

2016新大纲新题型

# 大学英语六级

## 翻译 与 写作

## 快速通关 300题



随书附赠  
MP3光盘

清华大学 张艳霜  
赵晓敏

主编

### 超值赠送：

- 四六级通关必备高频词汇
- 四六级写作高分必背模板
- 四六级高分冲刺模拟题
- 2016听力改革新题型MP3光盘

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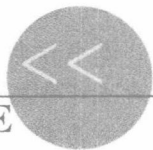
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# 前言

## PREFACE



大学英语考试是一项大规模标准化考试，是一个“标准关联的常模参照测验”。大学英语四六级考试作为一项全国性的教学考试，由国家教育部高教司主办，分为四级考试(CET-4)和六级考试(CET-6)，每年各举行两次。大学英语考试已经得到社会的承认，每年参考人数超过1100万人次，是全球参考人数最多的单次考试，目前已经成为各级人事部门录用大学毕业生的标准之一。

自2013年12月考次起，全国大学英语四六级考试委员会对四六级考试的试卷阅读和翻译部分做了如下调整：

### 一、长篇阅读

原快速阅读理解调整为长篇阅读理解，篇章长度和难度不变。篇章后附有10个句子，每句一题。每句所含的信息出自篇章的某一段落，要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落。有的段落可能对应两题，有的段落可能不对应任何一题。

### 二、翻译

原单句汉译英调整为段落汉译英。翻译内容涉及中国的历史、文化、经济、社会发展等。四级长度为140~160个汉字；六级长度为180~200个汉字。

2015年12月四六级考试网站最新公布，全国大学英语四六级考试委员会再一次对四六级考试试题听力部分做出如下调整：自2016年6月考次起，四级听力将取消短对话听力，取消短文听写，增加短篇新闻听力3篇；六级听力将取消短对话听力，取消短文听写，短文听力减少至两篇，新增加讲座讲话听力3篇。

改革后的大学英语四六级考试题型变化很大，题目难度相应增加，这对考生的综合应试能力提出了更高的要求。为此，许多考生感到困惑和茫然，不知道如何利用现有的真题进行复习。本套丛书专门为参加全国大学英语四六级考试的考生编写。为了让广大考生在考场上能轻松应对全国大学英语四六级考试的难关，我们依据最新考试大纲精神，深入分析了近年来全国大学英语四六级考试的命题套路和趋势，倾力推出这套“大学英语四六级快速通关丛书”。本丛书包括：

《大学英语四级听力快速通关800题》

《大学英语六级听力快速通关800题》

《大学英语四级阅读理解快速通关200篇》

《大学英语六级阅读理解快速通关200篇》

《大学英语四级翻译与写作快速通关300题》

《大学英语六级翻译与写作快速通关300题》

## 本书特色如下:

### 一、作者阵容强大、信息权威

本书作者长期从事大学英语四六级考试命题、阅卷与辅导工作,对大学英语四六级考试的考点非常熟悉。他们有着相当丰富的辅导和授课经验,深谙命题规律和出题的动态,从而使本书具有极高的权威性。本书的出版凝聚着参与编写的专家学者多年教学、命题、评卷的经验。

### 二、真题精解,以史为鉴

历史是一面镜子,了解过去可以预知未来!通过对历年试题的详细解析,考生可以了解命题原则与规律,掌握考试脉搏。研习历年真题是复习备考中必不可少的关键环节,也是考生掌握考试动态并赢得高分的最佳捷径。循着命题人的思路,考生就可以把握考试的脉搏,明确考试的重点和难点所在。全书精解历年试题,全面体现题型变化,剖析命题规律和出题动态,明示命题原则。本书囊括了2015年12月至2014年6月考试每次六级考试的全部3套真题,共12套六级翻译与写作考试真题,题量丰富,信息权威。考生既可以充分研习六级考试,又可进行考前模拟实战训练,检验自己的学习成果,及时查漏补缺,有针对性地进行复习备考。

### 三、编排体例优秀,考试信息最新最全

本书全面吸收同类图书的优点,结合作者丰富的辅导经验,博采众长,推陈出新,结构和内容具有鲜明的特色。本书首先针对考生应掌握的翻译和写作的基础知识进行了详细的讲解,再结合真题链接部分对经典考题的深入分析,全面展现解题思路。最后,通过大量的精选练习题实现考生知识与能力的强化和提高,达到提高学生综合运用能力和应试能力的目的。

### 四、多重好礼,超值赠送

本书随书免费赠送英语四六级专家指导手册,手册内容包括四六级写作高分必背模板、四六级高分冲刺模拟题、四六级通关必备高频词汇等,另外附赠2016听力改革新题型MP3光盘。多重好礼相送,读者购买本书,物超所值。

实践证明,一套好的复习资料,能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。本套丛书以大学英语四六级考试命题研究组专家辅导经验的深厚积累,以在继承中创新、在开拓中前进的精神,凭借阵容强大的专家编写队伍,向广大考生奉献这套辅导系列,希望考生在考试中能蟾宫折桂,夺得高分!

限于水平和时间,书中疏漏之处在所难免,望广大师生批评指正。

编者  
于北大燕园

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## 第一章 翻 译

大学英语六级翻译试题是对考生真实的英文水平和汉语理解能力的检测，要求考生正确理解原文，英语表达准确、完整、通顺。一般说来，考生的英文翻译能力要靠平时的培养和提高。在准备考试阶段，考生可以做的就是了解一些翻译的技巧和方法，然后在这些技巧和方法的指导下进行一些翻译实践，使翻译水平得到一定程度的提高。大学英语六级改革之后，翻译部分将由原单句汉译英调整为段落汉译英，翻译内容涉及中国的历史、文化、经济、社会发展等题材，文章长度为180~200个汉字，所占分值比例为15%，考试时间为30分钟。下表为大学英语六级历年翻译及其分析。

大学英语六级历年翻译及其分析

年份	文章内容	文章字数
2015年12月	全球化	195
2015年6月	中国文学	203
2014年6月	污染治理	185
2013年12月	中国园林	211
2013年6月	汉语教学	198
2012年12月	中国家庭	199
2012年6月	中国文学	205
2011年12月	全球化	184
2011年6月	饮食变化	199





## 第一节 六级的翻译标准与评分标准

### 一、翻译的标准

翻译创作的标准是“信、达、雅”。其中第一条就是“信”，即忠实于原文，不能与原文的意思不相符合；“达”，就是能表达出原文的意思，让读者能理解；“雅”，是翻译的最高境界，就是使“句子”在符合原文的基础上“漂亮而生动”。“雅”是建立在“信”和“达”的基础之上的“雅”，离开了前两个标准，单独追求“雅”，是舍本逐末，是得不偿失的。从卷面看，考生败笔的一个主要原因就是对翻译技巧知之甚少，不敢放手调整词序、句序、语序，不敢加字、减字，不敢进行词类转换所致。在翻译过程中，原文的内容要准确而完整地重新表达出来，而不是将两种语言结构进行简单的转换。

### 二、大学英语六级翻译的评分标准

大学英语六级翻译部分测试考生把汉语所承载的信息用英语表达出来的能力，本题满分为 15 分，评分标准为：

- (1) 译文准确表达了原文的意思。用词贴切，行文流畅，基本上无语言错误，仅有个别小错。(13~15 分)
- (2) 译文基本上表达了原文的意思。文字较连贯，但有少量语言错误。(10~12 分)
- (3) 译文勉强表达了原文的意思。文字勉强连贯，语言错误相当多，其中有些是严重语言错误。(7~9 分)
- (4) 译文仅表达了一小部分原文的意思。连贯性差，有相当多的严重语言错误。(4~6 分)
- (5) 除个别词语或句子，绝大部分文字没有表达原文意思。(1~3 分)
- (6) 未作答，或只有几个孤立的词，或译文与原文毫不相关。(0 分)

### 三、真题链接

2011 年 6 月

#### Part IV Translation

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

中国共有八大菜系(cuisines)，包括辛辣的(spicy)川菜和清淡的粤菜。中国餐馆在世界各地很受欢迎。然而，中国人的生活方式日益变化，无论是自己下厨还是上餐馆，都出现了全新的饮食习惯。在一些传统的中国菜中，添加了奶酪和番茄酱(cheese and tomato sauce)。



城市消费者频繁地光顾一些快餐连锁店，如麦当劳和肯德基。收入的不断增长，对国际食品的更多了解，加上超市购物的便捷，使中国出现了更乐于尝试包装及罐装食品(packaged and canned food)的新一代消费者。



## 参考译文

China has 8 major cuisines, including spicy Sichuan cuisine and light Canton cuisine. Chinese restaurants enjoy great popularity all over the world. With the ever-changing Chinese lifestyle, however, people are experiencing a new diet style either when cooking at home or eating at restaurants. For instance, the cheese and tomato sauce are added to the traditional Chinese food; urban consumers now frequently go to fast food chains, such as McDonald's and KFC. The steady growth of people's income, much knowledge about international food and the convenience of supermarket shopping bring forth the emergence of a new generation of consumers who are more likely to buy packaged and canned food.

## 【难点注释】

1. 第一句中“辛辣的”和“清淡的”指的是这两个菜系的特点，故可以译为 spicy Sichuan cuisine and light Canton cuisine。
2. 第三句中“无论是自己下厨还是上餐馆”在翻译时可以采用 either...or...来进行连接。
3. 第四句以后的内容实际上是紧随第三句的“出现了全新的饮食习惯”而来，所以翻译为英语时，最好加上 For instance 来表明前后的逻辑关系。
4. 最后一句较长，注意句子内部的逻辑关系，“收入的不断增长，对国际食品更多的了解，加上超市购物的便捷”可以处理为英语句子的主语，将“新一代消费者”处理为宾语，将“更乐于尝试包装及罐装食品”处理为定语从句。

## 四、强化训练

1

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

现代化的机器完成了人们曾被迫用手工来完成的体力劳动。小汽车、公共汽车运载着我们飞快地从一地来到另一地。由于无所事事，人们的身体变得十分虚弱并易于生病。为了避免这种状况的发生，成千上万的美国人把更多的时间投入到体育锻炼之中。这种对体育锻炼重要性的认识所产生的结果是显而易见的：公园里到处都是散步和骑自行车的人，体育节目又重新树立了威望，许多公司都为自己的员工提供特殊的运动器材供他们在工作日当中锻炼身体。

2

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

广东人的平均收入在中国算是最高的了，这里的小康之家(well-to-do families)越来越多，所以，广州人上馆子吃饭乃是常事。广州的餐馆整天顾客盈门，这是因为，比起中国其他地方来，广州人特别注重吃。不少广州人喜欢上馆子喝早茶。在那里，小推车(carts)上装着各种



“点心(dim sum)”，从一个桌子推到另一个桌子，供应顾客。星期天一早，从七点开始，人们就起身上馆子，边喝茶，边吃早饭，边和朋友聊天了。他们甚至把这种习惯带到海外。

## 3

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

爱有三种：无私的爱，相互的、平凡的爱或自私的爱。无私的爱是境界最高的一种爱。在这种爱里，爱人只为所爱的人寻求幸福，而不关心自己是否会因此而遭受痛苦和艰辛。第二种爱是相互的爱。在这种爱里，爱人不仅期望所爱的人能幸福，同时也密切关注他自己的幸福。自私的爱是境界最低的一种爱。这种爱会使一个人只关心他自己的幸福，却毫不顾及所爱的人的感受。

## 4

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

20 世纪交通和运输方面取得的巨大的进步，这使得全世界的人们都能够打破地域界限彻底改变我们的生活方式。现在，由于整个世界都紧密的相连，任何一个地方发生事情都会对国际社会带来一定的影响。

全球化不仅仅意味着全世界信息与思想的简单交流。从经济学的角度来说，它还促进了跨国投资以及商业活动的发展，从而把全球范围上所有国家整合成一个巨大的国际市场。

## 5

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

白色污染指的是塑料污染(plastic pollution)。不可回收的(unrecyclable)塑料午餐盒沿途到处都是。塑料购物袋在空中飞扬。如果我们继续使用这些会发生什么呢？有一天，它们会将我们埋葬在白色垃圾堆中。那时的地球——我们共同的家园将成为一个垃圾桶(dustbin)。为防止这个噩梦成为现实，政府间应该互相紧密合作并将口头承诺付诸实际行动。同时，我们应当从自身做起，为绿色环保出一份力。

## 6

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

中西方饮食习惯(eating habits)存在极大的差异。不同于西方那种每人一盘食物的饮食习惯，在中国，菜肴是被放在桌上让大家共同分享的。如果你在中国主人家做客，就要做好有一大桌食物的心理准备。中国人对于自己的烹饪文化(culture of cuisine)感到非常自豪，而且会尽全力去展示自己的好客(hospitality)。而且有时候，中国主人会用他们的筷子把食物夹到你的碗里或盘子中。这是礼貌的体现。

## 7

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

春节贴年画(pasting New Year Prints)的风俗源自于往房子外面的门上贴门神(Door Gods)



的传统。随着木质雕刻品(board carvings)的出现,年画包含了更广泛的主题,最出名的就是门神,三大神——福神、薪神和寿神(Three Gods of Blessing, Salary and Longevity),寓意着庄稼丰收、家畜兴旺和庆祝春节。年画的四大产地分别是苏州桃花坞、天津杨柳青、河北武强和山东潍坊。现在中国农村仍然保持着贴年画的传统,而在城市里很少有人贴年画。

## 8

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

“春联(The Spring Couplet)”也被称为“对联(couplet)”,在中国是一种特殊的文学形式。春联是由贴在门口两侧两组对立的句子(antithetical sentences)组成。在门上面的横批(horizontal scroll bearing an inscription)通常是一个吉祥的短语。贴在门右侧的句子被称作对联的上联(the first line of the couplet),左侧的为下联。除夕那天,每家都会在门上贴上红纸写的春联,传递出节日喜庆和热闹的(hilarious)气氛。在过去,中国人通常用毛笔自己写春联或者请别人写春联,而现在,人们普遍在市场上买印刷好的春联。

## 9

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

陆地交通的形式,与其说取决于技术,不如说取决于政治、经济和环境方面的考虑。我们现在就可以建造更坚固、更安静、更防滑的道路,却却不建,因为费用太高。我们可以在高速公路两旁安装隔音板并且设计出尾气少、轮胎噪声低的卡车,从而使交通噪声减半,但我们不愿意掏这笔钱。环保说教者们已对汽车厂商产生了巨大影响,对尾气排放的控制已经严格了许多,但是在控制空气污染方面仍然任重而道远。

## 10

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

企业家之所以成为企业家,靠的是开创事业的强烈欲望,这种欲望同画家和作家的创作欲望并无二致。企业家的欲望是让事情发生,让从前未曾有的事情发生。他所选择的途径是行动,或者说是经营。他的乐趣在于看到事情办得有成效,决定做得正确。使他的乐趣变得实实在在的是金钱。金钱是成功的标志,但未必是动力。检验这一点很简单:如果一个企业家突然得到他想要得那么多钱,他会停止营业呢,还是会用这笔钱去发展经营?历史表明,企业家多半会去开拓新的经营活动。

## 11

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

美国人的生活习惯中,守时是对别人的时间表示尊重的一种方式,而对局外人来看,他们似乎受时钟的束缚。其他文化背景的人把人际关系看得比时间表更重要。在这些社会中,人们并不尽力去控制时间,而是去体验和品味它。人们对自然的周期性的变化的理解和体验也就形成他们对环境和时间变化表现为接受和适应的生活方式。人们学着去适应环境和时间的变动,因此他们比美国人更容易对事情表现出顺其自然的态度;而美国人大多则喜欢把事情计划订好而不作改变。



12

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

从来就没有完美的幸福。人类不存在尽善尽美的状况。无论幸福可能是别的什么东西，它既不在于拥有也不在于实现，而是在于追求的过程。我们要时刻牢记，我们与生俱来的权力不是享受幸福而是追求幸福。幸福在于追求的本身，在于追求我们终生为之而努力并从中获得启迪的有意义的事情，也就是说在于追求的过程。对于一个民族的评价不是在于看它拥有什么或是想要拥有什么，而是看他想要并在追求什么。

13

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

在美国历史上人们最津津乐道的政治问题恐怕就是法律与秩序。但令人感到痛心的是，显然有好几百万美国人从来没有想到过自己会是违法者，更不用说是犯罪分子了，他们越来越不把那些旨在保护他们社会的法律条文放在心上。如今，人们随手乱扔垃圾、偷税漏税、发出违禁噪音，以及开车时表现出来的无政状府态，可谓是司空见惯。有时不由使人觉得，藐视法令者竟可代表未来的潮流了。哈佛大学的社会学家戴维·里斯曼认为：大多数美国人漫不经心地把犯点所谓的小错误当作是理所当然的。他还认为：今天美国社会道德准则已出现“只有傻瓜才守法的”危险倾向了。

14

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

人们发现，所有在国外旅行的人都根据他们自己的风俗习惯来评价他们的所见所闻和他们所吃的东西。凡是广泛阅读过有关外国情况的书刊的人，他们往往比较能适应，也比较宽容，这是因为他们在开始旅行之前，他们的心胸就已经比较开阔了。事实上，人们在没有直接接触那些事物时是比较容易抱宽容态度的。当一个美国人怡然自得地呆在装有集中供暖设备的家里时，对于大多数中国家庭的住宅里没有集中供暖设备这种情况，他会付之一笑，表示谅解。他能够轻而易举地做到宽宏大量。但是一接触到现实，事情就难办了。人们在直接接触到自己不习惯的事物时，要容忍、谅解就难得多了。

 参考译文

1

Modern machines do all the physical labor that people were once forced to do by hand. Cars and buses transport us quickly from point to point. As a result of inactivity and disuse, people's bodies can easily become weak and vulnerable to disease. In an effort to avoid such a fate, millions of Americans are spending more of their time exercising. The effect of this new appreciation of the importance of exercise is evident: parks are filled with joggers and bicyclists, physical education programs are enjoying a newly found prestige, and many companies are providing special exercise facilities for their employees to use during the work day.



## 2

Compared with people in most other Chinese cities, people in Guangzhou have quite high average income, and the number of well-to-do families in Guangzhou has been rising steadily. For this reason, it is very common for Guangzhou residents to eat out. Restaurants in the city are congested with diners all day round, as the people in Guangzhou seem to be keener on having good food than those in any other parts of the country. The locals like to have their “morning tea” in restaurants, where a large variety of dim sum is served from carts wheeled from table to table. Early on Sunday mornings, a lot of people in Guangzhou are up since 7 o'clock and are already chatting with friends over tea and breakfast in various restaurants. They even bring this habit with them when they go overseas.

## 3

Love is of three varieties: unselfish, mutual and ordinary or selfish. Unselfish love is of the highest kind. Here, the one who loves seeks only the welfare of the beloved and does not care whether he suffers pains and hardships thereby. The second kind of love is mutual love in which the one who loves desires not only the happiness of his beloved, but has an eye to his own happiness also. Selfish love is the lowest. It makes a man care only for his own happiness without having any regard for the feeling of the beloved.

## 4

Progress in communication and transport technologies during the 20th century has enabled us to overcome geographical boundaries and revolutionize our way of living. The world is now linked to such an extent that a local happening cannot take place without impacting on the international community.

Globalization is not just about increasing the worldwide circulation of information and ideas. Economically speaking, it entails transnational investment and international trade, thereby integrating all countries into a single giant world market.

## 5

White pollution refers to plastic pollution. Unrecyclable plastic lunch boxes am all along roads. Plastic shopping bags dance in the wind. If we continue using these, what would happen? One day they might bury us in an ocean of white rubbish. Then the earth, our common homeland, would be a dustbin. To prevent this nightmare from coming true, governments need to work closely with each other and back up their verbal commitment by actions. We, as individuals, should start from ourselves to help protect the green environment.

## 6

There are great differences between Chinese and Western eating habits. Unlike the West, where everyone has their own plate of food, in China the dishes are placed on the table and everybody shares. If you are being treated by a Chinese host, be prepared for a table of food. Chinese are very proud of their culture of cuisine and will do their best to show their hospitality. And sometimes the Chinese hosts use their chopsticks to put food in your bowl or plate. This is a sign of politeness.



## 7

The custom of pasting New Year Prints in Spring Festival originated from the tradition of pasting Door Gods on the external doors of the houses. With the creation of board carvings, New Year paintings cover a wide range of subjects. The most famous ones are Door Gods and Three Gods of Blessing, Salary and Longevity, signifying the abundant harvest of crops, the prosperity of domestic animals and the celebration of Spring Festival. Four producing areas of New Year Prints are Taohuawu of Suzhou, Yangliuqing of Tianjin, Wuqiang of Hebei and Weifang of Shandong. Now the tradition of pasting New Year paintings is still kept in rural China, while it is seldom followed in cities.

## 8

“The Spring Couplet”, also called “couplet”, is a special form of literature in China. The Spring Couplet is composed of two antithetical sentences on both sides of the door. Above the gate is a horizontal scroll bearing an inscription, usually an auspicious phrase. The sentence pasting on the right side of the door is called the first line of the couplet, and the left one is the second line. On the eve of the Spring Festival, every household will paste on doors a spring couplet written on red paper to give a happy and hilarious atmosphere of the Festival. In the past, the Chinese usually wrote their own spring couplet with a brush or asked others to do it for them, while nowadays, it is common for people to buy the printed spring couplet in the market.

## 9

The traffic forms on land depend on more consideration of the aspect of politics, economy and environment than technology. Currently we can construct more solid, tranquil and skidproof road, but we don't do it because of high expenditure. We can install celotex on both sides of highway and design truck with little tail gas and tire of low noise to reduce half traffic noise. However, we are unwilling to pay out for it. Environmentally-friendly canvasser has exercised great influence over auto manufacturers so that they have been much more strict with the control of tail gas emission. However, we still take up a heavy responsibility and a long course in the aspect of air pollution control.

## 10

The reason an entrepreneur is an entrepreneur is that he has a strong desire to initiate enterprise. Such desire is as same as the one of drawer and author for inditement. The desire of an entrepreneur is to make things that never exist happen. The approach he chooses is action, or operation. His pleasure lies in things done effectively and conclusion made correctly. It is money that turns his pleasure into substance. Money is the sign of success, but not motivity necessarily. To test it is simple: If an entrepreneur suddenly acquires the amount of money he wants, will he stop business or develop business with it? History shows that an entrepreneur will be very likely to exploit new business activities.

## 11

To Americans, punctuality is a way of showing respect for other people's time. To outsiders, Americans seem tied to the clock. People in other cultures value relationships more than schedules. In these societies, people don't try to control time, but to experience it. People's comprehension



and experience of the cyclical change of nature come into being the accepted and adapted lifestyle to the environmental and time change. People learn to respond to the change of time and environment. As a result, they find it easier to go with the flow than Americans, who like plans to be fixed and unchangeable.

## 12

There has never been perfect happiness. The perfect status of human beings does not exist. Whatever else happiness may be, it lies neither in possession nor achievement, but in the pursuing process. We should always keep in mind that we are not born to enjoy happiness, but to strive for it. Happiness lies in pursuing itself, and in the meaningful things that we struggle our lives for, from which we obtain enlightenment. That is to say, happiness lies in the process of pursuing. To evaluate a nation is neither in what it possessed nor what it wants to possess, but in what it wishes to pursue and what it is pursuing.

## 13

In American history, law and order may be the political issue that people always took delight in talking about. However, what makes people feel distressed is that millions of Americans visibly have never thought of being transgressor themselves, much less criminals. They pay less and less attention to the provision of laws aiming at protecting their society. Nowadays, it is common to see that people litter at random, evade taxes, make forbidden noises, and ignore discipline when they are driving. Sometimes people are made to feel that those who defy law represent the intending trends. David Riesman, a sociologist in Harvard University, considers that most Americans take the so-called minor mistakes made unconcernedly for granted. He also considers that in current American society a perilous tendency that only the fools abide by laws has appeared in American moral values.

## 14

It is found that all people travelling abroad comment on what they see, hear or eat in terms of their own customs and habits. Anyone who has widely read the books and periodicals about foreign countries is more adaptive and tolerant just because their minds have been broadened before the beginning of their trip. As a matter of fact, people hold tolerant attitudes more easily before they are not actually in contact with them. When an American stays at home with central heating systems comfortably and with ease, he would laugh it off that most Chinese homes don't have such devices as they do. He can show his consideration and understanding easily. However, once it concerns with the practical status, things will be knotty. When people contact with unaccustomed things directly, it is much more difficulty for them to be tolerant and considerate.





## 第二节 词的翻译——词类转换与词义选择

### 一、词类转换

词类转换是汉译英常用的一种手段。汉语的动态性和具体性特点使其在语言运用上多用动词。英语则因其静态性和抽象性特点在语言使用上呈现出名词化和介词化倾向。在汉译英的过程中,适当转换词性,可以使译文更符合英语表达习惯。

#### (1) 动词转为名词

汉语中动词使用比较频繁,而且动词既没有时态变化的约束,也没有谓语动词和非谓语动词的形式之分,动词甚至可以充当句子的各种成分。相反,英语动词的使用受到形态变化规则的严格限制。一个句子往往只有一个谓语动词,大量原来应该由动词表达的概念,常需借助于名词,因为名词比较不受形态规则变化的束缚,使用相对灵活、方便。

例如:

**【原文】**各地欢度春节的习俗和传统有很大差异。

**【译文】**Customs and traditions concerning the celebration of the Chinese New Year Vary widely from place to place.

**【分析】**原句中“欢度”是动词,但是如果译文中也用动词来表达,则整个句子的结构显得罗嗦,不够整洁,所以译文中用了“celebration”来表达,使得整个句子更匀称、清晰。

#### (2) 动词转为介词

介词与名词密切相关,英语名词的广泛使用使得介词也得以频繁出现。而且英语中有些介词本身是由动词演变而来的,具有动词的特征。因此,汉译英时,有些动词可以用介词来表达。

例如:

**【原文】**但通常每个家庭都会在除夕夜团聚,一起吃年夜饭。

**【译文】**However, New Year's Eve is usually an occasion for Chinese families to gather for the annual reunion dinner.

#### (3) 动词转为形容词

汉语的一些动词也常常可以用英语的形容词来表达,这些形容词通常是与动词同源的词,这样的译文有时比直接使用动词更地道、标准。

例如:

**【原文】**在明朝和清朝时期(the Ming and Qing Dynasties)特别流行。

**【译文】**It was widespread particularly during the Ming and Qing dynasties.