

高等院校英语专业八级考试指导丛书

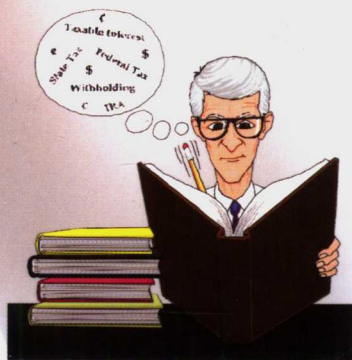
EST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

GRADE EIGHT

翻译与写作

主 编 刘绍龙
副主编 陈林汉 王柳琪
钟 平 王振福

湖南人民出版社



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目 录

第一部分 全真模拟

Test 1	3
Test 2	8
Test 3	13
Test 4	18
Test 5	23
Test 6	28
Test 7	33
Test 8	38
Test 9	43
Test 10	48
Test 11	53
Test 12	58
Test 13	63
Test 14	68
Test 15	73
Test 16	79
Test 17	84
Test 18	89
Test 19	94
Test 20	99
Test 21	104
Test 22	109

Test 23	114
Test 24	119
Test 25	124
Test 26	129
Test 27	134
Test 28	139
Test 29	144
Test 30	150

第二部分 扩展自测练习

Test 1	159
Test 2	162
Test 3	165
Test 4	168
Test 5	171
Test 6	174
Test 7	177
Test 8	180
Test 9	183
Test 10	186
Test 11	190
Test 12	193
Test 13	196
Test 14	199
Test 15	202
Test 16	205
Test 17	208
Test 18	211
Test 19	214
Test 20	217
参考书目	220

第一 部分 全真模拟

Test 1

试题

1. TRANSLATION

SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH

Translate the following text into English.

俗话说：“男人四十一朵花，女人四十豆腐渣儿。”此话虽然俗了点，却说明四十岁的男人，确有其不可否认的魅力。

事业上，四十岁的男人具备年轻小伙子不具备的成熟与沉稳。年轻小伙子虽然满腔热忱，但勇猛有余稳重不足，犹如童子学书易犯“学而不思则罔”的错误。集朝气与成熟于一身的中年男子，稳重不乏热情，睿智不乏干劲，经验丰富，好学上进。

SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE

Translate the following text into Chinese.

A person may have an idea about himself that will prevent him from doing good work.

He may have the idea that he is not capable of it. It is easy to get such an idea even though there is no justification for it. A child may think he is stupid because he does not understand how to make the most of his mental faculties, or he may accept another person's mistaken estimate of his ability. Older people may be handicapped by the mistaken belief that they are incapable of learning anything new because of their age.

A person who believes that he is incapable will not make a real effort, because he feels that it would be useless. He won't go at a job with the confidence necessary for success, and he won't work his hardest, even though he may think he is doing so. He therefore is likely to fail, and the failure will strengthen his belief in his incompetence.

2. WRITING

Some people believe that the Earth is being harmed (damaged) by human activity. Others believe that human activity makes the Earth a better place to live. What is your o-

pinion? Write a composition of about 400 words to state your viewpoint.

In the first part of your composition you should state clearly your main argument, and in the second part you should support your argument with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.

参考答案

1. TRANSLATION

SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH

There is a common saying: "Man in his forties is a flower in bloom, but woman is soy-bean residue." A bit vulgar this saying may be, but it does tell us such a fact that man in his forties really possesses undeniable fascination.

In his career, a man at this age possesses the maturity and steadiness that a young lad lacks. Enthusiastic and warm-hearted as a lad may be, he is more brave than steady. Just like a school child, he is likely to make the mistake "Learning without thought is labor lost." On the contrary, being an adult man, who possesses both vigor and maturity, he is steady yet full of zeal; wise and far-sighted, yet still vigorous in his work. Man at this stage is rich in experience and fond of learning and making progress.

SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE

一个人可能因为对自己有某种想法,而不能把事情做好。

他可能认为自己没有能力把事情做好。即使没有证据,他也很容易有这种想法。小孩子可能认为自己很笨拙,因为他不知道如何充分运用心智;或者他可能接受别人对他能力的错误评估。年纪稍长的人可能误以为自己由于年纪的关系而学不了新事物,导致信心不足、行动受挫。

一个相信自己能力不足的人,不会真正去努力做事,因为他会觉得这样做了也没有用。他不会怀抱成功所具备的信心从事工作,也不会全力以赴,即使他认为自己在尽全力。因此,他很可能会失败,而失败又会强化他自以为无能的想法。

2. WRITING

There is no doubt that human activity has an effect on the planet. Some people maintain that human activity makes our earth a better place to live while others contradict this.

Personally, I agree with the latter opinion.

To begin with, we can see the evidence of mankind's endeavors all around us. Looking around, we may find out easily what we have done to the planet, which once was a blue sky with forests covering the whole lands as home to a diversity of creatures. The result of the examination may give us a surprise and force us to admit that the situation is not good for us. Waste is being dumped into rivers, landfills are everywhere and we may have noticed that there may well be several reports in today's newspapers about the leakage of the sunken oil tankers that pollute the sea seriously. The ecosystem of our world is at the edge of breakdown.

Secondly, though our planet gives us everything we need, her greedy son, our human beings, is killing the self-giving mother. We are too avaricious in taking what we want without giving anything back. What's more, we always want to get more than we actually need—more clothes, more food, more furniture, more factories, more cars—the more the better, and maybe the more the faster to bury ourselves by our own hands. You may argue that I am too pessimistic, but such things are facts as the sand storm happened in Beijing, the dead elephants without their beautiful ivories, the barren ground caused by over grazing, the sunken city made because of excessive exploration of groundwater, the tendency of global warming as a result of excessive emission of carbon-dioxide and many other environment problems. And the natural resources that are used as the main energy are not limitless as we once thought. Such energy as fuel, coal is becoming perilous and will be used up one day, and what can we do then?

We can't wait to that day; we must do something to prevent things from becoming worse and worse. Maybe I am a little pessimistic, but to make things more serious than they really are can draw more attention. So as you see, people need to respect the Earth and try every means to preserve it. If we don't, what kind of future will we have? (394)

解析

1. TRANSLATION

SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH

1) 本段的总体时态为一般现在时,翻译的难点在于措辞方面源语中形容词比较多。此外,源语中包含一些汉语俚语和古代文学引语,颇具汉语特色,不易翻译。

2) 第一句中含有将男人与女人进行对比,形成鲜明对照之意,所以应该在译文补充出省略的连词“but”。“男人四十”可以译为“man in his forties”,而用于表示

对照的“女人四十”可以省略“in her forties”不译。“一朵花儿”此处指男人处于鼎盛时期,所以可以酌情增补“(a flower) in bloom”以准确地传达原文含义。

3) 第二句中的“其”字在译文中可以略去不译,用“possesses undeniable fascination”即可。

4) 第三句中“成熟与沉稳”可以译为“maturity and steadiness”;“年轻小伙子”可以译为“a young lad”。由于汉语中习惯把定语(如本句中的“年轻小伙子不具备的”)前置,而英语中又喜欢把较长的定语后置,所以翻译时要注意进行转换,可以处理为“... the maturity and steadiness that a young lad lacks”。

5) 第四句中的古文“学而不思则罔”是翻译的难点,可以译作“Learning without thought is labor lost”。此句中可以用一个“as”引起的倒装句来表示转折之意,将年轻小伙子的“满腔热忱”与“勇猛有余稳重不足”形成对比。“童子学书”可以意译为“a school child”。“……的错误”英译时宜处理为以“mistake”引导的同位语结构“he is likely to make the mistake”。

6) 第五句与第四句之间仍有对比之意,所以为了使原文语义得到凸显,且有助于译文各句子之间更加有粘着性,可以在句首补充连接词“On the contrary”。

7) 最后一句中的汉语表达法“集……与……于一身”和“……不乏……”都是“既……又……的意思”,都可以译为“both ... and ...”;并且此句集中体现了本段中措辞方面的难点,抽象的词语比较多,宜进行意译。

SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE

1) 本段中“idea”一词频繁出现,翻译时需要根据上下文区别含义,采取不同的译法。段中有很多地方可以采用词性转译的方法进行翻译,具体例子详见各句解析。

2) 第一句中“may”是情态动词表示猜测,可以译为“可能”,“that”引导的是结果状语从句,与上文形成了因果关系,故可以添加“(一个人可能)因为……”;原文结果状语从句中的宾语“(... that will prevent) him”可以转译为译文的主语“他(不能把事情做好)”,并且可以省略。

3) 第二句中“have the idea that ...”是“认为”的意思;原文的系表结构“... is not capable (of ...)”可以转译为译文的谓宾结构“没有能力……”;“it”指代上文的“good work”。

4) 第三句中原文省略了“(It is easy) for him (to get such an idea ...)”,在译文中要补充出来作为主语,句中原文的“it”是形式主语,真正的主语是“to get such an idea(有这种想法)”,因此翻译时可以处理为谓宾词组;“even though”引导的是让步状语从句,译文中可以放在主句前面,意译为“即使没有证据”。

5) 第四句中的“he”指“A child”,即“小孩自己”,“... is stupid”汉译时可以添加语气助词“很”;“make the most of ...”为“充分运用……”的意思。

6) 第五句中的“handicapped”可意译为“信心不足,行动受挫”,与后面的“by the

mistaken belief that... of their age”在逻辑上形成“结果—原因”关系,所以可以根据上、下文增补词语“导致”来表示结果,并放在句末;原句中“the mistaken belief (that...)”这个“形容词+名词”结构应转译为译文里“副词+动词”结构的“误以为……”,以更好地跨越“英语喜用名词,而汉语喜用动词”这一语言差异。

7)第六句中“A person who...”可以译为“一个……的人”;“it”指代“make a real effort(真正去努力)”,可以译为汉语中常用来指代前面提到的事物的词“这样”。

8)第七句中的否定词“won't”的否定重心是表示伴随状况的介词结构“with the confidence necessary for success”,所以宜将“go at a job(从事工作)”放在介词结构后面,并活译介词“with (the confidence...)”为动词“怀抱(……的信心)”;“he is doing so”可以意译为“在尽全力”,其中“在”一词表示原文为现在进行时。

9)最后一句中“strengthen his belief in...”可以译为“强化他……的想法”;名词“belief”可以转译为动词“以为(自己无能)”。

2. WRITING

该题要求考生对下面的观点发表自己的见解:人类活动是破坏了地球还是使地球变得更适合人类生存。这篇范文紧扣人类活动破坏了地球这一主题展开论述,观点明确。结构上采取了总—分—总,清晰明了。首先,第一段提出论点:地球正在遭受人类活动的破坏。接着文章从两方面展开论述:一是在我们周围随处可见人类破坏地球的“罪证”。在此,作者重点列举了污染这一事实佐证;二是尽管地球提供了人类所需的一切,但贪婪的人类却从不满足于自己的所得,反而向地球母亲索取更多。作者在此用了一连串的排比,“more clothes, more food, more furniture...”,读起来朗朗上口,极具说服力;同时也列举了大量形象生动的例子,如北京的沙尘暴、因过度开采地下水而塌陷的城市等证明自己对此并不是悲观主义者,而是事实如此,呼吁人们对此重视。最后进行总结,并提出建议“we must do something to prevent things from becoming worse and worse”,同时提出质疑:“If we don't, what kind of future will we have?”最后一个问题发人深省,深化了文章主题。

Test 2

试题

1. TRANSLATION

SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH

Translate the following underlined part of the text into English.

第三种是为兴趣而读书。这是读书的自觉状态,更是一种境界。不为有用,只因喜欢。这些读者把读书当作生存的基本需要,读书已和吃饭睡觉一样必不可少。三日不读书,则自觉面目可憎,心里就空虚、失落、不踏实。

这些读者既“温故”,读文史,了解过去;又“知新”,爱科学,展望未来。他们愿意从各种各样的书籍中探索找寻生活的乐趣、人生的乐趣、思维的乐趣和智慧的乐趣。他们看市井风俗、社会百态,看多彩人生和丰富感情。他们生活在现在,同时也生活在过去和未来,他们最大限度地体会读书带来的追求智慧的乐趣。正如王小波说的:“智慧本身就是好的。有一天我们都会死去,追求智慧的道路还会有人在走着。死掉以后的事我看不到,但在我活着的时候,想到这件事,心里就高兴。”

SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE

Translate the following text into Chinese.

We care for literature primarily on account of its deep and lasting human significance. A great book grows directly out of life; in reading it, we are brought into large, close, and fresh relations with life; and in that fact lies the final explanation of its power.

Literature is a vital record of what men have seen in life, what they have experienced of it, what they have thought and felt about those aspects of it which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us. It is thus fundamentally an expression of life through the medium of language. Such expression is fashioned into the various forms of literary art. But it is important to understand, to begin with, that literature lives by virtue of the life which it embodies. By remembering this, we shall be saved from the besetting danger of confounding the study of literature, of philosophy, rhetoric, and even literary

technique.

2. WRITING

Some people prefer to live in a small town; others prefer to live in a big city. Which place would you prefer to live in? Write a composition of about 400 words to state your viewpoint.

In the first part of your composition you should state clearly your main argument, and in the second part you should support your argument with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.

参考答案

1. TRANSLATION

SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH

The third group reads for interest. They are on their own initiative and in a realm of doing something not for use but for pleasure. These readers take reading as their basic requirements for living, which is as necessary as eating and sleeping. They cannot do without reading and if they do not read for some time they will feel shameful, meaningless, and uneasy.

These readers read literature and history to know the past and science to look into the future. They like to explore life, ways of thinking and wisdom from their reading.

SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE

我们喜爱文学,实基于其中深刻而久远的人性涵义。一部伟大的著作是直接由人生中发展而来;阅读文学时,我们与人生产生广泛、密切以及崭新的关系,而那就是文学力量的最终诠释。

文学是人类对生活各个层面观察、体验、思索、感受的重要记录,它带给我们每个人短暂而又永恒的趣味。基本上,文学以语言为媒介来表现人生,而这种表现又形成了各种不同形式的文学艺术。不过,首先要理解,文学藉由体现人生而存在,这一点很重要。记住这一点,我们始可免于陷入把文学研究与语言学、修辞学研究,甚至文学技巧混为一谈的危险。

2. WRITING

Some people prefer to live in a small town while others like to live in a big city. Both of these people have their own causes. And from my point of view, I'd choose to live in a big city.

The main reason why I like to live in a big city is that life there is more convenient because of its developed transportation. In a small town, you have to own a car to ensure a comfortable living; otherwise you can't get around because there isn't any kind of public transportation. Though big cities generally have heavy traffic and expensive parking, there you have a choice of taking public transportation like bus, taxi, subway and so on. Whatever you choose to take, you can get around at will.

Secondly, I love the excitement of big cities. Small towns have a slow pace. But large cities mean you have to adapt to a variety of situations, like finding a new route to work or trying a new restaurant. I enjoy that challenge very much. Another part of the excitement of city living is the variety of cultural activities available. There is a wild assortment of theatre music and dance performances available in big cities. In other words, there are more ways to spend our leisure time. By contrast, if we live in a small town, maybe what we can do to relax is just to chat with our neighbours.

The third thing I think about large cities is the diversity of the people. China is made up of people of different nationalities, religions, abilities, and interests. However, you seldom find such a variety of people in a small town. I think that living in an area where everyone was just like me would quickly become boring. But if we live with different kinds of people, we can find our life more colourful and interesting.

Finally, and most importantly, big cities offer more educational and career opportunities. This is especially good for graduates. They can get the first-hand information about job-hunting so that they have more opportunities to be employed in comparison with those who live in small towns.

Of course, security is a concern, and that is one aspect where small towns are superior to big cities. Still, I would rather be a bit more cautious and live in a large city than feel secure but bored. (398)

解析

1. TRANSLATION

SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH

- 1) 本段为议论文体,总体时态为一般现在时。
- 2) 第一句中,根据上下文,“第三种”指“第三种读者”,所以在译文中可译为“group (of readers)”。
- 3) 第二句与第三句都是对这第三种读者读书的境界的描述,所以不妨合并成同一句来翻译。“境界”可以译为“realm”或“state”。“自觉状态”指“自愿自觉的状态”,可以译为“... on their own initiative”。
- 4) 第三句中“把读书当作生存的基本需要”,即“把 A 当作 B”,可以套用英语表达法“take A as B”;后半句可以处理为定语从句“which is as necessary as...”。
- 5) 第四句中的“三日不读书,则……”中的“三”为汉语中的泛指,而非特指,意思是“几天”。类似的用法还有“余音绕梁,三日不绝”、“一日不见,如隔三秋”等。因此宜意译,可以译为“if they do not read for some time...”,这里指不读书就受不了(... cannot do without reading...)。
- 6) 第五句中“温故”与“知新”的含义已经由其上下文中得到解释,因此在译文中可以略去不译。这一句里有四个动词,可以把其中两个处理为并列关系的动词,而另外两个分别处理为这两个动词的不定式短语作目的状语:“... read literature and history to know the past”与“read science to look into the future”,其中第二个“read”可以省略,以避免重复累赘。
- 7) 第六句中可用“life”既涵盖“生活”又包括“人生”;而用“explore”一词即意为“探索……的乐趣”;“from their reading”作为状语常常后置。

SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE

- 1) 本段的特色是代词比较多,在翻译时要先弄清它们所指代的是什么,再根据上下文来翻译。
- 2) 第一句中“primarily on account of ...”在逻辑上是原因状语,但是由于主句较短,宜采用顺序译法,即保持原有语序不变;“care for”可译为“喜爱”。
- 3) 第二句中的方式状语“out of life”在译文中宜前置;被动语态“we are brought into... relations...”可以处理为主动语态“我们与……产生……的关系”;“its”指“文学的”。
- 4) 第三句中的代词比较多,其中“men”指代“人类”,“it”指代“life”,“which”指代“literature”;原文中的重复词语“what they have...”在译文中可以省略;“about

those aspects of it”表示范围,可以处理为译文的前置状语,其中“those aspects”的复数形式可以用“各个层面”来表示;“have... for...”可以意译为“带给……”。在翻译“... which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us”时需要将语序做适当变动,可将“all of us”提前作为直接宾语。

5)第四句中的“It”指代“文学”,名词“expression (of life)”和介词“through (the medium of...)”可以转译为动词“表现(人生)”和“以……为(媒介)”。使用汉语常见的连动式句型的译文为“文学以语言为媒介来表现人生”。

6)第五句中原文的被动语态“... is fashioned into...”可以处理为译文的主动语态,译为“形成了(不同形式的文学艺术)”。

7)第六句中的代词“it”是形式主语,真正的主语为“to”及其引导的短语,由于这一短语较长,在译文中可以将其提前,并用“这一点”来指代该短语。拆译后句子的主语即为“这一点(很重要)”;“by virtue of...”可以译为“藉由”;“the life which it embodies”这一“名词+后置修饰语”结构可以转译为译文“动词+宾语”结构“体现人生”,以便符合汉语喜用动词的习惯。

8)第七句中“be saved from”可以意译为“免于……”;“the danger”的后置修饰短语“of confounding... technique”在译文中可以前置,以便符合汉语定语前置的习惯,译为“……的危险”。

2. WRITING

本题要求考生在城市和乡镇之间选择一个自己偏爱的生活地点,并加以论证。本文作者认为人们无论生活在城市或乡镇都有自己的理由。就作者本身而言,他更愿意生活在城市。接下来作者用四段文字给出了四点理由:首先,在作者看来最主要的原因是城市里发达便利的交通使生活变得更加便捷,人们可以选择各种交通工具来随时满足出行的需要。其次,作者提出,自己比较喜爱大城市带来的兴奋感。这种兴奋感一是由于必须适应各种环境所带来的挑战感,另一方面则来自多样的文化生活给人们带来更多的放松感。第三,作者喜爱城市人的多样化:与不同的人生活在一起会让生活更加丰富多彩。最后,作者认为大城市能提供更多的教育和就业机会,并指出这对大学毕业生尤其重要。总结时,作者提出安全问题是城市生活的一个隐患,也是乡镇生活优于城市生活的一个方面。但是,他宁愿小心谨慎地解决安全问题,也不愿在安全的乡镇体会乏味。这种在证明自己观点的同时将对立的意见加以评判的写法值得借鉴。文章逻辑清晰、论证充分,不失为一篇好文章。