

经全国中小学教材审定委员会2004年初审通过  
普通高中课程标准实验教科书

选修课

初级英汉笔译

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## 使 用 说 明

翻译对于不同文化之间的交流起着重要的作用。我们通过翻译的书籍和文章了解其它国家的社会、经济、文化、科技等各方面的发展。可以说我们每天都或多或少地接触到翻译的资料，比如随处可见的报纸杂志每期都要刊登一些来自国外的新闻和消息。翻译为我们打开了了解和学习外国文化与科技发展的窗口。因此，学习翻译是很有意义的。

凡是有些翻译经验的人都知道翻译不是个轻松的工作，我们常常会在多种译法之间反复琢磨比较，力图找到一个更好的译文。优秀的翻译工作者都是经过许多年翻译实践打磨出来的。翻译课首次列入高中英语课程，其教学研究、经验积累都尚未开始。为了协助教师的工作，我们从下列几个方面谈谈翻译教学和本教材的使用。

### 一、教学目的

- 1 翻译教学首先是让学生对翻译有一个正确的认识，建立一个好的翻译习惯。许多人认为翻译是一件容易的事，只要会点儿英语，能够查词典就可以做好。这个观点是不正确的。翻译的好坏与译者对英汉两种语言的精通程度有直接关系。有的译者英文水平不高却要翻译学术书籍、文学作品，其翻译的质量一定不高。另外，翻译的质量也与译者的态度是否认真有关。有的译者比较懒惰或过于自信，对于不肯定或没见过的词语或人名、地名不去查词典搞清楚，而是想当然地猜测乱译，错误必然难免。因此，应教育学生以实事求是、认真严谨的态度对待翻译。
- 2 初级英汉笔译课程向学生介绍英汉翻译的基本知识和技巧。通过课程的学习使学生初步了解英译汉的特点，积累一定的翻译实践经验，并能够进行简单的英译汉翻译。
- 3 使学生学会并养成使用工具书的习惯。从事翻译的人都知道词典是翻译工作不可缺少的工具。词典包括很多种类，有综合类词典、分类词典、英汉词典、汉英词典等等。应当让学生明白词典的重要性，并养成查词典的习惯，这对他们现在和将来的翻译都有好处。

## 二、如何使用教材

- 1 翻译是个复杂的过程，翻译中要考虑的问题是综合性的。但是在基础阶段，为了教学的方便，我们通常把翻译的技巧和常见的问题进行归类，逐一介绍，选用的例句也是专门挑出来有针对性地说明一个问题。《初级英汉笔译》分为句子翻译和短文翻译两大单元，共10课，分别从词、句、篇的介绍过渡到练习英译汉的基本技能。第一单元是句子的翻译，对英译汉中常见的问题进行具体分析，每一课重点讨论一个问题，引导学生入门。我们把翻译技巧或问题分类讨论，并不是说一个句子中只出现一个问题，比如，一个句子中可以同时出现词性转换的问题、词语顺序变换的问题和字词省略的问题。把英译汉的技巧和问题分解开来讨论是为了方便初学者。第二单元是短文的翻译，让学生练习综合使用翻译技巧。
- 2 因为是选修课，在教学进度上，教师可有更多的灵活性。编写者提供的课时安排仅供参考。教师可以根据学生的情况增加或减少课时，也可以对任何一课进行删减，但不要将整课删掉。从数量上看，句子部分的课文占了全书的五分之四，但课时分配只占到一半，教师可调整课时比例。短文翻译部分提供了较多的材料，教师可以决定是翻译整篇还是几段。
- 3 在意思表达正确的前提下，一篇英文材料可以有不同的译法。本书提供的译文仅供参考。教师可以用自己的译文，学生也有可能翻译出更好的句子。

## 三、教学方法

- 1 例文分析：例文分析是翻译课上讲解新知识必用的方法。可以在新课的开始阶段进行，也可以贯穿于整个课堂活动。
- 2 作业讲评：作业讲评经常是翻译课上的主要活动。作业讲评不仅要讨论问题，如误译，也要比较不同的译文。学生通过作业讲评了解自己翻译中的问题，比较各种译文的优劣。学生可以参与讲评，发表自己的意见。
- 3 课堂翻译：教材中提供了一些课堂翻译的练习，可采用个人独立翻译或小组共同翻译的方式做练习。建议要求学生翻译课使用词典，保证课堂翻译的质量。
- 4 讨论和翻译句子的时候，要把注意力放在相关课的重点上。比如，第一课“词的选择”，重点是多义字词的翻译，可以不考虑整个句子，只把要求翻译的字词意思搞清楚就可以了。其它课也这样处理，要关注重点。
- 5 第九课、第十课的重点是篇章，因此上下句是否连贯，整个段落意思

是否连贯清楚是翻译中的主要关注点。翻译时不要过分拘泥前八课讨论的技巧，不要技巧先行，拿来一段先考虑用什么技巧翻译。正确的思路是先把英文读懂吃透，然后再按照中文的习惯把原文的意思表达出来。我们介绍翻译技巧不是提供规则或框子，只是提供一个更理性地看待翻译和分析译文的角度。只知道技巧未必能翻译出好作品，关键在于译者的英汉两种语言的水平。

- 6 建议考试题以翻译段落为内容。不要强行要求学生转换词性或省略什么，这样容易造成误导，使学生把灵活的翻译技巧看成死板的标准。

#### 四、课时安排与参考答案

课时安排：本教材设计用时 36 课时。

课时	单元	翻译技巧与练习
	第一单元	句子的翻译
2	第一课	一词多义
2	第二课	词性的转换
2	第三课	词语的增补
2	第四课	词的顺序
2	第五课	词的省略
2	第六课	时态的翻译
2	第七课	被动语态的翻译
2	第八课	长句的翻译
	第二单元	短文的翻译
10	第九课	一般文体的短文 (1)
8	第十课	一般文体的短文 (2)

本书的参考答案随教材免费赠送教师使用。





# 第一单元

## Unit One

# 句子的翻译

## The Translation of Sentences

### 第一课

### Lesson 1

#### 一词多义

#### Polysemy—Words with Multiple Meanings

翻开英文词典，你会发现许多英文单词都有多个释义，同一个单词用在不同的句子里或情境中所表达的意思也不同。这就给我们的翻译带来不少麻烦，不小心就会出错，还会闹笑话。因此，动笔之前要确定原文的词义是什么，不能望文生义，想当然地翻译。比如：

- ❶ All **plants** need water and light.  
一切植物都需要水和阳光。
- ❷ They've just built a new chemical **plant**.  
他们刚建成了一座新的化工厂。
- ❸ I have **planted** some pine trees in our garden.  
在我家花园里种了一些松树。

我们看到，上面三个句子中的 **plant** 在不同的上下文中有不同的意思。第一句中 **plant** 是名词，表示“植物”；第二句中的 **plant** 也是名词，但意思不同，表示“工厂”；第三句中的 **plant** 是动词，表示“种植”之意。事实上，在翻译时，我们经常会碰到这种一词多义的现象。下面的例子会使你对这种现象有更深入的认识。

请试译下面的句子，注意 **thick** 的翻译。

- ❶ The walls are 15 inches **thick** .....
- ❷ a **thick** sweater .....

句子的翻译

3. The road winds through **thick** forest. ....
4. I stayed up so late last night that my head is rather **thick** now. ....
5. I need more water; the mud is too **thick**. ....
6. He's a bit **thick**. ....
7. He drank too much and his voice became **thick**. ....
8. He is very **thick** with the new manager. ....

再看 **straight** 这个词:

1. I got home and went **straight** to bed.
2. It took him two hours to get the place **straight**.
3. Thank you for being **straight** with me.
4. I'm so tired that I can hardly think **straight**.
5. Sit up **straight**.
6. He remembered working sixteen hours **straight**.
7. I can never play jokes on people because I can't keep a **straight** face.
8. You bought the ticket, so if I pay the taxi, we'll be **straight**.

还要注意, 有时同一个英文单词, 翻译中也会因为中文语言习惯的不同而选择不同的译法。比如:

The room was **thick** with smoke. 屋子里烟雾弥漫。

They drove carefully in the **thick** fog. 他们在大雾中小心地开着车。

这两个句子中的 **thick** 都表示浓的意思。但是, 中文里描写香烟的烟雾一般不用浓字。“浓烟”通常指烟囱里冒出的烟, 或大火时出现的烟。雾可与浓搭配, 但更常与大搭配。由此可见, 要想使译文通畅, 听起来符合汉语的表达习惯, 一定要考虑中文词汇的搭配习惯。



认识并注意一词多义的问题是翻译对译者最基本的要求。词义的选择由句子的上下文来确定, 同时还要考虑汉语语言的特点。



## EXERCISES

1. 从学过的单词中选两个多义词，各造两个句子，并指出这个单词在句中的中文意思。

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. 将下列句子中的斜体部分译成汉语。

- ① a: They have many *ideas* on how films should be made.  
b: Can you *give me an idea* of how much it will cost to buy a recorder?
- ② a: We shouldn't stay too long because we have little money left for *food*.  
b: The accident gave drivers *food for thought*.
- ③ a: Only two people knew the *truth*.  
b: All great *truths* began as hypotheses.
- ④ a: The *strength* of this story comes from the author's rich experiences.  
b: Let's make a list of different *strength* of light bulbs used in this house.
- ⑤ a: Students sat at each *side* of the table.  
b: You don't have to take *sides* because neither of them is correct.
- ⑥ a: A red traffic *light* means "stop" and a green *light* means "go".  
b: I have had the stove *lighted*.  
c: Let's have some *light* music.  
d: The conversation is *light* and gay.  
e: He wants the *light* blue hat.  
f: Many hands make *light* work.
- ⑦ a: There is no smoke without *fire*.  
b: The house was on *fire*.

- c: The enemy *fired* on the town.
- d: At the end of a month he was *fired* for incompetence.

- 8 a: *Oil* and water will not mix.
- b: He *oiled* his bicycle last week.

- 9 a: The article is about three hundred pages *long*.
- b: You can see him again *before long*.
- c: The child is *longing* for home.



### Have a Break

Translate the following proverbs into Chinese.

Pride goes before a fall.

Rome wasn't built in a day.

Practice makes perfect.

Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

Where there's a will, there's a way.

Learn to walk before you run.

Early bird gets the worm.

As you sow, so shall you reap.

Make hay while the sun shines.

英语和汉语是全然不同的两种语言，二者在语法结构和表达方式方面都存在着很大的差异。其中词性方面的差异就是非常显著的例子。英语中有冠词、关系代词、动名词、分词，但汉语里没有。即使是两种语言里都有的词类，在具体使用和表达习惯上也有很大的不同。英汉两种语言的差异决定了在英译汉过程中有很多情况不能用“一个萝卜一个坑”的方法来逐词对译。原文中有些词在译文中需要转换词性，才能使译文读起来通顺流畅，符合汉语的表达习惯。

下面讨论的是翻译中词性需要变化的几种情况。

### 一、转译成动词

和英语比较，汉语中动词用得较多。英语一个句子中通常只有一个谓语动词，而汉语句子中却可以有几个动词或动词性结构连用的现象。由于这个特点，英语中的许多名词、形容词、副词等在翻译成汉语时需要转换成动词。

#### 1 名词转译成动词

英语中很多用名词表达的概念，在译成汉语时都需要转换成动词。比如：

Children start **school** at the age of six.

孩子六岁开始上学。

If you don't have a **familiarity** with Chinese history, you won't understand the matter.

如果你不熟悉中国历史，你就不会理解这件事。

翻译下列句子，注意句中蓝色词的翻译，把中文写在横线上。

- ① He loves **gossip**. .....
- ② He is a fast **runner**. .....
- ③ Last night, I didn't get much **sleep**. .....
- ④ Let's have a **rest** and drink a cup of coffee. ....
- ⑤ A **glance** through my window offers a beautiful view of the sea.  
.....

句子的翻译

16 None of us has any **complaint**. .....

17 I can be your **banker**. .....

18 I've never been a **big eater**. .....

从以上的译文可以看到，英语中的一些名词，尤其是那些动作意义较强，或由动词转化来的名词，在翻译时通常可以转译成动词。

2 形容词转译成动词



英语中由动词转变来的形容词，如分词，用于表示知觉、欲望等心理状态的形容词，以及其他形容词，译成汉语时常可转换成动词。比如：

He found teaching very **rewarding**.

他觉得教学工作使他受益匪浅。

We were all **anxious** for you.

我们都为你担心。

翻译下列句子，注意蓝色词的翻译，把中文写在横线上。

19 Her idea is quite **similar** to mine.  
.....

20 My classmate said that the lecture room was **crowded** with students.  
.....

21 Don't worry. I'm **sure** that the doctors will be able to save your brother's life.  
.....

22 It was never **doubtful** that they would come as promised.  
.....

23 I am not **satisfied** with his explanation.  
.....



句子的翻译

They are **from** all parts of the world.  
他们来自世界各地。

He talked to me **in** English.  
他用英语跟我说话。

翻译下列句子，注意句中介词的翻译，把中文写在横线上。

1 No one is **against** your plan.  
.....

2 Tom was **between** the sheets by 9 o'clock that night.  
.....

3 She has always been living **beyond** her means.  
.....

4 He had gone out **without** his parents' permission.  
.....

## 二、转译成名词

词义转换的另一个情况是：英语动词、形容词、副词等译成中文时，可转译成名词。比如：

He **eats** in a repulsive manner.  
他的吃相很难看。

He feels quite **confident** about the future.  
他对未来很有信心。

His achievement has been **publicly** acknowledged.  
他的成就已得到公众的认可。

翻译下列句子，注意句中蓝色单词的翻译，把中文写在横线上。

1 Although they are twin sisters, they usually **think** differently.  
.....

2 A well-dressed man, who **looked** and **talked** like an American, got into the building.  
.....



③ Mutual understanding and respect has always **characterized** their relationship.

④ The policy benefits the **rich**.

⑤ He is the most **powerful** in the company.

⑥ The Smith family were very **religious**.

⑦ It was **officially** announced that the war prisoners would be released soon.

⑧ Sodium is very active **chemically**.

### 三、其他词性转换

上面所讲的“转译成动词”和“转译成名词”是翻译中比较常见的两种词类转译现象。事实上，词性转换在翻译中是很灵活的，也没有一定之规。翻译时不需要拘泥于原文单词的词性，而要根据中文语言习惯选择恰当的词语。比如：

① Investigation assured us of the **soundness** of the plan.  
调查研究使我们确信这个计划是可行的。（名词转换成形容词）

② When she saw that person in the room, her **instinct** was to leave right away.  
看到那个人在屋里，她本能地想立刻离开。（名词转换成副词）

③ His words are **sheer** nonsense.  
他的话完全是胡说。（形容词转译成副词）

④ The film “Cramer vs. Cramer” impressed me **deeply**.  
《克莱默夫妇》这部电影给我留下了深刻的印象。（副词转译成形容词）



从上面所举的例子可以看到，词性间的转换在翻译中是很常见的。转译成动词和转译成名词的情况尤其普遍。事实上，各种词性间都可以转换。不过，在转换词性时，要注意不能偏离原文的意思，同时还要符合汉语的表达习惯。



## EXERCISES

1. 翻译下列句子，将斜体单词译成动词。

- ① My *admiration* for Mother grew more.
- ② “Dear Alice, you will always have my *support*”.
- ③ He took a final *look* at the house and went away.
- ④ This singer star is very *popular* with the young students.
- ⑤ Now people are more and more *concerned* about the environment.
- ⑥ The librarian told me that the book was *out*.
- ⑦ Will you please open the window and let the fresh air *in*?
- ⑧ What he has been *after* is nothing but a peaceful and comfortable life.
- ⑨ If you think I'm *for* him, you are completely wrong.
- ⑩ The boy cried for the *loss* of his little dog.

2. 翻译下列句子，将斜体单词译成名词。

- ① Now it is known to all that the earth is *shaped* like a ball.
- ② The abbreviation “U.N.” *means* “the United Nations”.
- ③ This treaty will be *good* for 15 years.
- ④ After a good rest and careful treatment, the *sick* soon recovered their strength.
- ⑤ He is physically weak but *mentally* sound.

3. 翻译下列句子，注意转换斜体单词的词性。

- 11 I am a perfect *stranger* to mathematics.
- 12 It is reported that the concert is a great *success*.
- 13 I'm sure that when we get together again, we will have a *good time*.
- 14 We must make good *use* of our time in class and listen to the teacher carefully.
- 15 Hard work is an absolute *necessity* for success.
- 16 The flowers in the garden show considerable *variety*.
- 17 Believe it or not, this matter is of *great importance*.
- 18 The use of atomic weapons is a *clear* violation of international law.



### Have a Break

Translate the following proverbs into Chinese.

A word to the wise is enough.

Actions speak louder than words.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day;

teach a man to fish and you feed him for a  
lifetime.

Boys will be boys.

A person is known by the company he keeps.

To err is human; to forgive, divine.

## 第三课

## Lesson 3

## 词语的增补

## Supplementary Words

词语的增补是指由于英汉两种语言表达方式不同，在翻译时根据句法、意义和修辞的需要，有时要增加一些词，以使译文更加忠实通顺、地道自然。这里需要注意的是，词义的增补不是在原文思想内容之外再增加别的意思，而是在保证译文与原文思想内容一致的情况下，在文字上做一定的补充。

下面讨论一些常见的词语增补情况。

## 一、根据句法结构的需要增补词语

英汉两种语言有时在句子结构上差异很大。英译汉时，往往需要增补一些词，才能使译文连贯起来，符合汉语的表达习惯。比如：

He doesn't know his own name **nor his parents**!

他不知道自己的名字，也不知道他父母的名字。

试译下列句子，把中文写在横线上。

1 Sometimes his ears freeze in winter, sometimes his feet and his hands too.

.....

2 The guards inside the prison had no guns. But those in the towers did.

.....

3 We won't retreat, we never have and never will.

.....

4 I used to believe whatever he said, but I don't now.

.....

此外，英语中的数词（包括不定冠词）与可数名词通常直接连用。而在汉语里，数词与名词之间往往要用量词来连接。因此，翻译时应恰当增加量词，以使译文符合汉语表达习惯。

例如：

a tiger 一只老虎

a red sun 一轮红日

a bicycle 一辆自行车

a stream 一条小溪

a full moon 一轮满月

a computer 一台电脑

## 二、根据语义的需要增补词语

有时英语原文的句义是完整、清楚的，但如果按字面翻译，汉语句义可能不完整或不清楚。这时就需要增加一些词语，以使译文意思明白易懂。比如：

**I dressed quickly.** 我很快地穿上衣服。

试译下列句子，把中文写在横线上。

1 She said she could knit when she was seven.

.....

2 Preparations for the conference had been interrupted by many problems.

.....

3 You're not Robinson Crusoe. You're not alone, so don't be so selfish.

.....

4 After her husband died of lung cancer, Lucy washed for a living.

.....

5 Divorce is increasing in modern China.

.....

6 I don't like soft drinks.

.....

## 三、根据修辞的需要增补词语

在英译汉过程中，有时按原文词句翻译成汉语后，意义基本正确清楚，但读起来味同嚼蜡，远不如原文形象生动。这时也需要加词，以便能够把原文的语气充分、鲜明地表达出来，同时也为译文增添一些文采。比如：

**He is cute!** 他真好玩儿。

试译下列句子，把中文写在横线上。

1 The lion is the king of animals.

.....

句子的翻译

23 Don't be angry any more. I said I'm sorry, didn't I?

.....

23 What have you to be so proud?

.....

24 Flowers bloom all over my yard.

.....

#### 四、词的重复

词的重复是词语增补的一种方法。为了避免啰嗦，英文经常用代词或其他名词来重复前面提到的东西或事情，但中文则会把原词重复一遍。如果译文生硬地照搬英文的表达方式，不但文字不流畅，有时意思也不清楚、不完整。比如：

21 They discovered a black bag under the chair. **It** was covered with a piece of newspaper.

他们在椅子下发现了一个黑书包，书包上盖着一张报纸。

22 They found a **man** in the room. He was dead.

他们在房间里发现了一个人，那个人已死了。

试译下列句子，把中文写在横线上。

21 Alice opened her eyes. **They** were filled with tears.

.....

22 I don't like chocolate icecream, I prefer **vanilla**.

.....

23 Some kids are playing games and **others** are doing exercises.

.....



通过上述翻译实例可以看到，在翻译过程中增补词语不是无中生有或画蛇添足。相反，词的增补是有根据、有目的的，是增加原文中虽无其词但有其意，并且确实为译文所需要的词。大家要特别注意，在增词时，切忌想当然地增添原文中没有的意思或内容，否则译文就不忠实于原文了。



## EXERCISES

1. 翻译下列句子，注意恰当地增补词语。

- ① “Will he join us?” “No, he won't.”
- ② I want to dye my hair in red. Lots of young people do these days, sort of the fashion.
- ③ “How shall I do it?” “Just as you wish.”
- ④ The whole office were excited at this good news.
- ⑤ She is sitting in a Ford.
- ⑥ Footsteps announced his return.
- ⑦ I advise an immediate decision.
- ⑧ Don't take it seriously. I'm just playing a joke with you.

2. 翻译下列句子，注意斜体单词的翻译。

- ① His words are rather *flat*.
- ② She *read* and *reread* his letter in tears.
- ③ Please come to see me *whenever* you are free.
- ④ You can certainly do this job well, if you *want to*.
- ⑤ She cannot sing *or* dance.
- ⑥ If I *can*, I will go now.



## Have a Break

Translate the following proverbs into Chinese.

It never rains, but it pours.

Every cloud has a silver lining.

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

Still waters run deep.

Strike while the iron is hot.

Empty barrels make the most sound.

Where one door shuts, another opens.

All roads lead to Rome.



众所周知，英语句子的词序与中文句子的词序有许多不同，这恰恰是中、英文表达习惯不同的结果。做英译汉翻译的时候，自然要把原文句子中的词语按照中文的习惯重新排列，使句子听起来通顺、明白，符合中文表达方式。我们先看下面的例子：

❶ Jim is a naughty boy.

吉姆是一个淘气的男孩。

❷ My school is not big, but very beautiful.

我的学校不大，但是非常漂亮。

❸ I am going to the station to meet my mother.

我将去车站接母亲。

❹ She told me she had seen a ghost.

她告诉我她看见了一个鬼。

❺ Lily likes music but doesn't like sports, especially running because she can sing very well but can't run fast.

莉莉喜欢音乐，但是不喜欢运动，尤其不喜欢跑步。因为她唱得好，却跑不快。

你可能已经发现这几个英文句子有一个共同点：翻译时不用改变词语顺序，按原句型翻译就行，这种译法叫做“顺译”。但是，很多英语句子并不适合用“顺译”的方法翻译。比如，**Who are you?** 按照英文结构顺译就成了**谁是你?** 显然不符合中国人说话的习惯。碰到这样的句子，就要调换词语位置，译为**你是谁?** 英文句子不符合中文习惯有各种各样的情况，下面讨论最常见的几种情况。

### 一、时空顺序

大家都知道，英文在书写信封地址时的顺序与中文相反，习惯于“从小到大”，即先是收信人姓名、所住街、地区，然后是城市，最后才是收信人所在的国家。其实，在一般性的表述中，两种语言涉及时空时也有所不同。

句子的翻译

通过实践不难发现，若按原文顺序翻译，译文读起来简直不像是汉语。因此，只能按照汉语表达习惯去适当调整原文词序。调整词序后的译文通顺流畅，符合汉语习惯。事实上，英语中表示时间和地点的词或从句既可以放在句中谓语动词前，也可以放在后，而汉语中表示时间和地点的词通常要放在谓语动词前。另外，英语中表示地点的词一般放在表示时间的词前；而在汉语中则正好相反，表示时间的词往往要放在表示地点的词前。

例如：My aunt passed away at 4:00 a.m. on November 12, 1990. 若按原句顺序翻译：“我姑姑去世4点钟凌晨11月12日1990年。”不符合汉语表达习惯，应译为：“我姑姑于1990年11月12日凌晨4点钟去世。”

试译下面句子，看看若按原文顺序翻译能否读得通。

❶ Mao Zedong was born in a peasant's family on Dec. 26, 1893, in Shaoshan, Hunan Province, China.

.....

❷ It was snowing heavily when he arrived at the railway station.

.....

❸ He is doing an experiment with his assistant in the laboratory now.

.....

## 二、前修饰成分

与中文相比，英文的语法比较严格，因而能够支持较长的前修饰成分 (**premodification**)。这时如果顺译成中文，就会造成我们常说的“头重脚轻”现象。

例如：

She is an easygoing, hardworking, adventureseeking, and, perhaps above all, prettylooking girl, therefore she is very popular in her class.

如果按照原词序翻译成：

她是一个很随和，学习刻苦，喜欢冒险，或者可能最重要的是，还很漂亮的女孩，因此她在班里很受喜爱。

中文读起来就显得有些繁琐。如果我们按照中文的语言习惯把它调整一下，效果就会好得多。请看译例：

她很随和，学习很刻苦，喜欢冒险，可能最重要的是，还很漂亮，所以在班里很受喜爱。

注意，调整后的译文把原文修饰成分（形容词）变成了动词。实际上，有时可以用改变词性的方法来使译文合乎中文表达习惯。此外，当某个名词前有两个或两个以上修饰成分时，英文中这些修饰成分的词序与汉语词序也有很大的区别，翻译时要注意做适当的调整。

试译下面几个短语或句子，注意译文要符合汉语表达习惯。

❶ small and medium-sized countries

.....

❷ a new international economic order

.....

❸ She has a small round pink face.

.....

❹ There are three large green Chinese carpets on the floor.

.....

❺ It's so pleasant to go out and breathe that cool, sweet midnight air.

.....

### 三、副词

副词是修饰动词的。不论是英文还是中文，副词在句子中的位置可以分为两种：（1）位置固定，在动词前或在动词后，位置不对，意思就不通顺；（2）位置不固定，放在动词前或动词后都可以，句意不受影响。但是，有的副词在英文中必须放在动词之后，而在特定的中文句子里则必须放在动词前。还有的英文副词既可以放在动词前也可以放在其后，而在中文里则只能放在动词前。总之，在翻译过程中，要时刻注意根据汉语表达习惯来调整原文词序。

试着翻译下面几个句子，注意中英文词序的不同。

❶ She dances very well.

.....

❷ He quietly left the room after the party was over. (He left the room quietly after the party was over.)

.....

句子的翻译

③ We study hard in the classroom every day.

.....

④ They work hard.

.....

⑤ He accepted my invitation gladly. (He gladly accepted my invitation.)

.....

注意

副词有时也可以修饰整个句子，这样的副词常常用逗号与句子分开。翻译时先要注意理解正确，搞清楚副词所修饰的对象。遇到副词修饰整个句子的情况，通常可以将这样的副词译成一个（独立的）句子。

请看下面的例句：

① Gladly, he will always be there waiting for me.

- ☹ 他总是令人高兴地在那里等着我。
- 😊 令人高兴的是，他总是在那里等着我。

② They, not surprisingly, won the basketball match.

- ☹ 不出人意外，他们在那场篮球赛中获胜了。
- 😊 他们赢了那场篮球赛，这并不使人感到意外。

③ Mother is pardonably proud of her wonderful cooking.

- ☹ 妈妈无可厚非地为自己高超的烹饪技艺感到骄傲。
- 😊 妈妈为自己高超的烹调技艺感到骄傲，这是无可厚非的。

小结

英译汉时“顺译”应该是第一选择。但是大多数情况下英文句子不能“顺译”成汉语，而要根据汉语的特点调整词语的顺序。翻译时应该遵循的原则是：中文表述中最习惯使用的方法就是译文应该采用的方法。



## EXERCISES

1. 翻译下列句子，必要时对词序做适当调整。

- ❶ Students are doing morning exercises.
- ❷ I usually take a walk in the park after supper.
- ❸ He is my uncle's son, but he doesn't call my uncle "father". You know why?
- ❹ She was born in a small house in Market Street, New York, U.S.A. in the year of 1979.
- ❺ Stormy applause broke out as soon as the film star appeared on the stage.
- ❻ We saw that film at Hero Cinema twice last week.

2. 翻译下列短语和句子，注意词序的调整。

- ❶ an ancient Chinese writer
- ❷ brave hardworking Chinese people
- ❸ a beatup old car
- ❹ His speech is about the history of Qing Dynasty.
- ❺ She was an intelligent, attractive and somewhat temperamental daughter of a rich doctor in London.
- ❻ She had such a kindly, smiling, tender, gentle, generous heart of her own.

3. 翻译下列句子，注意副词的位置。

- ❶ The Chinese seemed justifiably proud of their economic achievements.
- ❷ Surprisingly, he convinced her of his honesty.
- ❸ I read aloud in the open every morning.
- ❹ He is doing an experiment carefully in the lab.
- ❺ Don't worry. Everything will go smoothly.
- ❻ They are discussing the plan animatedly in the classroom.



## Have a Break

Translate the following proverbs into Chinese.

Beggars can't be choosers.

Cowards die many times, but a brave man only dies once.

If a thing is worth doing, it's worth doing well.

If you can't be good, be careful.

It's better to give than to receive.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

You can't have your cake and eat it too.

When in Rome do as the Romans do.

You can't judge a book by its cover.

Don't throw out the baby with the bathwater.

由于英汉两种语言在结构和表达上的不同，有些在英文里必不可少的词在汉语中却是多余的，或是不存在的，比如冠词 a, an, the。此外，英文中的代词、介词、连接词都比汉语用得要多。这一特点就决定了在翻译时，需要按照中文习惯，把英文句子中一些词省略不译，否则，中文句子读起来会十分繁琐。比如：

① The colors I like are red, blue and white.

我喜欢的颜色是红、蓝、白。

(我喜欢的颜色是红、蓝和白。)

② I had my breakfast.

我吃过早饭了。

(我吃过我的早饭了。)

③ The moon was slowly rising above the sea.

月亮慢慢地从海上升起。

(那个月亮慢慢地从海上升起。)

④ She picked up the kitten and put it into the box.

她把小猫抱起来放到盒子里。

(她把小猫抱起来并放到盒子里。)

比较上面的句子，可以看到，括号里的句子明显啰嗦，也不符合我们的语言习惯。经过省略处理的句子不但通畅，而且也没有因为少翻译几个词而改变原文的意思。由此可以得出这样的结论：翻译的时候，在不改变原文意思的前提下，可以对原文词语进行适当的省略，使译文更符合中文的表达方式。下面我们分几种情况来探讨翻译中的“省略”。

### 一、省略连接词

连接词是英语中常见的用来表示并列、时间、条件、因果、转折等逻辑关系的词，如：

句子的翻译

and, when, if, because, but 等。这些连接词在英文中必不可少，然而译成中文时却常常可以省略。如果译出来，反而画蛇添足，影响译文的流畅性；或者显得生硬，不符合汉语的表达习惯。

试译下列句子，注意连词的省略。

1 Try and do it.

.....

2 He looked gloomy and troubled.

.....

3 And now I'd like to introduce our next speaker, Mr. Cart.

.....

4 If you fail to enter the tiger's den, how can you get the tiger cub?

.....

5 He spoke so well that everybody was convinced of his innocence.

.....

6 Because the departure was not easy, we made it brief.

.....

## 二、省略冠词

我们知道在英语中冠词非常重要，而汉语中却根本没有冠词。因此，英译汉时通常可以将冠词省略；否则，译文会显得累赘。例如：

The sun is rising from the horizon.

☉ 那轮太阳正从地平线上冉冉升起。

☀ 太阳正从地平线上冉冉升起。

A teacher should have patience in his work.

☉ 一位老师在工作中应该有耐心。

☀ 老师在工作中应该有耐心。



试译下列句子，把中文写在横线上。

㉑ This was July, and the fields were green.

.....

㉒ Fragrance diffuses through the air.

.....

㉓ What's the news?

.....

㉔ A crossroad is a place where roads cross.

.....

㉕ You will make mistakes if you do things in a hurry.

.....

㉖ Can you give me a lift, please?

.....

但有时候需要把冠词翻译出来，这样才能使译文更准确地表达原文意思或者更合乎汉语习惯。例如：

Of all the kids Peter is the cleverest.

彼得是这些孩子中最聪明的。

彼得是孩子中最聪明的。（原文表示的是一个特定的群体，而译文似乎是说和任何孩子相比，彼得都是最聪明的。）

He wants to see the movie.

他想去那部电影。

他去看电影。（原文特指一部电影，而译文表示的是任何一部电影。）

还有一种情况需要把英语的冠词翻译出来，这就是在中文句子含有数量意思的时候。比如：

Give me a postcard, please.

请给我一张明信片。

A girl wants to see you.

一个姑娘想要见你。

### 三、省略代词

根据汉语习惯，前句出现一个主语，后句若仍为同一主语，就不必重复出现。英语中通常每句都有主语。正是因为这个特点，英语中代词用得比汉语多得多。在英译汉时，原文中的代词往往可以省略，否则译文会显得繁琐。比较下面译文：

11 We have 365 days in a year.

Ⓐ 我们一年中有365天。

Ⓑ 一年有365天。

12 It's your book. I found it on the playground.

Ⓐ 这是你的书。我是在操场上找到它的。

Ⓑ 这是你的书。我是在操场上找到的。

13 He put his hands into his pockets and then shrugged his shoulders.

Ⓐ 他把他的双手插进他的口袋，然后耸了耸他的肩膀。

Ⓑ 他把双手插进口袋，然后耸了耸肩膀。

试译下面的句子，把中文写在横线上。

1 Because he had a bad cold, Jack decided to stay in bed the whole day.

.....

2 It's a lovely baby. Is it a boy or a girl?

.....

3 Insects hide themselves in winter.

.....

4 After he entered the room, Tom closed the door behind him.

.....

5 "Wash your hands before you take your meals, children." says the teacher.

.....

6 He raised his hat as the lady approached.

.....

除了人称代词外，it 也是英译汉时经常省略的代词。it 在英语中可以指代天气、时间、距离等，可以作形式主语和形式宾语，还可以用在强调句中。事实上，英语中这样用的 it，在译成汉语时通常可以省略不译。比如：

- ❶ It's raining.  
下雨了。
- ❷ It's eight. Let's go.  
8点了，咱们走吧。
- ❸ The road was bad this morning. It took me one hour (to come here).  
今天早晨道路情况糟糕，我用了一小时（才到）。
- ❹ Many foreigners think it's more difficult to learn Chinese than English.  
许多外国人觉得汉语比英语难学。

试译下面的句子，注意 it 的省略。

- ❶ It's about 30 kilometers from my home to the school. (表距离)  
.....
- ❷ Outside it was pitch dark and it was raining cats and dogs. (表天气)  
.....
- ❸ I glanced at my watch; it was ten to nine. (表时间)  
.....
- ❹ It was his best suit that John wore to the dance last night. (表强调)  
.....
- ❺ It is getting harder every day for a lazy man to get a living. (作形式主语)  
.....
- ❻ I found it difficult to explain to her what had happened. (作形式宾语)  
.....

#### 四、省略介词

和汉语相比，英语中介词较多，通常用来表示时间、地点等。前面提到过，有些介词在译成汉语时可以转换成动词，但是，有些介词却可以省略不译。比如：

- ❶ In 1949, the People's Republic of China was founded.  
1949年中华人民共和国成立了。
- ❷ At the surface of the sun, the temperature is about 6,000°C; at the center it is estimated to be about 40 million degrees.  
太阳的表面温度约有6,000°C, 中心温度估计约400,000,00°C。
- ❸ He went out and shut the door gently behind him.  
他走出去, 随手轻轻地关上了门。
- ❹ Rumors about that girl had already spread along the streets and lanes.  
大街小巷早就传遍了有关那个女孩的各种流言蜚语。  
比较: 关于那个女孩的种种流言蜚语早就传遍了大街小巷。

## 五、其他词的省略

英语中有些短语可能重复出现。为了使句子更加简洁, 翻译成汉语时可以适当省略。此外, 由于英汉两种语言差异较大, 翻译时可根据汉语习惯省略一些可有可无的词。比较下面几组译文:

- ❶ Those who have a college degree have more advantages than those who do not have  
 ① 有大学文凭的人比没有大学文凭的人有更多的优势。  
 ② 有大学文凭的人有更多的优势。
- ❷ There was no snow, the leaves were gone from the trees, the grass was dead.  
 ① 天没有下雪, 但树叶从树上落下来了, 草也枯死了。  
 ② 天未下雪, 但叶落草枯。

### 小结

从上面的分析可以看出, 如果一味拘泥于原文形式, 译文的语言不但啰嗦还可能不通顺。省略译法一般是为了满足译文语法和表达习惯的需要, 省略的词语在原文中并不重要, 译出来还会使译文累赘。翻译中省略某些词语是要使译文简洁凝练、流畅自然, 但是前提是不能改变、模糊原文的意思。



## EXERCISES

1. 翻译下列句子，注意连接词的省略。

- ① I missed the supper and I am starving!
- ② Shall we go and have a cup of coffee?
- ③ If winter comes, can spring be far behind?
- ④ We knew autumn was coming as we had seen the yellow leaves.
- ⑤ I can't trust him, because he is not honest.
- ⑥ When you have finished your homework, go to bed immediately.
- ⑦ When the news from the countryside reached the city, it caused immediate uproar among the rich.
- ⑧ Nearly all substances expand when heated and contract when cooled.

2. 翻译下列句子，注意冠词的省略。

- ① The moon moves round the earth.
- ② The family is the unit of society.
- ③ Once upon a time, an elephant and a monkey had a quarrel.
- ④ When he was a child, he often went hungry.
- ⑤ He is a man of genius.
- ⑥ As a youth he was on the school basketball team.
- ⑦ He fell and hit his head on the corner of the box.
- ⑧ Stars were sparkling out there over the river.
- ⑨ He said he saw the manager's son climb ashore.
- ⑩ The book on the chair is mine.

3. 翻译下列句子，注意代词的省略。

- ① Lanny is still having her meal in the hotel dining room.

- 2 Did it matter to you where he went, what he did, or when he did it?
  - 3 We live and learn.
  - 4 Water passes from a liquid to a solid state when it freezes.
  - 5 He is ashamed of himself for being behind in his study.
  - 6 He shrugged his shoulders, shook his head, cast up his eyes, but said nothing.
  - 7 That dishonest boy is not at all ill. He is alive and kicking in the swimming pool. We all saw him.
  - 8 What day is it today?
  - 9 It is six miles to the nearest hospital from here.
  - 10 It is cold in the room.
  - 11 What time would it be most convenient for me to call again?
  - 12 It won't be easy finding our way home.
  - 13 I found it no use discussing this matter again.
  - 14 You must find it exciting working here.
  - 15 It must be your mother who you are thinking of.
  - 16 It's light blue that we've painted our living room.
4. 翻译下列句子, 注意介词的省略。
- 1 Smoking is prohibited in public places.
  - 2 In September 1939, the Second World War broke out.
  - 3 Now complaints are heard in all parts of that country.
  - 4 There are a number of peculiarities about the surface features of the earth.
  - 5 He told us a story about a farmer and a snake.
5. 翻译下列句子, 注意适当省略那些会使译文累赘的词。
- 1 He has been working in his father's company for five years, and has gained a lot of experience from these years' work.

- ❑ He used to lend money to people in difficulty, and would never take any interest for the money he lent.
- ❑ Tom has won the first prize and everybody of his family is excited about it.



## Have a Break

Translate the following proverbs into Chinese.

A bad workman always blames his tools.

It takes two to make a quarrel.

Too many cooks spoil the broth.

Two's company, three's a crowd.

A stitch in time saves nine.

Cut your coat according to your cloth.

Clothes don't make the man.

第六课

Lesson 6

时态的翻译

Verb Tenses

英语表达时态的方式与中文有许多不同，请看下面的对比表格：

时态	英文	中文
现在时	She loves cartoons.	她喜欢卡通画。
现在进行时	She is drawing a cartoon.	她在画卡通画。
现在完成时	She has drawn a cartoon.	她画了一张卡通画。
现在完成进行时	She has been drawing a cartoon for three hours.	她画卡通画画了三个小时了。
过去时	He had his dinner late.	他晚饭吃晚了。
过去进行时	He was having his dinner when I called.	我打电话的时候他正在吃晚饭。
过去完成时	He had had his dinner when I called.	我打电话的时候他晚饭吃完了。
过去完成进行时	He had been having his dinner for two hours yesterday when I called.	我打电话的时候他晚饭已经吃了两个钟头了。
将来时	She will write a report in her office.	她要/会在办公室里写报告。
将来进行时	She will be writing a report at nine tomorrow morning.	明天上午九点她要写报告。
将来完成时	She will have finished the report by ten tomorrow morning.	到明天上午十点，她的报告就会写完了。

从上表可以看到，英文时态的表达有固定的句型，不仅要加词还有词形的变化。中文没有词形的变化，时态的表达主要靠添加一些词语如：“正在”“已经”“完”“过”等等。表达过去和完成时态主要用“了”字。“了”字可以单独使用或与其他词合用。比如：

这部电影我看了。也可以说：这部电影我看过了。

除了用加字的方式表示时态，中文有时还靠讲话的上下文来转达时态的信息。比如：大家聚会，小张还没来。中文说：

问：小张来吗？（含有将来的意思）

答：来。



翻译成英文应该是:

问: Will Xiao Zhang come? (Is Xiao Zhang coming?)

答: Yes, he will. (Yes, he is.)

中文表达时态的方式相对比较灵活,翻译时要具体情况具体分析。如果一味地要求与原文字字对应,势必造成译文不符合汉语表达习惯,翻译腔太重等问题。翻译时要在理解原文含义的基础上按照汉语的规范来灵活处理。下面我们分两种情况来探讨英语时态的翻译方法。

一、在汉语动词前面加“正在”“已经”“将”“一直”等时间副词;或在汉语动词后面接“着”“了”“过”等时间助词;或者既在动词前面加时间副词,又在动词后面接时态助词,以便准确地表达英文中时态的确切含义。

翻译下面的句子,把中文写在横线上。

1 The curtain has parted; the mystery is being dispelled.

.....

2 It has been snowing since 6 o'clock in the morning.

.....

3 He had been walking for two hours in the forest when he saw the light.

.....

4 It was quite dark. The stars had gone.

.....

5 I shall have been studying English for ten years by next September.

.....

6 He said that he was going to live in the country when he retired.

.....

7 He stood for a moment, counting his things.

.....

句子的翻译

- ⑧ Among the students who gamble, 12 percent say gambling has harmed relationships with family and 13 percent have committed illegal acts to get gambling money.
- .....
- .....

二、英语的动词，不论上下文意思怎样清楚，一律要用词形的变化来表达各种时态。而汉语的动词，在上下文意思清楚的情况下，不添加任何附加词语，也可以说明是过去发生的事情、将来发生的事情或习惯性的行为或动作。我们来比较下面的句子：

- ⑨ When I awoke the next morning, just after six o'clock, and got up, and went to the window, the grass was wet and the trees were hidden in white cloud, the air was cold, with the damp smell of autumn.

第二天早晨我醒来时，刚过6点。我起来走到窗前，青草是湿的，树木都躲在白云后边，空气清新冷并带着秋天的潮味。

对比一下上面的英文句子和汉语译文，可以看出：英语句子中每一个动词都变成了表示“一般过去时”的词形；而汉语的动词前后虽未加一词，却很容易看出这段话说的是过去发生的事情。

- ⑩ You'll be better when you've had something to eat. So shall I. We'll go in here and order dinner right away. I can telephone to Frank too.

你吃点东西就会好些的，我也该吃点。我们一进餐馆就马上点菜。我再给弗兰克打个电话。

和第一个句子一样，第二句中用 **will** 加动词原型的句型来表示“一般将来时”，而汉语的动词前后虽没有任何表示时态的词，但很容易看出这句话说的是尚未发生的事情。

- ⑪ “You know,” he said, “we are the same in that, you and I. We are both alone in the world. Oh, I have a sister, though we don't see much of each other, and an ancient grandmother, whom I visit two or three times a year, but, neither of them provides much companionship.”

“你晓得，”他说，“你和我在这一点上是相同的，我们俩在世界上都是孤独的。哦，我有个妹妹，然而我们彼此不常见面。我还有一位年逾古稀的老祖母，我一年去探望她两三次。不过，我与她们俩都没有多大的交情。”

上面英文中，直接引用的句子说的都是习惯性或经常性的行为，英语动词都用了一般现在时的词形，而汉语动词却没有必要加任何词来表示动作发生的时间。



英汉两种语言在表示行为动作的时间和方式上虽有一些相同之处，但差异更大。翻译时，要注意在理解原文含义的基础上按照汉语的表达习惯和汉语的规范来灵活处理。



## EXERCISES

将下列英语句子译成汉语。

- 11 I will tell you about it when I have read the document this evening.
- 12 Last year, she told me that she would work hard.
- 13 I was certain that he was in some isolated corner, sipping his beverage and shaping his dreams.
- 14 Although Schubert died when only 32, he wrote a large amount of music.
- 15 Two factors are pushing the development of robotics: technology and economics.
- 16 He had lied to his family about where he was, and what he was doing, about how much money he made. "Are the bills paid?" they asked. "Yes," he said. "Then why did they turn off the electricity?" they asked. "Power company made a mistake," he said.
- 17 He did not answer, and I went on watching the sky. It seemed to get lighter even as I looked. Like the first red light of sunrise, little by little, it spread across the sky.
- 18 "You have been sleeping," said Peter. "You've slept for hours. It's a quarter past two. We'll soon be in New York."
- 19 "I don't think the newspapermen will disturb you any more, that's one good thing. You'll find they will drop the whole affair in a day or two."
- 20 "My name is Charles Chaplin, perhaps you have seen me on the screen and I have no interest to bring in any contraband though I bring with me 162 trunks."



## Have a Break

Translate the following proverbs into Chinese.

A lie has no legs.

An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

Blood is thicker than water.

Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

Out of sight, out of mind.

Look before you leap.

Two heads are better than one.

You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours.

A penny saved is a penny earned.

If you buy cheaply, you pay dearly.

Look after the pennies and the pounds will

look after themselves.

Penny wise, pound foolish.

Time is money.

被动语态在英语中使用相当广泛，尤其是在科技英语中。汉语中虽然也有被动语态，但远不如英语中用得那样广泛。事实上，英语被动句式在译成汉语时往往没有现成的对应表达方式，而是需要依据汉语的习惯用法，选择适当的方式来表现出原文中的被动含义。下面分两种情况来探讨英语中被动语态的翻译问题。

### 一、与原文语态保持一致

被动语态在英文中的表达方式是固定的：to be + past participle（过去分词），但是中文里被动式的表述是多种多样的。比如：

I was beaten.

I was beaten by some guys.

This composition was written by me.

He was put on the blacklist.

我挨打了。

我让一伙人打了。

这篇作文是我写的。

他上了黑名单。

我被打了。

我被一伙人打了。

× 这篇作文是被我写的。

他被放进黑名单了。

从上面句子的比较中可以清楚地看到，翻译被动语态句子时，不能简单地用一个“被”字去处理所有的句子，而要考虑中文的习惯。有的时候“被”字是最好的选择，有时不是最好，但是还可以接受，而有时则根本不能用。下面这些句式在汉语中都可以用来表示被动的含义：“让……”“给……”“受……”“由……”“遭……”“为……所”“是……的”“加以……”“予以……”等等。在翻译过程中，我们可以根据具体情况选择恰当的手段来表达原文的被动含义。

翻译下列句子，把中文写在横线上。

1 Tom has been dismissed by the boss of the factory.

.....

2 This book was written by a famous writer.

.....

3 All the buildings were destroyed in a big fire.

.....

4 The time for the meeting will be decided by the headmaster.  
.....

5 I could not see clearly because my glasses had been taken away from me.  
.....

6 When he returned to his country, he was given a hearty welcome.  
.....

7 This issue must be dealt with at the appropriate time with appropriate means.  
.....

8 With the computer, the ideas of scientists can be studied and tested rapidly.  
.....

## 二、把原文的被动语态转换为主动语态

我们知道，被动语态在汉语中远不如在英语中用得广泛，因此，翻译中经常会碰到这样的情况：原文中的被动语态要转换成中文主动语态，译文读起来才通顺流畅，符合汉语表达习惯。比如：

He is considered as a promising student by every teacher.

每个老师都认为他是个有前途的学生。

He is supported by his parents.

他靠父母生活。

这两个句子在翻译过程中如不做语态转换，中文句子会非常拗口：

他被每一个老师认为是有前途的学生。

他被父母供养。

英文中许多句子既可以用主动语态表达，也可以用被动语态表达。被动语态句式的句子在风格上更正式，因此翻译时也要注意原文的风格。比如上面第一个英文句子很正式，中文表达也应与英文风格靠近。如果把这句英文翻译成“每个老师都觉得他有前途”，中文的语言风格与原文风格不太一致。

翻译下列句子，把原文的被动语态转换成汉语的主动语态。

9 Well, are you tempted after reading this advertisement?  
.....

② The street is filled with people and cars.

.....

③ It is reported that another man-made earth satellite has been put into orbit.

.....

④ Would you like to be taught English?

.....

⑤ Lili, you are wanted in the office.

.....

⑥ The dining hall is air-conditioned and beautifully lighted.

.....

⑦ Voices were heard calling for help.

.....

此外，英语中有一种以 *it* 作为形式主语的被动句式，在英译汉时常常改成主动形式。有时不加主语，有时加上不确定的主语。如：“有人”“大家”“人们”等等。常见的句式有：

It is said that ... 据说，有人说

It is believed that ... 人们认为，有人认为

It is reported that ... 据报道

It is well known that ... 大家知道，众所周知

It must be pointed out that... 必须指出

It is found out that ... 人们发现



把英语的被动语态译成汉语的方法很多。当侧重于表现原文中的被动含义时，在译文里就可以用汉语的被动句，否则就翻译成汉语的主动句。需要注意的是：汉语里被动语态的使用范围是有限的。英语被动语态的句子，译成汉语时，多数情况下都需要译成主动句才符合汉语的表达习惯。



## EXERCISES

1. 试将下列句子翻译成汉语的被动句式。

1. This rule has been accepted by the organization.
2. The picture was painted by my little brother.
3. Any minute we were likely to be discovered by enemy planes flying in and out of the airfield.
4. Our foreign policy is supported by the people all over the world.
5. It is well known that the compass was invented in China four thousand years ago.
6. Last year the region was visited by the worst drought in 60 years.
7. Hitler was also washed away by the storms of history.
8. Many interesting experiments are carried out in our laboratory.
9. These principles mean very little unless they are acted up.
10. Why shall all the unpleasant jobs be pushed on to me?
11. This present was given to me by my father.
12. Jane's birthday party was spoiled by him.

2. 试将下列句子翻译成汉语的主动句式。

1. The whole country was armed in a few days.
2. The small town is populated by about 2,000 people.
3. He said that this bridge would be built next year.
4. I was so impressed by these words that I wrote them later in my diary.
5. Many new opportunities of employment will be opened up in the future for those with a university education.
6. This subject will further be dealt with in Chapter 11 of this book.



Having been told about the news, she was very excited.



## Have a Break

Translate the following proverbs into Chinese.

Bitter pills may have blessed effects.

One man's meat is another man's poison.

Prevention is better than cure.

Birds of a feather flock together.

One swallow doesn't make a summer.

Fine feathers make fine birds.

Don't put all your eggs in one basket.

## 第八课

## Lesson 8

## 长句的翻译

## Long Sentences

长句一般是指复合句、复杂句和带有插入成分或分词短语的句子。复合句是由两个或两个以上独立的句子组成，句子中间由连词连接。复杂句是带有从句的句子。插入语虽然不是句子，但也会使句子变长。下面从三个方面探讨长句的翻译。为了讨论的方便，这里选用较短的长句。

## 一、插入语和分词短语的翻译

插入语和分词短语在句子中主要起补充和说明的作用。在译成中文时通常可以转换成普通的小短句，也可以与主句揉和在一起。比如：

❶ That boy, my uncle's son, wants to be a football player.

那个男孩是我叔叔的儿子，他想当一名足球运动员。

❷ Mr. Spenser, with an umbrella under his arm, went out of the building hurriedly.

斯潘塞先生腋下夹着把伞匆匆地走出了大楼。

分词短语是英文中很常见的一种语言现象，但在中文中却很少见。英文中的现在分词和过去分词短语通常可以用作状语，表示时间、原因、伴随状态等等。比如：

❸ Having been working over night, Jim felt extremely tired.

吉姆工作了整整一个晚上，感到特别累。

❹ In spite of the bad weather, the ship arrived at its destination on schedule.

尽管天气恶劣，船还是准时到达了目的地。

❺ Arriving at the office the next day, she found the room had been broken into.

第二天她到达办公室时，发现办公室被撬了。

❻ He came into the room, singing a happy song.

他唱着一首欢快的歌进了屋。

试译下面的句子，把中文写在横线上。

1. I had, in a stealthy manner, peeped at her letter.

.....

2. To make a long story short, we agreed to disagree.

.....

3. He was a great realist, writing about ordinary men and women in their misfortunes.

.....

4. Beaten by the police, sent to jail, Gandhi invented the principle of nonviolent resistance.

.....

5. He gazed at the picture, his hands clasped to his chest.

.....

6. With the whole meeting in uproar, the chairman abandoned his attempt to take a vote.

.....

7. From what I heard, he is a good swimmer.

.....

8. Having noted down our names and addresses, the policeman dismissed us.

.....

9. Being surrounded, the enemy troops were forced to surrender.

.....

10. Seen in the dark, the castle appears larger.

.....

## 二、复合句的翻译

复合句是由几个独立的句子用连词连接起来，或者用逗号隔开而形成的句子。翻译这类句子时，不管原文中各个小分句之间有无逗号隔开；我们通常都要把它们拆开，译成几

个独立的句子。如：

1 They were happy and they deserved their happiness.

他们是幸福的，他们也该得到幸福。

2 Honey is sweet, but the bee stings.

蜜是甜的，但蜜蜂却会蜇人。

上面两个例句中，第一个复合句的两个分句之间没有逗号；第二个复合句的两个分句用逗号隔开。但在翻译时，都把它们拆成了两个汉语的分句。

试译下列句子，把中文写在横线上。

1 Hurry or you won't make the train.

.....

2 They understand him and he understands them.

.....

3 The signal was given, and the steamer moved slowly from the dock.

.....

4 I didn't make any mistakes in the test, but my handwriting was poor.

.....

5 Some are walking by the lake, others are sitting on the benches and chatting.

.....

6 I'm sorry to trouble you, but can you direct me to the nearest post office?

.....

7 We are watering the trees, for we don't have any rain for a month.

.....

8 The children started arguing, so I made them turn off the TV.

.....

### 三、复杂句的翻译

这一课开头已提到过复杂句指的是含有从句的句子。换句话说，复杂句由一个主句

和一个或一个以上的从句构成，包括状语从句（表示时间、地点、原因、条件等）、定语从句、主语从句、宾语从句等等。在翻译复杂句时，通常需要把主句和从句拆开，以保证译文的简洁凝练、流畅易懂。当然，从句比较简短时，在保证译文通顺简练的前提下，也可以把主句和从句翻译成一个句子。总之，翻译时要注意灵活处理。只要通顺流畅，符合汉语表达习惯，就是好的译文。看下面的例句：

- 11 Nobody who understands the subject would say such a thing.  
懂得这一行的人是会说这种话的。
- 12 It is he who received the letter that announced the death of your uncle.  
 是他接到的那封说你叔叔去世了的信。  
 是他接到的那封信，说你叔叔去世了。
- 13 It doesn't make much difference whether he attends the meeting or not.  
他参不参加会议没多大关系。
- 14 It is a fact that the U. S. has sent its fleet to all parts of the world.  
 事实是美国已把它的舰队派往世界各地。  
 美国已把它的舰队派往世界各地，这是事实。
- 15 If I go to bed late I feel dreadful in the morning.  
如果我睡得晚，早上会很难受。

试译下列句子，把中文写在横线上。

- 11 Whoever fails to see this will make a big blunder.  
.....
- 12 How strange it is that the children are so quiet!  
.....
- 13 That they were true sisters was clear from the facial resemblance between them.  
.....
- 14 That those who had learned from us now excelled us was a real challenge.  
.....

5 Bright sunshine flooded the street where a group of boys in Sunday clothes were playing a ball.

.....

6 Last week I saw "Modern Times" with Charles Chaplin playing the leading role, which I think is one of the most amusing films.

.....

7 As to further details you'd better ask my sister, who has paid much attention to this matter.

.....

8 Our teacher, who was busy all day long, never said he was tired.

.....

9 Anybody who should do such kind of things would be punished by the law.

.....

10 This was the period when Einstein began the research which resulted in the creation of his famous Theory of Relativity.

.....

从上面的翻译实例不难看出，在翻译复杂句时，为了保证译文简洁、通顺、符合汉语习惯，往往要把句子拆开。这就是翻译中常用的拆译法。此外，还应注意到，在翻译定语从句时，有时候英语的定语从句不译成汉语的定语结构，而译成了其他诸如表示原因、转折或条件的结构。比如：

Nobody likes Jack who always talks rudely.  
没有人喜欢杰克，他说话总是很粗鲁。

Mary, who made many spelling mistakes, has to copy her composition again.  
玛丽拼写错了很多词，不得不把作文再抄一遍。

总而言之，在翻译时，不能拘泥于原文的结构形式，而要注重译文的表达习惯。要按照译文的习惯对原文进行灵活处理。

这里特别要指出的是，英语中有的状语从句，如时间状语从句和条件状语从句，可以放在主句前，也可以放在主句后。但汉语通常把这类从句放在主句前。因此，翻译时，译文有时要根据汉语习惯变换主句和从句的位置。比如：

Some ancient people believed that a moving body would slow down unless a force was constantly applied to it. They were wrong. It goes on moving unless something slows it down.

古代有些人认为：如果没有外力的持续作用，一个运动的物体就会慢慢停下来。他们错了。没有外力使它减速，它仍会继续运动。

It was raining when we arrived.

我们到的时候正在下雨。

翻译下列句子。

❶ I'm happy if you are.

.....

❷ We shall go to the country if the weather is fine tomorrow.

.....

❸ You will be able to find a way to overcome the difficulty as long as you don't lose heart.

.....

❹ He could not know everything unless he were God.

.....

另外，汉语中表示条件的从句虽说一般要放在前面，但有时作为补充说明的情况也可放在后面。比如：

❶ You can drive tonight if you want to.

你今晚可以开车，如果你愿意的话。

❷ You may use the room as long as you clean it afterward.

你可以用这个房间，只要你用完后弄干净就行了。



翻译结构复杂和比较长的句子要化长为短、化整为零，但不是越短越好。拆分句子、变换位置都要以汉语习惯为尺度，同时又要以原文意思为基础。不论如何组织中文句子，都不能背离原文文意。



## EXERCISES

1. 翻译下列句子，注意插入语和短语的翻译。

- 1 The dog is, so to speak, a member of the family.
- 2 Some of them, born and brought up in rural villages, had never seen a train.
- 3 To tell the truth, the film was a great disappointment to me.
- 4 There I met a friend, fishing.
- 5 Sit down, Emma. You will only make yourself more tired, keeping on your feet.
- 6 All our savings gone, we started to looking for jobs.
- 7 As a scientist, he should be dedicated to the truth.
- 8 Having promised to accompany my mother to the concert, I was unable to accept your invitation.
- 9 The child fell, striking his head against the door and cutting it.
- 10 While flying over the English Channel, the pilot saw what he thought to be a meteorite.
- 11 Born and bred in the countryside, he was bewildered by the big city.
- 12 Trains in this country often stopped, waiting for other trains.
- 13 Stepping carelessly off the pavement, the old woman was knocked down by a car.
- 14 He sat in the armchair, reading the newspaper.

2. 翻译下列句子，注意灵活处理复合句。

- 1 Just at that moment, the school bell began to ring and the children all came out to play.
- 2 He was always close to the people, and the people loved him.



- ③ Sam sang softly to himself, for he felt especially happy that day.
- ④ He knocked at the door again and again: there was no answer.
- ⑤ I am busy today, so can you come tomorrow?
- ⑥ At midnight my roommate closed her books, but I studied until 2 a.m.
- ⑦ I have only an old car, still it is better than nothing.
- ⑧ Heavy clouds rose slowly from the horizon, thunder drummed in the distance.
3. 翻译下列句子, 注意灵活处理复杂句。
- ① How this happened is not clear to anyone.
- ② It is strange that he made a mistake.
- ③ That theory must go hand in hand with practice is a principle we should always keep in mind.
- ④ We live in a world where relations between states are relations of forces.
- ⑤ Peter won the race, which made him very happy.
- ⑥ We know that a cat, whose eyes can take in many more rays of light than our eyes, can see clearly in the night.
- ⑦ My grandpa, who will be seventy tomorrow, is still keen on sports.
- ⑧ Any job that could help him to keep alive his family would be OK.
- ⑨ He won't finish his work in time unless he works hard.
- ⑩ We shall hold the meeting this afternoon if there is no opposition.
- ⑪ You may borrow the book, on condition that you do not lend it to anyone else.
- ⑫ Supposing that you are right, we'll make a great deal of money from the project.



## Have a Break

Translate the following proverbs into Chinese.

His bark is worse than his bite.

All bark and no bite.

Every dog has its day.

Lie down with dogs, wake up with fleas.

Once bitten, twice shy.

When the cat's away, the mice will play.

Who keeps company with the wolves,  
will learn to howl.

You can lead (take) a horse to water  
but you can't make it drink.

## 第二单元 Unit Two

# 短文的翻译 The Translation of Short Passages

### 第九课

### Lesson 9

#### 一般文体的短文(1)

#### Writings for General Purposes

第一单元我们讨论了句子的翻译。然而，大多数情况下翻译的内容并不是单句，而是有一定篇幅的文字：一篇文章、一个故事、一本书等。一般文章的特点是什么呢？大致可以归纳为以下几点：

- 1 有一个主题或中心思想；
- 2 文章的内容围绕主题或中心思想展开。句子之间有逻辑的联系；
- 3 有统一的风格。

文章的种类很多，这里练习翻译的是一般文体的短文，即平常为了说明一个问题或讲述一件事情而写的文字。所使用的是日常生活中常用但又比较规范的语言。

短文的翻译需要注重的是单词在句子中的意义和句子与句子之间的联系。单词是组成句子的最小单位。词的意义要由它出现时所在的上下文(context)决定。这一点在第一课里已经简要讨论过。但是，翻译短文要考虑的上下文比第一课里出现的情况要复杂得多。单词最直接的上下文是它所在的句子，然后是段落和整篇文章，其后还有作者的背景，文章的时代背景等。选词的过程始终都要考虑句和篇的整体意义，要注重句子之间和段落之间的关联和衔接。这样翻译出来的文章才能在内容和形式上都达到统一、通顺、流畅，英文称为 coherence(连贯)。

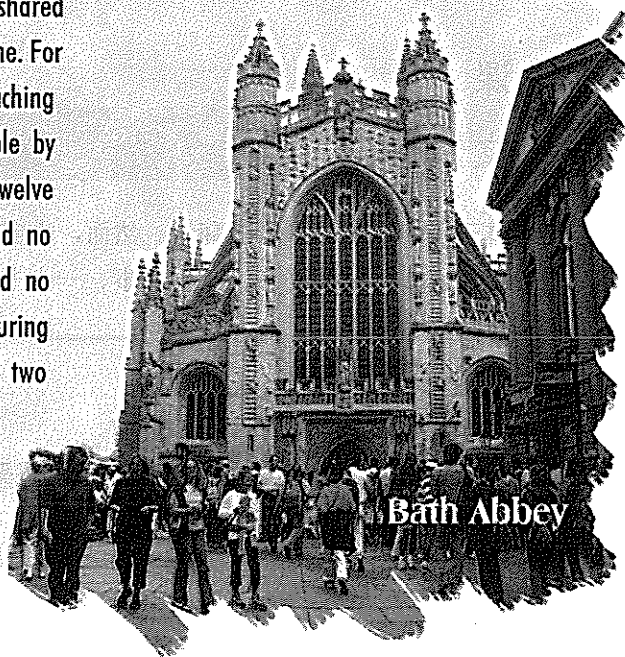
例文分析 1:

下面这段短文选自一个介绍英国巴斯教堂的小册子。

## Welcome to BATH ABBEY

Look at the great window at the Abbey's East End: you will see that it contains 56 scenes in the life of Jesus Christ.

Jesus was born in an obscure town in Palestine called Bethlehem, more than 2,000 years ago. During his first thirty years he shared the daily life and work of an ordinary home. For the next three years he went about teaching people about God and healing sick people by the shores of Lake Calilee. He called twelve ordinary men to be his helpers. He had no money. He wrote no books. He commanded no army. He wielded no political power. During his life he never traveled more than two hundred miles in any direction. He was executed by being nailed to a cross at the age of 33.



译文

### 欢迎到巴斯教堂来

请看教堂东侧的巨大窗户：你会看到56幅基督生活的画面。

两千多年前，基督诞生于巴勒斯坦一个偏僻的小镇——伯利恒。在31岁之前，他的生活和工作就像普通人一样。在往后的3年中，基督开始到各处向人们宣讲上帝，给卡利利湖周边的人治病。他找了12个普通人作助手。基督没有钱，没有著书立传，没有指挥军队，也没有任何政治权力。他一生中从未去过方圆200英里以外的地方。33岁时，基督被钉在十字架上处死。

上面短文第一句中的 *obscure* 是多义词。如果查字典，可能会找到“模糊的，昏暗的，难懂的，晦涩的，没有名气的（不重要的），偏僻的”等意思。前四种解释都不符合这个句子的意思，所以可以排除。“没有名气的”和“偏僻的”都可以呼应整个句子的意思，“没有名气的/不重要的/不知名的”直接说明所指对象的社会地位。“偏僻的”是指地理位置不在中心，交通不便，含有不重要的意思。比较而言，“偏僻的”在行文上优于“没有名气的”说法。伯利恒不是当时社会经济的中心。虽然离耶路撒冷不太远，但耶路撒冷的繁荣似乎并未波及伯利恒。因此译文选择了“偏僻的”。

第二句中的动词 *share* 可以译成分享，有时也可以译成和……一样。采用哪种译法取决于上下文（*context*）。比如：

He is sharing the job of teaching as I am.  
他和我一样在教书。

I always share my happiness with my family.  
我总是与家人分享我的快乐。

如果把原文的句子译成“他分享了一个普通家庭的日常生活和工作”，显然意义不明。从上下文可以看出，这个句子应该表达的基本意思是基督的早期生活与普通人没有什么区别，所以翻译成“他的生活和工作就像普通人一样”，意思就通顺了。

另外，译文没有直接翻译 *during his first thirty years*。这组词可以有以下几种译法：

- ★ 在他的头30年中
- ★ 在他的第一个30年中
- ★ 31岁之前

第一种太口语化，与全文的风格不符；第二种不太符合中文表达的习惯；第三种在风格和流畅性上都是三种译文中最好的一个。但是下一个句子里又出现数字，译得不好两句话连起来说好像是在念简历，失去了原文简单却不呆板的风格。译文虽然省略了原文中的具体数字，但是并没有遗漏什么意思。因为下一个句子中出现了“在往后的3年中”，实际上包含了这一省略的意群（31岁之前）。

除了注意根据上下文选择用词，译文还注意了句子之间和段落之间的关联和衔接。短文中出现了九个 *he* 和三个 *his*。如果中文都照着翻译成他和他的，会明显地感觉到啰嗦。短文的翻译要照顾整篇文字的顺畅。英文的代词数量远比中文多，其使用频率也远高于中文，所以我们读这段英文不会感到人称代词 *he* 重复过多，而中文则不然。所以，中文就

要加以调整。上面的译文中只出现了三次他，一次他的，其他地方则按照中文的习惯或者用他所指的人基督代替，或者省略。

### 例文分析 2:

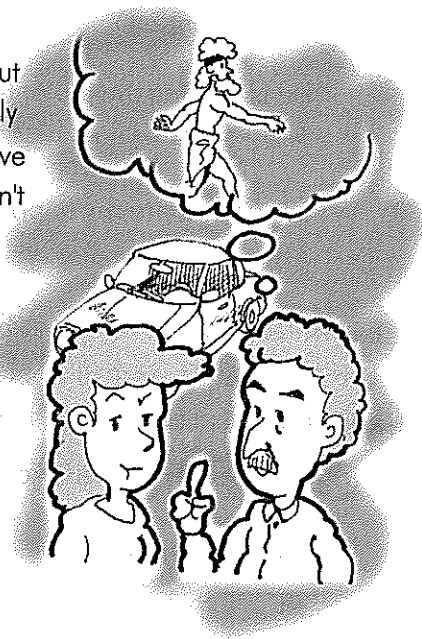
这篇是一个幽默小故事。

Jimmy had just gotten his driver's permit. He asked his father, a pastor, if they could discuss the use of the family car. His father said, "I'll make a deal with you. You bring up your grades, study your Bible a little, get your hair cut, and we'll talk about it."

A month or so later, Jimmy asked his dad about the car again. His father replied, "Son, I'm really proud of you, you've raised your grades and you've studied your Bible. But unfortunately, you still haven't had your haircut."

Jimmy waited a moment before answering. "You know, Dad," he finally said, "I've been thinking about that. Moses had long hair, Samson had long hair, John the Baptist had long hair. Even Jesus had long hair."

"Yes, quite true," conceded his father, "and they walked everywhere they went."



吉米刚刚考下驾驶执照。他问做牧师的父亲能不能商量一下开家里的车。父亲说：“我跟你做个交易吧。你把成绩搞上去，学学圣经，把头发剪短，然后再说车的事。”

一个来月以后，吉米又跟父亲提起用车的事情。父亲回答说：“儿子，我确实为你骄傲，你成绩提高了，还学习了圣经。但可惜的是，你没有把头发剪短。”

吉米停了片刻，最后说：“你看，爸爸，我一直在考虑这件事。摩西留着长发，参孙留着长发，洗礼者约翰留着长发，连基督都留长发。”

“是的，很对。”父亲承认道。“但是他们出门不论去哪儿都步行。”

这篇短文讲了一个故事，有情节、有人物、有对话，风格不像第一篇那么正式，有不少口语化的用语。译文在翻译的时候注意到了这些特点。下面分析一下这篇翻译中的几个典型问题。

### (1) 字词的增减

□□□□□□□□□□

第二句话里 discuss (商量) 后面加了两个字，

... if they could discuss the use of the family car.

……能不能商量一下开家里的车。

翻译 discuss 不总是需要加词，

The meeting discussed the unemployment of the city.

会议讨论了这个城市里的失业问题。

但如果句子是某人说的话，我们就习惯加字。

Let's discuss it now.

我们现在讨论一下。

原文里的句子是吉米讲的话。虽然不是直接引语，但仍带着讲话的口气。如果去掉“一下”，句子读上去就很别扭。

再看另一个句子：

, ... And well talk about it.

, ……然后再说车的事。

译文把代词我们省略了。虽然也可以翻译为：“然后我们再说车的事”，但是省略代词之后，语言就更口语化了。

### (2) 词语位置的变化

□□□□□□□□□□

He asked his father, a pastor, ...

他问做牧师的父亲……

英文中的插入语都放在名词后面，修饰前面的词，但翻译成中文的时候，插入语就不一定都放到名词的后面了。碰到句子里有插入语的时候，一般按照插入语的长短来决定它在中文句子中的位置。中文名词前一般不习惯放很长的修饰语。上面那句话的插入

语只有一个词，放在名词前不影响句子的流畅。

### (3) 中、英文字面意思不对应

\* Jimmy waited a moment before answering.

吉米停了片刻。

中、英文表达习惯的不同使得有些英文句子不能直接翻译成中文。上面的句子直译出来是：“吉米在回答之前等了一会儿。”听起来有点奇怪，不像中文句子。在此类情景中通常用停来表达短时的停顿。吉米下面要为自己辩护，是小故事的转折点。而英文中用 wait 表达停顿是常见的。

\* You know , ...

你看， ... ..

You know 在英文中是个口头语，在不同场合可做不同的解释。如果说话人认为对方很可能与自己有共识，能够理解所谈的问题，You know 可以翻译为你知道。在上面的故事里，吉米要列举事实向父亲说明他为什么没有把头发剪短。作为开头语，You know 翻译成你看，口气上更合理。

### 小结

文章翻译的基本原则归纳为两点：

1. 注意前后句子意思的连贯性，词义的选择、增减都要结合文章上下文的意思来决定。
2. 注意原文的文体。文章的文体分为正式和非正式的，口语和书面的。如果原文以正式文体写成，语言很规范，我们翻译的时候也应该相应地使用正式规范的语言。如果原文是对话，使用了很随便的口语表达方式，译文也应采用相对应的文体。
3. 在正确表达原文意思的前提下，译文要符合汉语语言的表达习惯。





## EXERCISES

将下列短文或故事翻译成中文。

### 练习 1 April Fool's Day

April Fool's Day in the United States is not a real holiday like the Fourth of July or Labor Day. It is not observed by the schools or the government. It is just a day when people traditionally play tricks on each other.

History experts say people have been celebrating April Fool's Day for a long time. The custom began so long ago, it is difficult to know how it got started. Some people believe the tradition came from the ancient Romans more than 2,000 years ago.

Other history experts say the day for fooling began in France in 1,564, when King Charles the Fourth changed the yearly calendar. He moved New Year's Day from April first to January first. Many people did not know about the change because it was difficult to communicate in those days. Others knew but refused to accept it. For whatever reason, some people continued to celebrate New Year's Day on April first. Other people called them April Fools. And they played jokes on them.

People in Britain and Scotland recognize April first as a day of fooling. A famous joke in Scotland was to send someone to a house to deliver a letter. The letter told the receiver it was a joke. The receiver would say the letter was for the person who lived down the road. After traveling many miles this way, the tired Scot would return home to find friends laughing at the joke.

Early settlers from England brought April fooling to the American colonies. And Americans today still play tricks on each other on April Fool's Day. Children put signs on the backs of their friends that read: kick me, or hit me. They may tell their friends that school has been canceled. Or they ring the door bells on homes, run away, then yell "April Fool" as the homeowner answers the door.

Adults also play tricks. One year in Hawaii, a radio announcer told listeners the government would return everyone's taxes. As you can imagine, this April Fool's joke caused a great deal of trouble at the local tax office!

### 练习 2 Titanic

"Titanic is a giant, the mightiest ever built, a ship that Britain can be proud of. She is 300 metres long, 30 metres broad, and weighs 46,000 tons. She has been built to carry 3,500 passengers and crew and has a top speed of over 22 knots (41 kilometres an hour). The luxury for first-class passengers is quite exceptional. Artists and craftsmen have provided an extraordinary variety of styles. There is a Georgian saloon, a Louis XIV saloon, a Louis XV saloon. The

staircases go down four decks, with the breadth and splendour of a luxury hotel, and there is a lift. One of the wonders of the ship is that its lighting is all electric. Many of our hotels still do not have electric light. The Titanic also has a gymnasium and a heated swimming pool."

This is a résumé of the many articles that were written about the world's greatest ship on the eve of her maiden voyage in April, 1912.

One of the most exciting pieces of information that the journalists had to report was the ship's very special construction:

"The Titanic is the safest ship in the world. She has a double bottom and 16 watertight compartments. If there is a collision and the bows of the ship are holed, her bulkheads can be shut immediately by the officer on the bridge. All he has to do is to pull an electric switch. This magnificent ship is unsinkable!"

### 练习 3 Save the Seals

#### \* 1975

It is early March. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Newfoundland and the mainland of Canada, thousands and thousands of seals are swimming into the water or lying on icebergs enjoying the cold sunlight. Every spring, for longer than anyone can remember, for longer than people have lived here, the harp seals have come south to give birth to their pups, called "whitecoats".

Suddenly, the peaceful scene is disturbed by the sound of a powerful engine and breaking ice: a sealers' ship. Four men jump out of the ship. They run to where a group of females are lying with their one-week-old pups. While the mothers watch helplessly, the men beat the whitecoats to death with club: they don't use guns to shoot the pups because they don't want to spoil the fur by making a hole in it. They take out knives and skin the little animals. In less than half an hour, the bloody job is done. Twenty little bodies remain dead on the ice.

#### \* 1976

The helicopter comes down on the pack ice 80 miles off the coast of Newfoundland. A handful of men and women with cameras jump out and run over to a group of seal hunters. They take photos and make video films of the sealers at work. In Europe and America, people will soon see how thousands of baby seals are beaten to death in front of their mothers. The men and women are Greenpeace activists. They are fighting to "save the seals".

#### \* 1977

A sealers' ship pushes her way through the ice with the help of her

powerful engine. Two Greenpeace activists plant themselves on the ice in the front of the ship to stop her from reaching the herds of seals further out. A voice shouts a warning from high on the ship: "You'd better move, boys, or the captain will run you into the ice!" "Tell him he can do what he wants. We're not moving."

The ship comes closer and closer. The ice trembles. In spite of the cold, the two men on the ice feel the sweat running down their faces. Will the captain run them down? Then they hear the same voice on the ship shouting: "Better stop, Captain! Those damn fools aren't moving!"

Another small victory for the Greenpeace people in their "Save the Seals" campaign.

#### \* 1978

A group of seal hunters make their way across the ice. No Greenpeace activists in sight! There are the whitecoats: better get the clubs and knives ready. This will be a good kill. But when the sealers reach the group of mothers and babies they get a shock: someone has sprayed green paint on the whitecoats' fur! The paint is harmless for the animal, but who is going to buy a green sealskin? The fur is worthless. "Damn!" says a sealer. "They've done it again." "Who?" "Who do you think? Look at the color-green. It's those crazy Greenpeace people again!"

### 练习 4 Auld Lang Syne

That is a song millions of Americans will hear this New Year's Eve. It is called "Auld Lang Syne". It is the traditional music played during the New Year's celebration. Auld Lang Syne is an old Scottish poem. It tells about the need to remember old friends.

The words "auld lang syne" mean "old long since". No one knows who wrote the poem first. However, a version by Scottish poet Robert Burns was published in 1796. The words and music we know today first appeared in a songbook three years later.

The song is played in the United States mainly on New Year's Eve. The version you are hearing today is by the Washington Saxophone Quartet. As we end our program with "Auld Lang Syne", I would like to wish all of our radio friends a very Happy New Year! This is Shep O'Neal.

## 练习 5 Smoking is Dangerous

For many years, scientists have warned that smoking tobacco is bad for your health. Yet people around the world continue to smoke. The World Health Organization estimates that more than four million people die each year from the effects of smoking. That number is increasing. WHO officials expect one-hundred-fifty million people to die from tobacco use in the next twenty years. Seven in ten of those deaths will be in developing countries.

Smoking tobacco is the leading cause of lung disease. Smoking also has been linked to heart disease, stroke and many kinds of cancer. Smoking affects not only the smoker. Women who use tobacco during pregnancy are more likely to have babies with health problems. Pregnant women who smoke are at risk of having a baby who weighs less than normal. Low birth weight babies have an increased risk of early death and may suffer from a number of health disorders. Experts say tobacco smoke also affects the health of people who do not smoke. Smokers may harm the health of family members and people at work.

There is no safe way to smoke and smoking begins to cause damage immediately. All cigarettes can damage the body. Smoking even a small number of cigarettes is dangerous.

## 练习 6 Walt Disney

That was the song "When You Wish Upon a Star". It is from Walt Disney's animated movie "Pinocchio". For many people, it is the song most often linked with Walt Disney and his work. The song is about dreams and making dreams come true. That is what the Walt Disney Company tries to do. It produces movies that capture the imagination of children and adults all over the world.

Millions of people have seen Disney films and television programs. They have made friends with all the Disney heroes: Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, Snow White, Pinocchio, Peter Pan. Millions more have visited the company's major entertainment parks. There is Disneyland in California, Disney World in Florida, Tokyo Disneyland in Japan, Euro-Disney in France. Probably no other company has pleased so many children. It is not surprising that it has been called a dream factory.

Walter Elias Disney was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1901. His family moved to the state of Missouri. He grew up on a farm there. At the age of sixteen, Disney began to study art in Chicago. Four years later, he joined the Kansas City Film Ad

Company. He helped make cartoon advertisements to be shown in movie theaters. Advertisements help sell products.

In 1923, Walt Disney moved to Hollywood, California to join his brother Roy. He wanted to be a movie producer or director. But he failed to find a job. So he decided to make animated movies. In them, drawings are made to move in a lifelike way. We call them cartoons. Disney and the artists wanted to bring his pictures to life.

A cartoon is a series of pictures on film. Each picture is a little different from the one before. Each shows a tiny change in movement. When we see the movie, the pictures seem to be alive. The cartoon people and animals move. They speak with voices recorded by real actors.

Disney opened his first movie company in the back of an office. For several years, he struggled to earn enough money to pay his expenses. He believed that cartoon movies could be as popular as movies made with actors. To do this, he decided he needed a cartoon hero. Help for his idea came from an unexpected place.

Disney worked with Ub Iwerks, another young artist. They often saw mice running in and out of the old building where they worked. So they drew a cartoon mouse. It was not exactly like a real mouse. For one thing, it stood on two legs like a human. It had big eyes and ears. And it wore white gloves on its hands. The artists called him "Mickey". Earlier filmmakers had found that animals were easier to use in cartoons than people. Mickey Mouse was drawn with a series of circles. He was perfect for animation.

The public first saw Mickey Mouse in a movie called "Steamboat Willie". Walt Disney himself provided the voice for Mickey Mouse. The film was produced in 1928. It was a huge success.

Mickey Mouse appeared in hundreds of cartoons during the years that followed. He became known all over the world. In Japan, he was called "Miki Kuchi". In Italy, he was "Topolino". In Latin America, he was "Raton Miquelito". Mickey soon was joined by several other cartoon creatures. One was the female mouse called "Minnie". Another was the duck named "Donald", with his sailor clothes and funny voice. And there was the dog called Pluto.

Mickey Mouse cartoons were extremely popular. But Walt Disney wanted to make other kinds of animated movies, too. In the middle 1930s, he was working on his first long movie. It was about a lovely young girl, her cruel stepmother, and the handsome prince who saves her. It was "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs". "Snow White" was completed in 1937 after three years of work. It was the first full-

length animated movie to be produced by a studio. It became one of Hollywood's most successful movies.

Movie experts say Walt Disney was responsible for the development of the art of animation. Disney's artists tried to put life into every drawing. That meant they had to feel all the emotions of the cartoon creatures. Happiness. Sadness. Anger. Fear. The artists looked in a mirror and expressed each emotion. A smile. Tears. A red face. Wide eyes. Then they drew that look on the face of each cartoon creature.

Many movie experts say Disney's art of animation reached its highest point in 1940 with the movie "Pinocchio". The story is about a wooden toy that comes to life as a little boy. Disney's artists drew two-and-one-half-million pictures to make "Pinocchio". The artists drew flat pictures. Yet they created a look of space and solid objects. "Pinocchio" was an imaginary world. Yet it looked very real. Disney made other extremely popular animated movies in the 1940s and 1950s. They include "Fantasia", "Dumbo", "Bambi", "Cinderella", "Alice in Wonderland", "Peter Pan", "Lady and the Tramp", and "Sleeping Beauty". These movies are still popular today.

In addition to cartoons, Walt Disney produced many movies and television programs with real actors. He also produced movies about wild animals in their natural surroundings. Real or imaginary, all his programs had similar ideas. In most of them, innocence, loyalty and family love were threatened by evil forces. Sad things sometimes happened. But there were always funny incidents and creatures. In the end, good always won over evil. Disney won thirty-two Academy Awards for his movies and for scientific and technical inventions in filmmaking.

In 1955, Walt Disney opened an entertainment park not far from Hollywood, California. He called it "Disneyland". He wanted it to be the happiest place on Earth. Disneyland recreated imaginary places from Disney movies. It also recreated real places as Disney imagined them. For example, one area looked like a 19th century town in the American West. Another looked like the world of the future.

Disneyland also had exciting rides. Children could fly on an elephant. Or spin in a teacup. Or climb a mountain. Or float on a jungle river. And-best of all-children got to meet Mickey Mouse himself. Actors dressed as Mickey and all the Disney cartoon creatures walked around the park shaking hands.

Some critics said Disneyland was just a huge money machine. They said it cost so much money that many families could not go. And they said it did not represent the best of American culture. But most visitors loved it. They came from

Disneyland was so successful that Disney developed plans for a second entertainment and educational park to be built in Florida. The project, Walt Disney World, opened in Florida in 1971, after Disney's death.

The man who started it all, Walt Disney, died in 1966. But the company he began continues to help people escape from the problems of life through its movies and entertainment parks.

### 练习 7 Andy and Hooper

Their room was a paradox, just like the two students who inhabited it. One sat quietly going over a sea of papers, encircled by a range of books whose lofty peaks rose high above his desk. Sadly, not so far away sat another student whose desk was like a desert.

"Could you stop smoking and turn down your music; don't you think you should study?" "Why worry?" was the response. Hooper's desk bore no papers, lest you count the old wrappers from his snacks and cigarette packs. His desk was devoid of anything intellectual, but it had an ample supply of dust with only a few patches of clean.

Hooper was a strong believer that anything that required even the smallest amount of intellectual or physical effort was unhealthy and would likely lead to greater exertions in the future, which by his logic was unhealthy, so it was best to do nothing.

Andy continued to work hard while Hooper continued to idle. Things went on this way for some time. Hooper would regularly tease Andy that he was wasting his time. "Why worry?" was Hooper's favorite saying, "I can always study the night before the exam." Andy was determined. He had to work hard to succeed; the world was getting more and more competitive. As the time for first year final exams approached both Andy and Hooper felt strangely confident.

With exams over both Hooper and Andy went home for the summer. Andy approached his old dorm room with some dread; he expected to enter a cloud of smoke, only surpassed by the pounding beat of AC/DC. As he entered, he met a new face he had not seen before. This boy was from a different department and had been assigned to this room by the school. He didn't know who Hooper was and as such, had no idea where he was.

The next three years passed quickly and Andy was too busy to think about Hooper and continued to study feverishly. All his efforts came to fruition at graduation. He graduated at the top of his class and was offered a lucrative position with IBM.

A year later he was parking his BMW when he noticed two burns shuffling towards one of his co-workers; they begged for money but were refused. They hadn't seen Andy and were headed in the opposite direction. One of the poor souls turned to the other and said, "What are we going to do if we don't get any money?" The other replied, "Why worry?"

By Ken Dyre

### 练习 8 Two Days on an Iceberg

The night was very dark. I was standing on deck when the look-out man suddenly shouted: "A ship ahead, right in front of us!"

Andrew Thompson, who was standing near me, looked at the ship and cried: "It's not a ship, it's an iceberg!"

At these words a terrible crash was heard. Our ship trembled and cries came from every part of it. Then somebody cried: "We are sinking! All is lost!"

Andrew, Terence and Tom were with me. The edge of the enormous iceberg was a few feet away. Andrew said: "If you want to save your lives, follow me," and then he jumped onto the flat part of the iceberg and we followed him.

After a while I asked Andrew what chance we had of escaping.

"Only a very small chance," he answered. "Maybe the iceberg will be driven towards the land. Maybe we shall be discovered by another ship."

Each of us knew how small these chances were.

We sat down on the ice and warmed each other with our bodies. Next morning the sky was clear.

"Now," said Andrew, "we'll look out to see if there is any ship passing by and try to attract the crew's attention."

We tried to climb on the top of the iceberg but we couldn't reach it. We found a good place to sit down and to watch the sea. But there was no sail as far as our eyes could see. From our new place we saw the lower parts of the iceberg and noticed several things lying about there. We climbed down at once to get them. We found some useful things: a boat-sail, a long rope, some spars, a bucket and a hen-coop with some chickens in it. There were also pieces of a broken boat. We dried them in the sun and then made a fire to cook two of our chickens in the old bucket.

After we had eaten we made a raft with the spars and the wood of the hen-coop. When we had finished we saw that our raft was rather small for four men on a stormy ocean. Then we climbed back to the higher place and sat down again.



Early next morning I saw the sails of a ship about a mile away. I called the others to show them what I had seen. Then we all shouted as loud as we could, but no answer came to us.

"They really couldn't hear us," said Terence, "the wind is coming from the direction of the ship. We mustn't get impatient."

Suddenly there was a loud noise. The iceberg was trembling. "It is rolling over," said Andrew, "our last moment has come."

But gradually the iceberg stopped moving. Only a big piece of ice had broken away and fallen into the sea. We had to be very careful now, for the upper part of the iceberg was melting in the sun.

The next night we did not sleep. Early in the morning a shout of joy came from our lips; there was a ship about three miles away from us.

"Will they see us? Will they come towards the iceberg? Can they hear us?" These were the questions we asked all together.

We carefully lowered the raft onto the sea. Then we stepped on it. Each of us held a small piece of wood in his hands to serve as paddles.

It was a question of life and death. If we missed the ship, our chance of returning to the iceberg was very small. We could only move slowly.

We were now one mile from the iceberg. We went on, our eyes on the ship. Then unfortunately a light wind came up and blew up the sails of the ship, which we saw turning away from us. We rowed and shouted in panic, but it was no use. Our hearts sank, but we went on paddling.

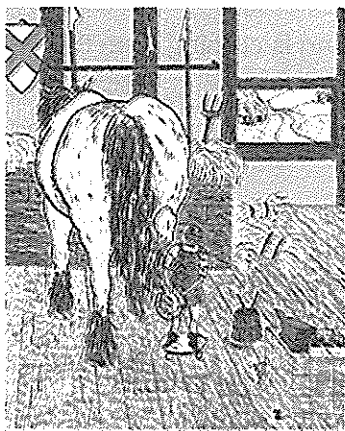
"We can't do anything more," said Andrew, "but we mustn't give up. Let's trust in God and return to the iceberg."

I looked back to see how far we were away from the iceberg when suddenly one of the men shouted: "They've seen us! We are saved!" I turned my head and saw that the crew of the ship were lowering a boat and coming towards us. We shouted with joy. We paddled on, and the boat seemed to fly towards us. When it reached us, we waved our paddles above our heads in joy.

"Who are you?" shouted a voice from the boat. "How long have you been floating about?"

Then they helped us to get into the boat. We did not know who to thank first: God or the men of the crew.

## 练习 9 The Littlest Knight



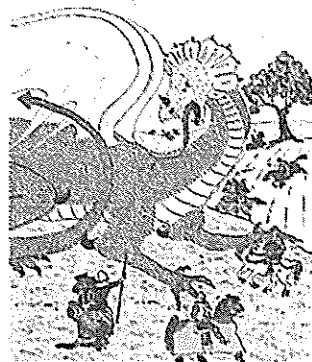
Once upon a time, even before the days of King Arthur, there lived a blacksmith only three feet tall. He was so short that he needed a stool to stand on to shoe the great steeds of the knights. This bothered him not a bit because although he was small he was very brave. In fact, in his heart he secretly longed to become a knight and win the hand of the Princess.

The Princess was the King and Queen's only child and it should come as no surprise that the little blacksmith loved her very much for she was both kind and beautiful. She was even smaller than he, and had dancing eyes and long silken hair which she wore in a coiled braid. But, alas, the little blacksmith could admire the Princess only from afar because she was, after all, a princess and he but a lowly blacksmith.

One day a terrible dragon came to the Kingdom. Breathing fire on anyone who crossed its path, it trampled houses and burned fields. Many knights battled the dragon but their swords could not cut its thick scales. Each night it flew home to its cave in the mountains surrounded by a deep ravine.

The dragon was enchanted and protected by a magic spell. It said,

*He who would break my spell,  
Must carry a thousand swords,  
And do it well.  
Then cross a bridge which isn't there,  
If he wants to reach my lair.  
And last, not least, my defeat  
Will be an empty cup filled.*



Many knights went to battle and many knights were hurt as the dragon moved closer and closer to the castle. The King declared whosoever killed the dragon would be granted half his kingdom. Now knights came from across the sea. They were the most fierce, the bravest and the biggest knights anyone had ever seen. A

thousand of them gathered to attack the dragon.

But with his great wings the dragon took no time in knocking 50 knights from their horses and breathing fire on the rest. He said,

*You must think I'm here to fiddle,  
1,000 men, that's not the riddle.  
One man alone, only one man,  
With a thousand swords,  
That's the plan.*

In desperation the King proclaimed whoever solved the riddles and killed the dragon would be granted their hearts' desire.

Now the merchants got busy. Suddenly there were swords everywhere: fat swords, skinny swords, sharp swords, dull swords, fancy swords, but mostly tiny swords so that one man might carry many of them. But a tiny sword is more like a dagger and most knights were too proud to carry a sackful of daggers.

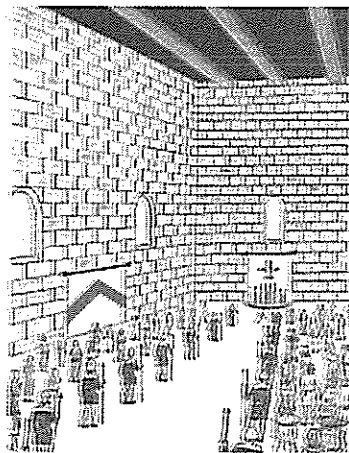
There was also a need for building materials to make the bridge, all kinds and shapes of wood and rock and rope and twine. Of course, with all this material they needed carts to carry it and animals to pull it so there was a run on wagons and horses and donkeys and oxen.

Lastly, the chinaware merchants had a field day. They sold crystal goblets, wooden goblets, big cups, little cups, coffee cups, fat cups, skinny cups. To fill these cups the wine merchants and the milkmaids sold red wine, white wine, sparkling wine, cow's milk, goat's milk and all kinds of fruit juice.

As a matter of fact, the Kingdom had never known such commercial success. Nothing was left of anything resembling a sword or building material, or a wagon to hold it, or an animal to pull it, and there was not a drop of liquid left in all the Kingdom but ordinary water.

What was left was sacks and sacks and sacks of money piled everywhere. And did this do any good? No. The knights for all their effort and all their supplies couldn't defeat the dragon and now the countryside was strewn with debris and the kingdom was a mess.

Only the little blacksmith's heart was full of hope for he finally had a chance to win the hand of the



Princess. He fashioned a suit of armor and a sword out of old tin cups and scrap metal, mounted his pony and rode to court. Bowing before the King he said, "I wish to be knighted so that I may rid your kingdom of this horrible monster."

There was a moment of silence, then everyone but the Princess began to laugh. In fact, they laughed and they laughed, which made the little blacksmith's ears turn red. The King said, "You are no match for this dragon. It takes might to fight. You are simply too small."

The little blacksmith squared his shoulders. "I may be slight but I can fight."

The Princess was impressed. It was clear to her he was brave and good. "Father, for my sake, knight him this day. You promised whoever should slay the dragon, and surely he deserves a chance."

The King couldn't refuse his only daughter. He rose from his throne and knighted the blacksmith. Then, for luck, the Princess unwound her long braid, pulled out a single hair and handed it to the littlest knight. He placed it in a pocket over his heart. "May you have good fortune, my brave knight," she said.



So the littlest knight set out on his pony to find the dragon. He met many tired and injured knights and one helpful fellow told him, "Go back. One man can't carry 1,000 swords, nor can you cross a bridge which isn't there, and if you fill an empty cup it won't be empty any more. It is all a trick." He thought the littlest knight was the biggest fool.

The littlest knight had been traveling half a day when he came upon an object in the road beneath a tree. It was a beehive. Being a kind soul he picked it up to put it back in the tree. Suddenly he heard a tiny, buzzing voice.

*We see you have kind intentions  
But please don't put us back.  
Every knight who's seen us here.  
Raised his sword and gave a whack.  
Carry us elsewhere, we pray,  
And we'll return the favor one day.*

"OK," said the littlest knight and carefully tied the beehive to his saddle. It was shortly after that he found the dragon or rather it found him. It landed

nearby to look him over, and said,

*Pfft, why you're nothing but a pea,  
Who doesn't reach my knee.  
Go home and grow some more.  
Fighting you would be a bore.*

But the littlest knight charged anyway striking a blow with his sword.

"Ouch," said the dragon. The littlest knight charged and struck him again. The dragon roared.

*You've gone too far this time.  
You hit me on my behind.  
I'll fry you 'till  
What you look like most,  
Is a piece of burnt up toast.*

Suddenly there was a buzzing from the knapsack. A bee flew out and up to the littlest knight's ear.

*We have a way to repay you,  
Throw our beehive and we'll save you.*

So the littlest knight grabbed the beehive, throwing it at the dragon's head. Immediately a thousand bees flew out with a thousand stingers. With their tiny swords they stung the dragon again and again. The dragon's eyes began to swell and he could hardly see. With a bellow of pain and anger he leaped into the air and flew off to his cave in the mountains.

The littlest knight followed on his pony. When he reached the dragon's lair he saw that the cliffs of the ravine were so far across that building a bridge would take a year. He sat down to think about it, meanwhile pulling from his pocket the Princess's single silken hair.

Again there was a buzzing from the knapsack and a bee flew out. It asked him what the matter was. When he told it, it said.

*This is easy.  
To cross a bridge which isn't there,  
Could be a single human hair.  
Tie the Princess' to my back.  
I'll fly it there and  
Tie it near the dragon's lair.*

The bee did just that. The littlest knight couldn't believe his good fortune until he was fully halfway across the ravine, balancing like an acrobat. The Princess's hair seemed magical for it stretched the whole distance and even with his weight did not break.

He made it across and entered the cave. There he found the dragon in a far corner. It was in misery with its eyes swollen shut and its forked tongue lying on the ground. It hissed at his approach, for it could still smell him.

*I warn you do not come in here.  
I'll kill you if you come near.  
It's foolhardy to be involved,  
When there's still a riddle to be solved.*

But the littlest knight wasn't afraid. With his kind heart all he could feel now was pity. He wanted to help the beast, to give it water to drink and cool its swollen eyes.

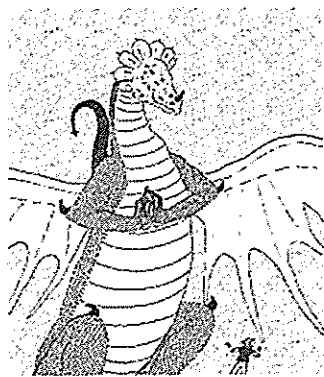
Returning outside he climbed down the cliff to the stream below. At the bottom there was plenty of water but nothing with which to carry it. Then he spied a chipped cup some knight had tossed from above. Carefully picking it from the sand he filled it as best as he could and climbed back up.

But when he got back to the dragon he discovered that not only had the cup been chipped but it had a crack he had not seen. What little water there was had drained out while he was climbing. He approached the dragon and said, "I'm sorry. I meant to help you, I really did. But the cup is empty."

To his surprise the beast rose up with a roar of glee.

*Thank you, oh thank you, little knight,  
You have saved me, all right!  
An empty cup it may be,*

But it was filled with kindness, you see.  
And an empty cup filled, sets me free!  
I was a good and gentle dragon long ago,  
Before I angered an evil wizard so that  
He cursed me to be as wicked as he.  
I'm forever in your debt,  
I'm the happiest dragon yet.  
Let me take you home.  
I'll guard you forever, I tell no lies.  
I'll be your wings, if you'll be my eyes.



The littlest knight was shocked, stunned and delighted. The evil dragon wasn't evil at all, only bewitched.

The first thing the littlest knight did was attach the beehive to a high rock at the mouth of the cave. The bees were thrilled. They had a new home with shelter, protection and most important, privacy, and the stream below had enough flowers growing by it to make more honey than they would ever need.

Then the littlest knight, astride his flying dragon, flew home with his pony galloping beneath.

At first the King and all the Kingdom were terrified. All except the Princess, that is. She trusted her littlest knight and upon hearing the whole story set about immediately to make a healing salve for the dragon's eyes.

The littlest knight married her and got half the kingdom. The dragon got back his eyesight and, true to his word, guarded the kingdom faithfully.

In time, the littlest knight and the Princess had seven children who loved taking rides on the dragon's back.

Of course, they lived happily ever after.



*The End*

## 第十课

## Lesson 10

## 一般文体的短文 (2)

## Writings for General Purposes

我们在日常生活中会遇到大量说明性的文字。有些说明材料的专业性比较强,如产品说明或仪器使用说明;而有的说明材料与日常生活较贴近,使用的语言读者不需要专门学习就能读懂,比如车票的说明、旅游景点的说明、旅游路线的说明、旅行社的说明等等。除了说明、宣传一类的文字,我们日常碰到的实用型文字还有布告、通知、意见、投诉等。这些类型短文的写作特点是:

- 1 力求最大限度地利用有限的空间,用词尽量简练,并经常使用不完整的句子。
- 2 有时候宣传色彩浓厚,因此用词会比较夸张,口气富有激情。
- 3 根据不同的需要,有时候用词风格很正式,有时候很口语化。
- 4 如果是书信,用语一般比较正式。

翻译这类文字材料时,我们遵循的原则与前面讲过的一样,一方面利用上下文判断词义,准确把握英文的意思,另一方面按照汉语的语言习惯组织中文句子。


例文分析:

下面的说明摘自英国一个博物馆的活动宣传材料。(这个博物馆叫 Fishbourne Roman Palace, 是英国南部一处罗马时期的遗址)

## Exciting Events at the Palace 2004

**16~19 February**  
Half term Family Fun Days  
Learn about Roman times through hands-on activities. Pottery, bread-making, games, writing and much more – come along and join in the fun.

**Sundays in May**  
Behind the Scenes at the Palace  
To celebrate Museums and Galleries month visitors will have an opportunity to chat with the archaeologists, visit the archaeological stores and handle artefacts from the excavations.







如果说第一项活动的题目与中文的表达习惯还比较接近,采用顺译的方法就可以了。第二项活动的题目就不能这样处理了。Behind the Scenes at the Palace 是介词词组,意思的内涵比第一个题目更丰富。Behind the Scenes 的意思是“幕后的,不公开的,暗地里的”。题目的含义是:Fishbourne Roman Palace 作为一处历史遗迹,向公众开放,展出挖掘、整理出来的遗址、文物。在这些展出的历史遗产的背后有考古工作者的工作,这个活动就是要给大家一个机会了解博物馆幕后的工作。这个活动的题目可以有不同的翻译:

- 博物馆的幕后工作
- 走进博物馆
- 走进幕后

三种译法都可以接受。但第一种译法作为题目缺乏感召力,第二和第三种把介词转译为动词,用字虽少,却更具有题目的特点。译文选择了第三种,因为“幕后”更直接地翻译了原文的意思。

## (2) 形容词的翻译



Exciting Events 中的 exciting 意思是令人激动的,令人兴奋的。但是,如果把第一个题目译为“菲什本罗马宫 2004 年令人兴奋的活动”,显然不符合汉语在题目名称上的表达习惯。我们一般用精彩来形容即将举办的活动、演出等。精彩虽然与 exciting 不直接对应,但包含了 exciting 的意义。

hands-on 的意思是动手做的。因此,整句话的意思直译过来就是:

通过动手的活动了解罗马时代。

从字面上看,译文好像把原句的意思翻译出来了,但显得拗口、平淡,缺乏鼓动性,没有翻译出原文的精神。原文 through hands-on activities 是在强调这项活动的特点,因为人们一般是通过读书、参观来了解历史的,而这次活动是通过亲自参与,由此获得亲身体验来了解历史。因此,翻译中应该把这种强调的韵味表现出来。译文用了与原文字面上不对应的动词翻译原文的介词词组,突出了强调的语气。



特别需要指出的是,在没有现成的对应词语可以使用,因而必须对原文做部分或全部意译的时候,一定要特别小心,不能发挥过度,导致歪曲原文的意思。我们宁可选择不精彩的译文,也不要歪曲原文的误译。



## EXERCISES

将下面通知或说明翻译成中文。

### 练习 1 Fishbourne Roman Palace OPENING TIMES— 2004

Open all year

1st February to 15th December, daily	
February, November & December	10 a.m. — 4 p.m.
March—July	10 a.m. — 5 p.m.
August	10 a.m. — 6 p.m.
September & October	10 a.m. — 5 p.m.
Remainder of the year, Saturday & Sunday only	10 a.m. — 4 p.m.

### ADMISSION 2004

Adult	£5.20
Child 5—15	£2.70
Senior Citizen	£4.50
Student	£4.50
Family (2 adults & 2 children)	£13.40
Registered disabled	£4.00

Group rates (minimum 20 people)	
Adult	£4.40
Child 5—15	£2.70
Senior Citizen	£4.00
Student	£4.00
Evening visits (by prior arrangement)	£50.00 plus full admission



## 练习 2 On-train facilities

All GNER trains provide:

- First Class accommodation
  - Service at your seat of light refreshments and drinks
  - Complimentary tea, coffee, mineral water or orange juice
  - Complimentary biscuits or savoury alternative
- Standard accommodation
  - Buffet car
  - At-seat trolley service
- Wheelchair space in First Class and Standard
- Complimentary reserved seats
- Light refreshments
- Telephone (credit and BT phone cards)
- Baby changing facilities
- Complimentary magazine

## 练习 3 A Tour of Scotland

Enjoy some of Scotland's most beautiful lochs, glens and mountains on this scenic tour.

Our journey from Glasgow skirts the Kilpatrick Hills to the "bonnie, bonnie banks" of Loch Lomond. We'll stop in the attractive village of Luss with its pretty stone cottages.

Our drive continues to romantic Kilchurn Castle, which stands at the head of Loch Awe. For years Loch Awe was a natural protection for the Campbells of Inveraray against their enemies from the north.

Oban is a picturesque fishing port set on the Firth of Lorne. We have plenty time to discover this bustling town.

Our journey homewards takes us through the Argyll Forest Park to the Victorian resort of Dunoon, where we board a ferry for a pleasant 20-minute sail across the Firth of Clyde.

## 练习4 Harvard House

下面的文字选自介绍哈佛故居的小册子。哈佛的母亲是莎士比亚的同乡，后来哈佛移居美国，临死前将自己的图书和部分财产捐赠给当地的学校，该校后来以哈佛的名字重新命名，就是现在的哈佛大学。把下面的说明翻译成汉语。

### ADMISSION

Entrance to Harvard House is FREE but DONATIONS toward the restoration and running costs are welcome.

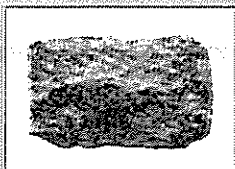
RECOMMENDED MINIMUM: 50P PER PERSON

Larger donations from individuals, companies and organizations are also welcome — please contact the Fundraising Dept, The Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, Henley Street, Stratford-upon-Avon CV37 6QW. Telephone 01789 201 829.

We also have the facility for our American visitors to make tax-deductible donations.



## 练习5 将下列说明翻译成中文。



### What makes the pattern?

Like all rocks, granite is made up of minerals. Each different colour orange, pink, white and black, is a different sort of mineral.

### How did it form?

The rock was once so hot it was liquid. As it cooled the different minerals each formed crystals. You can see their straight edges if you look closely.

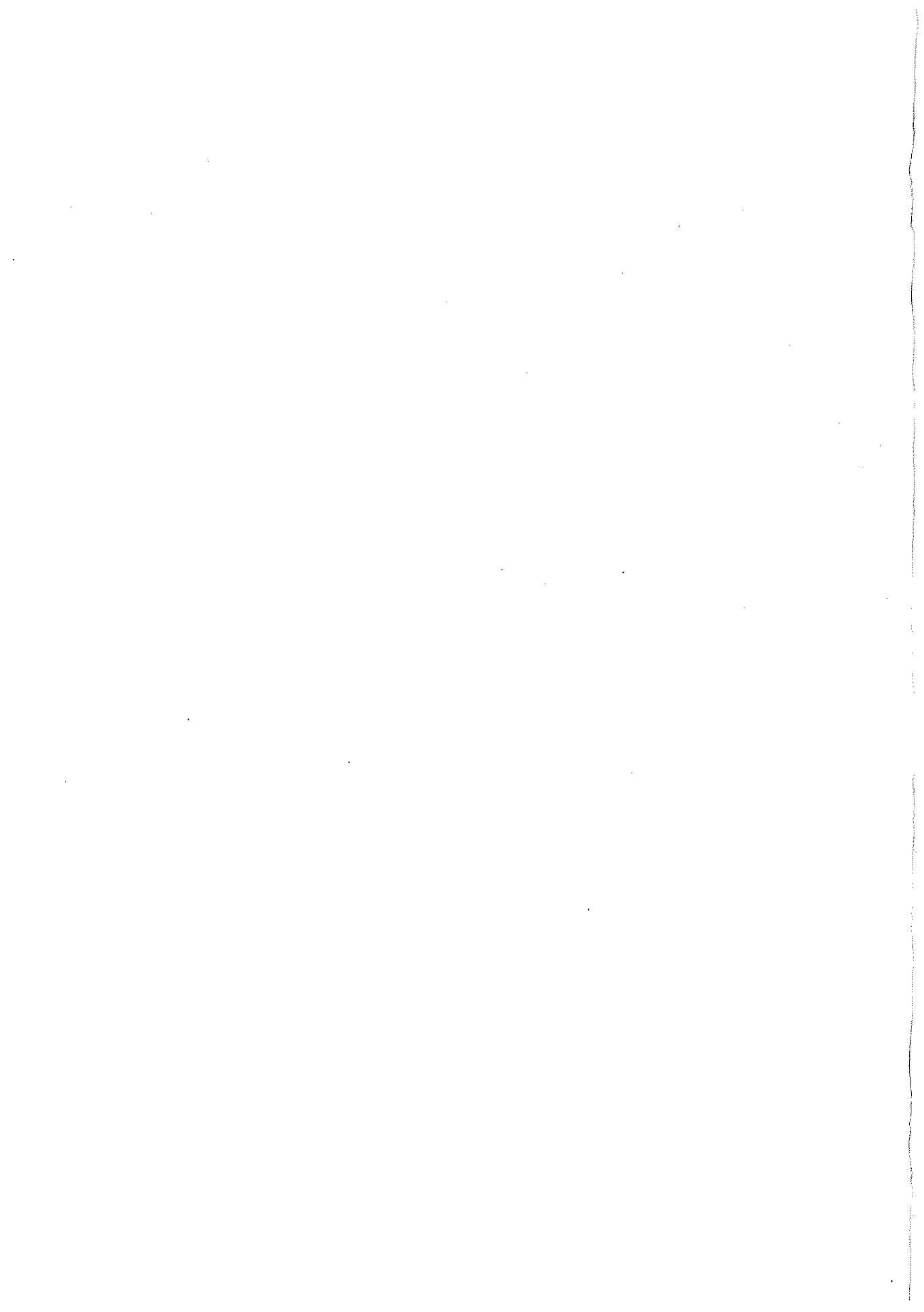
### How is it used for?

Granite is very hard and is used for kerbstones and for building. This specimen came from Shap Fell in the Lake District of England.

## 练习6 将下面这封信翻译成中文。

	<i>Dear Sir or Madam,</i>
	<i>I am writing to complain about a wrong delivery.</i>
	<i>I ordered a medium-sized short-sleeved apple-green shirt. But you sent me two extra-large long-sleeved shirts in horrible black and cherry red.</i>
	<i>You can imagine how disappointed I am to have received this package. I feel that your company is directly to blame.</i>
	<i>I am, therefore, writing to return this package. You wrote that the colour I ordered is not available. Please send me an alternative for the shirt in other colours or I will have to request an immediate refund of the money I spent on the shirt.</i>
	<i>I look forward to receiving your prompt reply.</i>
	<i>Sincerely yours,</i>
	X X








赠 品

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# 英汉初级笔译参考答案

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 北京师范大学 出版社

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# 第一单元 句子的翻译

## 第一课 一词多义

thick	straight
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 墙有 15 英寸厚。</li> <li>2. 厚毛衣</li> <li>3. 道路蜿蜒穿过茂密的树林。</li> <li>4. 我昨晚睡得太晚了，现在脑袋发木。</li> <li>5. 我需要多点水，泥太稠了。</li> <li>6. 他有点笨。</li> <li>7. 他喝得太多了，嗓子哑了。</li> <li>8. 他与新经理关系十分密切。</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 我到了家直接上床。</li> <li>2. 他用了两小时把屋子收拾整齐。</li> <li>3. 谢谢你坦诚相待。</li> <li>4. 我太累了，想不清问题了。</li> <li>5. 坐直了。</li> <li>6. 他记得连续干了 6 个小时。</li> <li>7. 我从来不会和人开玩笑，因为我脸上摆不出严肃的样子。</li> <li>8. 你买了票，所以如果我付出租车费我们就谁也不欠谁了。</li> </ol>

### 练习

2. 将下列句子中的斜体部分译成汉语。

- ① a: They have many *ideas* on how films should be made. 想法  
 b: Can you *give me an idea* of how much it will cost to buy a recorder? 告诉我
- ② a: We shouldn't stay too long because we have little money left for *food*. 食品  
 b: The accident gave drivers *food for thought*. 可思考的东西
- ③ a: Only two people knew the *truth*. 真相  
 b: All great *truths* began as hypotheses. 真理
- ④ a: The *strength* of this story comes from the author's rich experiences.  
 力量/感染力  
 b: Let's make a list of different *strength* of light bulbs used in this house.  
 亮度/瓦数
- ⑤ a: Students sat at each *side* of the table. 边  
 b: You don't have to *take sides* because neither of them is correct. 支持
- ⑥ a: A red traffic *light* means "stop" and a green *light* means "go". 灯  
 b: I have had the stove *lighted*. 生火  
 c: Let's have some *light* music. 轻(音乐)  
 d: The conversation is *light* and gay. 轻松  
 e: He wants the *light* blue hat. 浅(颜色)  
 f: Many hands make *light* work. (减)轻(负担)

- 7 a: There is no smoke without *fire*. 火  
 b: The house was on *fire*. (着)火  
 c: The enemy *fired* on the town. 开火/开枪  
 d: At the end of a month he was *fired* for incompetence. 解雇
- 8 a: *Oil* and water will not mix. 油  
 b: He *oiled* his bicycle last week. (给自行车)上油
- 9 a: The article is about three hundred pages *long*. (三百页)长  
 b: You can see him again *before long*. 不久  
 c: The child is *longing* for home. 渴望/盼望

### 格言 / 谚语

- Pride goes before a fall. 傲者必败  
 Rome wasn't built in a day. 罗马城非朝夕建成/伟业非一日之功  
 Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧  
 Nothing ventured, nothing gained. 不入虎穴, 焉得虎子  
 Where there's a will, there's a way. 有志者事竟成  
 Learn to walk before you run. 循序渐进  
 Early bird gets the worm. 捷足先登/先动手, 先得利  
 As you sow, so shall you reap. 有耕耘才有收获  
 Make hay while the sun shines. 把握时机/趁热打铁

## 第二课 词性的转换

### 一、转译成动词

#### (1) 名词转译成动词

- 1 他喜欢说闲话。  
 2 他跑得很快。  
 3 昨晚我没怎么睡觉。  
 4 我们休息一下, 喝杯咖啡吧。  
 5 从我的窗户可以看到大海的美丽景色。  
 6 我们谁也没有抱怨。  
 7 我可以借钱给你。  
 8 我一向吃得不多。

#### (2) 形容词转译成动词

- 1 她和我的想法非常相似。  
 2 我的同学说, 演讲厅里挤满了学生。

⑤ 别着急，我**确信**医生能够救你弟弟的生命。

④ 人们/我们从未**怀疑**他们将如约前来。

⑥ 我对他的解释不**满意**。

### (3) 副词转译成动词

④ 那天，爸爸在日出以前就**起来**了。

② 请安静点儿，电影**开演**了。

③ 天黑了。我**必须得走**了。

④ 我们的旅馆**离**主要街道**不**远。

⑤ 牛奶**坏**了。

⑥ 我们就**剩**最后五块钱了。

⑦ 彼得进来时她**正要**说什么。

③ 战争**结束**了。

### (4) 介词转译成动词

④ 没有人**反对**你的计划。

② 那天晚上9点钟，汤姆就已**睡**在被窝里了。

③ 她的花销总是**超出**她的收入。

④ 他**没有**父母的允许就出去了。

## 二、转译成名词

④ 她们俩虽说是孪生姐妹，但**想法**却常常各不相同。

② 一个穿着讲究的人进了楼。那人的**外表**和**谈吐**都像个美国人。

③ 他们之间的关系有一个**特点**，那就是相互理解、相互尊重。

④ 这个政策对**富人**有利。

⑤ 他在公司里最有**权力**。

⑥ 史密斯一家是非常**虔诚**的教徒。

⑦ **官方**宣布，将很快释放战俘。

⑧ **钠**的化学特性很活泼。

## 练习

### 1. 翻译下列句子，将斜体的单词译成动词。

④ 我愈加**崇敬**母亲。

② 亲爱的爱丽丝，我总会**支持**你的。

③ 他最后**看**了一眼那座房子然后离开了。

④ 这个歌星很受青年学生**喜爱**。

- ㉓ 现在人们越来越**关心**环境问题了。
- ㉔ 图书管理员说这本书**借出去**了。
- ㉕ 你打开窗好吗？**让新鲜空气进来**。（*换换新鲜空气*）
- ㉖ 他**追求**的只是平静和舒适的生活。
- ㉗ 如果你以为我**支持**他，你就完全错了。
- ㉘ 男孩为**失去**自己的小狗而哭泣。

2. 翻译下列句子，将斜体的单词译成名词。

- ㉙ 现在大家都知道地球的**形状**像个球。
- ㉚ 缩写字母“UN”的**意思**是“联合国”。
- ㉛ 这个条约的**有效期**为15年。
- ㉜ 经过好好的休息和细心的治疗，**病人**很快恢复了体力。
- ㉝ 他虽然体质弱但是**精神**健全。

3. 翻译下列句子，注意转换斜体单词的词性。

- ㉞ 我完全**不懂**数学。
- ㉟ 报道说音乐会非常**成功**。
- ㊱ 我相信我们再相聚的时候一定会很**快乐**。
- ㊲ 我们必须好好**利用**课上的时间，注意听老师讲课。
- ㊳ 要成功努力工作**是绝对必要**的。
- ㊴ 园子里的花朵品种**繁多**。
- ㊵ 不管你信不信，这件事非常**重要**。
- ㊶ 使用核武器**显然**违反国际法。

**格言 / 谚语**

A word to the wise is enough. 心有灵犀一点通

Actions speak louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. 只学习不娱乐，聪明的孩子也变傻

Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime. 给一个人一条鱼是给了他一天的食物；教会一个人钓鱼是给了他一生的食品

Boys will be boys. 男孩就是男孩

A person is known by the company he keeps. 什么人交什么朋友 / 物以类聚，人以群分

To err is human; to forgive, divine. 犯错人皆难免，宽恕则属超凡

### 第三课

### 词语的增补

#### 一、根据句法结构的需要增补词语

❶ 冬天，他的耳朵有时会冻伤，有时脚和手也会冻伤。

❷ 监狱内的狱警不带枪，但瞭望塔内的狱警带枪。

❸ 我们不后退，我们从没有后退过，将来也决不后退。

❹ 我以前相信他所说的一切，但现在我不相信了。

#### 二、根据语义的需要增补词语

❶ 她说她7岁时就会织毛衣了。

❷ 会议的筹备工作被许多问题打断。

❸ 你不是流落孤岛、与世隔绝的鲁滨逊，你不是一个人，不要事事只为自己打算。

❹ 露西在她丈夫得肺癌去世后，便靠替别人洗衣服为生。

❺ 现代中国的离婚率越来越高。

❻ 我不喜欢喝饮料。

#### 三、根据修辞的需要增补词语

❶ 狮子是百兽之王。

❷ 别再生气啦，我说过对不起了，不是吗？

❸ 你究竟有什么了不起的？

❹ 朵朵鲜花在我家的院子里争奇斗艳。

#### 四、词的重复

❶ 爱利丝睁开眼睛，那眼睛里满是泪水。

❷ 我不喜欢巧克力冰淇淋，我喜欢香草冰淇淋。

❸ 有些孩子在做游戏，另一些孩子在做体操。

### 练习

#### 1. 翻译下列句子，注意恰当地增补词语。

❶ “他参加吗？”“不，他不参加。”

❷ 我想把头发染成红色，好多年轻人都染发，现在时兴这样。

❸ “我应该怎么做？”“你想怎么做就怎么做。”

❹ 听到这个好消息办公室里的人都很兴奋。

❺ 她在一辆福特车里坐着。

❻ 听到他的脚步声就知道他回来了。

- ❶ 我建议立即做出决定。
- ❷ 别当真，我只是和你开个玩笑。

2. 翻译下列句子，注意斜体单词的翻译。

- ❶ 他的话平平淡淡。
- ❷ 她含着眼泪把他的信读了一遍又一遍。
- ❸ 什么时候有时间就请你什么时候来看我。
- ❹ 只要你想干好就一定能把这个工作干好。
- ❺ 她不会唱歌也不会跳舞。
- ❻ 我要能走现在就走了。

格言 / 谚语

- It never rains, but it pours. 祸不单行
- Every cloud has a silver lining. 凡事都有光明的一面
- A rolling stone gathers no moss. 滚石不结苔
- Still water run deep. 大智若愚
- Strike while the iron is hot. 趁热打铁
- Empty barrels make the most sound. 真人不露相
- Where one door shuts, another opens. 柳暗花明 / 天无绝人之路
- All roads lead to Rome. 条条道路通罗马

第四课 词的顺序

一、时空顺序

- ❶ 我姑姑去世于1990年11月12日凌晨4点。
- ❷ 毛泽东于1893年12月26日生于中国湖南省韶山的一个农民家庭。
- ❸ 他到火车站时，天正下着大雪。
- ❹ 他在实验室里正和助手做实验。

二、前修饰成分

- ❶ 中小型国家
- ❷ 国际经济新秩序
- ❸ 她有一张粉红的小圆脸。
- ❹ 地板上铺着三块绿色的中国大地毯。
- ❺ 午夜时走出去呼吸一下凉爽、芬芳的空气真令人心旷神怡!



### 三、副词

- ① 她舞跳得很好。
- ② 宴会结束后，他静静地走了出去。
- ③ 我们每天在教室里努力学习。
- ④ 他们努力工作。
- ⑤ 他愉快地接受了我的邀请。

### 练习

#### 一、翻译下列句子，必要时对词序做适当调整。

- ① 学生们在做早操。
- ② 晚饭后我经常在花园里散散步。
- ③ 他是我叔叔的儿子，但是他不叫我叔叔“父亲”。你知道为什么吗？
- ④ 1979年她出生于美国纽约市市场街上的一所小房子里。
- ⑤ 那个影星一出现在台上，观众席就爆发出暴风雨般的掌声。
- ⑥ 上星期我们在英雄影院把那部电影看了两遍。

#### 二、翻译下列短语和句子，注意词序的调整。

- ① 中国古代的一位作家
- ② 勤劳勇敢的中国人民
- ③ 一辆老破车
- ④ 他的演说是有关清史的。
- ⑤ 她是伦敦一位有钱的医生的女儿，她聪明、美丽、有点任性。
- ⑥ 她有一颗如此善良、随和、温柔、恬静、慷慨的心。

#### 三、翻译下列句子，注意副词的位置。

- ① 中国人似乎有理由为他们的经济成果感到骄傲。
- ② 没想到，他竟然使她相信他是诚实的。
- ③ 每天早晨我都在室外大声读书。
- ④ 他正在实验室里认真地做一项实验。
- ⑤ 不用担心，一切都会顺利的。
- ⑥ 他们正在教室里热烈地讨论那个计划。

### 格言 / 谚语

Beggars can't be choosers. 乞讨的人别无选择 / 身不由己

Cowards die many times, but a brave man only dies once. 胆小鬼死许多次，勇敢的人只死一次

If a thing is worth doing, it's worth doing well. 值得做的事情就值得做好

If you can't be good, be careful. 如果做不好就要做仔细

It's better to give than to receive. 给予比接受好

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. 实践是检验真理的标准

You can't have your cake and eat it too. 二者不可兼得

When in Rome do as the Romans do. 入乡随俗

You can't judge a book by its cover. 不要以貌取人 / 人不可貌相

Don't throw out the baby with the bathwater. 不要把孩子和洗澡水一起泼掉

## 第五课

## 词的省略

### 一、省略连接词

- 1 试试看。
- 2 他看上去有些忧虑不安。
- 3 现在我介绍下一位发言人，卡特先生。
- 4 不入虎穴，焉得虎子？
- 5 他说得那么好听，谁都相信他是无辜的了。
- 6 告别这件事难受得很，我们就做得简短一些。

### 二、省略冠词

- 1 正是七月，田野绿油油的。
- 2 空气中弥漫着芳香。
- 3 有什么新闻吗？
- 4 十字路口就是路交叉的地方。
- 5 你如仓促行事，就会犯错误。
- 6 请问，可以让我搭便车吗？

### 三、省略代词

- 1 杰克患了重感冒，决定卧床休息一天。
- 2 宝宝真可爱，是男孩还是女孩？
- 3 冬天，昆虫都藏匿起来。
- 4 汤姆进屋后，随手关上了门。
- 5 老师说：“孩子们，饭前要洗手。”
- 6 那位妇人走近时，他举帽致意。

## “it” 的翻译

- 1. 从我家到学校大约有 30 公里。
- 2. 外面一团漆黑，正在下着倾盆大雨。
- 3. 我看了一下手表，8 点 50 了。
- 4. 昨天晚上，约翰是穿着他最好的一套衣服去参加舞会的。
- 5. 懒汉谋生是越来越困难了。
- 6. 我觉得向她解释清发生了什么事很困难。

## 练习

### 1. 翻译下列句子，注意连接词的省略。

- 1. 我错过了晚饭，太饿了。
- 2. 我们去喝一杯咖啡好吗？
- 3. 冬天到了，春天还会远吗？
- 4. 看见黄叶我们就知道秋天来了。
- 5. 我不能信任他，他不老实。
- 6. 你做完作业马上去睡觉。
- 7. 乡下的消息传到城里，立刻在富人中间引起了骚动。
- 8. 几乎所有的物质都热胀冷缩。

### 2. 翻译下列句子，注意冠词的省略。

- 1. 月亮围着地球转。
- 2. 家庭是社会的单位。
- 3. 从前，大象和猴子发生了争执。
- 4. 孩提时他常常挨饿。
- 5. 他是天才。
- 6. 他年轻时是学校篮球队的。
- 7. 他摔倒了，头撞在了盒子角上。
- 8. 星星在河流上空闪闪发光。
- 9. 他说他看见经理的儿子爬上了岸。
- 10. 椅子上的书是我的。

### 3. 翻译下列句子，注意代词的省略。

- 1. 兰妮还在旅馆餐厅吃早餐呢。
- 2. 他去了哪儿，做了什么，什么时候做的，这些对你重要吗？
- 3. 活到老学到老。

- ㉔ 水结冰的时候从液体变成固体。
- ㉕ 他很惭愧学习没有进步。
- ㉖ 他耸耸肩膀，摇摇头，翻翻眼睛，但是什么也没说。
- ㉗ 那个不老实的孩子根本没有病。他在游泳池活蹦乱跳，我们都看见了。
- ㉘ 今天是星期几？
- ㉙ 这里离最近的医院有六英里。
- ㉚ 屋里很冷。
- ㉛ 我什么时候再打电话最方便？
- ㉜ 找到我们回家的路不容易。
- ㉝ 我发现再讨论这个问题没有用。
- ㉞ 你一定觉得在这里工作令人兴奋。
- ㉟ 你想着的一定是你母亲。
- ㊱ 我们的起居室刷的颜色是淡蓝色。

#### 4. 翻译下列句子，注意介词的省略。

- ㉒ 公共场所不许吸烟。
- ㉓ 1939年9月第二次世界大战爆发。
- ㉔ 那个国家到处都是抱怨之声。
- ㉕ 地球的表面形态有许多特征。
- ㉖ 他（给我们）讲了一个农夫和蛇的故事。

#### 5. 翻译下列句子，注意适当省略那些会使译文累赘的词。

- ㉒ 他在他父亲的公司工作了5年，获得了许多工作经验。
- ㉓ 他过去常常借钱给困难的人，从不收取利息。
- ㉔ 汤姆得了一等奖，家里每一个人都很兴奋。

### 格言 / 谚语

A bad workman always blames his tools. 干不好活儿埋怨工具

It takes two to make a quarrel. 一个巴掌拍不响

Too many cooks spoil the broth. 人多手杂

Two's company, three's a crowd. 两人作伴，三人添乱

A stitch in time saves nine. 防微杜渐 / 未雨绸缪

Cut your coat according to your cloth. 量入为出

Clothes don't make the man. 好马不在鞍，人美不在衫

## 第六课

## 时态的翻译

- 1 帷幕已经拉开 / 帷幕拉开了, 神秘感正在消失。
- 2 从早晨六点钟起就一直下着雪。
- 3 望见火光的时候, 他已经在森林中走两小时了。
- 4 天非常黑, 星星已经不见了。
- 5 到明年九月我学英语就已有 10 年了。
- 6 他说退休后打算到乡村去居住。
- 7 他站了一会儿, 清点他的东西。
- 8 在赌博的学生中, 百分之十二的学生说赌博损害了他们与家人之间的关系, 百分之十三的学生为了获得赌本, 曾经有过非法行为。

### 练习

将下列英语句子译成汉语。

- 1 我今天晚上先把文件看一下, 然后告诉你文件的情况。
- 2 去年她说她会努力工作。
- 3 我肯定他在一个与世隔绝的角落, 小口喝着饮料, 策划着他的梦想。
- 4 舒伯特虽然 32 岁就去世了, 但却谱写了大量的乐曲。
- 5 技术和经济学是推动着机器人学发展的两个因素。
- 6 关于他在哪里, 做了什么, 挣了多少钱, 他对家里撒了谎。“帐单付了吗?” 家里人问, 他说“付了”。“为什么他们把电停了?” 家人问。“电力公司搞错了”, 他说。
- 7 他没有回答, 我继续望着天空。我望着, 此时天空好像变亮了。像初升太阳的第一缕红光, 一点一点在天空散开。
- 8 “你一直睡着,” 彼得说, “你睡了好几个小时。现在两点半了。我们很快就到纽约了。”
- 9 “我想媒体不会再打搅你了, 这点不错。一、两天内你会看到他们不会再提这事了。”
- 10 “我的名字叫查理·卓别林。大概你们已经在银幕上见过我。我没有走私的兴趣, 尽管我带了 162 个箱子。”

### 格言 / 谚语

A lie has no legs. 谎言总是站不住脚的

An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. 以眼还眼, 以牙还牙

Blood is thicker than water. 血浓于水

Beauty is in the eye of the beholder. 情人眼里出西施 / 仁者见仁, 智者见智

Out of sight, out of mind. 眼不见, 心不烦

Look before you leap. 三思而后行

Two heads are better than one. 两个头脑比一个强 / 三个臭皮匠顶过一个诸葛亮

You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours. 你捧我, 我就捧你

A penny saved is a penny earned. 积少成多, 集腋成裘

If you buy cheaply, you pay dearly. 一分钱一分货

Look after the pennies and the pounds will look after themselves. 积少成多

Penny wise, pound foolish. 小事聪明, 大事糊涂 / 捡了芝麻, 丢了西瓜

Time is money. 一寸光阴一寸金

## 第七课 被动语态的翻译

### 一、与原文语态保持一致

- 1 汤姆已让工厂老板给解雇了。
- 2 这本书是一位很有名的作家写的。
- 3 所有的建筑均被大火(所)焚毁。
- 4 会议的时间由校长决定。
- 5 我看不清楚, 因为我的眼镜给人拿走了。
- 6 他回国时受到了热烈欢迎。
- 7 这件事必须在适当的时候用适当的手段(予以)处理。
- 8 有了计算机, 科学家们的理论可以很快地得到研究和检验。

### 二、把原文的被动语态转换为主动语态

- 1 怎么样, 看了这幅广告后, 你动心了吗?
- 2 街上挤满了行人和车辆。
- 3 据报道, 另一颗人造地球卫星已送入轨道。
- 4 你想学英语吗?
- 5 丽丽, 办公室有事找你。
- 6 饭厅里有空调设备, 照明设计也非常美观。
- 7 有人听见呼救的声音。

## 练习

### 1. 试将下列句子翻译成汉语的被动句式。

- 1 这个规则已被该组织接受。
- 2 这幅画是(由)我小弟画的。
- 3 我们随时都有可能被机场飞进飞出的敌机发现。

- ㉔ 我们的对外政策得到全世界人民的支持。
- ㉕ 众所周知，指南针是四千年前在中国发明的。
- ㉖ 去年这个地区遭遇了 60 年最严重的旱灾。
- ㉗ 希特勒也被历史的暴风雨冲走了。
- ㉘ 许多有趣的实验都是在我们的实验室做的。
- ㉙ 除非加以实施，否则这些原则没有什么意义。
- ㉚ 为什么不好的工作都推给（由）我干？
- ㉛ 这个礼物是父亲送给我的。
- ㉜ 筒的生日晚会让他给毁了。

## 2. 试将下列句子翻译成汉语的主动句式。

- ㉝ 几天之内整个国家都武装起来了。
- ㉞ 这个小城有 2000 人。
- ㉟ 他说明年建这座桥。
- ㊱ 这些话给我留下很深的印象，后来我把它们抄在了我的日记里。
- ㊲ 将来许多新的就业机会向受过高等教育的人敞开。
- ㊳ 本书的第 11 章还要对这个题目做进一步的讨论。
- ㊴ 听到这个消息她异常兴奋。

### 格言 / 谚语

Bitter pills may have blessed effects. 苦口良药利于病。

One man's meat is another man's poison. 一个人的佳肴（是）另一个人的毒药 / 各有所好。

Prevention is better than cure. 预防胜于治疗。

Birds of a feather flock together. 物以类聚。

One swallow doesn't make a summer. 一只燕子不是夏天 / 一木不成林。

Fine feathers make fine birds. 人要衣装，马要鞍。

Don't put all your eggs in one basket. 不要孤注一掷。

## 第八课

### 长句的翻译

#### 一、插入语和分词短语的翻译

- ㊵ 我偷偷摸摸地看了她的信。
- ㊶ 长话短说，我们同意各自保留不同的看法。
- ㊷ 他是一个伟大的写实主义者，写了许多平凡的处于不幸之中的人。
- ㊸ 尽管受到警察的殴打，被投入监牢，甘地却首创了非暴力抵抗的原则。

- ⑤ 他凝视着那幅画，双手叉在胸前。
- ⑥ 由于整个会议吵做一团，主席放弃了投票的打算。
- ⑦ 我听说他是个优秀的游泳运动员。
- ⑧ 警察记下我们的姓名和地址之后，就让我们走了。
- ⑨ 敌军被包围了，结果被迫投降。
- ⑩ 黑暗中看上去，城堡显得更大。

## 二、复合句的翻译

- ① 快点，不然你就赶不上火车了。
- ② 他们理解他，他也理解他们。
- ③ 信号发出了，轮船缓缓驶出码头。
- ④ 我在考试中没有出错，但我的字写得很难看。
- ⑤ 有的人沿着湖边散步，有的人坐在长椅上聊天。
- ⑥ 对不起打扰一下，你可以告诉我最近的邮局在哪儿吗？
- ⑦ 我们在浇树，这里一个月没下雨了。
- ⑧ 孩子们争吵起来，于是我让他们把电视关了。

## 三、复杂句的翻译

- ① 谁要是看不到这一点，谁就要犯大错误。
- ② 真奇怪，孩子们竟如此安静！
- ③ 很明显，她们确实是亲姐妹，她们的脸型很相似。
- ④ 向我们学习的人反倒超过了我们，这对我们确实是一个挑战。
- ⑤ 大街上阳光灿烂，一群穿着假日服装的孩子正在街上玩球。
- ⑥ 上周我看了查理·卓别林主演的《摩登时代》，我认为那是最有趣的影片之一。
- ⑦ 关于细节，你最好问我妹妹，因为她特别注意这个问题。
- ⑧ 我们的老师虽然整天很忙，却从不说累。
- ⑨ 谁做了那样的事情，都会受到法律的惩罚。
- ⑩ 就在这期间，爱因斯坦开始了一项研究。经过这项研究，他创立了著名的相对论。

## 主句、从句的位置（带 ✓ 的译文更好）

- ① 我高兴，如果你高兴。  
✓ 你高兴我就高兴。
- ② 我们将到乡下去，如果明天天气好。  
✓ 如果明天天气好，我们就到乡下去。
- ③ 你将能够找到解决困难的方法，只要你不灰心。



- 21 ✓ 只要不灰心，就能够找到解决困难的方法。  
他不会什么都知道，除非他是神。  
22 ✓ 除非他是神，否则他不会什么都知道。

## 练习

### 1. 翻译下列句子，注意插入语和短语的翻译。

- 23 这么说吧，狗是他们家的一员。  
24 他们中有些人在农村出生长大，从来没见过火车。  
25 说实话，这电影很让我失望。  
26 我在那儿钓鱼的时候碰到一个朋友。  
27 坐下，爱玛。一直站着你会更累。  
28 我们的积蓄都花光了。我们开始找事做。  
29 他作为一个科学家应该献身真理。  
30 我已经答应陪母亲去听音乐会，不能接受你的邀请了。  
31 孩子摔倒了，头磕在了门上，磕破了。  
32 飞过英吉利海峡的时候，飞行员觉得他看到了陨石。  
33 他在农村出生长大；大城市令他困惑/无所适从。  
34 这个国家的火车为了给其它车让路，经常停车。  
35 那个老太太漫不经心地走下人行道，被车撞倒了。  
36 他坐在扶手椅里读报纸。

### 2. 翻译下列句子，注意灵活处理复合句。

- 37 就在那时学校的铃响了，孩子们都出来玩耍。  
38 他总是密切联系群众，大家也爱他。  
39 山姆轻轻地唱着小调，这天他感到特别高兴。  
40 他一遍一遍地敲门，但没人答应。  
41 我今天很忙，你明天再来行吗？  
42 我的同屋半夜就合上书不读了，而我一直学习到凌晨两点。  
43 我只有一辆旧车，但也比没有强。  
44 厚厚的乌云从地平线慢慢升起，远处传来隆隆的雷声。

### 3. 翻译下列句子，注意灵活处理这些复杂句。

- 45 这事到底怎么发生的？谁都不清楚。  
46 很奇怪，他竟然出了错。  
47 理论应该密切联系实际。这个原则我们要牢记在心。

- ⑭ 我们生活在这样的世界里，国家关系就是军事力量关系。
- ⑮ 彼得赢了比赛，他非常高兴。
- ⑯ 我们知道，和人眼相比，猫的眼睛能够吸收更多的光，因此猫在夜间能看清东西。
- ⑰ 我祖父明天就七十岁了，可他还很喜爱运动。
- ⑱ 不管什么工作，只要能让他养活全家就行。
- ⑲ 除非他努力工作，否则不可能按时完成工作。
- ⑳ 如果没有反对意见我们就下午开会。
- ㉑ 你可以借这本书，条件是不要借给其他任何人。
- ㉒ 就当你是对的，我们会从这个项目挣很多钱。

### 格言 / 谚语

His bark is worse than his bite. 雷声大雨点小

All bark and no bite. 光叫不咬 / 光打雷不下雨

Every dog has its day. 谁都有成功的时候

Lie down with dogs, wake up with fleas. 近墨者黑

Once bitten, twice shy. 一朝被蛇咬，十年怕井绳

When the cat's away, the mice will play. 猫不在家，老鼠当家 / 山中无老虎，猴子称大王

Who keeps company with the wolves, will learn to howl. 和狼在一起就学会狼叫 / 近墨者黑

You can lead (take) a horse to water but you can't make it drink. (你可以把马带到水边却不能强迫它喝水) 领马河边易，逼马饮水难

## 第二单元 短文的翻译

### 第九课

#### 一般文体的短文 (一)

#### 短文和故事翻译练习

#### 练习 1 愚人节

在美国，愚人节不像国庆节和劳动节那样是真正的节日。学校或政府在这一天并不放假。<sup>1</sup>愚人节只是人们依照传统相互开玩笑的一天。

历史学家说，<sup>2</sup>很久以前人们便开始庆祝愚人节了。这一习俗的历史很久远，已经很难搞清它是如何起源的了。有些人认为，愚人节的传统始自 2000 年前的古罗马人。

也有一些历史学家说，愚人节始于 1564 年的法国。当时查理四世修改了年历。他把新年从 4 月 1 日

改为了1月1日。因为那时通讯很不便利，所以很多人并不知道新年改时间了。也有的人知道这一消息，但拒绝接受这一改变。不管出于什么原因，很多人还是继续在4月1日庆祝新年。于是旁人便把他们叫做愚人，并拿他们开玩笑。

不列颠人和苏格兰人把4月1日当作骗人节。<sup>3</sup> 苏格兰有个出名的笑话讲的是让一个人去送信。信中告诉收信者这是一个玩笑。收信人就会说，这封信是给下一家的。跑了一大圈之后，这个疲劳不堪的苏格兰人最后回到了自己家，而朋友们对这一玩笑乐不可支。<sup>4</sup>

英格兰的早期移民将愚人节带到了美国殖民地。美国人今天还在愚人节那天相互开玩笑。孩子们在伙伴的背上写上“踢我”或“打我”的字样。他们会告诉朋友说学校停课了。要不，他们就去按别人家的门铃，当有人开门时便大喊“愚人”，随后逃之夭夭。

大人也骗人。有一年在夏威夷，一个电台的播音员说政府将为所有人退税。可以想象，这个愚人节的玩笑使当地的税务局变得一团糟！

## 练习2 泰坦尼克号

“泰坦尼克号是一艘巨轮，是有史以来动力最坚固的轮船，也是一艘英国能够引以为荣的轮船。它长300米，宽30米，重46 000吨。它能够搭载3 500名乘客和船员，最高时速超过22节（每小时41千米）。头等舱的豪华颇为罕见。艺术家和工匠为其提供了异常丰富的各式风格。船上有乔治时代、路易十四和路易十五时代风格的沙龙。楼梯连接了4层甲板，其宽敞堂皇的程度就像豪华旅店，而且还有一部电梯。这艘轮船有很多奇妙之处，其中之一是它全部用电来照明。我们的很多旅店都还没有电灯。泰坦尼克号还有一个健身房和一个加温的游泳池。”

在这艘世界最大的轮船1912年4月进行处女航的前夜记者们写了很多有关报道，下面是这些文章的摘抄。

记者们必须报道的一个信息就是这条船非常特别的构造：

“泰坦尼克号是世界上最安全的轮船。它有双层船底和16个密封的隔舱。如果发生碰撞，船首撞出了洞，船桥上的指挥人员只要拉一个电器开关，就能够立刻关闭舱壁。这艘宏伟的巨轮永远不会沉没！”

## 练习3 拯救海豹

### \* 1975

3月初，在加拿大大陆与纽芬兰岛之间的圣劳伦斯海峡，成千上万的海豹游往这片水域，或是躺在冰山上享受寒冷的阳光。比每个人的记忆还要久远，远在这里有人居住之前，鞍纹海豹每年春天都从南方来到这里生小海豹。这些小海豹被称为“白衣”。

1 这句话按照原文的句型直译是：学校或政府并不遵守这个节日。按照汉语的习惯，将其调整为：学校或政府在这一

天并不放假。

2 直译成“历史专家”不太好。History experts只是英文中historian的另一种表达方式，可以当作是它的同义词。

3 Recognize不要译成“承认”等字眼。应思考如何用通顺的中文表达这句话的意思。

4 To find...直译会比较生硬。这是英文中的一个常用的不定式结构，表示结果。中文转用“而”来表达同样的效果。

突然，平静的景象被轰鸣的马达声和冰层破裂的声音所打破：一艘海豹船来了。四个人跳出了船。他们跑向一群母海豹和它们一周大的幼崽躺着的地方。在母亲无望的注视下，这些人用木棍打死了白衣：他们不用枪，因为不想让海豹的皮毛上留下洞而被损坏。他们拔出刀子将这些小动物剥了皮。不到半个小时，血腥的任务就完成了。20具小小的尸体被扔在了冰上。

#### \* 1976

直升机降落到了离纽芬兰岛 80 英里的一片浮冰上。一小队男女拿着照相机跳下飞机，像一群捕猎海豹的人跑过去。他们用照相机和摄影机把狩猎者的工作情景拍了下来。在欧洲和美国，人们不久就会看到成千上万的小海豹在它们的母亲面前被打死的惨状。这群男女是绿色和平组织成员。他们正在尽全力“拯救海豹”。

#### \* 1977

一艘捕海豹船在强劲马达的推动下破冰前进。两名绿色和平组织成员坚定不移地站在船前方的冰面上，<sup>5</sup> 不让它接近身后不远的海豹群。一个人从高高的船上发出了警告：“快躲开，小伙子，不然船长就会把你们碾到冰里去！”“告诉船长他可以那样做。我们就站在这里不动。”

船越开越近。冰面在颤抖。尽管天寒地冻，这两个人仍感到脸上淌出了汗水。船长会将他们轧倒吗？这时，他们听到了同一个人在船上喊叫的声音：“快停吧，船长！这些大傻瓜就是不动！”

绿色和平组织在“拯救海豹”的战役中又赢得了一次小小的胜利。

#### \* 1978

一队海豹捕猎者在冰上跋涉。看不到绿色和平组织成员——很好！前面就是白衣：快准备好棍棒和刀子。这次战果一定不小。可是，捕猎者到了母海豹和小海豹群跟前时吃了一惊：有人往白衣的皮毛上喷了绿漆！这种漆对海豹无害——但谁会买绿海豹皮？这种皮毛一钱不值。“真倒霉！”一个捕猎者说。“又是他们干的。”“谁？”“还能是谁？看看这颜色——绿的。又是那些发疯的绿色和平组织成员！”

### 练习 4 地久天长

那是千百万美国人今年的除夕夜会听到的一首歌。歌名是“地久天长”，是庆祝新年时演奏的一首传统乐曲。“地久天长”原来是一首苏格兰古诗，讲的是对老朋友的怀念。<sup>6</sup>

“地久天长”(Auld Lang Syne) 原来的意思是“很久以前”。没有人知道这首诗是谁最先写出来的。不过，苏格兰诗人罗伯特·彭斯在 1796 年重写并出版了这首诗。三年后，我们今天所熟悉的歌词和乐曲在一本歌曲集里首次出现。

在美国，这首歌主要在除夕夜演唱。你们今天听到的是华盛顿萨克斯管四重奏乐队演奏的“地久天长”。在我们以这首歌结束今晚的节目时，我想祝我们所有的听众新年快乐！我是谢普·奥尼尔。

5 使用 Plant 这一动词是想表示像种在土地上的植物一样坚定不移。直译较生硬，所以意译。

6 此句可直译为“讲的是应该怀念老朋友”。有的译者可能会觉得这样译稍感生硬。“对老朋友的怀念”这一译法也是在肯定友情，所以可以视为将直译的意思含在里面了。

## 练习5 吸烟有害健康

很多年来，科学家一直在警告吸烟有损健康。然而，全世界仍有很多人在继续吸烟。据世界卫生组织的统计，每年有400多万人死于吸烟导致的疾病。现在，这一数字还在增加。世卫组织官员预计今后20年内会有1.5亿人死于吸烟。死亡的人中有7/10将来自发展中国家。

吸烟是导致肺病的第一大病因。吸烟与心脏病、中风和很多种癌症有联系。吸烟影响的不光是烟民。妊娠期的妇女如果吸烟，生出的婴儿得病的几率更大。怀孕时吸烟新生儿的体重可能会过轻。出生时体重过轻的婴儿夭折的可能性较大，而且可能有一系列的健康问题。据专家说，吸烟还会影响不吸烟的人。吸烟者会对家庭成员和同事的健康造成危害。

没有安全的吸烟方式，而且吸烟很快就會造成危害。所有的香烟都会损害身体。即使吸的香烟很少也有危险。

## 练习6 沃尔特·迪斯尼

这就是“登上星星”这首歌。它是迪斯尼公司出品的动画片“皮诺曹”里的插曲。对很多人来说，这首歌最能使人想起沃尔特·迪斯尼和他的作品。这首歌写的是梦想和让梦想成真。这正是沃尔特·迪斯尼公司努力实现的事情。它生产的电影使全世界儿童和成人为之神往。

千百万人看过迪斯尼的电影和电视节目。他们与迪斯尼动画片中的人物结成了好朋友：米老鼠、唐老鸭、白雪公主、皮诺曹、彼得潘。去过迪斯尼大游乐场的人更多。加利福尼亚有迪斯尼乐园，佛罗里达有迪斯尼世界，东京有迪斯尼乐园，法国也有欧洲迪斯尼。迪斯尼为那么多的孩子带来了快乐，这一点可能没有哪一个公司能够与之相比。所以，它被称之为梦工厂也就不足为奇了。

沃尔特·伊莱亚斯·迪斯尼于1901年生于伊利诺伊州的芝加哥，后来一家人搬到了密苏里州。他在那里一个农场上长大。迪斯尼16岁时开始在芝加哥学习艺术。4年之后，他加盟了堪萨斯城电影广告公司。在那里他参与了电影院动画广告的制作，广告有助于促销产品。

1923年，沃尔特·迪斯尼搬到了加州的好莱坞，和他兄弟罗伊住到一起。他想成为一名电影制片人或导演。但是，他没能找到工作。因此，他决定去拍动画片。在动画片中，人们可以让图画像真的一样动起来，我们称其为卡通片。作为艺术家，迪斯尼想让他绘画变成有生命的图画。

一部卡通就是印在胶片上的一系列图画，每一张图都与前一张略有不同。每张图都显示了一个微小的运动变化。我们看电影时，这些图画看起来就像是活的，卡通人物和动物都能够动，他们说话的声音是由真演员录制的。

迪斯尼在一个办公室的后面开办了他的第一个电影公司。在好几年的时间里，为了应付开支，他努力工作，拼命赚钱。他相信卡通电影会像真演员演的电影一样受人欢迎。为此，他决定要寻找一个卡通人物。他的想法从一个出人意料的地方得到了支持。

迪斯尼与另一个年轻的艺术家乌布·伊维克斯一起工作。他们常常看到老鼠在他们工作室所在的破旧的建筑里进进出出。于是，他们画了一个卡通老鼠。这只老鼠和老鼠的模样不完全一样。其一，他

像人一样用两腿站立，长着一双大眼睛和两只大耳朵，手上还着白手套。两位艺术家称他为“米奇”。早期的电影制作人发现在卡通片中使用动物比使用人更容易。米老鼠是用几个圆形画成的，非常适合制作动画。

公众第一次见到米老鼠是在名为“威利快艇”的电影中。沃尔特·迪斯尼自己为米老鼠配了音。这部电影在1928年公演，获得了巨大的成功。

在随后的好多年中，米老鼠出现在几百部卡通片中。他在全世界都出了名。在日本，他叫“米奇·库奇”。在意大利，他叫“托普里诺”。在拉丁美洲，他叫“拉顿·米克里托”。不久之后，另外一些卡通动物加入了米奇的行列。有一个母老鼠叫“米尼”。另一个是名叫“唐老鸭”的鸭子，他身穿水手服，嗓音很有趣。还有一个是名为“普鲁托”的狗。

米老鼠卡通片极受欢迎。不过，沃尔特·迪斯尼还想制作其他的动画片。20世纪30年代中期，他着手制作他的第一部长篇电影。这部电影描写的是一位可爱的年轻女孩儿、凶狠的后妈和拯救了她的英俊王子的故事。这就是“白雪公主和七个小矮人”。经过3年的工作，“白雪公主”完成于1937年。它是第一部由电影厂制作的长篇动画片。它成了好莱坞最成功的电影之一。

电影专家说，是沃尔特·迪斯尼发展了动画艺术。迪斯尼公司的艺术家努力将生活融入每一幅画面之中。就是说，他们必须要感受到卡通人物的所有情感。快乐、悲伤、愤怒、恐惧。艺术家照着镜子表现每一种情感。微笑、哭泣、通红的脸庞、瞪大的双眼。然后，他们让每个卡通人物的脸上表现出这些情感。

很多电影专家都说，迪斯尼动画艺术达到的最高峰是1940年出品的“皮诺曹”。这个故事讲的是一个木偶变成了活的小男孩。为了制作“皮诺曹”，迪斯尼的艺术家画了250万张图画。艺术家画的是平面的图画。但是，他们创造了具有空间感和质感的世界。“皮诺曹”是一个想象的世界，但看起来非常真实。迪斯尼在20世纪40年代和50年代制作了其它非常受欢迎的动画片，包括“幻想曲”、“小飞象”、“小鹿斑比”、“灰姑娘”、“爱丽丝奇遇记”、“彼得潘”、“小姐与流浪汉”和“睡美人”。这些电影今天仍然很受欢迎。

沃尔特·迪斯尼除了制作卡通片，还拍摄了很多由演员表演的故事片和电视片。他还拍了描写野生动物在大自然中的影片。不管是真实的还是想象的，他的所有作品都表现了相同的观点。大多数作品描写的都是邪恶的势力威胁天真无邪、忠贞不渝和家庭的亲情。悲伤的事情时有发生。但永远会有令人发笑的事情和角色。最后，善良永远会战胜邪恶。迪斯尼因他的电影和电影制作中的科技发明而获过32次奥斯卡奖。

1955年，迪斯尼在离加利福尼亚的好莱坞不远的地方开办了一个游乐场。他把它称为“迪斯尼乐园”。他想要这里成为世界上最欢乐的地方。迪斯尼乐园复制了迪斯尼电影中想象的场景。它还重建了迪斯尼所想象的真实的地方。例如，乐园中的一个地区看起来像是19世纪美国西部的小镇，另一个地区看起来像是未来世界。

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7 这个句子可以有多种意译的方法。对初学者来说，应尽可能尝试直译。这句话可直译为“对他的想法的帮助来自

于一个出乎预料的地方”。在这个基础上可以将其调整为比较符合中文表达方式的句子。

8 这里的定冠词 the 特指前面提到的这两个人，需要具体译出来，不要只译成“艺术家”。

迪斯尼乐园还有令人激动的座椅类游戏项目。孩子们可以在大象上飞行，在茶杯中旋转，爬山，或是在丛林密布的河流上漂流。而且——最棒的是——孩子们一定要见一见米老鼠本人。装扮成米奇和所有迪斯尼卡通人物的演员在游乐场里走来走去，不断与人握手。

有人批评迪斯尼乐园只是一个庞大的造钱机器。他们说，乐园的门票太贵，很多家庭都去不起。他们还说乐园代表的并不是美国文化的精华，但是大多数参观者都喜欢迪斯尼乐园。他们有的从附近，有的从很远的地方来参观。

迪斯尼乐园非常成功，所以迪斯尼制定了一个在佛罗里达州建立第二个娱乐和教育公园的计划。这项计划——沃尔特·迪斯尼世界——于迪斯尼去世后的1971年在佛罗里达落成。

这一切的发起人——沃尔特·迪斯尼——于1966年去世。但他开创的公司继续通过它所拍摄的电影和游乐场帮助人们摆脱生活的烦恼。

## 练习7 安迪与胡珀

他们的房间极不协调，就像住在那里的那两个学生一样。一个学生安静地坐在那里，埋头用功，周围堆满的书籍高过了他的书桌。不幸的是，离他不远也坐着一个学生，而他的桌子上却空空如也。

“你能不能不抽烟，把音乐关小了；难道你不应该学习吗？”回答是“操什么心？”胡珀的书桌上根本就没有纸笔，除非你把他吃过的快餐纸和烟盒也算作纸。他的书桌没有一点儿用功的痕迹，只有一层厚厚的尘土，几条干净的道道儿。

胡珀信奉的是：需要哪怕是最少的脑力或体力才能干的事情都是不健康的，一旦干了，以后就有可能要花费更多的力气，而以他的逻辑而言，这也是不健康的，所以最好是什么都不干。

安迪继续努力用功，而胡佛则继续无所事事。就这样又过了一段时间。胡珀不断地嘲笑安迪，说他在浪费时间。胡珀最爱说的是：“操什么心？我每次都可以在考试的前一晚上学习。”安迪并不动摇。他必须刻苦学习才能成功；世界的竞争越来越激烈。到第一年的期末考试来临时，安迪和胡珀都觉得格外有信心。

考试结束后，胡佛和安迪都回家去过暑假。安迪回到他原来的宿舍时心里有些害怕；他想屋子里一定会烟雾缭绕，盖过烟雾的只有AC/DC乐队震耳欲聋的鼓声。走进屋子，他见到了一个从未见到过的新面孔。这个男孩是另一个系的，被学校安排到了这个房间。他不知道胡珀是谁，所以也不知道他到哪里去了。

后来的三年很快就过去了。安迪忙得没有时间去想胡佛，继续拼命学习。毕业时，他的全部努力结出了硕果。他以班级名列前茅的成绩毕业，并得到了IBM公司中一个报酬不错的职位。

一年以后的一天，他正在停放他的宝马车时，看到两个流浪汉拖着脚走向他的一个同事；他们要乞讨点儿钱，但是被拒绝了。他们没有看到安迪，向相反的方向走了。其中一个可怜鬼转身对另一个说：“我们搞不到钱怎么办？”那个人回答说：“操什么心？”

作者：肯·迪勒

## 练习 8 冰山上的两天

夜色非常黑。我正站在甲板上，瞭望的水手突然大声喊道：“前方有一条船，就在我们前面！”

站在离我不远的安德鲁·汤普森向那条船望去，大声喊道：

“那不是船，是一座冰山！”

随着他的话音，我们听到了一声可怕的撞击。我们的船颤抖了起来，喊叫声到处都是。一个人喊道：“我们正在下沉！全完了！”

安德鲁、特伦斯和汤姆与我在一起。巨大冰山的边缘离我们只有几英尺远。安德鲁说：“你们要想活命就跟我来。”随后他跳到了冰山的一块平地上，我们跟在他的后面。

过了一会儿，我问安德鲁逃脱的几率有多大。

“几率非常小，”他回答说。“可能冰山会被推向陆地，也可能另一艘船会发现我们。”

我们每个人都知道这样的机会会有多小。

我们坐在冰山上，互相靠着，以身体来取暖。第二天早上，天空万里无云。

安德鲁说：“我们现在要开始瞭望，看有没有经过这里的船，想办法让船员看到我们。”

我们尝试着爬到冰山顶上，但是上不去。我们找到了一个能够坐下来观望海面的好位置。但是，我们目力所及的地方看不到一条船。从现在的位置望去，我们看到了冰山的下半部分，发现散落在那里的一些东西。我们马上爬下冰山去拿。我们找到了一些有用的东西：一张船帆、一条长绳、几根圆木头、一只桶和一个鸡笼，鸡笼里有几只小鸡。还有一条沉船的碎木头。我们把木头晒干，点起火，用那只旧桶煮了两只鸡。

吃完饭后，我们用那几根圆木和鸡笼的木头绑了一只木筏。干完之后，我们发现这只木筏太小了，没法载着四个人在波涛汹涌的海上航行。所以，我们爬回到原来的高处，又坐了下来。

天刚刚亮时，我看到了大约一英里之外一艘船的船帆。我叫其他人，指给他们看。然后，我们一起尽全力喊了起来，但听不到任何回答。

“他们肯定听不到我们，”特伦斯说，“风是从船的方向来的。我们不能过于着急。”

突然，传来了一声巨响。冰山在颤抖。“冰山在倒塌，”安德鲁说，“我们的末日到了。”

但是，冰山慢慢地停止了移动。只是一大块冰塌了下来，掉到了海里。我们现在需要格外小心，因为冰山的上部在太阳的照射下正在融化。

第二个夜晚我们没有睡觉。清晨，我们不约而同地欢叫起来；离我们大约3英里远的地方有一艘船。

“他们会看到我们吗？他们会开到冰山来吗？他们能听到我们吗？”大家都在问这些问题。

我们小心翼翼地将木筏放下水，然后踏了上去。每个人手里都拿了一小块木头当桨使。

这是一个生死攸关的时刻。如果我们错过这条船，回到冰山的机会非常小。我们只能慢慢地移动。

现在，我们已经离开冰山一英里了。我们继续向前，眼睛紧盯着那条船。不幸的是，一阵微风吹了起来，那条船扬起了帆，眼看着离我们而去。我们不断地划，绝望地大喊着，但没有用。我们的心沉了下来，但仍继续在划桨。

“我们已经竭尽全力了，”安德鲁说，“但我们一定不能放弃。我们要相信上帝，回到冰山。”



我回过头，想看看离冰山有多远了。正当这时，一个人喊了起来：“他们看到我们了！我们有救了！”

我转回头，看到那条船的船员正在放下一条小艇，向我们开过来。我们高兴地欢呼着，继续划桨，而小艇像飞一样朝我们驰来。小艇到来之后，我们一齐将桨举过头顶挥舞着。

“你们是什么人？”一个人在小艇上大声问。“你们飘浮有多久了？”

然后，他们帮我们上了小艇。我们不知道应该先感谢谁：是上帝，还是这些船员。

## 练习9 最小的骑士

很久很久以前，比亚瑟王时代还要早，有一个只有三英尺高的铁匠。他那么矮，给骑士的高头大马钉掌时要站到板凳上才行。他倒是一点也不在意，因为他虽然很矮，但非常勇敢。其实，他暗自渴望的是成为一名骑士，并赢得公主的芳心。

公主是国王和王后的独生女，即善良又美丽，所以怪不得小铁匠那么爱他。公主比他还要矮，有一双闪烁的眼睛和一头盘成发辮的青丝长发。不过可惜的是，小铁匠只能从远处仰慕公主，因为她毕竟是公主，而他只是一个地位低下的铁匠。

一天，一条可怕的恶龙来到了这个王国。它向在它前面走过的每一个人喷吐火焰，踩塌房屋，烧毁田园。很多骑士与恶龙交战，但他们的剑无法穿透恶龙厚厚的鳞片。每天晚上，它都飞回山里的洞穴中，洞穴被一条深深的峡谷环绕着。

恶龙受到了一条符咒的控制和保护。这条符咒说：

打破我的魔道，

需要千把宝剑，

还要剑术高。

想来到我的家，

先走过不存在的桥一架，

最后，但并非最不重要的是

一只斟满的空酒杯才能将我打败。

恶龙离城堡越来越近，很多骑士都加入了战斗，很多人被打伤了。国王宣布不管是谁，只要能够杀死恶龙，就能得到半个王国。现在，外国的骑士也来了。他们是人们见到过的最勇猛、最勇敢、最高大的骑士。一千名骑士一起向恶龙发起了进攻。

但是，恶龙抡起巨大的翅膀，一下子就将五十名骑士扫下了马，然后用嘴向其他的骑士喷射火焰。它说，

你们以为我是来闲逛的，

一千个人可不是谜底。

一个人，只要一个，

还要一千把剑，

才能事遂人愿。

绝望之中，国王宣称：不管是谁，只要能揭开谜底，杀死恶龙，有什么心愿都会得到满足。

这时，商人们忙乎了起来。突然之间，宝剑到处都是：厚剑、薄剑、利剑、钝剑、奇形怪状的剑，但大多是一个人能拿很多的小剑。不过，一把小剑更像是一只匕首，而多数骑士的自尊心都不允许他们带着一口袋匕首上阵。

造桥的建筑材料也多了起来，到处是各种类型和形状的木头、石头和绳索。当然，所有这些东西还需要大车来搬运，要牲畜来拉车，于是人们又蜂拥抢购马车、马匹、驴和牛。

最后，瓷器商也忙乎起来。他们大卖水晶杯、木头杯、大杯、小杯、咖啡杯、粗杯、细杯。为了斟满杯子，酒商和牛奶商又大卖红酒、白酒、汽酒、牛奶、羊奶和各种各样的水果汁。

结果，这个王国的商业空前繁荣起来。所有像剑的东西，所有的建筑材料，装运的马车，拉车的牲畜都卖光了，全国的酒也卖得一滴不剩，只有普通的水了。

剩下的只是一堆一堆的钱币，堆得到处都是。这样做管用吗？不管用。尽管骑士们竭尽全力，尽管他们的装备齐全，还是无法打败恶龙。现在，田野上一片狼藉，王国一团混乱。

只有小铁匠的心中充满希望，因为他终于有一个机会得到公主了。他用旧的马口铁杯和铁片打造了一副盔甲，骑着他的小马上了王宫。小铁匠向国王鞠躬后说：“请授予我骑士的头衔，这样我就能为你的王国铲除那个可怕的怪物。”

一时间一片寂静，然后所有的人都开始大笑——除了公主。当时，他们笑呀笑，笑得小铁匠的耳朵都红了。国王说：“你根本不是恶龙的对头。搏击要有力气。可你太矮了。”

小铁匠挺直了肩膀。“我可能矮小，但我能打仗。”

公主听了很信服：小铁匠一定很勇敢，很善良。“父王，今天为了我封他为骑士吧。你答应过‘不论谁杀死恶龙都可以’，当然应该给他一次机会。”

国王无法拒绝自己的独生女。他从宝座上站起身，封小铁匠为骑士。为了祝小铁匠好运，公主散开了她的长辫子，拔出一根头发递给小骑士。他将这根头发放在了自己胸前的口袋里。“祝你好运，我勇敢的骑士，”公主说。

于是，小骑士骑上小马，出发去斗恶龙。他在路上遇到了很多疲惫不堪和遍体鳞伤的骑士，其中一个好心人对他说：“回去吧。一个人拿不了一千把剑，也无法越过一座不存在的桥，杯子斟满后也不再是空杯子了。这些全都是骗人的。”他想，这个最小的骑士是个最大的傻瓜。

小骑士走了半天，在一棵树下碰到了一个东西。那是一个蜜蜂窝。小骑士出于善心，将蜂窝捡起来放回树上。突然，他听到一个了一个细小的嗡嗡声。

我们知道你心地善良

但请不要将我们放回。

所有看到我们的骑士

都挥剑将我们的家击毁。

请你带我们走最好，

有一天我们会给你回报。

“好吧，”小骑士说，然后小心翼翼地将蜂窝绑在了他的马鞍上。

没过多久，他就找到了恶龙，不如说，恶龙找到了他。它降落在骑士的身边，对他说，

啐！你不过是裸豆芽菜，

个头不到我膝盖。

回家再长长个儿吧，

打你真没意思，哈哈！

但是，小骑士不听那一套，挥剑便向恶龙刺去。“哎呦，”恶龙叫道。小骑士冲向前去，又刺了一剑。恶龙咆哮起来。

这次你太过分了。

你打了我的背。

我要把你煎了，

煎成焦面包片。

突然，从他的挎包中传出了嗡嗡声。一只蜜蜂飞了出来，飞到了小骑士的耳朵边。

我们有办法报答你，

把蜂窝扔出去，我们会救你。

于是，小骑士抓起蜂窝，朝恶龙的头扔去。即刻，一千只蜜蜂带着一千根刺飞了出来。它们用小小的利剑反复地蜇恶龙。恶龙的眼睛开始肿起来，看不清东西了。他又痛又怒地嚎叫着窜上了天，飞回了山中的洞穴。

小骑士骑着他的小马跟了上去。到了恶龙的巢穴时，他看到峡谷两边的悬崖相隔很远，要想架一座桥得一年才行。他一边坐下思考，一边从口袋里拿出了公主的那根发丝。

从挎包中又传出了嗡嗡的声响，一只蜜蜂飞了出来。他问小骑士怎么了。小骑士告诉蜜蜂后，它说，

跨过一座不存在的桥，

这很容易，

一根头发就可当作桥。

把公主的头发系在我背上，

我飞过峡谷，

把它系在龙穴旁边。

蜜蜂就是这样做的。小骑士像杂技演员一样走在发绳上，走到一半时还不相信自己的好运。公主的头发就像有魔力一般伸过了整个峡谷，而且还能禁住他的体重。

小骑士成功地越过峡谷，进入了洞穴。他在洞穴的深处发现了恶龙。它的眼睛肿得闭上了，分叉的舌头拖在地上。小骑士走过来时，它发出了嘶嘶声，因为它还能够闻到。

不要进来，我警告你。

如果靠近，必死无疑。

跟我打仗无比愚蠢，

因为谜语还未猜破。

但是，小骑士并不惧怕。善良的心地让他对恶龙充满怜悯。他要帮助这头野兽，给他水喝，给它的眼睛消肿。

小骑士走出洞穴，爬下悬崖，走向下面的溪流。谷底有大量的水，但却没有东西盛水。这时，他看见了一只别的骑士从山上抛弃的破杯子。他小心地从沙土中捞出杯子，把它灌满了水，又爬了上来。

但是，他回到恶龙身边时才发现，那只杯子不仅杯口破了，还有一个洞他没有看到。盛的那点水在他向上爬时全漏光了。他走到恶龙跟前说：“对不起，我想帮你，真的，但杯子全空了。”

出乎他的意料，恶龙高兴地大叫着站了起来。

谢谢，谢谢，小骑士，

你救了我，确实如此！

这可能是只空杯子，

但你看，它装满仁慈。

装满的一只空杯，

使我自由重回！

很久以前我曾是一条善良温和的龙，

有一次惹怒了一个坏巫师，

结果他施了符咒，叫我变得和他一样坏。

我对你感激不尽，今生永世，

快乐将使我如醉如痴。

请让我送你回家。

我会永远保护你，真心实意。

我会是你的翅膀，你的眼睛为我指引。

小骑士惊奇万分，也无比喜悦。恶龙根本不是恶魔，只是被施了魔法。

小骑士做的第一件事就是将蜜蜂固定在山洞口的一块高高的岩石上。蜜蜂异常喜悦。它们有了新家。有了屋顶和保护，最重要的是没人打搅，而峡谷底下的溪流旁长满了鲜花，能够采到用都用不完的花蜜。

然后，小骑士骑上他的飞龙凯旋而归，他的小马在地上飞奔相随。

看到他们时，国王和整个王国都非常恐惧。所有人都害怕，只有公主不怕。她信任她的小骑士。听完了事情的全部经过后，公主立刻动手制作消炎膏，医治飞龙的眼睛。

小骑士和公主结了婚，得到了半个王国。飞龙的眼睛又重见光明，并信守诺言，忠心耿耿地守护着王国。

几年之后，小骑士和公主有了7个孩子。他们都喜欢骑在飞龙的背上飞翔。

当然，他们后来的生活幸福美满。

## 练习1 菲什甫罗马宫殿

**2004年开放时间 全年开放**

2月1日至12月15日, 每天开放

2月、11月和12月 10 a.m. - 4p.m.

3月至7月 10 a.m. - 5p.m.

8月 10 a.m. - 6p.m.

9月和10月 10 a.m. - 5p.m.

其它时间只在星期六和星期日 10 a.m. - 4p.m.

**2004年门票价格**

成人票 £5.20

儿童票 5岁—15岁 £2.70

老人票 £4.50

学生票 £4.50

家庭票(2成人和2小孩) £13.40

有残疾证的残疾人 £4.00

**团体票 (最少 20 人)**

成人票 £4.40

儿童票 5岁—15岁 £2.70

老人票 £4.00

学生票 £4.00

晚场 £50.00

(须预约) 加全票

## 练习2 列车服务指南

**大东北铁路公司的所有列车都提供:**

## ● 头等舱

- 送到座位的小点心和酒

- 赠送茶水、咖啡、矿泉水或桔子汁

- 赠送饼干或其它小吃

## ● 标准舱

- 自助餐车
- 推车送餐
● 头等舱和标准舱留有轮椅席位
● 赠送预定座位
● 茶点
● 电话（信用卡和英国电信卡）
● 婴儿换尿布处
● 赠阅杂志

### 练习 3

在这次风景绚丽的旅途上，你会饱览苏格兰最美丽的一些湖泊、峡谷和高山。

从格拉斯哥开始的这次旅行将环绕吉尔帕特里克山麓，到达洛蒙德湖“美丽的湖畔”。我们将在那里参观美丽的小村“拉斯”，村里有漂亮的石头房子。

旅程的下一站是浪漫的基尔琛城堡。它坐落在“惊奇湖”的中央。“惊奇湖”是因弗雷里的坎贝尔人长时期抵御北方入侵之敌的天然屏障。

奥本是位于洛恩湾的一个风景如画的渔港。我们有充足的时间来寻访这个繁忙的城镇。

在返回的旅程中，我们将穿过阿盖尔森林公园，去达农的维多利亚度假胜地。在那里，我们将登上一艘渡轮，在克莱德湾上畅游 20 分钟。

### 练习 4

#### 门票

参观哈佛故居是免费的，但我们欢迎捐赠，以资助故居的重建和维护。

建议最低捐赠数额：每人 50 便士。

我们也欢迎个人、公司和组织更多的捐赠——请与捐赠部联系，地址是：

汉雷街，莎士比亚故居基金会。

埃文河畔斯特拉特福 CV37 6QW，

电话：01789 201 829。

美国游人的捐赠还可以减税。

### 练习 5

图案是怎样形成的？

花岗岩与所有的岩石一样，是由矿物质组成的，每一种颜色——黄、粉、白和黑——都是一种不同类型的矿物。

花岗岩是怎样形成的？

岩石曾经是炙热的液体。冷却后，不同的矿物分别结成了晶体。如果你仔细看，就能看到晶体的直边。  
有什么用途？

花岗岩非常坚硬，可用作路缘石和建筑房屋。这块标本取自英格兰湖区的沙普贝尔。

## 练习 6

尊敬的先生或女士：

我致函是要申诉投递错误。

我订购了一件苹果绿色中号短袖衬衫，但你寄给我的却是两件难看的黑色和樱红色特大号长袖衬衫。

你可以想见接到这件包裹令我多么失望。我认为责任完全在你们公司。

所以，我写这封信是为了退还包裹。你说我订购的颜色没有了。请给我寄一件其它颜色的衬衣，不然我只能要求立即退还我为这件衬衣所付的款额。

我期待你立即回信。

谨启

× ×

