



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材（修订版）

总主编 戴炜栋

# 新编大学英译汉实践

*A Workbook for Learners of  
English-Chinese Translation*

主编 华先发 熊 兵



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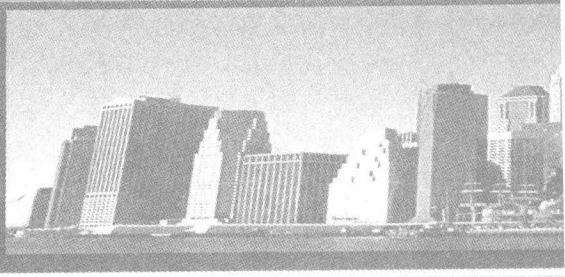
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## 总 序

我国英语专业本科教学与学科建设,伴随着我国改革开放的步伐,得到了长足的发展和提升。回顾这30多年英语专业教学改革和发展的历程,无论是英语专业教学大纲的制订、颁布、实施和修订,还是四、八级考试的开发与推行,以及多项英语教学改革项目的开拓,无不是围绕英语专业的学科建设和人才培养而进行的,正如《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》提出的英语专业的培养目标,即培养“具有扎实的英语语言基础和广博的文化知识并能熟练地运用英语在外事、教育、经贸、文化、科技、军事等部门从事翻译、教学、管理、研究等工作的复合型英语人才”。为促进英语专业本科建设的发展和教学质量的提高,外语专业教学指导委员会还实施了“新世纪教育质量改革工程”,包括推行“十五”、“十一五”国家级教材规划和外语专业国家精品课程评审,从各个教学环节加强对外语教学质量的宏观监控,从而确保为我国的经济建设输送大量的优秀人才。

跨入新世纪,英语专业的建设面临新的形势和任务:经济全球化、科技一体化、文化多元化、信息网络化的发展趋势加快,世界各国之间的竞争日趋激烈,这对我国英语专业本科教学理念和培养目标提出了新的挑战;大学英语教学改革如火如荼;数字化、网络化等多媒体教学辅助手段在外语教学中广泛应用和不断发展;英语专业本科教育的改革和学科建设也呈现出多样化的趋势,翻译专业、商务英语专业相继诞生——这些变化和发展无疑对英语专业的学科定位、人才培养以及教材建设提出了新的、更高的要求。

上海外语教育出版社(简称外教社)在新世纪之初约请了全国30余所著名高校百余位英语教育专家,对面向新世纪的英语专业本科生教材建设进行了深入、全面、广泛和具有前瞻性的研讨,成功地推出了理念新颖、特色明显、体系完备的“新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材”,并被列入“十五”国家级规划教材,以其前瞻性、先进性和创新性等特点受到全国众多使用院校的广泛好评。

面对快速发展的英语专业本科教育,如何保证专业的教学质量,培养具有国际视野和创新能力的英语专业人才,是国家、社会、高校教师共同关注的问题,也是教材编撰者和教材出版者关心和重视的问题。

作为教学改革的一个重要组成部分,优质教材的编写和出版对学科建设的推动和人才培养的作用是有目共睹的。外教社为满足教学和学科发展的需要,与教



材编写者们一起，力图全方位、大幅度修订并扩充原有的“新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材”，以打造英语专业教材建设完整的学科体系。为此，外教社邀请了全国几十所知名高校 40 余位著名英语教育专家，根据英语专业学科发展的新趋势，围绕梳理现有课程、优化教材品种和结构、改进教学方法和手段、强化学生自主学习能力的培养、有效提高教学质量等问题开展了专题研究，并在教材编写与出版中予以体现。

修订后的教材仍保持原有的专业技能、专业知识、文化知识和相关专业知识的四大板块，品种包括基础技能、语言学、文学、文化、人文科学、测试、教学法等，总数逾 200 种，几乎涵盖了当前我国高校英语专业所开设的全部课程，并充分考虑到我国英语教育的地区差异和不同院校英语专业的特点，提供更多的选择。教材编写深入浅出，内容反映了各个学科领域的最新研究成果；在编写宗旨上，除了帮助学生打下扎实的语言基本功外，着力培养学生分析问题、解决问题的能力，提高学生的思辨能力和人文、科学素养，培养健康向上的人生观，使学生真正成为我国新时代所需要的英语专门人才。

系列教材修订版编写委员会仍由我国英语界的知名专家学者组成，其中多数是在各个领域颇有建树的专家，不少是高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会的委员，总体上代表了中国英语教育的发展方向和水平。

系列教材完整的学科体系、先进的编写理念、权威的编者队伍，再次得到教育部的认可，荣列“普通高等教育‘十一五’国家级规划教材”。我深信，这套教材一定会促进学生语言技能、专业知识、学科素养和创新能力的培养，填补现行教材某些空白，为培养高素质的英语专业人才奠定坚实的基础。

**戴炜栋**

教育部高校外语专业教学指导委员会主任委员  
国务院学位委员会外语学科评议组组长





# 前言

自《新编大学英语译汉教程》问世以来,许多读者均向我表示这么一个愿望,希望能为此教材配备一本练习集,为他们提供可在课内外翻译练笔使用的经典样例,使他们通过学习和比较其他译者的译文、模拟其高超的翻译技巧,有效提高英译汉的整体水平,同时提高英语理解和汉语表达能力。

为了满足读者的这一愿望,我们编写了这本《新编大学英语译汉实践》。该书按不同的体裁、题材和风格从各类英语名著或当代英语作品中精选出较典型的段落或篇章(每篇字数为100—300字),同时提供经过精心挑选的译文。全书紧扣《新编大学英语译汉教程》七个章节的内容,为每章提供一定数量的翻译练习,其参考译文(一个或多个)全部附于全书之后,便于读者参考和比较。

本书力求将英语阅读欣赏、英语写作与表达以及汉语写作与表达有机地结合起来,让学习者在阅读和欣赏英语原著的同时,也能比较和体悟英汉两种语言各自的表达技巧和特点,学习和借鉴其他译者在翻译过程中如何灵活运用翻译技巧,学会熟练处理不同文体的翻译。全书由华先发和熊兵主编,编写成员(按姓氏笔画为序)有华丹丹、华满元、陈明、吴和林、杨玉婉。其中陈明编写第1章,吴和林编写第2章和第3章大部分,华满元编写第4章、第7章和第3章一部分,杨玉婉编写第5章大部分,华丹丹编写第6章和第5章一部分。全书由华先发总体设计,分配编写任务,和熊兵一同审稿。全书最后由华先发统稿和定稿。本书得到了上海外语教育出版社许高和徐喆二位同志的大力帮助,在此特表示真诚的谢意。

限于编者水平,书中如有谬误之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。

华先发

2010年7月14日于武昌桂子山



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## 绪论

## 1.1 翻译的性质、分类及对译者的要求

## 翻译练习 1

Translate the following passage into Chinese, paying due attention to the right understanding of the underlined parts:

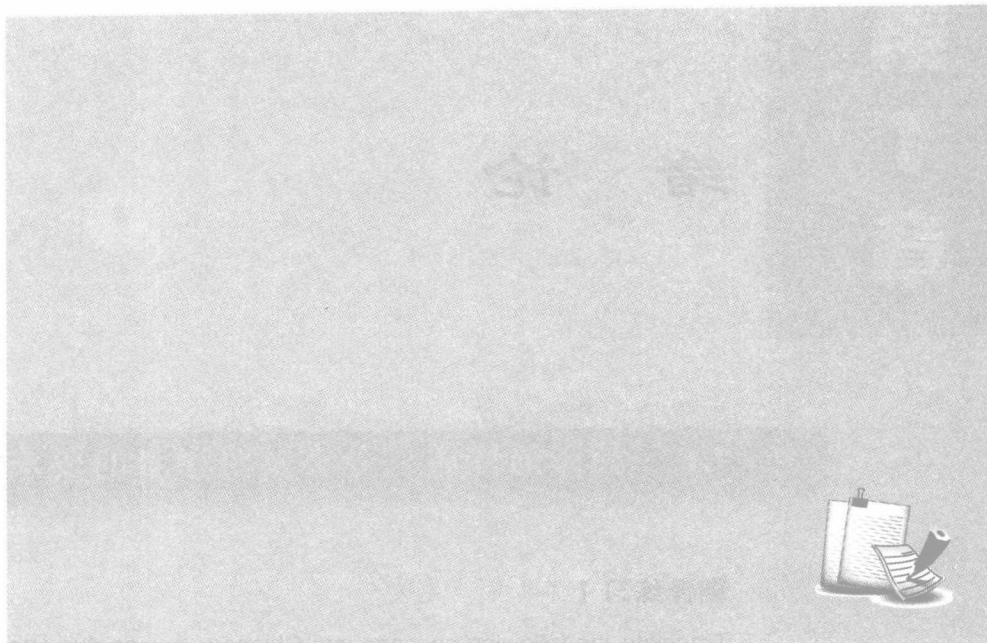
How does one characterize Benjamin Franklin? Journalist, scientist, educator, politician, writer, administrator, philosopher — he truly seemed to be able to do almost everything. His accomplishments and the talents and interests which he displayed during the course of his long life — 1706 to 1790 — have caused him to be called both “the first American” and “the last universal man.”

Historian Samuel Eliot Morison gives this view of the man: “Franklin’s secret, the thing that ‘made him tick’<sup>[1]</sup> and pulled every aspect of his mind together, was his love of people. He talked with English and French statesmen as an equal; he was as homely and comfortable as an old shoe.” Morison even speculated that if we had been alive in 1776 and had made a call upon Benjamin Franklin, he would have made us feel at home. He would have asked about our parents, and probably would have known them, or at least about them; he would then have asked us about ourselves, drawn us out, and sent us away with some good advice, a handshake, and a smile.

注 释:

[1] make sb. tick: 激发某人,使某人有积极性。





## 翻译练习 2

Translate the following passage into Chinese, paying due attention to the appropriate handling of the underlined parts:

Walking across Boulevard St. Michel in Paris, on the night before Bastille Day<sup>[1]</sup> I bumped into an old friend — an American who has lived in the city for 25 years — who told me he was taking up the tango. When I asked him why, he suggested I take a stroll along the Left Bank of the Seine<sup>[2]</sup>, opposite Ile St. Louis, and so of course I did.

It was one big party. A drop-dead-gorgeous<sup>[3]</sup> crowd was tangoing away in a makeshift, open-air amphitheater<sup>[4]</sup>. Nearby, a multiethnic group was doing the meringue<sup>[5]</sup>. Hundreds of others were tucking into<sup>[6]</sup> picnics by the river as a full moon rose in a cloudless sky. Much later that night, after a perfect fish soup in the Place des Vosges<sup>[7]</sup> I walked into narrow passages of the Marais District and stumbled upon<sup>[8]</sup> an impromptu block party. Someone had set up a sound system on the sidewalk, and the street was packed with people — straight and gay<sup>[9]</sup>, young and old, black and white — dancing to salsa<sup>[10]</sup>.

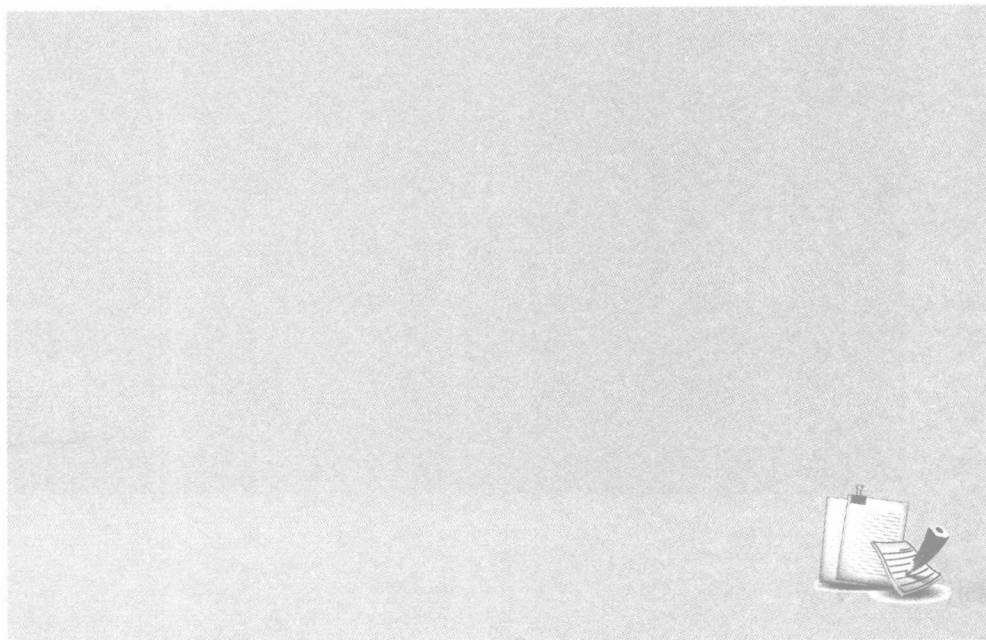
### 注 释:

[ 1 ] Bastille Day: 攻陷巴士底狱日——7月14日,被定为法国国庆日。攻陷巴士底狱标志着法国推翻封建专制,是资产阶级大革命的开始。

[ 2 ] Seine: 塞纳河,流经法国巴黎市的一条著名河流,它把巴黎分为两个区域:河之北为

右岸,是商业区;河之南为左岸,充满浓郁的民族风情和浪漫气息,是文化旅游区。

- [ 3 ] drop-dead-gorgeous: drop-dead: [非正式](用于强调人或物的漂亮)极其引人注目的;gorgeous:原意指姑娘美艳,这里指跳舞的人们穿着华丽,美丽动人。
- [ 4 ] amphitheater: (尤指古希腊和罗马建筑)圆形露天剧场。
- [ 5 ] meringue: 美伦格舞,海地和多米尼加的一种交际舞。
- [ 6 ] tuck into: 把食物塞进肚子里,痛快地吃。
- [ 7 ] Place des Vosges: 孚日广场,诞生于17世纪早期,是巴黎著名景点,集读书、休闲、写作、绘画、儿童游玩等于一身,以接待无数雅士名流著称于世。
- [ 8 ] stumble upon: 偶然发现。
- [ 9 ] straight and gay: 异性恋者及同性恋者。
- [ 10 ] salsa: 萨尔萨舞曲,拉丁美洲的一种流行舞,包含加勒比黑人音乐节奏、古巴管乐队旋律和一些爵士及摇滚的因素。



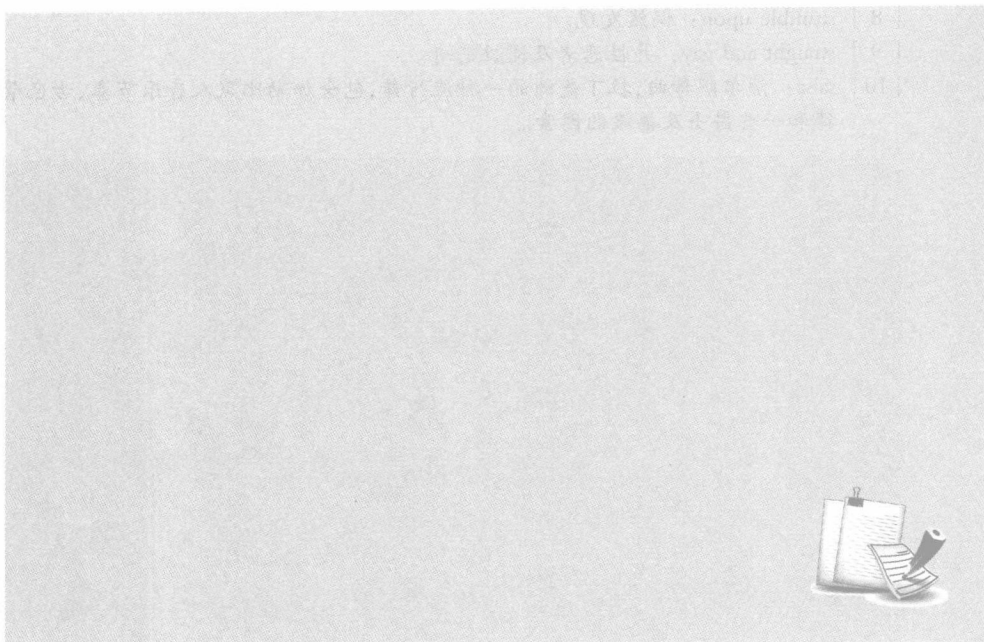
### 翻译练习 3

Translate the following passage into Chinese, paying due attention to the appropriate expression of the underlined parts:

I skirted fields, and hedges, and lanes, till after sunrise. I believe it was a lovely summer morning: I know my shoes, which I had put on when I left the house, were soon wet with dew. But I looked neither to rising sun, nor smiling sky, nor wakening nature. He who is taken out to pass through a fair scene to the scaffold, thinks not of the flowers that smile on his road, but of the block and axe-edge; of the disseverment of bone and vein; of the grave gaping at the end; and I thought of drear flight and homeless wandering — and oh! with agony I thought of what I left! I could not help it. I thought of him now — in his room — watching the sunrise;

hoping I should soon come to say I would stay with him and be his. I longed to be his; I panted to return: it was not too late; I could yet spare him the bitter pang of bereavement. As yet my flight, I was sure, was undiscovered. I could go back and be his comforter — his pride; his redeemer from misery; perhaps from ruin. Oh, that fear of his self-abandonment — far worse than my abandonment — how it goaded me!

(Charlotte Bronte: *Jane Eyre*)



#### 翻译练习 4

Translate the following passage into Chinese, paying due attention to the appropriate expression of the underlined parts:

What about this danger of war, which is making us all shake in our shoes at present? I am like yourself: I have an intense objection to having my house demolished by a bomb from an aeroplane and myself killed in a horribly painful way by mustard gas<sup>[1]</sup>. I have visions of streets heaped with mangled corpses in which children wander crying for their parents, and babies gasp and strangle in the clutches of dead mothers. That is what war means nowadays. This is what is happening in Spain and in China whilst I speak to you; and it may happen to us tomorrow. And the worst of it is that it does not matter two straws to Nature, the mother of us all, how dreadfully we misbehave ourselves in this way, or in what hideous agonies we die. Nature can produce children enough to make good any extremity of slaughter of which we are capable. London may be destroyed; Paris, Rome, Berlin,



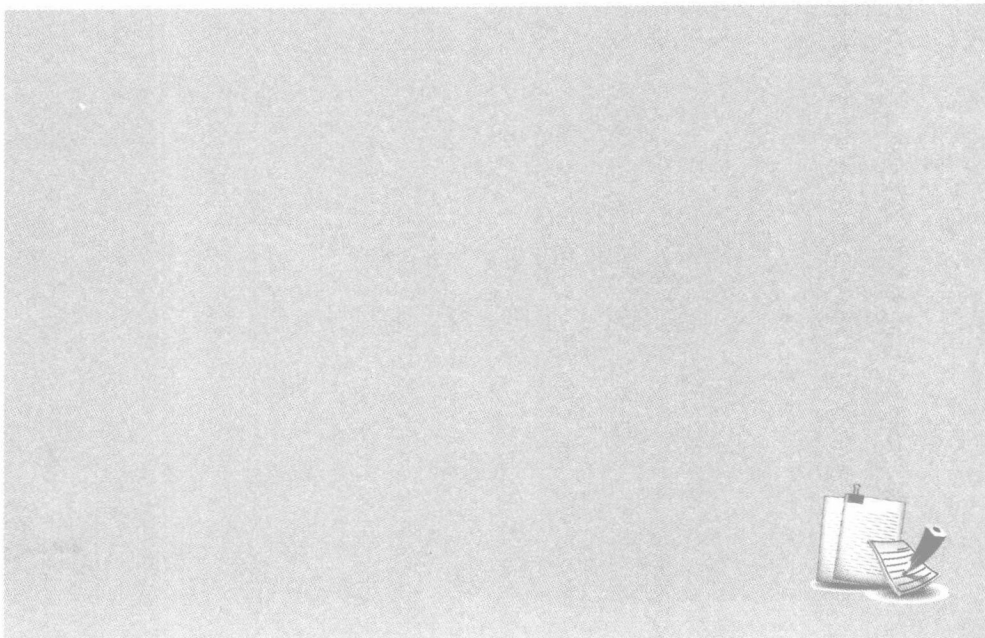
Vienna, Constantinople<sup>[2]</sup> may be laid in smoking ruins and the last shrieks of their women and children give way to the silence of death. No matter. Mother Nature will replace the dead. She is doing so every day.

(Bernard Shaw: *As I See It*)

### 注 释:

[1] mustard gas: (用作化学武器的)芥子气。

[2] Constantinople: 君士坦丁堡,土耳其港口城市,现称伊斯坦布尔(Istanbul)。



### 翻译练习 5

Translate the following passage into Chinese, paying due attention to the appropriate expression of the underlined parts:

She had married James right here on this spot three years ago to the day. Dressed in a simple white shift dress, miniature white roses attempting to tame<sup>[1]</sup> her long dark curls, Lisa had been happier than she had ever thought possible. James was even less formal but utterly irresistible in creased summer trousers<sup>[2]</sup> and a loose white cotton shirt. His dark hair slightly ruffled and his eyes were full of adoration as he looked at his bride to be. The justice of the peace had read their vows as they held hands and laughed at the sheer joy of being young, in love and staying in a five-star resort on the Caribbean island of the Dominican Republic. They had seen the years blissfully stretching ahead of them, together forever. They planned their children, two she said, he said four so they compromised on three (two girls and a

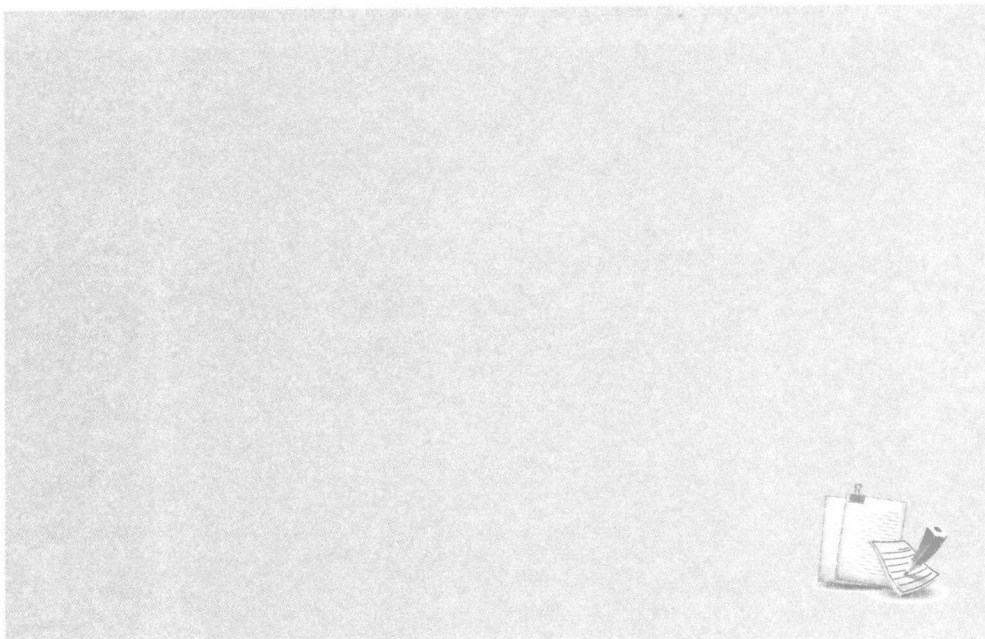
boy of course); where they would live, the traveling they would do together — it was all certain, so they had thought then.

(Eliza Riley: *Return to Paradise*)

### 注 释:

[1] tame: 使变得缓和;使容易驾驭。

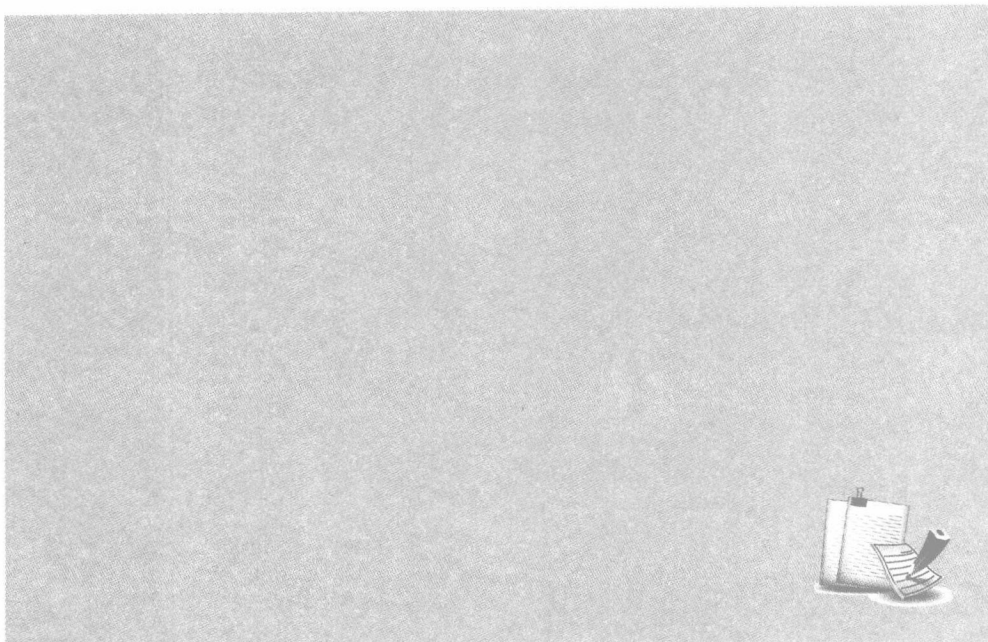
[2] creased summer trousers: 有褶皱的夏季裤子。



### 翻译练习 6

Translate the following passage into Chinese, paying due attention to the underlined parts by using proper translation techniques:

There are an estimated 100 trillion bacteria inside your body alone but then the bacteria inside all animals including humans, amounts to less than 1 per cent of the total bacteria population. Bacteria have been found 65 km high in the atmosphere and 11 km under the seabed but somewhere between 92 per cent and 94 per cent of them live in the soil. It is estimated there are a total of 5 million trillion trillion bacteria squeezed into this thin layer. It is almost impossible to visualize a number this big — make each bacterium the size of a penny and you could build a stack a trillion light years tall. This weight of numbers is one thing that has contributed to their survival. It gives them an enormous ability to cope with changing environmental conditions by relying on chance mutations.



## 翻译练习 7

Translate the following passage into Chinese, paying due attention to the underlined parts by using proper translation techniques:

The earth is the lonely planet we know that has an ocean. The ocean is the largest feature on earth. Yet it's the one feature we know the least about. We know more about the moon 240,000 miles away than we know about the three-fourths of the earth covered with water. Man has set foot on the moon, but not on the most remote part of the earth, 35,000 feet under the sea.

Technology is changing all that. It's literally parting<sup>[1]</sup> the waves for today's undersea explorers. And it's bringing about the opportunity to transform vision, curiosity, and wonder into practical knowledge.

Properly managed as a tool to serve society, technology is the best hope for overcoming economic and social problems facing people everywhere. It always has been. The earliest relics of human life are tools. And our ancient ancestors used these tools to understand and change the world around them and make it better. The same is true today.

The deep sea is the last frontier left to explore.

注 释:

[1] part: 使分开,使分离。





## 1.2 翻译的标准和原则

### 翻译练习 8

Translate the following passage into Chinese, paying due attention to the use of literal translation:

Psychologically there are two dangers to be guarded against in old age. One of these is undue absorption in the past. It does not do to live in memories, in regrets for the good old days, or in sadness about friends who are dead. One's thoughts must be directed to the future, and to things about which there is something to be done. This is not always easy; one's own past is a gradually increasing weight. It is easy to think to oneself that one's emotions used to be more vivid than they are, and one's mind more keen. If this is true it should be forgotten, and if it is forgotten it will probably not be true.

The other thing to be avoided is clinging to youth in the hope of sucking vigor from its vitality. When your children are grown up they want to live their own lives, and if you continue to be as interested in them as you were when they were young, you are likely to become a burden to them, unless they are unusually callous<sup>[1]</sup>. I do not mean that one should be without interest in them, but one's