

丁
棣
等编

大学英语四级统考 新题型训练与指导

华东师范大学出版社

· 大学英语四级统考新题型训练与指导

丁· 秦 等编

特约编辑 宏鼎梁

华东师范大学出版社

(上海中山北路3663号)

新华书店上海发行所发行 浙江大学印刷厂印刷

开本: 787×1092 1/32 印张: 9.5 字数: 210,000

1996年6月第一版 1997年3月第二次印刷

印数: 8,001—13,000

ISBN7-5617-1497-1/H·109 定价: 9.50元

前 言

国家教委 1994 年提出大学英语教学再上一个新台阶再上新水平的要求,决定自 1996 年 1 月起在试题中增设两个新题型——英译汉和 SPOT DICTATION,以测试学生的实际运用能力。本教学辅导材料即为满足 CET-4 考生复习迎考的需要而编写,提供训练材料,加以理论指导。

全书分两个部分。第一部分英译汉,所用文章选自各类四级考试模拟试题及练习材料。根据所选文章内容按不同题材分为科学技术、财经经贸、政治法律、文化教育、社会人文五类,体裁为议论文,难易程度及长度都与四级统考阅读理解选用文章相似。五类题材各有文章 12 篇,每篇选 4-5 句作英译汉练习同时提供各句的参考译文,并对翻译的难点及要点加以解说,讲述英译汉要诀,练习后进行总结,论述英译汉的一般准则、翻译的标准,翻译的步骤,英汉语言特点和具体的翻译方法。

第二部分 SPOT DICTATION,先给予方法上的指导,再选编 30 篇听力材料用作训练,并配有磁带。

本书编写分工:《科学技术》由章汝雯编写,《财经经贸》由丁棣编写,《政治法律》由李汉强编写,《文化教育》由方渝萍编写,《社会人文》由黄晓龙编写;《翻译的准则和方法》由丁棣编写;模拟题由章汝雯编写;英译汉部分由丁棣总体设计并统稿;SPOT DICTATION 部分由曹超编写。

本书在编写过程中得到韩玉书教授的热忱指导,以及汤德纲副教授的大力支持,在此致以谢意。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,值得商榷之处在所难免,望请读者批评、指正。

编者

1996年3月

目 录

第一部分

英译汉训练与指导

科学技术题材	1
财金经贸题材	34
政治法律题材	68
文化教育题材	99
社会人文题材	133

翻译的准则和方法

第一节 翻译的准则	165
一、翻译的标准	165
二、翻译的步骤	166
1. 理解阶段	166
2. 表达阶段	168
3. 修改阶段	169
第二节 翻译的方法	170
一、英汉语言的对比	170
1. 词汇方面	170
2. 句子方面	172
二、体裁、题材研究	174
三、英译汉的具体方法	174
1. 词义的选择与引伸	174
2. 词义的褒贬与尊谦	182

3. 一词多译和多词一译	183
4. 词量的增减	185
5. 成语的译法	192
6. 词类的转换	193
7. 被动语态的译法	195
8. 某些带 than 的句子的译法	200
9. 无生命名词主语句的译法	202
10. 定语和定语从句的译法	203
11. 同位语和同位语从句的译法	208
12. 长句的译法	210
模拟试题	212

第二部分

SPOT DICTATION

如何提高听写填空应试能力	259
听写填空模拟练习	263

第一部分

英译汉训练与指导

科学技术题材

Passage 1

Normally it takes years for the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to approve a drug for general use. (1) But, as FDA Commissioner Frank Young put it, "the epidemic of AIDS is extraordinary, and it must be met with extraordinary measures." (2) Last week the FDA announced that it would allow wide distribution of a promising new drug that blocks the AIDS virus from multiplying — at the same time that trials are being conducted to see whether the drug actually works. Dideoxyinosine (ddI) will be given experimentally to 2,600 people with AIDS or AIDS-related complex (ARC) in formal clinical trials, and it will be provided, free of charge, to the thousands of patients who are unable to tolerate AZT, the only FDA-approved anti-AIDS drug. AIDS activists welcomed the agency's decision, saying that it will get the drug to patients who might otherwise die before trials are completed. "This is a good start, one that we've been working toward for a very long time," said Mark Harrington of

the AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power.

(3)So far, in early tests with only a few patients, ddI appears to be as effective as AZT—but with fewer side effects. For some, the drug causes painful nerve damage in the feet and, less often, swelling in the pancreas; the symptoms disappear when the patient stops taking the drug. There could be other unknown side effects, as well. But how powerful ddI will ultimately prove to be against the AIDS virus can only be determined through the upcoming larger trial.

(4)U. S. health officials warned AIDS sufferers not to overinterpret the FDA's move as an endorsement (认可) of ddI. “We don't know whether ddI is the same, better or worse than AZT, and it would be foolish for people to conclude we know the answer before we've done the studies,” said Dr. Samuel Broder, director of the National Cancer Institute and a codeveloper of ddI.

(5)Others worry that the decision might make it difficult in the future to recruit volunteers for clinical testing of ddI, since subjects of formal tests risk receiving a placebo. Those questions will, of course, be resolved in time—a commodity that people with AIDS don't have.

(1)参考译文:但是,正如美国食品药品监督管理局局长法朗克·杨说的,“艾滋病的传染非常特殊,所以必须对此采取特别的措施。”

点评:a) put 是大家熟悉的词,但在此句中的意思相当于英语的 express 或 say,应译为“说”。met 在此意为 treated“处理”或“对待”。b) 英语科普读物中被动语态使用很普遍,汉语中则不常用,所以 it must be met with extraordinary mea-

tures 翻译时宜转为主动语态无主句。

- (2)参考译文:上星期美国食品药品监督管理局宣布将批准广泛使用一种富有潜力的新药,因其能阻止艾滋病毒的繁殖;与此同时该局还宣布正在进行试验,看看这种药是否确实有效。

点评:a) 请注意 at the same time that... 也是 announced 的宾语从句,它跟前面的 that 从句并列,汉译时要重复原来的动词以明确其含义。b) new drug 后的定语从句不妨转译为表示原因的分句,但也可译成前置定语,后者稍显累赘些。c) trials are being conducted 宜转译为主动语态无主句,没有必要指明动作的发出者。d) 英语和汉语比较起来,汉语中动词用得较多。汉译时,英语中不少词类,包括名词、介词、形容词等,往往可以转换成动词。这里的 wide distribution 翻译时应根据汉语习惯作词类转换,distribution 转为动词,wide 相应转为副词。

- (3)参考译文:到目前为止从对仅仅几个病人所做的数次早期试验看,ddI 显得跟 AZT 一样有效,而所产生的副作用要少些。

点评:tests 翻译时要采用增词法反映出复数概念。增词就是翻译时按汉语习惯增加一些词语来更忠实、通顺地表达原文的内容。

- (4)参考译文:美国卫生部官员警告艾滋病患者不要把食品药品监督管理局的举措解释过度,看作是对 ddI 的认可。

点评:interpret as 意为“认为;把... 理解为”,加了前缀 over 之后该如何译呢? 前缀 over 有“额外”或“超过”等意思,这里作者是指管理局并未认可 ddI,所以要求患者不要添加这层意思。翻译时应把这层含意表达清楚。

- (5)参考译文:另一些人担心既然正式试验的对象有服用无效对

照剂的危险,那么有了这项决定,将来再招志愿者进行 ddi 的临床试验就会很难。

点评:a) 形式宾语 it 是英语中较为常见的语法现象,翻译时可先译出句中真正的宾语。b) 英汉两种语言都有一词多义现象,翻译过程中应弄清上下文意思后再作选择。subject 在此不是“学科”或“主题”之意,而是“实验对象”。

Passage 2

(1)Without most people realising it, there has been a revolution in office work over the last ten years. Before that time, large computers were only used by large, rich companies that could afford the investment. (2)With the advancement of technology, small computers have come onto the market which are capable of doing the work which used to be done by much larger and expensive computers, so now most smaller companies can use them.

The main development in small computers has been in the field of word processors, or WP's as they are often called. (3)40% of British offices are now estimated to have a word processor and this percentage is growing fast.

There are many advantages in using a word processor for both secretary and manager. The secretary is freed from a lot of routine work, such as re-typing letters and storing papers. He or she can use this time to do other more interesting work for the boss. (4)From a manager's point of view, secretarial time is being made better use of and money can be saved by doing routine jobs automatically outside office hours.

But is it all good? If a lot of routine secretarial work can be

done automatically, surely this will mean that fewer secretaries will be needed. Another worry is the increasing medical problems related to work with visual display units. (5) The case of a slow loss of sight among people using word processors seems to have risen greatly. It is also feared that if a woman works at a VDU for long hours, the unborn child in her body might be killed. Safety screens to put over a VDU have been invented but few companies in England bother to buy them.

Whatever the arguments for and against word processors, they are a key feature of this revolution in office practice.

- (1) **参考译文:**最近十年里办公室工作已经发生了一场革命,这一点大多数人都没有意识到。

点评: a) without 引导的介词短语中, it 指代下面句子, 所以可先译句子, 再译介词短语, it 的指代就会清楚。此句若先译介词短语也是可以的, 但重点不很突出。 b) 英语中介词短语相当普遍, 在此转译成句子较妥。 c) there be... 句型一般不直译成“有”, 而应按汉语表达习惯作相应的变动。这里采用增词法给 revolution 配上动词, 译成“发生一场革命”, 并把介词短语 in office work 转译成主语。

- (2) **参考译文:**随着技术的进步, 小型计算机已经上市。以往由昂贵的大型计算机所做的工作, 它们都能做, 所以现在大多数小公司都能采用。

点评: 这里 which are capable 定语从句本身还带定语从句。从句太长, 不宜译成前置定语修饰名词, 而以分句为好。从意义上分析, 该定语从句与主句有因果关系, 故可译成表示原因的分句。

- (3) **参考译文:**据估计现在英国百分之四十的办公室都有一台)

文字处理机,而且这一比率还在迅速上升。

点评:若把此句改写成 It is now estimated that... 意思就清楚了。it 作形式主语的被动句一般译成“据…”。

- (4)参考译文:从经理的角度来看,秘书的时间现在正得到更充分的利用,(而且)办公时间外依靠自动化来做些日常例行工作还可以省钱。

点评:英语中被动句使用范围很广,凡是在不必、不愿、无从说出主动者,或是为了上下文连贯等场合,往往都用被动句。汉语被动句使用范围相对较窄。如果英语句子的被动意义必须表达出来,翻译时可使用含有被动意义的词:“得到”“受到”“遭到”,等等。此句中两个并列句都是被动语态,第二个可转译成主动语态无主句。

- (5)参考译文:使用文字处理机的人逐渐丧失视力(或:视力逐渐下降),这种情况似乎已经很严重了。

点评:a) case 的后置名词修饰结构可转译成一个句子。而把 case 移作后一分句的主语。b) a loss of sight 因而成为谓语和宾语,译为“逐渐丧失视力”(或“视力逐渐下降”)。这里 slow 取词义“逐渐”比“慢慢”更好些,并转译为副词。

Passage 3

Man has become master of the earth's surface. He is constantly exploring the earth's depths and the atmosphere's upper reaches. (1)Yet it is doubtful whether man, with all of his intelligence and vigor, is established on earth with greater assurance than a kind of small, manylegged animals that pass their lives at his feet—the spiders.

Spiders are among the wonders of science. (2)They live at

higher altitudes than any other creature their size or larger. On the slopes of Mount Everest, at an altitude of twenty-two thousand feet to five thousand feet above the vegetation line, lives a kind of black spider only a quarter of an inch long. (3) This is an unbelievable environment for creatures so delicately constructed. (4) To protect themselves from the extreme cold of night, they take shelter in crevices where the twenty-four-hour variation in temperature is only twelve degrees, as against forty-four on the outside.

Spiders inhabit almost everywhere. (5) They have been found as high as five miles above the earth. One special kind has been even discovered in Africa two thousand feet underground.

- (1) 参考译文:然而,人类虽然智力发达,精力充沛,但很难说,他在地球上生活的适应能力就胜过一种在他脚边度过一生的多腿小动物——蜘蛛。

点评:a) 原句中,it 充当形式主语,真正的主语是 whether 引导的从句。一般情况下,这类句子应采用逆序法翻译。但从此句的具体情况看,如用逆序法译,在上下文中语义出现断层,因此仍用顺序法译。b) with 引导的介词短语具有让步的意味,可译成表示让步的分句。c) 有些英语名词汉译时可增加适当的形容词,以译透原文。这里 intelligence“智力”和 vigor“精力”后分别增词“发达”和“充沛”。(d) established with (greater) assurance 如照字面译,译文语义不清。根据下文所述,人迹罕至的珠峰也有蜘蛛生存,故译作“适应能力”。

- (2) 参考译文:它们的栖身之处,其海拔比任何其它跟它们一样大小或比它们大的动物的都要高。

点评:a) 此句主要是比较级结构,比较动物生活之处的高

度,所以 live 翻译时应转变词类,译成“生活的地方”或“栖身之处”。b) any other creature their size or larger 中的 their size,等于 as large as they are,“跟它们一样大小”。

- (3)参考译文:身体结构如此纤细的动物竟生活在这样的环境中,真是令人难以置信。

点评:a) 应按上下文意思采取增词法把意思补充完整。“环境”是指蜘蛛生活的环境,“难以相信”则是人们难以相信这一事实。b) 采用拆句法。所谓拆句法是指把原文中的一个单词译成句子,把原文的一个句子分译成两个或两个以上的句子。这里 unbelievable 就可译成句子。c) construct“建造,构造”,在此宜译为“结构”。动词转译成名词后,修饰它的副词也相应转变成形容词“纤细”。

- (4)参考译文:为使自己免受深夜的严寒,它们栖身于裂缝之中,因为那儿一天二十四小时的温差仅仅是十二度,而外面却有四十四度。

点评:a) 该句中的定语从句太长,不可能译成前置定语。从意思上分析,它是解释蜘蛛栖身于裂缝的原因,所以译成表示原因的分句较妥。b) as against 表示对比,用“而”字表达即可。

- (5)参考译文:离地五英里的高空也还有发现。

点评:a) 此句紧接于前句“蜘蛛几乎到处都有”。为了语气紧凑,更符合汉语习惯,宜将该句与前一句合译成一句,改第一个句号为逗号。b) as high as 这里译成“高空”即可。

Passage 4

Computer experts have been gripped by fear of a dangerous illness. (1) It is highly contagious, difficult to diagnose and in

many cases impossible to cure.

It is not computer experts or programming staff who are likely to be affected, but rather the electronic data banks themselves. (2)Computer programmes are threatened by a computer “virus” that can paralyse entire computer networks once it has been smuggled (偷偷输入) into the system.

Initially, the viruses were quite harmless. Amateur computer enthusiasts smuggled them into big electronic systems, where they showed up as little massages or games. Such spectacular cases of computer espionage (侦探) have shown that the big data banks are efficient, but also vulnerable (易受伤害).

Many experts complain that computer safety has been neglected for too long. By threatening to place a computer virus into the heart of the electronic data system, a large company could be put under extreme pressure. The damage done by computer viruses is already incalculable. The insidious thing about computer viruses is that if they are well programmed they will spread throughout the entire system unnoticed. Bit by bit they infect the programmes that they have access to and then one day they jump into action all at once.

And there seems to be hardly any counter-measures. (3)The chance of finding a computer virus in an electronic system without comprehensive know-how and technical programme assistance is practically zero.

(4)As an antidote (解药), “virus blockers” have been introduced to keep viruses from entering and detect viruses that have already gained access. The main attraction is that the virus block-

er is the first anti-virus programme that protects itself against virus infection.

- (1)参考译文:这种病极易传染,很难诊断,而且在许多情况下不可能治愈。

点评:highly contagious 翻译时可以转换词类,把形容词换成动词,and 也可省去不译。

- (2)参考译文:计算机程序会受到计算机“病毒”的威胁,一旦这种病毒溜进系统,整个计算机网络就会瘫痪。

点评:a) 主句的被动语态应译出,用有被动含意的词“受到”来表达符合汉语习惯。b) a computer virus 在此属泛指,表示任何一类,定冠词 a 往往省略不译。c) 此句中的定语从句是描述性的,而且又长,译成前置定语不符合汉语的表达习惯,可后置作并列分句处理。d) networks 作“网络”解,常用复数,这里又有 entire 修饰,译成“整个网络”即可,不能也不必表示出复数。

- (3)参考译文:如果不了解计算机病毒,不借助专门程序,要想在计算机系统内找到计算机病毒几乎是不可能的。

点评:a) 此句虽是简单句,但主语的修饰成分不少,应采取分译或拆句法处理。先译 without 引导的介词短语,就可以看出整个句子有假设的含意,翻译时应表达清楚。b) comprehensive know-how 和 technical programme 作词义引伸为好。

- (4)参考译文:人们采用防病毒卡,目的是把它们当作解药,阻止病毒侵入并侦查已经“进入”系统的病毒。

点评:a) 句首 as 引导的介词短语含有目的状语作用,该句可理解为:“Virus blockers” have been introduced to be used as an antidote so as to keep virus from..., 翻译时应把意思表达

完整。b) 此句中的定语从句限制性很强,如不译成前置定语结构,容易引起歧义。另外,根据上下文意思,entering 及 have already gained access (to)后都省了 an electronic system,翻译时以点明为妥。

Passage 5

(1) Some psychologists maintain that mental acts such as thinking are not performed in the brain alone, but that one's muscles also participate. (2) It may be said that we think with our muscles in somewhat the same way that we listen to music with our bodies.

(3) You surely are not surprised to be told that you usually listen to music not only with your ears but with your whole body.

(4) Few people can listen to music that is more or less familiar without moving their body or, more specifically, some part of their body. Often when one listens to a symphonic concert on the radio, he is tempted to direct the orchestra even though he knows there is a competent conductor on the job.

Strange as this behavior may be, there is a very good reason for it. (5) One cannot derive all possible enjoyment from music unless he participates, so to speak, in its performance. The listener "feels" himself into the music with more or less pronounced motions of his body.

The muscles of the body actually participate in the mental process of thinking in the same way, but this participation is less obvious because it is less pronounced.

(1) 参考译文:有些心理学家强调,诸如思维之类的脑力活动不