

# 中学生 汉译英500句

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## 前 言

不少中学生在不同程度上都对汉译英感到困难，在平日的汉译英练习中经常出现这样或那样的错误，过去参加各类考试往往也以汉译英题失分最多，究其原因是多方面的。为了帮助中学生更好地学习和掌握英语，从中学生的实际英语水平出发，根据现行中学各册课本，并参考历届高考英语试题，选择了500句颇有代表性的汉语句子，采用多种英译法，编著了这本《中学生汉译英500句》，供广大中学生学习参考。为了便于读者更好地学习和理解，对每个句子都作了简要的注释。

一些汉语句之所以会有多种英译法，主要是因为英语有丰富的同义词。此外，还因为英语中有同义表达手段、同义句型等。学习和研究一个汉语句子的多种英译法，除了可以帮助中学生增强独立分析能力，提高汉译英水平外，还能帮助中学生更好地弄清一些英语同义词的异同，掌握英语常用句型和惯用句型，熟悉句型转换和一些语法知识。这也有助于培养和提高中学生学习英语的兴趣，增强他们学好英语的决心和信心。

全书由邹世诚同志审核，在此向他表示感谢。

由于水平有限，不妥之处在所难免。望广大读者批评指正。

编著者

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1. 中学生学一门外语很必要。

- 1) For middle-school students to learn a foreign language is very necessary.
- 2) It is very necessary for middle-school students to learn a foreign language.
- 3) It is very necessary that middle-school students (should) learn a foreign language.

注 第二、三句中的 it 都是形式主语，真正的主语分别是后面的复合不定式短语和主语从句。“for+名词(或代词宾格)+不定式”这种动词不定式复合结构作主语时，和简单的动词不定式结构一样，常置于句末，并用引导词 it 来代表，放在句首。动词不定式复合结构可与主语从句互换。

2. 我的朋友精通英语。

- 1) My friend has mastered English.
- 2) My friend is at home in English.
- 3) My friend ~~knows~~ English very well.
- 4) My friend has a good knowledge of English.
- 5) My friend has a good grasp(command) of English.
- 6) My friend is quite good at English.
- 7) My friend is very strong in English.
- 8) My friend is thoroughly familiar with English.
- 9) English is thoroughly familiar to my friend.

注 汉语中“精通”均可用 master 来表达，但也可用其他词语表达：be at home in (精通，在……方面学到家)，know... very well (很懂……)，have a good knowledge of (对……很有知识)，have a good(command) grasp of (掌握……很好)，be quite good at (很善于，擅长于)，be very strong in (善于) be thoroughly familiar with

(对……很熟悉)。

3. 我七岁开始上学。

- 1) I began to go to school at 7.
- 2) I started to go to school at the age of seven.
- 3) When I was seven (years old), I began to go to school.
- 4) I began to enter school at the age of seven.

注 “at 7” 这种形式可能表示“在七岁”和“在七点钟”两种意思，但要视上、下文而定。如：Every morning he gets up at 7. 他每天七点钟起床。表示年龄的介词短语可与表示年龄的时间状语从句替换。

4. 这个词是什么意思。

- 1) What does this word mean?
- 2) What's the meaning of this word?
- 3) What is meant by the word?

注 mean 可用于主动语态（如第一句）和被动态（如第三句）。

5. 他们正在考英语。

- 1) They are being examined in English.
- 2) They are having an examination in English.
- 3) They are taking part in an English exam.
- 4) They are sitting (taking) for an examination in English.

注 sit (take) for an examination 是“参加考试”的意思。

6. 这个句子对吗？

- 1) Is this sentence correct?
- 2) Is this sentence right?

注 “对”可用 correct 或 right 来表示。right 用得更为广泛。

7. 他发得好。

- 1) His pronunciation is good.
- 2) He has a good pronunciation.
- 3) He pronounces well.
- 4) He is good in pronunciation.

注 good in 是“在……方面良好”的意思。

8. 星期天他总是来这里和我们一起学习。

- 1) On Sundays he always comes here and studies together with us.
- 2) On Sundays he always comes here to study together with us.
- 3) On Sundays he would come here and study together with us.

注 “would + 动词原形”表示“过去经常性或习惯性的动作”，意为“过去、总是”。

9. 学习而不实践毫无用处。

- 1) It is no use learning without practice.
- 2) It is useless learning without practice.
- 3) There is no use in learning without practice.

注 第一句是个常用的惯用句型，第三句是它的同义句型，可以互相替换。

10. 他在学校里学过一点英语。

- 1) He learned a bit of English at school.
- 2) He learned some English at school.
- 3) He learned a little English at school.

注 “一点、一些”可译为 a bit of, some 或 a little.

11. 你读完了这本书吗？

- 1) Have you read this book?

2) Have you finished (reading) the book?

3) Are you through with the book?

注 be through(with)是“完成”的意思。

12. 李老师教我们英语。

1) Teacher Li teaches us English.

2) Teacher Li instructs us English.

3) Teacher Li gives us lessons in English.

注 “教某人英语”可译为 teach sb. English, instruct sb. English, 或 give sb. lessons in English.

13. 他去年毕业。

1) He graduated last year.

2) He was graduated last year.

注 第一句中 graduate vi. (在大学毕业), 是英国说法, 第二句 graduate vt. (准予……毕业), 是美国说法。

14. 很多人学英语感到困难。

1) It is difficult for many people to learn English.

2) Many people find it difficult to learn English.

3) Many people find that English is difficult to learn.

4) Many people feel it difficult to learn English.

注 表示“觉得, 感到”可用 find 或 feel. 第二句中的 it 是句子的形式宾语, 真正的宾语是后面的不定式短语。

15. 我英语得了高分。

1) I got a high mark in English.

2) I received a high mark in English.

注 “得到高分”可译为 get a high mark 或 receive a high mark.

16. 英语老师要求学生用英语回答问题。

- 1) The English teacher asked his students to answer the question in English.
- 2) The English teacher demanded that his students should answer the question in English.
- 3) The English teacher required his students to answer the question in English.

注 ask 或 require sb. to do sth. 与 demand that ... should ... 同义, 但后者是正式用语形式。

17. 魏芳上课常迟到。

- 1) Wei Fang is often late for class.
- 2) Wei Fang is not late for class seldom.

注 第二句是双重否定句, 表示肯定的意思。

18. 我们尽力学好英语。

- 1) We do our best to learn English well.
- 2) We learn English well with all our effort.
- 3) We are in an effort to learn English well.
- 4) We try hard to learn English well.
- 5) We make every effort to learn English well.

注 do (or try) one's best 和 with all one's effort 虽都是表示“尽力”的意思, 但作用不同: 前者后接不定式作谓语, 后者作状语。“make every effort”是表示“尽一切努力”的意思, 后接不定式。

19. 第二课较难。

- 1) The second lesson is more difficult.
- 2) Lesson Two is more difficult.

注 编号用基数词。

20. 他发音有不少困难。

1) He has a lot of difficulties in pronunciation.

2) He has a lot of trouble with pronunciation.

注 trouble 也可表示“困难”的意思。

21. 他们的英语老师要他们用课文中的词代替句子下面划线的词。

1) Their English teacher wanted them to replace the under lined words in the sentences with words from the text.

2) Their English teacher told them to take the place of the under lined words in the sentences with words from the text.

注 replace 和 take the place of 同义，可以互相替换。

22. 我们过着幸福的生活。

1) We have a happy life.

2) We live a happy life.

3) We lead a happy life.

4) We enjoy a happy life.

注 第一、二句较常用。第二句中的“life”叫同源宾语，第五句属意译。

23. 那个女孩穿着红衣服。

1) The girl wears red clothes.

2) The girl is in red.

3) The girl is dressed in red clothes.

注 第二句中中介词“in”表示“穿着”。

24. 你想吃什么？

1) What do you want to eat?

2) What would you like to eat?

3) What do you feel like eating?

注 want 表示“想要”，后接不定式作宾语。“would (or should) like to + 不定式”，表示“想”，是一种客气的说法。“feel like + 动名词”也表示“想”，用于疑问句或否定句。

25. 铃一响我们就起床。

1) We get up directly the bell rings.

2) We get up as soon as the bell rings.

注 “directly” 在口语里用作连接词，表示“一……就……”的意思。

26. 他们常常在星期六晚上看电影。

1) They often see films on Saturday evening.

2) They often watch films on Saturday evening.

3) They often go to the cinema on (in) the evening of Saturday.

4) They often go to a film on Saturday evening.

注 “看电影”可译为 see a film, watch a film, go to the cinema 或 go to a film.

27. 他们在北京住了十年了。

1) They have lived in Beijing for 10 years.

2) They lived in Beijing 10 years ago, and they live here now.

注 have lived... = lived... and live here now.

28. 我小时候住在农村。

1) As a child I lived in the countryside.

2) When I was a child, I lived in the countryside.

3) I lived in the countryside in my childhood.

4) When I was young, I lived in the countryside.

注 As a child ... = As (When) I was child... 这里 as 是连词, 作“当……时候”解. in = during, 这里是介词.

29. 他经常来得最早, 走得最晚。

- 1) He is often the first to arrive and the last to leave.
- 2) He is often the first that arrives and the last that leaves.
- 3) He often comes earliest and goes latest.

注 第一句中 to arrive 和 to leave 是动词不定式作定语, 分别修饰 the first 和 the last; 第二句中 that arrives 和 that leaves 是定语从句, 分别修饰 the first 和 the last.

30. 他们正在睡觉。

- 1) They are sleeping.
- 2) They are in bed.
- 3) They are asleep.

注 “be + 介词 (at, in, on, under) 短语”也能表示“正在……”的意思, 但与“be + 现在分词”有区别。第一句强调“某个正在发生的动作”, 第二、三句强调“处于某种状态”。

31. 他们住在附近。

- 1) They live nearby.
- 2) They live close by.

注 “在附近”可译为 nearby 或 close by.

32. 他生活很朴素。

- 1) He lives very simply.
- 2) His life is very simple.

注 “simple”表示“朴素的”, 是形容词; “simply”表示“朴素地”, 是副词.

33. 一些人以打猎和捕鱼为生。

- 1) Some of people live on hunting and fishing.

29) Some of people hunt and fish for a living.

注 “live on” 是“以……为生、以……为主食”的意思; “for a living” 是“为了生活”的意思。

34. 解放前劳动人民经常挨饿。

1) Before liberation, the working people used to go hungry.

2) Before liberation, the working people used to suffer hunger.

注 “suffer” 是表示“遭受”的意思。

35. 暑假我过得很愉快。

1) I enjoyed a good time during the summer vacation.

2) I enjoyed myself during the summer vacation.

3) I had a good time during the summer vacation.

4) I had a wonderful time during the summer vacation.

注 “过得很愉快”可译为 enjoy a good time, enjoy oneself, have a good (wonderful) time.

36. 我们现在已经不抽烟了。

1) We have now given up smoking.

2) we have now stopped smoking.

3) We have now got out of our habit of smoking.

4) We have now broken ourselves of the habit of smoking.

注 “give up” 意为“放弃, 戒掉”, “stop” 意为“停止”, “get out of” 意为“改掉”, “break oneself of” 意为“戒掉, 除掉”。

37. 解放以来, 我们一直住在这个城市。

1) We have lived in this city since liberation.

2) We have been living in this city since liberation.

注 以上两句虽然可以互换,但现在在口语中多倾向于用现在完成进行时。

38. 他们常常步行上学。

1) They often go to school on foot,

2) They often walk to school.

注 “go on foot”与“walk”同义,两者可以互换。

39. 我以前常早起。

1) I used to get up early.

2) I often got up early.

注 often 表示“经常”,而“used to+动词原形”则表示“过去经常”。

40. 你习惯早起吗?

1) Are you used to getting up early?

2) Are you in the habit of rising early?

注 “be used to+动名词”表示“习惯于”的意思。

41. 我们班有五十多个学生。

1) There are over fifty students in our class.

2) There are more than fifty students in our class.

注 over=more than.

42. 运动会什么时候开?

1) When will the sports meet be?

2) When will the sports meeting be held?

3) When will the sports take place?

注 “召开、举行”可译为 be, hold 或 take place. sports meet, sports meeting 和 sports 都可以表示“运动会”。

此外 game 用复数也能表示“运动会”。

43. 他们学校有四十二个班。

1) There are forty-two classes in their school.

2) Their school has forty-two classes.

注 一般说, "there be" 表示“存在”, 而“have”表示“所有”关系。两者虽有点区别, 但有时可以通用。

44. 刘英是班上最高的。

1) Liu Ying is the tallest in her class.

2) Liu Ying is the tallest of all the classmates.

3) Liu Ying is taller than any of her classmates.

注 表示人的“最高”可译为 the tallest in (或 of) 或 taller than any of.

45. 他父母都是干部。

1) His parents are both cadres.

2) His parents both are cadres.

3) Both his parents are cadres.

4) His father and his mother are both cadres.

5) Both of his parents are cadres.

6) Both his father and his mother are cadres.

注 第一、二、四句的 both 是代词, 作同位语; 第三句的 both 是形容词, 作定语; 第五句的 both 也是代词, 作主语; 第六句的 both 与 and 连用, 构成关联连接词。

46. 她妹妹和学工程师结婚了。

1) Her younger sister married Engineer Li.

2) Her younger sister and Engineer Li were (got) married.

3) Her younger sister was married to Engineer Li.

注 “be married to sb.” 表示“被嫁给某人”的意思。

47. 他弟弟考取了大学。

1) His younger brother succeeded in the college entrance

examination.

2) His younger brother was enrolled by the college.

注 “enroll”表示“录取”的意思。

48. 她的两个哥哥并不都是工人。

1) Both his old brothers are not workers.

2) Not both his old brothers are workers.

注 两句都是部分否定句。

49. 我爷爷死了五年了。

1) My grandfather has been dead for five years.

2) My grandfather died five years ago.

3) It is five years since my grandfather died.

4) Five years has passed since my grandfather died.

注 表示“多少时间以前”时用 ago, 谓语动词用一般过去时, 表示“时间延续”时, 用 for 或 since, 主句中谓语动词用现在完成时, 但在“it is + 时间”句型中, 主句中谓语动词可用一般现在时 (is) (见例 3)。

50. 李明的岳父已经死了。

1) Li Ming's father-in-law died.

2) Li Ming's father-in-law is dead.

3) Li Ming's father-in-law is no more.

注 die 表示“死, 去世”, 着重动作, 而 be dead 表示“死了的, 逝世了的”, 着重状态, 此外, be no more 也可表示“死了”的意思。

51. 他婚后不久就丧妻了。

1) He lost his wife not long after his marriage.

2) Shortly after he married, he lost his wife.

注 marriage 是 marry 的名词。

52. 你父亲是干什么的?

- 1) What's your father?
- 2) What does your father do?
- 3) What kind of work does your father do?
- 4) What is your father's job?
- 5) What is your father's line?

注 疑问代词 what 和 who 都可作表语, 用 what 一般是问人的职业, 用 who 一般是问人的身份。line 表示“职业”的意思。

53. 我弟弟是一九七七年入团的。

- 1) My younger brother joined the Youth League in 1977.
- 2) It was 1977 that my younger brother joined the Youth league.
- 3) My younger brother was received into the Youth League in 1977.
- 4) My younger brother has been a League member since 1977.
- 5) My younger brother became a League member since 1977.

注 “入团”可用 join (参加某组织、团体、党团), be received into (被接纳入), have been 或 become a member (成为一个成员)。第二句是强调句。

54. 她叫玛丽。

- 1) Her name is Mary.
- 2) She is named Mary.
- 3) She is called Mary.

注 中国人名常用第一种译法, 外国人名常用第二、三种译法。第