



全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试辅导丛书

英语笔译综合能力

2级

主 编 汪福祥

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国家职业资格证书
人事部颁证

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外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试辅导丛书

英语笔译综合能力

（二级）

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 外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语笔译综合能力. 二级 / 汪福祥主编. —北京: 外文出版社, 2005
(全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试辅导丛书)

ISBN 7-119-04218-1

I. 英... II. 汪... III. 英语 - 翻译 - 资格考核 - 自学参考资料 IV. H315.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 110915 号

外文出版社网址:

<http://www.flp.com.cn>

外文出版社电子信箱:

info@flp.com.cn

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全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试辅导丛书

英语笔译综合能力(二级)

主 编 汪福祥

责任编辑 刘明珍

封面设计 吴 涛

印刷监制 张国祥

出版发行 外文出版社

社 址 北京市百万庄大街 24 号

邮政编码 100037

电 话 (010)68320579 (总编室)

(010)68995875 / 68996075 (编辑部)

(010)68329514 / 68327211 (推广发行部)

印 刷 北京中印联印务有限公司

经 销 新华书店 / 外文书店

开 本 16 开

字 数 336 千字

印 数 0001 - 5000 册

印 张 19.25

版 次 2006 年 1 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

装 别 平

书 号 ISBN 7-119-04218-1

定 价 28.00 元

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前言

全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试《英语笔译二级考试大纲(试行)》第二款有关《笔译综合能力》考试目的和考试基本要求中明确指出:考生需“具备快速阅读中等长度英语文章并用汉语写出概要的能力。具备快速阅读中等长度汉语文章并用英语写出概要的能力。具备对各种文体英语文章的阅读理解能力。”为了使读者能在《英语笔译综合能力》的基础上得以继续提高,我们不但在本辅导教材的编写模式以及内容的安排上做了相应的调整,而且更着重在“辅导”二字上下功夫,强调辅导的层面、方法和效果。

首先,本书的辅导方法强调以下三点:(1)“综合性”,(2)“引导性”,(3)“启发性”或“喻示性”。以每单元第一部分的“知识综述”为例。在本节内我们将该单元要重点解决的问题不但交待得很清楚,而且也使读者在意识上先行一步,为所要做的事有个思想上的准备。此外,本书十分强调内容安排的引导性。在这方面,我们既为读者提供了较有代表性的“范例”,也为读者提供了思考的路向。还有,本书的最大特点是启发性和喻示性。学习功效毕竟主要取决于学习者的思索和领悟,而本书的内容安排恰是根据这一特点突出对读者领悟能力的引导和启发。

第二,本书在辅导效果上做了以下考虑:辅导教材的内容安排既应符合学习和习惯形成的规律,也应顺应“学习→模仿→领悟→创造”的学习模式,真正起到了“领进门”的作用。我们深知,习惯的形成大都依赖于行为的反复和强化,而模仿便是这样一种十分有效的强化方式。

诚然,翻译能力的提高在很大程度上取决于译者的不断实践,取决于译者的不断领悟,取决于译者对新知识的日积月累。事实上,老一辈译家知识结构的扩大和更新的过程,无不是个实践、领悟、再实践、再领悟的过程,无不是个不断实践和不断总结的过程,无不是个经验积累和再学习的过程。这就暗示说:译者要想提高自己的综合能力和综合素质,必须要善于实践、善于总结、善于思索、善于领悟、善于从经验中不断汲取新的知识以不断扩展自己的认知结构。

最后需要指出的是,我们所给予的“辅导”,其“辅”和“导”对于读者来说不过是个外部因素,而这个外部因素只有通过内因(读者的认知和努力)才能产生应有的作用。我们谨希望读者能够在实践和领悟上下大功夫,能够在日积月累上下苦功夫,能够在知识的更新和经验的总结上下巧功夫。有了这三个“功夫”,相信大家就能感受到“功到自然成”的妙趣了。

编者

2005年5月于北京

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第 1 单元

语言与翻译

Language and Translation

人类的语言，无论是有声的文字语言还是无声的非文字语言，其内容均可用“信息”(Information or Message) 二字概括之。因此，翻译的问题，归根结底就是个中介“信息”的问题。当然，信息既有“真值”(True Value)，也会有“伪值”(False Value)。造成信息“真值”和“伪值”的主要原因，除了语言本身的模糊性(Ambiguity)外，主要源于信息中介者知识结构、认知水平和智力程度的千差万别。本单元将从“语言与信息”、“语言与语境”、“语言与知识”、“语言与翻译能力”四个方面，在“语言与信息”的主题下讨论语言与翻译所涉及的相关问题。

1.1 语言与信息

Language and Information

导言：人类的一切信息，无论是思想交流信息还是史实记录信息，均是通过特定的、约定俗成的符号系统来表征的。因此，译者的工作归根结底，就是一个通过转换符号进行“信息中介”的过程。在这个过程中，译者首先应该准确把握译出语语体与信息活动规律，然后才能根据译入语的语体和信息传达的习惯将原文的信息准确地用译入语的符号系统和习惯中介给译入语的读者。在信息中介的过程中，确定原文信息的“真值”(True Value)是很关键的，而用译入语中介信息真值的手段和方法也是不可忽视的。下面我们就通过较短的段落体会译者在中介信息时所需要的相关能力。

A. 理解 (Comprehension)

导言：对于译者来说，理解在任何情况下都是个首要问题，因为没有理解，就不可能有正确的翻译，就不可能有信息的准确中介，更不可能有忠实的译品。下面就请大家从实例中体会理解的重要性。

Directions: Read the following paragraph and the notes that follow. See how your understanding of the text markedly affects the choice of words in the translation.

(1) That this has not happened may be the fault of the university, for at both Oxford and Cambridge the colleges tend to live in an era which is certainly not of the twentieth century, and upon a planet which bears little resemblance to the war-torn Earth. (*New Concept English*)
注：由于译者未理解 *tend to live* 这个短语的含义，所以把本应译成“情愿生活在……”误译成为“生活在……”。另外，把 *the war-torn Earth* 本应译为“历经战火蹂躏的地球”译为“被战争给搞得四分五裂的地球”。

(2) Now I pass on to consider one or two aspects of the actual pleasure of reading. Poetry, of course, comes first and highest. (By Viscount Grey)
注：有人把此句中的 *actual pleasure* (真正乐趣) 译为“实际乐趣”，把 *comes first and highest* (排在首位的乐趣) 译为“是首要的和最高的乐趣”等，均和译者对 *actual* 和 *first and highest* 两组形容词理解深度的欠缺相关。在第二句中，*first and highest* 跟 *first and foremost* 一样，应视为不可分割的成语，起加重语气作用，故第二句似乎应译为“当然，诗是排在首位的乐趣”。

(3) Terror is not always the effect of force; and an argument is not a victory. If you do not succeed, you are without resource; for, conciliation failing, force remains; but force failing, no further hope of reconciliation is left. Power and authority are sometimes brought by kindness, but they can never be begged as alms by an impoverished and defeated violence. (By Edmund Burke: "Against Coercing America")
注：其中的 *resource* 和 *force* 分别指“脑力”和“体力”，与第一句的 *terror* 和 *argument* 是对应的。其中的 *terror* 指“恐吓”，而非“恐怖”；*argument* 指“争吵”，而非“争论”。如此的选择也和理解的深度相关。

(4) 译诗并不是不可能的事情，即以我的经验而论，最初看了不易翻译的诗，经过几番的推敲，也能完全译出。所以译诗只看能力与努力如何，能用一国文字做出来的东西，总可以取一种方法译成另一国的文字。译得不好的东西，不是译者的能力缺少，便是他的努力不足。(成仿吾：《论译诗》)
注：“能用一国文字做出来的”之中的“做”不能译作 *made*，而应译为 *written*；“译得不好的东西”不能译作 *things badly translated*，而应译作 *poor (or unfaithful) translation*；“能力缺少”和“努力不足”应分别译为 *incompetence* 和 *the lack of effort*。

- (5) Though society is not founded on a contract, and though no good purpose is answered by inventing a contract in order to deduce social obligation from it, everyone who receives the protection of society owes a return for the benefit, and the fact of living in society renders it indispensable that each should be bound to observe a certain line of conduct towards the rest. This conduct consists, first, in not injuring the interests of another; or rather certain interests, which, either by express legal provision or by tacit understanding, ought to be considered as rights; and secondly, in each person's bearing his share of the labors and sacrifices incurred for defending the society or its members from injury and molestation.

注：contract 在这里非指“合同”，而是指“契约”；is answered by 不是指“由谁来回答”，而是指“来实现”；a certain line of conduct 指“某种行为规范”；bearing his share 指“担当起他的一份责任”。

翻译修改练习

Directions: Read the following paragraph and the provided translation. Then, improve the translation according to your understanding of the text.

- (1) The essays and speeches in this volume reveal but a small part of what is to be president of a great university. But they are committed to writing, and therefore they are the part that is most easily revealed. As I approach the tenth anniversary of my appointment as Yale's president, it is time to share these reflections, analyses, and exhortations.

[原译文] 这本书所收录的文章和演讲稿，所揭示的不过是一个大学校长所干事情的微不足道的一小部分。但是，既然这些文稿要付诸笔端，因此这些无疑就是最易于讲清楚的内容了。我任职耶鲁大学校长已近十个年头，在此之际我想和大家谈谈我对过去的看法、分析并提出我的见解。

注：① what is to be president 中的 what 指“一个大学校长日常工作”；② But they are committed to writing 中的 they 不是指“文稿”，而是指“讲话”；③ they are the part that is most easily revealed 中的 easily revealed 指“很容易说得清楚些”；④最后一句 share 和三个宾语似乎应译为“和大家谈谈我的感受以及我的一些看法”。

- (2) We hear much these days about beleaguered university presidents, overwhelmed by the multiple constituencies they must please, unable to act decisively or speak out convincingly. Nothing about this stereotype conforms to my experience. The job is complex and demanding, but it has its own logic and many satisfactions.

[原译文] 最近我们听很多人说大学校长因不得不取悦众多的选民而被搞得疲惫

不堪,说他们为此感到十分苦恼以至不能果断行事,也不能颇有说服力地讲话。但这类的事情并不是我任职期间的感受。我的工作虽然复杂艰难,但当校长自有其章法,也有很多的满足感。

注:①这里的 multiple constituencies 指作者所负责管理的众多的部门和下属,将其译为“选民”曲解了原文信息。② speak out 指表述自己的意见或发表见解。③ the job 在此指“当校长”。④ has its own logic 指校长工作的“条理性”。

- (3) The allegation of government incompetence is associated in our time with the general condemnation of the bureaucrat — again excluding those concerned with national defense. The only form of discrimination that is still permissible — that is, still officially encouraged in the United States today — is discrimination against people who work for the federal government, especially on social welfare activities. We have great corporate bureaucracies replete with corporate bureaucrats, but they are good; only public bureaucracy and government servants are bad. In fact, we have in the United States an extraordinarily good public service — one made up of talented and dedicated people who are overwhelmingly honest and only rarely given to overpaying for monkey wrenches, flashlights, coffee makers, and toilet seats.

[参考译文] 在我们这个时代,对政府无能的指控与对官僚主义的普遍谴责是有联系的,但这同样与国防事务无关。唯一仍可以允许的区别对待,即今天美国官方仍在鼓励的,是对那些为联邦政府工作,尤其是为美国社会福利事业而工作的人的区别对待。美国庞大的法人官僚机构充满了法人官僚,但他们并没有问题,有问题的是政府官僚和政府官员。事实上,我们美国有特别好的公共服务机构,而这些服务机构中工作人员极富有才干和奉献精神。他们诚实得无法再诚实,但只是偶尔才能得到够买个活动扳手、手电筒、咖啡壶、马桶座垫的额外报酬。

注:①其中的 is still permissible 为何被译为“仍是允许的”?②为何要把 We have great corporate bureaucracies 译为“美国庞大的……”,而非“我们有庞大的……”?③为何要把 But they are good...bad 两个形容词分别译为“没问题”和“有问题”,而非“好”和“坏”?这些都与我们对原文的理解相关。

B. 信息真值 (The True Value of Information)

导言:语言中的信息,是个很微妙的东西。它就好比窗户玻璃上结的冰霜,给不同的人以不同的图案。造成这种现象的原因多种多样,有的是语言本身的,还有的是来自人的意识形态和认知结构。就语言本身的原因而言,“模糊性”和“一词多义性”是最突出的两个原因。就语言信息的“真值”和“伪值”而论,造成后者存在的原因大都源于语言自身的“模糊性”。仅以 a bad woman 这个词组为例。在没有语

境作为参照的情况下你把 John ran into a bad woman. 理解为“约翰遇到一个坏女人”也许就算是获得了该句的信息“真值”。但若有了语境，你把此句理解为“约翰和一个泼妇混在了一起”也许才是这句话的信息“真值”。这说明：语言信息值的“真伪”一是取决于语言本身的“歧义性”，二是取决于译者或理解者自身的认知水平和知识结构。请读下列各段，体会确定信息“真值”与准确翻译的关系。

Directions: The translation of each of the following paragraphs contains part or parts that have twisted the meanings of the original text, or at least have “sidetracked” from the original. Compare the translation with the original text and think how the “flaws” have resulted.

- (1) Does “Buying American” save jobs? It benefits the companies you patronize, they will have more work than they would if you bought competing products made abroad. But if more people buy American, some American jobs will be lost in the firms that import and sell foreign goods. Protectionist policies seldom create jobs; they just move them from one sector of the economy to another.

[原译文]“购买美国的”能提供工作吗？购买美国的使你所惠顾的公司受益，而这些公司提供的工作要比人们购买国外竞争对手的产品得到的工作多。但是，如果购买美国的人多了，那些进口和出售外国商品的公司的美国人就会失去工作；贸易保护主义政策只是使工作机会从一个经济部门流向另一个，很少能够创造工作。

注：①其中的“Buying American”指1933年美国国会通过立法要求美国人购买国货的一条法案，因此，Buying American的信息真值是“购买国货”，而非“购买美国的”。②此文中的jobs指就业机会，因此“工作机会”是“欠值”翻译。

- (2) Dinner was very long, but all I can remember is that it had, as piece de resistance, half of the tiny chicken previously boiled for broth at luncheon, which my godmother carved carefully so that we should each have a bit of the breast and I, as guest, should have the leg, after a snippet had been sliced from it for her husband, who liked dark meat too.

[原译文]晚餐时间很长，但是我所能记得起的，仅是那道作为主菜的半只小鸡，而且还是煮过汤午餐时喝的。我的教母拿起刀来小心分割，她让我们每个人都分到一些鸡胸，我作为客人还分到鸡腿，不过鸡腿上的肉有的已经削下来给她丈夫，因为她也喜欢腿肉。

注：①dinner指“晚餐”。②piece de resistance是法语，意指“主菜”。③boilded for broth at luncheon指“午餐煮汤用的”。④carved指“削”或“切”，而非“分

割”。⑤ a bit of the breast 指“一小块胸脯肉”。⑥ dark meat 指“鸡腿肉”，喜欢鸡腿肉的是教母的丈夫，而非教母本人。

- (3) Happiness: All work, even cotton-spinning, is noble; work is alone noble: be that here said and asserted once more. And in like manner, too, all dignity is painful; a life of ease is not for any man, nor for any god. The life of all gods figures itself to us as a Sublime Sadness, — earnestness of Infinite Battle against Infinite Labour. Our highest religion is named the “Worship of Sorrow”. For the son of man there is no noble crown, well worn, or even ill worn, but is a crown of thorns! — These things, in spoken words, or still better, in felt instincts alive in every heart, were once well known.

[原译文] 论幸福：一切工作都是高尚的，哪怕纺纱织布，唯有工作才算高尚，理应再次重复强调。同样，一切尊严也要付出努力；安安逸逸的生活，不论凡人还是神明，总不相宜。一切神明的生命都向我们喻示着一种崇高的悲怆——对待永无止境的劳作而投入永无止境的战斗时的认真态度。我们至高无上的宗教信仰有“崇高忧患”之称。人子耶稣戴的绝不是高贵的皇冠，受之无愧，甚至不配，都谈不上，只有一顶荆棘草冠。——这些道理曾经是家喻户晓的，成为口头言语，或者是每个心灵本能深切感受到的。

注：对原文信息的不同理解是造成不同译文产生的根源。请读一读下面的译文，将两个译文作比较，然后体会“信息真值”的确定与翻译质量的关系。

[译文2] 说幸福：任何工作，即便是纺纱织布，都是高尚的；这里应该再次强调指出的是，工作本身就是高尚的。同样，一切尊严也都要付出痛苦的代价；任何人都不能指望过着安安逸逸的生活，上帝也如此。一切神明的生活无不向我们喻示一种崇高的悲壮：要老实地用永无休止的斗争对待永无休止的劳动。我们至高无上的宗教信仰叫作“崇尚忧患”。对于人子耶稣来说，头上戴的皇冠绝非高贵，也绝无卑贱高贵之分，不过是一顶用荆棘编织而成的草冠。所有这些，说出来的也好，每个心灵本能深切感受到的也好，都曾是大家所熟知的道理。

C. 信息真值的确定与练习 (Practice in Determining the True Value of Information)

Directions: The following is the continuation of the above paragraph. Study the text and the provided translation and see if you can find information that has been misrepresented by the translation. You should pay special attention to the information transmitted by the underlined parts of the original text.

Does not the whole wretchedness, the whole Atheism as I call it, of man's ways, in these

generations, shadow itself for us in that unspeakable Life-philosophy of his: The pretension to be what he calls “happy”? Every pitifulest whipster that walks within a skin has his head filled with the notion that he is, shall be, or by all human and divine laws ought to be, “happy”. His wishes, the pitifulest whipster’s, are to be fulfilled for him; his days, the pitifulest whipster’s, are to flow on in ever-gentle current of enjoyment, impossible even for the gods. The prophets preach to us, Thou shalt be happy; thou shalt love pleasant things, and find them. The people clamour, Why have we not found pleasant things?

We construct our theory of Human Duties, not on any Greatest-Nobleness Principle, never so mistaken; no, but on a Greatest-Happiness Principle. “The word Soul with us, as in some Slavonic dialects, seems to be synonymous with Stomach.” We plead and speak, in our Parliaments and elsewhere, not as from the Soul, but from the Stomach; — wherefore, indeed, our pleadings are so slow to profit. We plead not for God’s Justice; we are not ashamed to stand clamouring and pleading for our own “interests”, our own rents and trade-profits; we say, They are the “interests” of so many; there is such an intense desire in us for them! We demand Free-Trade, with much just vociferation and benevolence. That the poorer classes, who are terribly ill-off at present, may have cheaper New-Orleans bacon. Men ask on Free-trade platforms, How can the indomitable spirit of Englishmen be kept up without plenty of bacon? We shall become a ruined Nation! — Surely, my friends, plenty of bacon is good and indispensable: but, I doubt, you will never get even bacon by aiming only at that. You are men, not animals of prey, well-used or ill-used! Your Greatest-Happiness Principle seems to me fast becoming a rather unhappy one. — What if we should cease babbling about “happiness”, and leave it resting on its own basis, as it used to do!

[译文] 世世代代的人情世故丑陋不堪，照我的说法，彻头彻尾的无神论，以大言不惭的所谓“幸福”这条不足挂齿的人生哲学为我们遮丑，难道世态不是如此吗？个个行尸走肉的狂妄小人可怜透顶，头脑中只有一个想法：目前，将来，或者天经地义理所当然他应该“享福”。他的欲望，可怜透顶的狂妄小人的欲望，要求如愿以偿；他的朝朝夕夕，可怜透顶的狂妄小人的朝朝夕夕，要求在永远优游自适的享受中流逝，即使对神明说来这也是非分之想。先知向我们言之谆谆：尔曹终将享福，尔曹终将嗜爱意中之物，终将发现它们。芸芸众生一片喧哗：我们为什么还没有发现意中之物？

我们建立人类义务的理论时，所依据的不是无上崇高这条原则，荒谬绝伦莫过于此，而是根据一条无上幸福的原则。“灵魂这个字眼之于我们，如同在某些斯拉夫方言中一样，似乎和胃口同义。”我们在议会和其他地方呼吁发言时并非出自灵魂，而是出自胃口；——因此确实我们的呼吁慢慢吞吞，无济于事。我们不是为了上帝的公正而呼吁；我们不知羞耻地站在那里大声疾呼，为的是自己的“利益”；自己的进项和盈利；我们口头上说，这些都是大家的“利益”；为了他们，我们心中

抱着一个十分强烈的愿望！我们主张自由贸易，慷慨陈辞而且充满仁慈。那些贫苦大众，眼下正处于饥寒交迫之中，有可能买得起便宜一点的新奥尔良腊肉。站在主张自由贸易的讲坛上的人士质问道：没有足够的腊肉，何以保持英国人百折不挠的精神？我们将会沦为没落的民族！当然，朋友们，足够的腊肉是有益而不可缺少的：不过，我怀疑的是，你们目标仅止于此的话，那就永远连腊肉也休想得到。你们是人，不是捕食的动物，不论驯养得好坏！你们那条无上幸福原则，在我看来很快就成了相当不幸的原则。——我们如果不再唧唧咕咕谈论“幸福”，听其依靠自身的基础，如同往日一样，也没有什么关系。

1.2 语言与语境

Language and Context

导言：一个单词或词组的具体意指，大都取决于该单词或该词组出现的具体语境。以 labor 一词为例。没有语境，我们就很难确定其意指。但是，如果我们将该单词以 manual labor, hard labor, skilled labors, unskilled labors, a woman in labor, the Labor vote, the Labor Party, labor his way to the position, laboring under a political mistake, labor exchange 等类的词组呈现出来，那么，该词的具体意指就清晰了。事实上，强烈的语境意识对于译者的翻译能力来说是至关重要的。下面我们就通过实例，说明语境意识与翻译能力和翻译质量的关系。

A. 译例及译例分析 (Translation and Case Analysis)

Directions: Take a look at the following texts and their translation and analysis, get a feel of how a context affects the specific meanings of words and phrases.

(1) It seemed that my resolutions weren't working the way the books had said. I didn't quit, though. I helped the boys build a snowman — only Sammy got his feet wet and Roy lost his mittens and they went inside. I played jacks with Gretchen, but she said I didn't do it right. I struck up a conversation with Kit, trying to establish some kind of rapport. I touched on hippies, pop music, dating, morality and so on. She contributed very little. Anybody else would have thrown in the sponge, but I kept trying.

[译文] 我的这些解决问题的方法似乎并不像书中说的那样灵。但是，我并没有放弃努力。我帮孩子们堆了一个雪人。不过，塞米把脚弄湿了，罗依把手套给弄丢了，然后他们就回到房间里面去了。我和格莱钦玩纸牌，但她说我不会玩。我和基特聊了起来，想和她套套近乎。我提起嬉皮士、流行音乐、约会和道德。可是她很少搭话。这要是换了别人肯定会很气馁，可我还是坚持和她聊。

注：①将 establish some kind of rapport 中的动词 establish 按照 rapport 的词义译为“套套近乎”。②把 She contributed little. 中的动词 contributed 按照语境译为“搭话”。③把 I kept trying 译为“坚持和她聊”。如此等等信息的确定都是以语境作为参照的。

- (2) For the same reason, marketers' work has become more complicated. They have to check into the environmental consequences of the product, its packaging, and its production processes. They have to raise prices to cover environmental costs, even though this makes the product harder to sell. At the same time, many managers recognize the importance of respecting the environment. They include environmental considerations when they make decisions about product ingredients, design, and packaging.

[译文] 出于同样原因，市场研究人员的工作变得更加复杂。他们必须研究产品、产品包装以及生产工序对环境造成的影响。他们必须提高产品的价格以支付环保的费用，尽管这样做会使产品销售更加困难。同时，许多经理认识到重视环境的重要性。当他们就有关产品成分、设计和包装作出决策的时候，都会考虑到环境因素。

注：译者之所以能将 marketers 译为“市场研究人员”，把 check into 译为“研究”就是因为译者根据语境才判断出这两个词的具体意指。相反，有的译者把其中的 respecting the environment 译为“尊重环境”就是没能根据语境搞清 respecting 在此句中的信息“真值”。

- (3) But after six months as the primary homemaker, John's perceptions began to change. "First of all, there was no beginning or end to the day. You're on the job all day and all night. It is hard to begin any serious adult project because you know the kids are going to interrupt you in a few minutes — you can't even count on nap time to read a book."

[译文] 但是，当了六个月的家庭主夫后，约翰的看法开始改变了。“首先，一天到晚没完没了。你没日没夜地干这干那，很难干点儿大人的严肃工作。因为你知道孩子一会儿就来打扰你，即便是在午休时你也甭想能看看书。”

注：什么叫“大人的严肃工作”，其实，这里的 any serious adult project 是与文章隐约交待“看孩子”的工作相比较而言的，因此，此语应译为“大人想干的正经事”。另外，最后一句的“甭想能”应加上个“指望”并将其译为“甭想指望能看看书”，因为原文必然有个 count on 这一短语。

- (4) In the center of the main library is the immense circular Reading Room. This room is open to ticket holders only, and applications must be accompanied by a letter of recommendation from

a person of recognized position. But visitors are often allowed to see the Reading Room from the entrance on application to the superintendent at the inquiry office.

[译文] 主要图书馆的中央是一个巨大的圆形阅览室。这个阅览室只对有票证的人开放, 而且申请办理此证时必须提交有某种地位的人写的推荐信。但参观的人在得到问询处管理人员许可后可以在入口处观看这个阅览室。

注: 较大的建筑一般有主楼和附楼之分, 因此这里的 main library 实际上指“图书馆的主楼”。另外, 把 ticket holders 译为“有票证的人”是因缺乏语境意识所致, 因为此文讲的是图书馆, 因此应将其译为“有阅览证的人”。

B. 语境与翻译练习 (Context and Translation Practice)

Directions: Translate each of the following into Chinese before referring to the provided translation, paying special attention to the meanings of the underlined elements.

- (1) Television has changed the importance of issues. It can be argued that since the 1960 presidential debates we have elected people, not platforms. This is a major departure from earlier years. Franklin Roosevelt's radio charisma cannot be denied, but he was swept to power by one issue — the Great Depression.

[译文] 电视已经改变了政治见解的重要性。可以证明, 自1960年以来的总统竞选中, 我们选择的是人, 而不是政治纲领。这是与以往年代的重要区别。弗兰克林·罗斯福在电台广播中所展示的个人魅力是不可否认的, 但是他是因为经济大萧条这一社会问题赢得权力的。(《英美文化与英汉翻译》PP. 7-8)

- (2) They utilize the latest technologies and scientific know-how in the conduct of their operations, which span the continent from coast to coast.

[译文] 他们利用最新技术和科学知识作案, 行踪遍及美国全境。(《英美文化与英汉翻译》P. 20)

- (3) Government bureaucracies and large corporations account for most of the global expenditures on research and development, and they have the resources to take innovations from the laboratory bench through the testing stage and into widespread use.

[译文] 政府行政机构和大企业占全球研究和开发支出的绝大部分, 他们有财力从实验室的工作台上拿到最新成果, 经过测试阶段, 然后投入广泛运用。(《英美文化与英汉翻译》P. 23)

- (4) In those days, gasoline and store charge cards were common, but cash was standard for

almost everything else.

[译文] 那时候, 虽说汽车加油站和商店用卡收费已很普遍, 但几乎其他所有东西仍需用现金支付。(《英美文化与英汉翻译》PP. 24-25)

- (5) Man will eventually step onto the surface of Mars — but not merely to plant a flag and come back home.

[译文] 人类最终将踏上火星的表面——但不仅仅是插上一面旗子, 就回到地球。(《英美文化与英汉翻译》P. 33)

- (6) Many of the services needed both by industry and each of us are provided by the government or local authorities. Without hospitals, roads, electricity, railways, this country could not function.
- [译文] 工业部门和个人所需要的很多服务设施都是由政府或地方当局提供的。国家没有医院、道路、电力、铁路, 就不能运行。(《英美文化与英汉翻译》PP. 84-85)

- (7) The stock exchange deals with a different sort of commodity. The goods on sale, in themselves, have no intrinsic value. Stock and share certificates are evidence of your stake in a company, or in the case of “Gilts”, that you have lent money to the government by buying government stock. They are important documents that should be kept carefully, but they are not “useful” in the senses that foodstuffs or raw materials for industry are.

[译文] 证券交易所里交易的是一种不同种类的商品。待售的商品本身并没有内在的价值。证券和股票是你在一个公司里投资的凭据, 要是交易的是金边债券, 它证明你通过购买政府债券, 把钱借给了政府。这些债券是重要的凭据, 尽管这些凭据不像粮食或工业用原材料那样“拿来就能用”, 但仍应妥善保管。(《英美文化与英汉翻译》PP. 85-86)

- (8) Rather than rely on one or two ventures, some multinationals are diversifying into a variety of business. Others are sticking to their core business but diversifying product ranges or the geographical markets they tackle.

[译文] 一些跨国公司不只依赖一、两种业务, 而且还进行多样化经营。也有一些跨国公司固守拳头产品的生产, 但是力争使产品的品种多样化, 扩展销售市场。(《英美文化与英汉翻译》PP. 87-88)

- (9) At the same time, many managers recognize the importance of respecting the environment. They include environmental considerations when they make decisions about product ingredients, design, and packaging.

[译文] 同时, 许多经理认识到重视环境的重要性。当他们就有关产品成分、设