、任洪舜等同志表示诚挚的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,编写时间仓促,谬误疏漏之处在所难免,切望广大读者及同行专家不吝赐教。

编者

1996年4月

目录(CONTENTS)

BAND THREE

句子的翻译(一).....	(3)
Unit One	(9)
Unit Two	(16)
Unit Three	(23)
Unit Four	(30)
Unit Five	(38)
Unit Six	(45)
Unit Seven	(52)
Unit Eight	(60)
Unit Nine	(68)
Unit Ten	(77)
Unit Eleven	(84)
Unit Twelve	(92)
Unit Thirteen	(99)
Unit Fourteen	(107)
Unit Fifteen	(115)
Key to Multiple Choice	(122)
第三级参考译文.....	(124)

BAND FOUR

句子的翻译(二).....	(131)
Unit One	(134)

Unit Two	(142)
Unit Three	(150)
Unit Four	(158)
Unit Five	(167)
Unit Six	(175)
Unit Seven	(185)
Unit Eight	(193)
Unit Nine	(201)
Unit Ten	(209)
Unit Eleven	(218)
Unit Twelve	(227)
Unit Thirteen	(236)
Unit Fourteen	(244)
Unit Fifteen	(252)
Key to Multiple Choice	(262)
第四级参考译文	(264)

BAND THREE



句子的翻译(一)

句子是最重要的翻译单位。英语句子和汉语句子有很大不同。英语重形,汉语重意;英语造句多采用形合法,汉语多用意合法。英语句子就像是树木丛生,干枝纠缠的树林,脉络难分,而汉语句子像枝干分明的竹林,主次易辨。英语主要以语汇为纽带,汉语主要以逻辑为纽带;英语造句主要借助连词、关系代词等形成骨架,汉语主要借助逻辑关系将句子统一起来。英、汉两种语言的上述不同,要求我们在英译汉时,要按汉语的习惯进行句子结构的转换。另外在从句和语态的运用上英语也与汉语不尽相同,在英译汉时,这些特点都要得到应有的体现。

一、句子结构的转换

1. 句子成分的转换

- (1) Of all the metals the best conductors are silver, gold and copper. 金、银、铜是金属中最好的导体。(英语表语转译为汉语主语。)
- (2) There are a great number of universities in Beijing. 北京有许多大学。(英语的状语译为汉语的主语,英语的主语译成汉语的宾语。)
- (3) Throughout the world, oil consumption is growing rapidly. 全世界的石油消耗量正在迅速增长。(英语状语译成汉语定语。)

2. 句式的转换

- (1) He didn't drop out of school despite his poverty stricken family. 尽管他家境贫困,但他没有辍学。(英语简单句转译成汉语

偏正复句。)

(2) The policeman came to the criminal, who was more dead than alive. 警察走到半死不活的犯人跟前。(英语主从复合句转译为汉语简单句。)

(3) Old John stood there speechless, for he was burning with anger. 老约翰怒火中烧,一声不吭地站在那里。(英语主从复合句转译成汉语并列复句。)

(4) He was very clean, and his mind was open. 他为人单纯而坦率。(英语复合句译成汉语简单句。)

(5) I wrote four books in the first three years, a record never touched before. 我头三年写了四本书,打破了以往的纪录。(名词短语译成句子。)

(6) Their power increased with their number. 他们人数增加了,力量也随之增强。(介词短语译成句子。)

二、从句的翻译

1. 定语从句的翻译

汉语定语的位置一般是前置的,而英语则前后置的情况都有,在翻译英语定语从句时,要充分考虑到这一点。英语定语从句主要涉及限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句。此外,有些英语定语从句和主句之间还存在着状语关系。

(1) The people who worked for him lived in mortal fear of him. 在他手下工作的人对他怕得要死。(限定性定语从句前置。)

(2) They are striving for the ideal which is close to the heart of every Chinese and for which, in the past, many Chinese have laid down their lives. 他们正在为实现一个理想而努力,这个理想是每个中国人所珍爱的,在过去,许多中国人曾为了这个理想而牺牲了自己的生命。(限定性定语从句后置。)

(3) Matter is composed of molecules that are composed of atoms.

物质是由分子构成的,而分子又是由原子构成的。(限定性定语从句译成分句。)

(4) There are many people who want to see the film. 许多人想看这部电影。(限定性定语从句溶合在整个译句中。)

(5) He liked his sister, who was warm and pleasant, but he did not like his brother, who was aloof and arrogant. 他喜欢热情愉快的姐姐,而不喜欢冷漠高傲的哥哥。(非限定性定语从句前置。)

(6) I told the story to John, who told it to his brother. 我把这件事告诉了约翰,约翰又告诉了他弟弟。(非限定性定语从句后置,重复关系代词所代表的含义。)

(7) We know that a cat, whose eyes can take in many more rays of light than our eyes, can see clearly in the night. 我们知道,由于猫的眼睛比我们人的眼睛能吸收更多的光线,所以猫在黑夜里也能看得清楚。(具有状语从句功能的定语从句,翻译时要将状语意味充分体现出来。)

2. 其他从句的翻译

(1) What a motor does is to change electrical energy into mechanical driving power. 电动机所起的作用是把电能转变成机械驱动力。(以 what, whatever, whoever 等代词引导的主语从句翻译时一般可按原文顺序。)

(2) It doesn't make much difference whether he attends the meeting or not. 他参加不参加会议没有多大关系。
It is strange that she should have failed to see her own shortcomings. 真奇怪,她竟然没有看出自己的缺点。(it 作形式主语时,主语从句可视情况提前或不提前。)

(3) Do you know where he is? 你知道他在哪儿吗?

This is what he is eager to do. 这就是他所渴望做的。

(宾语从句和表语从句一般可按原次序翻译。)

(4) At the end of last century, an important discovery was made that everything was built partly of electrons. 上世纪末有一个重要的发现,即一切东西都有一部分是由电子构成的。
The fact that we need help is ignored. 我们需要帮助这个事实被忽视了。

(同位语从句可以视情况保持原位置或提前。)

- (5) All metals melt though some require greater heat than others. 一切金属都会熔化,虽然有些金属需要的热量要比其他金属大。

The average speed of all molecules remains the same so long as the temperature is constant. 只要温度不变,所有分子的平均速度也就不变。

(状语从句可视情况调整位置。)

三、被动语态的翻译

英语中被动语态使用范围比汉语广得多,尤其是在正式文体和科技文章中;凡是在不必说出主动者,不愿说出主动者,无从说出主动者或是为了便于连贯上下文等场合,往往都用被动语态。英语被动句译成汉语时,很多情况下都可译成主动句,但也有一些可以保持被动语态。

1. 译成汉语主动句

- (1) The whole country was armed in a few days. 几天之内全国武装起来了。(原文中的主语在译文中仍作主语。)
- (2) Mr Smith cannot be deterred from his plan. (人们)无法阻止史密斯先生施行他的计划。(原文中的主语在译文中作宾语。)
- (3) Recently, some new kinds of steel have been developed in our country. 最近我国研制出了一些新品种的钢。(状语译作主语,原句改为主动。)
- (4) 有一类以 it 作形式主语的英语句子,在译文中常改成主动形

式,有时不加主语,有时则加上不确定的主语。如:

It is reported that...	据报道……
It is said that...	据说……
It is supposed that...	据推测……
It must be admitted that...	必须承认……
It is believed that...	有人认为……
It is well known that...	众所周知……
It was told that...	有人说过……

2. 译成汉语被动句

汉语也有用被动来表达的情况。这类句子都是着重于被动的动作,有些说出了动作的施动者,有些则不说出动作的施动者。英语被动句译成汉语被动句时往往借助于以下词:“被”、“由”、“为”、“靠”、“所”、“受”、“把”、“加以”、“予以”、“为……所”、“是……的”等。如:

- (1) Any minute we would surely be spotted by enemy planes flying in and out of the airfield. 我们随时都会被出入的敌机发现。
- (2) The speed of a generator is controlled by the prime mover. 发电机的转速受原动机控制。
- (3) The famous hotel had been practically destroyed by the big fire. 大火使这座著名的旅馆几乎全部毁坏。
- (4) Electricity itself has been known to man for thousands of years. 电为人所知已有好几千年了。
- (5) The airplane is supported by the wings. 飞机靠机翼支承。

3. 译成汉语无主句

有些英语被动句译成汉语时,不必指出动作的发出者是谁,形成无主句。如:

- (1) The mechanical energy can be changed back into electrical energy by a generator. 利用发电机,可将机械能再转变成电能。

(2)Cutting tools should be inspected carefully before use. 刀具在使用前应该仔细地检查。

Unit One

Passage 1

12/20 - 36 min

The man who brings my milk used to knock for his money for the week's milk while I was eating breakfast on Saturday morning. Just lately he has been arriving before I get up. Staff shortages mean that four men are sharing five rounds, so he has to start earlier.

Delivering milk to people's homes is scarcely good business, especially when the customer may have a choice of two or three firms serving a single road. In spite of my local difficulties, however, labour troubles are not as acute as a few years ago. There are enough men prepared to make an early morning stake for the sake of an open-air job with a fair measure of freedom. If they did stop calling, women would find it hard work to collect all the milk they need from self-service stores. Dairies are aware that stopping deliveries in the United States would result in falling sales.

Marketing ideas have included introducing extra lines, in addition to dairy products, which the milkmen can carry to increase turnover. Already they have taken over many rounds given up by bakeries. One dairyman said: "It won't be long before the milkman delivers more bread than milk." Some milkmen deliver potatoes, and it seems as though diversification will be limited only by the size of the vans.

So the milkman is likely to remain a familiar figure, and the dairy products he sells are unlikely to change very much in this decade. Flavoured milk is popular on the Continent. In Britain those who like it buy plain milk and add their own flavouring. Even the returnable bottle continues to be used. As long as it

has a reasonable life—30 to 40 trips are usual—the cost of collection and cleaning is worthwhile.

Multiple choice:

1. We are told that the milkman now sets out on his delivery rounds earlier than he used to because of _____.
 - a. the need to collect money
 - b. more early-rising customers
 - c. an increased demand for milk
 - d. an increased workload
2. Some men choose to be milkmen because they like _____.
 - a. getting up early
 - b. working out of doors
 - c. serving several firms
 - d. working for themselves
3. Dairies' attempts to sell more bread from their delivery vans have meant that _____.
 - a. bakeries are asking milkmen to deliver bread
 - b. milkmen have taken over some bakery rounds
 - c. more bread than milk is now sold by milkmen
 - d. people buy more bread from milkmen than from bakers
4. The passage indicates that during the next ten years or so dairy firms will _____.
 - a. gradually cease selling milk
 - b. have to offer a wider variety
 - c. take more notice of changes in customers' tastes
 - d. produce the same kind of products
5. We are told that dairy firms continue to supply returnable milk bottles because they are _____.
 - a. most economical in the long run
 - b. the most durable form of container
 - c. cheap to clean and collect
 - d. easy for customers to return

Passage 2

Presently I got up and dressed, stuck my violin under my arm and went out into the streets to try my luck. After an hour or so looking for a likely spot, I stopped at last under a bridge and decided to have a go. The first notes I played were like a hoarse