



全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试指定教材

独家授权

英语笔译综合能力 大通关

2 级

主编 汪福祥

CATTI

国家职业资格证书 译员身份证



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS



全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试指定教材

11315.9

286

:2

英语笔译综合能力（2级）

（修订版）

主 编 编 委	汪福祥		
	王海霞	刘阿英	刘春芳
	李万轶	李淑艳	李兴国
	张宏杰	武光军	金海娜
	施海琦	党 群	蔡 坚
	熊兵妖		

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语笔译综合能力. 二级 / 汪福祥主编. -2版 —北京: 外文出版社, 2009

全国翻译专业资格 (水平) 考试指定教材

ISBN 978-7-119-04403-3

I. 英… II. 汪… III. 英语-翻译-资格考核-教材 IV. H315.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 035519 号

全国翻译专业资格 (水平) 考试指定教材

英语笔译综合能力 (二级) (修订版)

主 编 汪福祥

责任编辑 王 蕊

封面设计 吴 涛

印刷监制 张国祥

©2009 外文出版社

出版发行 外文出版社

地 址 北京市西城区百万庄大街 24 号

邮政编码 100037

网 址 <http://www.flp.com.cn>

电 话 (010) 68320579/68996067 (总编室) 68995875/68990283 (编辑部)

(010) 68995844/68995852 (发行部) 68995852/68996188 (邮购部)

印 刷 北京外文印刷厂

经 销 新华书店/外文书店

开 本 16 开

印 张 16

印 数 28001—33000

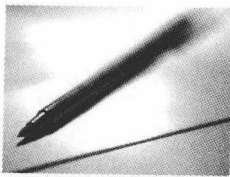
字 数 445 千

装 别 平

版 次 2009 年第 1 版第 6 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-119-04403-3

定 价 43.00 元



前 言

本指定教材是根据《全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试暂行规定》的精神，依据《全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试英语笔译二级考试大纲（试行）》的要求编写而成。

本书编写的宗旨是通过阅读和练习，系统提升考生的词汇和语法知识，提高阅读能力和完形填空能力。“词汇的习得与使用”、“词汇与阅读理解”、“词汇与语法自检测试”等内容，不但与真正考试的内容靠得很紧，而且为学习者词汇的习得和词汇量的稳步提高提供了颇有价值的指导。本书详尽讨论了与完形填空相关的内容：“概说完形填空与技巧”既介绍了“完形”的理论依据和理论背景，也讨论了与之相关的做题技巧；“完形填空的能力与提高”通过实例逐一探讨了提高做题能力的有效途径；“完形填空自检测试”则为学习者自检、自测提供了较好的“标尺”。“阅读与理解”、“阅读理解策略”、“翻译与阅读”等部分的内容，通过大量的实例分析和练习指导，希望将学习者引领上科学、有效的阅读之路。最后部分的“综合能力测试”则不仅为读者的“模拟”提供了较贴近的实战素材，而且也为应考准备指出了比较具体的自学方向。

关于本书的使用方法，向大家介绍：一是单元内提供的题例及注释，二是单元内围绕翻译意识的培养所提供的思考题，三是单元内提供的“注释”、“思考题”与“练习”三者之间、三者与提高的关系。首先，每单元内提供的“注释”犹如“授人以渔”之“渔”，直接关系到实际能力的提高，因此静下心来体会注释中的道理是至关重要的；第二，每单元内提供的“思考题”是对“授人以渔”之“渔”的延伸，是提高技能和强化功夫的重要前提；第三，书中提供的各项练习可谓是“授人以渔”之“渔”的“用武之地”，是掌握知识、检验知识运用能力的重要“战场。”更重要的是，善学者以“勤”为基，而会学者则在“勤”的基础上更“善思”、“善悟”、“善索”。有道是：善思者明辨；善悟者明察；善索者日日出新。希望大家能在“勤”的基础上以“思”为纲，以“悟”为路，以“索”为目标，朝着能力和功夫稳步提高的终点一进阶。

最后需要说明的是：我们对本书的成稿做了不懈的努力，但仍不可避免地会出现内容讲解方面的挂一漏万和知识结构的残缺不全。因此，若书中出现这样或那样的“残疾”，敬请指正。与此同时，希望大家以“去粗取精”的精神避免让书中可能存在的“糟粕”影响对“精华”的提取。当然，若读者能为本书质量的进一步提高提出相关的建议，我们将以实际行动答谢大家的赐予。



目 录

第一单元 词汇的习得与使用

词汇习得的一般方法	2
从语境中习得单词	5
从写作中习得单词	9
从翻译中习得单词	11
词汇与练习	13

第二单元 词汇与阅读理解

词汇与理解	20
词汇与语境	22
固定用语与理解	26
语法与理解	27
词汇理解与练习	29

第三单元 词汇与语法自检测试

测试一	35
测试二	40
测试三	44

第四单元 概说完形填空与技巧

语篇与语篇知识	52
语法与词的搭配	58
单词的同现和复现	65
核查完形体	69
完形填空练习	72

第五单元 完形填空的能力与提高

通读全文	81
对“完形体”空缺内容的语法分析	85

对“完形体”空缺内容的内在联系分析	88
通过语境判别“完形体”空缺内容	92
完形填空练习	96

第六单元 完形填空自检测试

测试一	104
测试二	106
测试三	108
测试四	110
测试五	112

第七单元 阅读与理解

语言与认知	117
语言形式	124
语篇知识	129
概念知识	135
阅读理解练习	140

第八单元 阅读理解策略

信息搜索	147
信息搜索策略	152
把握文章主旨	158
寻索于文章的字里行间	162

第九单元 翻译与阅读

概念知识	167
阅读理解练习	169
语篇类型	175
语篇结构的把握	182
语篇阅读练习	183

第十单元 综合能力测试

测试一	193
测试二	225
全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试问答	245

第一单元

词汇的习得与使用

记单词，有“死记”和“活记”两种方式。面对这两种方法，我们主张“活记”，因为语言本身就是活的。我们常说的“说活了”、“写活了”、“用活了”就是这个道理。那么，何为“活记”呢？“活记”就是“带着情景记”、“带着联想记”。谈到此，我们也许都知道“见景生情”的道理，这其中的“景”用在单词的学习上就是“情景”或“语境”；其中的“情”用在单词的记忆上就是“联想”。学习者只有在“情景”或“语境”的刺激下才能激活大脑记忆“情”的联接。

那么，应该怎样利用“情景”和“语境”去记单词呢？在这方面，我们的主张有三：一是边研读边学，二是边研写边学，三是边研译边学。注意这其中的一个“研”字，它不但是影响英语学习效果最重要的一个条件，也是决定学习者学习成败的关键因素。

首先，“边研读边学”指在静心状态下仔细研读每一句话（或一段落或一语篇）时从所研读的语料中获得新词。以 *As Russia unravels, China booms. I recently traced the arc of the Pearl River Delta for several hundred miles. It is one construction site, with factories and apartment complexes and shopping plazas sprouting everywhere.* 为例。此句至少有三个单词值得记忆：*unravels, booms, sprouting*。特别是第一句，作者用两个动词描述两个国家的境况，不仅给人以联想，还能帮助巩固记忆。

第二，“边研写边学”指在静心状态下写作时从遇到的“空缺”中学到新词（或表示法）。何为“从空缺中学习”呢？比如，当你想描写某个人或某个景或某个观点时，你无疑会遇到用英语不会说的东西。这时你就会查词典。以描述“当瞳孔扩大时”为例，如果你不知道此语用英语该怎么说，查了词典你就知道此语的英语表达是 *when the pupils dilate*，这样你就学到了一个生词 *dilate* 并从此会用其表示汉语“扩大”、“扩张”、“扩展”以及“膨胀”等概念。事实上，人们在受阻、受挫、受难时学到的东西是最不容易忘却的。此外，经常坐下来写一些东西，不仅会使思维得到很好的训练，还能帮助写作者有效地提高词汇量。

第三，“边研译边学”指在静心状态下从翻译对比和翻译实践中获得新的单词或语言现象。此理同“边研写边学”的道理一样。我们在翻译时会遇到很多的生词。以 *He is the valuable acquisition of the football team.* 一句的汉译为例。在译此句时你一定会在 *acquisition* 一词上停留更多的时间，这样一来你对该词的指意和用法的理解就会更深入，因此，你不但能记住该词，还能将该词用在其他的语境中。事实上，无论是汉译英，还是英译汉，翻译实践的益处是多方面的。这一点请大家在实践中去仔细地体会。

当然，在单词的学习方面还有很多其他的方法，而且每种方法的效益也因人而异。在本单元内，我们除了把一些普通的方法介绍给大家外，重点给大家介绍上述的三种方法。读者可根据自己的学习习惯挑选其中的一、二种，然后让自己的感觉指导未来的学习。

词汇习得的一般方法

(一) 查词典 Learning from the Dictionary

查词典，对有些人来说不失为一种较好的单词习得法。下面以《朗文当代高级英语词典》对 ground 一词给出的例句及指意为例。

- 1) The branch broke and fell to the **ground**. (地面/名词)
- 2) With heads held high, they marched to the execution **ground**. (场, 场地/名词; the execution **ground** 即为刑场)
- 3) The curtains have white flowers on a blue **ground**. (底色, 背景/名词)
- 4) It was absurd to try to cover so much **ground** in such a short lecture. (话题, 范围, 领域/名词)
- 5) Just when I thought I had won the argument she shifted her **ground** and put forward a whole new set of objections. (根据, 依据, 理由/名词)
- 6) This big contract will help us to gain **ground** on our competitors. (优势, 有利地位/名词)
- 7) The ship **grounded** on a hidden sandbank. (搁浅/动词)
- 8) All aircraft have been **grounded** because of thick fog. (禁止飞行, 停飞/动词)
- 9) Our development plans are **grounded** on the results of our market research. (根据, 以……为依据/动词)

练习

Directions: In each of the following sentences there is at least one word that is worthy your close study and remembering. Try to pin down the meaning of each new word before consulting the dictionary.

1. The sudden warm weather increased our **indolence**; we failed to complete the job.
2. When the rebels took control, they ruled by their own laws and **abrogated** the constitution.
3. They have **sanctioned** the proposed law because they know it will benefit the environment.
4. Each day she **vacillated** about whether to take the job; she could not make a decision.
5. The **officious** clerk interfered in things that were not his concern and often annoyed his co-workers.
6. A **facile** assignment is completed easily and quickly.
7. There will be **bumps** along the way. No one knows what will happen in the future.
8. Some foreigners say that the Chinese have traditionally handled **succession** **abysmally**.
9. Some may have **slithered into** the United States. The World Trade Center bombing brought home the need to have good intelligence on terrorists.

10. To target the Pentagon's smart bombs, the CIA must provide coordinates not just for a building but for **the ventilation duct** through which the missile must pass.
11. Congress and the White House still **deluge** the agency with requests for intelligence on the former Soviet Union.
12. It is said that ordinary soldiers can't handle those **clandestine** operations.
13. CIA officers still have to **elude** Russian agents who trail them as closely as the old KGB did.
14. We are now still living in a jungle filled with a **bewildering** variety of **poisonous snakes**.
15. Tracking **phony** passports, CIA officials **foiled** an attempt by...

(二) 找变化规律 Learning from the Rules

根据一个词的形式变化规律习得单词是很多人采取的方法。以下列十个单词的变化为例。

1. intense → intensification → intensify → intension → intensity → intensive
2. intend → intended → intent → intention → intentional
3. succeed → success → successful → successfully
4. beaut → beauty → beautiful → beautify → beautified
5. commune → communicate → communication → communicative → communicator
6. comprehend → comprehension → comprehensive → comprehensible
7. conform → conformable → conformal → conformation → conformity
8. consider → considerable → considerate → consideration → considering
9. modern → modernism → modernist → modernity → modernize
10. note → noted → notice → noticeable → notification → notifiable

练习

Directions: Consult the dictionary for each of the following and write down all the words derived from the provision.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. nude | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. decide | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. devote | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. refer | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. grace | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 6. limit | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 7. divide | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 8. favor | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 9. prefer | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 10. present | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 11. depend | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 12. penetrate | _____ | _____ | _____ |

13. consist _____
14. consult _____
15. seclude _____
16. conduct _____
17. conform _____
18. confide _____
19. proportion _____
20. reverse _____

(三) 根据前缀学 Learning According to the Prefixes

有些英语爱好者习惯根据词缀习得新词。下面列出的几组较有代表性。读者可根据自己的感觉和习惯体会此学习方法的效果。

Directions: Make a guess at the meaning of each of the words of each group before consulting the dictionary for the directional meanings of the words.

[第一组] 以 un 为前缀的单词

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. unabashed _____ | 2. unabated _____ | 3. unaccented _____ |
| 4. unadorned _____ | 5. unaffected _____ | 6. unaligned _____ |
| 7. unaltered _____ | 8. unamiable _____ | 9. unappeasable _____ |
| 10. unapprehensive _____ | 11. unartificial _____ | 12. unassuming _____ |
| 13. unattached _____ | 14. unauthorized _____ | 15. unbar _____ |
| 16. unbeknown _____ | 17. unblemished _____ | 18. unbolted _____ |
| 19. unchallenged _____ | 20. uncharitable _____ | 21. uncircumstantial _____ |

[第二组] 以 dis 为前缀的单词

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. disaccredit _____ | 2. disaffiliate _____ | 3. disarm _____ |
| 4. disassemble _____ | 5. disburden _____ | 6. discharge _____ |
| 7. disconcert _____ | 8. discourage _____ | 9. discreditable _____ |
| 10. discursive _____ | 11. disencumber _____ | 12. disengaged _____ |
| 13. disgrace _____ | 14. dishabille _____ | 15. disinfect _____ |

[第三组] 以 in 为前缀的单词

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. inaccessible _____ | 2. inadaptable _____ | 3. inadvertent _____ |
| 4. inalienable _____ | 5. inapposite _____ | 6. inappreciative _____ |
| 7. inapprehensible _____ | 8. inaudible _____ | 9. incalculable _____ |
| 10. incoherent _____ | 11. incomprehensible _____ | 12. incongruous _____ |
| 13. inconsistent _____ | 14. inconsonant _____ | 15. incoordinate _____ |

从语境中习得单词

在本节内我们为大家提供一些语境（句、段），旨在使大家了解从语境中习得单词的方法和益处。

（一）从单句中习得新词 Acquisition from Sentences

Directions: Study closely each of the following sentences and see what you can get and how you may get the words into your word bank.

1. Congress now questions why the intelligence establishment needs a **lavish** budget.
(lavish: 作形容词, 意指“过分大方的”、“浪费的”; 作动词, 表示“浪费”、“慷慨地给予”)
2. Congress and the White House still **deluge** the agency with requests for intelligence on the former Soviet Union.
(deluge: 作名词, 指“暴雨”、“洪水般的泛滥”; 作动词, 指“没完没了”、“使泛滥”)
3. CIA officers still have to **elude** Russian agents who trail them as closely as the old KGB did.
(elude: 作动词, 意指巧妙地“逃避”、“躲避”; 汉语的“避人耳目”可用 to elude sb.'s observation 译之。)
4. It's argued that there have been three major factors in China's economic surge, two of which the Russians can't **replicate**.
(replicate: 作动词, 意指“复制”、“仿造”或“折转”)
5. Political candidates like to **dispense** cash to potential voters.
(dispense: 作及物动词, 指“发给”、“分配给”、“施与”, 此处指“把钱花在某人的身上”; 作不及物动词与 with 连用, 指“省去”或“免除”。此句的表示法值得记住和仿用。)
6. Harsh sentences were recently **meted out** to local newspaper editors found guilty of defaming the country's leaders.
(mete out: 意指“给予”, 其宾语既可是 rewards 也可是 punishments, 此句意指“严惩”。)
7. When Gene Kelly died last week at 83, he left us to **contemplate** certain ironies.
(contemplate: 可用以表示“注视”、“沉思”、“深思”、“期待”或“期望”, 此处指“深思”。)
8. If you often drink the water from a river that has been greatly **contaminated**, you are in a greater trouble than you can think of in the long run.
(contaminated: 指“弄脏”、“玷污”、“污染”或“传染”, 此处指“污染”。)
9. Ms Denis centers the conflict in human gesture. Each emotion is ritualized and embodied in the **sombre** drills the men perform.
(sombre: 指“阴沉的”、“昏暗的”、“忧郁的”、“暗淡的”, 此处指“忧郁的”。)

10. And now he was being further **pilloried** because he had insisted on keeping his “word of honor” to the donors, all good friends and respected citizens. Not to reveal their names.
(pilloried: 指“套上颈手枷”, 相当于汉语口语中所说的“套上枷板”。)

练习

Directions: Read each of the following sentences and make a guess at the meaning communicated the word or phrase that is blackened before consulting the dictionary.

1. Angry and **defiant**, the Simpson jurors stage a **mutiny** that slows down the already languidly paved trial.
2. The Simpson jury is well on its way to making **judicial** history in America as the most **contentious** and trouble-plagued panel in memory.
3. As the organization that brought down the **apartheid** regime, the A. N. C. is safely **ensconced** in power for the foreseeable future.
4. Money and the pursuit of self-interest are beginning to **chip away** at comradesly solidarity.
5. Continental Europeans are **addressing** this despair in a variety of ways, some of them are not **appetizing**.
6. It is apparent that **discrimination** in jobs, housing and an unnumbered variety of human encounters continues to be **rife**, and requires **undeviating** political attention.
7. In exchange, the U. S. would drop efforts to **extradite** the man. Both sides shook hands on the deal, but Noriega subsequently **backed out**.
8. The scientist acquired a camel and started on the first of his many **safaris** looking for interesting things.
9. He found hundreds of previously unknown plants and animals, about 80 of which are named after him. He **dabbled** in the associated discipline of archaeology and discovered a series of rock drawings.
10. It is such decisions that have helped give America's communications industries their commercial **vibrancy**; and that vibrancy, in turn, which explains the cultural voice — power of the United States.

(二) 从段落中习得新词 Learning from Paragraphs

Directions: We provide one short paragraph to indicate how words are acquired in a more meaning-complete linguistic context. You may then try this method of reading and learning with the materials at hand later on.

Chinese **indulgent** upbringing deserves much of the blame, says Ding Zongyi, director of the department of nutrition at the Beijing Research Institute of **Pediatrics**. Today's parents, shaped by famine and the Cultural Revolution and restricted by China's one-child policy, **dote on** their little emperors. “They don't want their only child to experience poverty,” says Ding. Two decades of

economic reform in China have brought higher living standards, sedentary life-styles and a feast of **fat-laden** fast food. Especially in urban areas, doctors say, the diet of many Chinese contains too much meat and eggs, not enough vegetables.

注：就单词而言，从此段至少可习得 indulgent 和 dote on 两个。indulgent 指“纵容的”、“溺爱的”或“过分宽容的”，此处作“溺爱的”解。Dote on 指“过分喜爱”或“溺爱”，此处作“宠着”解。此外，pediatrics 指“儿科”或“儿科学”；fat-laden 的意思是“全是发胖的”。

练习

Directions: Read the following paragraph and see what you can pick up as the items that are most worthy of your remembering and using.

Amongst a **multiplicity** of other topics, we took occasion to talk of the different characters of the several nations of Europe; when one of the gentlemen, **cocking his hat**, and **assuming such an air of importance** as if he had possessed all the merit of the English nation in his own person, declared that the Dutch were a parcel of **avaricious wretches**; the French a set of flattering **sycophants**; that the Germans were **drunken sots**, and **beastly gluttons**; and the **Spaniards** proud, **haughty**, and surly tyrants; but that in bravery, generosity, **clemency**, and in every other virtue, the English **excelled** all the rest of the world.

(三) 从篇章中学习 Acquisition Through a Text

Directions: Read the following passage, pick up whatever you think necessary and consult the dictionary for the meanings of the words or phrases in blackened letters. You may try and use the picked items to express your own ideas.

Her American Problem

Islamabad

Surrounded by troubles at home, Benazir Bhutto, Pakistan's prime minister, will no doubt be glad to get away to Washington for a few days. But her visit, which starts on April 5th, will not be a break from her **domestic problems**; for her difficulties in managing relations with America **spring from** the same **contrary forces** that have caused the mess at home.

Since 1989, the last time Miss Bhutto (or any Pakistani prime minister) visited Washington, relations between the two countries have **deteriorated** sharply. In 1990, **implementation** of the Pressler **amendment** cut off all economic and military aid because Pakistan refused to roll back its nuclear programme. In 1993 America threatened to declare Pakistan a terrorist state. Miss Bhutto wants to make things better.

A few helpful, and perhaps not **accidental**, happenings in the past few months may ease Miss Bhutto's task. Some **notorious drug barons** and terrorists have been **extradited** to America, including Ramzi Yousaf Ahmed, **alleged involved** in the bombing of the World Trade Centre in

New York in February 1993. Members of some **extremist Islamic groups** operating in Pakistan have been arrested. Two Christians sentenced to death for **blasphemy** have been **acquitted and found asylum** in Germany. And the government is being as helpful as it can to an FBI team which has been in Karachi investigating the recent killings of two American officials in the city.

Miss Bhutto is hoping to persuade her hosts to **bypass** the Pressler **amendment**. It not only forbids the United States government from supplying \$1.2 billion-worth of military equipment already paid for by Pakistan, but also restricts the **Overseas Private Investment Corporation** (OPIC) from insuring American investment in Pakistan. Memoranda of understanding worth billions of dollars were recently signed with American businessmen, but many of these cannot be **translated into** investment agreements without OPIC's backing.

Although the administration is **sympathetic to** Pakistan's case, Congress resists **abandoning** the Pressler amendment. It wants Miss Bhutto to **open up** her country's nuclear programme **for inspection**, as a **prelude to** rolling it back; and it worries about rising **Islamic** militancy and worsening political instability in Pakistan.

Giving ground on the nuclear issue is hard for Miss Bhutto. The army controls the nuclear programme and is not prepared to **countenance further curbs on** it unless India agrees to something similar. Its **tenacity** on the nuclear front has increased over the years since Pressler was enacted, since fears have grown among the generals that **conventional forces** have been seriously **impaired by** the ban on military supplies from America.

Miss Bhutto also seems unable to offer much reassurance to those who worry about the safety of investments in Pakistan. The country is in a social and political **spin**, and Karachi, the commercial and industrial capital and the country's only port, is the center and source of much of the disorder.

Last year, over 700 people were killed in Karachi's violence. In the past three months the figure has topped 300. Businessmen **live in fear** for their lives and regular pay "protection money" to different bands of terrorists. The Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI), the country's leading business and trade body, has been **begging for** a meeting with Miss Bhutto, but she will not see them. On March 25th, the FPCCI called a nationwide strike to protest at the government's "indifferent attitude to the worsening law and order situation in Karachi." It also demanded that the chief minister of Sindh be sacked, and asked the army to **intervene** under Article 245 of the constitution (which provides for a sort of mini-martial law).

Instead of soothing the businessmen, the commerce minister, Ahmad Mukhtar, accused them of being "politically motivated". A previous strike, he said, had taken place during a visit by America's energy secretary, Hazel O'early. This second one took place on the eve of Hillary Clinton's two-day trip to Pakistan. Mr. Mukhtar argued that the businessmen were undermining the government's efforts to attract American investment; and the government has **sacked** four top

FPCCI officials and is threatening to split the organization.

The government has made some moves to improve security in Karachi. It has **beefed up** the paramilitary Sindh Rangers, giving them powers to arrest and interrogate suspects in Karachi; it is trying to reform the police force, whose efficiency has been **undermined** by years of political **recruitment**. But there is **not much sign of a dialogue** between the government and Karachi's most important **indigenous** political force, the Mohajir Qaumi Movement; indeed, the MQM has recently **teamed up with** the opposition leader, Nawaz Sharif. Without talks between the MQM and government, there is little chance of bringing order to the city.

The army is thought to have serious **misgivings** about Miss Bhutto's apparent indifference to what is happening in Karachi. The soldiers want her to **take some quick administrative and political initiatives** to restore peace and security to the city. They also disapprove of a number of recent arrests of opposition figures. They feel that she is **victimizing** the opposition, and thus **undermining** the chances of bringing about a **consensus on** "national security" issues like the nuclear programme, Kashmir policy and Islamic extremism.

Mr. Sharif, however, seems to be in no hurry to achieve a consensus. He is always ready to use **such issues against** Miss Bhutto. In particular, he likes to accuse her of **succumbing** to American pressure over Pakistan's nuclear programme. He is urging the government to provide material assistance to the militants in Kashmir — which risks getting Pakistan **labelled as** a terrorist nation by America.

Therein lies Miss Bhutto's problem. If her trip is successful, the opposition will say she has sold out to the Americans. And if it isn't, the generals will begin to wonder what use she is to them.

从写作中习得单词

我们提倡的这种学习单词的方法，与“从错误中学习”的学习理论相关。常做考题的人都知道，答错题的经历会给人留下颇为深刻的印象，这就是人们所说的“从错误中学习”（Learning from Mistakes）。但是，如果我们给这里介绍的方法起个名字，这个名字就叫“从空白中学习”（Learning from Vacancy）。以你想说的“不三不四的人”为例。如果你不知此语用英语该怎么说，经查阅后得知 *riffraffs* 和 *shady guys* 即可表达此意，你也许因此能牢记住这个单词。下面我们就通过几段写作练习把与之相关的方法介绍给大家。

练习一

对人的描述

Directions: Try and write a paragraph about a person you wish to describe. Note down the Chinese expressions you want to say while working up the layers of your ideas. Then try to find out the corresponding expressions in English. The following expressions may

be useful when describing a person.

1. 性格特别: have a unique personality / be unique in one's personality
2. 很内向, 很外向: reserved, introvert / outspoken, extrovert
3. 五官很大的: big-featured; 双下巴的: double-chinned
4. 五官端正的: well-featured; 体形匀称的: a body well-proportioned
5. 看起来很憔悴的: look emaciated, haggard; 丰满的: chubby
6. 娃娃脸: a baby face; 有酒窝的: dimpled; 浮肿的: bloated
7. 红润的: ruddy, rosy; 苍白的: pallid, wan; 饱满的: plump
8. 水灵灵的: dewy (eyes); 呆板的: fishlike (eyes); 呆滞的: glazed (eyes)
9. 眼帘长的: long-fringed eyes; 双眼皮: double-edged eyes
10. 有肉感的: luscious (mouth); 有美感的: sensuous (mouth)
11. 鹰钩鼻: hooked; 高鼻梁的: a high-bridged nose; 朝天鼻: an upturned nose
12. 耳朵下垂的: pendulous, drooping; 耳垂很长的: long-lobed
13. 塌肩的: drooping shoulders; 宽而结实的: square
14. 惹人喜爱的: charming, lovable; 充满柔情的: affectionate
15. 感情外露的: demonstrative; 逗人怜爱的: cuddlesome
16. 富有想象力的: imaginative; 温顺的: meek; 顺从的: obedient
17. 缺乏主动性的: passive; 性情温和的: placid
18. 智力迟钝的: retarded; 胆怯的: sheepish
19. 没有骨气的: wishy-washy; 散漫的: undisciplined
20. 寡言的: silent; 反叛的: rebellious; 早熟的: precocious

练习二

对人的天赋、学识的描写

Directions: write a paragraph about a person you adore. Then you may find the following useful in filling in the blanks of your vocabulary storage.

1. 书呆子: pedantic; 书生气的: bookish, pedantic
2. 有教养的: well-cultivated; 主意多的: a resourceful person
3. 不识字的: illiterate; 没有想象力的: unimaginative
4. 肤浅的: superficial; 笨的: dim-witted, weak-minded
5. 有想法的人: a man of ideas; 有洞察力的人: a man of insight
6. 有很大潜力的人: a man of great potential; 做事麻利的人: a man of quick action
7. 有原则性的人: a man of principle; 有理财能力的人: a man with financial skills
8. 能看透事物的人: a man with insight; 有远见的人: a man with vision
9. 是某方面的权威: an authority on (in)...
10. 是某方面的专家: an expert in...
11. 在某方面是新手/老手: a green hand / old hand in...

12. 某方面的能人: a master in...
13. 某方面的高手: a master hand in...
14. 精通: be conversant with...; 熟练: be proficient in...
15. 在某方面有很深的造诣: be well versed in...
16. 专攻: be specialized in...; 从事: be engaged in...
17. 是个……天才: have a... genius
18. 无所畏惧的: intrepid; 多才多艺的: versatile
19. 才华横溢的: brilliant; 好奇的: inquisitive
20. 有某方面的头脑: have the brain for...; 有发明创造力的: inventive
21. 对某事有鉴赏能力: have an ear for...; 有眼力: have an eye for...
22. 记忆力极差的: a memory like a sieve; 反应快的: quick-minded
23. 不屈不挠的: indomitable; 不可战胜的: unconquerable
24. 过分讲究的: fastidious; 无懈可击的: impeccable
25. 反常的: perverted; 天生的: inborn; 粗俗的: barbaric

从翻译中习得单词

对于很多的中国学生来说,翻译是扩大单词量、掌握单词的语义和用法、增强对语言的感悟力和理解力以及提高语言技能和语言素质最为有效的一个方法。我们提倡边翻译边学习的方法,不仅仅是因为作者本人从中获益匪浅,更是因为这已成为很多英语学习者的共识。下面我们就通过实例使大家亲身体会翻译实践带来的诸多益处。

练习一

Directions: Try and translate the following sentences into Chinese, note whether the elements in blackened letters are worthy of your keenest attention.

1. It came quite as a surprise that Sandra would have married Dick, whose families were **at feud with** each other for some generations.
(at feud with...: 有怨仇)
2. The farmers decided to do something about the soil, which is **undernourished** by keeping the same sort of crops for years.
(undernourished: 指“营养不良”,此处指“土没底劲儿”或“地没劲儿”)
3. Our product will not only **moisturize** your hair, but also help **keep your hair vibrant**.
(moisturize: 使润泽; keep your hair vibrant: 使你的头发有弹性)
4. His writings involve passionate and poetic language, but some of which is too **high-flown** and **vulgar**.
(high-flown: 夸张的; vulgar: 粗俗的)
5. The restaurant is full of **exotic and ethereal atmosphere**, and the service is simply pleasing.