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2008

考研英语

英译汉四步定位

翻译法

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目 录

第一章	考研英语译汉题型介绍	1
	一、考研英语译汉与四级英译汉的区别	1
	二、考研英语译汉的文章特点	1
	三、考研英语译汉的要求	2
第二章	考研英语译汉英汉对比	3
	一、英语重结构, 汉语重语意	3
	二、英语多长句, 汉语多短句	4
	三、英语多从句, 汉语多分句	4
	四、英语多代词, 汉语多名词	5
	五、英语多被动, 汉语多主动	6
	六、英语多变化, 汉语多重复	7
	七、英语多抽象, 汉语多具体	8
	八、英语多引申, 汉语多推理	9
	九、英语多省略, 汉语多补充	10
	十、英语多前重心, 汉语多后重心	11
第三章	考研英语译汉四步定位翻译法	12
	一、结构分析	12
	二、句子切分	13
	三、词义推敲	14
	四、检查核对	15
第四章	1995~2007年英译汉真题详解	16
	1995年英译汉真题 / 1995年英译汉真题详解	16
	1996年英译汉真题 / 1996年英译汉真题详解	26
	1997年英译汉真题 / 1997年英译汉真题详解	35
	1998年英译汉真题 / 1998年英译汉真题详解	44
	1999年英译汉真题 / 1999年英译汉真题详解	53
	2000年英译汉真题 / 2000年英译汉真题详解	63
	2001年英译汉真题 / 2001年英译汉真题详解	72
	2002年英译汉真题 / 2002年英译汉真题详解	82
	2003年英译汉真题 / 2003年英译汉真题详解	90
	2004年英译汉真题 / 2004年英译汉真题详解	100
	2005年英译汉真题 / 2005年英译汉真题详解	108
	2006年英译汉真题 / 2006年英译汉真题详解	115
	2007年英译汉真题 / 2007年英译汉真题详解	120

第五章	考研英语译汉难点总结	125
	难点一：英译汉中的代词	125
	难点二：英译汉中的名词	130
	难点三：英译汉中的动词	134
	难点四：英译汉中的非谓语动词	136
	难点五：英译汉中的从句	139
	难点六：英译汉中的对称	141
	难点七：英译汉中的变化	142
	难点八：英译汉中的省略	144
	难点九：英译汉中的倒装	147
	难点十：英译汉中的惯用法	150
第六章	考研英语译汉模拟试题与参考答案	156
	模拟试题一与参考答案	156
	模拟试题二与参考答案	157
	模拟试题三与参考答案	158
	模拟试题四与参考答案	159
	模拟试题五与参考答案	160
	模拟试题六与参考答案	161
	模拟试题七与参考答案	162
	模拟试题八与参考答案	163
	模拟试题九与参考答案	164
	模拟试题十与参考答案	165
	模拟试题十一与参考答案	166
	模拟试题十二与参考答案	168
第七章	1995 ~ 2007 年英译汉全真试题参考译文	170
	1995	
	1996	
	1997	
	1998	
	1999	
	2000	
	2001	
	2002	
	2003	
	2004	
	2005	
	2006	
	2007	

第一章

考研英语译汉题型介绍

英译汉题型重点考查考生准确理解概念或结构复杂的英语材料并将其译成汉语的能力。英译汉是国内英语考试独有而常见的题型，因为国外英语考试，如 TOEFL、GRE、IELTS 等，都没有而且不可能有英译汉；而国内英语考试，如四级、六级、考研，经常把英译汉作为考查的内容之一。此外，英译汉是一种主观题，它对考生的语法、词汇、阅读理解、中文表达等方面都有较高的要求，这对平时习惯于做多项选择 (multiple choice) 的考生来说无疑是一次很大的挑战。从历届考试情况来看，英译汉是考生们的薄弱环节之一。为确保考试能够顺利过关，考生一定要首先了解考研英语英译汉题型的特点及要求，然后才能制定出具体的行动方案并找到解决问题的办法。

一、考研英语译汉与四级英译汉的区别

在四级考试中，英译汉只是一种备用题，它和简答、改错等题型多中选一，并且翻译的句子是从阅读理解文章里挑选出来的。考研英语译汉则是必考题型，而且是一篇单独的文章，要求考生将其中五个划线部分 (约 150 词) 译成汉语。所以无论从形式上还是从要求上，考研英语译汉都与四级英译汉有着较大的区别。

二、考研英语译汉的文章特点

考研英语译汉的文章长约 400 词，内容涉及社会生活、科普、文化、历史、地理、政治、经济等方面，体裁一般都是议论文，词汇量基本控制在考试大纲所规定的范围之内，很少有生词和难词。

1995 ~ 2007 年考研英语译汉文章中心内容分别为：

1995 年：标准化测试

1996 年：科学研究发展的原因

1997 年：动物的权利问题

1998 年：宇宙的起源

1999 年：历史学研究

2000 年：政府与经济

2001 年：未来学

2002 年：行为科学

2003 年：人类学研究

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2004年：语言与思维	125
2005年：大众传媒	125
2006年：美国的知识分子	130
2007年：法律与新闻	134

三、考研英语译汉的要求

考研英语大纲对英译汉的明确要求是“译文准确、完整、通顺”。换句话说，英译汉考查的重点首先是对英语句子的准确理解，其次是不能随意增加和漏掉原文的内容，最后是用通顺的中文把原文的意思表达出来。不难看出，考研英语译汉并不要求考生讲究文采、使用华丽的语言，这就像写作并不要求考生有多么深刻的思想而只求叙述时具有普通的逻辑性和完整性一样。在2002年题型改革之前，考研英语译汉一直是一个独立的部分，满分15分，占总分数的15%。改革之后考研英语译汉并入了阅读理解部分，分数由原来的15分减少到了10分。这更进一步说明英译汉考查的重点在于理解，理解准确到位是突破英译汉的关键。只有理解关过了，才能谈得上表达，否则就会造成错译、乱译。

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② problems arising from... 由……产生的问题

arise from(或 out of) 由……引起, 由……产生。例如:

His illness arose from malnutrition.

他的病是由营养不良引起的。

Those difficulties arose out of the peculiar natural conditions.

那些困难是由特殊自然条件造成的。

③ mass migration movements 大量的人口流动

mass 形容词, 意为“大量的, 大批的”, 如:

a mass audience 大量观众

mass production 批量生产

mass unemployment 大批失业

mass arrests 大规模逮捕

migration 是“迁移、移居”, migration movements 在句中是“人口流动”而不是“移民运动”(immigrant movements), 后面的补充也说明 migration movements 不可能是“移民运动”。

④ themselves 指 mass migration movements, 译为“人口流动本身”。

⑤ made 是过去分词, 表示被动。整个独立主格结构可改写成 mass migration movements are made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport.

⑥ modern means of transport 现代交通工具

整句试译 新的社会压力有可能产生, 由于人口爆炸或者大量的人口流动带来的种种问题——人口流动本身如今已经被现代交通工具变得相对容易。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
√	√	√	√	无	√	√	√	?

问题分析

这句英文又是个典型的前重心, 译文应该进行适当的调整, 此外译文中还使用了被动, 虽然意思还算清楚, 但表达上却有点怪怪的。记住用中文表达时要照顾中文的习惯。

整句改译 由于人口爆炸或者由于大量的人口流动带来的种种问题——人口流动本身由于现代交通工具如今已经变得相对容易——新的社会压力有可能产生 (或有可能产生新的社会压力)。

2001 年英译汉真题

In less than 30 years' time the Star Trek holodeck will be a reality. Direct links between the brain's nervous system and a computer will also create full sensory virtual environments, allowing virtual vacations like those in the film *Total Recall*.

71) There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend. 72) Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers with in-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of smell-television, and the digital age will have arrived.

According to BT's futurologist, Ian Pearson, these are among the developments scheduled for the first few decades of the new millennium (a period of 1,000 years), when super-computers will dramatically accelerate progress in all areas of life.

73) Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place. Some of the biggest developments will be in medicine, including an extended life expectancy and dozens of artificial organs coming into use between now and 2040.

Pearson also predicts a breakthrough in computer-human links. "By linking directly to our nervous system, computers could pick up what we feel and, hopefully, simulate feeling too so that we can start to develop full sensory environments, rather like the holidays in *Total Recall* or the Star Trek holodeck," he says. 74) But that, Pearson points out, is only the start of man-machine integration: "It will be the beginning of the long process of integration that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human before the end of the next century.

Through his research, Pearson is able to put dates to most of the breakthroughs that can be predicted. However, there are still no forecasts for when faster-than-light travel will be available, or when human cloning will be perfected, or when time travel will be possible. But he does expect social problems as a result of technological advances. A boom in neighborhood surveillance cameras will, for example, cause problems in 2010, while the arrival of synthetic lifelike robots will mean people may not be able to distinguish between their human friends and the droids. 75) And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder—kitchen rage.

2001 年英译汉真题详解

71. There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend.

结构分析:

这是一个复合句。There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors 是主句，其中 hosted by robots 是过去分词短语作 television chat shows 的后置定语，with pollution monitors 是介词短语修饰名词 cars；that will disable them 是定语从句，修饰 pollution monitors；when they offend 是时间(或条件)状语从句，修饰动词 disable。

句子切分:

There will be television chat shows / hosted by robots, / and cars with pollution monitors / that will disable them / when they offend.

词义推敲:

① there will be 到时会有，将来会有。注意英文中的时态在中文里变成了中文式的表达。

② chat shows (电视、无线电广播的)访谈节目

③ hosted by robots 由机器人主持的

hosted 作动词用，意为“主持”、“接待”。例如：

He hosts a popular weekend television talk-show.

他主持一个颇受欢迎的周末电视脱口秀节目。

Los Angeles hosted the Olympics in 1984.

洛杉矶主办了 1984 年的奥运会。

④ pollution monitors 污染监控器。千万不要把这里的 monitor 译为“班长”。

⑤ disable 使丧失能力，使伤残。例如：

disable sb. for work 使某人丧失工作能力

An accident disabled him from playing football.

一次事故使他再也不能踢足球了。

注意 有的同学将题中的 disable 译成了“使……瘫痪”，虽然意思差不多，但它带有贬义，与“污染监测器”搭配显得有些不合适。（参见 2000 年第 73 题关于 be forced 以及后面第 73 题关于 piece together 的解释）

整句试译 将来会有由机器人主持的电视访谈节目，还会有带污染监控器的汽车，当它们冒犯时，污染监控器会使它们丧失能力。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?

问题分析

- ① them 和 they 都是从句中的代词，所指对象在划线句子里，一般来说这时的代词可以直接用代词来翻译（如1998年第71题中的 they 指前面的 scientists 译为“他们”，本套题第74题的 it 直接译成“它”）。但如果前面出现多个名词，而且从数量、性质等方面很难判断代词的指代时，则最好翻译成名词，因此句中的 them 和 they 都应译为“汽车”，否则别人不知道“它们”究竟是指“汽车”，还是指“监控器”。
- ② disable 在句中译为“使……丧失能力”显得太抽象，译为具体的“使……停下来”或“使……无法前进”才符合汉语的表达习惯。
- ③ offend 在句中译为“冒犯”和 disable 译为“使……丧失能力”问题是一样的，只要把它们与相应的词联系起来理解，我们就会发现它们的意思其实是清楚的。offend 在句中说的是汽车，把“冒犯”的意思具体化就是“违规”或者“污染超标”。其他例子如：
Certain criminals are more likely to offend again when they are released.
有些罪犯获释后重新犯罪的可能性更大。
We mustn't offend against their customs. 我们不能违反他们的风俗。
Bad manners may offend. 粗暴无礼可能触怒他人。
He took off his shoe and removed the offending pebble.
他脱下鞋子，把硌脚的小石子抖掉。

整句改译

将来会有由机器人主持的电视访谈节目，还会有带污染监控器的汽车，当汽车违规（或污染超标）时，污染监控器将使汽车停驶。

72. Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers with in-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of smell-television, and the digital age will have arrived.

结构分析:

这是一个简单句。句中三个逗号和—个 and 连接四个并列的分句，其中 equipped with personality chips 是过去分词短语修饰名词 dolls，with in-built personalities 是介词短语修饰名词 computers。

句子切分:

Children will play with dolls / equipped with personality chips, / computers (with in-built personalities) will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, / relaxation will be in front of smell-television, / and the digital age will have arrived.

词义推敲:

① equipped with 有, 装有, 设有, 带有, 具有。例如:

The car is equipped with air conditioning.

这汽车有空调设备。

The park is equipped with a playground, ball fields, and a historical museum.

这座公园设有一个游乐场、若干球场和一座历史博物馆。

He is equipped with a deep sense of justice.

他具有强烈的正义感。

② personality chips 个性芯片, 性格芯片

③ in-built 内置的, 嵌入的

④ personalities 在句中相当 personality chips。

personality 一般作抽象名词用, 意为“人格、个性”, 如:

the formation of personality 人格(或个性)的形成

a man with no personality 没有个性的人

在句中 personality 用了复数形式, 这既可以理解成“多种性格”, 也可以理解成“personality chips”的变化表达。(参见1999年第73题关于 methodologies 的解释)

⑤ workmates 同事, 工作伙伴

mate 表示“伙伴, 同事”。其他例子如:

schoolmate 同学, 校友

classmate 同班同学

playmate 游戏伙伴

teammate 队友, 同队队员

⑥ rather than 而不是 (参见1997年第75题)

⑦ digital age 数字(化)时代

整句试译

孩子们将会和装有个性芯片的娃娃玩耍, 带有内置个性(芯片)的计算机将被看作是工作伙伴而不是工具, 休闲将在气味电视面前, 数字(化)时代将已经到来。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
无	✓	✓	✓	无	✓	?	?	?

问题分析

① relaxation will be in front of smell-television 译成“休闲将在气味电视面前”显然不如“人们将在气味电视面前休闲”或者“人们的休闲将在气味电视面前进行”, 这是因为两种语言在表达上出现了差异, 翻译时需要做一些调整。(参见1999年第72题关于 interest 的解释)

- ② will have arrived 从语法上讲, 这是一个将来完成时, 与前面三个简单将来时明显是有区别的。从语意上讲, 它是前面三个并列分句的结果。译成“将已经到来”不仅表达上有问题, 而且意思上也与原文有出入, 根据对整个句子的理解, 加上从汉语表达习惯上的考虑, 应译成“到这时……就已经到来”。

整句改译 孩子们将会和装有个性芯片的娃娃玩耍, 带有内置个性(芯片)的计算机将被看作是工作伙伴而不是工具, 人们将在气味电视面前休闲, 到这时数字(化)时代就已经到来。

73. Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place.

结构分析:

这是一个复合句。Pearson has pieced together the work 是主谓宾结构的主句, of hundreds of researchers 是介词短语作定语修饰名词 work, around the world 则是介词短语修饰名词 researchers, to produce a unique millennium technology calendar 是不定式短语作结果状语, that 引导定语从句修饰名词 calendar, when 引导定语从句修饰名词 dates。

句子切分:

Pearson has pieced together the work / of hundreds of researchers around the world / to produce a unique millennium technology calendar / that gives the latest dates / when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place.

词义推敲:

① Pearson 人名, 皮尔森

文中第一次出现 Pearson 这个人名时(第三段), 作者还使用了 futurologist (未来学家)这个词, 翻译时可译为“未来学家皮尔森”。(参见 2003 年第 64 题关于 Tylor 及 2004 年第 63 题关于 Boas and Sapir 的解释)

注意 有的人将 Pearson 误以为是 person, 解决这个问题有两个办法: 一是 Pearson 在 74 题中重复出现, 而且更加明显是个人名, 只要前后对照一下就能看清 Pearson 的真面目。二是运用语法知识, person 是个可数名词, 单独作主语是不行的, 它前面一定要带个修饰语或者使用复数, 应该说 A person, The person 或者 People。下面我们看一看“马是有用的动物”这句话的英语翻译:

A horse is a useful animal.

The horse is a useful animal.

Horses are useful animals.

(决不能说 Horse is a useful animal.)

② piece together 拼合, 拼凑

She pieced together odds and ends of cloth and made some clothes for her baby.

她把零头碎布拼起来为婴儿做了些衣服。

One cannot write a good narrative simply by piecing together the details.

只是把细节拼凑起来并不能写出一篇好的记叙文。

The book seems to have been pieced together from various books and articles.

这本书似乎是用各种书和文章中的材料拼凑而成的。

③ work 句中译成“成果”或“工作成果”，不能译成“工作”或“作品”。请比较下面的例子：

a day's work 一天的工作

manual work 体力劳动

look for work 找工作

be without work 失业

Chopin's works 肖邦的作品

the work of Dickens 狄更斯的作品

a new work on acupuncture 一本关于针刺的新书

④ hundreds of 数百个, 成百上千的, 许多
类似的表达还有：

thousands of 数千个, 成千上万的, 许多

millions of 数百万个, 许多

⑤ around the world = in the world

⑥ millennium 在前一段里作者提供了 a period of 1,000 years (一千年) 的解释, 这说明英译汉中所谓的生词其实并不是生词。(参见 1998 年第 72 题关于 the Big Bang 以及 2002 年第 64 题关于 autonomous 的解释)

⑦ the latest dates 最迟的日期

latest 一般译成“最新的”, 如:

the latest fashion 最新款式

the latest news 最新消息

the latest development 最新发展

但是 dates(日期)无所谓新旧, 只有早晚, 因此句中 latest 只能译成“最晚的”或“最迟的”, 不能译为“最新的”。

⑧ when 引导定语从句修饰名词 dates, 相当于 by which, 因此不能译成“当……时候”, 而应该译成“通过这些日期”, 或者“到这些日期”。(参见 1996 年第 72 题关于 when 的解释)

⑨ key breakthroughs and discoveries 重大突破和发现。key 在此为形容词, 意为“主要的, 极重要的, 关键性的”, 其他例子如:

key industrial materials 主要工业原料

a position of key importance 至关重要的位置

a key issue 关键性问题

a key university 重点大学

整句试译 (未来学家)皮尔森拼凑了世界上数百个研究者的工作成果, 目的是想制作出一个独一无二的千年技术日历, 这个日历给出最迟的日期, 通过这些日期我们就能预测到数百个重大突破和发现的发生。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	?	?	?

问题分析

- ① piece together 在句中译成“拼凑”与主语皮尔森是有冲突的, 因为皮尔森是个未来学家, 而“拼凑”是个贬义词, 搭配明显有问题, 应该选择一个褒义词或者至少使用中性词, 仔细体会 piece together 的含义, 我们可以翻译成“汇集”或“综合”。(参见前面第 71 题关于 disable 及 2000 年第 73 题关于 be forced 的解释)
- ② to produce 译成“目的是想制作”给中文读者的感觉是这个千年技术日历还没有制作出来, 而从 calendar 后面的定语从句使用一般现在时来看, 这个日历已经制作出来了。由此判断, 句中 to produce 并不是表示目的, 而是表示结果, 应该译成“(结果)制作出了”。下面我们再看一个不定式表示结果的例子:
He went back to his hometown to find that everything there remained unchanged.
他回到家乡, (结果)发现那里一切都没有改变。
- ③ give 应与前面的主语和后面的宾语结合起来翻译成具体的“提供”。
- ④ expect... to take place 按照汉语表达习惯, 补充翻译成“预测……的发生时间”会更加通顺、完整, 因为整个 when 从句修饰的是表时间的名词 dates。(参见后面第 74 题中关于 lead to a fully electronic human 的解释)

整句改译 (未来学家)皮尔森汇集了世界上数百个研究者的工作成果, (结果)制作出了一个独一无二的千年技术日历, 这个日历提供最迟的日期, 通过这些日期我们就能预测数百个重大突破和发现的发生时间。

74. But that, Pearson points out, is only the start of man-machine integration; “It will be the beginning of the long process of integration that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human before the end of the next century.”

结构分析:

这是一个复合句。But that... is only the start of man-machine integration 是主句, 其中有一个插入语 Pearson points out. It will be the beginning of the long process of integration 是直接引语中的主句, that 引导定语从句修饰名词 integration, before the end of the next century 是介词短语作状语。

句子切分:

But that, (Pearson points out,) is only the start of man-machine integration: / "It will be the beginning of the long process of integration / that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human / before the end of the next century."

词义推敲:

- ① that 指代前面的 breakthrough, 应该译成“这个突破”。
- ② man-machine integration 人机一体化, 实际上与前面的 computer-human links 同义。
- ③ It 也指 breakthrough, 可以译成“这个突破”, 也可以译成“它”。(参见上面第 71 题中关于 them 和 they 的解释)
- ④ integration 实际上就是 man-machine integration, 翻译时应补充成“人机一体化”。(参见 1998 年 73 题关于 structures 及第 75 题关于 inflation 的解释)
- ⑤ ultimately = eventually / finally (参见 1998 年第 74 题关于 triumph 的解释)
- ⑥ that will lead to a fully electronic human 译成“人机一体化将研制出完完全全的电子人”或者补充翻译成“人机一体化将导致完完全全的电子人的出现”。
that 在此要明确翻译成“人机一体化”(integration), 如果译成代词“那”, 就会表达不清楚, 因为这个“那”不知是指 integration, 还是指 process, 或者是指 beginning。另外, lead...to...的译文中补充了“出现”二字, 这是汉语化的表达。(参见前面第 73 题中关于 expect...to take place 的解释)

整句试译 但是这个突破, 皮尔森指出, 仅仅是人机一体化的开始: “它将是人机一体化漫长过程的一个开端, 人机一体化将在下个世纪末之前导致完完全全的电子人的出现。”

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

75. And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder—kitchen rage.

结构分析:

这是一个复合句。And home appliances will also become so smart 是主句, that 引导表示程度的状语从句, kitchen rage 是 a new psychological disorder 的补充说明。

句子切分:

And home appliances will also become so smart / that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout / of a new psychological disorder—kitchen rage.

? 词义推敲:

① home appliances 家用电器

appliance 是 apply 的名词, 意为“应用”, 如 the appliance of electricity to household tasks (电气在家务活中的使用)。但是 appliance 经常作可数名词用, 表示“器具, 器械”, 例如:

an appliance for opening cans 开罐器具

electric appliances 电器

Vacuum cleaners, washing machines and refrigerators are household appliances.

真空吸尘器、洗衣机和电冰箱都是家用设备。

② smart 本意为“聪明的, 精明的”, 由于与 home appliances 搭配使用, 引申为“智能的”。注意下面例子中 smart 的翻译:

Smart children talk earlier than the average.

聪明的幼童比一般孩子早开口讲话。

You made a very smart investment.

你这一笔投资非常高明。

Don't give me any smart answers!

别给我油嘴滑舌的回答!

You look smart in the new suit.

你穿那套新西服看上去挺潇洒。

She gave him a smart slap on the cheek.

她狠狠地给他一记耳光。

③ them 指 home appliances, 可译成“它们”, 但不能译成“他们”。

④ result in 结果是, 导致

注意 result in 和 result from 的区别:

result in + 结果

result from + 原因

“他的懒惰导致了他的失败。”这句话可以译成:

{ His laziness resulted in his failure.

{ His failure resulted from his laziness.

⑤ psychological disorder 精神混乱(或失调), 心理混乱(或失调)

disorder 是 order(整齐, 有条理)的反义词, 意为“混乱、骚乱、失调”。其他例子如:

The desk is in sad disorder.

案头凌乱不堪。

The strike threw the whole country into disorder.

罢工使全国陷入混乱之中。

The police went to the scene of the disorder.

警察前往肇事地点。

The nutritional disorder was caused by a lack of phosphorus.

这种营养失调是由缺磷引起的。

⑥ kitchen rage 直译成“厨房愤怒”。(参见1998年第74题 hot spots 和2002年第63题 natural selection 的翻译)

整句试译 家用电器也将变得如此智能化,以至于控制和操作它们将导致一种新的精神混乱的爆发,那就是厨房愤怒。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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2002 年英译汉真题

Almost all our major problems involve human behavior, and they cannot be solved by physical and biological technology alone. What is needed is a technology of behavior, but we have been slow to develop the science from which such a technology might be drawn.

61) One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on. Physics and biology once followed similar practices and advanced only when they discarded them. 62) The behavioral sciences have been slow to change partly because the explanatory items often seem to be directly observed and partly because other kinds of explanations have been hard to find. The environment is obviously important, but its role has remained obscure. It does not push or pull, it selects, and this function is difficult to discover and analyze. 63) The role of natural selection in evolution was formulated only a little more than a hundred years ago, and the selective role of the environment in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual is only beginning to be recognized and studied. As the interaction between organism and environment has come to be understood, however, effects once assigned to states of mind, feelings, and traits are beginning to be traced to accessible conditions, and a technology of behavior may therefore become available. It will not solve our problems, however, until it replaces traditional prescientific views, and these are strongly entrenched. Freedom and dignity illustrate the difficulty. 64) They are the possessions of the autonomous (self-governing) man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements. A scientific analysis shifts both the responsibility and the achievement to the environment. It also raises questions concerning "values". Who will use a technology and to what ends? 65) Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

2002 年英译汉真题详解

61. One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on.

🔑 结构分析:

这是一个复合句。One difficulty is 是主句的主语和谓语, that 引导表语从句, 其中 all 作主语, what is called behavioral science 是介词 of 的宾语从句, of what... 共同修饰主语 all, continues to trace behavior to... 是表语从句的谓语部分。

句子切分:

One difficulty is / that almost all (of what is called behavioral science) / continues to trace behavior / to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on.

词义推敲:

- ① what is called... 固定翻译为“所谓的……”
- ② behavioral science 行为科学
- ③ trace... (to...) (把……)追溯到, (把……)追查到……
 trace a river to its source 追溯河流的源头
 The rumour was traced back to a journalist.
 那谣言追查到一名新闻记者身上。
- ④ states of mind 心理状态, 心态
- ⑤ traits of character 性格特征

整句试译 一个问题是, 几乎所有所谓的行为科学继续从心态、感情、性格特征、人的本性等方面追溯行为。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?

问题分析

trace behavior to... 译为“从……追溯行为”显然比较生硬, 就连译者自己恐怕也拿不准它是什么意思, 这就要求在理解和表达上多下一点儿功夫, 把“追溯”推理成“探索”或者“研究”就能把意思表达得清楚明白。

整句改译

一个问题是, 几乎所有所谓的行为科学都继续从心态、感情、性格特征、人的本性等方面研究行为。

62. The behavioral sciences have been slow to change partly because the explanatory items often seem to be directly observed and partly because other kinds of explanations have been hard to find.

结构分析:

这是一个复合句。The behavioral sciences have been slow to change 是主句, 两个 because 引导的从句并列作原因状语。

句子切分:

The behavioral sciences have been slow to change / partly because the explanatory items often

seem to be directly observed / and partly because other kinds of explanations have been hard to find.

词义推敲:

① have been slow to change 一直变化(或发展)得很缓慢

注意 have been slow to change 表示状态性,常在中文译文中出现“一直”二字,译成“一直变化很缓慢”;而“have changed slowly”强调动作性,通常在中文译文中使用“已经”二字,译成“已经慢慢地发生了变化”。两者千万不能弄混淆。后面的 have been hard to find 也强调状态性,应该译为“一直很难找到”,而不能译为“已经很难找到”。

② the explanatory items 这是个典型的英文表达,其突出的特点是用词抽象,因为它直译是“解释的东西”。其次是它实际上与后面的 explanations 意思差不多,只不过表达上进行了变化,因此理解的关键是弄清楚 explanations 到底具体指什么。只要联系本文的中心思想(行为科学),我们就不难发现所谓的 the explanatory items 和 explanations 其实都是指“对行为的解释”。下面我们看一看 item 的用法举例:

an item-by-item inspection 逐条进行的检查

an important item on the agenda 议事日程上的一个重要项目

a shop window filled with hundreds of items

货物充盈品种繁多的商店橱窗

a Times item of news 《泰晤士报》上的一条消息

The first item she bought was an electric iron.

她买的第一样东西是一只电熨斗。

The audience applauded every item warmly.

观众对每个节目都报以热烈的掌声。

由此可见,不弄清句中 explanations 的含义,孤立地理解 the explanatory items 是很困难的。

整句试译 行为科学一直发展很缓慢,部分原因是对其行为的解释似乎经常是直接观察到的,部分原因是其他种类的(对行为的)解释一直很难找到。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
无	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

63. The role of natural selection in evolution was formulated only a little more than a hundred years ago, and the selective role of the environment in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual is only beginning to be recognized and studied.

结构分析:

这是一个简单句。这个简单句中包含两个并列句，这两个并列句都以 the role 作主语，并且两个句子中都使用了被动语态。

句子切分:

The role of natural selection in evolution / was formulated / only a little more than a hundred years ago, / and the selective role of the environment / in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual / is only beginning to be recognized and studied.

词义推敲:

① role 根据句意译为“作用”，而不是“角色”。注意下面例子中的区别：

play the role of Hamlet 扮演哈姆雷特的角色

take the leading role in a film 在一部电影中扮演主角

an aunt who has assumed the role of mother 肩负起母亲职责的姑妈

Words play a tremendous role in our everyday life.

话语在人们的日常生活中起着重大作用。

He denied any role in the robbery.

他否认曾参与这起抢劫案。

② natural selection 直译成“自然选择”（参见1998年第74题 hot spots 及2001年第75题 kitchen rage 的翻译）。如果译成“物竞天择”（survival of the fittest in natural selection）则有点画蛇添足，建议大家慎用这样的翻译。

③ evolution 此处译成“进化”，而不是“进化论”，进化论只是 evolution 众多词义中的一个。下面我们再看一些关于 evolution 的例子：

the evolution of the seasons 季节的转换

the evolution of a complicated plot 复杂情节的渐次展开

the evolution from childhood to manhood 从孩童到成人的成长变化

social evolution 人类社会的发展

the evolution of a butterfly from a caterpillar 由毛虫变为蝴蝶的发育

The space programme is the evolution of years of research.

太空计划是多年研究的结果。

according to evolution 根据进化论

④ formulate = explain

不能机械地将 formulate 译为“公式化”，因为它与主语“role”（作用）的搭配有问题。

请看下面关于 formulate 的用法举例：

formulate one's ideas into a theory

系统地阐述自己的思想使之成为理论

formulate a policy 制订政策

The conditions were formulated by the President himself.

条件是由总统本人提出的。

⑤ in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual 在形成和保持个人行为的过程中 (参见 1995 年第 71 题关于 in attacking the tests 的解释)。

⑥ recognize 与后面的 study (研究) 结合起来理解, 译为“承认、认可”, 而不是死译成“认出, 认识”。下面再看一些关于 recognize 的用法举例:

The child recognized the word. 小孩儿认出了这个词。

He was so much changed that I could hardly recognize him.

他变化太大, 我简直认不出他来了。

Dogs recognize people by their smell. 狗靠嗅觉认人。

I recognize that he is cleverer than I am. 我承认他比我聪明。

He recognized that he had made mistakes. 他认识到自己犯了错误。

整句试译 自然选择在进化中(所起到)的作用只是在一百多年前才得到阐明(或解释), 而环境在形成和保持个人行为的过程中(所起到)的选择作用则刚刚才开始得到承认和研究。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
无	√	√	√	无	√	√	√	√

64. They are the possessions of the autonomous (self-governing) man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements.

结构分析:

这是一个复合句。主句是由两个并列的分句构成: They are... , and they are... ; in which 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 practices, 其中 is held responsible for... and given... 并列作定语从句的谓语, given 前面省略了助动词 is。

句子切分:

They are the possessions / of the autonomous (self-governing) man of traditional theory, / and they are essential to practices / in which a person is held responsible for his conduct / and given credit for his achievements.

词义推敲:

- ① they 指代前面的 freedom and dignity, 译作“自由与尊严”。
- ② possessions 是 possess (具有, 拥有) 的名词, 意思很抽象, 要根据主语译成具体的“拥有的财富”或“宝贵的东西”。下面我们比较一下 possession 的几种不同用法:

Before leaving this country, you must be in possession of a valid passport.

在出国之前你必须持有有效的护照。

He was arrested for possession of drugs. 他因私藏毒品被逮捕。

When his father died, he came into possession of a number of local farms.

他父亲去世后, 他继承了好几个当地的农场。

Check your possessions on arrival. 抵达时检查一下你所携带的物品。

He was a poor man with few possessions. 他是个没有什么财产的穷人。

可以看出, possession 作抽象名词使用时经常译成动词, 加 s 时则表示“所有物、财产”。

③ autonomous 自治的

因为是超纲词, 句中用括号提供了词义解释: self-governing (自己管理自己的, 自我约束的, 自我控制的), 这说明英译汉的词汇难度是有严格控制的。(参见 1998 年第 72 题关于 the Big Bang 以及 2001 年第 73 题关于 millenium 的解释)

④ they 与前面的 they 同义, 可译为“它们”, 也可译为“自由和尊严”, 但千万不要译成“他们”。

⑤ be essential to 习惯表达法, 意为“必不可少的, 非常重要的”。例如:

Food is essential to life. 食物对生命是绝对必要的。

Discipline is essential in an army. 军队必须有纪律。

⑥ practices 译为“实践”或者“实践活动”。

⑦ in which = in these practices, 译为“在这些实践活动中”。

⑧ be held responsible for 被认为应该对……负责, 必须对……负责。例如:

He was held responsible for the fire that destroyed the house.

他被认为应对这场烧毁房屋的大火负责。

⑨ conduct = behavior, 注意 conduct 作名词时读作 ['kɒndʌkt]。(参见 1999 年第 73 题中的 transfer)

⑩ (be) given credit for... 因……受到表扬(或称赞), 被认为有(某种优点或能力)。例如:

He was given credit for his work only after he died.

他的功绩在他死后才受到表扬。

He is given credit for being an honest man.

他被认为是个老实人。

注意 credit 有许多含义:

I have full credit in your ability to do the job.

我完全相信你有能力做这件工作。

He quickly acquired credit within the diplomatic community.

他很快在外交界获得声望。

Give credit where it is due.

该表扬的就给予表扬。

The credit for this innovation goes to Mr. Smith, the innovator.

这项革新的荣誉属于革新者史密斯先生。

You are a credit to the football team.

你是一个为足球队增光的人。

No credit is given at this shop.

本店概不赊欠。

整句试译 自由和尊严是传统理论中自治者(自我管理者)拥有的财富,它们(或自由与尊严)是实践活动中必不可少的,在这些实践活动中,一个人必须对他的行为负责,取得成绩时他也必须受到表扬。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

65. Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

结构分析:

这是一个复合句。Until these issues are resolved 是条件状语从句, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected 是主谓结构的主句, 并列连词 and 后面首先是介词短语 with it, 接着是带多个修饰词的名词 possibly the only way 及它的后置修饰语 to solve our problems。从结构上看, and 后面主要是状语加名词及修饰语, 它与前面的主谓结构表面上是无法并列的, 而英译汉句子又不存在语法问题, 唯一的解释是这是一个省略句。省略句一般省略相同的部分, 前面的句子有名词短语作主语, and 后面的名词应该也是作主语, 前面的句子有谓语, and 后面却没有谓语, 因此省略部分肯定是谓语, 经过补充, and 后面的句子应该是: with it possibly the only way to solve our problems will continue to be rejected。

句子切分:

Until these issues are resolved, / a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, / and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

词义推敲:

① until 直译是“直到”, 从整个句子的意思来看, 可以译成表条件的“除非”或者“如果……不……”。

② resolved = solved, 因为它与名词 issue(问题)搭配使用。

resolve 的词义很多, 请看下面的例子:

He resolved to start off early tomorrow morning.

他决定明天一早就动身。

The confusion resolved itself very swiftly.

混乱迅速地自行平息了。

resolve a contradiction (dispute, conflict, question)

解决矛盾(争端, 冲突, 问题)

resolve doubts (differences)

消除疑惑(分歧)

resolve a complex mathematical formula

解出一道复杂的数学公式

- ③ a technology of behavior 可译为“研究行为的技术”或“行为科学”。
- ④ reject = refuse (参见1998年第74题关于 triumph 的解释)
- ⑤ it 在句中找不到合适的名词作为指代对象, 在这种情况下, 它一般指代前面叙述的事情, 这里它就指 a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected 这件事。介词短语 with it 可以理解成 with the rejection of the technology of behavior, 译为“随着行为科学的被拒绝”, 译得简单点就是“随之”。
- ⑥ possibly the only way to solve our problems (will continue to be rejected) 一定要补充成“解决问题的唯一方法也可能会继续遭到拒绝”, 不然中文是不完整的。

注意 关于省略句, 我们再看几个例子:

It is not work that kills, but worry. (= ..., but worry kills)

工作不损寿, 忧虑才伤身。

Everything is good when new, but friends when old. (= ..., but friends are good when old)

衣不如新, 人不如故。

整句试译 除非这些问题得到解决, (否则) 行为科学将继续遭到拒绝, 而随着行为科学的被拒绝(或随之)解决问题的唯一方法也可能会继续遭到拒绝。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

2003 年英译汉真题

Human beings in all times and places think about their world and wonder at their place in it. Humans are thoughtful and creative, possessed of insatiable curiosity. (61) Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies. Therefore, it is important to study humans in all their richness and diversity in a calm and systematic manner, with the hope that the knowledge resulting from such studies can lead humans to a more harmonious way of living with themselves and with all other life forms on this planet Earth.

Anthropology derives from the Greek words "anthropos": "human" and logos "the study of". By its very name, anthropology encompasses the study of all humankind.

Anthropology is one of the social sciences. (62) Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.

Social science disciplines include geography, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology. Each of these social sciences has a subfield or specialization which lies particularly close to anthropology.

All the social sciences focus upon the study of humanity. Anthropology is a field-study oriented discipline which makes extensive use of the comparative method in analysis. (63) The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

Anthropological analyses rest heavily upon the concept of culture. Sir Edward Tylor's formulation of the concept of culture was one of the great intellectual achievements of 19th century science. (64) Tylor defined culture as "... that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." This insight, so profound in its simplicity, opened up an entirely new way of perceiving and understanding human life. Implicit within Tylor's definition is the concept that culture is learned, shared, and patterned behavior. (65) Thus, the anthropological concept of "culture", like the concept of "set" in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

2003 年英译汉真题详解

61. Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies.

结构分析:

这是一个复合句。Furthermore 是副词作状语修饰整个句子，humans have the ability 是主谓宾结构的主句，to modify the environment 是不定式短语修饰名词 ability 作定语，in which they live 是修饰名词 environment 的定语从句，thus subjecting... to... 是现在分词短语作结果状语。

句子切分:

Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment / in which they live, / thus subjecting all other life forms to / their own peculiar ideas and fancies.

词义推敲:

① modify the environment 改变环境

其他关于 modify 的例子如:

modify a law (policy, program) 修改法律 (政策、计划)

modify one's approach 改进方法

modify one's statement 使陈述变得温和

modify a penalty 减轻惩罚

modify whiskey with seltzer 用矿泉水冲淡威士忌

modify a demand 降低要求

a word that modifies nouns 一个修饰名词的词

② subject... to... 使臣服，使隶属，使服从。例如:

This country was once subjected to foreign rule.

这个国家曾一度受外国统治。

③ fancy 想像力，想像出来的事物，幻想。例如:

Children usually have a lively fancy.

儿童往往有丰富的想像力。

Was it fancy, or did I really see a shape?

不知是幻觉呢，还是我确实看见了一个人影?

整句试译 此外，人类具有改变他们的生活环境的能力，从而让所有其他生活方式都服从于人类自己独特的想法和想像力。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
√	?	√	?	√	√	?	√	?

问题分析

- ① other life forms 译为“其他生活方式”显然使整个译文缺乏逻辑性和可读性。从 other 一词可以看出, life form 应该能从句中找到相对应的词, 这个词便是 humans。这里显然是拿“人”和“其他生命”做比较, 与“生活”无关, 因此这里的 life 应译为“生命”, forms 相应译为“形式”而不是“方式”。值得注意的是, other life forms = other forms of life, 直译是“其他生命形式”, 虽然这样译在这句话里勉强讲得通, 但仔细一琢磨, 我们会发现这个表达法的中心词实际上应该是 life 而不是 forms, 故译为“其他形式的生命”或“其他生命”更加贴切。(参见1999年第73题关于 the new forms of evidence 及2000年第71题关于 varying measures of centralized control 的解释)
- ② fancy 译为“想像力”与并列名词 ideas (想法) 及分词短语 subjecting... to... (让……屈服于……) 搭配都不好, 故应调整为“幻想”或“想像”。

整句改译 此外, 人类还具有改变他们的生活环境的能力, 从而让所有其他形式的生命都服从于人类自己独特的想法和想像。

62. Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.

结构分析:

这是一个复合句。Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry 是主系表结构的主句, which seeks to study humans and their endeavors 是定语从句, 修饰 intellectual enquiry, in the same... manner 是方式状语, 修饰动词 study, that natural scientists use 是定语从句修饰名词 manner, for the study of... 是介词短语作目的状语修饰动词 use。

句子切分:

Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry / which seeks to study humans and their endeavors / in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner / that natural scientists use / for the study of natural phenomena.

词义推敲:

- ① intellectual 知识的, 智力的; 用脑力的, 需智力的。例如:
 intellectual curiosity 求知欲
 intellectual powers 智力

an intellectual worker 脑力劳动者

an intellectual occupation 用脑力的职业

② enquiry = inquiry “探究, 探索”, 千万不要译成“询问”。(参见 1999 年第 74 题关于 historical inquiry 的解释)

③ seek + to... 意为“试图, 设法”。例如:

Power stations are seeking to reduce their use of oil.

各地电站正试图减少石油消耗。

He has sought to explain it.

他一直想要对这事做出解释。

④ endeavor 努力, (为达到某一目的而进行的) 活动。例如:

do one's endeavor 竭力去做

an endeavor at doing sth. 做某事的努力

workers in every field of endeavor 在各个领域从事工作的人

⑤ in... manner 以……方式, 用……方法。例如:

do sth. in a routine manner 按常规做某事

in the manner aforesaid 用上述方法

He spoke in such a manner as to offend them.

他用这种方式讲话, 以致冒犯了他们。

⑥ reasoned 经缜密推断分析的, 详尽论述的, 理由充分的。例如:

a carefully reasoned decision 经缜密分析做出的决定

注意 reasoned 是从动词 reason (推理、做逻辑思维) 变来的, 不能与名词 reason (理由, 道理) 混为一谈。(参见 1997 年第 75 题关于 moral reasoning 的解释)

此外, 为了和后面几个形容词配合, reasoned 引申为“理性的”。

⑦ orderly 整齐的, 有序的。例如:

an orderly array of law books 排列整齐的一批法律书

an orderly answer 条理分明的回答

an orderly class 一个守纪律的班级

an orderly transition of governments 政府有秩序的交接

注意 orderly 在此不能理解成副词, 一是因为前后与之并列的都是形容词, 它也只能是形容词; 二是因为英语中有大量以 -ly 结尾的形容词, 我们平时就应该有所了解。以下句子中以 -ly 结尾的词都是形容词, 其中多由“名词 + ly”组成:

She is a lovely girl. 她是位可爱的姑娘。

He is friendly toward me. 他对我很友善。

He is a cowardly fellow. 他是个懦夫。

Scotland is a hilly country. 苏格兰是个多山的国家。

Let's look for a less costly solution. 我们来找一个花费较少的解决办法。

Our English teacher is motherly. She's kind and sympathetic.

我们的英文老师像母亲似的, 她很仁慈而又有同情心。

The enemy made an orderly retreat. 敌军有秩序地撤退。

We went for a leisurely walk along the riverbank. 我们沿着河岸悠闲地散步。

There is an hourly train from Beijing to the town where I live.

从北京到我居住的城市有每小时一班的火车。

He has a weekly allowance of a hundred dollars from his father.

他从他父亲那里得到每周 100 元的零花钱。

The timely intervention of the police prevented the fight from developing into a riot.

警方的适时干预使这场打斗没有发展成为暴动。

We have a monthly meeting of the committee to deal with the business of the club.

我们这个委员会每月举行一次会议来处理我们这个社团的事务。

其他例子如：

fatherly 父亲般的，慈祥的

brotherly 兄弟般的，情深的

sisterly 像姐妹一样的，情深的

manly 像男人一样的，勇敢的

womanly 像女人似的，温柔的

soldierly 像军人一样的，英勇的

gentlemanly 像绅士一样的，有品格的

neighborly 友善的

worldly 世俗的

⑧ dispassioned 冷静的，公平的，客观的

前缀 dis-后面可接动词、名词、形容词，表示“否定、相反、缺乏、除去、分离、剥夺，不”等意思。例如：

connect → disconnect (使不连接，使分离)

believe → disbelieve (不信，怀疑)

arm → disarm (缴……的械，解除……的武装)

bar → disbar (取消……的律师资格)

agreeable → disagreeable (不合意的，令人不快的)

dispassioned 是 dis + passion + ed，是 dis 加名词构成名词再加-ed 变成形容词。其他例子如：

disadvantaged 处于不利地位的，贫困的

diseased 有病的，不正常的

disinterested 无私的，公正的；不感兴趣的，冷漠的

disordered 杂乱的，混乱的，不正常的

根据形容词的翻译特点，dispassioned 不能光看它本身的意思，还应该以相应的名词做参照物，所以我们将 manner 和 dispassioned 合起来理解，译为“冷静的方式”比较符合逻辑，而译为“缺乏激情(或无激情)的方式”则有点望文生义。另外两个并列形容词 reasoned (理性的) 和 systematic (系统的) 无论是词性还是词义的理解都跟 orderly, dispassioned 以及名词 manner 有关系，能够从结构上分析清楚、从逻辑上推理判断是译好这个复杂的介词短语的根本保证。

整句试译 社会科学是知识探索的一个分支，知识探索试图用自然科学家研究自然现象一样的方式用理性、有序、系统和冷静的方式研究人类及其活动。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	?

问题分析

in the same... manner that... 不仅介词短语很长, 而且还带定语从句, 翻译时如果不进行拆分, 势必造成汉语表达啰唆且意思不清楚, 上面的译文就属于这种类型。实际上, 只要把原文的意思看明白, 对译文稍加处理就可以表达得很清楚: (1) 知识探索像自然科学家研究自然现象一样, 用理性、有序、系统和冷静的方式研究人类及其活动。或者 (2) 知识探索用理性、有序、系统和冷静的方式研究人类及其活动, 自然科学家就用这种方式研究自然现象。两种翻译都采用拆分法把长句变成了短句。

整句改译

社会科学是知识探索的一个分支, 知识探索试图像自然科学家研究自然现象一样, 用理性、有序、系统和冷静的方式研究人类及其活动。(或: 社会科学是知识探索的一个分支, 知识探索试图用理性、有序、系统和冷静的方式研究人类及其活动, 而自然科学家就是用这种方式来研究自然现象的。)

63. The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

结构分析:

这是一个简单句。像大多数英译汉简单句一样, 这个句子的主语特别长而且复杂: The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present 都是主语, 其中 gathered first-hand 是过去分词短语作后置定语, 修饰名词 data; combined with... 也是过去分词短语, 它作名词短语 the emphasis on... 的非限定性修饰语, perspective 是 combined with 的宾语, brought to... 则是过去分词短语作名词 perspective 的后置修饰语, 其中 past and present 又是名词 cultures 的后置修饰语。makes this study a... social science 是全句的谓语部分, 它是“动词+宾+宾语补足语”结构, 其中作宾语补足语的名词短语 social science 还带有 a unique and distinctly important 这样复杂的修饰语。这是一个极为复杂的简单句。

句子切分:

The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, / combined with a cross-cultural perspective / brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, / makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

词义推敲:

① emphasis on 对……的强调, 对……的重现。例如:

the school's emphasis on discipline

学校对纪律的重视

place particular emphasis on the need to improve agriculture

特别强调必须改进农业生产

put (或 lay) emphasis on developing nuclear power

把重点放在发展核动力上

② first-hand 第一手得来地, 直接地。例如:

get the information first-hand 获得第一手资料

receive the report first-hand 直接收到报告

first-hand 也可以用作形容词。例如:

first-hand data 第一手资料

a first-hand taste 直接的体验

③ combined with 与……合起来, 加上……。例如:

Intelligence combined with hard work ensures success.

智慧加上努力保证成功。

④ cross-cultural 交叉文化的, 涉及多种文化的, 跨文化的

cross 表示“交叉、混杂”。其他例子如:

cross-breed (使) 杂交繁育

cross-check 反复核对, 交叉核对

cross-disciplinary 涉及两种以上学科的, 交叉学科的

cross-examine 盘问, 盘诘

cross-fire 交叉火力, 来自几方面的攻击

cross-light 与另一光线交叉的光线

cross-link 交叉连接

cross-road 交叉路, 十字路口

cross-talk 相声

⑤ perspective (观察问题的) 视角, 观点, 想法

尽管 perspective 也可以表示“透视法”、“远景、景观”、“合理观察”等, 由于它的修饰词是 cross-cultural, 句中词义应该定位在“视角”上。请比较下面的例句:

He had a lesson in drawing class on perspective.

他在绘画班上了透视课。

From the top of the hill you can get a perspective of the entire park.

从山顶上你能眺望整个公园的景色。

He tends to view most issues from a religious perspective.

他常用宗教观点看待大多数问题。

He wanted to leave the country in order to get some perspective on his troubles.

他想离开这个国家, 以便能对自己的问题有个正确的认识。

注意 以-ive 结尾的词不一定是形容词, 大纲中以-ive 结尾的名词如:

explosive 爆炸物, 炸药

conservative 保守主义者

alternative 可供选择的事物, 替换物, 选择对象	objective 目标, 目的
detective 侦探	locomotive 机车, 火车头
captive 俘虏	executive 总经理, 董事, 行政负责人
motive 动机, 目的	offensive 攻势, 进攻
relative 亲属, 亲戚	initiative 第一步, 创始, 主动精神
adjective 形容词	cooperative 合作社
native 本地人, 本国人	representative 代表, 代理人

⑥ cultures past and present = past and present cultures 过去和现在的文化, 古今文化

注意 英语里有些形容词修饰名词可以放在被修饰的名词后面, 尤其是形容词后面还有修饰语的时候, 例如:

in years past (= in past years) 在过去的几年里

the person responsible (= the responsible person) 负责人

on the day following (= on the following day) 第二天

a problem difficult to solve (= a difficult-to-solve problem) 一个很难解决的问题

the mother best in the world (= the best mother in the world) 世界上最好的母亲

a lake famous for its scenery (= a lake which is famous for its scenery)

一个以风景闻名的湖泊

⑦ this study 可译为“这一研究”, 但译为“人类学研究”更为清楚。(参见 1995 年第 71 题关于 the target 以及 1996 年第 72 题关于 this trend 的详解。)

整句试译 强调搜集第一手资料, 加上在分析过去与现在的文化时采用跨文化视角, 这使人类学研究成为一门独特而且非常重要的社会科学。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
√	√	√	√	无	√	√	√	√

64. Tylor defined culture as "... that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society."

结构分析:

这是一个带直接引语的复合句。Tylor defined culture as 是主句, "... that complex whole which..." 是介词 as 的宾语, 其中 which 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 whole, acquired by man as... 是过去分词短语修饰 includes 后面所有并列的名词。

句子切分:

Tylor defined culture as "... that complex whole / which includes belief, art, morals, law,

custom, and any other capabilities and habits / acquired by man as a member of society."

词义推敲:

- ① Tylor 人名, 译为“泰勒”。
- ② define... as 把……定义为, 给……下的定义是, 说……是。例如:
People define him as a genius. 人们说他是天才。
I wonder who it was that defined man as a rational animal.
我不知道是谁把人定义为理性动物的。
- ③ complex whole 复杂的整体
whole 在此作名词, 意为“全部、整体”。其他例子如:
Two halves make a whole. 两个一半构成全部。
The whole of London knows it. 整个伦敦都知道这件事。
He spent the whole of that year in Pakistan.
那一整年他都是在巴基斯坦度过的。
- ④ which 指代前面的 whole, 可译为代词“它”。
- ⑤ acquire 取得, 获得。注意下面的例子:
acquire a habit 养成一种习惯
acquire a college education 受到高等教育
acquire a foreign language 学到一门外语
acquire a good knowledge of English by careful study
通过用心学习获得很好的英语知识

整句试译 泰勒把文化定义为“……一个复杂的整体, 它包括人作为社会成员获得的信仰、艺术、道德、法律、风俗以及其他能力和习惯。”(或: 泰勒把文化定义为“……一个复杂的整体, 它包括信仰、艺术、道德、法律、风俗以及人作为社会成员获得的其他能力和习惯。”)

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

65. Thus, the anthropological concept of "culture", like the concept of "set" in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

结构分析:

这是一个复合句。Thus 是副词作状语, 修饰整个句子。The anthropological concept of "culture" is an abstract concept 明显是主系表结构的主句, like the concept of "set" in mathematics 则是介词短语作状语修饰整个主句, which 引导定语从句, 修饰名词短语 an

abstract concept.

句子切分:

Thus, the anthropological concept of "culture", / like the concept of "set" in mathematics, / is an abstract concept / which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

词义推敲:

- ① the anthropological concept of "culture" 人类学中关于“文化”的概念，人类学的“文化”概念。注意不要译成“文化的人类学概念”。
- ② like the concept of "set" in mathematics 就像数学中“集”的概念一样
由于 set 的词义属于专业知识，超出了大纲，翻译时可以有不同的理解，只要把它想像成后面所说的 an abstract concept (抽象的概念) 就行，而不应该让它影响对整个句子的理解。
- ③ abstract 抽象的
注意后面的 concrete (具体的) 与 abstract 是一对反义词，如果平时善于把一对意思相反的词同时拿下来，这是一次极好的得分机会。
- ④ which 指代前面的 concept，可译为“它”。
- ⑤ makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding = makes immense amounts of concrete research and understanding possible

注意 这是一个“动词+宾语+宾语补足语”结构。一般来讲，英语的宾语补足语位于宾语之后，但是，出于结构或者修辞的需要，有时也可将宾语补足语放在宾语之前。在这个句子中，宾语 immense amounts of concrete research and understanding 太长，而宾语补足语 possible 又太短，只有把宾语补足语放在宾语之前，才符合英语尾重 (end-weight) 的原则 (即把长而复杂的句子成分放在句尾的原则)。下面我们再看一些例子：

X-rays are able to pass through objects and thus make visible details that are otherwise impossible to observe. X光能够穿透物体，所以能使在别的情况下不可能看到的细节变成可见的。

He has proved wrong the forecasts made by the country's leading economic experts.
他证明了这个国家主要经济专家所做的预言是错误的。

整句试译 因此，人类学中的“文化”概念就像数学中的“集”一样是一个抽象的概念，它使大量的具体研究和理解成为可能。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

2004 年英译汉真题

The relation of language and mind has interested philosophers for many centuries. (61) The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.

Only recently did linguists begin the serious study of languages that were very different from their own. Two anthropologist-linguists, Franz Boas and Edward Sapir, were pioneers in describing many native languages of North and South America during the first half of the twentieth century. (62) We are obliged to them because some of these languages have since vanished, as the peoples who spoke them died out or became assimilated and lost their native languages. Other linguists in the earlier part of this century, however, who were less eager to deal with bizarre data from "exotic" language, were not always so grateful. (63) The newly described languages were often so strikingly different from the well studied languages of Europe and Southeast Asia that some scholars even accused Boas and Sapir of fabricating their data. Native American languages are indeed different, so much so in fact that Navajo could be used by the US military as a code during World War II to send secret messages.

Sapir's pupil, Benjamin Lee Whorf, continued the study of American Indian languages. (64) Being interested in the relationship of language and thought, Whorf developed the idea that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society. He reasoned that because it is easier to formulate certain concepts and not others in a given language, the speakers of that language think along one track and not along another. (65) Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism which, in its strongest form, states that language imprisons the mind, and that the grammatical patterns in a language can produce far-reaching consequences for the culture of a society. Later, this idea became to be known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, but this term is somewhat inappropriate. Although both Sapir and Whorf emphasized the diversity of languages, Sapir himself never explicitly supported the notion of linguistic determinism.

2004 年英译汉真题详解

61. The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.

结构分析:

这是一个多重复合句。The Greeks assumed 是主谓结构的主句, that 引导宾语从句, 逗号

后面的 which 引导非限定性定语从句, (long) before people realized 是时间状语从句修饰动词短语 took root, how diverse languages could be 是 realized 的宾语从句。

句子切分:

The Greeks assumed / that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, / which took root in Europe / long before people realized / how diverse languages could be.

? 词义推敲:

① assumed 想当然地认为, 臆断

I assume that you have heard the news. 我想你已听到了消息。

He assumed the report (to be) valid. 他猜想那报告是有根据的。

② that 引导宾语从句, 不需翻译。(参见1994年第74题关于that引导宾语从句)

③ have connection with 与……有关系, 与……有联系

He has no connection with that prank. 他与那恶作剧无关。

④ which 引导非限定性定语从句。

注意 which 指代名词从句。从句意上分析, 这个 which 既不能指代 the structure of language, 也不能指代 the process of thought, 因为这两个名词短语和动词短语 took root 搭配都不是作者想表达的意思。在这种情况下, which 修饰和指代的是名词从句(如句中指代 that 引导的宾语从句), 翻译时根据名词从句的内容译为“这+合适的名词”, 句中译为“这个观点”。(参见1994年第71题关于 that 引导定语从句作主语)。

⑤ took root 动词短语, 意为“生根, 被牢固树立”。

His ideas have taken root in the minds of his followers.

他的主张已经在他的追随者的头脑中扎了根。

The horse gasped and took root. 马喘着气, 站住怎么也不肯走了。

⑥ long before 早在……之前

⑦ how diverse languages could be 按照汉语表达习惯翻译时可理解成 languages could be how diverse。(参见1995年第72题关于 how well 和第75题关于 how able 的解释)

diverse 不同的, 相异的; 多种多样的, 形形色色的

My sister and I have diverse ideas on how to raise children.

在怎样养育孩子问题上, 我姐姐和我有迥然不同的看法。

He is a man of diverse interests. 他是个有多种兴趣的人。

整句试译 希腊人猜想, 语言结构与思维过程存在某种联系, 这种观点在欧洲生了根, 早在人们认识到语言可能有多么不同之前。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?

问题分析

- ① assumed 译为“猜想”过于口语化, 改为“认为”。
- ② long before... 在英语里可以放在句末, 按照汉语习惯一般放在它修饰的动词前面, 因此要调整到“生了根”之前。

整句改译

希腊人认为, 语言结构与思维过程存在某种联系, 这种观点早在人们认识到语言可能有多么不同之前就已经在欧洲生了根。

62. We are obliged to them because some of these languages have since vanished, as the peoples who spoke them died out or became assimilated and lost their native languages.

结构分析:

这也是一个多重复合句。We are obliged to them 是主系表结构的主句, because 引导原因状语从句修饰 be obliged to, as 引导时间 (或原因) 状语从句修饰动词 vanished, 其中 who spoke them 是定语从句修饰名词 peoples, died out or became assimilated and lost their native languages 并列作 as 从句的谓语部分。

句子切分:

We are obliged to them / because some of these languages have since vanished, / as the peoples who spoke them died out / or became assimilated and lost their native languages.

词义推敲:

- ① be obliged to sb. 固定表达法, 意为“对某人表示感谢”。
We are obliged to you for dinner. 感谢你请我们吃饭。
I'm obliged to you for all you've done for us. 感谢你为我们所做的一切。
- ② vanished = disappeared (参见 1998 第 74 题关于 triumph、1999 年第 73 题关于 augment 的解释)
- ③ died out 不复存在, 死绝
This custom had died out by the end of the 12th century.
到 12 世纪末这一风俗已不复存在了。
In the course of millennia the dinosaurs died out.
在几千年的时间里, 恐龙逐渐死绝了。
- ④ assimilate 吸收, 同化
He is quick to assimilate new ideas. 他吸收新思想很快。

The few English people who are in the region have been assimilated into French Culture.
该地区不多的几个英国人已经为法国文化所同化。

整句试译 我们感激他们，因为其中一些语言已经消失，随着说这些语言者的不复存在或者被同化并失去自己的地方语言。

检查核对：

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
✓	?	✓	?	✓	✓	?	?	?

问题分析

- ① have since vanished 译为“已经消失”，漏译副词修饰语 since，应改为“从此以后就消失了”。
- ② as the peoples who spoke them died out or... 作为时间（或原因）状语从句在英语里可以放在句尾解释前面的事情是怎么发生的，在汉语里则要求先说事情发生的原因，然后再说出结果，因此“随着……”要调整到“其中一些语言从此以后就消失了”前面。此外，名词 people 用复数时一般表示“民族”，在翻译时最好有所体现。

整句改译 我们感激他们，因为随着说这些语言的民族的不复存在或者被同化并失去自己的本族语言，其中一些语言从此以后就消失了。

63. The newly described languages were often so strikingly different from the well studied languages of Europe and Southeast Asia that some scholars even accused Boas and Sapir of fabricating their data.

结构分析：

总的来说，这是一个使用 so... that... 句型的主从复合句。The newly described languages were often so strikingly different 是主系表结构的主句，from... 是介词短语作状语，that some scholars even accused Boas and Sapir 是主谓宾结构的程度状语从句，of fabricating their data 则是介词短语作 Boas and Sapir 的宾语补足语。

句子切分：

The newly described languages / were often so strikingly different / from the well studied languages of Europe and Southeast Asia / that some scholars even accused Boas and Sapir / of fabricating their data.

词义推敲：

- ① describe 词典上解释为“描绘，形容，叙述”，在本文中引申为“研究”，与动词 study 同义。

newly described languages 新研究的语言

类似的表达法还有: newly bought sunglasses 新买的太阳镜

a newly built factory 新建的工厂

a newly married couple 新婚夫妇

a newly arrived guest 新到的客人

a newly born child 新生儿

② strikingly *adv.* 显著地, 惹人注目地

striking *adj.* 显著的, 突出的

a striking change 显著的变化

a striking commercial success 商业上的惊人成功

in a striking way 十分显著地 (或引人注目地)

③ well studied languages 结构与 newly described languages 相同, 而且 studied 的意思与 described 一样, 属于相同的意思用不同的方式表达。

④ accused Boas and Sapir of fabricating their data

accuse sb. of doing sth. 指责 (或指控) 某人干某事

They accused her publicly of stealing their books.

他们公开指控她偷他们的书。

The report accuses administration officials of "hiding the facts and misleading the public".
报道指责政府官员“隐瞒事实, 误导公众”。

Boas and Sapir 人名, 译为博厄斯和萨丕尔。不知道这两个人名的固定翻译时可直接用英文, 为保险起见, 可补充修饰语“人类学语言学家”(即 62 题前面那句话中的 anthropologist-linguists), 译为“人类学语言学家 Boas 和 Sapir”。(参见 1994 年第 74 题关于 Galileo、2001 年第 73 题关于 Pearson、2003 年第 64 题关于 Tylor 的解释)

⑤ fabricate 制造; 捏造, 编造

fabricate nuclear fuel from plutonium 由钚制造核燃料

fabricate an accusation 捏造罪名

fabricate lies 编造谎言

整句试译 新研究的语言与原来彻底研究过的欧洲语言和东南亚语言明显不一样, 一些学者甚至指责博厄斯 (Boas) 和萨丕尔 (Sapir) 的资料是编出来的。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

64. Being interested in the relationship of language and thought, Whorf developed the idea that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society.

结构分析:

这是一个复合句。Being interested in... 是分词短语作整个句子的原因状语, Whorf developed the idea 是主谓宾结构的主句, that 引导同位语从句, 是名词 idea 的同位语。

句子切分:

Being interested in the relationship of language and thought, / Whorf developed the idea / that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society.

词义推敲:

① Being interested in... 英语用分词短语表示原因, 汉语里没有分词短语, 所以译为“由于对……感兴趣”。其他例子如:

Being unable to help him in any other way, I gave him some money.

因为没有别的法子帮助他, 所以我给了他一些钱。

Being a vegetarian, my grandma does not eat meat.

我的祖母因为是个素食者, 所以她不吃肉。

Having been idle in his youth, he has to work hard in his old age.

由于年轻时游手好闲, 他不得不在年老的时候辛苦地工作。

② Whorf 人名, 译为“沃夫”或“(Sapir 的学生) Whorf”。(参见上面第 63 题关于 Boas and Sapir 的解释)

③ developed the idea 形成了这样一种观点

注意 动词 develop 是个典型的多义词, 与不同的名词搭配会有不同的翻译。例如:

develop an energy policy 制订能源政策

develop a device 研制出一种装置

the team that has developed the player 培养了这位球员的球队

develop the national economy 发展国民经济

develop the business 扩展业务

develop a close relationship with sb. 逐渐建立起与某人的亲密关系

She developed measles. 她得了麻疹。

develop one's argument 阐发自己的观点

develop new facts 揭示新的事实

develop the land near the railway station 在火车站附近的土地上进行建设

develop a film 冲洗胶卷

④ that 引导同位语从句, 翻译时可用冒号或破折号表示, 也可译为“那就是, 即”。(参见 1996 年第 72 题关于 that 引导同位语从句的解释)

整句试译 由于对语言与思维的关系感兴趣, 沃夫 (Whorf) 形成了这样一个观点, 即语言结构决定一个社会的习惯思维结构。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
无	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	?

问题分析

the structure of habitual thought 译为“习惯思维结构”不妥，因为汉语里一般不说“思维结构”而说“思维模式”，这是翻译时应该特别注意的配合问题。（参见1998年第71题关于 pattern 的解释）

整句改译

由于对语言与思维的关系感兴趣，沃夫（Whorf）形成了这样一个观点，即语言结构决定一个社会的习惯思维模式。

65. Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism which, in its strongest form, states that language imprisons the mind, and that the grammatical patterns in a language can produce far-reaching consequences for the culture of a society.

结构分析：

这是一个主从复合句。Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism 是主谓宾结构的主句，which states 是主谓结构的定语从句，修饰名词 linguistic determinism，中间用逗号隔开的 in its strongest form 是插入语，后面两个由 that 引导的从句并列作动词 states 的宾语。

句子切分：

Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism / which, (in its strongest form,) states / that language imprisons the mind, / and that the grammatical patterns in a language / can produce far-reaching consequences / for the culture of a society.

词义推敲：

① Whorf 译法同上。

② come to believe in 开始相信，进而相信

come to (do) 开始（做），碰巧（做）

Daily she was coming to know him better.

日复一日，她对他开始了解得更深入了。

I have come to believe that what he said is true.

我开始相信他说的话是真的。

How did he come to be invited to the party?

他怎么会被请来参加宴会的？

③ a sort of... 的一种；某种的，所谓的

a new sort of bicycle 一种新型的自行车

I had a sort of feeling you'd say that.

我有某种预感你会那样说。

Mr. Steed has two secretaries and a sort of manager.

斯蒂德先生有两个秘书和一个所谓的经理。

- ④ linguistic determinism 语言决定论
- ⑤ which 指代 linguistic determinism, 译为“这种语言决定论”。
- ⑥ in its strongest form 这个插入语补充说明 which 在什么情况下 states (认为), 因此根据上下文译为“在最极端的时候”。
- ⑦ imprison 关押, 监禁; 禁锢, 限制
That her son was imprisoned caused great sorrow in her. 儿子锒铛入狱给她带来巨大的悲哀。
Domestic details imprisoned her. 繁琐的家务把她拴住了。
He more or less imprisoned himself in his motel room.
他把自己关在汽车旅馆的房间里几乎足不出户。
- ⑧ the grammatical patterns in a language = the grammatical structures in a language, 因为前面已经几次使用“structure”这个词, 现在用 pattern 作为替换, 按照汉语习惯译为“语言的语法结构”。(参见 1998 年第 71 题关于 pattern 的解释)
- ⑨ far-reaching consequences 意义深远的后果 (参见 2000 年第 74 题关于 far-reaching 的解释)

整句试译 沃夫 (Whorf) 进而相信某种语言决定论, 这种决定论在最极端的时候认为: 语言束缚思想, 对于社会的文化来说, 语言的语法结构可产生意义深远的后果。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?

问题分析

produce far-reaching consequences 直译的确是“产生意义深远的后果”, 但在译文里显得生硬并且有欧化的感觉, 根据上下文调整为“产生意义深远的影响”。

整句试译 沃夫 (Whorf) 进而相信某种语言决定论, 这种决定论在最极端的时候认为: 语言束缚思想, 对于社会的文化来说, 语言的语法结构可产生意义深远的影响。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?

2005 年英译汉真题

It is not easy to talk about the role of the mass media in this overwhelmingly significant phase in European history. History and news become confused, and one's impressions tend to be a mixture of skepticism and optimism. (46) Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed—and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe. The Europe that is now forming cannot be anything other than its peoples, their cultures and national identities. With this in mind we can begin to analyze the European television scene. (47) In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful; groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another. One Italian example would be the Berlusconi group, while abroad Maxwell and Murdoch come to mind.

Clearly, only the biggest and most flexible television companies are going to be able to compete in such a rich and hotly-contested market. (48) This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.

Moreover, the integration of the European community will oblige television companies to cooperate more closely in terms of both production and distribution.

(49) Creating a “European identity” that respects the different cultures and conditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent is no easy task and demands a strategic choice—that of producing programs in Europe for Europe. This entails reducing our dependence on the North American market, whose programs relate to experiences and cultural traditions which are different from our own.

In order to achieve these objectives, we must concentrate more on re-productions, the exchange of news, documentary services and training. This also involves the agreements between European countries for the creation of a European bank for Television Production which, on the model of the European Investments Bank, will handle the finances necessary for production costs. (50) In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, it is no exaggeration to say, “United we stand, divided we fall”—and if I had to choose a slogan it would be “Unity in our diversity.” A unity of objectives that nonetheless respect the varied peculiarities of each country.

2005 年英译汉真题详解

46. Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed—and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe.

🔑 结构分析:

这是一个复合句。Television is one of the means 是主系表结构的主句，by which 引导定语从句，破折号后面是一个和主句并列的句子，其中 never 否定词引起倒装，so... as... 是一个比较结构，to connect... 是不定式短语表示目的。

✂️ 句子切分:

Television is one of the means / by which these feelings are created and conveyed—/ and perhaps never before has it served so much / to connect different peoples and nations / as in the recent events in Europe.

❓ 词义推敲:

- ① means 此处作名词，意为“方法，手段”。
- ② by which = by this means
- ③ convey 表达，传达
- ④ never before 以前从没有

never 在句首引起倒装，例如：
Never shall I forget your kindness.
你的恩情我永生难忘。

Never in my life have I seen such a mess.
我这辈子还没见过这么乱的地方。

Never before that night had I felt the extent of my own power.
那天晚上之前，我从没意识到自己有这么大的能力。

- ⑤ It 指代前面的 television。
- ⑥ event 发生的事情，事件

整句试译 电视是制造和传达这种感觉的方法之一——也许以前电视没有像在最近的欧洲事件中那样为连接不同的民族和国家服务这么多。

👁️ 检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?

问题分析

- ① means 和 convey 译成“方法”和“传达”与文章主题“大众传媒”没有联系起来。应调整为“媒介”和“传播”。
- ② serve 和前面的 convey 一样应调整为“起作用”，so...as...结构意思较为复杂，宜单独拿出来译，中间的 to connect different peoples and nations 说明 serve 的具体内容，参照汉语习惯可译为“在加强不同的民族和国家之间的联系方面”移到前面。(实际上这个英语句子也可以改写成：and perhaps in connecting different peoples and nations television has never served so much before as in the recent events in Europe.)

整句改译 电视是制造和传播这种感觉的媒介之一——在加强不同的民族和国家之间的联系方面电视以前也许还从来没有像在最近的欧洲事件中那样起过如此大的作用。

47. In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful: groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another.

结构分析:

这也是一个复合句。In Europe 是整个句子的地点状语，as elsewhere 是插入语，multi-media groups have been increasingly successful 是主系表结构的主句，冒号后面的 groups... 是补充说明，其中 which 和 that 都引导定语从句。

句子切分:

In Europe, as elsewhere, / multi-media groups have been increasingly successful: / groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses / that work in relation to one another.

词义推敲:

- ① as elsewhere 像其他地方一样
- ② bring together 使团结，使联合
- ③ publishing house 出版社
- ④ in relation to 有关，关于

整句试译 和其他地方一样，欧洲的多媒体集团越来越成功：集团把相互之间关系密切的电视、电台、报纸、杂志、出版社组合到了一起。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

48. This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.

结构分析:

这仍然是一个复合句。This alone demonstrate 是主句, that 引导宾语从句, a fact... 也是一个补充说明, 其中 underlined by statistics 是过去分词短语, 作 a fact 的后置定语, that show 是修饰名词 statistics 的定语从句, that... no less than 50% took a loss in 1989 是动词 show 的宾语从句, out of... 是介词短语作状语。

句子切分:

This alone demonstrates / that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, / a fact underlined by statistics / that show that (out of eighty European television networks,) no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.

词义推敲:

① This 在此指代前面的句子 (而不是指代某个具体的名词), 所以直译。

② underline 原指“在……下划线”, 引申为“强调, 加强”。

③ out of 从……当中

in nine cases out of ten 十之八九

④ take a loss 遭受损失, 出现亏损

整句试译 仅这一点就能证明电视行业里生存不那么容易, 这个事实被统计数字强调了, 统计表明: 1989 年欧洲 80 家电视网出现亏损的 不少于 50%。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?

问题分析

① “这个事实被统计数字强调了” 意思表达不清, 关键是 underlined by statistics 中的被动和词语搭配都属于英语思维, 翻译时要根据中文习惯作一些调整。

② no less than 是“多达, 高达” (表达精确数目和“言其多”的惊讶语气), 而不是“不少于” (not less than), 试比较:

There were no less than fifty wounded.

受伤者 多达 50 人。

No less than three people offered to buy it.

出价买此物的有 3 人之多。

He paid no less than \$ 10, 000 for it.

他为此支付的款项高达一万美元

There were not less than ten thousand visitors at the exhibit that day.

那天去看展览的观众不少于一万人。(没有表达说话人“言其多”或“言其少”的语气, 也就是说, 说话人对此数量没有感到惊讶)

整句改译 仅这一点就能表明电视行业里的生存不那么容易, 这个事实通过统计数字也是一目了然, 统计表明: 1989年80家欧洲电视网中出现了亏损的多达50%。

49. Creating a “European identity” that respects the different cultures and conditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent is no easy task and demands a strategic choice.

结构分析:

这是一个主语带多个定语从句的复合句。Creating a “European identity” 是整个句子的主语, 接下来的 that 引导修饰 European identity 的定语从句, which 引导定语从句修饰 cultures and conditions。is no easy task and demands a strategic choice 并列作主句的谓语部分。

句子切分:

Creating a “European identity” / that respects the different cultures and conditions / which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent / is no easy task / and demands a strategic choice.

词义推敲:

- ① European identity 欧洲特色
identity 可以表示“个性, 特性”, 例如:
The planners decided to enlarge the four villages and preserve their distinct identities. 设计者们决定扩大这四个村庄并保留它们各自的特色。
- ② make up the connecting fabric 这里的英语表达十分抽象, 根据“抽象变具体原则”, 译为“是连接……的纽带”。
- ③ the Old Continent 一般指欧洲大陆, 此处可以为“旧(欧洲)大陆”
- ④ strategic choice 直译为“战略性选择”

整句试译 形成一种“欧洲特色”, 尊重不同的文化和环境, 它们是连接旧(欧洲)大陆的纽带, 不是一件容易的事, 它要求做出战略性选择。

检查核对:

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?

问题分析

这个句子的主要问题在于主句主语部分太长，是典型的“头重脚轻”式的句子，如何处理好主语后面的修饰语是翻译过程中最关键的问题。一般情况下，我们会将修饰语前移，但这句话中的“尊重…”和“…是…纽带”放在“欧洲特色”前显然有些难度，这时我们就必须考虑换一种方法来表达。既然是说明具体内容的修饰语，把它放在括号里不失为一种好的解决办法。

整句改译

形成一种“欧洲特色”（尊重各种不同的文化和环境，因为它们是连接旧（欧洲）大陆的纽带）并非易事，它要求做出战略性选择。

50. In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, it is no exaggeration to say, “United we stand, divided we fall.”

结构分析：

这是一个特殊复合句。In dealing with... 是介词短语作状语，it is no exaggeration to say 是主句，引号里面的内容是动词 say 的宾语。

句子切分：

In dealing with a challenge / on such a scale, / it is no exaggeration to say, / “United we stand, / divided we fall.”

词义推敲：

① In dealing with a challenge 在应付挑战的过程中（参见 1995 年第 71 题关于 in attacking the test 和 2002 年第 63 题关于 in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual 的解释）

② on such a scale 如此规模的（地）其他例子如：

on a large scale 大规模的（地）

on a nationwide scale 在全国范围

on a unprecedented scale 以前所未有的规模

③ it is no exaggeration to say 可以毫不夸张地说

④ united 和 divided 在此都是过去分词作原因（或者条件、时间）状语，可以理解为 because/if/when we are united/divided. 其他例子如：

Heated, water will expand. 水加热时会膨胀。

Covered with confusion, he refused to eat. 他心烦意乱，不肯吃饭。

Given more time, he would be able to do better.

如果多给一些时间，他可能干得更出色。

Compared with this, that is but a matter of minor importance.

与这个相比，那只不过是一件次要的事情。

整句试译 在应付一个如此规模的挑战过程中，(我们)可以毫不夸张地说：“(如果)团结，我们会站起来；(如果)分裂，我们会倒下去。”

检查核对：

代词	名词	动词	修饰语	从句	惯用法	逻辑性	完整性	通顺
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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2006 年英译汉真题

Is it true that the American intellectual is rejected and considered of no account in his society? I am going to suggest that it is not true. Father Bruckberger told part of the story when he observed that it is the intellectuals who have rejected America. But they have done more than that. They have grown dissatisfied with the role of intellectual. It is they, not America, who have become anti-intellectual.

First, the object of our study pleads for definition. What is an intellectual? (46) I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in a Socratic (苏格拉底的) way about moral problems. He explores such problems consciously, articulately, and frankly, first by asking factual questions, then by asking moral questions, finally by suggesting action which seems appropriate in the light of the factual and moral information which he has obtained. (47) His function is analogous to that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a manner as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision.

This definition excludes many individuals usually referred to as intellectuals—the average scientist, for one. (48) I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems. Like other human beings, he encounters moral issues even in everyday performance of his routine duties—he is not supposed to cook his experiments, manufacture evidence, or doctor his reports. (49) But his primary task is not to think about the moral code which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business. During most of his waking life he will take his code for granted, as the businessman takes his ethics.

The definition also excludes the majority of teachers, despite the fact that teaching has traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living. (50) They may teach very well, and more than earn their salaries, but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgment. This description even fits the majority of eminent scholars. Being learned in some branch of human knowledge is one thing; living in “public and illustrious thoughts,” as Emerson would say, is something else.

2006 年英译汉真题详解

46. I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in a Socratic (苏格拉底的) way about moral problems.

结构分析:

这是一个复合句。I shall define him 是主谓宾结构的主句，as an individual 是介词短语作状语，who has elected 是定语从句修饰名词 individual，as his primary duty and pleasure in life 是介词短语修饰动词 elected 作状语，the activity of thinking 是动词 elected 的宾语，in a Socratic way 和 about moral problems 都是介词短语修饰动名词 thinking 作定语。

句子切分:

I shall define him/as an individual/who has elected/as his primary duty and pleasure in life/the activity of thinking in Socratic (苏格拉底的) way/about moral problems.

词义推敲:

- ① define... as... 把...定义为 (参见 2003 年第 64 题)
- ② him 指代前面的名词 intellectual, 所以应译为“知识分子”。
- ③ elect 本意为“选举; 选择”, 句中引申为“认为”。
- ④ primary duty and pleasure in life 生活中主要任务和乐趣
- ⑤ the activity of thinking 思维活动

参考译文:

我会把知识分子定义为这样的人: 他把用苏格拉底方式思考道德问题作为人生的主要任务和乐趣。

47. His function is analogous to that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a manner as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision.

结构分析:

这是一个复合句。His function is analogous 是主系表结构的主句，to that of a judge 是介词短语作状语，who must accept the obligation 是定语从句修饰名词 judge，of revealing 是介词短语修饰名词 obligation 作定语，in as obvious a manner as possible 是介词短语修饰现在分词 revealing 作状语，the course of reasoning 是 revealing 的宾语，which led him to his decision 是修饰名词短语 the course of reasoning 的定语从句。

句子切分:

His function is analogous/ to that of a judge, /who must accept the obligation /of revealing /

in as obvious a manner as possible /the course of reasoning /which led him to his decision.

? 词义推敲:

- ① his 还是指“知识分子”，所以译为“知识分子的”。
- ② analogous “类似的，相似的”，是由名词 analogy（类比，比拟）派生出来的形容词。
- ③ that 指代前面的 function，所以应译为“作用”。
- ④ obligation 义务
- ⑤ in...manner 用……方式（参见 2003 年第 62 题）
- ⑥ the course of reasoning 推理过程（参见 1997 年第 75 题关于 reasoning、2003 年第 62 题关于 reasoned 的解释）

参考译文:

知识分子的作用与法官相似，他必须接受一种义务，那就是用尽可能清楚的方式揭示导致其做出决定的推理过程。

48. I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems.

? 结构分析:

这是一个复合句。I have excluded him 是主谓宾结构的主句，because he has not been charged with the task 是原因状语从句，while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems 是原因状语从句中的让步状语从句，of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems 是介词短语修饰名词 task 作定语。

句子切分:

I have excluded him /because, (while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems,) he has not been charged with the task /of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems.

? 词义推敲:

- ① exclude 排除，不包括（include 的反义词）
- ② him 指前面的 the average scientist，所以译为“普通科学家”。
- ③ while 引导让步状语从句（参见 1999 年第 71 题）
- ④ accomplishments 成就
- ⑤ contribute to 动词短语，“有助于”。
- ⑥ be charged with 动词短语，与名词 task 搭配表示“承担……，负责……”。
- ⑦ approach 研究
- ⑧ any but the factual aspects 任何除事实以外的方面，but 在此作介词用，它相当于介词

except。其他例子如:

We have solved all but the border problems.

我们已经解决了除边界问题外的所有其他问题。

Isn't there anything in Switzerland but mountains?

难道瑞士只有山吗?

参考译文:

我之所以把普通科学家排除在外,是因为尽管他的成就可能有助于解决道德问题,但他还没有承担起研究那些道德问题事实方面以外的任何工作。

49. But his primary task is not to think about the moral code which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business.

结构分析:

这是一个复合句。But his primary task is not to think about the moral code 是主系表结构的主句, which governs his activity 是限定性定语从句修饰名词短语, the moral code, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business 是比较状语从句。

句子切分:

But his primary task is not to think about the moral code /which governs his activity, /any more than a businessman is expected /to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business.

词义推敲:

- ① his 还是指这段话首句中的 the average scientist, 所以译为“普通科学家的”。
- ② the moral code 道德标准
- ③ govern 统治, 管理; (法律、准则等) 适用于, 指导 (参见 2002 年第 64 题中的 govern)
- ④ any more than 与主句中的 not 一起构成“不……, 正如……不……一样”。这是今年的一个新考点, 其他例子如:
Rachel isn't courageous, any more than Saul (is).
索尔不勇敢, 雷切尔也不勇敢。
There is no solution in Cyprus that will meet everybody's requirements, any more than there is in Ulster.
在塞浦路斯不可能找到满足各方要求的解决方案, 正如在北爱尔兰一样。
- ⑤ dedicate... to... 动词短语, “把(自己、一生等)……献给, 把(时间、精力等)用于”。

⑥ conduct 名词, 意为“行为”。(参见2002年第64题关于conduct的解释)

参考译文:

但是, 普通科学家的主要任务并非思考指导其行为的道德规范, 正如我们并不指望商人把精力投入到商业行为准则的探索一样。

50. They may teach very well, and more than earn their salaries, but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgment.

结构分析:

这也是一个复合句。They may teach very well 是主谓结构的主句, and more than earn their salaries 是动宾结构, 和主句的谓语部分并列, but most of them make little or no independent reflections 是主谓宾结构, 与前面的主句是并列关系, on human problems 是介词短语作状语, which involve moral judgment 是定语从句修饰名词短语 human problems。

句子切分:

They may teach very well, /and more than earn their salaries, /but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems /which involve moral judgment.

词义推敲:

- ① they 指代前一句话中的 intellectuals, 所以应译为“知识分子”。
- ② more than + 动词 可译为“不仅仅, 岂止是, 十分, 大大地”, 这是今年的新考点, 其他例子如:
He more than smiled, he laughed outright.
他岂止是微笑, 他简直是大笑了。
I am sure conditions over there will more than satisfy your requirements.
我相信, 那边的条件会大大满足你的要求。
- ③ make reflections on 动词短语, “对……进行思考”。

参考译文:

知识分子可能很会教书, 而且不仅仅是为了挣工资, 但是他们大部分人对涉及道德判断的人类问题很少或者根本不进行独立思考。

2007 年英译汉真题

The study of law has been recognized for centuries as a basic intellectual discipline in European universities. However, only in recent years has it become a feature of undergraduate programs in Canadian universities. (46) Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person. Happily, the older and more continental view of legal education is establishing itself in a number of Canadian universities and some have even begun to offer undergraduate degrees in law.

If the study of law is beginning to establish itself as part and parcel of a general education, its aims and methods should appeal directly to journalism educators. Law is a discipline which encourages responsible judgment. On the one hand, it provides opportunities to analyze such ideas as justice, democracy and freedom. (47) On the other, it links these concepts to everyday realities in a manner which is parallel to the links journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news. For example, notions of evidence and fact, of basic rights and public interest are at work in the process of journalistic judgment and production just as in courts of law. Sharpening judgment by absorbing and reflecting on law is a desirable component of a journalist's intellectual preparation for his or her career.

(48) But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media. Politics or, more broadly, the functioning of the state, is a major subject for journalists. The better informed they are about the way the state works, the better their reporting will be. (49) In fact, it is difficult to see how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution can do a competent job on political stories.

Furthermore, the legal system and the events which occur within it are primary subjects for journalists. While the quality of legal journalism varies greatly, there is an undue reliance amongst many journalists on interpretations supplied to them by lawyers. (50) While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories, it is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments. These can only come from a well-grounded understanding of the legal system.

2007 年英译汉真题详解

46. Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person.

结构分析:

这是一个简单句。Traditionally 是副词放在句首作整个句子的状语, legal learning has been viewed 是句子的主干, in such institutions 和 as the special preserve of lawyers 都是介词短语作状语, rather than... 构成一个比较结构作状语。

句子切分:

Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed /in such institutions /as the special preserve of lawyers, /rather than a necessary part /of the intellectual equipment /of an educated person.

词义推敲:

- ① traditionally 传统上, 从传统上来讲
- ② legal learning 法律学习, 法律知识
- ③ be viewed... as... 被看作是…… (参见 1999 年第 75 题 view... as...)
- ④ institutions 机构, 由于与前一句话中的名词 “universities” 意思相同, 也可译为 “大学” 或者 “院校”。
- ⑤ preserve 在此作名词使用, 意为 “独占的地区 (或领域、活动范围等)”
- ⑥ rather than 而不是 (参见 1997 年第 75 题和 2001 年第 72 题)
- ⑦ intellectual equipment 可直译为 “知识装备”, 也可意译为 “知识才能”。

参考译文:

从传统上来讲, 法律知识在这些院校一直被看成是律师的专属领域, 而不是一个受过教育的人知识才能的必要组成部分。

47. On the other, it links these concepts to everyday realities in a manner which is parallel to the links journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news.

结构分析:

这是一个复合句。On the other 是介词短语作整个句子的状语, it links these concepts 是主谓宾结构作主句, to everyday realities 和 in a manner 都是介词短语作状语, which is parallel 是主系表结构的定语从句, 修饰名词 manner, to the links 是介词短语作状语, journalists forge 是省略引导词 that 的定语从句, on a daily basis 是介词短语作状语, as they cover and comment on the news 是 as 引导的状语从句。

✂ 句子切分:

On the other, /it links these concepts /to everyday realities /in a manner /which is parallel to the links /journalists forge on a daily basis /as they cover and comment on the news.

? 词义推敲:

- ① on the other = on the other hand, 注意前面有 on the one hand.
- ② link... to... 把……和……联系起来
- ③ in a manner 以(或用)……方式(参见2003年第62题和2006年第47题)
- ④ be parallel to 直译为“与……平行”, 意译为“与……相似, 与……相同”。
- ⑤ journalists forge on a daily basis 注意这个定语从句省略了引导词 that (因为 that 作动词 forge 的宾语, 按照英语语法是可以省略的, 参见本书第五章关于从句引导词的省略部分), 理解这个从句时要在动词 forge 后面补充名词 links, 因此译为“记者以日常生活为基础进行联系”。
- ⑥ forge 本意为“锻造; 使形成”, 与名词 links 搭配使用, 意译成“进行联系”。
- ⑦ cover 此处用作动词, 意为“报道”, 注意2006年阅读理解第40题D选项曾出现过这个词的用法。
- ⑧ comment on 评论

✂ 参考译文:

另一方面, 它把这些概念同日常现实联系起来, 其联系方式如同记者在报道和评论新闻时以日常生活为基础进行联系一样。

48. But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media.

? 结构分析:

这是一个复合句。the idea... rests on an understanding... 是主句主干, 其中 that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen 是主语 the idea 的同位语从句, of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media 是修饰名词 understanding 的后置定语。

✂ 句子切分:

But the idea (that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen) /rests on an understanding /of the established conventions and special responsibilities /of the news media.

? 词义推敲:

- ① that the journalist must understand the law... 这是一个同位语从句, 由于是与主语同

位，翻译时可合译成“从句+‘的’+先行词”，也可拆译成“从句，‘这个’+先行词”。(宾语同位语从句的翻译参见1996年第72题)

② rest on = rely on 依靠，依赖

③ established conventions 直译为“已经建立起来的惯例”，意译为“既有惯例”。(参见1998年第75题 respected ideas 的翻译)

参考译文:

但是记者必须比普通公民对法律有更深刻的理解，这种观点是基于对新闻媒体既有惯例和特殊责任的理解。

49. In fact, it is difficult to see how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution can do a competent job on political stories.

结构分析:

这是一个复合句。In fact 是介词短语作状语修饰整个句子，it is difficult 是主句，其中 it 为形式主语，to see... 是不定式短语做真正的主语，how journalists... can do a competent job on political stories 是 see 的宾语从句，其中 who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution 是修饰名词 journalists 的定语从句。

句子切分:

In fact, it is difficult to see / how journalists (who do not have a clear grasp / of the basic features / of the Canadian Constitution) can do a competent job / on political stories.

词义推敲:

① it is difficult to see... 直译为“看出……是很难的”，也可按汉语表达习惯译为“很难看出……”。

② how 引导名词性从句，由于汉语没有从句引导词，理解时将它回归到正常位置——被它修饰的 can do 前面就很好翻译了。(参见1995年第75题及2004年第61题)

③ grasp 此处用作名词，意思还是“掌握”。

④ basic features 直译为“基本特征”。

⑤ the Canadian Constitution 加拿大宪法

⑥ competent 有能力的，合格的(参见1995年第71题中的 incompetent)

参考译文:

事实上，很难看出那些对加拿大宪法的基本特征没有清楚掌握的记者们如何能在政治报道中做好自己的工作。

50. While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories, it is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments.

🔑 结构分析:

这是一个复合句。While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories 是让步状语从句, it is preferable 是主句, for journalists 是介词短语作状语, to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments 是并列的不定式短语作真正的主语。

✂️ 句子切分:

While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories, /it is preferable for journalists/ to rely on their own notions of significance /and make their own judgments.

? 词义推敲:

- ① while 此处表让步, 所以要译为“虽然, 尽管”。(这是一个常见考点, 参见1999年第71题、2000年第73题和2006年第48题)
- ② enhance 强化, 提高
- ③ preferable 是 prefer 的派生词, 意为“更可取的, 更好的”。
- ④ notions of significance 直译为“对重要性的看法”, 意译为“观点”。

🔗 参考译文:

虽然律师的评论和反应可能会强化这些故事, 记者们最好还是依靠自己的观点做出自己的判断。