

全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试辅导丛书



英语笔译实务 教材配套训练

卢敏 主编

(二级)

新版

荟萃专家智慧 * 紧贴考纲精神
内容前沿丰富 * 启迪备考 * 全面提升语言技能



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS
全国百佳出版社

全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试辅导丛书

英语笔译实务教材配套训练

（二级）

主 编	卢 敏		
副主编	杨 平		
编 委	刘士聪	郭建中	毛荣贵
	林克难	陈小全	傅伟良
	范武邱	张韧弦	任东升
	柴晚锁	王 林	马士奎
	郑意长	袁朝云	

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语笔译实务教材配套训练. 二级 (新版) / 卢敏主编. —北京: 外文出版社, 2017
全国翻译专业资格 (水平) 考试辅导丛书
ISBN 978-7-119-10863-6

I. ①英… II. ①卢… III. ①英语-翻译-资格考试-习题集 IV. ①H315.9-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2017) 第 108802 号

英语笔译实务教材配套训练 (二级) (新版)

主 编 卢 敏

责任编辑 夏伟兰

印刷监制 冯 浩

封面设计 红十月图文设计有限公司

出版发行 外文出版社有限责任公司

地 址 北京市西城区百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码: 100037

网 址 <http://www.flp.com.cn>

电 话 008610-68320579 (总编室) 008610-68990283 (编辑部)
008610-68995852 (发行部) 008610-68996183 (投稿电话)

印 制 三河市东方印刷有限公司

经 销 新华书店 / 外文书店

开 本 1/16

印 张 13.25

版 次 2017 年 7 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-119-10863-6

定 价 43.00 元



版权所有 侵权必究 如有印装问题本社负责调换 (电话: 010-68996172)

前 言

本书是《英语笔译实务》(二级)指定教材的配套训练用书。本书分为15个单元,涉及政治、经济、文化、历史、文艺、贸易、外交、工业、农业、教育、法律、科技等领域,内容丰富,题材广泛。本书的编写宗旨是为广大的考生提供大量的翻译练习材料,帮助考生强化翻译实践和训练,熟练掌握翻译技巧,增加对翻译的感悟,获得更多的翻译经验,分析研究好的译文,借鉴译文中的词语运用和翻译风格,提高翻译水平和能力。

本辅导用书的特点:(1)无论是英译中或中译英,首先练习句子翻译,然后才着手翻译篇章,让考生由浅入深地学习翻译,领悟翻译;(2)篇章的注释增加了中国和英美背景知识的介绍,帮助考生拓宽知识面,扩大视野;(3)鉴于经贸和法律文体翻译的特殊性,第十四、十五单元主要介绍经贸翻译中的常用术语、常见商业信函和合同的翻译方法,以及法律翻译中的词语选择和其它应注意的问题。

本书既可供讲授翻译的教师和准备参加英语二级笔译考试的考生使用,也可供普通英语学习者和翻译自学者单独使用。

目 录

第一单元

英译汉	1
句子翻译	1
篇章翻译	2
第一篇 Vera Perlin	2
第二篇 Billi Dyer	4
汉译英	7
句子翻译	7
篇章翻译	8
第一篇 孟母教子	8
第二篇 朱自清	9

第二单元

英译汉	12
句子翻译	12
篇章翻译	14
第一篇 Satiric Literature	14
第二篇 American Folk Art	15
汉译英	17
句子翻译	17
篇章翻译	19
第一篇 汉族人的宗教	19
第二篇 说“席”	20

第三单元

英译汉	22
句子翻译	22
篇章翻译	24
第一篇 Obesity, a Growing Problem in the US	24
第二篇 Gender Tax	27
汉译英	29
句子翻译	29
篇章翻译	31
第一篇 林语堂的幽默演讲	31
第二篇 西方人眼中的中国人	32

第四单元

英译汉	33
句子翻译	33
篇章翻译	34
第一篇 The Worth of Educating Women	34
第二篇 Writing George W. Bush's Biography	36
汉译英	38
句子翻译	38
篇章翻译	40
第一篇 21 世纪海上丝路建设	40
第二篇 中国和平发展	41

第五单元

英译汉	43
句子翻译	43
篇章翻译	45
第一篇 Agreement Reached Following Negotiations	45
第二篇 Tigers in Times Square	47
汉译英	50
句子翻译	50
篇章翻译	51
第一篇 形意拳	51

第二篇 泥巴地图抒情怀	52
-------------------	----

第六单元

英译汉	57
句子翻译	57
篇章翻译	58
第一篇 Germany Moonlighter Economy	58
第二篇 The Supernote	62
汉译英	64
句子翻译	64
篇章翻译	66
第一篇 以开放创新扩大区域经济合作	66
第二篇 推动经济结构性改革, 保持经济平衡发展	68

第七单元

英译汉	70
句子翻译	70
篇章翻译	71
第一篇 About Archives	71
第二篇 Evening Train and the Woman	74
汉译英	76
句子翻译	76
篇章翻译	77
第一篇 端午节	77
第二篇 几亿孩子科学素养让人忧心	79

第八单元

英译汉	82
句子翻译	82
篇章翻译	84
第一篇 Public or Private, US Schools Aim for Best Education	84
第二篇 The British Educational System	87
汉译英	89
句子翻译	89
篇章翻译	92

第一篇	中国的教育制度	92
第二篇	英国教育系统	94

第九单元

英译汉	96	
句子翻译	96	
篇章翻译	97	
第一篇	Scientists Make Plants Grow Faster	97
第二篇	Researcher Sees Trees as a Clean, Green Solution	100
汉译英	102	
句子翻译	102	
篇章翻译	104	
第一篇	低碳革命	104
第二篇	中国试验海水灌溉农业	105

第十单元

英译汉	108	
句子翻译	108	
篇章翻译	109	
第一篇	Reflections of Beauty	109
第二篇	Why Do We Dream?	111
汉译英	114	
句子翻译	114	
篇章翻译	115	
第一篇	书画家宋徽宗	115
第二篇	孔子学院介绍	117

第十一单元

英译汉	119	
句子翻译	119	
篇章翻译	120	
第一篇	The Electron Microscope	120
第二篇	Electric Traction	122
汉译英	124	
句子翻译	124	

篇章翻译.....	126
第一篇 数字、模拟和混合计算机.....	126
第二篇 地铁施工.....	128

第十二单元

英译汉.....	130
句子翻译.....	130
篇章翻译.....	131
第一篇 Arab Dhow Discovered off Belitung	131
第二篇 Banning Biotechnology on Madeira	133
汉译英.....	134
句子翻译.....	134
篇章翻译.....	136
第一篇 计算机系统的输入.....	136
第二篇 轨道的作用.....	139

第十三单元

英译汉.....	143
句子翻译.....	143
篇章翻译.....	145
第一篇 Funeral Sermon for Mammy Caroline Barr	145
第二篇 The Hidden World Around Us	147
第三篇 The Light of a Brighter Day	149
汉译英.....	151
句子翻译.....	151
篇章翻译.....	153
第一篇 欣赏自己.....	153
第二篇 学校.....	155
第三篇 丑石.....	157

第十四单元

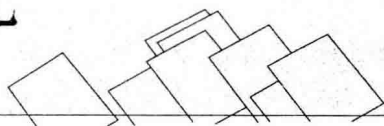
外贸常用词汇.....	159
常见外贸英文缩略词.....	161
发展对外贸易关系的部分语句.....	162
商业英语信函.....	163

售货合同部分条款·····	167
关于招商引资的政策措施·····	169
中美经贸关系简介·····	172

第十五单元

法律英译汉·····	174
一、词的理解与翻译·····	174
二、词组的理解与翻译·····	176
三、句子结构的理解与翻译·····	179
法律汉译英·····	181
一、选词、用词·····	181
二、句子结构·····	184

第一单元



英译汉

句子翻译

1. In nearly every case the first black Britons to move to the UK did so of their own will. Black South Africans, for all the oppression they endured for so long, never lost their culture, their languages and their sense of home. Black Americans, the only grouping in a nation of immigrants who did not originally come to the US out of their choice, appeared trapped in a perpetual struggle to define their identity.
2. “Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather.” This statement, often made by Englishmen to describe the peculiar meteorological conditions of their country, is both revealing and true.
3. Although New Zealand was the first country in the world where women got the vote in 1893, it remains a sexist society in which male chauvinism of the pioneering period still rules many social patterns.
4. As a gambler, I have always been attracted to Las Vegas. And I thought the city was the perfect place to take the biggest gamble of your life — getting married.
5. The story of how oil transformed Kuwait is like a modern version of Aladdin and his magic lamp. Oil is the “lamp” that enriched Kuwait.
6. In the process, he used and adapted Freud’s ideas about the Oedipus complex, which Freud believed was as crucial to the development of the child, and especially of male children.
7. She had been reared in the tradition of great ladies, which had taught her how to carry her burden and still retain her charm, and she intended that her three daughters should be great ladies also.
8. Rome was not built in a day. Rome cannot be seen in a day, a week, or even a year. Rome is an enormously colorful and alluring mixture of the old — the Rome of ancient times, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance — and the new.



► 参考译文

1. 最初移居英国的黑人几乎都是出于自愿的。而南非黑人,虽然长期忍受压迫,但从未丧失自己的文化、语言和家乡感。美国黑人,在美国这一移民国度里,是唯一非自愿的移民群体,看来深陷于为确立自己的身份和地位而作出长期斗争。
2. “各国皆论气候,唯独咱们英国论天气。”英国人谈起本国独特的气象状况时,常说这句话,既给人以启发,又实事求是。
3. 尽管新西兰早在 1893 年就成为世界上第一个妇女获得选举权的国家,但它至今依然存在性别歧视,殖民开垦初期的大男子主义还笼罩着社会的许多方面。
4. 作为一个赌徒,拉斯维加斯永远是我梦寐以求的地方。而且我觉得,选择这里进行你一生最大的赌博——结婚——是最合适不过了。
5. 石油如何改变科威特的故事简直就是《天方夜谭》中阿拉丁神灯故事的现代版本。石油就是使科威特富起来的“如意神灯”。
6. 在这个过程中,他采用并调整了弗洛伊德关于俄底浦斯情结(恋母情结)的观点。弗洛伊德认为,这个情结对于儿童,尤其是男孩的发展至关重要。
7. 她自己就是在大家闺秀的传统中被抚养大的,这一传统教育她如何在承受重负的情况下仍能保持魅力。如今她打算让她的三个女儿也成为大家闺秀。
8. 罗马不是一天建成的,也不可能用一天、一星期、甚至一年的时间看遍。罗马绚丽多彩、引人入胜,它是旧罗马——古代罗马、中世纪罗马、文艺复兴时期罗马——与新罗马的综合体现。

篇章翻译

第一篇 >>>

Vera Perlin¹

Born on 28 November 1902 in St John's, Newfoundland,² Elizabeth Vera Crosbie Perlin is known for her pioneering work in providing education for children with special needs and developmental challenges.³ During her lifetime she received several awards, including first person to be named St John's Citizen of the Year in 1962, Newfoundland Woman of the Century from the National Jewish Council in 1967, Officer of the Order of Canada in 1968, and an Honorary Doctorate of Law from Memorial University in 1970.⁴

Vera Perlin received her education in St John's and Toronto.⁵ In 1926 she married Albert B. Perlin; they had three children, Ann Elizabeth, John and George. She helped to establish Newfoundland's first Home and School Association and served on the advisory board of the United Church Orphanage.⁶ It was during her tenure⁷ on this board that she became aware of the lack of



educational facilities for developmentally challenged children.

“Mrs. Perlin firmly believed that children with a developmental disability should go to school to be nurtured by dedicated teachers who would help them achieve their potential.”⁸ In 1954, with the full support of the United Church, she established the first classroom for children with special needs, in the basement of the United Church Orphanage. She recruited Mollie Dingle, MBE⁹, as teacher.

In 1957, due to the need for more classes, Perlin bought a house. Her program quickly outgrew this new space, however, and in 1966 she undertook the construction of a new “multi-purpose building... named the Vera Perlin School in her honour.” Her efforts ultimately led to the formation of the association now known as the Newfoundland Association for Community Living. Subsequently, the St. John’s branch of that association was called the Vera Perlin Society.

In 1959 the provincial government awarded the Association a yearly grant, which lasted until 1971, when the government took responsibility for educating developmentally challenged children.¹⁰

Vera Perlin died in 1974. Her ideals are represented still today through the Vera Perlin Society, which serves as advocate and service provider for citizens who have developmental challenges.¹¹

► 注释

1. 这是一篇关于人物介绍的文章，语言精练、准确，用词正式，翻译时应注意再现其客观、庄重的语气。
2. Newfoundland: 纽芬兰，加拿大东部省名，包括纽芬兰岛和拉布拉多半岛东部。St. John’s: 圣·约翰斯，纽芬兰省省会。
3. 翻译时注意整句话的结构调整。
4. 注意各种奖项和机构名称的翻译。
5. Toronto: 多伦多，加拿大东南部港市，安大略省省会
6. United Church Orphanage: 联合基督教会孤儿院。United Church, 又名 United Church of Christ, 由福音归正会和基督教公理会总会联合组成。
7. tenure: 指职位等的占有、任期。如: the tenure of an office (任职), This post has security of tenure. (该职位为终身制)。
8. 注意这里的 achieve 的翻译应考虑英汉语的不同打破习惯。
9. MBE: 此缩略语有三种解释: Master of Business Economics (商业经济学硕士); Master of Business Education (商务教育学硕士); Member (of the Order) of the British Empire (帝国勋章获得者), 这里为第二种意思。
10. 注意从整个句子的角度组织译文。
11. 这里要特别注意英汉语叙事方式的差异。英语偏于使用名词和介词短语，而汉语使用动词。

► 参考译文

维拉·珀林

伊丽莎白·维拉·克罗斯比·珀林 1902 年 11 月 28 日出生于加拿大纽芬兰省圣·约翰斯市。她因在为特殊需要和遭遇发育障碍的儿童提供教育方面做出开创性贡献而闻名。她一生曾获得多个奖项：1962 年被授予“圣·约翰斯年度公民”，她是获得此项殊荣的第一人；1967 年被全国犹太人委员会授予“纽芬兰世纪妇女”称号；1968 年被授予“加拿大功勋官员”；1970 年被纪念大学授予法学名誉博士学位。

维拉·珀林曾在圣·约翰斯和多伦多接受教育。1926 年与艾伯特·珀林结婚，育有三个子女：安·伊丽莎白、约翰和乔治。她帮助成立了纽芬兰第一个“家庭学校联合会”，并在“联合基督教会孤儿院”顾问委员会任职。也正是在这个委员会任职期间，她意识到发育障碍儿童教育设备的短缺。

“珀林夫人坚信，发育残疾儿童应当走进学校，接受有奉献精神的教师的培养。这些老师会帮助他们发挥自己的潜能。”1954 年，在联合教会的鼎力支持下，她为那些特殊需要儿童在联合教会孤儿院的地下室里建起了第一间教室，并聘请商务教育学硕士莫莉·丁格尔作老师。

1957 年，鉴于对教室需求的增长，珀林购买了一栋房子。但是，没过多长时间，新增的房子的面积便不能满足她的规划的要求了，于是，1966 年她开始建造“以她自己名字命名的多功能大厦——维拉·珀林学校。”她的不懈努力最终促成了纽芬兰社区生活协会的成立。随后，该协会的圣·约翰斯分会被命名为“维拉·珀林协会”。

从 1959 年起，纽芬兰省政府每年都向该协会划拨一笔补助金，直到 1971 年，省政府接管了发育障碍儿童的教育工作为止。

维拉·珀林于 1974 年去世。直至今日，维拉·珀林协会仍然体现着她的理想，积极地为那些发育障碍儿童呐喊并提供服务。

第二篇 >>>

Billi Dyer (Excerpt)¹

If you were to draw a diagonal line down the state of Illinois from Chicago to St. Louis, the halfway point would be somewhere in Logan County. The county seat is Lincoln which prides itself on being the only place named for the Great Emancipator before he became President. Until the elm blight reduced it in a few months to nakedness, it was a pretty late-Victorian and turn-of-the-century town of twelve thousand inhabitants. It had coal mines but no factories of any size. “Downtown” was, and still is, the courthouse² square and stores that after a block or two in every direction give way to grass and houses. Which in turn give way to dark-green or yellowing fields that stretch all the way to the edge of the sky.

When Illinois was admitted into the Union there was not a single white man living within the confines of what is now the county line. That flat farmland was prairie grass, the hunting ground



of the Kickapoo Indians. By 1833, under coercion the chiefs of all the Illinois Indians had signed treaties ceding their territories to the United States. The treaties stipulated that they were to move their people west of the Mississippi River. In my boyhood — that is to say, shortly before the First World War — arrowheads were turned up occasionally during spring plowing.

The town of Lincoln was laid out 1853, and for more than a decade only white people lived there. The first Negroes were brought from the South by soldiers returning from the Civil War. They were carried into town rolled in a blanket so they would not be seen. They stayed indoors during the daytime and waited until dark for a breath of fresh air.

Muddy water doesn't always clean overnight³. In the running conversation that went on above my head, from time to time a voice no longer identifiable would say, "So long as they know their place⁴". A colored man who tried to attend the service at one of the Protestant churches was politely turned away at the door.

The man cleaned out stables and chicken houses, kept furnaces going in the wintertime, mowed lawns and raked leaves and did odd jobs. The women took in washing or cooked for some white family and from time to time carried home a bundle of clothes that had become shabby from wear or that the children of the family had outgrown. I have been told by someone of the older generation that on summer evenings they would sit on their porches and sing, and that the white people would drive their carriages down the street where these houses were in order to hear them.

I am aware that "blacks" is now the only acceptable form, but when I was a little boy the polite form was "coloured people"; it was how they spoke of themselves. In speaking of things that happened long ago, to be insensitive to the language of the period is to be, in effect, an unreliable witness.

In 1953, Lincoln celebrated the hundredth anniversary of its founding with a pageant and a parade that outdid all other parades within the living memory. The Evening Courier brought out a special edition largely devoted to old photographs and sketches of local figures, past and present, and the recollections of the elderly people. A committee came up with a list of the ten most distinguished men that the town had produced. One was a Negro, William Holmes Dyer. He was then sixty-seven years old and living in Kansas City, and the head surgeon for all the Negro employees of the Santa Fe line⁵. He was invited to attend the celebration, and did. There was a grand historical pageant with a cast⁶ of four hundred and the Ten Most Distinguished Men figured in it. Nine of them were stand-ins with false chin whiskers, stovepipe hats, frock coats, and trousers that fastened under the instep. Dr. Dyer stood among them dressed in a dark-blue business suit and four nights running accepted the honour that was due him.

► 注释

1. 比里·戴尔是一位具有奉献精神的黑人医生，节选的部分是关于他小时候的生活以及小

镇的风情介绍。文章谈到种族歧视,但是文章所要表达的深情却是用非常平常、朴实的文字表达出来,仔细体味才能发现平常的文字后面不平常的力量。

2. courthouse: 政府办公大楼
3. Muddy water doesn't always clean overnight: 这是一个隐喻的说法,这里暗指混乱的情况不会一夜之间得到澄清。
4. So long as they know their place: 意思是指只要他们呆在他们应该呆的地方,只要他们规规矩矩的。
5. Santa Fe line: 圣菲铁路线
6. cast: 全体演员阵容

► 参考译文

比里·戴尔 (节选)

如果你划一条从芝加哥到圣路易斯、斜穿伊利诺伊州的对角线,则中点大约在洛根县附近。洛根县址所在林肯镇,这使该镇引以自豪:在这位解放黑奴的伟人成为总统之前,这是惟一一个以他的名字命名的地方。这里曾发生过榆枯病,几个月之间全镇变得赤裸一片;此前它是一个非常漂亮的具有维多利亚晚期风格的、世纪之交的小镇,约有一万两千居民。小镇有几座煤矿,但是大小工厂一个也没有。县政府办公大楼前的广场和几家商店一直是“繁华地带”,再走过一两个街区,四面尽是草地和民房。再往外看,便是墨绿色或金黄色的田野,一直伸展到天际。

伊利诺伊州加入美国时,在今天的洛根县境内没有一个白人居住。那一片平展的农田曾经是基克普印第安人的大草原和猎场。1833年伊利诺伊州的印第安酋长们迫于威吓,签下了一系列协议,将领土割让给美国。协议规定,酋长们必须带着他们的人民迁至密西西比河以西。还在我的孩童时代——即第一次世界大战前夕——春天耕地的时候,不时会有印第安人的箭头翻露出来。

林肯镇1853年建镇,之后大约十几年中一直只有白人那里居住。首批黑人是内战时从南方归来的士兵带回的。为了不被发现,黑人是被用毯子裹着带到镇里的。白天他们呆在家里,天黑了才能出去透气新鲜空气。

混乱的情况不会一夜之间得到澄清。在那些没完没了的、使我懵懵懂懂的谈话中,有一个我难以辨认的声音常常会说:“只要他们规规矩矩的。”一个黑人要去参加基督教堂的礼拜仪式,会在门口被人客客气气地拦回去。

男人们清扫马厩和鸡舍,冬日里要烧旺壁炉,修剪草坪,耙走枯叶,还干一些其它的零活儿;女人们要为白人家庭洗涮、做饭,时常也会把一大包穿旧的、或是那家的孩子穿不得的衣服带回家。一些上了年岁的人告诉我,夏天的夜晚黑人们常常坐在廊道里唱歌,白人们会驾着马车到他们居住的街上去听他们唱歌。

我意识到现在“黑人”是惟一可以接受的词语,但在我还小的时候,礼貌的词语是“有色人”;当时的黑人也是这么称呼自己。当你谈及很久以前的事情时,如果对那一时期



的语言不敏感，实际上你对那一时期所作的见证是不可靠的。

1953年林肯镇举行了建镇百年纪念。那年举行的盛大庆典和游行是人们记忆中最为辉煌的一次。《信使晚报》为此出过专刊，主要登载了旧照片、小镇里已故的和健在的名人简介，以及年长者的回忆。一个委员会推出小镇的“十大杰出人物”名单，其中一位是黑人，名叫威廉·霍姆斯·戴尔。他时年67岁，住在堪萨斯城，是负责治疗圣菲铁路线上黑人工的主任外科医生。人们邀请他参加庆典仪式，他欣然前往。这场气势雄伟、名垂小镇的盛典有演员400余人，“十大杰出人物”也身在其中。其余九人都是替身，他们粘上假胡须，戴着高筒礼帽，穿着双排纽扣的礼服，裤子系到脚背下。戴尔医生身着深黑色商务服装，跻身其中，一连四个晚上接受属于他的礼遇。

汉译英

句子翻译

1. 浅花叫了一声奔着井沿跑去，她心里一冷，差一点没有栽到地上死过去。她想，竟来不及拉他一把，自己也跳到井里去吧。
2. (卢嘉川) “但是，你这些想法和作法，恐怕还是为了你个人吧？”
道静蓦地站了起来：“你说我是个人主义者？”
3. 园里是人间的乐园，有的是吃不完的大米白面，穿不完的绫罗绸缎，花不完的金银财宝。
4. 因为我的姨妈和朱自洽的姑妈是表姐妹，所以在抗战后期，在我的父亲谢世之后，(我和母亲)便搬进朱自洽的住宅。
5. “喔，谢谢你一家了！我的东西，请你少费心！不管是阿狗阿猫，拖了来当做好主顾，”大少奶奶说到这里忍不住扑嗤地笑了一声。
6. 现在我在街上摆卦摊儿；好了呢，一天也抓弄个三毛五毛的。老伴儿早死了，儿子拉洋车。
7. 庙旁住着一家乡宦，姓甄，名费，字士隐。
8. 孔子(公元前551—前479)是春秋时期鲁国人，名丘，字仲尼。
9. 为头一人，头戴武巾，身穿团花线袍，白净面皮，三络须，真有龙凤之表。
10. 南京的风俗：但凡新媳妇进门，三日就要到厨下收拾一样菜，发个利市。这菜一定是鱼，取“富贵有余”的意思。

参考译文

1. Qianhua screamed and ran to the well. In a moment of horror she almost fainted and fell. She thought that since she had failed to save him, she might as well jump in and make an end of herself.
2. (Lu Jiachuan) “Are you sure your thoughts and wishes aren't determined by personal