

Advanced

紧缺人才培训工程教学系列丛书

英语高级口译岗位资格证书

考试练习

· 翻译300题

丛书主编 张 曦
主 编 张 曦

练习

上海交通大学出版社

全国人才素质工程教材系列丛书

英语专业四级考试模拟试题

模拟试题

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2004 年 4 月



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内 容 提 要

本书依照上海市英语高级口译岗位资格证书考试要求编写,由资深授课教师精心选材,分英译中、中译英两部分共 300 篇语段,难度和长度均与考试形式相当,目的是帮助读者熟悉题型,集中训练,取得翻译方面的长足进步。

为帮助读者更好地掌握翻译技巧,两篇章后各有翻译方面的技巧及方式总结,简洁明了,重点突出;参考译文在题目后给出,方便读者对照自查。

本书可供参加高级口译岗位资格证书考试的人员考前复习使用。

英语高级口译岗位资格证书考试练习翻译 300 题

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前言

《上海市英语中高级口译岗位资格证书》考试是“上海紧缺人才培训工程”的项目之一，其宗旨是为上海、长三角地区和全国其他省市考核和遴选复合型英语口译人才。自1997年3月开考以来，已进入第13个年头。其间，考试规模不断扩大，累计参考人数已达到32万多人次；考试地区逐步外延，已从最初的上海扩展到南京、苏州、无锡、南通、扬州、青岛、烟台、深圳、武汉、杭州、宁波、南昌等地。目前，该项考试已成为具有重要全国影响的外语培训考试项目，该考试的资格证书，也成为外资、合资企业，乃至国有大中型企业招聘人才的重要依据。

参加英语高级口译考试，取得其资格证书，除了要参加相应的培训项目，认真学习教材之外，还需要辅之以必要的练习，特别是在复习迎考阶段，进行一定量有针对性的练习，更能够巩固学习知识点，理清复习脉络，掌握解题技巧，提高考试成绩。

为了满足广大参加《英语高级口译岗位资格证书》考试的读者的迫切需要，我们约请上海数家著名培训学校的资深老师编写了这套《英语高级口译岗位资格证书考试练习》丛书。本套丛书具有以下三个特点：

第一，按照题型，分门别类。针对英语高级口译岗位资格证书考试的题型，本套丛书分为四本，分别为《阅读300题》、《翻译300题》、《听力300题》和《口译和口语300题》。考生可以针对自己的弱项，强化专项练习，从而提高四个方面的技能，在考试中取得满意的成绩。

第二，题精量大，针对性强。本套丛书中的练习题既包蕴了以往历届考试题的历史轨迹，又反映了近年来乃至今后考试题的命题趋势。本丛书的作者均为长期工作在培训第一线的明星教师，对于考试的要求、考生的弱点、考题的规律了然于胸，题目的选取极具针对性。通过练习，考生将在听、说、读、写、译五个方面都得到明显的提高。

第三，与时俱进，时新实用。本套丛书的材料基本选自近期英语国家主流媒体的时文，结合考试实际，设计相应练习。所有练习题均附参考答案，方便读者自测自查。《听力300题》一书对其中的热门词汇均有注解；《翻译300题》一书每一部分后有翻译技巧小贴士，具有相当的实用价值。

《阅读300题》由林玫主编。全书分政治、经济、健康与社会、自然与科技、文化五大类，每类包含阅读理解和简答两种题型。所有练习题均配答案和讲解。本书的问世，是通力合作的结果。特别要感谢张曦、曹志东、肖翰、刘彦星、张辉、王欣为本书付出的智慧和精力。

《翻译300题》由张曦主编。全书由英译汉和汉译英各150篇组成，分别包括政治外交、经济金融、自然科学、经典散文、名家演说等部分，使读者可以有有的放矢、专项突破。本书编写过程中得到了丁汉清、陈琳、李龙帅、杨丹、林玫、王欣的帮助，在此感谢。

《听力300题》由李龙帅主编。本书按考试题型专项集中，针对性强：听力翻译题解决笔记问题；听写题解决速记英文词问题；听力理解和新闻解决听力语音、词汇、习语问题。同时对于热词、难词加以注解，给考生带来便利。本书编写过程中得到戚一川、陈文怡、郭琪、张曦、杨丹、林玫的鼎力支持，在此表示感谢。

《口译和口语300题》由杨丹主编。本书收录了300个英语口译、口语的段落，涵盖经济工

业、教育科技、文化社会、政策规划、环保卫生等多个领域,同时增添最新时事方面的内容。本书编写中,王早早、王亦舟、宋可如、张曦、刘锦凤给予了鼎力帮助,在此致谢。

企盼本套丛书对于参加《上海市英语高级口译岗位资格证书》培训和考试的读者将起到帮助的作用,对于其他英语学习者提高英语综合能力和口译水平也有裨益。

由于编者水平有限,书中疏漏之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2009 年 7 月

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第一部分

英 译 中



政治外交

1 American Foreign Policy

America's singular approach to international affairs did not develop all at once, or as the consequence of a solitary inspiration. In the early years of the Republic, American foreign policy was in fact a sophisticated reflection of the American national interest, which was, simply, to fortify the new nation's independence. Since no European country was capable of posing an actual threat so long as it had to contend with rivals, the Founding Fathers showed themselves quite ready to manipulate the despised balance of power when it suited their needs indeed, they could be extraordinarily skillful at maneuvering between France and Great Britain not only to preserve America's independence but to enlarge its frontiers. Because they really wanted neither side to win a decisive victory in the wars of the French Revolution, they declared neutrality. Jefferson defined the Napoleonic Wars as a contest between the tyrant on the land (France) and the tyrant of the ocean (England) — in other words, the parties in the European struggle were morally equivalent. Practicing an early form of nonalignment, the new nation discovered the benefit of neutrality as a bargaining tool, just as many an emerging nation has since.

【 参考译文 】

立国之初,美国的外交政策实质上错综复杂地折射出了美国的国家利益,即,一言以蔽之,强化这一新兴国家的独立。既然任何一个欧洲国家,只要它不得与其对手们展开竞争,就不足以构成一种实际威胁,故美利坚共和国的奠基者们表现得十分愿意去利用受人鄙视的均势,因为均势确实能顺应他们的需要。他们极其擅长于在英法之间挑拨离间,不仅仅得以维护美国的独立,而且得以拓展其疆域。因为他们并不真正希望任何一方在法国大革命战争中赢得决定性的胜利,他们便宣布中立。杰斐逊总统将拿破仑战争定义为陆地霸主(法国)和海洋霸主(英国)之间的一场搏杀——换言之,这场欧洲争斗中的双方在道德层面上实乃一丘之貉。通过推行一种早期的不结盟政策,美国这个新兴国家尝到了中立作为一种讨价还价的工具的甜头,正如自此以后,许多崛起中的国家大多乐此不倦那样。

2 Capitalism

We can make market forces work better for the poor if we can develop a more creative capitalism—if we can stretch the reach of market forces so that more people can make a profit, or at least make a living, serving people who are suffering from the worst inequities. We also can press governments around the world to spend taxpayer money in ways that better reflect the values of the people

who pay the taxes.

If we can find approaches that meet the needs of the poor in ways that generate profits for business and votes for politicians, we will have found a sustainable way to reduce inequity in the world. This task is open-ended. It can never be finished. But a conscious effort to answer this challenge will change the world.

I am optimistic that we can do this, but I talk to skeptics who claim there is no hope. They say: "Inequity has been with us since the beginning, and will be with us till the end—because people just ... don't ... care." I completely disagree. I believe we have more caring than we know what to do with.

All of us here in this yard, at one time or another, have seen human tragedies that broke our hearts, and yet we did nothing—not because we didn't care, but because we didn't know what to do. If we had known how to help, we would have acted. The barrier to change is not too little caring; it is too much complexity. To turn caring into action, we need to see a problem, see a solution, and see the impact.

II 参考译文 II

如果我们能够设计出一种更有创新性的资本主义制度,就可以让市场力量更好地发挥作用以改善穷人境况。如果我们能够改变市场,让更多的人可以获得利润,或者至少可以维持生活。那么,这就可以帮助那些正在极端不平等的状况中受苦的人们。我们也可以向全世界的政府施压,要求他们将纳税人的钱,使用到更符合纳税人需求的地方。

如果我们能够找到这样一种方法,既可以帮助穷人,又可以为企业带来利润,为政治家带来选票,那么我们就找到了一种减少世界性不平等的可持续的发展道路。这个任务是无止境的。它永远不可能完成,但是任何自觉地解决这个问题的尝试,都将会改变世界。

在这个问题上,我是乐观的。但是,我也遇到过那些感到绝望的怀疑主义者。他们说:“不平等从人类诞生的第一天就存在,直到人类灭亡的最后一天——因为人类对这个问题根本不在乎。”我完全不同意这种观点。我相信,我们有更多的事情要关心,而不只是知道该怎么做。

此刻在这个院子里的所有人,生命中总有这样或那样的时刻,目睹人类的悲剧,感到万分伤心。但是我们什么也没做,并非我们无动于衷,而是因为我们不知道做什么和怎么做。如果我们知道如何做是有效的,那么我们就采取行动。变革的障碍,并非人类的冷漠无情,而是世界的错综复杂。为了将关心转变为行动,我们需要找到问题,发现解决问题的办法,评估后果。

3 Isolationism

Until early in this century, the isolationist tendency prevailed in American foreign policy. Then two factors projected America into world affairs: its rapidly expanding power, and the gradual collapse of the international system centered on Europe. The watershed presidencies marked this progression: Theodore Roosevelt's and Woodrow Wilson's. These men held the reins of government when world affairs were drawing a reluctant nation into their vortex. Both recognized that America had a crucial role to play in world affairs though they justified its emergence from isolation with opposite philosophies.

Roosevelt was a sophisticated analyst of the balance of power. He insisted on an international role for America because its national interest demanded it, and because a global balance of power was inconceivable to him without American participation. For Wilson, the justification of America's international role was messianic: America had an obligation, not to the balance of power, but to

spread its principles throughout the world. During the Wilson's Administration, America emerged as a key player in world affairs, proclaiming principles which, while reflecting the truisms of American thought, nevertheless marked a revolutionary departure for Old World diplomats. These principles held that peace depends on the spread of democracy, that states should be judged by the same ethical criteria as individuals, and that the national interest consists of adhering to a universal system of law.

【参考译文】

直到本世纪初,孤立主义倾向在外交政策中一直大行其道。后来,两大因素致使美国置身于世界事务之中:其一是它迅猛膨胀的国力,其二是以欧洲为中心的国际体系的渐趋崩溃。具有分水岭意义的两届总统任期标志着这种事态的发展,西奥多·罗斯福和伍德罗·威尔逊。这两人执掌政府大权之际,正值世界事务将美国这个不愿介入国际事务的国家卷入它们的漩涡之时。这两位总统均认识到,美国应在世界事务中扮演关键的角色,尽管他们用截然相反的两套学说为美国从孤立状态中脱颖而出寻找理据。

罗斯福对均势的分析可谓老谋深算。他坚定不移地认为,美国应扮演某种国际角色,因为美国的国家利益需要这一国际角色,而且对他来说,没有美国参与的全球均势将是无法想象的。对于威尔逊总统来说,美国扮演国际角色的理由更多地带有救世主的色彩:美国不仅仅对均势负有义务,而且也有义务将其自身的原则传播到全球每个角落。威尔逊总统执政期间,美国一跃而成为国际事务中的一个主要角色,到处宣扬其自身的原则。这些原则虽然折射出了美国思想中那些老生常谈的内容,但对于旧世界的外交家而言,仍标志着一种革命性的更弦易辙。美国的这些原则坚持认为,世界和平取决于民主的传播,人们在对国家进行评判时应采用与评判个人相同的道德准则,并且,国家利益在于坚持一套放之四海而皆准的法律体系。

4 Haiti

Yet the U. S. benefited greatly from the colonial strife next door. Broke after its Haitian defeat, France sold a large region to the U. S. for \$15 million. The Louisiana Purchase would prove to be one of the most profitable real estate transactions ever made. Napoleon would not have sold his claims "except for the courage and obstinate resistance of Haitian inhabitants."

It would take six decades for the U. S. to acknowledge Haiti's independence. Meanwhile, Haiti, burdened by its post-independence isolation and the 100 million francs in payment it was forced to give France for official recognition, began its perilous slide toward turmoil and dependency, resulting in a 19-year U. S. occupation and two subsequent interventions in the past 100 years. Jefferson once presented dire warnings about what might happen to the U. S. political system in a worst-case scenario, but his words turned out to be a more accurate prophecy for America's plundered neighbor: "The spirit of the times ... will alter. Our rulers will become corrupt ... The shackles ... which shall not be knocked off at the conclusion of war will remain on tongue, will be made heavier." Given a fair chance, Haiti could have flourished and prospered. If that had been the case, this year Haiti would be celebrating the bicentennial of its independence with fewer and lighter shackles.

【参考译文】

美国周边的殖民地争端使其从中获益不少。法国在海地遭遇失败后,财力上捉襟见肘,将一大块地盘以1500万美元的代价卖给美国。路易斯安那购置地可以算作有史以来购买者获益最丰厚的地产交易了。要不是海地人民高昂的士气和顽强的抵抗使拿破仑头痛不已,他是不会卖掉自

己手中的领地的。

美国经过六十年才最终承认海地的独立。而这段时间里,海地承受着巨大压力:独立后的孤立无援加之必须向法国支付一亿法郎以换取法方的正式承认,它开始滑向动荡和丧失主权的危险境地,最终导致美国对它长达十九年的占领和其后一百年中两次遭到入侵。杰弗逊曾经对美国政治体系可能出现的最坏情况进行过警告,但他那些令人心惊胆战的话语恰恰精确地预见了美国身边这个屡遭劫难的邻国所发生的一切:“时代的精神将改变。我们的统治者将腐朽堕落。我们并没有因为战争的结束而挣脱枷锁,它将继续禁锢我们,而且日益沉重。”海地如果能够得到公平的机会,也许会繁荣兴旺。如果真是这样,今年海地庆祝独立二百周年时,它所戴着的枷锁一定会轻些、少些。

5 The World We Have Lost

Something decisive has changed in the relations between Europe and America. Reluctantly at first, but with growing enthusiasm, the United States underwrote the economic recovery of Western Europe and took on primary responsibility for its security. The Europeans, in turn, came to see themselves as part of a common “West”, happy to have Washington intimately involved in their affairs. But “Europe” is no longer a handful of exhausted nation-states clinging to the Atlantic shore, listening nervously for the sound of Soviet boots. The United States, meanwhile, pursues an increasingly separate path. The American government’s stance on everything from biological weapons, climate control and the International Criminal Court to the regulation of child labor or the protection of women’s reproductive rights has alienated European allies while attracting an ill assortment of bedfellows from the non-democratic world.

The two continents were separated by more than just an ocean. There was nothing inevitable about the transatlantic alliance. It came about because of the successive threats posed by fascism and the Soviet Union. Now, in the absence of these challenges, it is moribund and disintegrating. The alliance was the work of a generation of statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic whose shared anxieties and common cultural backgrounds trumped their countries’ deeper differences. Today’s policy-makers share neither the common culture nor the common anxiety, and it is the differences that have move once again to the fore.

参考译文

欧美关系已经发生了明显的变化。美国起先也许是勉为其难,后来却是越来越热心,担负起了西欧的经济复苏和安全的重责。欧洲也把自己视为“西方”的一部分,乐意让美国插手其事务。但是欧洲现在已经不同往日,已经不再是那几个战战兢兢靠在大西洋的海岸,静听苏联战靴逼近、处于危亡之中的国家。美国则在不同的道路上越走越远。无论是生化武器、气候协议、国际刑事法庭,还是童工问题、妇女生育权保护,美国的观点常和欧盟冲突,还招致许多非民主国家的怨恨。

两个大陆相隔的远远不止一片海洋。大西洋两岸发展同盟关系并非是历史的必然。当时法西斯和苏联的威胁接二连三。现在,威胁不再存在,欧美的同盟就会恶化,就会解体。同盟的产生使两岸的政治领袖同呼吸共患难,加上共同的文化背景,这些掩盖了欧美之间深刻的差异。今天欧美的决策者们存在没有共同的文化,又没有共同的忧虑,这种差异在未来国际事务中就再次凸显出来。

6 Expansion of European Union

European governments are toughening up policies to deter and deport illegal immigrants and false asylum seekers. While tabloids warn of potential migration problems within the enlarged E. U., European governments are getting tougher on the illegal immigrants and asylum seekers from the rest of the world. The Netherlands, long regarded as among the world's most tolerant and liberal societies, last week passed a law allowing the mass deportation of up to 26,000 asylum seekers, most of whom are expected to have their residency applications rejected despite the fact that thousands have lived in the country for more than five years.

Keeping out foreigners has long been a neuralgic issue in European politics. But May 1, the date when 10 new, relatively poor countries join the E. U., is bringing a new intensity to dire warnings about a flood of low-paid workers from the East stealing jobs and benefits from the more prosperous West. Between those two visions—a flood of benefit-seeking migrants heading West and the nightmare of exploitation in a rich land—lies Europe's economic and social future.

Migration is a perfect topic for appeals to the political gut. Many nations in Europe haven't adjusted from being sources of emigrants to being magnets for newcomers from different cultures. And because no one can say how many migrants will decide to decamp from the accession countries, where they'll go or for how long, it's impossible to counter fear with facts.

II 参考译文 II

欧洲各国政府正在强化移民政策,以遏制和驱逐非法移民和假冒的政治避难者。许多小报警告欧盟扩容可能会带来移民问题,欧洲各国政府对于欧洲以外国家的非法移民和政治避难者的态度更加强硬。荷兰长期以来被视为世界上最为宽容和自由的社会之一,但是上周荷兰通过一项法令,大规模驱逐 2.6 万名政治避难者,这些人中大多数居留申请将遭到拒绝,尽管有数千人荷兰的居住期已经达到五年以上。

如何阻止外国人入境一直是欧洲各国头痛不已的问题。5 月 1 日有 10 个相对穷困的国家将加入欧盟,从而会使局势更为严峻,大量低收入的工人将从东部流入富裕的西部窃取工作和福利。欧洲的经济和社会前景可能使大量淘金的移民涌入西部,可能是富饶的大陆出现剥削的噩梦。

移民问题是引发政治关注的最好话题。许多欧洲国家曾是移民输出的国家,现在却将吸引多种文化背景的移民进入,对此它们尚未做好准备。没有人能断言有多少移民会决定撤离,将去向何方,移民潮又将为期多久,因而还无法用事实来缓解人们的忧虑。

7 The New, New Europe

For much of the past year, Europe has been divided over America and its war in Iraq. Now it is divided against itself. The chief culprits: France and Germany. The worm has turned. France and Germany assailed the United States for riding roughshod over other countries in the war on Iraq. Now they stand accused of being the America of Europe—a two-headed superpower that has the rest of the European Union lunging at its throat. Their supposed crimes: flouting EU economic rules, scripting to their design a constitution that was meant to be a Magna Carta for all of Europe and generally hijacking the great European project.

Will the power of the Franco-German axis ebb? Only a year ago, the pair were at odds, largely for reasons of poor personal chemistry between Schroder and Chirac. Moreover, some European pol-

iticians expect their influence to wane as Europe expands and alliances begin to reknit in new configurations, often around specific issues—Iraq, say, or matters of trade and commerce. But that may be wishful thinking on the part of rivals. If anything, many Europeans believe, the changes in Europe will drive France and Germany closer together—precisely because their traditional nexus of power is threatened.

【 参考译文 】

去年大半年,欧洲在对美政策和美国发动的伊拉克战争问题上分崩离析,纷争不已。现在矛盾却来自欧洲内部。分歧的源头是法国和德国。欺人太甚终于惹祸上身。法国和德国曾经攻击美国在伊拉克战争上践踏他国利益。现在却被指责为“欧洲的美国”,两国统领形成一个超级大国,欧盟的其他国家纷纷群起而攻之。两国的罪状包括藐视欧盟的经济法规,按照自身意图拟订宪法却意欲使之成为整个欧洲的基本宪法,以及劫夺“大欧洲”。

法德为轴心的影响力是否会减弱?仅在一年前,法德两国互相抵触,主要原因是施罗德和希拉克彼此不和。另外,一些欧洲的政界人士也希望随着欧洲的扩张、联盟的重组,法德的影响力会日益减弱,尤其是在一些具体问题上,譬如说伊拉克问题、商贸问题等。然而那可能只是法德竞争对手单方面的希望。不管怎样,许多欧洲人认为,欧洲的变革会使法国和德国的关系更为紧密,其原因正是法德一直以来的核心地位受到了威胁。

8 Washington's Failure

The most important fact in Washington's failure on Thursday to be re-elected for the first time since 1947 to the U. N. Human Rights Commission is that it was America's friends, not its enemies, that engineered the defeat. After all, China and Cuba and other targets of U. S. -led criticism in the committee were always going to vote and lobby against Washington. The shock came in the fact that the European and other Western nations that traditionally ensured U. S. re-election turned their backs on Washington.

Many traditional U. S. supporters clearly withdrew their votes to signal displeasure over U. S. unilateralism. They have been increasingly chagrined by Washington's tendency to ignore the international consensus on issues ranging from the use of land mines to the Kyoto climate change treaty. They are also critical of what they see as Washington's tendency to publicize the issue of human rights, using annual resolutions at the committee to denounce China or Cuba when that conforms to U. S. foreign policy objectives but for the same reason voting alone in defense of Israel when that country is in the dock over its conduct.

【 参考译文 】

周四,美国自 1947 年以来首次未能入选联合国人权委员会,其中重要的一点在于这回促成了其落选的是美国的盟友,而不是美国的敌人。联合国人权委员会中,中国、古巴以及其他美国横加指责的国家总是会投华盛顿的反对票。令人震惊的是欧洲国家以及其他一些通常都赞同美国入选的西方国家这次也倒戈转向。

许多通常支持美国的国家不再投出赞成票,显然是要表达对美国单边主义的不满。无论是使用地雷问题,还是京都议定书,美国常常对国际共识置之不理,使这些国家越来越愤怒,同时他们也指责美国是在利用人权问题大做文章,只要符合外交政策的宗旨,美国就利用每年人权委员会的决议来诋毁中国和古巴,但当以色列因其所作所为四面楚歌时,美国会投出唯一的赞成票表示声援。

9 Terrorism

If there are any bystanders left in the world—people on the sidelines, unaffected by major events of war, terrorism, global capitalism and technological change— they are very few. Inhabitants of remote Pacific islands or the forests of the Amazon might merit the description if they were not directly affected by environmental problems and the encroachment of commercial hunger for raw materials. Similarly, countries which claim neutrality are not really on no one's side, they are on everyone's side—as revealed by the fact that escaped allied prisoners could find safety in Switzerland during the war against Nazism, while at the same time their pursuers could equally safely bank their money there. But it is otherwise impossible for anyone now to stand aside from world affairs. It is an illusion to think that one can avoid the line of fire, or claim exemption from the effect of forces that smash and grind against each other internationally. Civilian populations are now frontline troops; they became so in the 20th century's wars, suffering bombing and deprivation, their mobilization in those immense struggles making them a target even their homes, the aim being as much to unnerve as to kill them—for a demoralized enemy is as good as a defeated one.

【 参考译文 】

如果说世界上还有旁观者的话,那数量也是微乎其微。所谓旁观者,即世界上发生任何大事,无论是战争、恐怖主义活动、全球资本主义,还是技术的变革,都不会受到影响的人。遥远的太平洋群岛和亚马逊丛林中的居民也许和这些描述相符,然而环境的破坏、出于商业目的对于原材料的掠夺也使他们备受其害。同样,那些宣称中立的国家并非不偏不倚,而是全偏全倚。抵抗纳粹的战争期间,逃脱的同盟国俘虏可以在瑞士获得安全的庇护,而同时迫害他们的人也可以把钱财安全地存入瑞士银行。现在谁都不可能置身世外。谁要是认为可以免于引火上身,谁要是说可以免遭全世界各种互相倾轧的势力的冲击,那是自欺欺人。当今世界平民就是前线部队。20 世纪的战争使平民走到前台,遭受轰炸,失去生命,在这些大规模的斗争中,平民被动员起来,甚至在自己的家里成为了攻击的目标,其目的既是要置他们于死地,又要使他们惶惶不安,因为一旦失去士气,敌人便会溃不成军。

10 Potential Terrorist Attacks

All night, long after the televised cheers and hugs celebrating the arrival of a fresh new year, national-security officials manning the White House Situation Room waited for the worst. Among other worries, they feared terrorists would hijack airliners and try a repeat of the 9/11 attacks. Despite the warnings—or perhaps because of them—the holidays passed without incident. But administration officials can't savor whatever relief they may feel. Instead, they once again find themselves fending off complaints that they overreacted and caused a national frenzy for nothing. Some conversations between suspected Qaeda terrorists, intercepted by the National Security Agency, seemingly referred to an upcoming airplane attack in Los Angeles. Intelligence reports even mentioned specific routes and flight numbers on British, French and Mexican airlines, a level of detail agents had rarely heard before. Though drained and somewhat frustrated, federal officials aren't prepared to let down their guard. Privately, British and French intelligence officers say they think the United States went too far; some speculate the increased chatter may have been a Qaeda disinformation campaign designed to whip up fears.

[参考译文]

电视上人们欢呼拥抱,庆祝新的一年的到来,而整个夜晚,部署在白宫“战情室”的国家安全人员严阵以待,做好了最坏的准备。在种种忧虑中,他们尤其担心恐怖主义者会劫持飞机,重演 9/11 袭击事件。尽管警报不断,或者也正是由于这些警报,假日平安无事。但是政府官员却无法品尝放松的滋味,人们纷纷抱怨政府防范过头,无事生非,造成全国上下一片恐慌,令政府招架不及。国家安全局截取了一些疑是基地组织恐怖分子的对话,其中似乎暗示要用飞机袭击洛杉矶。情报甚至说明了英国、法国和墨西哥航空公司的具体路线和航班,如此细致的情报是情报人员从未遇到过的。尽管精疲力竭,还有些灰心丧气,联邦官员却不会放松警惕。英国和法国的情报官员私下里认为美国防备过度,一些人认为增多的情报只不过是基地组织故意泄露风声来制造恐慌。

Translation Tips 切分译法

英语句子的修饰语多而长,句子结构复杂,长句宛如参天大树,枝干横生,交错重叠,而汉语句子的修饰语少而短,句子结构呈直线型发展,宛如万顷碧波,层层推进。切分是指根据汉语的句法特点,把英语的句子分解成两个或两个以上的单位,以求译文在正确传达原文的思想内容的前提下明白晓畅。切分通常包括单词分译、短语分译、句子分译三种情况。

1. 单词分译

单词分译是指把原文中的一个单词译成一个句子。单词分译:一是出于句法的需要,由于一些单词在搭配和意义等方面的特点,直译会使句子生硬晦涩,而单词分译却能使句子通顺自然。二是出于修辞的需要,为了突出重点、加强语气。英语中的名词、形容词、副词都可以分译。

(1) 名词分译

These alternations of mood were the despair and joy of Ethan Frome. (Edith Wharton: *Ethane Frome*)

【译文】她这样一会儿一种情绪,让伊坦时而灰心,时而高兴。(吕淑湘译)

【注解】本句的名词“despair”和“joy”都切分成了分句,生动说明了伊坦因为爱而备受折磨的情况。

(2) 动词分译

The horrible sense of his view of her so deadened her that she staggered. (Thomas Hardy: *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*)

【译文】真没想到,他居然会这样看待她;她吓得魂飞魄散,身软肢弱,站都站不稳了。(张谷若译)

【注解】本句中的动词“deaden”和“staggered”都分译成了分句,语言通顺自然,值得注意的是两个名词词组“the horrible sense”“his view of her”也转译成了动词,切分成了分句。

(3) 形容词分译

It contained a brilliant account of the festivities and of the beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Rawdon Crawley's admirable personifications. (W. M. Thackeray: *Vanity Fair*)

【译文】有篇报道文章描写宴会花絮,形容美丽多才的罗登·克劳莱太太演技怎么出众,说得天花乱坠。(杨必译)

【注解】形容词 brilliant 分译成了一个句子,“说得天花乱坠”。克劳莱太太聪明过人,虽然出生卑微,却一心想爬上上层社会,终于如愿以偿。这里把单词分译,充分展示了她的意满志得,语言效果和原文对等。