全国硕士研究生入学考试











(非英语专业)

● 理论与实践相结合

将理论技巧纳入实际运用之中,提炼考试的重点、难点和常考点,提高考生的实际运用能力。该结合主要是分析历年考试教学大纲及相对应的其他英语考试(如大学英语四级、六级考试大纲)的异同,把握考试的出题方向。

● 宏观与微观相结合

伸缩性强,使考生在复习的过程中,认知自己的不足之处,做到考试时游 刃有余。该结合主要是分析考生在考试时对不同知识点的把握程度,分清楚 自己的强项与弱项,并相应地进行分重点、分难点复习。

● 模拟与全真相结合

信息量大,结合练习了解并掌握出题思路,提高考生的专项解题技巧, 提高考试成绩。该结合主要体现学生自我复习程度,动态了解自我复习 进程,增强考试信心。

10位考研英语 辅导专家 潜心研究 倾力奉献

李学术 主编





全国硕士研究生入学考试

实用英汉翻译

(非英语专业)

主 编 李学术 副主编 綦国英 参 编 蒋旭辉 骆海辉



机械工业出版社

本书严格按照《全国硕士研究生入学考试大纲》对英汉互译方面的要求进行编写,并通过对大纲的细致分析探求英汉互译出题思路,基础理论的实际掌握及运用,英汉两种语言文化的对比,常用翻译技巧的深入研究等循序渐进的过程,提高广大考生在汉语思维和英语思维之间互换的技巧;通过对历年英汉互译方试题的细致分析和讲解,并结合模拟训练试题,使广大考生达到学以致用,并在考试中取得好的成绩。

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丛书序

2005 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语大纲相对 2004 年的大纲发生了较大的变化,这既表明了我国研究生入学考试结合实际进行改革创新的力度,又昭示了考试题型不断发展完善的趋向。

- 1. 研究生入学初试英语科目中不再测试听力,而将听力考查调整到复试中进行:该项改革加长了考生对其他项目,如阅读、写作、综合知识运用等的复习时间,不过,这并不意味着对考生听力测试的要求有所降低,所以不可掉以轻心。
- 2. 阅读理解增加了 10 分值新题型——选择搭配: 该部分主要内容为一篇总长度为 500~600 词的文章, 其中有 5 段空白, 文章后有 6~7 段文字, 要求考生根据文章内 容从这 6~7 段文字中选择能分别放进文章中 5 个空白处的 5 段。其实, 这种题型早已存在于 PETS-5 (全国英语等级考试第 5 级)之中, 它是一种要求对文章总体结构和逻辑脉络有较高把握程度的考查题型。
- 3. 写作部分增加了一篇规定情景前提下的应用性短文:要在 10 分钟左右写好一篇既定情景的应用短文,这既需要考生具有英语语言文字运用的各种基本功,又需要有根据给定情景迅速构文的能力。因此,考生对这一部分应给予足够重视,在复习过程中要针对应用文写作做足量的专项练习。
- **4.** 大纲词汇由 **5300** 变为 **5500**,并去掉了单词中文释义:词汇表的增量部分可能是考核的重点所在,也应是考生复习的重点所在。去掉单词中文释义,虽加大了考生复习难度,但充分增加了考生词汇理解能力的认知度,更体现了学为所用的宗旨。

本着完全符合研究生入学考试英语大纲的要求,以帮助广大考生提高入学考试英语成绩为宗旨,我们聘请了有着多年教学经验和写作经验的 2 位教授和 8 位副教授策划编写了该系列从书。

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为了使丛书更有针对性,我们以考试的不同考点、难点和考生不同的疑惑点进行合理 编排,使考生针对自己的弱项合理地选择;并将丛书分为 5 个部分,以供考生有的放矢地 专项突破。

《实用英语词汇》: 打好考研的根基,不断学习以建立入学考试的信心;

《实用英语综合知识运用》: 把握细节,提高英语基础知识的实际应用能力:

《实用英语阅读》: 以不变应万变, 迅速掌握英语阅读解题技巧, 灵活运用;

《实用英汉翻译》: 提高汉语思维与英语思维迅速转换的能力,明确出题思路;

《实用英语写作》:发掘写作的切入点,掌握基本写作技巧,使语言更臻完善。

在丛书的整体编排结构上,我们始终以"学以致用"为基本准则,并提出以以下三结合为根本出发点,强调考生把握全局,对研究生入学考试英语全面而细致地复习,迅速提高考生的应试能力。

- 1. 理论与实践相结合:将理论技巧纳入实际运用之中,提炼考试的重点、难点和常考点,提高考生的实际运用能力。该结合主要是分析历年考试教学大纲及相对应的其他英语考试(如大学英语四级、六级考试大纲)的异同,把握考试的出题方向。
- 2. 宏观与微观相结合:伸缩性强,使考生在复习的过程中,认知自己的不足之处,做 到考试时游刃有余。该结合主要是分析考生在考试时对不同知识点的把握程度,分 清自己的强项与弱项,并相应地进行分重点、分难点复习。
- 3. 模拟与全真相结合:信息量大,结合练习了解并掌握出题思路,提高考生的专项解题技巧,提高考试成绩。该结合主要体现学生自我复习程度,动态了解自我复习进程,增强考试信心。

在丛书的内容编排结构上,我们不断追溯历年考试真题,并以此提炼考试的知识点、 重点和难点,激发考生的解题思维,正确引导考生的解题思路,使考生在考试时轻松应答, 顺利通过考试。

- 1. 透彻的大纲分析: 使考生了解考试的命题变化;
- 2. 全面的考生总体分析: 使考生了解自我的强项与弱项,进行有针对性的复习;
- 3. 细致的考题总体分析: 使考生了解不同考题的解题方法, 掌握解题策略;
- 4. 专项技能训练: 使考生明确解题思路, 发觉自己的薄弱环节;
- 5. 复习指点迷津: 使考生总结解题技巧, 确保解题的完全正确;
- 6. 模拟训练: 使考生在复习的基础上更上一层楼, 完全掌握该项学习技能;
- 7. 模拟全套练习: 使考生全面把握知识点;
- 8. 历年试题详解: 使考生挖掘解题思路和老师的出题指示, 完备该项综合技能。

切实为广大考生服务,并使考生顺利通过研究生入学英语考试是我们策划该系列丛书之根本。全书编写遵循详略得当、简明实用的原则,是一套对考生自主复习以及辅导班培训均有很高参考价值的经济实用型书籍,可以有效地帮助考生提高考试成绩。

由于时间和水平所限,本系列丛书中出现片面、错误、疏漏之处在所难免。我们衷心希望广大读者不吝指正,以便在再版时予以修订,使本丛书渐臻成熟与完善。

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前 言

全国硕士研究生入学考试英语英译汉试题自 2002 年起并入阅读理解部分,主要考查考生准确理解概念或结构较复杂的英语材料的能力。要求考生阅读一篇约 400 词的文章,并将其中 5 个画线部分(约 150 词)译成汉语,要求译文准确、完整、通顺。本节每题 2 分,共计 10 分。考查的是考生理解书面英语的能力。

翻译的概念有广义和狭义之分。广义的翻译是指语言与语言、语言变体与语言变体、语言与非语言等的代码转换和基本信息的传达。狭义的翻译是一种语言活动,是把一种语言所表达的内容忠实地用另一种语言表达出来。对于一个学习英语的中国人来说,我们要谈论的翻译就是狭义的翻译。

学习外语是为了把外语作为工具,学习和研究外国对我们有用的东西,也是为了通过翻译使中国和外国的思想文化、科学技术得到交流。这就要求外语学习者在学好外语的同时,不仅要把汉语学好,而且还要学会中外不同语言互相转换的本领,也就是说要通过学习逐步具备和提高翻译的能力。实践证明,翻译是一门实践性很强的文字创作艺术。它首先要求译者深刻领会原文的形态和神韵,然后把它准确地用译文再现出来。但是,由于英汉两种语言的文字差异很大,两者之间在词法、句法、表达习惯、修辞格律、风格传统、社会背景、思维方式等方面不同,因此,要准确、通顺地译成汉语就非常困难。

翻译虽然很难,但每种语言都有其自身的规律可循,所以,只要用词得当,把一种语言翻译成另一种语言是可能的。翻译就是通过不同语言特点和规律的对比,找出相应的表达手段。在某些情况下,翻译可以是两种不同语言规律之间的转换,但绝对不是机械的转换和简单的变易。那种认为在一种语言里有的词、词组或句子,在另一种语言也一定有完全一样的词、词组或句子的看法是完全错误的。同时,认为有了一点外语知识,加上拥有一本词典就能进行翻译的想法,也是十分幼稚的。那种采用"对号入座"的办法,译出来的只是一些文字的堆积,晦涩难解,令人不知所云,根本算不上翻译。

提高翻译水平的有效途径是进行大量的翻译实践。尤其是参加硕士研究生英语入学考试的同学,在他们英语学习的过程中,由于客观条件的限制,很少或根本就没有进行过系统的翻译训练,因此在考前或考试过程中感到一筹莫展,无从下手。要想提高自己的翻译水平,在考试时做到胸有成竹,取得较好的成绩,具备一定的翻译理论知识和翻译技巧是必不可少的。自然,很少有人会期望只通过掌握某些翻译理论和技巧就可以得心应手地进行翻译。另一方面,也绝不能否认翻译理论和技巧的重要性。有人强调只要跳进水中就可以学会游泳,只要进行翻译实践就能学会翻译,认为翻译理论可有可无,也是片面的。我们承认,没有理论的指导,一个人跳进水里去学游泳,也不是不能学会的,但无理论的指导与科学的训练,则很难成为游泳健将。翻译的道理也在此。所以说,翻译首先在于实践,应该在实践中学习翻译理论和常用技巧。遵循"实践—认识—再实践—再认识"的规律,反复练习,不断总结,这样方可提高自己的翻译能力。

本教程是在分析近几年来英译汉试题的特点和规律的基础上,针对考生做英译汉试题

时存在的问题进行编写的。首先介绍了有关翻译的基础理论,对比分析了英汉两种语言的主要特点和规律,其目的是让考生更加熟悉英语语言的表达规律,提高驾驭英语的能力。书中对英译汉常用的技巧进行了归纳和总结,所涉及的例句多数是历年入学考试中这部分试题的原句,以方便考生熟悉和掌握研究生入学试题有关部分的特点,有规律地强化并提高考生的应试能力。书中还提供了十套模拟试题,以便学习者"临摹"实践。本书的特点是摒弃了单纯讲真题的机械教学法,重在讲评,总结规律,紧扣考点并附有大量的实例、练习(包括练习答案),以巩固所讲内容,让考生能做到举一反三。我们相信,对翻译理论的了解及翻译技巧的掌握,有助于考生巩固语言知识,培养英语语感,从而全面提高自己的英语水平。

本书在编写过程中参考了国内外一些相关作者的著作,在此谨向他们表示诚挚的谢意。

编 者 2005年4月

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第1章 研究生入学考试英译汉真题及大纲分析

第 1 节 近几年全真试题分析

英译汉是硕士研究生英语入学试题的组成部分之一,其目的是考查考生准确理解书面 英语材料的能力。要求译文准确、完整、通顺。但是,根据考生应试情况来看,成绩并不 理想。究其原因,关键是考生复习英译汉时没有相应的方法,缺乏翻译的基本常识和常用 方法与技巧。为了有针对性地复习和应考,让我们先从内容、题材、语言特点及大纲要求 等方面来分析近几年这部分试题所具有的特点。

1999 年试题

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written neatly on **ANSWER SHEET 2.** (15points)

- (71) While there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians, modern practice most closely conforms to one that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past. Caught in the web of its own time and place, each generation of historians determines anew what is significant for it in the past. In this search the evidence found is always incomplete and scattered; it is also frequently partial or partisan. The irony of the historian's craft is that its practitioners always know that their efforts are but contributions to an unending process.
- (72) Interest in historical methods has arisen less through external challenge to the validity of history as an intellectual discipline and more from internal quarrels among historians themselves. While history once revered its affinity to literature and philosophy, the emerging social sciences seemed to afford greater opportunities for asking new questions and providing rewarding approaches to an understanding of the past. Social science methodologies had to be adapted to a discipline governed by the primacy of historical sources rather than the imperatives of the contemporary world. (73) During this transfer, traditional historical methods were augmented by additional methodologies designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study.

Methodology is a term that remains inherently ambiguous in the historical profession. (74) There is no agreement whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry. Historians, especially those so blinded by their research interests that they have been accused of

"tunnel method," frequently fall victim to the "technicist fallacy." Also common in the natural sciences, the technicist fallacy mistakenly identifies the discipline as a whole with certain parts of its technical implementation. (75) It applies equally to traditional historians who view history as only the external and internal criticism of sources, and to social science historians who equate their activity with specific techniques.

内容: 有关历史方法的讨论。

题材:科普

语言: 要做到译文准确、完整、通顺,各句分别应该深刻理解的是: 第(71)句为一个复合句,词汇上要求掌握 while 多义词的用法; 习惯搭配短语 conform to; attempt 的词性转换; 句型结构要求掌握 as...as 所引导的状语从句。(72) 句属于简单句,词汇上要求理解 interest 的正确含义; 句型上要求理解两个由 and 连接的并列状语 less through external challenge to the validity of history as an intellectual discipline 和 more from internal quarrels among historians themselves 的修饰关系。(73) 句也是简单句,要求掌握被动句结构的正确翻译; 理解分词短语 designed to 的修饰关系。(74) 句是复合句,要求理解同位语 or 前省略的 peculiar 以及习惯搭配短语 refer to。(75) 句是复合句,副词 equally 的处理; and 前 apply 的省略; 习惯搭配短语 apply to 的理解,以及两个定语从句的处理等都是翻译的关键。

2000 年试题

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written neatly on **ANSWER SHEET 2.** (15points)

Governments throughout the world act on the assumption that the welfare of their people depends largely on the economic strength and wealth of the community. (71) <u>Under modem conditions</u>, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operational research experts. (72) <u>Furthermore</u>, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. It also means that governments are increasingly compelled to interfere in these sectors in order to step up production and ensure that it is utilized to the best advantage. For example, the may encourage research in various ways, including the setting up of their own research centers; they may alter the structure of education, of in they may cooperate directly in the growing number of international projects related to science, economics and industry. In any case, all such interventions are heavily dependent on scientific advice and also scientific and technological manpower of all kinds.

(73) Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, people everywhere are

feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above. At the same time, the normal rate of social change throughout the world is taking place at a vastly accelerated speed compared with the past. For example, (74) in the early industrialized countries of Europe the process of industrialization—with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed—was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so. All this has the effect of building up unusual pressures and tensions within the community and consequently presents serious problems for the governments concerned. (75) Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements—themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport. As a result of all these factors, governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists for planning the appropriate programs and putting them into effect.

内容: 经济实力对人民福利的影响

题材:科普

语言: 第(71)句是一个简单句,要求对名词 measure 复数的正确理解; 动词 require 的两个宾语是名词词组,相应的名词要转译。(72)句是由 it 作形式主语,that 引导的两个主语从句构成的复合句,要求对连词 and 要正确理解; 代词 this 的 指代关系需要弄清楚,短语 be bound up with 和 in turn 也是正确翻译的关键。(73)句也是一个复合句,短语 be exposed to 的准确翻译,while 一词的正确理解,名词 development 的转译,这些都是把该句翻译准确的必要条件。(74)句是复合句,with 结构是附加成分,其中 that 的先行词为 changes,属于分离修饰。(75)句属于简单句,additional social stresses 需要做逻辑关系的处理才能符合汉语的表达习惯,还需要搞清楚代词 themselves 的指代关系。

2001 年试题

· Part IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written neatly on **ANSWER SHEET 2.** (15points)

In less than 30 year's time the Star Trek holodeck will be a reality. Direct links between the brain's nervous system and a computer will also create full sensory virtual environments, allowing virtual vacations like those in the film Total Recall.

(71) There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend. (72) Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers with in-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of smell-television, and digital age will have arrived.

According to BT's futurologist, Ian Pearson, these are among the developments scheduled

for the first few decades of the new millennium (a period of 1,000 years), when supercomputers will dramatically accelerate progress in all areas of life.

(73) Pearson has pieced together to work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place. Some of the biggest developments will be in medicine, including an extended life expectancy and dozens of artificial organs coming into use between now and 2040.

Pearson also predicts a breakthrough in computer human links. "By linking directly to our nervous system, computers could pick up what we feel and, hopefully, simulate feeling too so that we can start to develop full sensory environments, rather like the holidays in Total Recall or the Star Trek holodeck," he says. (74) But that, Pearson points out, is only the start of man-machine integration: "It will be the beginning of the long process of integration that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human before the end of the next century."

Through his research, Pearson is able to put dates to most of the breakthroughs that can be predicted. However, there are still no forecasts for when faster-than-light travel will be available, or when human cloning will be perfected, or when time travel will be possible. But he does expect social problems as a result of technological advances. A boom in neighborhood surveillance cameras will, for example, cause problems in 2010, while the arrival of synthetic lifelike robots will mean people may not be able to distinguish between their human friends and the druids. (75) And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder — kitchen rage.

内容: 人机一体化

题材:科普

语言: 第(71)句为包含定语从句的复合句;(72)句为并列句,词汇表现明显的专业特点;(73)句为复合句结构,涉及多个定语的翻译;(74)句为主表结构,插入成分在翻译时需要调整,代词that 的多功能作用的理解,介词before 的处理等是翻译的关键;(75)句同样属于复合句,其中包含一个状语从句。

2002 年试题

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written neatly on **ANSWER SHEET 2.** (10points)

Almost all our major problems involve human behavior, and they cannot be solved by physical and biological technology alone. What is needed is a technology of behavior, but we have been slow to develop the science from which such a technology might be drawn. (61) One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to

states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on. Physics and biology once followed similar practices and advanced only when they discarded them. (62) The behavioral sciences have been slow to change partly because the explanatory items often seem to be directly observed and partly because other kinds of explanations have been hard to find. The environment is obviously important, but its role has remained obscure. It does not push or pull, it selects, and this function is difficult to discover and analyze. (63) The role of natural selection in evolution was formulated only a little more than a hundred years ago, and the selective role of the environment in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual is only beginning to be recognized and studied. As the interaction between organism and environment has come to be understood, however, effects once assigned to states of mind, feelings, and traits are beginning to be traced to accessible conditions, and a technology of behavior may therefore become available. It will not solve our problems, however, until it replaces traditional pre-scientific views, and these are strongly entrenched. Freedom and dignity illustrate the difficulty. (64) They are the possessions of the autonomous (self-governing) man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements. A scientific analysis shifts both the responsibility and the achievement to the environment. It also raises questions concerning "values". Who will use a technology and to what ends? (65) Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

内容: 行为科学

题材:科普

语言: 第(61)句为一表语从句,其中包含一个宾语从句,但担当宾语成分的 states of mind, feelings 等需要做成分转译才能使译文通顺。(62)句包含了两个并列的原因状语从句,从句中又包含了两个被动结构。(63)句由 and 连接两个并列分句,其中同样涉及被动语态结构。(64)句为复合句,包含了两个由 and 连接的并列句,并列句中包含有定语从句,句中使用了被动语态。(65)句是一个条件状语从句,而且省略了某些成分,代词 it 的理解, until 处理也很关键。

2003 年试题

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written neatly on **ANSWER SHEET 2.** (10points)

Human beings in all times and places think about their world and wonder at their place in it. Humans are thoughtful and creative, possessed of insatiable curiosity. (61) <u>Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies</u>. Therefore, it is important to study humans in all their richness and diversity in a calm and systematic manner, with the hope that the knowledge

resulting from such studies can lead humans to a more harmonious way of living with themselves and with all other life forms on this planet earth.

"Anthropology" derives from the Greek words anthropous: "human" and "logos"; "the study of". By its very name, anthropology encompasses the study of all humankind.

Anthropology is one of the social sciences. (62) Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.

Social science disciplines include geography, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology. Each of these social sciences has a subfield or specialization which lies particularly close to anthropology.

All the social sciences focus upon the study of humanity. Anthropology is a field-study oriented discipline which makes extensive use of the comparative method in analysis. (63) The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

Anthropological analyses rest heavily upon the concept of culture. Sir Edward Tylor's formulation of the concept of culture was one of the great intellectual achievements of 19th century science. (64)Tylor defined culture as"...that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." This insight, so profound in its simplicity, opened up an entirely new way of perceiving and understanding human life. Implicit within Tylor's definition is the concept that culture is learned, shared, and patterned behavior.

(65) Thus, the anthropological concept of "culture", like the concept of "set" in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

内容: 人类学及文化的概念

题材:科普

语言:第(61)句是复合句,其中包含定语从句及作状语的分词结构,短语 subject ...to 的理解是考点。(62)句同样为复合句, which 引导的定语从句中包含另一个 that 引导的定语从句。(63)句为简单句,其中涉及三个作定语的分词结构,名词 emphasis 需要做特殊处理方能译得通顺。(64)句是个复合句,其中包含一个定语从句,作定语的分词结构。(65)句同样为复合句,其中包含定语从句和相关专业术语的理解。

第2节 试题特点

通过以上试题的分析以及对近十年来的真题分析统计可以看出,研究生入学英语考试 英译汉部分的试题出现过如下变化: 2001 年英译汉由原来的 15 分减为 10 分。2003 年翻译 并入阅读理解,成为阅读的 B 部分,但考试的形式没有太大变化。这部分的试题要求考生阅读一篇 300~400 字左右的文章,并根据上下文把其中 5 个画线部分的内容译成汉语。以 2003 年为例,全文共计 394 个词,画线部分为 150 个词,其中画线部分的内容占全文 39%。根据对近十年的统计,每年这一部分试题的阅读文章字数都在 400 字左右,要求翻译的内容占全文的 40%左右。

从篇章内容上看,文章的内容涉及社会生活、文化、经济、历史、政治等,题材多以 科普类为主,体裁一般都是议论文。以下是 1994 年以来的试题类型:

考试年份	文章内容	题 材
1994	科学与技术	科普
1995	教育与心理测试	 科普
1996	科研取得进展的原因	科普
1997	动物权问题	科普
1998	宇宙形成理论	 科普
1999	历史研究法	科普
2000	经济实力对人民福利的影响	 科普
2001	人机一体化	———————————————————— 科普
2002	行为科学	————————————— 科普
2003	人类学及文化的概念	 科普

近十年的英译汉试题中,要求考生翻译的句子大多数具有以下几个特点:

- (1) 句子很长,多为复合句,占要翻译句子的 60%左右,而且结构复杂,其中包括定语、状语、宾语、表语等各种从句,而且从句中有从句:
- (2) 句子虽然为简单句,占要翻译句子的 20%左右,但翻译起来并不简单。一些代词、短语和多义词必须根据上下文才能确定其义:
 - (3) 并列句占 10%左右,并列连词的语法功能复杂;
 - (4) 句子中多有较为复杂的语法现象。

从画线的句子里的词汇来看,英译汉多表现在以下几个方面:

- (1) 根据上下文确定词义;
- (2) 根据专业特点确定词义;
- (3) 代词及名词的处理;
- (4) 非谓语动词的处理。

第 3 节 试题要求(与大学英语四、六级 英译汉部分的比较)

教育部最新大学英语四、六级考试大纲(1999年)对翻译的要求是: