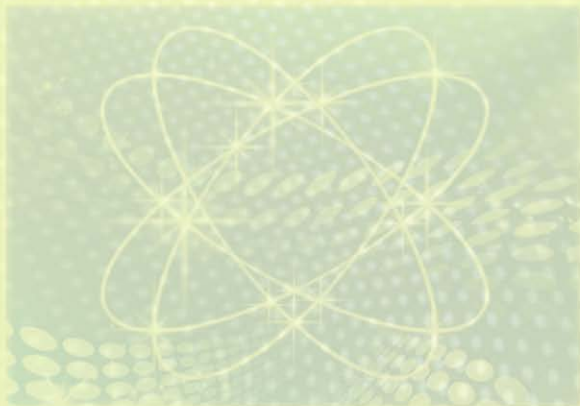


实用英语翻译 50 篇

主编 孙启耀



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主 审 邓晓明

主 编 孙启耀

副主编 高 红 王 亮

责任编辑 徐永进

封面设计 朱建明

责任校对 程 丽

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编 者 李 丽 张建丽 周薇薇

樊红梅 黄倩倩 葛一鸣

前 言

随着中国与世界各国在经济、文化、教育及其他领域内的交流合作更加密切,社会对于“外语+专业”复合型高技能人才的需求愈来愈迫切。汉英、英汉对译能力已成为商务、外贸从业人员必备的工作技能之一。《实用英语翻译 50 篇》一书,正是为满足广大英语学习者提高汉译英翻译实践能力而编写的实用教材。

汉英翻译作为应用型英语专业学生的必修课,是从事各类涉外工作必备的业务技能之一,也是应用性最强,综合知识面最宽,训练难度最大的项目。该课程涉及专业知识、语言知识、修辞技巧等诸多方面的内容,要做好汉英翻译,除熟悉和掌握必要的专业知识和翻译理论知识外,实践能力是关键,这也是本书重点之所在。

《实用英语翻译 50 篇》根据社会需要(如政治、经济、商务、外贸等),按照“少讲理论,多讲实例”的原则编写。根据这一原则,整个教材编排结构以文化、经济、翻译常识为基础、以项目为中心、以任务为驱动、以篇章译例为手段,注重学生实用汉英翻译能力的培养。

《实用英语翻译 50 篇》主要特点如下:

一、实用性

本书致力于解决广大英语爱好者在工作中将面临的主要问题,即如何学以致用,如何把课堂所学同就业需要与行业企业需

要相结合。本书以英语爱好者在实际工作中遇到的翻译问题为突破口,突出教材的实用性和实践性。教材涉及主题广泛,选材与时代、行业紧密结合,满足英语爱好者的实际工作需要。

二、时代性

本书选材时尽量选取反映时代特色的一些优质短文,力求具有时代的特征。一些文章涵盖了最新词汇,如二氧化碳排放、海豹突击队、隐形无人机、乔布斯、苹果公司、载人空间站等,使得有志于汉英翻译的英语爱好者能够得到最新的英语材料。另外,我们为英语原文提供了参考译文、词汇以及词组详解等,以方便英语爱好者学习、揣摩,培养独立分析问题、完成翻译任务的能力。

三、实践性

本教材的编写者均是从事汉英翻译教学的一线教师,具有多年丰富的教学经验和较强的事业心和敬业精神。在编撰本书时充分考虑到了广大英语爱好者的实际需求,选取的例证典型丰富,是英语爱好者提高翻译能力、解决翻译问题的良好读本和帮手。许多例子来自于企业、公司谈判、对外宣传的实录,使本书的编写更贴近工作环境、具有更强的实践性。

本书由哈尔滨工程大学外语系孙启耀教授主编,哈尔滨师范大学教师高红、王亮为副主编。高红老师编写 Text 1 到 Text 12,约8万字,王亮老师编写 Text 13 到 Text 24,约8万字。哈尔滨工程大学外语系李丽编写约3万字,哈尔滨工程大学外语系教师张建丽、周薇薇以及2012级研究生樊红梅、2013级研究生黄倩倩、北京第二外国语学院2013级研究生葛一鸣参加了本书的部分编写工作。本书由哈尔滨工程大学外语系邓晓明教授主审。

由于编者水平和时间有限,错误和缺点在所难免,欢迎广大读者在使用过程中予以批评指正。

编者
2013年9月

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Text 1 An Individual Carbon Trading Scheme or Carbon Taxation?

A lot of people think it a good idea to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide we pump into the atmosphere. But not many have sensible ideas about the correct way to do that.

One contributor to the FT recently asserted that, “An individual carbon trading scheme is more equitable and effective than carbon taxation as it reduces consumption quickly and dramatically.” All that carbon dioxide has clearly addled his thinking. It isn’t possible to work out whether rationing would reduce emissions more than a tax until you know what the tax might be, or how generous the ration.

When it comes to reducing carbon emissions, the question “How much?” is separate from the equally important question “How?” The sensible choice is between a carbon tax and some kind of scheme to trade pollution permits. (Politicians prefer to bung cash at favoured initiatives; it’s in their nature, but makes environmental gains harder to come by.) And for any level of environmental tax you can get the same carbon price and emissions reduction by using a permit quota instead.

That doesn't mean the two systems are equivalent. One difference is the cost of administering the system. Matt Prescott, the director of a Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts (RSA) research project into personal carbon allowances, paints an exciting picture of cheaply loading your carbon permits on to a credit card. I think it would be simpler just to administer a tax. A second difference is where the revenue goes. A tax directs cash to the government levying it. A lot then depends on how the revenue is used: if it's distributed more heavily towards the poor, taxes are more progressive than a personal carbon allowance.

A third difference is perhaps the most important but rarely discussed. A carbon tax gives us certainty about the price of carbon but not the quantity of emissions. A tradable permit scheme gives us certainty about the quantity of emissions, but not the price.

The question, then, is where the uncertainty is most damaging. Say we impose a tax, hoping for a 15 per cent reduction in emissions but getting only a 5 per cent fall. Is that less serious than a tradable permit scheme where we expected a carbon price of \$ 25 a tonne but got a price of \$ 75 a tonne?

It is indeed. The uncertainty about next year's emissions is not very worrying, because climate change is caused not by what happens next year, but by the accumulation of emissions since the industrial revolution. If we get the tax wrong and emit too much one year, it will be easy to fix. The economy, on the other hand, is more vulnerable to short-term shocks: get the permit quota wrong, even for one year, and you could cause lasting damage.

Those environmentalists currently yelling that I am an idiot and am not committed to saving the planet have missed the point. The

more you fear climate change, the more stringent the tax or quota should be. What I am saying is that whatever you decide about that, it is less risky to use a tax. The government expends so much effort taxing good things, such as saving and spending money. It would be a shame if it lacked the courage to tax something bad for a change.

Questions:

1. Why did the author say carbon dioxide confuses his thinking?

2. Do you think it feasible to have carbon taxation?

生词:

1. assert vt. 主张, 声称
2. taxation n. 征税, 税收
3. addle vt. 使糊涂, 使混乱
4. ration n. 定量, 配给量 vt. 限量供应, 配给供应
5. emission n. 排放, 辐射
6. bung vt. 猛扔; 投掷
7. administer vt. 管理, 治理
8. revenue n. 收入, 收益, 税收
9. stringent adj. 严格的, 迫切的
10. accumulation n. 积累, 堆积物, 累积量
11. vulnerable adj. 易受攻击的, 易受伤的
11. yell vt. & vi. 喊出, 大声说出
12. idiot n. 白痴; 傻瓜
13. levy n. 征兵, 征税 vt. 征收, 征税

短语:

1. carbon dioxide 二氧化碳
2. pump into 用泵把……送入; (把……灌入)

3. Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts 皇家艺术促进协会

4. credit card 信用卡

参考译文: 个人碳交易计划还是征收碳排放税?

很多人认为,削减我们排放到大气中的二氧化碳是个好主意。但对于怎样做才是正确的,却没有多少人有明智的见解。

最近,英国《金融时报》的一位投稿人断言:“个人碳交易计划比征收碳排放税更公平、更有效,因为它能迅速大量削减消费量。”他显然是被那些二氧化碳搞糊涂了。除非知道会征什么税,或是配额的多少,否则就不可能计算出配给制是否会比税收促成更多的减排量。

在谈到削减碳排放时,“削减多少”与同等重要的“如何削减”是不同的问题。明智的选择介于征收碳排放税和某种污染许可交易安排之间。(政界人士喜欢在自己喜欢的措施上大把花钱。这符合他们的本性,却让环境方面的进步更难以实现。)对于任何水平的环境税,你都能通过使用许可配额,得到同样的碳排放价格和减排量。

这并不意味着两种体系是等同的。一个区别是系统的管理成本。英国皇家艺术促进协会(Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts)个人碳排放许可量研究项目负责人马特·普雷斯科特(Matt Prescott)描绘了一幅令人兴奋的图景:可以将碳排放许可量便宜地充入信用卡。而我认为进行税收管理要更简单些。另一个区别是收入的去向。税收将让钱直接流入征税的政府。然后主要就取决于政府如何使用了:如果更多地分配给穷人,那么税收就比个人碳排放许可量更具进步性。

第三个区别可能最重要,但却很少有人讨论。碳税给了我们碳排放价格方面的确定性,但却没有排量方面的。可交易的许可制度给了我们排量方面的确定性,却没有价格方面的。

因此,问题在于哪方面的不确定最具破坏性。比如说,如果我们征税,希望能减排 15%,结果只减少了 5%,而按照目前可交易的许可制度,我们本来预计碳排放价格是每吨 25 英镑,实际却是每吨 75 英镑,那是不是意味着,征税的破坏性没有排放权制度那样严重?

的确如此。明年排量的不确定性并不十分令人担心,因为气候变化不是由明年发生的事造成的,而是由工业革命以来排放量的日积月累造成的。如果我们定错了税率,导致一年的排量过多,那是很容易修正的。另一方面,经济更容易受到短期震荡的影响:如果许可配额定错了,哪怕只有一年,结果也可能造成持久性损害。

有些环境学家现在叫嚷着说“我是个白痴,没有努力去拯救地球。”他们错了。你越害怕气候变化,税收或配额的力度就应越强。我的意思是,无论做出何种决定,使用税收的风险总是较小。政府付出了如此大的努力在好事上征税,比如储蓄和开支。如果它缺乏勇气对坏东西征税以求改变,那将是一种耻辱。

Text 2 Gift on Mother's Day

Gift of Time—Moms just want to spend time with their children so make it a Mother-Daughter/Son day, spend the whole day with her on her terms. Do the things she likes doing and give her the royal treatment.

Home Video—Take your family videos and put together a short home video, a tribute to mom. This can be a little time consuming but can make a great frugal gift and she can enjoy it whenever she misses you. Although it may require a little effort, the process can be a lot of fun and the end result is often priceless.

Mom Mix—Make a CD for her, a collection of all the songs that remind her of you and you growing up. You may have a song you used to sing when driving to school or going to bed, think back and you'll be surprised with the result.

Write a Letter—Write a letter instead of a card, write about all the good memories you have with her and all the things she has done for you. I don't mean type, but rather handwritten note, the old-fashioned way with a pen and paper.

Flowers—Flowers can be tricky, you can easily spend a lot of money on it. If you have flowers in your garden or can handpick

them this can be a great gift.

Manicure and/or Pedicure—Costs around \$ 20—\$ 30 and lasts for 2—3 weeks. Although this may not be a very personal gift, I am sure all mothers would appreciate a day of being papered.

Dinner—Make a frugal dinner and invite her over or you can surprise her and take it over to her house, just don't leave a mess behind for her to clean up.

Scrap Book—put together a scrap book, here are some already made scrapbooks for a low price. All you have to do is insert your pictures.

Questions:

1. How many ways in the above text can we do for Moms?
2. What can we do to give mom a kind of royal treatment?

生词:

1. tribute n. 礼物
2. frugal adj. 节俭的; 朴素的; 花钱少的
3. tricky adj. 狡猾的; 机警的
4. handpick vt. 精选; 用手采摘; 任意选择
5. manicure vt. 修剪; 修整(草坪等)
6. pedicure vt. 修脚, 医(脚)
7. scrap vt. 使解体; 拆毁
8. scrapbook n. 剪贴簿
9. insert vt. 插入; 嵌入

短语:

1. home video 家庭视频; 家庭视讯
2. on one's terms 以……的方式; 在……条件下
3. remind ... of ... 提醒; 使记起; 使回想起
4. instead of 代替; 不是……而是……
5. clean up 清理

参考译文: 母亲节礼物

时间礼物——妈妈仅仅希望和她的孩子们待在一起,所以你要把母亲节变成母亲—女儿节或者母亲—儿子节,花一整天的时间用妈妈喜欢的方式陪着她。做一些她喜欢做的事情,给她一种“王室”的待遇。

家庭视频——收集家庭的视频把它们做成一个家庭短片,作为礼物送给妈妈。这个会花费一些时间,但是这将会是一个特别经济的礼物,而且以后妈妈在想你的时候还可以拿出来看。尽管准备这个礼物需要一些努力,但是准备的过程将会给你带来很大的乐趣,而且这个礼物也将是无价的。

妈妈的混音专辑——做一张专辑给妈妈。专辑中收集能够让妈妈想起你或者唤起养育你的记忆的所有的歌曲。可以包括你在上学的路上或者躺在床上喜欢唱的歌曲,回想这些也将会给你带来惊喜。

写一封信——给妈妈写一封信,写下你和妈妈相处的所有甜蜜的回忆以及她为你做的所有的事情。我个人认为不要打印,一定要手写。

鲜花——只要你肯花钱就可以买到很好的鲜花,但是如果这些花是你亲手种的或者亲手摘的、亲手挑选的,那么对于妈妈来说这将会是一个特别的礼物。

修手指甲或者脚趾甲——花费大约 20—30 美元让专业医师为妈妈修手指甲或者脚趾甲,持续 2—3 周。尽管这个礼物不是很有个性,但是我相信所有的妈妈都会感谢自己的孩子在这一天为自己所做的安排。

晚餐——做一顿经济的晚餐,邀请她过来;或者把晚餐带到她的房子里去给她一个惊喜,记住吃完一定要清理收拾干净,不要留下一片狼藉让妈妈来收拾。

剪贴簿——整理一个剪贴簿,你可以用很低的价格买一些已经做好的剪贴簿,你需要做的就是剪贴簿中放入你的照片。