

四级新路丛书

A NEW WAY TO BAND 4

田 艳 编著

大学英语四级新路

# 译得绝

# TRANSLATION

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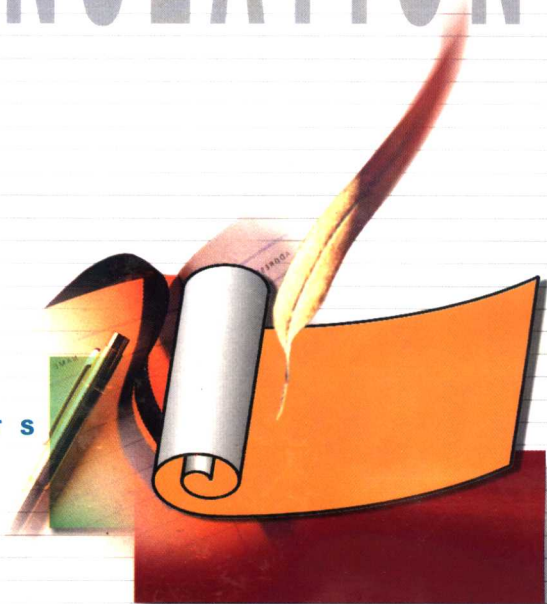
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西北工业大学出版社

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西北工业大学出版社

2000年3月 西安

## (陕)新登字 009 号

**【内容简介】** 本书根据最新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》的要求和大学英语四级考试的最新变化而编写,书中包括英译汉指导;英译汉练习;练习的三种译文比较及点评;英译汉模拟题(含参考译文)等内容,并附有一套全国大学英语四级考试样题及标准译文,评分标准与范例等。

本书是参加全国大学英语四级考试学生的应试指导书,也可供具有同等英语水平的自学者参考使用。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级新路. 译得绝/田艳编著. —西安:西北工业大学出版社,1999.9

ISBN 7-5612-1152-X

I. 译... II. 田... III. 英语-翻译-高等学校-自学参考资料 IV. H315.9

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(1999)第48643号

西北工业大学出版社出版发行

(邮编:710072 西安市友谊西路127号 电话:8491147)

全国各地新华书店经销

西北工业大学出版社印刷厂印装

\*

开本:850毫米×1168毫米 1/32 印张:7.5625 字数:185千字

1999年10月第1版

2000年3月第2次印刷

印数:6 000—11 000册

定价:9.00元

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## 前 言

1995年7月,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布了将采用的“英译汉”样题;1996年1月,全国大学英语四级考试增加了“英译汉”题。为了帮助广大考生提高英译汉水平,积极复习迎考,我们编写了这本辅导练习专用书。

本书是作者继《大学英语四级英译汉测试指南》之后的又一本新作,主要有以下几个特点:

1. 辅导考试。本书紧密围绕《大学英语教学大纲》,介绍了采用新题型的目的,并对样题进行逐题分析和讲评,使考生了解“英译汉”题的难度及评分标准,对“英译汉”题应试注意事项本书也作了专门指导。

2. 超越考试。在指导文章中,介绍了翻译能力与其他语言技能的关系,翻译的基本知识以及如何提高英译汉水平等内容,目的是为考生今后的英语学习以及走上工作岗位后可能承担的翻译任务提供帮助。

3. 材料权威。英译汉练习部分的33篇短文全部取材于已公布的全国大学英语四级考试试题的阅读理解短文,110个英译汉句子均经过精心挑选,练习量较大,读者在反复实践的基础上能够提高英译汉水平。

4. 便于自学。所有练习都有语言点注释、三种译文比较和译文点评,考生可对比译文,参看译文点评和语言点注释,结合实际例子,掌握翻译技巧,增强英译汉能力。

5. 模拟实战。有8套模拟题,共40个句子供考生自测。所有

模拟题都有参考译文,为考生自测提供方便。

希望本书能为你的复习迎考提供有益的帮助,愿本书能伴你走向英语学习成功之路!

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不妥之处,欢迎广大读者提出宝贵意见。

**编著者**

1999 年 9 月

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## 一、英译汉指导

### 1. 关于“英译汉”题

1995年7月,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会宣布“英译汉”题为全国大学英语四级考试可采用的题型之一。该委员会在《关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知》中指出:“采用新题型的目的是使各校重视教学本身,把潜力放在课堂教学上,切实提高学生的实际英语能力,避免应试教学。为了使各校在教学中更重视培养学生的英语能力,在某次考试中采用什么试题形式事先不公布。”显然,增加“英译汉”题的目的是要提高考生的英语交际能力,因此,要想使“英译汉”题得高分,就必须增强英译汉的能力。

“英译汉”题共有5题,是从“阅读理解”题的4篇文章中划出5个句子,每篇各选1至2句。满分为10分,每道题1分,考试时间为15分钟。为使“英译汉”题评分尽可能客观,采用局部和整体相结合的评分办法:把每句2分分成4个0.5分,每题有3个考点,分别为0.5分,共1.5分,另外一个0.5分为“全句结构”分,如果全句翻译得意思正确,明白易懂,才能得分。

为使考生能了解“英译汉”题,下面就考试委员会给出的样题进行逐题分析和讲评。(样题取自1995年6月全国大学英语四级考试“阅读理解”题4篇短文)

## Part II

### Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

#### Passage One

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:**

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive (认知的) areas such as attention and memory. This is true regardless of age.

People will be alert (警觉的) and receptive (接受能力强的) if they are faced with information that gets them to think about things they are interested in. And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind.

Many experts are so convinced of the benefits of challenging the brain that they are putting the theory to work in their own lives. "The idea is not necessarily to learn to memorize enormous amounts of information," says James Fozard, associate director



of the National Institute on Aging. "Most of us don't need that kind of skill. Such specific training is of less interest than being able to maintain mental alertness." Fozard and others say they challenge their brains with different mental skills, both because they enjoy them and because they are sure that their range of activities will help the way their brains work.

Gene Cohen, acting director of the same insitute, suggests that people in their old age should engage in mental and physical activities individually as well as in groups. Cohen says that we are frequently advised to keep physically active as we age, but older people need to keep mentally active as well. Those who do are more likely to maintain their intellectual abilities and to be generally happier and better adjusted. "The point is, you need to do both," Cohen says, "Intellectual activity actually influences brain-cell health and size."

21. People who are cognitively healthy are those \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. who can remember large amounts of information
  - B. who are highly intelligent
  - C. whose minds are alert and receptive
  - D. who are good at recognizing different sounds
22. According to Fozard's argument, people can make their brains work more efficiently by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. constantly doing memory work
  - B. taking part in various mental activities
  - C. going through specific training
  - D. making frequent adjustments
23. The findings of James and other scientists in their work \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. remain a theory to be further proved
  - B. have been challenged by many other experts
  - C. have been generally accepted
  - D. are practised by the researchers themselves
24. Older people are generally advised to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. keep fit by going in for physical activities
  - B. keep mentally active by challenging their brains
  - C. maintain mental alertness through specific training
  - D. maintain a balance between individual and group activities
25. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. How biochemical changes occur in the human brain.
  - B. Why people should keep active not only physically but also mentally.
  - C. How intellectual activities influence brain-cell health.
  - D. Why people should receive special mental training as they age.

## Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Attention to detail is something everyone can and should do — especially in a tight job market. Bob Crossley, a human-resources expert notices this in the job applications that come cross his desk every day. “It’s amazing how many candidates eliminate themselves,” he says.

“Resumes (简历) arrive with stains. Some candidates don’t bother to spell the company’s name correctly. Once I see a mistake, I eliminate the candidate,” Crossley concludes. “If they

cannot take care of these details, why should we trust them with a job?"

Can we pay too much attention to details? Absolutely. Perfectionists struggle over little things at the cost of something larger they work toward. "To keep from losing the forest for the trees," says Charles Garfield, associate professor at the University of California, San Francisco, "we must constantly ask ourselves how the details we're working on fit into the larger picture. If they don't, we should drop them and move to something else."

Garfield compares this process to his work as a computer scientist at NASA. "The Apollo 11 moon launch was slightly off-course 90 percent of the time," says Garfield. "But a successful landing was still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of our goal. This allowed us to make adjustments as necessary." Knowing where we want to go helps us judge the importance of every task we undertake.

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret or a lucky break (机遇). But rarely is success so mysterious. Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, large rewards follow.

26. According to the passage, some job applicants were rejected

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. because of their carelessness as shown in their failure to present a clean copy of a resume
  - B. because of their inadequate education as shown in their poor spelling in writing a resume
  - C. because they failed to give a detailed description of their

background in their applications

- D. because they eliminated their names from the applicants list themselves
27. The word "perfectionists"(Line, 1, para. 3) refers to those who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. demand others to get everything absolutely right  
B. know how to adjust their goals according to the circumstances  
C. pay too much attention to details only to lost their major objectives  
D. are capable of achieving perfect results in whatever they do
28. Which of the following is the author's advice to the reader?  
A. Although too much attention to details may be costly, they should not be overlooked.  
B. Don't forget details when drawing pictures.  
C. Be aware of the importance of a task before undertaking it.  
D. Careless applicants are not to be trusted.
29. The example of the Apollo II moon launch is given to illustrate that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. minor mistakes can be ignored in achieving major objectives  
B. failure is the mother of success  
C. adjustments are the key to the successful completion of any work  
D. keeping one's goal in mind helps in deciding which details can be overlooked

30. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Don't Be a Perfectionist
- B. Importance of Adjustments
- C. Details and Major Objectives
- D. Hard Work Plus Good Luck

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Britain almost more than any other country in the world must seriously face the problem of building upwards, that is to say of accommodating a considerable proportion of its population in high blocks of flats. It is said that the Englishman objects to this type of existence, but if the case is such, he does in fact differ from the inhabitants of most countries of the world today. In the past our own blocks of flats have been associated with the lower-income groups and they have lacked the obvious provisions, such as central heating, constant hot water supply, electrically operated lifts from top to bottom, and so on, as well as such details, important notwithstanding (然而), as easy facilities for disposal of dust and rubbish and storage places for baby carriages on the ground floor, playgrounds for children on the top of the buildings, and drying grounds for washing. It is likely that the dispute regarding flats versus (对, 对抗) individual house will continue to rage on for a long time as far as Britain is concerned. And it is unfortunate that there should be hot feelings on both sides whenever this subject is raised. Those who oppose the building of flats base their case primarily on the assumption (设想) that everyone prefers an individual home and

garden and on the high cost per unit of accommodation. The latter ignores the higher cost of providing full services to a scattered community and the cost in both money and time of the journeys to work for the suburban resident.

31. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. English people, like most people in other countries, dislike living in flats
  - B. people in most countries of the world today are not opposed to living in flats
  - C. people in Britain are forced to move into high blocks of flats
  - D. modern flats still fail to provide the necessary facilities for living
32. What is said about the blocks of flats built in the past in Britain?
- A. They were mostly inhabited by people who did not earn much.
  - B. They were usually not large enough to accommodate big families.
  - C. They were sold to people before necessary facilities were installed.
  - D. They provided playgrounds for children on the top of the buildings.
33. The word "rage"(Line 16) means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. be ignored
  - B. develop with great force
  - C. encourage people greatly
  - D. be in fashion

34. Some people oppose the building of flats because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the living expenses for each individual family are higher  
B. it involves higher cost compared with the building of houses  
C. they believe people like to live in houses with gardens  
D. the disposal of rubbish remains a problem for those living flats
35. The author mentions that people who live in suburban houses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. do not have access to easy facilities because they live away from the city  
B. have to pay a lot of money to employ people to do service work  
C. take longer time to know each other because they are a scattered community  
D. have to spend more money and time travelling to work every day

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Where do pesticides (杀虫剂) fit into the picture of environmental disease? We have seen that they now pollute soil, water, and food, that they have the power to make our streams fishless and our gardens and woodlands silent and birdless. Man, however much he may like to pretend the contrary, is part of nature. Can he escape a pollution that is now so thoroughly distributed throughout our world?

We know that even single exposures to these chemicals, if

the amount is large enough, can cause extremely severe poisoning. But this is not the major problem. The sudden illness or death of farmers, farm workers, and others exposed to sufficient quantities of pesticides are very sad and should not occur. For the population as a whole, we must be more concerned with the delayed effects of absorbing small amounts of the pesticides that invisibly pollute our world.

Responsible public health officials have pointed out that the biological effects of chemicals are cumulative (积累的) over long periods of time, and that the danger to the individual may depend on the sum of the exposures received throughout his lifetime. For these very reasons the danger is easily ignored. It is human nature to shake off what may seem to us a threat of future disaster. "Men are naturally most impressed by diseases which have obvious signs," says a wise physician, Dr. Rene Dubos, "yet some of their worst enemies slowly approach them unnoticed."

36. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the sentence

"Man, ... is part of nature." (Lines 4~5, Para. 1)?

- A. Man appears indifferent to what happens in nature.
- B. Man acts as if he does not belong to nature.
- C. Man can avoid the effects of environmental pollution.
- D. Man can escape his responsibilities for environmental protection.

37. What is the author's attitude towards the environmental effects of pesticides?

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Pessimistic. | B. Indifferent. |
| C. Defensive.   | D. Concerned.   |

38. In the author's view, the sudden death caused by exposure



- to large amounts of pesticides \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is not the worst of the negative consequences resulting from the use of pesticides
  - B. now occurs most frequently among all accidental deaths
  - C. has sharply increased so as to become the center of public attention
  - D. is unavoidable because people can't do without pesticides in farming
39. People tend to ignore the delayed effects of exposure to chemicals because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. limited exposure to them does little harm to people's health
  - B. the present is more important for them than the future
  - C. the danger does not become apparent immediately
  - D. humans are capable of withstanding small amounts of poisoning
40. It can be concluded from Dr. Dubos' remarks that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people find invisible diseases difficult to deal with
  - B. attacks by hidden enemies tend to be fatal
  - C. diseases with obvious signs are easy to cure
  - D. people tend to overlook hidden dangers caused by pesticides

## Translation from English into Chinese

**Directions:** In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sen-