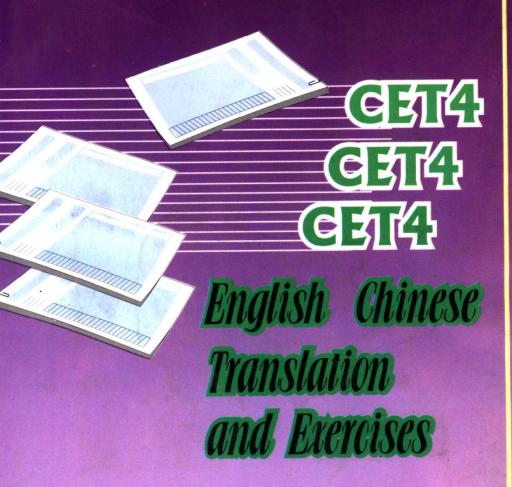
# 大学英语四级 翻译及练习

主编 张文起



天津科技翻译出版公司

# 大学英语四级翻译及练习

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#### 大学英语四级翻译及练习

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天津科技翻译出版公司出版 (邮政编码:300192) 新华书店天津发行所发行 天津汉沽印刷厂印刷

开本: 27% 1092 732 印张: 9.125 字数: 193(千字) 1997 年 1 月第 1 版 1997 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

「印数 - 7000

5 208 定价:10.80 元

### 前言

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会《关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知》决定从1996年1月的大学英语四级考试开始,陆续采用各种新题型。其目的是避免应试教学,扎实提高学生的实际英语能力。

在新增加的题型中,英译汉一项对参加四级考试的学生来说,是比较难的。英译汉的中文译文虽然不要求信、达、雅三个标准面面俱到,但是信、达两项应力求作到,就是说,应把英文原句的内容准确而完整地表达出来,在意义上不得有任何篡改、歪曲、遗漏或任意增删。译文语句力求通顺,即译文语言要符合规范,明白通畅;没有逐词死译、硬译而造成译文晦涩难懂的情况;没有逻辑混乱,文理不通的情况。由于考试时间所限,在中文修辞上不易做到辞藻华丽。

编写此书的目的是力图使学生在大量观察、学习英译汉的句子之后,通过练习,根据文章的上下文,全方位地掌握英译汉的技巧。

本书分为三章:单句翻译、段落翻译和篇章翻译。在单句翻译一章中,精选了一些难译或容易误译的句子,精解了翻译中的难点。段落翻译一章,取意完整,根据段落的上下文,译出其中的一句,也就是提供背景,确定中文译文的翻译。在第一章和第二章之后,配有两个练习,对练习中的大部分句子的翻译方法和译文难点都加了注释。第三章篇章翻译就是四级考试英译汉的模拟题,译文和注释见答案,这一章取材广泛,内容丰富,可读性强。在本书的附录中,附录一和二,具有一定的参考价值,对固定搭配中的细微区别进行比较,读者读后洞若

观火。

本书取材于大学英语教科书和编者在多年教学实践中积累的一些较为典型的句子。

本书可以作为参加全国英语四级统考的考生的参考书,希望对读者在英译汉方面有所帮助。但由于作者水平所限,在翻译技巧方面知识不足,绠短汲深,疏漏谬误之处在所难免,恳请广大读者斧正。

编号

1997年1月

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## 第一章 单句翻译

In the absence of a settlement through negotiation, the case under dispute can be submitted to arbitration.

争执之事如经谈判得不到解决,则可提交仲裁。

**置**英语中有些词或词组包含着否定的意思,由这类词或词组构成的句子,形式上肯定,意思上否定,翻译时要特别注意。类似的短语还有:

fail to(没……); failure το(没有……); far from(远不……); free of(不……); hardly any(几乎没有); instead of (不应是……); rather than(未……); too... to(太……而不)

John was happy the clothes he wore to the party were acceptable; he was acceptably dressed.

约翰在聚会上穿的衣服<u>受到公众的认可</u>,他很高兴。他的穿着得到大家的接受。

**置** acceptable 根据汉语的需要已由 adj. 或 adv. 译成动宾词组"受到……的认可"和"得到……的接受"。又如:

It took Einstein years to gain acceptance.

多年后爱因斯坦才被公众认可。

Born in 1564, Galileo added greatly to our knowledge of the stars before he died in 1642. By means of his telescope he discovered moons in orbit around Jupiter.

伽利略生于 1564 年,死于 1642 年。在他的有生之年,通过望远镜,他发现木星周围有许多按轨道运行的卫星。这大大增加了我们对星星的了解。

I add to:增添,扩大。译成汉语时,add to 不可拘泥于"增添""扩大"这些字眼,而应把视野放宽些。又如:

One fact that <u>adds to my interest</u> is that, if I succeed, I will be the oldest person ever to swim the English Channel.

有一个更让我感兴趣的事实是,如果我成功,我将成为横游英吉利海峡的年龄最大的人。

Although he funded several health research institutions, he was all in all (first and last) an engineer.

虽然他为好几个健康研究机构提供丁资金,但他的身份总的说来是个工程师。 ●

翻 all in all: 总的说来

first and last:整体看来,就整体而论

Strangely enough, after the first painful day alone in the <u>cold</u>, <u>snowy</u> suburbs, I found myself doing the work quite happily in what turned out to be the coldest and snowiest weather for several years.

说也奇怪,在下着雪的寒冷的郊外,孤零零地熬过了痛苦的第一天之后,我倒觉得自己干得挺愉快,虽说碰上的竟是儿年来最冷的也是雪下得最多的天气。

圖本句前半句中的 alone, cold, snowy 在翻译过程中做了前后次序的调整,使译文更符合汉语习惯。

He felt awkward and almost as if he alone were responsible for what had happened.

他感到十分难堪,好像<u>只有他一人</u>要为所发生的事情负责似的。

顧 N/pron + alone: 这个结构译成"只有……"。又如:
Smith alone knows what has happened.
只有史密斯知道发生的事情。

The author finds that good intentions alone are not enough when his attempt to be kind to the old man leaves both of them feeling worse than before.

当他试图对这位老人实施善举时,他的举动使得他们双方都感到比以前更糟糕。这个时候作者才发觉,只有好的动机是不够的。

The news spread rapidly, and the mayor was among the earliest of the dignitaries to arrive.

消息很快传开,市长是最早到场的身居高位者之一。

Lamong 在此处的意思是"……之一"(one of…),但并非总是这一种译法,必要时需变通一下。下面例句中的among没有译出"之一"两字。

The Zeritsky's were among the first to be drafted. 齐兵茨基(承尺)是首批被征入压的。

It was agony for him to wear anything next to his skin

#### coarser than silk.

贴身穿戴若比丝绸稍稍粗糙一点,便会使他痛苦不堪。

As luck would have it, the American farmer happened to be visiting France when an earthquake occurred in his native place.

走运的是,当这位美国农场主的家乡发生地震时,他碰巧 正在法国访问。

置 as luck would have it 指的是运气,需根据上下文判断到底是"有幸"还是"不幸",是"碰巧"还是"碰得不巧"。

Some of their first clients paid as high as \$15 000 for the initial freezing, and the exorbitant rate of \$1 000 per year as a storage charge.

他们的首批顾客中,有的为初次冷冻付了<u>高达</u> 15000 美元的费用,此外每年还得付 1000 美元昂贵的储藏费。

置 as... as 表达一个数量概念时,常译成"达……"。又如:

The 24th Olympic Games were one of the most successful games ever held, with as many as 180 countries taking part.

第二十四届奥运会是曾经举行过的最成功的一届奥运会 之一,参賽国多达 180 个。

但未必就此一个译法。下句中的"as...as"译成了"只 ....."。

When the early clients who paid these rates were defrosted years later, and found other clients receiving the same services for as little as \$3 000, they threatened a row.

数年之后,当那些付了这么高费用的早期顾客们的资金解冻之后,发现其他顾客们只交3000美元就能获得同样服务的时候,他们威胁说要公开抗议。

My husband was fortunate enough to have had the chance of visiting London at the expense of the company.

我的丈夫有机会由公司出钱到伦敦游览,实在幸运。

I declined to have dinner at the expense of my friends and insisted on treating them instead.

我谢绝了<u>朋友们出钱</u>请我吃饭的邀请,并坚持我花钱请他们吃饭。

Those who try to profit at the expense of others will come to no good end.

企图损人利己的人没有好下场。

at the expense of:归……支付(负担),在损害……的情况下,以……为牺牲。这是一个较容易领会的词组,故其汉语意义的表达容易被忽视,因此需要特别提醒翻译者:多留心这个词组的汉译。请再看例句:

Most children in China are educated at public expense. 中国的大多数儿童靠公费受教育。 It is his aunt who has been at the expense of his education.

是他的姑妈一直负担他的教育费用。

This building was completed at an expense of 5 million dollars.

这座建筑物耗资 500 万美元建成。

My retention was drawn to the odd goings-on of our two youngest sons.

我们两个小儿子奇怪的举动引起了我的注意。

置 英文中被动语态的句子经常译成主动语态。另外,与attention 搭配的还有:

attract sh. 's attention 引起某人的注意 bring to one's attention 得知…… 获悉…… capture one's attention 吸引……注意力 call sb. 's attention to sth. /sb. 唤起(吸引)某人对某事(某人)的注意

devote one's attention to 专心于……
give one's full attention to 充分注意……
hold sb.'s attention to 吸引着某人的注意力
pay attention to 注意……
turn sb.'s attention to 把某人的注意力转向……

Before the public can understand and appreciate what science can do and cannot do, the people must get to see and understand the scientists themselves.

人们必须<u>首先理解科学家本身,然后</u>才会**懂得什么是**科学能做到的,什么是科学办不到的。

圖 对 before 的翻译必须考虑到汉语的表达习惯,而不能总是译成"在……之前",故本句的 before 可译成"首先(或:先)……然后……"。又如:

I'd like to talk over with you the English translation of this article before sending it to Mr. Hobbs.

我想先和你讨论一下这篇文章的英译稿,然后再寄给霍布斯先生。

The grasslands were overgrazed and coal-burning power plants were befouling the air.

草原的草被牧群吃光,烧煤的电厂正在污染着空气。

He was behaving very childishly at the dinner party last night.

他在昨天的晚宴上表现得孩子气十足。

圖 behave (v.)意为"表现","举动","举止端庄","循规蹈矩"等。又如:

You must behave! 你得放规矩点!

Behave yourself! 规矩点!

Be a place that it may, one gets to like it, if one lives long in it.

无论是怎样的地方,要是住得久了,总会渐渐地对那地方 喜欢起来的。 置 这里的 be 引导的是让步状语从句倒装句,译成"尽管""无论"等。又如:

Be that as it may, the situation has changed dramatically in recent years.

尽管如此最近几年的形势发生了显著的变化。

He seemed very shy, and ordered <u>black coffee</u> and smoked nervously as the young people chattered about sleeping on beaches.

他好像很害羞,要了杯<u>清咖啡</u>,在年轻人们喋喋不休地谈 论着沙滩的乐趣时,他却在局促不安地抽烟。

I black coffee 不是指"黑色的咖啡",而是指不加牛奶、糖的"清咖啡"。如果译成"黑咖啡",就犯了望文生义的错误。这里罗列一些例证说明望文生义现象。

change one's condition

误:改变状况

正:结婚

make dust fly

误:让尘土飞起来

正:做得卖力气,动得迅速

the Milky Way

误:牛奶路

正,银河

I cannot see with you there.

误:我不能在那儿跟你一块看。

正:在那点上我不同意你的看法。

He became a conservative to the quick.

误:他很快成了一个保守派。

正:他成了个十足的保守派。

He is the last person I want to see in this world.

误:他是这个世界上我想见到的最后一个人。

正:他是这个世界上我最不想见到的人。(last:最不可能的)

特別提醒:避免望文生义问题的唯一办法就是谨慎、勤快,译者需多查辞典,把似是而非的东西弄懂、学透。

He isn't sure whether it is the current year or the Administration or a change in climate or the atom bomb that is to blame for this undefined sense of unease.

他说不准,这种不可名状的不安<u>该归咎于</u>当今的岁月,还 是政府,是气候的变化,还是原子弹爆炸。

置 be to blame 在这里的形式为主动态,而意义为被动态。这个词组应译成"该受责备"、"应负责"。又如:

He seems to blame in this matter.

这件事看来他应负责。

John is such a bore that no one likes to talk to him.

约翰惹人厌烦,所以没人喜欢跟他说话。

窟 bore: 惹人厌烦的人(n.)。

To prevent the unhappy history of this period from repeating itself, we must bring home to everybody the tragic lessons it has taught.

为了不让这段不愉快的历史重演,我们必须<u>让每个人都</u>清楚深刻地认识到它带给我们的令人悲痛的教训。

bring home to sb. 意为:"使某人清醒地认识到"、"使深刻地感到"。又如:

A visit to the slums brought home to him what poverty really means.

参观贫民窟使他明白了贫困到底意味着什么。

I would have given much to have been able to <u>call off</u> the whole thing.

如果能将整个事情推掉不干的话,我宁可付出很大的代价。

call sth. off:取消、放弃。call off 在本句中没有直译,而是在兼顾英汉两种语不同的表达方式后,引伸出"推掉不干"之意。

The house is at the next corner. You can't fail to find it/You can't miss it.

房子在下一个街头拐角处,你肯定能找到。

I can't fail to find, can't miss: 肯定能找到,不会看不到的。

Most people were caught by surprise when the book came out.

这本书的出版让大多数人感到意外。

圖 come out:出版

catch sb. by surprise, 让某人感到意外,出其不意。又如:

They caught the enemy by surprise and succeeded delaying them for some while.

他们出其不意袭击敌军,成功地拖延了他们一些时间。

We were so caught up in the TV program that we forgot what time it was.

我们被电视节目吸引住了,因此忘了时间。

攤 catch up 有一条意义是"吸住"、"把……卷入",故 be caught up in 才有"被……吸引"之译法。

The mind and personality of Issac Newton challenge any historian.

艾萨克·牛顿的思想及个性<u>向</u>所有历史学家提出了挑战。

Harley was summoned to appear in court on a charge of careless driving.

哈利由于被指控驾车粗心大意而被传唤出庭受审。

Mary could have bought an overcoat, but she chose to lend the money to a needy neighbour.

玛丽本可以买一件大衣·但她还是决意把钱借给一个等钱用的邻居了。

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