



全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试辅导丛书

英语笔译实务

2 级

主 编 卢 敏

副主编 杨 平

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(二级)

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序言

本书是《英语笔译实务二级》主教材的辅导教材。本辅导教材分为十四个单元，涉及政治、经济、文化、历史、旅游、贸易、外交、工业、农业、体育、教育、法律、科技等领域，内容丰富，题材广泛。但辅导教材的内容与主教材的内容完全不同，本辅导教材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。

本辅导教材的特点：（1）无论是英译中或中译英，首先练习句子翻译，然后才着手翻译短文，让考生由浅入深地学习翻译，领悟翻译；（2）短文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，十三、十四单元主要介绍经贸翻译中常用术语，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。

本辅导教材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。

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Unit One

Section A English-Chinese Translation

I. Word, Phrase or Sentence Translation

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) mobile crane | 2) motor lorry |
| 3) off-line fault detection | 4) pantograph |
| 5) peripheral device | 6) permanent-magnet loudspeaker |
| 7) power-weight ratio | 8) shorted diode fault |
| 9) engineering cartography | 10) hydraulic system |
| 11) air hammer | 12) cooling agency |
| 13) two-stroke engine | 14) powder metallurgy |
| 15) pig iron | 16) bearing support |
| 17) soft steel | 18) decarburization |
| 19) die casting | 20) earthmover |
| 21) arc welding | 22) percussive drilling |
| 23) turbo compressor | 24) platform conveyer |
| 25) forging and stamping | 26) electric spark working |
| 27) specimen holder | 28) grain roll |
| 29) dump truck | 30) leading bow |

31) Some of these services used ordinary telephone circuits, and such is the demand that it is by no means improbable that before many years have elapsed more circuits will be transmitting data than speech.

32) Indeed, modern D.C. equipment is so compact that in multiple-unit trains, like those in use on the London tubes, the motors are housed in an extremely limited space in the coach bogies, and all the control and other equipment under the coach floor, leaving the whole length of the coach, apart from the driving compartment, free for passenger seating.

II. Passage Translation



Passage 1

Television

Compared with black and white television, color TV is much more complex. The cameras and receivers that are used in modern color TV must have three electron guns instead of one because it is necessary to televise not just differences in intensities of light, but the differences in intensity of three kinds of light — the blue, green, and red wavelengths of the primary colors of transmitted light.¹ The color television camera consists of an optical system that, through a system of lenses, mirrors, and filters, separates the three colors and sends each into its own camera tube. Here the same things happen except that one camera tube produces a signal for only the green light from the scene, another deals only with the blue light, while the third signal represents only the red. The three signals (plus one for black and white) are combined and transmitted in the usual manner.

The reason color TV receivers cost more than those that reproduce only black and white images is that, in addition to the three electron guns and expanded circuitry, the picture tube is an expensive monument to technological wizard. Since electrons do not come in three colors, it is necessary to use substances on the inner surface of the picture tube that will emit light in the wavelength range of the three primary colors. The fluorescent substances that glow when subjected to bombardment by energetic electrons are collectively called phosphors. So on the color picture tube screen there are tiny dots of phosphors that separately emit red, green, or blue light. Your color TV picture tube has almost 600,000 individual phosphor spots that emit colored light when struck by one of the three electron scanning beams. The dots are arranged in groups of three. Thus, there are nearly 200,000 groups of three spots (one for red, one for green, and the third for blue) coating the screen.

Since any electron beam could cause any phosphor spot to emit light, it is necessary to prevent the green and blue beams from contacting the red phosphor spots, the blue and red from hitting the green spots, and so on. To accomplish this, a shadow mask is simulated between the three electron guns and the picture tube screen. This shadow mask contains about 200,000 precisely located holes that correspond to the 200,000 groups of red blue and green phosphor dots. The alignment of the holes and spots and the operating angle of the scanning beams is such that the beam representing blue light from the televised scene strikes only the phosphor dots that glow blue and is stopped by the shadow mask from hitting any green or red spots. When the scanning beams move on to the next opening in the shadow mask, each beam again strikes only its own phosphor and in this manner the colors of the original scene are reproduced.



Notes:

1. The cameras and receivers that are used in modern color TV must have three electron guns instead of one because it is necessary to televise not just differences in intensities of light, but the differences in intensity of three kinds of light — the blue, green, and red wavelengths of the primary colors of transmitted light.

现代彩色电视用摄像机和接收机必须有三个而不是一个电子枪，因为电视播送不仅需要光度不同，而且需要三种光的光强（发射的光的三原色蓝、绿、红的波长）也不同。

分析 “that” 引导的定语从句修饰主句的主语 “The cameras and receivers”，“instead of one” 是介词短语，one 后面省去了 “electron gun”，即 “不是一个电子枪” 之义。because 引出的原因状语从句的真正主语是不定式 “to televise...”，“it” 是形式主语。“not just... but” 是 “not only... but”（不仅…而且…）之义。



Passage 2

Communications

Microwave transmission, television, communications satellites, long distance direct dialing, pictures from the moon and other planets — these things that were unheard of only a comparatively few years ago are now commonplace. Most of us make direct use of these marvels of communication and in many cases have come to depend upon some of them to the point that they are considered to be necessities of life.¹

Modern communication devices and systems depend upon man's ability to manipulate electrons in electric and electronic circuits. If you will unscrew the threaded ring on the part of your telephone that you talk into, you should discover a disc-shaped mechanism that converts the mechanical energy of sound waves into electrical energy which is transmitted to the receiver portion of the telephone of the person to whom you are talking.² This sound energy — electrical energy device is a carbon granule, transmitter or microphone.

As the vibrating sound waves of varying intensity (generated by your vocal cords) impinge upon the metal diaphragm of the transmitter, it is caused to vibrate in step with the sound energy. As the diaphragm moves back and forth, it exerts a varying pressure on the loosely packed carbon particles inside the transmitter. The electric circuit from the power source is completed through the carbon. When the diaphragm moves to the right, the granules are pushed together and a relatively large amount of current flows but when the diaphragm moves to the left, the carbon particles move out of close contact and less current flows in the circuit. In this way, an electric current that fluctuates in the same manner as the sound waves is transmitted to the receiver of the other telephone.

If you unscrew the ring on the receiver portion of your phone, you will find another disc-shaped device to which two wires are attached. The visible metal diaphragm is actuated by an electromagnet concealed in the device. As the varying current from the power source and transmitter passes through the magnet, its magnetic attraction for the steel diaphragm changes in phase with the sound waves striking the transmitter. This causes the receiver diaphragm to vibrate and impart energy to the air molecules near its outer surface. This energy is transferred to air molecules between the receiver and the ear of the person receiving the message.

The basic principles of operation of the telephone microphone (transmitter) and receiver apply generally to almost all similar devices. Public address systems, AM and FM radio, record and tape recorders and players, television systems, etc., all employ these devices. The receivers usually take the form of speakers which are simply enlarged versions of the telephone receiver with a vibrating member of much greater surface area to which more energy is applied.³



Notes:

1. Most of us make direct use of these marvels of communication and in many cases have come to depend upon some of them to the point that they are considered to be necessities of life.

我们大多数人直接利用这些新奇的通信产物，并在许多情况下逐渐对它们产生依赖，以至于把它们看成是生活的必需品。

分析 这个句子的主语是“most of us”，“and”连接两个并列结构，前一个并列成份中的“make use of”是“利用”、“使用”、“采用”的意思；后一个并列成份中的“come to + 不定式”表示“终于”、“变得……起来”、“逐渐”等意思。to the point that, to the point where, to the point of 表示“到达……程度”的意思。“that”，“where”引出的从句或of引出的短语作状语，表示“程度”。

2. If you will unscrew the threaded ring on the part of your telephone that you talk into, you should discover a disc-shaped mechanism that converts the mechanical energy of sound waves into electrical energy which is transmitted to the receiver portion of the telephone of the person to whom you are talking.

如果你把自己讲话电话机话筒上的螺纹圆环拧开，就会看见一个圆形的机械部件，它可以把声波的机械能转换成电能，发送到受话方电话机的接收器。（注：英语中的长句在汉译时转换成了连锁式短句）

3. The receivers usually take the form of speakers which are simply enlarged versions of the telephone receiver with a vibrating member of much greater surface area to which more energy is applied.

接收器通常做成话筒形式，便于放大电话接收机的信号，因为电话接收机有一个表面积大得多的振荡元件，可以负载更多的信号。

分析 take the form of 是“取……的形式”，“表现为”。第一个 which 从句的先行词是 speakers，但并不是限制性定语，而是用来说明“take the form of speakers”的目的。第二个定语从句也是描述性的。“with”引出的短语是修饰前面“the telephone receiver”的，是“带有”的意思。

Keys for Reference

I. Word, Phrase or Sentence Translation

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1) 移动式起重机 | 2) 载重汽车 |
| 3) 脱机故障检测 | 4) 集电弓 |
| 5) 外围设备 | 6) 永磁扬声器 |
| 7) 功率 - 重量比 | 8) 二极管短路故障 |
| 9) 工程图学 | 10) 液压系统 |
| 11) 气锤 | 12) 冷却剂, 切削液 |
| 13) 二冲程发动机 | 14) 粉末冶金学 |
| 15) 生铁 | 16) 轴承座 |
| 17) 软钢, 低碳钢 | 18) 脱碳 |
| 19) 拉模铸造 | 20) 重型推土机 |
| 21) 电弧焊 | 22) 冲击钻探 |
| 23) 涡轮压缩机 | 24) 板式运输机 |
| 25) 锻压 | 26) 电火花加工 |
| 27) 试件支持器 | 28) 铸铁轧辊 |
| 29) 自卸卡车 | 30) 前集电弓 |

31) 这其中的一些服务项目采用普通的电话线路。随着这种需求的增长，不要多少年，更多的线路将以数据传输替代言语传输。

32) 的确，现代化的直流电设备是很紧凑的。如伦敦地铁使用的多节列车中，电机都是装在车厢转向架内的极为狭小的地方，而且所有控制设备以及其他设备均装在车厢底板下面，这样，整个车厢（驾驶室除外）都可以安排旅客座位了。

II. Passage Translation



Passage 1

电 视

与黑白电视机相比,彩色电视机要复杂得多。现代彩色电视用摄像机与接收机必须有三个而不是一个电子枪,因为电视播送不仅需要光度不同,而且需要三种光的光强(发射的光的三原色蓝、绿、红的波长)也不同。彩色电视摄像机由一个光学系统构成,并通过一组透镜、反射镜及滤光镜来分解三种基光并使它们投射到相应的三个摄像管(的靶面)上。同样的事情发生在三个摄像管,只是它们其中一个只为景象中的绿色光产生电压信号,另一个只处理蓝色光,而第三个产生的电压信号只表示红色光。这三种信号(加上黑白电压信号)混合在一起以常规方式传送着。

彩色电视机用接收器比只能复制黑白图像的接收器的造价要高,这是由于除了三个电子枪和扩展电路外,显像管作为“科技巫术”的标志性的标石,其价格也不菲。因为显像管本身不会呈现三原色,所以有必要在显像管的内表面涂上一层物质,用以发出三原色波长以内的光。这种受高能电子碰撞就会发光的荧光物质总称为磷(荧)光体。于是在彩色显像管屏幕上有许多的磷光片,它们分别产生红、绿、蓝光。彩色电视显像管中几乎有 600,000 个磷光片,它们只要被三种扫描电子束中的任一条射中就会发出彩色光。这些磷光片三个一组排列着。这样,就有近 200,000 个三磷光片(一个代表红色,一个代表绿色,第三个代表蓝色)为一单元的磷光体覆盖着显示屏幕。

既然任一电子束都可以激发任何一磷光点发光,所以就有必要防止绿蓝电子光束射击到红色磷光体,蓝、红电子光束射击到绿色磷光体等等。要做到这些,就得在三个电子枪与显像管屏幕间模拟一个阴罩。这个阴罩包含 200,000 个布局精确的孔,孔与 200,000 个红绿蓝磷光体相对应。孔与磷光体这种线性排列及扫描电子束特定的工作角,使表示拍摄景象蓝光的电子束只射击发蓝光的磷光点,并被阴罩阻挡,不撞击任何一个绿色磷光点或红色磷光点。当扫描电子束移向下一个阴罩的开口时,每一束电子束又只撞击它自己的磷光点,用这样的方式,最初的景象颜色就可以重现于屏幕之上了。



Passage 2

通 信

微波传送、电视、通信卫星、长途直拨、从月球及其它行星传回的图片——这些早几年前我们还闻所未闻的东西,现在已很平常了。我们大多数人直接利用这些新奇的通信产物,并在许多情况下逐渐对它们产生依赖,以至于把它们看成是生活的必需品。

现代通信设备及系统的技术发展取决于人们对电路及电子电路中电子的控制能力。如果你拧开自己讲话电话机筒上的螺纹圆环，就会看到一个圆形的机械部件，它可以把声波的机械能转换为电能，发送到受话电话机的接收器。这种声能—电能转换设备是一个炭精送话器或传声器。

当（你的声带发出）不同音调的振动声波作用于送话器的金属膜片时，膜片会与之同步振动。金属膜片来回往复振动，对送话器炭精盒里松散填充着的炭精颗粒施加不断变化的压力。电源电路通过炭精物质构成回路。金属膜片左移，炭精颗粒受挤压，电源电路电流相对要强；但当金属膜片右移时，炭精颗粒移松而不再紧密接触，电源电路电流较弱。这样，脉动电流以与声波振动一样的方式，传送到受话机的接收器里。

如果拧开话机听筒上的螺纹圆环，你会看到另一个圆形部件，上面外接了两路电线。可见金属膜片为隐藏在这个部件里的电磁铁励磁着。当电源电路和送话器的变电流通过该磁铁（上的线圈）时，电磁体对钢制膜片产生电磁吸力，与声波撞击送话器同步。这使得接收器中的金属膜片产生振动，并使它外表面附近的空气分子获得能量。这些能量再被传送到听筒与受话者耳朵间的空气分子当中。

一般而言，电话传声器（送话器）和接收器的基本工作原理几乎可以适用于所有类似元件。（有线广播）扩音系统、调幅收音机和调频收音机、唱片磁带录放机及电视系统等等，都使用了这些电器元件。接收器通常做成话筒形式，便于放大电话接收器的信号，因为电话接收器中有一个表面积大得多的振荡元件，可以负载更多的信号。

Section B Chinese-English Translation

I. Word, Phrase or Sentence Translation

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|------------|------------|
| 1) 拉伸试验 | 2) 抗扭刚度 |
| 3) 飞轮 | 4) 曲柄 |
| 5) 计算机辅助制造 | 6) 感应加热 |
| 7) 淬火介质 | 8) 电解加工 |
| 9) 通用机床 | 10) 多用机床 |
| 11) 出渣、出钢 | 12) 结构绝缘板 |
| 13) 浮控电门 | 14) 磁力离合器 |
| 15) 水分取样 | 16) 工业纯铁 |
| 17) 电秒表 | 18) 电伺服机构 |
| 19) 丝杠车床 | 20) 柴油机 |
| 21) 牵引电机 | 22) 组装技术 |
| 23) 露天采石 | 24) 安装用起重机 |

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 25) 原矿石 | 26) 网状过滤器 |
| 27) 喷油器 | 28) 叶轮 |
| 29) 粘滞摩擦 | 30) 变电站 |

- 31) 虽然铝的强度不及钢,但是当铝与少量的铜、锰和镁制成合金,并经过热处理后,其强度可以接近钢的强度。
- 32) 按照故障保险设计的飞机的结构部件,只要其疲劳断裂不至于频繁发生以危及飞机安全,缩短其使用寿命,或因维修过多降低其利用率和经济效益,那么偶尔的疲劳断裂是完全可以允许的。

II. Passage Translation



Passage 1

当广播电台发射的电磁能量波扫过收音机或电视机接收器天线时,就会在天线里产生一股微弱的脉动电流,这种电流与其它能量波在同一天线中同时产生的感应电流发生电子脱离。这种选定电流(用于某一特定的收音波段或电视频道)被放大后,一旦有声音信号,就会如同电话接收方式一样,激活扬声器工作。由演播室的拍摄图像转换为电磁通讯波,到电磁通讯波再转换为重现于你电视机上的可视图像,这一转换过程稍微有点复杂。

电视摄像机基本由一个普通摄像透镜构成,透镜把实物景象聚焦到一个光电屏幕上,光电屏幕覆盖着一层由数千光敏物质斑点组成的感光嵌镶幕。因为图像的较明亮的部分比黑暗的部分、或者阴影部分发射的电子更多,所以产生的电子图像,随正电荷的变化强度,使正在描述的一幕上的光照度成倍增强。¹同时,电子枪发射的扫描电子束在光电靶面来回移动(扫描电子束可以受带电谱斑和安装在电源内或附近电磁铁的精确控制发生偏转)。当细小的电子束接触到屏幕上的感光斑时,就会对其馈电,以弥补拍摄景象光照所造成的电荷丢失。光电屏幕的这种放电产生一股脉动视频电流,与屏幕上的亮暗区相一致。于是视频电流被放大加载于载波上,作为电视信号的视频部分广播出去。

电视机天线对视频信号的接收方式与音频接收方式一样。电视接收器里有一根电子枪,对显像管的内表面进行扫描。内表面覆盖着一层荧光剂(类似于日光灯管),一旦被快速移动的电子撞击到,就会发出可见光。扫描电子束与摄像室后部的摄像管的光束以同样的方式同步扫过显像管。由于电子束的强度是由天线接收并被接收器电子元件放大的视频信号所决定,所以不管你选择哪个电视频道播出的节目都可以重现在你的电视屏幕上。²当收到暗区信号时,电子束强度较弱,相应显像管面不会发亮光。当然,当接收到光照度好的景象发来的强信号时,显像管便会在那一点发出更多亮光。