

考研英语一翻译讲义

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目录：第一部分 基础知识

第二部分 三大结构及其翻译方法

第三部分 常见结构及翻译

第四部分 真题详解

第一部分 基础知识

考研翻译导学

考研翻译的题型、命题原则、评分标准：

准确、通顺、完整

I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music. 50) Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character. (2008 年 50)

翻译复习捷径

- 弄清每一个单词，掌握好每一个句子，重复性比较大！
- 要尽可能掌握！真题，不要试图“做完”真题。

做！翻译

做翻译，需要动手写，比如英译汉，真正需要不查词典，不看答案，动手写汉字。

(0546) 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 recent events in Europe.

解题步骤

- 写汉字
- 小句子
- 大句子
- 在连接句子的时候可能需要：
 1. 适当找汉语同义近义词替换
 2. 适当改变句子顺序（英语原顺序优先）

考研翻译听课重点复习记忆要点

听课重点、复习记忆要点

1. 单词：

- 本意是什么？
- 在这句话中怎么翻译？为什么要这样翻译？
- 有没有构成词组？

2. 英语句子结构：

这句话的主干是什么？更细节一点，某一个单词的词性是什么？（它充当什么成分？）修饰谁？主句在哪？从句在哪？（什么从句？）这个句子有某一个语法难点结构吗？

3. 翻译中汉语的顺序：

- 汉语句子的顺序是否和英语一致？
- 如果不一致，怎么调整通顺的？

(0546) 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 recent events in Europe.

必须掌握的长句翻译

- 定语从句
- 状语从句
- 被动结构
- 复习，稳定自己的翻译能力

翻译能力巩固提高

- 名词性从句
- 插入结构
- 倒装结构
- 强调结构
- 否定结构
- 比较结构

复习考研

- 复习，复习，复习！
- 重复，重复，重复！
- 看英语，说汉语——确保单词都认识、确保结构都清晰、确保译文都知道。
- 复习考研、做题考研
- 课程中的任何句子，一定要：

先做题，再听讲；边听讲，边笔记；再看书（《拆分与组合翻译法》），再复习！

考研翻译复习策略

(2003, 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.

考研翻译高分策略

. ? ? ?

. 舍，与得，有舍才有得！

. 心态最重要！

. 努力就成功！

考研翻译的题型、命题原则和评分标准

1. 题型

大：主观题

1) 写汉字

单词：A. 蒙 B. 背

(0361) 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.

(1547) The United States is the product of two principal forces—the immigration of European peoples with their varied ideas, customs, and national characteristics and the impact of a new country which modified these traits.

(0261) 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.

(0850) Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character...

翻译复习捷径

- 弄清每一个单词，掌握好每一个句子，重复性比较大！
- 要尽可能掌握！真题，不要试图“做完”真题。

翻译真题使用的三个阶段：

A. 2000 年——2010 年：11 年 55 句话，最重要

B. 1990 年——2000 年：10 年 50 句话，次重要

C. 2010 年——现在：极重要，适合考前模考

单词：先蒙后查、强化背诵真题单词

真题的使用：掌握 2000 年到 2010 年真题

2) 书写工整

小：阅读题

1) 阅读理解 Part C

2) 5 个长难句

3) 分值：满分 10 分，每句 2 分

4) 文章一般不用通读，但是划线句上下文需要看。（句中某一个单词的理解和翻译、代词指代）

(9674) However, the world is so made that elegant systems are in principle unable to deal with some of the world's more fascinating and delightful aspects.

(0550) In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, it is no exaggeration to say "United we stand, divided we fall" ...

(0948) While it is easy to ignore in our contact with them the effect of our acts upon their disposition, it is not so easy as in dealing with adults.

(0173) 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.

5) 考场时间控制

2. 命题原则

1) 体裁：偏向学术文献，属于“通识”读物

2) 话题：偏向文科，社会科学领域

3) 划线句长度：每句 30 个单词左右，总长度为 150 词。

考研翻译最难的 5 年试题：

- 1998 年
- 1999 年
- 2011 年
- 2012 年
- 2013 年

3. 评分标准

A . 重要性：

=翻译标准

=检查译文标准

(多读中文)

B. 准确、通顺、完整

- 大意相同
- 说人话
- 要成句
- 准确是前提

例句：

I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music. 50) Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character. (2008 年 50)

参考译文：达尔文确信，没有了这些爱好不只是少了乐趣，而且可能会有损于一

个人的思维能力，更有可能导致一个人道德品质的下降。

(9875) Odd though it sounds, cosmic inflation is a scientifically plausible consequence of some respected ideas in elementary-particle physics, and many astrophysicists have been convinced for the better part of a decade that it is true.

(9974) There is no agreement whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry.

(9572) How well the predictions will be validated by later performance depends upon the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of the information used and on the skill and wisdom with which it is interpreted.

例 1 达尔文相信这种欣赏能力的丧失不仅是一种快乐的丧失，而且可能对他的智力，更可能对他的道德品格造成损害。(2 分)

例 2 达尔文确信，这些味觉的丧失，不仅仅是一种快乐的丧失，也是对人们智慧的损害，更可能是对道德品质的损害。(1.5 分)

例 3 达尔文深信，失去了欣赏这些东西，他不仅失去了快乐心情，而且可能是智力，也许还有道德特征。(1 分)

例 4 达尔文被说服了这些松散不仅失去了幸福，而且估计可能对人工智能有伤害，更可能对道德特点有伤害。(0.5 分)

例 5 达尔文失去这些读写听的能力，对他是一个严重的打击，他失去的不仅是幸福和希望，而且损伤知识分子，更严重的是精神人物的健康。(0 分)

做！翻译

翻译入门最快方法：做！翻译；非“看”翻译

做！翻译

做翻译，需要动手写，比如英译汉，真正需要不查词典，不看答案，**动手写汉字**。

(0546) 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 recent events in Europe. Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed

Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed

- 电视
- 电视是
- 电视是一种方式，
- 电视是一种方式，通过

- 电视是一种方式，通过这种方式，
- 电视是一种方式，通过这种方式，这些感受（感情，情感，感觉）
- 电视是一种方式，通过这种方式，这些感受被创造
- 电视是一种方式，通过这种方式，这些感受被创造和传递

翻译标准

- 翻译标准=检查译文的标准（多读中文）
- 准确，通顺，完整

- 电视是一种方式，通过这种方式，这些感受被创造和传递？
- 电视是一种方式，通过这种方式，创造和传递这些感受？
- 电视是一种创造和传递这些感受的方式？

翻译标准：准确、通顺、完整

通顺：说人话

1. 看主谓宾核心词是否搭配
 2. 看动宾和偏正等修饰关系是否合理
- 例：他是一个对待学生严肃又认真的好老师。

- 电视是一种创造和传递这些感受的方式？
- 电视是一种创造和传递这些感受的方式？
- 电视是一种激发和传递这些感受的方式。

and perhaps never before // has it served so much //to connect different peoples and nations //as in recent events in Europe.

1. 或许以前从来没有
2. 电视起如此大的作用
3. 联系不同民族和国家
4. 像在最近的欧洲事件中

- 在联系不同民族和国家方面，电视也许以前从来没有，像在最近欧洲事件中，起如此大的作用。（起的作用之大，前所未有）
- 电视是一种激发和传递这些感情的方式，在联系不同的民族和国家方面，电视也许以前从来没有，像在最近欧洲事件中，起如此大的作用。

考研翻译解题步骤

解题步骤

1. 对着英语写汉字，把认识的单词尽可能写下来。
 2. 当有三个左右的汉语词（一个主干，或者一个词组），尽量构成一个小句子。
 3. 把每两个小句子，连贯成通顺的大句子。
- 写汉字
 - 小句子
 - 大句子

- 在连接句子的时候可能需要：
 1. 适当找汉语同义近义词替换
 2. 适当改变句子顺序（英语原顺序优先）

(0646) 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) way about moral problems.

- 我
- 我将要
- 我将要定义
- 我将要定义他
- 我将要定义他作为
- 我将要定义他作为一个
- 我将要定义他作为一个个体
- 我将要把他定义为一个个体

(0364) 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."

- 我将来把知识分子定义为一个个体
- 我将来把知识分子定义为一个人
- 我将来把知识分子定义为这样一个人
- 我将来把知识分子定义为这样一个人，他
- 我将来把知识分子定义为这样一个人，他选择
- 我将来把知识分子定义为这样一个人，他选择作为
- 我将来把知识分子定义为这样一个人，他选择。。。作为。。。
- 作为他的
- 作为他的首要的
- 作为他的首要的责任
- 作为他的首要的责任和快乐
- 作为他的首要的责任和快乐，在生命中
- 作为他在生命中的首要责任和快乐，
- 我将来把知识分子定义为这样一个人，他选择。。。作为。。。
- 我将来把知识分子定义为这样一个人，他选择。。。作为他在生命中的首要责任和快乐，
- 思考的活动
- 思考的活动，以苏格拉底的方式
- 以苏格拉底的方式来思考的活动，
- 以苏格拉底的方式来思考的活动，道德问题
- 以苏格拉底的方式来思考道德问题的活动，
- 我将来把知识分子定义为这样一个人，他选择。。。作为他在生命中的首要责任和快乐，
- 我将来把知识分子定义为这样一个人，他选择了以一种苏格拉底的方式来思

考道德问题的活动，作为他在生命中的首要责任和快乐。

考研总体复习安排

复习安排

1. 基础阶段（截止到9月）：以强化单词、精读阅读真题为主，适当背诵作文
2. 强化阶段（9月—12月）：继续阅读精读（时间逐渐减少、熟悉了，能力强了，精读速度快了），翻译真题，作文背诵仿写
3. 冲刺阶段（考前15天左右）：适当模考

阅读真题，翻译突破

- 1) 18分钟
——模拟考试
- 2) 4个小时以上
——逐句翻译
(1抄、2译、3查、4改、5对、6记)

0401

1 Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across Career Builder, a job database on the Internet.

译一：

去年年末为了寻求一份工作，律师吉安特红木在建筑者职业中做了一个调查，并显示了一个数据基础在网上。

单词：

Stumble :vi 踉跄，蹒跚；失足；犯错 vt 使困惑；使绊倒 Stumble on 无意中
发现；偶然遇到，碰巧找到 Stumble over 给一绊倒；结结巴巴的说 Stumble
across 偶然发现

Database: n 数据库，资料库 vt 把信息存入数据库

结构：Hunting for a job late last year, (目的状语) lawyer Gant Redmon (主
语) stumbled across (谓语) CareerBuilder (宾语), a job database on the
Internet (宾补)。

译二：

去年年末为了寻求一份工作，律师吉安特红木偶然发现在网上有一个工作叫职业
建筑者的资料库。

答案：去年年底找工作的时候，律师甘特雷德曼偶然在互联网上发现了一个名为
careerbuilder 的求职数据库。

2 He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent".

译一：他没有在资料库中找到工作却被一个叫做“个人搜索代理”的网页吸引了。

- 1) 18分钟
——模拟考试
- 2) 4个小时以上
——逐句翻译
- 3) 10分钟

新东方



- 重做选项
- 4) 15 分钟
- 分析错误
- 5) 30 分钟
- 巩固成果

考研翻译考试要点

翻译的考试要点

1. 考查学生对单词的理解和翻译，包括专有名词、词组、多义词的翻译。

land community

陆地生物群落，陆生群落

● 举例：

Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them. (2010 年 46 题, 25 words)

Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them. (2010 年 46 题, 25 words)

● to the effect that:大意是说。

例如: He left a note to the effect that he would not be returning. 他留下一张字条，大意是说他不再回来了。

- life
- school
- wrong
- host

...with some distinctly shaky evidence

副词 + 形容词

以-ly 结尾的副词+形容词的话，一般表程度，大多数可以翻译为“非常、极其、很”。-ly 副词+形容词：非常、很

(2003, 63)makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

(2004, 63)were often so strikingly different from

1. 考查学生对单词的理解，包括专有名词、词组、多义词的翻译。

- 熟词生义
- 生词

2. 考查学生对复杂英语句子结构的理解和翻译，包括：定语从句，状语从句，被动结构，并列结构等等。

举例：

Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them. (2010 年 46 题, 25 words)

Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence

- 科学家赶紧出来挽救这种局面，使用明显站不住脚的证据
- 科学家使用明显站不住脚的证据，赶紧出来挽救这种局面。

to the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them.

- 证据的大意是说：昆虫会把我们吃光，如果鸟类不能控制它们。
- 证据的大意是说：如果鸟类不能控制昆虫，昆虫就会把我们给吃光。

考研翻译听课重点复习记忆要点

听课重点、复习记忆要点

1. 单词：

- 本意是什么？
- 在这句话中怎么翻译？为什么要这样翻译？
- 有没有构成词组？

2. 英语句子结构：

- 这句话的主干是什么？更细节一点，某一个单词的词性是什么？（它充当什么成分？）修饰谁？主句在哪？从句在哪？（什么从句？）这个句子有某一个语法难点结构吗？

3. 翻译中汉语的顺序：

- 汉语句子的顺序是否和英语一致？
- 如果不一致，怎么调整通顺的？

掌握句子

- 复习，不断复习！
- **看英语，说汉语**——翻译思维训练
 - a. 我讲，你记，再看着英语，说汉语；
 - b. 你说，我讲，再看着英语，说汉语；
 - c. 你直接说汉语答案

(0850) I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music. Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

“做”翻译

(0546) 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 recent events in Europe.

(0646) 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) way about moral problems.

(2010 年 46 题, 25 words) Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them.

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主讲老师：唐静

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第四部分 真题详解

第二部分 三大结构及其翻译方法

定语从句

定语从句的翻译

主要表现：名词(名词性代词 those, some, all 等)+that, which, who, whom, whose

- Space and oceans are the new world that scientists are trying to explore.
- 太空和海洋是科学家们努力探索的新领域。
- His laughter, which was infectious, broke the silence.
- 他那富有感染力的笑声打破了沉寂。
- Those who have never tasted what is bitter do not know what is sweet.
- 没有吃过苦的人不知道什么是甜。
- The boys whose names were called stood up.
- 叫道名字的男孩们站了起来。

(0461) 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.

(0462) 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.

(0463) 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.

(0464) 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.

(0465) 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.

特殊表现 1:

● 名词+省略引导词（直接跟了一个从句）

I collected some books you don't have.

I collected some books (that) you don't have.

我收藏了一些你没有的书。

I just met a lady I saw last week.

I just met a lady (whom) I saw last week.

我刚遇到一位女士，上周我见过她。

(9771) Actually, it isn't, because it assumes that there is an agreed account of human rights, which is something the world does not have.

(9772) Some philosophers argue that rights exist only within a social contract, as part of an exchange of duties and entitlements.

(9773) It leads the discussion to extremes at the outset: it invites you to think that animals should be treated either with the consideration humans extend to other humans, or with no consideration at all.

(9774) Arguing from the view that humans are different from animals in every relevant respect, extremists of this kind think that animals lie outside the area of moral choice.

(9775) When that happens, it is not a mistake: it is mankind's instinct for moral reasoning in action, an instinct that should be encouraged rather than laughed at.

(0747) 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.

特殊表现 2:

- 时间名词 + when

He told us the date when he would finish his work.

He would leave Beijing when he finished his work.

He told us the date when he would finish his work.

他告诉了我们他将要完成任务的时间。

He would leave Beijing when he finished his work.

当他完成工作，他就会离开北京。

特殊表现 3:

- 地点名词 + where

She's going home where she can rest.

她要回家了，在家里她可以休息。

(1049) In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, the non-commercial tree species are recognized as members of native forest community, to be preserved as such, within reason.

(1348) The gardens of the homeless which are in effect homeless gardens introduce form into an urban environment where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such.

特殊表现 4:

- reason + why

That's one of the reason (why) I ask you to come.

这就是我请你来的原因之一。

(1446) It is also the reason why when we try to describe music with words, all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself.

特殊表现 5:

- as 引导定语从句

- 主要有: the same... as..., such...as..., as...as..., so...as... 等 as 引导的限定性定语从句。

Americans speak the same language as is spoken in Great Britain.

美国人说的跟英国人说的是同一种语言。

Don't read such books as you can't understand.

不要看那些你看不懂的书。

I am ready to answer **as** many questions **as** you may raise.

我愿意回答你们可能提出的所有问题。

- **as** 引导定语从句

- **as** 也可以引导非限定定语从句，**as** 在从句中充当主语、宾语或者表语。

The Great Wall, **as** we all know, is one of the eight wonders on the earth.

众所周知的长城是地球上的八大奇迹之一。

He was late, **as** is often the case.

他迟到了，这是经常的事情了。

As has been said before, grammar is not a set of dead rule.

正如以往所说，语法不是一套死规则。

(1650) As you will come to see, knowing that mental health is always available and knowing to trust it allow us to slow down to the moment and live life happily.

特殊表现 6:

- 介词+**which/whom**

This is the book **for which** you asked.

这就是你要的书。

=This is the book (**which**) you asked for.

I don't know the person **with whom** you talked just now.

我不认识刚和你说话的那个人。

=I don't know the person **whom** you talked with just now.

定语从句前置

前置

即：把定语从句翻译到它所修饰的先行词前，并常常用“的”来连接。

例 1(2003, 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.

subject

- 名词:
- 动词:
- 形容词:

peculiar

- Languages are peculiar to humans.

(0072) Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds.

(9675) New forms of thought as well as new subjects for thought must arise in the future as they have in the past, giving rise to new standards of elegance.

(9974) There is no agreement whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry.

(1548) But the force of geographic conditions peculiar to America, the interplay of the varied national groups upon one another, and the sheer difficulty of maintaining old-world ways in a raw, new continent caused significant changes.

例 2(2004, 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.

oblige

- be obliged to sb. 感谢, 感激
- be obliged to do sth. 被迫做...
- I'm much obliged to you for helping us.
- I was obliged to abandon that idea.

- obligate: 强迫,
- be obligated to do sth.: 有责任做...
- He felt obligated to help.

- obligation

- 前果后因, 用“之所以...是因为...”的句型。

- lost lose loss
- at a loss
- take a loss

例 3(2006, 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.

- more than + 动词，名词：不仅仅，不只是
- more than + 形容词，副词：非常，很

reflection

- reflect: trees **reflected** in a lake: 湖中树的倒影
- How much you're paid **reflects** how important you are to the company you work for.
- reflect on/upon: He had time to **reflect on** his successes and failures.

例 4(2011, 46) Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share--that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts--and reveal its erroneous nature.

- Allen

人名地名等专有名词：遵照习惯、按照音译、万不得已，抄英语

- Clinton 克林顿 客淋炖
- Galileo
- Greeks
- Old Continent
- Socratic
- Darwin
- Darwinism
- Beethoven
- Atlantic
- Pearson
- Tylor
- Whorf
- Allen
- Georgia
- Maine
- David Graddol
- Boas and Sapir
- 博阿思，鲍，斯，
- 萨，撒，
- 萨丕尔，
- 皮
- 沙
- Joshua Greenberg
- Chomsky
- Greenbergian

英语二出现的人名地名等

- Ted Ning
- Boulder agency

- Google
- Silicon Valley
- Britain, Canada, Australia
- Broadway
- Nobel winner

(2011, 46) Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share--that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts--and reveal its erroneous nature.

- erroneous
- error
- errorless

- 精读、翻译练习中记单词，最好把这个单词的多义（常见的多义）、词组、用法、派生都搞清楚。
- 复杂的同位语从句，后置的话，可以用“即：”来表达。

定语从句：前置

小结一：如果定语从句结构简单，信息负载量比较小，翻译的时候，前置。

前置，例 1

(2003, 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.

前置，例 2

(2004, 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.

前置，例 3

(2006, 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.

前置，例 4

(2011, 46) Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share--that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts--and reveal its erroneous nature.

定语从句：前置

小结二：前置把定语从句翻译到它所修饰的先行词前，并常常用“的”来连接。

定语从句后置

后置 条件：如果定语从句结构复杂，前置太冗长，翻译不通顺，怎么后置？

例 1(1997, 71) Actually, it isn't, because it assumes that there is an agreed account of human rights, which is something the world does not have.

- 事实上，它不是；因为它…（不通顺 ×）

代词所指

在考研翻译中，碰到代词怎么办

方案一

1. 可以直接对应为汉语代词试试，前提是译文要通顺。
2. 如果不通顺，则需要指代明确，尽可能地用指代到的名词翻译。这时，需要往前看，根据“就近和一致原则”来确定。
3. 万不得已，可以直接用“这，这种情况、这种说法、这种观点”等来翻译。

(0361) 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.

(0462) 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.

方案二

1. 直接对应——适合第一、二人称
2. 指代明确——第三人称代词，要小心
3. 用“这种情况/观点/说法”等——It, This, That

常考动词

- assume,
- believe,
- assert,
- claim,
- maintain,
- accept,
- contend,
- argue,
- prove,
- validate,
- demonstrate,
- state,
- point out,
- be convinced that...

例 1 There be 句型 人们（我们、大家）对…有…

(1997, 71) Actually, it isn't, because it assumes that there is an

agreed account of human rights, which is something the world does not have.

例 2

(2001, 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.

翻译中单词的意思是由上下文决定的，一旦我们发现直接翻译不通顺，就一定要关注上下文，并且适当用一些同义词替换，或者适当引申一下。

同义替换，适当引申

- Don't move.
不许动！
- Share prices moved ahead today.
股票价格今日上扬。
- The story of their sufferings moved us deeply.
他们的苦难经历深深打动了我们。
- Work on the new building is moving quickly.
新大楼的工程进展得很快。

例 2

(2001, 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.

- pieced together
- the work
- produce
- a unique millennium technology calendar
- the latest dates

例 3

(2001, 71) There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend.

There be 句型的翻译

1. 首先翻译英语中的状语，再加“有”。
2. 增加“人们、大家、我们”等汉语的泛指主语。
3. 直接用动词“有、出现、存在”等开头。

例 4

(2005, 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.

● alone

The shoes alone cost me 1000 Yuan.

(1546) This movement, driven by powerful and diverse motivations, built a nation out of a wilderness and, by its nature, shaped the character and destiny of an uncharted continent

例 5 (2003, 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.

考研翻译解题核心策略

- 拆分：划竖线，断开句子
- 拆分大原则：1. 拆出主句，分清从句 2. 拆出主干，分清修饰

● 拆分小原则：

1. 连词
 2. 引导词
 3. 介词
 4. 分词
 5. To
 6. 标点符号
- _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _
7. 不要把单个单词拆分出来。

(0361) 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.

- **拆分（划竖线）的目的：**
重合考点，提高分数

2003 年考研翻译评分细则

61. Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment/in which they live,

① 0.5 分

② 0.5 分

thus subjecting all other life forms/to their own peculiar ideas and fancies.

③ 0.5 分

④ 0.5 分

可接受译法	不可接受译法
① furthermore 另外; 并且; 更进一步来说; 甚至; 不仅如此; 此外 modify 改善; 改进; 改造	进而; 确切地说; 不久的将来 美化; 去适应; 影响, 看清; 控制; 调适
② subject...to... 使……服从于……; 使……承受……; 使……符合…… A. 使……服从于……; 使……承受……; 使……符合……	依据……制订……; 其他……形成了……; 将…… B. 依据……制订……; 其他……形成了……; 将……
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

(0547) 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.

例 5

(2003, 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.

- intellectual: 智力的, 知识的; 知识分子
- intellect: 智力, 理解力; 有高智慧的人
- intelligence: 智力, 智慧; 情报
- intelligent: 聪明的, 有才智的
- enquiry
- inquiry 是名词形式
inquire 是动词形式
- 询问
- 探索, 研究, 探究
- acquire
- require

定语从句后置, 一般要重复先行词; 如果找不到先行词, 可以用代词:

- 它
- 他
- 这

- reason 名词用： 动词用：
- reasoned: 理性的
- reasonable: 合理的
- reasoning: 推理; 推理的

小结:

如果定语从句结构复杂, 信息负载量大, 翻译的时候, 后置; 这时, 可以和前面的主句分开, 另起一句话, 有时候需要重复先行词, 或者用代词来重复。

后置, 例 1

(1997, 71) Actually, it isn't, because it assumes that there is an agreed account of human rights, which is something the world does not have.

后置, 例 2

(2001, 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.

后置, 例 3

(2001, 71) There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend.

后置, 例 4

(2005, 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.

后置, 例 5

(2003, 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.

考研英语一翻译讲义

主讲老师：唐静

目录：第一部分 基础知识

第二部分 三大结构及其翻译方法

第三部分 常见结构及翻译

第四部分 真题详解

三大结构及其翻译方法

被动结构

被动结构的翻译

被动结构的标志：

be+V-ed

基本原则：

英语多用被动，汉语多用主动。

被动结构翻译方法两种：

- 1) 汉语用主动
- 2) 汉语仍保留被动

主动翻译

1. 主语不变，省略“被”字

- The meeting is scheduled for April 6th.

会议定于四月六日举行。

- Water can be changed from a liquid into a solid.

水能从液体变成固体。

(2002, 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.

(1999, 73) During this transfer, //traditional historical methods were

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augmented by additional methodologies //designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study.

2. 主宾颠倒，用by, in等介词后面的动作执行者充当主语

- She was given a new pen by her father.
她爸爸送给她一支新钢笔。
- Communication satellites have already been used for living transmission in our country.
我国已将通讯卫星用于实况转播。

(1997, 73) It leads the discussion to extremes at the outset: //it invites you to think that animals should be treated //either with the consideration humans extend to other humans, //or with no consideration at all.

注意构词法:

outset =set out

outbreak=break out

outburst=burst out

(2007, 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.

view...as...

take...as...

regard...as...

define...as...

3. 翻译为汉语的判断句，用“是…的”这样的结构翻译。

被动态的表现形式:

be + V-ed

是 + 的

- This school was founded by Lao YU.
这所学校是老俞创办的。
- Printing was introduced into Europe from China.
印刷术是从中国传入欧洲的。

(1998, 72)The existence of the giant clouds was virtually required for the Big Bang, //first put forward in the 1920s, //to maintain its reign as the dominant explanation of the cosmos.

4. 用“我们…，有人…，人们…，大家…”等泛指主语，或者增加“这”等词充当主语。

- The issue has not yet been thoroughly explored.
人们对这一问题迄今尚未进行过彻底的探索。
- She was seen to enter the building about the time the crime was committed.
有人看见她大致在案发时进入了那座建筑物。

(2009, 50) We are thus led to distinguish, // within the broad educational process /which we have been so far considering, //a more formal kind of education -- that of direct tuition or schooling.

被动翻译使用“被、受、遭、让、给、由、把、得到、受到、加以、得以、为…所、由…来”等等。

- Problems should be resolved in good time.
问题应及时加以解决。

(2002, 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.

(1997, 75) When that happens, it is not a mistake: //it is mankind's instinct for moral reasoning in action, //an instinct that should be encouraged rather than laughed at.

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第二部分 三大结构及其翻译方法

状语从句

状语从句的翻译

定语从句翻译复习

前置

例1

(2003, 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.

例2

(2004, 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.

例3

(2006, 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.

例4

(2011, 46) Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share--that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts--and reveal its erroneous nature.

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后置

例1

(1997, 71) Actually, it isn't, because it assumes that there is an agreed account of human rights, which is something the world does not have.

例2

(2001, 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.

例3

(2001, 71) There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend.

例4

(2005, 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.

例5

(2003, 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.

(0850) I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music. Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

“做” 翻译

(0546) 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 recent events in Europe.

(0646) 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) way about moral problems.

翻译的考试要点举例:

Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to

the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them. (2010年46题, 25 words)

状语从句的翻译

- 状语从句的特点是在翻译中的位置很灵活, 不太容易构成翻译的难点, 但是, 是重点。

六大状从!

1. 时间状语从句

主要表现:

when (当...的时候),
whenever (每当...),
as (当...时, 随着),
while (在...期间, 正当...的时候, 在...的同时)
since (自从...),

- It has been more than two years since we parted last time. (since 引导从句)
- She moved to London last May and has since got a job on a newspaper. (since 单个副词作状语)

before (在...前),
after (在...后),

- I have met him before. (before 单个副词作状语)

once (一旦...),
until, till (直到...才, 如果不...),
as soon as (一...就)

特殊表现:

the moment, the minute (一...就),
immediately, every time (一...就),
no sooner... than (一...就),
hardly (scarcely)... when (一...就)

翻译方法:

一般翻译到主句之前。

1. (2001, 71) There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, /and cars with pollution monitors// that will disable them// when they offend.

2. (2004, 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.

(2004, 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.

2. 原因状语从句

主要表现:

because (因为),
since (既然, 由于),
as (因为),
now that (既然)

特殊表现:

seeing that, considering that, in view of the fact that (既然, 考虑到, 因为, 鉴于),

- Seeing (that) the weather is bad, we'll stay at home.
因为天气不好, 我们要呆在家里了。

in that (因为, 原因在于)

- These two areas are similar in that they both have a high rainfall during this season.
这两个地区之所以相似, 是因为在这个季节降雨量都很高。

翻译方法:

一般需要把原因状语从句翻译到主句之前, 构成“前因后果”的顺序; 如果原因太长, 有时候也可以采用“之所以…是因为”。

1. (2004, 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.

(2004, 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.

2. (2002, 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.

(2002, 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.

3. (2009, 49) Since our chief business with them is to enable them to share in a common life we cannot help considering whether or no we are forming the powers which will secure this ability.

(2009, 49) Since our chief business with them is //to enable them to share in a common life //we cannot help considering /whether or no we are forming the powers// which will secure this ability.

- share in a common life
在共同生活中分享
在共同生活中懂得分享
- forming the powers
正在形成这种力量;
具有了这种力量
- secure形容词:
feel secure about one's future 对自己的前途无忧无虑;
have a secure job in the Civil Service 在政府部门有一份稳定的工作
- secure动词:
Secure all the doors and windows before leaving. 要把所有门窗关好再出门。
We'll need to secure a bank loan. 我们需要获得银行贷款。
Secure this ability 确保这种能力, 使他们获得这种能力

原因状语 (短语):

because of

on account of

due to

thanks to

attribute to

owing to

for the reason...

as a result of

4. (2000, 73) Owing to the remarkable development in mass communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being

exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above.
(2000, 73) Owing to the remarkable development in mass communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants //and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, //while governments are often forced //to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above.

3. 让步状语从句

主要表现:

though (虽然),
although (虽然),
even if (即使),
while (尽管),
whatever (无论什么),
wherever (无论哪里),
whoever (无论谁),
however (无论怎样),
whichever (无论哪一个),
no matter (不论, 不管),
whereas (但是, 却, 尽管),
whether (不管, 不论)

- I' m calling the doctor, whether you like it or not.
不管你愿不愿意, 我要打电话叫医生来。

特殊表现:

for all that (尽管),

- She was strong, for all (that) she was so small.
她身体强壮, 却很瘦小。

in spite of the fact that,
despite the fact that (尽管)

翻译方法:

前用“虽然”, 后用“但是”。从句一般翻译到主句前面。

1. (2000, 73) Owing to the remarkable development in mass communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above.

2. (2007, 50) While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance

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stories, it is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance //and make their own judgments.

(2007, 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.

it is preferable for journalists to:

it is +形容词+ for sb. to do sth.

形式主语翻译方法

- 1) 置于句首，用“…的是，…”的句型。
 - 2) 先翻译真正的主语部分，用“…，这是…的”的句型。
- It is important for me to master translation.

4. 条件状语从句

主要表现:

if (如果),

unless (除非, 如果不)

- I will not go to the party unless I' m invited.
如果他们不邀请我, 我不会去参加舞会的。

特殊表现:

providing that, granting that, supposing that (如果, 假如),
provided that, granted that, given that, suppose that (如果, 假如, 假定),

- Suppose it will rain tomorrow , what shall we do?
假如明天下雨, 怎么办?
- Given that she is interested in children, I am sure teaching is the right career for her.
考虑到她喜欢孩子, 我可以肯定教书是最适合她的职业。

on condition that (如果, 只要),

- I' ll let you go on condition that you never waste money.
只要你不乱花钱, 我就让你去。

as long as, so long as (如果, 只要),

- As long as you keep on trying, you will surely succeed.
只要你一直坚持努力, 你肯定会成功。

only, only that, only if (只要, 只有),

- I would do it with pleasure, only I am not too busy.
只要我不是太忙, 我乐意干这项工作。

if only (但愿, 要是...就好了)

翻译方法:

翻译到主句前是最佳位置。

1. (2010, 46) Scientists jumped to the rescue /with some distinctly shaky evidence //to the effect //that insects would eat us up //if birds failed to control them.

2. (1998, 74) If the small hot spots look as expected, that will be a triumph for yet another scientific idea, a refinement of the Big Bang called the inflationary universe theory.

(1998, 74) If the small hot spots look as expected, //that will be a triumph for yet another scientific idea, //a refinement of the Big Bang called the inflationary universe theory.

5. 目的状语从句

主要表现:

so that (为了, 以便),

lest (以防),

in case (以防, 以免),

for fear that (以防)

in order that (为了)

翻译方法:

前用“为了”, 后用“以免”。

1. He pushed open the door gently and stole out of the room for fear that he should awake her.
为了不惊醒她, 他轻轻推开房门, 悄悄地溜了出去。

2. He emphasized it again and again, lest she should forget.
他反复强调这一点, 免得她忘了。

3. (阅读真题2001年第5篇第8句)What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar.

confess v.

1 ~ (to sth/doing sth); ~ (sth) (to sb) 承认 (错误、罪行等), 供认, 坦白

- She finally confessed (to having stolen the money).
她最後招认了 (偷了那笔钱)。

6. 结果状语从句

主要表现:

so... that,

such... that,

to such a degree that

to such an extent that

翻译方法:

“结果是..., 如此... 以致于...”, 直接翻译。

(0175) 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.

(0175) 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.

考研英语一翻译讲义

主讲老师：唐静

目录：第一部分 基础知识

第二部分 三大结构及其翻译方法

第三部分 常见结构及翻译

第四部分 真题详解

第三部分 常见结构及翻译

翻译长难句自学方法

练习时间规划：20—30分钟/天、复习优先、保持练习1个长难句

1. 做翻译——5分钟

2. 改译文——10分钟以上

分析结构、查阅词典、替换汉语、改变词序

《考研英语拆分与组合翻译法》第四章，相应句子只看“拆分”和“单词讲解”。

75) When that happens, it is not a mistake: it is mankind's instinct for moral reasoning in

① _____ ② _____ ③

action, an instinct that should be encouraged rather than laughed at. (27 words)

④

拆分：

① 整个句子两个复合句，由冒号隔开，When 引导了第一个复合句的时间状语从句，

② 第一个复合句的主句是 it is not a mistake, |

③ 第二个复合句的主句是 it is mankind's instinct, |

④ an instinct...是对第二个复合句中主句的表语 instinct 进行补充说明；其中，that 引导了一个定语从句，修饰先行词 an instinct.

单词讲解:

- 1) instinct 当名词用, 有“本能, 直觉; 天性, 天才”的意思, 如: by instinct (出于本能), have an instinct for (生来就有...的本能, 生性爱好, 天性就会)。instinct 还可以当形容词用, 常常与 with 搭配, 有“充满着..., 受...的鼓舞”意思, 如: be instinct with life and beauty (充满生命和美), words instinct with love (充满爱意的言辞)。
- 2) reasoning 是“推理”的意思, 请参考 1993 年 71) 题和 75) 题。
- 3) in action 是短语, 有“在活动, 在运转, 在起作用”的意思。
- 4) rather than 是习惯用法, 有“...而不是..., 与其说...不如说...”的意思, 请参考 1994 年 74 题)。

组合:

① When that happens 是第一个复合句中的状语从句。首先, 为了弄清代词 that 的指代, 我们需要返回原文。To see an animal in pain is enough, for most, to engage sympathy. (对大多数人来说, 看到动物处于痛苦中, 足以引起他们的同情心) 是这个状语从句上文的第一句话。由此, 我们可以清楚的知道代词 that 不指代某一个词, 而是指代“人看到动物处于痛苦之中引起同情心”的“这种情况, 这种反应”。所以代词 that 可以用“这种情况, 这种反应”来翻译。这样, 这个句子就可以翻译为“当这种情况发生”或者“当这种反应”发生。其实, 如果直接翻译为“当这个发生”, 我们可以根据汉语习惯来判断, 汉语习惯中“发生”和“这个”不搭配, 但是只要说“当这种情况发生”就符合汉语习惯了。

② it is not a mistake 是第一个复合句的主干部分。这里的代词 it 又指代的是整个 when 引导的状语从句, 只能翻译为“这”。所以这个部分可以直接翻译为“这并没有错”。这样, 如果把 ①+② 组合在一起的话, 可以直接翻译为“当这种情况发生, 这并没有错”; 或者翻译为“这种反应并不错”。

③ it is mankind's instinct for moral reasoning in action 是第二个复合句的主干部分。首先,

完整译文:

当这种情况发生, 这并没有错: 这是人类用道德观念进行推理的本能在起作用, 这种本能应得到鼓励而不应遭到嘲弄。

或者还可以翻译为: 这种反应并不错, 这是人类用道德观念进行推理的本能在起作用, 这种本能应得到鼓励而不应遭到嘲弄。

考点小结:

(1) 时间状语从句; (2) 定语从句; (3) 被动结构; (4) 比较结构; (5) 习惯用法 in action, rather than。

3. 对答案, 分析错误——10分钟以上

- 大意是否相同?
- 修饰是否正确?
- 语言是否通顺?
- 用词是否恰当?

参考《考研英语拆分与组合翻译法》第四章相应句子的“组合”部分。

● 错误分析：

单词错：生词？多义词？

结构错：主干弄错了？修饰看错了？哪个词导致的？

4. 记结果——5分钟

● 记住核心动词、常考名词、漂亮形容词和副词

● 记住句型结构和它的翻译顺序

● 看英语，说汉语

● 看汉语，默写英语

决定，决定之后就不会害怕！

如何修改译文

如何修改译文

1. 初次翻译：准确理解英语，用第一思维想到的汉语，写下来，越贴近原文最好。
2. 方法一：同义替换，找一些相同的说法来替换第一译文，千万不要改变意思。
3. 方法二：可以适当引申，增减，重复，用四字成语，照顾上下文的节奏和韵律。

● 技巧的作用：可以让句子准确、通顺

技巧一：词义选择，适当引申

home:

He left home at 16.

他16岁就离开了家。

The tiger's home is in the jungle.

老虎生活在丛林里。

New homes are for sale.

新房出售。

Greece is the home of democracy.

希腊是民主的发祥地。

light:

This light is too poor to read by.

这光线太暗不能看书。（名词）

Aluminum is a light metal.

铝是一种轻金属。（形容词）

Will you light the fire for me?

你替我点上火好吗？（动词）

move:

Share prices moved ahead today.

股票价格今日上扬。

The story of their sufferings moved us deeply.

他们的苦难经历深深打动了我们。

Work on the new building is moving quickly.

新大楼的工程进展得很快。

They've moved into a bigger office in London.

他们已经搬到伦敦的一所更大的办公室去了。

技巧二：适当增加

Day after day he came to his work - sweeping, scrubbing, cleaning.

他每天来干活——扫地，擦地板，收拾房间。

This typewriter is indeed cheap and fine.

这台打字机真是价廉物美。

They wanted to ease the tension in the Middle East.

他们试图缓解中东的紧张局势。

技巧三：适当减少

I put my hand into my pocket.

我把手放进口袋。

She listened to me with her rounded eyes.

她睁大双眼，听我说话。

As it is late, you had better go home. （省略表示原因的连接词）

时间不早了，你最好回家去吧。

If winter comes, can spring be far behind? （省略表示条件的连接词）

冬天来了，春天还会远吗？

If I had known it, I would not have joined in to. （省略表示条件的连接词）早知如此，我就不参加了。

技巧四：适当重复

We don't retreat, we never have and never will.

我们不后退，我们从没有后退过，将来也决不后退。

Reading makes a full man; conference a ready man; writing an exact man.

读书使人充实，讨论使人机智，写作使人准确。

Some have entered college and others have gone to the countryside.

上大学的，上大学的了；下乡的，下乡了。（有的上大学了，有的下乡了。）

技巧五：词性转换

Rockets have found application for the exploration of the universe.

火箭已经用来探索宇宙。

A careful study of the original text will give you a better translation.

仔细研究原文，你会翻译得更好。

A lot of my classmates are good singers.

我很多同学唱歌唱得好。

I am anxious about his health.

我担心他的身体健康。

The pallor of her face indicated clearly how she was feeling at the

moment. 她苍白的脸色清楚地表明了那时的情绪。

技巧六：四字成语

These statements may seem so commonplace that they may be hardly worth making.

译文a：这些声明似乎太平常了，几乎不值得发表。

译文b：这些说法似乎是老生常谈，不值一提。

Money may not be the root of all evil, but if it keeps us at night, it has become too important in our lives.

译文a：钱也许并不是所有罪恶的根源，但如果它使我们整个晚上睡不着觉，那我们就将它看得过重了。

译文b：钱也许并不是万恶之源，但要是使我们夜不能寐，那我们就将它看得过重了。

The buildings rise straight into the blue sky on either side of New York streets.

译文a. 纽约街道两旁的建筑一直上升到蓝蓝的天空。

译文b. 纽约街道两旁的建筑高耸入云，直指蓝天。

如何修改译文：技巧巩固，例1

(0174) 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."

(0174) 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."

start of man-machine integration: 人机一体化的开始

the beginning of the long process of integration: 一体化漫长过程的开始——漫长过程的开端，漫漫长路的第一步

lead to a fully electronic human: 导致完全电子人——导致完全电子人的产生，导致完全电子人的出现

如何修改译文：技巧巩固，例2

(0846) he opines (命题专家改写为believes) that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations, or in those of others. (命题专家把or后面这个短语删除了)

考研命题要符合大纲

- 句子长短的控制

- 单词超纲与否的控制
- 是否是“通识”内容

考研命题要符合大纲

(0847) He protested (命题专家改写为asserts), also, that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with metaphysics or (命题专家把这两个词删除了) mathematics.

(1448) Beethoven's habit of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity (原文为intense crescendo) and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage was only rarely used by composers before him.

(0846) he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage //of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, //and thus enabling him to detect errors //in reasoning and in his own observations.

this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage:

正是这个困难具有一种补偿性的优势

——这个困难反而具有了一种优势…，这刚好使他能够扬长避短。

——这个困难，使他不得不…，结果这反而成为了他的优点。

forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence:

使他能够长时间专注地思考每一个句子

使他能够长时间专注地思考每一句话

使他不得不对自己要说的每一句话进行长时间专注的思考

使他不得不对自己要说的每句话都经过长时间的认真思考

名词性从句的翻译

形式主语

形式主语的翻译

1. 可以当成词组，翻译到句子最开头，用“据…”，“有人…”，“…的是”等结构翻译。

It is reported that…

It is taken that…

It is universally accepted that... 人们普遍认为

It is unanimously agreed that... 大家一致同意

It is alleged that... 据说

It was noted above that... 前面已经指出

It is important that…

2. 可以先翻译后面部分，再加“这是…的”。这种结构最适合It is + 形容词+that…结构。

形式主语：例1

(0946) It may be said that the measure of the worth of any social institution is its effect in enlarging and improving experience; but this effect is not a part of its original motive.

(0946) It may be said //that the measure of the worth of any social institution is //its effect in enlarging and improving experience; //but this effect is not a part of its original motive.
the measure of the worth of any social institution is its effect…

任何社会机构的价值的衡量是它的效果
衡量任何社会机构的价值是看它的效果
衡量任何社会机构的价值的标准是看它的效果

effect in enlarging and improving experience
看它在扩大和提高经验方面效果
看它在丰富和完善经验方面的效果
看它在丰富和完善人生经验方面的效果
the measure of the worth of any social institution is //its effect in enlarging and improving experience:
衡量任何社会机构的价值的标准是看它在丰富和完善人生经验方面的效果
……………所起的作用

形式主语：例2

(0550) In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, it is no exaggeration to say “United we stand, divided we fall”.

(0550) In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, //it is no exaggeration to say // “United we stand, divided we fall”.

形式主语：例3

(0072) Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds.

(0072) Furthermore, it is obvious //that the strength of a country 's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, //and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds.

形式主语：例4

(0749) 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.

(0749) 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.

名词性从句的翻译

同位语从句

同位语从句的翻译

同位语从句和定语从句的区别：

定语从句的引导词 that 或 which 在句子中用作主语或宾语，

同位语从句的引导词 that 只起连接主句和从句之作用，不用作任何成分。

I've got an answer that A is right.

I've got an answer that surprised me a lot.

I've got an answer that A is right.

(同位语从句，that 不做成分)

I've got an answer that surprised me a lot.

(定语从句，that 做定语从句的主语)

同位语从句，就是对某些名词做进一步的解释的句子。

定语从句，理论上说可以对任何名词做修饰。

翻译方法

1) 把简单的同位语从句翻译到其修饰的词前面；

2) 把复杂的翻译在后面，单独成句，可以增加“这样、所谓的、认为，即、那就是”等词来作进一步解释，或者采用冒号、破折号等手段来解释。

同位语从句：例

(1146) Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share—that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts—and reveal its erroneous nature.

同位语从句：例1

(0464) 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.

(0464) 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.

分词短语做状语的翻译: 分词短语做状语, 其逻辑主语应该是主干的主语; 翻译的时候, 可以把主干的主语增加到分词短语前面。

同位语从句: 例2

(9774) Arguing from the view that humans are different from animals in every relevant respect, extremists of this kind think that animals lie outside the area of moral choice.

(9774) Arguing from the view that // humans are different from animals in every relevant respect, // extremists of this kind think // that animals lie outside the area of moral choice.

同位语从句: 例3

(0748) 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.

(0748) 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.

同位语从句: 例4

(1048) Time was when biologists somewhat overworked the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, or that they prey only on "worthless species".

(1048) Time was when // biologists somewhat overworked the evidence // that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, // or that they prey only on "worthless species".

倒装结构的翻译

倒装结构的翻译: 常常恢复正常顺序后, 直接翻译。
平衡倒装、强调倒装

倒装结构

(0546) 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.

倒装结构：例1

(9875) **Odd** though it sounds, cosmic inflation is a scientifically plausible consequence of some respected ideas in elementary-particle physics, and many astrophysicists have been convinced for the better part of a decade that it is true.

(9875) **Odd** though it sounds, //cosmic inflation is a scientifically plausible consequence //of some respected ideas in elementary-particle physics, //and many astrophysicists have been convinced for the better part of a decade that it is true.

(0362) 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.

倒装结构：例2

(0947) **Only gradually** was the by-product of the institution noted, and **only more gradually still** was this effect considered as a directive factor in the conduct of the institution.

(0947) **Only gradually** was the by-product of the institution noted, //and **only more gradually still** was this effect considered //as a directive factor in the conduct of the institution.

(0947) **Only gradually** was the by-product of the institution noted, =the by-product of the institution was noted only gradually.

机构的这一副产品只有逐渐的才能被注意到。

人们只有逐渐地才注意到了机构的这一副产品。

and **only more gradually still** was this effect considered //as a directive factor in the conduct of the institution.

=this effect was considered as a directive factor only more gradually still...

这种作用只有更加缓慢得才被视为指导因素

人们把这种作用视为指导因素的过程则更加缓慢

插入结构的翻译

插入结构

- 考查学生是否有能力理解并翻译复杂句子结构。

_____		_____
_____主语_____		_____谓语_____
_____主语_____		_____插入语_____ _____谓语_____

插入结构常常可以照英语原顺序翻译;但有时候,还可以翻译到整个句子最前面。

_____主语_____ | _____插入语_____ | _____谓语_____

插入结构

(0174) 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.”

插入结构: 例1

(0365) 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.

(0365) 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.

插入结构: 例2

(0465) 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.

(0465) 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.

强调结构的翻译

强调结构: 可以在翻译中增加“就是、正是、的确、确实、是”或者“到底、究竟”等词来加强语气。

- That is the **very** textbook we used last term.
我们上学期使用的**就是**那本教材。
- He **did** translate the novel.
他**的确是**翻译了那本小说。
- **It was** Mr. Tang **that** gave Translation lectures about on line.
在网上教翻译课的**正是**唐老师。

(0846) he opines (命题专家改写为believes) that this **very** difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations.

特殊比较结构的翻译

比较结构: more than系列

1) more than+数词 翻译为: 多于..., ... 以上。

I have known him for more than twenty years.

我已经认识他二十多年了。

被动翻译

(2002, 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.

2) more than+名词/动词 翻译为: 不只是..., 不仅仅。

Mr. Li is more than a teacher.

前置, 例3 (2006, 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.

3) more than + 形容词/副词 翻译为: 非常, 极其, 很。

Mr. Li is more than kind to us.

4) more than+ can/could 翻译为: ...不能...。

That is more than I can understand.

5) no more... than...=not any more than...

● Mary is **not** more beautiful than Han Meimei.

● Mary is **no** more beautiful than Han Meimei.

● Mary is **not** more beautiful than Han Meimei.

玛丽不如韩梅梅漂亮。

● Mary is **no** more beautiful than Han Meimei.

玛丽和韩梅梅都不漂亮(一样丑)。

no more... than...=not any more than... 表示对两者都否定, 可以翻译为: ...和... 一样不, 不...正如...不...。

- His grammar is no better than mine.
他的语法同我的一样不好。
- He is no more a writer than a painter.
他既不是画家也不是作家。
- I am no more a poet than he is a scholar.
我不是诗人，正如他不是学者一样。

(0649) 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.

(0649) 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.

比较结构: As系列

1) as...as...

- My parcel is as heavy as yours.
我的包裹和你的包裹一样重。
- She is as much interested in music as ever.
她和以前一样对音乐感兴趣。

(9971) While there are almost **as** many definitions of history **as** there are historians, modern practice most closely conforms to one that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past.

(9971) While there are almost **as** many definitions of history //**as** there are historians, //modern practice most closely conforms to one //that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past.

2) not so...as...翻译为: 不象...一样..., 不如...一样

Reading is not so difficult as translation.

(0948) While it is easy to ignore in our contact with them the effect of our acts upon their disposition, it is **not so** easy **as** in dealing with adults.

(0948) While it is easy to ignore in our contact with them //the effect of our acts upon their disposition, //it is **not so** easy //**as** in dealing with adults.

(0646) 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.

(0948) While it is easy to ignore in our contact with them //the effect of our acts upon their disposition, //it is **not so easy** //as in dealing with adults.

=....it is not so easy to ignore as in dealing with adults the effect of our acts upon their disposition.

Reading is not so difficult as translation.

在与年轻人相处中，我们很容易忽略我们行为对他们性格的影响；但是这也不像在与成年人打交道中那样更容易忽略（我们的行为对他们性格的影响）。
……但是在与成年人打交道中，这种情况更容易发生。

3) not so much...as...翻译为：与其说...不如说...

- He was not so much angry as disappointed.
他与其说是生气，还不如说是失望了。

not so much A as B:

与其说A，不如说B

(9471) Science moves forward, they say, **not so much** through the insights of great men of genius **as** because of more ordinary things like improved techniques and tools.

(0546) 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.

(9471) Science moves forward, they say, //**not so much** through the insights of great men of genius //**as** because of more ordinary things //like improved techniques and tools.

特殊否定结构的翻译

否定结构的翻译

(0650) 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.

(9774) Arguing from the view that humans are different from animals in every relevant respect, extremists of this kind think that animals lie **outside** the area of moral choice.

1. **部分否定**: 所谓部分否定, 是指一些表“绝对, 全部”等意义的词如all, both, every, every-, many, entire, entirely, altogether, absolutely, wholly, completely等与否定词not搭配使用。翻译为“并非所有、并不是都”。

- All that glitters is not gold.
并非所有发光的都是金子。
- Both the windows are not open.
两扇窗户并不都是开着的。
- Everybody does not believe the rumor.
并不是每个人都听信这个谣言的。

否定结构的翻译

(1850) To realize how great was the dramatic activity, we must remember further that hosts of plays have been lost, and that probably there is no author of note whose entire work has survived.

(1850) To realize how great was the dramatic activity, //we must remember further //that hosts of plays have been lost, //and that probably there is no author of note whose entire work has survived.

2. **全部否定**: 构成全部否定的单词和词组主要有以下这些: never, no, not, none, nobody, nothing, nowhere, neither (两者都不), nor (也没有, 也不), not at all (一点也不)。

- He is no professor.
他根本不是教授。
- None of my friends smoke.
我的朋友都不抽烟。
- Our great motherland has never before been so prosperous as it is today.
我们伟大的祖国从来没有像今天这样繁荣昌盛。

正确区分部分否定与全部否定:

I don't know anything about her.
(一无所知)

I don't know everything about her.
(并不全知道)

None of the answers are right.

(都不正确)

All the answers are not right.

(并非都正确)

I don't know any of them.

(全不认识)

I don't know all of them.

(并非都认识)

3. 双重否定: 双重否定是指同一个句子中出现两个否定词。

翻译时候, 1) 可以直接用汉语双重否定,

2) 也可以直接翻译为肯定句。

常见的双重否定形式主要有

no...not, no (not)...without, no.....but,

cannot but + v,

cannot help + v-ing,

without doubt,

without exception,

nothing less but (正是),

none but (除...外, 别无),

no one but (除了...外, 没有别人),

not...any but... (只不过, 仅仅)

have no alternative/choice but to do (除.....别无选择),

There is no doubt that...,

There is no denying that...,

There is no question that.....

Now no spaceship cannot be loaded with man.

现在没有任何宇宙飞船不能载人。(用汉语的双重否定翻译)

现在所有的宇宙飞船都可以载人。(用汉语的肯定结构翻译)

(0648) 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.

(0648) 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.

4. 否定转移: 是指英语句子的否定形式(not)在前面主句或者主干的谓语动词上, 而否定的信息焦点却是在后面的修饰语或者从句上。**翻译的时候,** 要把前面的主句或者主干直接翻译成肯定, 进而否定后面的修饰语或者从句。

1) 主句或者主干谓语动词是“否定词+think, believe, accept, suppose, expect, fancy, imagine, anticipate, figure等词”其实是表达“观点、信念、猜测”，基本含义是“认为…不…”。

I **don' t think** we' ve met before.

(0848) On the other hand, he **did not accept** as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning.

(0848) On the other hand, he **did not accept** as well founded //the **charge** made by some of his critics that, // while he was a good observer, //he had no power of reasoning.

He did not accept the charge as well-founded. 他认为指责毫无根据。

(0646) 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.

2) 注意not...because...的结构：并不是因为…才…

I don' t teach because teaching is easy for me.

5. 需要注意一些具有否定意义的词：

- The specification lacks detail.
这份说明书不够详尽。
- The error in calculation escaped the accountant.
会计没有注意到这个计算上的错误。
- The newspaper accounts are far from being true.
报纸的报道远非事实。
- Her beauty is beyond compare.
她的美丽是无以伦比的。
- He is anything but a scholar.
他绝对不是一个学者。
- There is nothing unusual there.
那里的一切都很正常。

(1847) **no boy** who went to a grammar school could be **ignorant** that the drama was a form of literature which gave glory to Greece and Rome and might yet bring honor to England.

(1847) **no boy** who went to a grammar school could be **ignorant** //that the drama was a form of literature //which gave glory to Greece and Rome //and might yet bring honor to England.

考研翻译真题（适用于英译一和英语二）

（提示：本讲义供同学们上课翻阅之用。1990-2009 年题目不区分英语一二，2010 年及以后题目区分英语一二）

1990 年英译汉试题

People have wondered for a long time how their personalities, and behaviors are formed. It is not easy to explain why one person is intelligent and another is not, or why one is cooperative and another is competitive.

Social scientists are, of course, extremely interested in these types of questions. (61)They want to explain why we possess certain characteristics and exhibit certain behaviors. There are no clear answers yet, but two distinct schools of thought on the matter have developed. As one might expect, the two approaches are very different from each other. The controversy is often conveniently referred to as "nature vs. nurture".

(62)Those who support the "nature" side of the conflict believe that our personalities and behavior patterns are largely determined by biological factors. (63)That our environment has little, if anything, to do with our abilities, characteristics and behavior is central to this theory. Taken to an extreme, this theory maintains that our behavior is predetermined to such a great degree that we are almost completely governed by our instincts.

Those who support the "nurture" theory, that is, they advocate education, are often called behaviorists. They claim that our environment is more important than our biologically based instincts in determining how we will act. A behaviorist, B.F. Skinner, sees humans as beings whose behavior is almost completely shaped by their surroundings. The behaviorists maintain that, like machines, humans respond to environmental stimuli as the basis of their behavior.

Let us examine the different explanations about one human characteristic, intelligence, offered by the two theories. Supporters of the "nature" theory insist that we are born with a certain capacity for learning that is biologically determined. Needless to say, they don't believe that factors in the environment have much influence on what is basically a predetermined characteristic. On the other hand, behaviorists argue that our intelligence levels are the product of our experiences. (64)Behaviorists suggest that the child who is raised in an environment where there are many stimuli which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses will experience greater intellectual development.

The social and political implications of these two theories are profound. In the United States, blacks often score below whites on standardized intelligence tests. This leads some "nature" proponents to conclude that blacks are biologically inferior to whites. (65)Behaviorists, in contrast, say that differences in scores are due to the fact

that blacks are often deprived of many of the educational and other environmental advantages that whites enjoy.

Most people think neither of these theories can yet fully explain human behavior.

1991 年英译汉试题

The fact is that the energy crisis, which has suddenly been officially announced, has been with us for a long time now, and will be with us for an even longer time. Whether Arab oil flows freely or not, it is clear to everyone that world industry cannot be allowed to depend on so fragile a base. (71)The supply of oil can be shut off unexpectedly at any time, and in any case, the oil wells will all run dry in thirty years or so at the present rate of use.

(72)New sources of energy must be found, and this will take time, but it is not likely to result in any situation that will ever restore that sense of cheap and plentiful energy we have had in the times past. For an indefinite period from here on, mankind is going to advance cautiously, and consider itself lucky that it can advance at all.

To make the situation worse, there is as yet no sign that any slowing of the world's population is in sight. Although the birthrate has dropped in some nations, including the United States, the population of the world seems sure to pass six billion and perhaps even seven billion as the twenty-first century opens.

(73)The food supply will not increase nearly enough to match this, which means that we are heading into a crisis in the matter of producing and marketing food.

Taking all this into account, what might we reasonably estimate supermarkets to be like in the year 2001?

To begin with, the world food supply is going to become steadily tighter over the next thirty years—even here in the United States. By 2001, the population of the United States will be at least two hundred fifty million and possibly two hundred seventy million, and the nation will find it difficult to expand food production to fill the additional mouths. (74)This will be particularly true since energy pinch will make it difficult to continue agriculture in the high energy American fashion that makes it possible to combine few farmers with high yields.

It seems almost certain that by 2001 the United States will no longer be a great food exporting nation and that, if necessity forces exports, it will be at the price of belt tightening at home.

In fact, as food items will end to decline in quality and decrease in variety, there is very likely to be increasing use of flavouring additives. (75)Until such time as mankind has the sense to lower its population to the point where the planet can provide a comfortable support for all, people will have to accept more “unnatural food”.

1992 年英译汉试题

“Intelligence” at best is an assumptive construct—the meaning of the word has never been clear. (71)There is more agreement on the kinds of behavior referred to by the term than there is on how to interpret or classify them. But it is generally agreed that a person of high intelligence is one who can grasp ideas readily, make

distinctions, reason logically, and make use of verbal and mathematical symbols in solving problems. An intelligence test is a rough measure of a child's capacity for learning the kinds of things required in school. It does not measure character, social adjustment, physical endurance, manual skills, or artistic abilities. It is not supposed to—it was not designed for such purposes. (72)To criticise it for such failure is roughly comparable to criticising a thermometer for not measuring wind velocity.

The other thing we have to notice is that the assessment of the intelligence of any subject is essentially a comparative affair.

(73)Now since the assessment of intelligence is a comparative matter we must be sure that the scale with which we are comparing our subjects provides a “valid” or “fair” comparison. It is here that some of the difficulties which interest us begin. Any test performed involves at least three factors: the intention to do one's best, the knowledge required for understanding what you have to do, and the intellectual ability to do it. (74)The first two must be equal for all who are being compared, if any comparison in terms of intelligence is to be made. In school populations in our culture these assumptions can be made fair and reasonable, and the value of intelligence testing has been proved thoroughly. Its value lies, of course, in its providing a satisfactory basis for prediction. No one is in the least interested in the marks a little child gets on his test; what we are interested in is whether we can conclude from his mark on the test that the child will do better or worse than other children of his age at tasks which we think require “general intelligence”. (75)On the whole such a conclusion can be drawn with a certain degree of confidence, but only if the child can be assumed to have had the same attitude towards the test as the others with whom he is being compared, and only if he was not punished by lack of relevant information which they possessed.

1993 年英译汉试题

(71)The method of scientific investigation is nothing but the expression of the necessary mode of working of the human mind; it is simply the mode by which all phenomena are reasoned about and given precise and exact explanation. There is no more difference, but there is just the same kind of difference, between the mental operations of a man of science and those of an ordinary person, as there is between the operations and methods of a baker or of a butcher weighing out his goods in common scales, and the operations of a chemist in performing a difficult and complex analysis by means of his balance and finely graded weights. (72)It is not that the scales in the one case, and the balance in the other, differ in the principles of their construction or manner of working; but that the latter is much finer apparatus and of course much more accurate in its measurement than the former.

You will understand this better, perhaps, if I give you some familiar examples. (73)You have all heard it repeated that men of science work by means of induction (归纳法) and deduction, that by the help of these operations, they, in a sort of sense, manage to extract from Nature certain natural laws, and that out of these, by some special skill of their own, they build up their theories. (74)And it is imagined by many that the operations of the common mind can be by no means compared with these

processes, and that they have to be acquired by a sort of special training. To hear all these large words, you would think that the mind of a man of science must be constituted differently from that of his fellow men; but if you will not be frightened by terms, you will discover that you are quite wrong, and that all these terrible apparatus are being used by yourselves every day and every hour of your lives.

There is a well-known incident in one of Moliere's plays, where the author makes the hero express unbounded delight on being told that he had been talking prose (散文) during the whole of his life. In the same way, I trust that you will take comfort, and be delighted with yourselves, on the discovery that you have been acting on the principles of inductive and deductive philosophy during the same period. (75)Probably there is not one here who has not in the course of the day had occasion to set in motion a complex train of reasoning, of the very same kind, though differing in degree, as that which a scientific man goes through in tracing the causes of natural phenomena.

1994 年英译汉试题

According to the new school of scientists, technology is an overlooked force in expanding the horizons of scientific knowledge. (71)Science moves forward, they say, not so much through the insights of great men of genius as because of more ordinary things like improved techniques and tools. (72) "In short", a leader of the new school contends, "the scientific revolution, as we call it, was largely the improvement and invention and use of a series of instruments that expanded the reach of science in innumerable directions." (73) Over the years, tools and technology themselves as a source of fundamental innovation have largely been ignored by historians and philosophers of science. The modern school that hails technology argues that such masters as Galileo, Newton, Maxwell, Einstein, and inventors such as Edison attached great importance to, and derived great benefit from, craft information and technological devices of different kinds that were usable in scientific experiments. The centerpiece of the argument of a technology-yes, genius-no advocate was an analysis of Galileo's role at the start of the scientific revolution. The wisdom of the day was derived from Ptolemy, an astronomer of the second century, whose elaborate system of the sky put Earth at the center of all heavenly motions. (74)Galileo's greatest glory was that in 1609 he was the first person to turn the newly invented telescope on the heavens to prove that the planets revolve around the sun rather than around the Earth. But the real hero of the story, according to the new school of scientists, was the long evolution in the improvement of machinery for making eyeglasses.

Federal policy is necessarily involved in the technology vs. genius dispute. (75)Whether the Government should increase the financing of pure science at the expense of technology or vice versa often depends on the issue of which is seen as the driving force.

1995 年英译汉试题

The standardized educational or psychological tests that are widely used to aid in

selecting, classifying, assigning, or promoting students, employees, and military personnel have been the target of recent attacks in books, magazines, the daily press, and even in congress. (71) The target is wrong, for in attacking the tests, critics divert attention from the fault that lies with ill-informed or incompetent users. The tests themselves are merely tools, with characteristics that can be measured with reasonable precision under specified conditions. Whether the results will be valuable, meaningless, or even misleading depends partly upon the tool itself but largely upon the user.

All informed predictions of future performance are based upon some knowledge of relevant past performance: school grades research productive, sales records, or whatever is appropriate. (72) How well the predictions will be validated by later performance depends upon the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of the information used and on the skill and wisdom with which it is interpreted. Anyone who keeps careful score knows that the information available is always incomplete and that the predictions are always subject to error.

Standardized tests should be considered in this context. They provide a quick, objective method of getting some kinds of information about what a person learned, the skills he has developed, or the kinds of person he is. The information so obtained has, qualitatively, the same advantages and shortcomings as other kinds of information. (73) Whether to use tests, other kinds of information, or both in a particular situation depends, therefore, upon the evidence from experience concerning comparative validity and upon such factors as cost and availability.

(74) In general, the tests work most effectively when the qualities to be measured can be most precisely defined and least effectively when what is to be measured or predicted can not be well defined. Properly used, they provide a rapid means of getting comparable information about many people. Sometimes they identify students whose high potential has not been previously recognized, but there are many things they do not do. (75) For example, they do not compensate for gross social inequality, and thus do not tell how able an underprivileged youngster might have been had he grown up under more favorable circumstances.

1996 年英译汉试题

The differences in relative growth of various areas of scientific research have several causes. (71) Some of these causes are completely reasonable results of social needs. Others are reasonable consequences of particular advances in science being to some extent self-accelerating. Some, however, are less reasonable processes of different growth in which preconceptions of the form scientific theory ought to take, by persons in authority, act to alter the growth pattern of different areas. This is a new problem probably not yet unavoidable; but it is a frightening trend. (72) This trend began during the Second World War, when several governments came to the conclusion that the specific demands that a government wants to make of its scientific establishment cannot generally be foreseen in detail. It can be predicted, however, that from time to time questions will arise which will require specific scientific answers. It is therefore generally valuable to treat the scientific establishment as a resource or

machine to be kept in functional order. (73)This seems mostly effectively done by supporting a certain amount of research not related to immediate goals but of possible consequence in the future.

This kind of support, like all government support, requires decisions about the appropriate recipients of funds. Decisions based on utility as opposed to lack of utility are straightforward. But a decision among projects none of which has immediate utility is more difficult. The goal of the supporting agencies is the praisable one of supporting “good” as opposed to “bad” science, but a valid determination is difficult to make. Generally, the idea of good science tends to become confused with the capacity of the field in question to generate an elegant theory. (74)However, the world is so made that elegant systems are in principle unable to deal with some of the world's more fascinating and delightful aspects. (75)New forms of thought as well as new subjects for thought must arise in the future as they have in the past, giving rise to new standards of elegance.

1997 年英译汉试题

Do animals have rights? This is how the question is usually put. It sounds like a useful, ground-clearing way to start. (71)Actually, it isn't, because it assumes that there is an agreed account of human rights, which is something the world does not have.

On one view of rights, to be sure, it necessarily follows that animals have none. (72)Some philosophers argue that rights exist only within a social contract, as part of an exchange of duties and entitlements. Therefore, animals cannot have rights. The idea of punishing a tiger that kills somebody is absurd; for exactly the same reason, so is the idea that tigers have rights. However, this is only one account, and by no means an uncontested one. It denies rights not only to animals but also to some people—for instance, to infants, the mentally incapable and future generations. In addition, it is unclear what force a contract can have for people who never consented to it: how do you reply to somebody who says “I don't like this contract”?

The point is this: without agreement on the rights of people, arguing about the rights of animals is fruitless. (73)It leads the discussion to extremes at the outset: it invites you to think that animals should be treated either with the consideration humans extend to other humans, or with no consideration at all. This is a false choice. Better to start with another, more fundamental, question: is the way we treat animals a moral issue at all?

Many deny it. (74)Arguing from the view that humans are different from animals in every relevant respect, extremists of this kind think that animals lie outside the area of moral choice. Any regard for the suffering of animals is seen as a mistake—a sentimental displacement of feeling that should properly be directed to other humans.

This view, which holds that torturing a monkey is morally equivalent to chopping wood, may seem bravely “logical”. In fact it is simply shallow: the confused centre is right to reject it. The most elementary form of moral reasoning—the ethical equivalent of learning to crawl—is to weigh others' interests against one's own. This in turn requires sympathy and imagination: without which there is no capacity for

moral thought. To see an animal in pain is enough, for most, to engage sympathy. (75)When that happens, it is not a mistake: it is mankind's instinct for moral reasoning in action, an instinct that should be encouraged rather than laughed at.

1998 年英译汉试题

They were, by far, the largest and most distant objects that scientists had ever detected: a strip of enormous cosmic clouds some 15 billion light-years from earth. (71)But even more important, it was the farthest that scientists had been able to look into the past, for what they were seeing were the patterns and structures that existed 15 billion years ago. That was just about the moment that the universe was born. What the researchers found was at once both amazing and expected; the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Cosmic Background Explorer satellite—Cobe—had discovered landmark evidence that the universe did in fact begin with the primeval explosion that has become known as the Big Bang (the theory that the universe originated in an explosion from a single mass of energy).

(72)The existence of the giant clouds was virtually required for the Big Bang, first put forward in the 1920s, to maintain its reign as the dominant explanation of the cosmos. According to the theory, the universe burst into being as a submicroscopic, unimaginable dense knot of pure energy that flew outward in all directions, emitting radiation as it went, condensing into particles and then into atoms of gas. Over billions of years, the gas was compressed by gravity into galaxies, stars, planets and eventually, even humans.

Cobe is designed to see just the biggest structures, but astronomers would like to see much smaller hot spots as well, the seeds of local objects like clusters and superclusters of galaxies. They shouldn't have long to wait. (73)Astrophysicists working with ground-based detectors at the South Pole and balloon-borne instruments are closing in on such structures, and may report their findings soon.

(74)If the small hot spots look as expected, that will be a triumph for yet another scientific idea, a refinement of the Big Bang called the inflationary universe theory. Inflation says that very early on, the universe expanded in size by more than a trillion trillion trillion fold in much less than a second, propelled by a sort of antigravity. (75)Odd though it sounds, cosmic inflation is a scientifically plausible consequence of some respected ideas in elementary particle physics, and many astrophysicists have been convinced for the better part of a decade that it is true.

1999 年英译汉试题

(71) While there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians, modern practice most closely conforms to one that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past. Caught in the web of its own time and place, each generation of historians determines anew what is significant for it in the past. In this search the evidence found is always incomplete and scattered; it is also frequently partial or partisan. The irony of the historian's craft is that its practitioners always know that their efforts are but contributions to an unending process.

(72) Interest in historical methods has arisen less through external challenge to the validity of history as an intellectual discipline and more from internal quarrels among historians themselves. While history once revered its affinity to literature and philosophy, the emerging social sciences seemed to afford greater opportunities for asking new questions and providing rewarding approaches to an understanding of the past. Social science methodologies had to be adapted to a discipline governed by the primacy of historical sources rather than the imperatives of the contemporary world. (73) During this transfer, traditional historical methods were augmented by additional methodologies designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study.

Methodology is a term that remains inherently ambiguous in the historical profession. (74) There is no agreement whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry. Historians, especially those so blinded by their research interests that they have been accused of “tunnel method,” frequently fall victim to the “technicist fallacy.” Also common in the natural sciences, the technicist fallacy mistakenly identifies the discipline as a whole with certain parts of its technical implementation. (75) It applies equally to traditional historians who view history as only the external and internal criticism of sources, and to social science historians who equate their activity with specific techniques.

2000 年英译汉试题

Governments throughout the world act on the assumption that the welfare of their people depends largely on the economic strength and wealth of the community. (71) Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operational research experts. (72) Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. It also means that governments are increasingly compelled to interfere in these sectors in order to step up production and ensure that it is utilized to the best advantage. For example, they may encourage research in various ways, including the setting up of their own research centers; they may alter the structure of education, or interfere in order to reduce the wastage of natural resources or tap resources hitherto unexploited; or they may cooperate directly in the growing number of international projects related to science, economics and industry. In any case, all such interventions are heavily dependent on scientific advice and also scientific and technological manpower of all kinds.

(73) Owing to the remarkable development in mass communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above. At the same time, the normal rate of social change throughout the world is taking place at a vastly accelerated speed compared with the past. For example, (74) in the early industrialized countries of Europe the process of industrialization—with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that

followed—was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so. All this has the effect of building up unusual pressures and tensions within the community and consequently presents serious problems for the governments concerned. (75)Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements—themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport. As a result of all these factors, governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists for planning the appropriate programs and putting them into effect.

2001 年英译汉试题

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 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 supercomputers 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.

2002 年英译汉试题

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.

2003 年英译汉试题

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.

2004 年英译汉试题

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.

2005 年英译汉试题

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 traditions 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 co-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 Investment 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 slogan it would be “Unity in our diversity,” a unity of objectives that nonetheless respect the varied peculiarities of each country.

2006 年英译汉试题

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 Americans. But they have done more than that. They have grown dissatisfied with the role of intellectual. It is they, not Americans, 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 every-day 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.

2007 年英译汉试题

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.

2008 年英译汉试题

In his autobiography, Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers with extraordinary modesty. He points out that he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, but (46) he opines (命题专家改写为 believes) that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations. He disclaimed the possession of any great quickness of apprehension or wit, such as distinguished Huxley. (47) He protested (命题专家改写为 asserted), also, that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with metaphysics or (命题专家把 metaphysics or 这两个词删除了) mathematics. His memory, too, he described as extensive, but hazy. So poor in one sense was it that he never could remember for more than a few days a single date or a line of poetry. (48) On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning. This, he thought, could not be true, because the "Origin of Species" is one long argument from the beginning to the end, and has convinced many able men. No one, he submits, could have written it without possessing some power of reasoning. He was willing to assert that "I have a fair share of invention, and of common sense or judgment, such as every fairly successful lawyer or doctor must have, but not, I believe, in any higher degree." (49) He adds humbly that perhaps he

was "superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention, and in observing them carefully."

Writing in the last year of his life, he expressed the opinion that in two or three respects his mind had changed during the preceding twenty or thirty years. Up to the age of thirty or beyond it poetry of many kinds gave him great pleasure. Formerly, too, pictures had given him considerable, and music very great, delight. In 1881, however, he said, "Now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music." (50) Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

2009 年英译汉试题

There is a marked difference between the education which every one gets from living with others and the deliberate educating of the young. In the former case the education is incidental; it is natural and important, but it is not the express reason of the association. (46) It may be said that the measure of the worth of any social institution is its effect in enlarging and improving experience, but this effect is not a part of its original motive. Religious associations began, for example, in the desire to secure the favor of overruling powers and to ward off evil influences; family life in the desire to gratify appetites and secure family perpetuity; systematic labor, for the most part, because of enslavement to others, etc. (47) Only gradually was the by-product of the institution noted, and only more gradually still was this effect considered as a directive factor in the conduct of the institution. Even today, in our industrial life, apart from certain values of industriousness and thrift, the intellectual and emotional reaction of the forms of human association under which the world's work is carried on receives little attention as compared with physical output.

But in dealing with the young, the fact of association itself as an immediate human fact, gains in importance. (48) While it is easy to ignore in our contact with them the effect of our acts upon their disposition, it is not so easy as in dealing with adults. The need of training is too evident; the pressure to accomplish a change in their attitude and habits is too urgent to leave these consequences wholly out of account. (49) Since our chief business with them is to enable them to share in a common life we cannot help considering whether or not we are forming the powers which will secure this ability. If humanity has made some headway in realizing that the ultimate value of every institution is its distinctively human effect we may well believe that this lesson has been learned largely through dealings with the young.

(50) We are thus led to distinguish, within the broad educational process which we have been so far considering, a more formal kind of education—that of direct tuition or schooling. In undeveloped social groups, we find very little formal teaching and training. These groups mainly rely for instilling needed dispositions into the young upon the same sort of association which keeps the adults loyal to their group.

2010 年英语一英译汉试题

One basic weakness in a conservation system based wholly on economic motives is that most members of the land community have no economic value. Yet these creatures are members of the biotic community and, if its stability depends on its integrity, they are entitled to continuance.

When one of these noneconomic categories is threatened and, if we happen to love it, we invent excuses to give it economic importance. At the beginning of the century songbirds were supposed to be disappearing. (46) Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them. The evidence had to be economic in order to be valid.

It is painful to read these roundabout accounts today. We have no land ethic yet, (47) but we have at least drawn nearer the point of admitting that birds should continue as a matter of intrinsic right, regardless of the presence or absence of economic advantage to us.

A parallel situation exists in respect of predatory mammals and fish-eating birds. (48) Time was when biologists somewhat overworked the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, or that they prey only on “worthless” species. Here again, the evidence had to be economic in order to be valid. It is only in recent years that we hear the more honest argument that predators are members of the community, and that no special interest has the right to exterminate them for the sake of a benefit, real or fancied, to itself.

Some species of trees have been “read out of the party” by economics-minded foresters because they grow too slowly, or have too low a sale value to pay as timber crops. (49) In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, the noncommercial tree species are recognized as members of the native forest community, to be preserved as such, within reason. Moreover, some have been found to have a valuable function in building up soil fertility. The interdependence of the forest and its constituent tree species, ground flora, and fauna is taken for granted.

To sum up: a system of conservation based solely on economic self-interest is hopelessly lopsided. (50) It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate, many elements in the land community that lack commercial value, but that are essential to its healthy functioning. It assumes, falsely, that the economic parts of the biotic clock will function without the uneconomic parts.

2011 年英语一英译汉试题

With its theme that “Mind is the master weaver,” creating our inner character and outer circumstances, the book *As a Man Thinketh* by James Allen is an in-depth exploration of the central idea of self-help writing.

(46) Allen’s contribution was to take an assumption we all share—that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts—and reveal its erroneous nature. Because most of us believe that mind is separate from matter, we think that thoughts can be hidden and made powerless; this allows us to think one way and act another. However, Allen believed that the unconscious mind generates as much action as the conscious mind, and (47) while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone, in reality we are continually faced with a question:

“Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?”

Since desire and will are damaged by the presence of thoughts that do not accord with desire, Allen concluded: “We do not attract what we want, but what we are.” Achievement happens because you as a person embody the external achievement; you don’t “get” success but become it. There is no gap between mind and matter.

Part of the fame of Allen’s book is its contention that “Circumstances do not make a person, they reveal him.” (48) This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, and a rationalization of exploitation, of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom.

This, however, would be a knee-jerk reaction to a subtle argument. Each set of circumstances, however bad, offers a unique opportunity for growth. If circumstances always determined the life and prospects of people, then humanity would never have progressed. In fact, (49) circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us, and if we feel that we have been “wronged” then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation. Nevertheless, as any biographer knows, a person’s early life and its conditions are often the greatest gift to an individual.

The sobering aspect of Allen’s book is that we have no one else to blame for our present condition except ourselves. (50) The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; where before we were experts in the array of limitations, now we become authorities of what is possible.

2012 年英语一英译汉试题

Since the days of Aristotle, a search for universal principles has characterized the scientific enterprise. In some ways, this quest for commonalities defines science. Newton's laws of motion and Darwinian evolution each bind a host of different phenomena into a single explicatory framework.

(46) In physics, one approach takes this impulse for unification to its extreme, and seeks a theory of everything—a single generative equation for all we see. It is becoming less clear, however, that such a theory would be a simplification, given the dimensions and universes that it might entail. Nonetheless, unification of sorts remains a major goal.

This tendency in the natural sciences has long been evident in the social sciences too. (47) Here, Darwinism seems to offer justification, for if all humans share common origins, it seems reasonable to suppose that cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings. Just as the bewildering variety of human courtship rituals might all be considered forms of sexual selection, perhaps the world's languages, music, social and religious customs and even history are governed by universal features. (48) To filter out what is unique from what is shared might enable us to understand how complex cultural behavior arose and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms.

That, at least, is the hope. But a comparative study of linguistic traits published online today supplies a reality check. Russell Gray at the University of Auckland and his colleagues consider the evolution of grammars in the light of two previous attempts to find universality in language.

The most famous of these efforts was initiated by Noam Chomsky, who suggested that humans are born with an innate language-acquisition capacity that dictates a universal grammar. A few generative rules are then sufficient to unfold the entire fundamental structure of a language, which is why children can learn it so quickly.

(49) The second, by Joshua Greenberg, takes a more empirical approach to universality, identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many languages, which are considered to represent biases that result from cognitive constraints.

Gray and his colleagues have put them to the test by examining four family trees that between them represent more than 2,000 languages. (50) Chomsky's grammar should show patterns of language change that are independent of the family tree or the pathway tracked through it, whereas Greenbergian universality predicts strong co-dependencies between particular types of word-order relations. Neither of these patterns is borne out by the analysis, suggesting that the structures of the languages are lineage-specific and not governed by universals.

2013 年英语一英译汉试题

It is speculated that gardens arise from a basic human need in the individuals who made them: the need for creative expression. There is no doubt that gardens evidence an irrepressible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge; (46) yet when one looks at the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

One of these urges has to do with creating a state of peace in the midst of turbulence, a "still point of the turning world," to borrow a phrase from T. S. Eliot. (47) A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardeners, the former becomes all the more urgent. Composure is a state of mind made possible by the structuring of one's relation to one's environment. (48) The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens, introduce form into an urban environment where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such. In so doing they give composure to a segment of the inarticulate environment in which they take their stand.

Another urge or need that these gardens appear to respond to, or to arise from, is so intrinsic that we are barely ever conscious of its abiding claims on us. When we are deprived of green, of plants, of trees, (49) most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in a garden and feel the oppression vanish as if by magic. In most of the homeless gardens of New York City the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible, yet even so the compositions often seem to represent attempts to call forth the spirit of plant and animal life, if only symbolically, through a clumplike arrangement of materials, an introduction of colors, small pools of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals. On display here are various fantasy

elements whose reference, at some basic level, seems to be the natural world. (50) It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of word garden, though in a “liberated” sense, to describe these synthetic constructions. In them we can see biophilia—a yearning for contact with nonhuman life—assuming uncanny representational forms.

2014 年英语一英译汉试题

Music means different things to different people and sometimes even different things to the same person at different moments of his life. It might be poetic, philosophical, sensual, or mathematical, but in any case it must, in my view, have something to do with the soul of the human being. Hence it is metaphysical; but the means of expression is purely and exclusively physical: sound. I believe it is precisely this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means that is the strength of music. (46) It is also the reason why when we try to describe music with words, all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself.

Beethoven's importance in music has been principally defined by the revolutionary nature of his compositions. He freed music from hitherto prevailing conventions of harmony and structure. Sometimes I feel in his late works a will to break all signs of continuity. The music is abrupt and seemingly disconnected, as in the last piano sonata. In musical expression, he did not feel restrained by the weight of convention. (47) By all accounts he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one, and I find courage an essential quality for the understanding, let alone the performance, of his works.

This courageous attitude in fact becomes a requirement for the performers of Beethoven's music. His compositions demand the performer to show courage, for example in the use of dynamics. (48) Beethoven's habit of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage was only rarely used by composers before him.

Beethoven was a deeply political man in the broadest sense of the word. He was not interested in daily politics, but concerned with questions of moral behavior and the larger questions of right and wrong affecting the entire society. (49) Especially significant was his view of freedom, which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual: he advocated freedom of thought and of personal expression.

Beethoven's music tends to move from chaos to order as if order were an imperative of human existence. For him, order does not result from forgetting or ignoring the disorders that plague our existence; order is a necessary development, an improvement that may lead to the Greek ideal of spiritual elevation. It is not by chance that the Funeral March is not the last movement of the Eroica Symphony, but the second, so that suffering does not have the last word. (50) One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living.

2015 年英语一英译汉试题

Within the span of a hundred years, in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, a tide of emigration—one of the great folk wanderings of history—swept from Europe to America. (46) This movement, driven by powerful and diverse motivations, built a nation out of a wilderness and, by its nature, shaped the character and destiny of an uncharted continent.

(47) The United States is the product of two principal forces—the immigration of European peoples with their varied ideas, customs, and national characteristics and the impact of a new country which modified these traits. Of necessity, colonial America was a projection of Europe. Across the Atlantic came successive groups of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Scots, Irishmen, Dutchmen, Swedes, and many others who attempted to transplant their habits and traditions to the new world. (48) But the force of geographic conditions peculiar to America, the interplay of the varied national groups upon one another, and the sheer difficulty of maintaining old-world ways in a raw, new continent caused significant changes. These changes were gradual and at first scarcely visible. But the result was a new social pattern which, although it resembled European society in many ways, had a character that was distinctly American.

(49) The first shiploads of immigrants bound for the territory which is now the United States crossed the Atlantic more than a hundred years after the 15th-and-16th-century explorations of North America. In the meantime, thriving Spanish colonies had been established in Mexico, the West Indies, and South America. These travelers to North America came in small, unmercifully overcrowded craft. During their six- to twelve-week voyage, they survived on barely enough food allotted to them. Many of the ships were lost in storms, many passengers died of disease, and infants rarely survived the journey. Sometimes storms blew the vessels far off their course, and often calm brought unbearably long delay.

To the anxious travelers the sight of the American shore brought almost inexpressible relief. Said one recorder of events, "The air at twelve leagues' distance smelt as sweet as a new-blown garden." The colonists' first glimpse of the new land was a sight of dense woods. (50) The virgin forest with its richness and variety of trees was a real treasure-house which extended from Maine all the way down to Georgia. Here was abundant fuel and lumber. Here was the raw material of houses and furniture, ships and potash, dyes and naval stores.

2016 年英语一英译汉试题

Mental health is our birthright. (46) We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; it is built into us in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone. Mental health can't be learned, only reawakened. It is like the immune system of the body, which under stress or through lack of nutrition or exercise can be weakened, but which never leaves us. When we don't understand the value of mental health and we don't know how to gain access to it, mental health will remain hidden from us. (47) Our mental health doesn't really go anywhere; like the sun behind a cloud, it can be temporarily hidden from view, but it is fully capable of being restored in an instant.

Mental health is the seed that contains self-esteem—confidence in ourselves and an ability to trust in our common sense. It allows us to have perspective on our lives—the ability to not take ourselves too seriously, to laugh at ourselves, to see the bigger picture, and to see that things will work out. It's a form of innate or unlearned optimism. (48) Mental health allows us to view others with sympathy if they are having troubles, with kindness if they are in pain, and with unconditional love no matter who they are. Mental health is the source of creativity for solving problems, resolving conflict, making our surroundings more beautiful, managing our home life, or coming up with a creative business idea or invention to make our lives easier. It gives us patience for ourselves and toward others as well as patience while driving, catching a fish, working on our car, or raising a child. It allows us to see the beauty that surrounds us each moment in nature, in culture, in the flow of our daily lives.

(49) Although mental health is the cure-all for living our lives, it is perfectly ordinary as you will see that it has been there to direct you through all your difficult decisions. It has been available even in the most mundane of life situations to show you right from wrong, good from bad, friend from foe. Mental health has commonly been called conscience, instinct, wisdom, common sense, or the inner voice. We think of it simply as a healthy and helpful flow of intelligent thought. (50) As you will come to see, knowing that mental health is always available and knowing to trust it allow us to slow down to the moment and live life happily.

2017 年英语一英译汉试题

The growth of the use of English as the world's primary language for international communication has obviously been continuing for several decades. (46) But even as the number of English speakers expands further there are signs that the global predominance of the language may fade within the foreseeable future.

Complex international, economic, technological and cultural changes could start to diminish the leading position of English as the language of the world market, and UK interests which enjoy advantage from the breadth of English usage would consequently face new pressures. Those realistic possibilities are highlighted in the study presented by David Graddol. (47) His analysis should therefore end any self-contentedness among those who may believe that the global position of English is so stable that the young generations of the United Kingdom do not need additional language capabilities.

David Graddol concludes that monoglot English graduates face a bleak economic future as qualified multilingual youngsters from other countries are proving to have a competitive advantage over their British counterparts in global companies and organisations. Alongside that, (48) many countries are introducing English into the primary-school curriculum but British schoolchildren and students do not appear to be gaining greater encouragement to achieve fluency in other languages.

If left to themselves, such trends will diminish the relative strength of the English language in international education markets as the demand for educational resources in languages, such as Spanish, Arabic or Mandarin grows and international business

process outsourcing in other languages such as Japanese, French and German, spreads.

(49) The changes identified by David Graddol all present clear and major challenges to the UK's providers of English language teaching to people of other countries and to broader education business sectors. The English language teaching sector directly earns nearly £1.3 billion for the UK in invisible exports and our other education related exports earn up to £10 billion a year more. As the international education market expands, the recent slowdown in the numbers of international students studying in the main English-speaking countries is likely to continue, especially if there are no effective strategic policies to prevent such slippage.

The anticipation of possible shifts in demand provided by this study is significant: (50) It gives a basis for all organisations which seek to promote the learning and use of English, a basis for planning to meet the possibilities of what could be a very different operating environment. That is a necessary and practical approach. In this as in much else, those who wish to influence the future must prepare for it.

2018 年英语一英译汉试题

Shakespeare's lifetime was coincident with a period of extraordinary activity and achievement in the drama. (46) By the date of his birth Europe was witnessing the passing of the religious drama, and the creation of new forms under the incentive of classical tragedy and comedy. These new forms were at first mainly written by scholars and performed by amateurs, but in England, as everywhere else in western Europe, the growth of a class of professional actors was threatening to make the drama popular, whether it should be new or old, classical or medieval, literary or farcical. Court, school, organizations of amateurs, and the traveling actors were all rivals in supplying a widespread desire for dramatic entertainment; and (47) no boy who went to a grammar school could be ignorant that the drama was a form of literature which gave glory to Greece and Rome and might yet bring honor to England.

When Shakespeare was twelve years old the first public playhouse was built in London. For a time literature showed no interest in this public stage. Plays aiming at literary distinction were written for schools or court, or for the choir boys of St. Paul's and the royal chapel, who, however, gave plays in public as well as at court. (48) But the professional companies prospered in their permanent theaters, and university men with literary ambitions were quick to turn to these theaters as offering a means of livelihood. By the time that Shakespeare was twenty-five, Lyly, Peele, and Greene had made comedies that were at once popular and literary; Kyd had written a tragedy that crowded the pit; and Marlowe had brought poetry and genius to triumph on the common stage—where they had played no part since the death of Euripides. (49) A native literary drama had been created, its alliance with the public playhouses established, and at least some of its great traditions had been begun.

The development of the Elizabethan drama for the next twenty-five years is of exceptional interest to students of literary history, for in this brief period we may trace the beginning, growth, blossoming, and decay of many kinds of plays, and of many

great careers. We are amazed today at the mere number of plays produced, as well as by the number of dramatists writing at the same time for this London of two hundred thousand inhabitants. (50) To realize how great was the dramatic activity, we must remember further that hosts of plays have been lost, and that probably there is no author of note whose entire work has survived.

2019 年英语一英译汉试题

It was only after I started to write a weekly column about the medical journals, and began to read scientific papers from beginning to end, that I realised just how bad much of the medical literature frequently was. I came to recognise various signs of a bad paper: the kind of paper that purports to show that people who eat more than one kilo of broccoli a week were 1.17 times more likely than those who eat less to suffer late in life from pernicious anemia. (46) There is a great deal of this kind of nonsense in the medical journals which, when taken up by broadcasters and the lay press, generates both health scares and short-lived dietary enthusiasms.

Why is so much bad science published? A recent paper, titled ‘The Natural Selection of Bad Science’, published on the Royal Society’s open science website, attempts to answer this intriguing and important question. It says that the problem is not merely that people do bad science, but that our current system of career advancement positively encourages it. What is important is not truth, but publication, which has become almost an end in itself. There has been a kind of inflationary process at work: (47) nowadays anyone applying for a research post has to have published twice the number of papers that would have been required for the same post only 10 years ago. Never mind the quality, then, count the number.

(48) Attempts have been made to curb this tendency, for example, by trying to incorporate some measure of quality as well as quantity into the assessment of an applicant’s papers. This is the famed citation index, that is to say the number of times a paper has been quoted elsewhere in the scientific literature, the assumption being that an important paper will be cited more often than one of small account. (49) This would be reasonable enough if it were not for the fact that scientists can easily arrange to cite themselves in their future publications, or get associates to do so for them in return for similar favours.

Boiling down an individual’s output to simple metrics, such as number of publications or journal impacts, entails considerable savings in time, energy and ambiguity. Unfortunately, the long-term costs of using simple quantitative metrics to assess researcher merit are likely to be quite great. (50) If we are serious about ensuring that our science is both meaningful and reproducible, we must ensure that our institutions encourage that kind of science.

2010 年英译汉试题（英语二）

"Sustainability" has become a popular word these days, but to Ted Ning, the concept will always have personal meaning. Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

Ning recalls spending a confusing year in the late 1990s selling insurance. He'd been through the dot-com boom and burst and, desperate for a job, signed on with a Boulder agency.

It didn't go well. "It was a really bad move because that's not my passion," says Ning, whose dilemma about the job translated, predictably, into a lack of sales. "I was miserable, I had so much anxiety that I would wake up in the middle of the night and stare at the ceiling. I had no money and needed the job. Everyone said, 'Just wait, you'll turn the corner, give it some time.'"

2011 年英译汉试题（英语二）

Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volume of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do — roughly 2 percent of all CO₂ emissions?

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment. A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO₂, depending on how many attempts are needed to get the "right" answer. To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centres around the world, packed with powerful computers. While producing large quantities of CO₂, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy.

However, Google and other big tech providers monitor their efficiency closely and make improvements. Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much more to be done, and not just by big companies.

2012 年英译汉试题（英语二）

When people in developing countries worry about migration, they are usually concerned at the prospect of their best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world. These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain, Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules that privilege college graduates.

Lots of studies have found that well-educated people from developing countries are particularly likely to emigrate. A big survey of Indian households in 2004 found that nearly 40% of emigrants had more than a high-school education, compared with around 3.3% of all Indians over the age of 25. This "brain drain" has long bothered policymakers in poor countries. They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.

2013 年英译汉试题（英语二）

I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week. I've been able to do this since I was four.

I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs. My mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly. When I think

of a sad memory, I do what everybody does—try to put it to one side. I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more acute or vivid. I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. I also remember that the musical play *Hair* opened on Broadway on the same day—they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

2014 年英译汉试题（英语二）

Most people would define optimism as being endlessly happy, with a glass that's perpetually half full. But that's exactly the kind of false cheerfulness that positive psychologists wouldn't recommend. "Healthy optimism means being in touch with reality," says Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor. According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

Ben-Shahar uses three optimistic exercises. When he feels down—say, after giving a bad lecture—he grants himself permission to be human. He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others. Next is reconstruction. He analyzes the weak lecture, learning lessons for the future about what works and what doesn't. Finally, there is perspective, which involves acknowledging that in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.

2015 年英译汉试题（英语二）

Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

This is the well-travelled road effect: People tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. So we assume it was shorter.

2016 年英译汉试题（英语二）

The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy. And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more. The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload. According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. After about 40 minutes of

shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally—which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

2017 年英译汉试题（英语二）

My dream has always been to work somewhere in an area between fashion and publishing. Two years before graduating from secondary school, I took a sewing and design course thinking that I would move on to a fashion design course. However, during that course I realised I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative personalities in the future, so I decided that it was not the right path for me. Before applying for university I told everyone that I would study journalism, because writing was, and still is, one of my favourite activities. But, to be honest, I said it, because I thought that fashion and me together was just a dream—I knew that no one could imagine me in the fashion industry at all! So I decided to look for some fashion-related courses that included writing. This is when I noticed the course “Fashion Media & Promotion.”

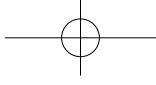
2018 年英译汉试题（英语二）

A fifth grader gets a homework assignment to select his future career path from a list of occupations. He ticks “astronaut” but quickly adds “scientist” to the list and selects it as well. The boy is convinced that if he reads enough, he can explore as many career paths as he likes. And so he reads—everything from encyclopedias to science fiction novels. He reads so passionately that his parents have to institute a “no reading policy” at the dinner table.

That boy was Bill Gates, and he hasn’t stopped reading yet—not even after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet. Nowadays, his reading material has changed from science fiction and reference books: recently, he revealed that he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year. Gates chooses nonfiction titles because they explain how the world works. “Each book opens up new avenues of knowledge,” Gates says.

2019 年英译汉试题（英语二）

It is easy to underestimate English writer James Herriot. He had such a pleasant, readable style that one might think that anyone could imitate it. How many times have I heard people say, “I could write a book. I just haven’t the time.” Easily said. Not so easily done. James Herriot, contrary to popular opinion, did not find it easy in his early days of, as he put it, “having a go at the writing game”. While he obviously had an abundance of natural talent, the final, polished work that he gave to the world was the result of years of practising, re-writing and reading. Like the majority of authors, he had to suffer many disappointments and rejections along the way, but these made him all the more determined to succeed. Everything he achieved in life was earned the hard way and his success in the literary field was no exception.



第6章

考研英语(一)英译汉真题全文译文

1997 年真题参考译文

动物有权利吗?这个问题经常就是这样问的,这种提问听起来像是一个有用的、能够把问题讲清楚的开场白。(71) 事实并非如此,因为这种问法是以人们对人的权利有共同的认识为基础的,而这种共同认识并不存在。

当然,根据一种权利观,动物理所当然没有权利的。(72) 一些哲学家论证说,权利只存在于社会契约中,是责任与利益相交换的一部分。因此,动物不能有权利。惩罚一只吃人的老虎,这种想法是荒谬的。正是由于同样的原因,认为老虎拥有权利的想法也是荒谬的。然而,这只是一种观点,而且这种观点绝不是毫无争议的,因为它不仅否定了动物的权利,而且也否定了某些人的权利——比方说婴儿、没有思维能力的人和未来出生的人。此外,还有一处问题没弄清楚:对于那些从来就不同意契约的人来说,契约究竟能有多大的约束力?如果有人说“我不喜欢这个契约”,你该如何作答?

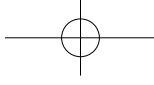
问题的关键是:对人的权利没有共识,讨论动物的权利就会毫无结果。(73) 这种说法从一开始就将讨论引向两个极端,它使人们认为应这样对待动物:要么像对人类自身一样关切体谅,要么完全冷漠无情。这是一种两难的选择,最好用另外一个更加基本的问题开始这场辩论:我们如何对待动物本身是个道德问题吗?

许多人的回答是否定的。(74) 这类人持极端看法,认为人与动物在各相关方面都不相同,对待动物无须考虑道德问题。对动物的痛苦表示任何关心都被认为是错误的——这是一种多愁善感的感情转移,这种转移应该正确地用在其他人身上。

这种观点认为:从道德上来讲,折磨一只猴子跟砍柴是一样的,这种想法可能显得既大胆又有逻辑,实际上却是再肤浅不过:其混乱的中心思想正好说明它不攻自破。道德推理最基本的方式——从伦理上,它跟学习爬行一样——是用自身利益来权衡别人的利益,这就需要有同情心和想象力:没有同情心和想象力,就没有道德思维能力。对于大多数人来说,看到动物痛苦足以让他们产生同情心。(75) 这种反应并不错,这是人类用道德观念进行推理的本能在起作用,这种本能应得到鼓励而不应遭到嘲弄。

1998 年真题参考译文

它们是科学家们迄今发现的最大、最遥远的物体:一块狭长的、巨大的宇宙云系,离地球大约 150 亿光年。(71) 但更为重要的是,这是科学家们所能观测到的最遥远的过去的景象,因为他们看到的是 150 亿年前宇宙云的形状和结构。那正好大约就是宇宙形成的时候。研究人员的发现



既令人吃惊又不出人意料,因为美国国家航空航天局的宇宙背景探索卫星(简称Cobe)已经发现了划时代的证据,证明宇宙事实上的确起源于远古的一次爆炸,这就是著名的大爆炸理论(此理论认为宇宙起源于一团巨大能量的爆炸)。

(72) 巨大的宇宙云的存在,实际上是使20世纪20年代首创的大爆炸理论得以保持其宇宙起源论的主导地位所必不可少的。根据这一理论,宇宙形成的时候是一团亚微观、极其稠密、朝四周扩散的纯能量,这团能量在扩散的同时还释放出辐射线,浓缩成粒子,然后形成气体原子。数十亿年来,这种气体受引力的压缩形成了星系、恒星、行星并最终造就了人类。

设计Cobe的目的就是为了观察这些最大的云系,可是天文学家还想观测那些小得多的热点,即地球上就能看到的物体形成的原因,如星系中的星团和超星团。天文学家们的等待不会很久,(73) 天体物理学家使用南极陆基探测器及球载仪器,正越来越近地观测这些云系,也许不久就会报告他们的观测结果。

(74) 假如那些小热点看上去同预计的一致,那就意味着又一科学论说的胜利,这种论说即更完美的大爆炸理论,亦称宇宙膨胀说。宇宙膨胀说认为,在很久以前,宇宙受一种反引力的驱使,其体积在不到一秒钟的时间内发生了无数亿倍的膨胀。(75) 宇宙膨胀说虽然听似奇特,但它是基本粒子物理学中一些公认的理论在科学上看来可信的推论。许多天体物理学家七八年来一直认为这一论说是正确的。

1999年真题参考译文

(71) 几乎每个历史学家对史学都有自己的界定,但现代史学家的实践最趋向于认为历史学是试图重现过去的重大史实并对其做出解释。由于受到时间和地点限制,每一代历史学家都要重新判断对他们来说什么是重要的历史。在这一寻找过程中他们发现的证据往往残缺不全、支离破碎,有时还常带有偏见或者派别意识。历史学家的工作颇具讽刺意味,因为从事历史研究的人往往知道他们的努力只不过是为一项永远做不完的工作尽微薄之力。

(72) 人们之所以关注历史研究的方法论,主要是因为史学界内部意见不一,其次是因为外界并不认为历史是一门学问。尽管历史学曾经崇尚它与文学和哲学的相似性,新兴的社会科学似乎为人们提出一些新问题、提供了解过去的有效途径带来了更多的机会。社会科学研究方法必须适应的学科主要受到历史资源的制约,而不是受到当代世界之需要的制约。(73) 在这种转变中,历史学家研究历史时,那些解释新史料的新方法充实了传统的历史研究方法。

在史学界,方法论这个词一直都是模棱两可的。(74) 所谓方法论是指一般的历史研究中的特有概念,还是指历史探究中各个具体领域使用的研究手段,人们对此意见不一。历史学家,尤其是那些被他们的研究兴趣蒙住了眼睛的历史学家,被指责是“井底观天”,他们常常成为“技术主义谬误”的牺牲品。“技术主义谬误”在自然科学领域也很常见,它错误地把整个学科和它的某些研究方法等同起来。(75) 这种谬论同样存在于历史传统派和历史社科派;前者认为历史就是史学界内部和外部人士对各种史料来源的评论,后者认为历史的研究是具体方法的研究。

2000 年真题参考译文

世界各地的政府认为,人民的幸福在很大程度上取决于社会的经济实力与财富。(71)在现代条件下,这需要不同程度的中央控制,从而就需要获得诸如经济学家和运筹学家等领域专家的协助。

(72)而且,显而易见的是,一个国家的经济实力与其工农业生产效率密切相关,而效率的提高又有赖于各种科技人员的努力。这同时还意味着政府越来越有必要干预这些部门,以提高生产并保证最有效地利用生产。比方说,政府可以用各种方法鼓励研究,其中包括建立他们自己的研究中心;政府也可以改革教育机构,或者通过干预来减少对自然资源的浪费或开发迄今未被利用的资源;或者政府还可以直接与日益增加的国际项目合作,这些项目涉及科学、经济学和工业等。无论如何,所有这些政府干预都离不开科学咨询和各种各样的科技人才。

(73)大众通讯的显著发展使各地的人们不断感到有新的需求,不断接触到新的习俗和思想,由于上述原因,政府常常得推出更多的革新。与此同时,与过去相比,全世界社会变革的正常速度已经大大加快。例如,(74)在先期实现工业化的欧洲国家里,其工业化进程以及随之而来的各种深刻的社会结构变革持续了大约一个世纪,而如今一个发展中国家在十年左右的时间内就可以完成同样的过程。所有这一切都给社会内部增加了巨大的压力,使关系变得紧张起来,结果给有关政府带来了严重的问题。(75)由于人口猛增或大量人口流动(现代交通工具使大量人口流动变得相对容易)所引起的各种问题也会对社会造成新的压力。由于这诸多方面的原因,政府正变得越来越依赖生物学家和社会科学家制订和实施合适的计划。

2001 年真题参考译文

不出 30 年,《星际迷航记》中描述的“虚拟真实”将能够实现。大脑的神经系统与计算机的直接连接也将创造完全传感的虚拟环境,从而使电影《全面回忆》里描述的虚拟休假成为可能。

(71)届时,将出现由机器人主持的电视谈话节目以及装有污染监控器的汽车,一旦这些汽车排污超标(违规),监控器就会使其停驶。(72)儿童将与装有个性芯片的玩具娃娃玩耍,具有个性内置的计算机将被视为工作伙伴而不是工具,人们将在气味电视机前休闲,届时数字化时代就来到了。

BT 未来学家伊恩·皮尔森认为,上述内容属于新千年头几十年的发展计划,到那时超级计算机将使生活的各个领域发生翻天覆地的变化。

(73)皮尔森汇集世界各地数百位研究人员的成果,编制了一个独特的技术千年历,它列出了人们有望看到的数百项重大突破和发现的最迟日期。一些最重大的发展将出现在医学领域,其中包括寿命的延长和现在至 2040 年间几十种人造器官的使用。

皮尔森还预测了人机连接中一次大的突破。“通过与我们的神经系统的直接连接,计算机就能感知我们的感觉,并且有希望模拟人的感情,这样我们就可以创造出完全的传感环境,就像《全面回忆》中的度假和《星际迷航记》中的‘虚拟真实’一样。”他说。(74)但是,皮尔森指出,这个突破仅仅是人机一体化的开始,“它是人机一体化漫长之路的第一步,最终会使人们在下世纪末之前就研制出完全电子化的仿真人”。



通过他的研究,皮尔森能够对可以预测到的大部分突破标出具体的日期。然而,对于超光速旅行何时能实现、克隆人何时能完善、时间旅行何时成为可能这样的问题目前还没有做出预测。不过,皮尔森的确预测了技术进步带来的种种问题,比方说,居民区迅速增加的监视摄像机将在2010年引发各种问题;而人造仿真机器人的出现将意味着人们可能无法区分谁是他们的人类朋友,谁是冒牌货。(75) 家用电器将会变得如此智能化,以至于控制和操作它们会引发一种新的心理疾病——厨房狂躁症。

2002年真题参考译文

我们面临的重要问题几乎都涉及人的行为,而这些问题不能光靠物理学和生物学来解决。我们需要行为科学,但是可能产生行为科学的科学一直发展缓慢,(61) 难题之一在于几乎所有所谓的行为科学都继续从心态、情感、性格特征、人性等方面去寻找行为的根源。物理学和生物学曾经有过类似的做法,但只有在放弃这些做法之后这两门科学才得到了发展。(62) 行为科学之所以发展缓慢,部分原因是用来解释行为的依据似乎往往是直接观察到的,部分原因是其他的解释方式一直难以找到。环境显然很重要,但是其作用一直没有得到清楚的解释。环境所起的作用不是推动或者拉动,而是选择,这种作用是很难发现和分析的。(63) 自然选择在进化中的作用仅在一百多年前才得以阐明,而环境在塑造和保持个体行为时的选择作用则刚刚开始被认识和研究。不过,随着人们对生物与环境之间的相互作用开始有了一些了解,曾经被认为是心态、情感、性格特征产生的影响现在已经开始从现有环境中寻找答案,行为科学有可能因此应运而生。但是,除非它能完全取代近代科学出现前的传统思想,否则行为科学无法解决我们的问题,因为那些传统思想实在太根深蒂固了。自由和尊严就能解释这种难度。(64) 自由和尊严是传统理论定义的自主人所拥有的,是要求一个人对自己的行为负责并因其业绩而给予肯定的必不可少的前提。科学分析把责任和成就都转移到了环境身上,它同时还提出了一些有关“价值”的问题:谁使用行为科学?其目的是什么?(65) 如果这些问题得不到解决,研究行为的技术手段就会继续受到排斥,解决问题的唯一方式可能也随之受到排斥。

2003年真题参考译文

在任何时候、任何地方,人类都会对世界进行思考并且想知道他们在世界中的位置。人类善于思考,富有创造力,拥有永不满足的好奇心。(61) 而且,人类还有能力改变自己的生存环境,从而使所有其他形态的生命服从人类自己独特的想法和想象。因此,用冷静而系统的方式研究极具丰富内涵和个性差异的人类是非常重要的,这样我们就可以希望其研究结果不仅能使人类相互之间更加和谐相处,而且能使人类与地球上的其他形式的生命更加相安无事。

“人类学”(anthropology)一词源于希腊语 anthropos(意为“人”)和 logos(意为“研究”)。单就名称来说,人类学包含对整个人类的研究。

人类学是社会科学的各学科之一。(62) 社会科学是知识探索的一个分支,它力图像自然科学家研究自然现象那样,用理性的、有序的、系统的和冷静的方式研究人类及其行为。

社会科学中的学科包括地理学、经济学、政治学、心理学和社会学,其中每门学科都有一个分支或专业与人类学密切相关。

社会科学的各个学科都以研究人类为中心。人类学是一门重视实地考察的学科,它在分析中大量使用比较的方法。(63) 强调搜集第一手资料,加上在分析过去和现在的文化形态时采用跨文化视角,使这一研究成为一门独特并且非常重要的社会科学。

人类学研究十分重视文化概念。爱德华·泰勒爵士提出的文化概念是19世纪科学中伟大的学术成就之一。(64) 泰勒把文化定义为“……一个复合体,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”。这种见解简单而深刻,为认识和理解人类生活提供了一种全新的方法。泰勒的定义中隐含了一个概念,那就是文化是通过学习获得的、人类共有的、模式化的行为。

(65) 因此,人类学中的“文化”概念就像数学中的“集”一样,是一个抽象概念,它使大量的具体研究和认识成为可能。

2004 年真题参考译文

语言与思维的关系数个世纪以来一直让哲学家很感兴趣。(61) 希腊人认为,语言的结构与思维的过程之间有某种联系。这一观点早在人们认识到语言的多样性之前就在欧洲扎下了根。

直到最近语言学家们才开始认真研究那些与他们自己的语言大不相同的语言。在20世纪上半叶,两位人类语言学家——法兰士·博阿斯和爱德华·萨丕尔成了研究南美和北美多种地方语言的创始人。(62) 我们之所以感激他们(两位先驱),是因为在此以后,这些语言中有一些已经不复存在了,这是由于说这些语言的部族或是消亡,或是被同化,从而丧失了自己的本族语言。然而,本世纪更早一些时候的其他语言学家对他们却不一定那么感激,因为他们对那些来自奇异语言的古怪资料不那么有研究兴趣。(63) 那些新近描述的语言与得到充分研究的欧洲和东南亚地区的语言通常是如此明显地不同,以至于有些学者甚至指责博阿斯和萨丕尔编造了材料。美洲各种地方语言的理解互不相同,其差别之大实际上可令纳瓦霍语在第二次世界大战期间被美军用来作密电码使用。

萨丕尔的学生——本杰明·李·沃尔夫——继续了对美洲印第安语言的研究。(64) 沃尔夫对语言与思维的关系很感兴趣,逐渐形成了这样的观点:在一个社会中,语言的结构决定习惯思维的结构。他的推理认为,由于某种特定的语言更容易形成某些观念,而不是其他观念,说这种语言的人便顺着某种轨迹思考问题,而不是顺着另一种轨迹思考问题。(65) 沃尔夫进而相信某种类似语言决定论的观点,其极端说法是:语言禁锢思维,语言的语法结构能对一个社会的文化产生深远的影响。后来,这一观点成为著名的萨丕尔—沃尔夫假说,但这一说法不是十分恰当。尽管萨丕尔和沃尔夫都强调语言之间的不同性,萨丕尔本人却从来都没有明确支持过语言决定论这个说法。



2005 年真题参考译文

讨论大众传媒在欧洲史上这个极其重要的阶段所起的作用不是一件容易的事。历史和新闻常常混在一起，大家的印象总是既怀疑又乐观。(46) 电视是引发和传递这些感受的手段之一——在欧洲近来发生的事情中，它把不同的民族和国家连到一起，其作用之大，前所未有。欧洲现在的格局正是由多个民族、多种文化以及不同的民族特点组成的。有了这样一种认识，我们就可以开始对欧洲的电视界做一些分析了。(47) 在欧洲，像其他地方一样，传媒集团越来越成功：这些集团将相关的电视、广播、报纸、杂志、出版社组合在一起。比方说意大利的贝鲁斯科尼集团、国外的马克斯韦尔集团和默多克集团。

很明显，在这样一个丰富多彩、竞争激烈的市场上，只有那些规模最大、灵活性最强的电视公司才有可能具有竞争力。(48) 这一点就足以表明，要在电视行业里生存下来并非易事。统计数字尤其说明了这一事实，在 80 个欧洲电视网中，多达一半在 1989 年亏损。

此外，欧共体的一体化将迫使电视公司在制作和发行方面进行更密切的合作。

(49) 不同的文化和传统把欧洲大陆编织成一体，要创造出一种尊重这些不同文化和传统的“欧洲品牌”绝非易事，需要人们做出战略性选择——即在欧洲制作出为欧洲服务的节目。这就要求我们减少对北美市场的依赖，因为他们的节目涉及的经历和文化传统与我们的大不相同。

要想达到这些目的，我们必须更加注重联合制作、新闻交换、文献服务和培训，同时还要求欧洲各国就建立欧洲电视制作银行达成一致意见，这个电视制作银行将以欧洲投资银行为榜样，为电视制作解决必要的资金问题。(50) 在应对如此规模的挑战时，可以毫不夸张地说：“如果团结，我们就成功；如果分裂，我们就失败。”——如果我必须选一句口号，那就是“同中存异”：目标一致，但同时尊重每个国家各自的特性。

2006 年真题参考译文

美国知识分子真的受到排斥，并且被认为对社会没有一点价值了吗？我要告诉大家的是，事实并非如此。布鲁克伯杰神父曾一语道破部分真相，他认为是知识分子抛弃了美国。但是知识分子的所作所为更为过火，他们已经对自己作为知识分子的角色变得深感不满。反对知识分子的是他们自己，而不是美国。

首先，我们需要对我们的研究对象有一个界定。什么是知识分子？(46) 我会把知识分子定义为这样的人：他对道德问题进行苏格拉底式的思考，并将此作为自己人生的首要任务和乐趣。他以自觉、清晰以及坦诚的方式来探讨这些问题，首先从事实的角度提出问题，再从道德的角度提出问题，最后，根据他所获得的事实材料和道德材料，提出适当的解决办法。(47) 他的职责与法官相似，必须承担这样的责任：用尽可能清楚明白的方式来展示自己做出决定的推理过程。

以这个定义来衡量，有很多通常所谓的知识分子，其实并不能算作真正的知识分子——普通科学家就是其中之一。(48) 我之所以将普通科学家排除在外，是因为尽管他的成果可能有助于解决道德问题，但他承担的任务只不过是研究这些问题的事实方面。和其他人一样，即使在履行其日常职责的时候，普通科学家也面临种种道德问题——他不应该篡改实验、炮制证据或者伪造报告。(49) 但是普通科学家的首要任务并不是考虑支配自己行动的道德规范，正如我们并不指望商人

专注于探索商业行为准则一样。如同生意人将其职业道德视为理所当然一样，科学家在其清醒的大部分时间里也将其职业准则视为理所当然。

该定义也不包括大部分教师，尽管存在这样的事实：传统上，教学一直是许多知识分子谋生的手段。(50) 知识分子可能擅长教书，而且不仅仅是为了挣钱。但是他们大多数人对涉及道德判断的人类问题很少或者根本没有进行独立思考。这样的说法甚至也适用于大部分杰出的学者。在某个知识领域博学是一回事；在生活中“能为公众着想并且勤于思考”，正如爱默生所言，又是另外一回事。

2007 年真题参考译文

几个世纪以来，欧洲的各所大学一直认为法学是一门基本知识学科。然而，只是在最近几年，法学才成为加拿大大学本科专业的一个特色。(46) 传统上，这些院校一直把学习法律看作是律师专有的特权，而不是每一个受过教育的人必备的知识才能。可喜的是，加拿大的许多大学正在树立更传统、更具欧洲大陆特色的法律教育观点，有些大学甚至已经开始授予法学学士学位。

如果法学正在开始成为普通教育的重要组成部分的话，那么它的目标和方法应该会立刻吸引新闻学教育者。法律是一门鼓励进行责任判断的学科。一方面，它为分析像正义、民主和自由这样的概念提供机会。(47) 另一方面，法律以一种方式把这些观念同日常实际联系起来——这种联系类似于新闻记者的报道以及评论新闻时根据日常规则所形成的联系方式。比如，有关证据和事实、基本权利和公共利益这样的概念在新闻判断和新闻编写过程中就如同在法庭上一样发挥作用。通过研读并思考法律来提高判断能力是一名新闻记者为其事业应该做的一项知识准备。

(48) 但是“新闻记者必须比普通公民更深刻地理解法律”这种观点取决于对新闻媒体的既定习俗和特殊责任的了解。政治，或者广义上说，国家的职能，是新闻记者报道的一个主要方面。他们对国家的机制了解得越多，他们的报道就越优秀。(49) 事实上，要想明白那些没有清晰领会加拿大宪法的基本特征的新闻记者如何能够胜任政治新闻报道工作非常困难。

此外，法律体系及其中发生的事件是新闻记者报道的主题。虽然法律报道的质量各不相同，但是许多新闻记者都过分依赖律师提供给他们们的诠释。(50) 虽然律师提供的评论和反馈可能丰富报道的内容，但是新闻记者依赖自己的价值观自己做出判断则更加难能可贵。这些判断只能来自于对法律体系的充分理解。

2008 年真题参考译文

达尔文在其自传中用极其谦逊的口气评价了自己的智力。他指出，想要简洁明了地表达自己的观点的时候，他总会遇到很大的困难。(46) 他相信，正是这种困难或许能够扬长补短，以使他长时间专注地思考每一个句子；因此，使他能在推理和自己的观察中发现自己的缺点。他认为自己完全不具备杰出的赫胥黎那样的反应速度和理解力。(47) 他还断言，在深入理解冗长且完全抽象的一系列观点上，他的能力很有限。鉴于此，他曾深信自己在数学方面本来就不该获得成功。他还认为自己的记忆杂乱而模糊，从某一个方面来说，甚至是很糟糕，以至于他记住某个日子或者是一行诗歌的话，几天就会忘记。(48) 另一方面，批评家指责他尽管善于观察，但却不能推理，



对此,他并不接受且认为毫无依据。他认为,这种批评是错误的,因为《物种起源》这本书从头到尾都是长篇大论,却说服了很多有才华的人。他承认,如果不具备推理能力,没有人能够写出这样的书。他愿意这样说自己:“我具有一定的发现能力和常识判断能力,正如每一个成功的律师和医生必须具备的一样;但是,我认为,我的水平不高。”(49)他谦虚地补充道,或许他“和普通人比起来,更能够注意到那些别人容易忽略的细节,更能够对此加以仔细观察”。

在生命最后一年的写作中,他表示,在过去的二三十年中,他的思想在两三个方面发生了变化。到三十多岁的时候,诗歌带给他极大的快乐。以前,绘画也能给他带来兴致,而音乐能给他无穷的乐趣。然而,他在1881年说:“这几年来,读一行诗,我就受不了。我也几乎快要丧失了自己对音乐和绘画的品位了。”(50)达尔文认为,失去对音乐和绘画方面的兴趣,不仅失去了幸福,而且还可能损伤智力,甚至更可能损伤道德。

2009 年真题参考译文

每个人在与别人共同生活中所受到的教育和有意识地对年轻人进行的教育,这两者有明显的区别。就前者而言,教育是偶然的;这种教育是自然的、重要的,但它并不是人类联合的确切的原因。(46)我们可以说,衡量任何社会机构价值的标准,是看它在丰富和完善人生经验过程中的影响,但是这种影响并不是它原来就想要达到的。例如宗教的联合始于希望取得统治力量的恩赐和避开罪恶的影响;家庭生活始于希望满足各种欲望和使家庭永存;系统性的劳动,主要是为了奴役别人等。(47)机构附带产生的影响只有逐渐地才能被注意到;而这种影响被视为机构运作的指导性因素的过程则更加缓慢。甚至在今天,在我们的工业社会中,除了某些勤奋和节俭的价值观念以外,世间工作得以进行的人类联合的各种形式的理智的和情感的反应,和物质产品比较起来,所受到的关注微乎其微。

但是对待年轻人,人类联合的事实本身,作为当前的人类事实,具有极其的重要性。(48)虽然在与年轻人交往的时候,我们很容易忽视我们的行为对他们性格的影响;但是在与成年人打交道时更容易忽略这种影响。训练的需要太明显了,改变他们的态度和习惯的要求很急迫,以致不能对这些后果完全不加以考虑。(49)我们的主要任务是使他们在日常生活中懂得分享,但我们禁不住要考虑,我们是否正在形成一种将确保他们获得这种能力的力量。如果人类在认识各种制度的最终价值在于它对人生的特殊影响这一点上已经取得一定进展,我们可以深信,这个启示主要是通过和年轻人相处学到的。

(50)因此,在目前为止我们一直在讨论的更为宽泛的教育过程中,可以使我们区别出一种更正规的教育——直接讲授或学校教育。在不发达的社会群体中,很少有正规的教学和训练。这些群体为把必需的性格灌输给年轻人,主要依靠使成年人忠于他们群体的相同的联合。

2010 年真题参考译文

在一个完全以经济动机为基础的保护系统中,一个根本的弱点是,陆地生物群落的大部分物种没有经济价值。但它们是生物群落的一部分,而且,如果生物群落的稳定性取决于其整体性,那么这些生物也有延续生存的资格。

如果某种无经济价值的物种受到威胁,并且碰巧我们喜欢它,我们就会找借口使它具有经济价值。在20世纪初,一些鸣禽就快消失的时候,(46)科学家们迅速赶来挽救这种局面,他们使用的证据明显站不住脚,大意是:如果鸟不能控制虫子,虫子就会把一切都吃光。为了达到效果,这个证据必须和经济相关。现在读到这些绕弯子的说法让人非常痛苦。我们还没有土地伦理的意识,(47)但起码我们更接近了一种观点:承认鸟类应该继续享有其作为一个生物物种固有的权利,不管它们是否对我们具有经济价值。

同样的情况也出现在肉食性哺乳动物和食鱼的鸟类身上。(48)有一种证据认为,这些生物通过猎杀弱者来保持猎物的健康状态,或者说,这些生物捕杀的只不过是“毫无价值的物种”;曾几何时,生物学家有点滥用这种证据。

一些有经济头脑的森林管理员已经不再把某些树种看成是森林的一部分了,因为这些树木生长得太缓慢,或者几乎丧失了作为木材的销售价值。(49)在欧洲,其林业在生态上更加发达,非经济类树种被认为是原始森林群落的一部分,同样应该得到合理保护。

总之,一个仅仅建立在经济利己主义上的保护系统是非常不平衡的。(50)它很可能会忽视,从而最终会消除陆地生物群落中的很多重要因素。虽然这些要素缺乏商业价值,但对陆地生物群落的健康机制而言,它们却至关重要。这种系统假定,即使没有那些不经济的部件,这套生物系统依然能够运转。我认为其实不然。

2011 年真题参考译文

《思考的人》是一本深入研究自我救助的励志书籍,作者詹姆斯·艾伦在书中试图告诉我们:“人的心智是一位编织大师”,它造就了我们的内在性格和外环境。

(46)我们都不是机器人,因此能够控制自己的思想。艾伦的贡献就在于他去研究了这一假想,并揭示了其错误的本质。因为大多数人相信,思维是脱离物质而存在的,所以我们认为,思想能够隐藏,可以变得全无影响力;如此一来,我们便可思行不一。然而,艾伦相信,人的行为受意识与潜意识的双重支配,且它们的作用相当。(47)我们或许仅仅通过有意识的思维活动就可以维持这种能控制自己思想的幻觉,但事实上我们却不断地碰到一个问题:“为什么我不能让自己去做这件事情,实现那个目标呢?”

由于与欲望相悖的思想破坏了我们的渴求与期望,因此,艾伦得出结论:“我们并不能激发出自己想要的样子,但是能够激发出自己本身所具有的潜能。”你之所以能够取得成就,是因为作为一个人,你表现出的是你外在的成就;你并非“获得”成功,而是将成功变为现实。思维与物质之间没有鸿沟。

艾伦这本书的出彩之处还在于,书中指出,“环境并不造就人,而是使人得以彰显自我”。(48)这种说法似乎为忽视那些需要帮助的人找到了借口,使剥削合理化,令上层人优越,底层人卑微。

然而,上述理解或许是此番巧妙论证的题中之意。每一种环境,即使恶劣,对于成长来说,都是独一无二的机会。如果环境总是决定个人的生活和未来,那么人类将永远不会进步。事实上,(49)环境似乎旨在激发我们最大的潜能,如果我们总感觉“上天不公”,那么就不太可能会自觉地努力摆脱现状。但是,如同任何一位传记作家所知的那样,一个人的早期生活以及当时的际遇常常是他人生最大的财富。



此书令人深思的一点是：对于我们当下所处的环境，除了我们自己，没有任何人可以抱怨。
(50) 积极的一面是，既然万事都取决于我们，那么就有无限的可能。以前，我们能够熟练地应对种种局限；现在，我们把握着所有的可能性。

2012 年真题参考译文

从亚里士多德时代开始，探求普遍规则已经成为科学研究的典型特征。从某些方面来讲，科学就是对共性的追寻。无论是牛顿的运动定律还是达尔文的进化理论，都将不同的现象归结为单一的解释。

(46) 在物理学上，有一种方法将这种追求一致的冲动发挥到了极致，它试图找出一种万有理论——用一个生成等式概括我们的整个世界。然而，该理论是否可以称为一种简化已变得越发不确定，因为它可能包括了维度和星系。尽管如此，追求万物的统一仍然是主要的目标。

自然科学中的这种倾向在社会科学领域也一直很明显。(47) 在此，达尔文主义似乎给出了一种合理的说法，因为如果全人类的起源相同，那么似乎有理由认为文化多样性也可以追溯到有限的开端。正如人类令人眼花缭乱的求婚仪式可以看作两性选择的形式一般，或许世界上的语言、音乐、社会及宗教习俗，甚至是历史都由统一的特征所支配。(48) 如果将个别因素从共性中剔除，我们或许能够理解复杂的文化行为是如何产生的，以及是何种因素在进化或是认知方面引导了这种行为。

至少，那是一种希望。但如今，一份发表在网络上的语言特征比较研究提醒人们审视现实。基于前人对语言普遍性研究的两次尝试的结果，奥克兰大学的拉塞尔·格雷和同事认真研究了语法的演化。

在该研究领域，最为著名的当属诺姆·乔姆斯基，他认为人类天生就具有语言习得能力，如此便可以形成一种普遍的语法。这样，一些生成法便足以解构语言的全部基础结构，这也正是孩子们能够迅速学习语言的原因所在。

(49) 做出又一贡献的是乔舒亚·格林伯格，他运用了更为鲜明的经验主义方法来研究这种普遍性，鉴别出多种语言的共同特征（特别是在词序上的特征），而人们认为这些特征代表了由认知制约所产生的偏见。

格雷和他的同事通过对代表了2000多种语言的四种语言谱系进行考查，检验了这两种普遍性法则。(50) 乔姆斯基的语法应该表明语言变化的模式，这些模式独立于语言谱系或所有依赖于该谱系所生成的路径，然而格林伯格的普遍性理论则认为，在特定词序位置关系之间有着紧密的依附关系。这些模式都无法靠分析证实，这表明语言结构具有语系的特定性，并不受普遍性支配。

2013 年真题参考译文

人们猜测，花园的产生源自建造者的基本需求：对创造性表达的需求。毫无疑问，花园代表了人们对创造、表达、设计和修饰的一种难以抑制的诉求，同样，自我表达本身也是人类的基本诉求。(46) 然而，当我们看到这样的照片，看到那些无家可归者所创建的花园之时，感到了深深



的震撼：尽管它们风格多样，但这些花园道出了人类还有很多其他的根本诉求，而非停留在装饰美化或是创造性表达上。

其中的一项诉求与创造一种闹中取静的状态有关，借用 T. S. 艾略特的说法就是：一个“旋转世界的静止点”。(47) 它是一个和平的圣地，不管它有多么粗陋，但它明显是人类所需要的，与收容所迥异，收容所明显是动物的需求。这种区别如此之大，以至于当后者缺乏不足时——事实上，对于这些不太真实的园丁来说——对于前者的关注变得愈加紧要。安宁是一种心境，通过构造个人与环境的关系可以达到这一状态。(48) 无家可归者的花园实际上是无人问津的花园，它们是被引入城市环境中的一种建筑类型。在城市环境下，这种建筑风格要么本来就不存在，要么人们注意不到它的存在。在这种情况下，他们为其所处的难以用语言表达的环境带来了些许安宁。

这些花园似乎还反映出，或者说它们还源自另一种根深蒂固的诉求或是需求，以至于我们几乎不会意识到它们对我们长久以来的索取。当我们丧失绿地、植物、树木时，(49) 多数人会变得精神萎靡，我们通常把这种萎靡归咎于某种心理状态，直到有一天，我们发现自己身处花园，竟奇迹般地感到压力全无。在纽约市的大部分流浪者花园里，实际的植物培育是不可能的，但是即便如此，这些人造景观似乎总是体现了人们唤起植物与动物生命力的尝试，哪怕只是象征性地借助树丛的布置、色彩的运用，以及小小的水潭、随处可见的花瓣或树叶，还有各种动物玩偶。这里所展现的是各式奇思妙想的元素，从某种本源的角度看，它们似乎借鉴的是大自然。(50) 正是这种与大自然之间或明或暗的关联使花园这个词——虽然指的是“广义上的”花园——恰如其分地形容了这些人造建筑。从建筑中，我们能看到生物的自卫本能——一种与非人类生物联系的渴望——当作神秘的具象派形式。

2014 年真题参考译文

不同的人对音乐有不同的感受，但有时候，即使是同一个人，在生命的不同时刻，也会对音乐有不同的感受。音乐蕴含着诗意，具有哲理，它能精确表达，直指人心。但是无论如何，在我看来，音乐都必须与人的灵魂相通。因此，它也具有形而上学的概念，但其表达方式则完完全全是物理学的方式：声音。我相信，正是这种通过物理学的方式与形而上学的永恒共存，才是音乐的力量所在。(46) 这也是为什么我们在试图用语言来描述音乐时，只能说清楚对音乐的感受，而不能理解音乐本身。

贝多芬具有革命性意义的作品奠定了他在音乐中的地位。他使音乐摆脱了早期盛行的和声与结构的束缚。有时候，我在他晚期的作品中感受到，他想要打破作品的整体性。正如他的最后一首钢琴奏鸣曲，曲风突变，似乎还有点脱节。他不受传统的约束，能够自由自在地表达音乐。(47) 人们普遍认为他是个思想自由的人，是个勇敢无畏的人。我发现勇敢这一特征是理解他作品的关键，更不必说是演奏其作品的关键。

事实上，演奏贝多芬作品的人也应该具有这种勇敢的态度。他的作品需要演奏者展现自己的勇气，例如在力度的使用上。(48) 贝多芬习惯用极其强烈的情绪来提高乐曲的音量，然后又突然跟上一个轻柔的乐段，在他之前，只有极个别的作曲家会使用这种表现方式。



在更宽泛的意义上说，贝多芬是一个非常关心政治的人。他不是对日常的政治活动感兴趣，而是关注道德行为的问题，关注影响整个社会的是与非等更大的问题。(49) 尤为重要的是他对自由的观点，对他而言，自由是与个人的权利和责任联系在一起的：他倡导思想自由和个人言论自由。

贝多芬的音乐总是从混乱到有序，似乎有序成了人类存在的必需一样。在他看来，有序并不是源自忘记或者忽略那些影响我们存在的无序状态，有序是一种必要的发展，一种改进，它可以使我们的精神提升到一种希腊式的理想状态。《葬礼进行曲》不是《英雄交响曲》的最后一个乐章，而是第二个乐章，这并非偶然，这样一来，痛苦就不会成为最终的裁定。(50) 我们可以这样来解读贝多芬的很多作品：痛苦是难以避免的，但是与之相抗争的勇气使得生命值得继续。

2015 年真题参考译文

从 17 世纪到 18 世纪早期，在这一百年的时间里，移民潮从欧洲横扫至美洲——这是伟大的民族迁移史。(46) 受到各种强大的动机所驱使，这场运动在荒野中创建了一个国家；本质使然，它也塑造了这片未知大陆的性格和命运。

(47) 有两股主要力量形成了美国：一是欧洲移民带来的各式思想、风俗和民族特征，二是上述特征又在这个新国家的影响之下发生了改变。殖民时期的美国必然是欧洲的映射。接连跨过大西洋到达美洲的民族包括英吉利、法国、德意志、苏格兰、爱尔兰、荷兰、瑞典和许多其他国家的人，他们试图把本国的习惯和传统带到这个新大陆。(48) 但是，美国所特有的地理条件、不同民族间的相互影响以及在这片原始的新大陆上维持旧秩序的艰难带来了巨大的变化。这些变化是渐进的并且最初是不明显的。但结果是形成了一个具有典型的美国特征的新的社会形态，尽管它在许多方面仍有欧洲社会的影子。

(49) 在 15 世纪和 16 世纪人们对北美洲进行了持续的探索，又过了一百多年，第一艘满载移民的航船跨过大西洋驶向这片土地，即现在的美国。在此期间，蓬勃发展的西班牙殖民地已经在墨西哥、西印度群岛和南美地区建立起来了。这些去北美地区的人要坐着十分拥挤的小船。在 6 到 12 周的航行中，他们依靠着微薄的口粮度日。许多船只在暴风雨中迷失，许多人死于疾病，婴幼儿很少能在旅途中存活。时而兴起的大风暴会让船远离他们的航线行驶，时常的风平浪静会带给他们的旅途难以忍受的长时延期。

对于这些急切不安的旅行者来说，能看到美国口岸给他们带来几乎无法表达的解脱。据一位记者说：“这 12 里格距离的空气如同开满鲜花的花园一样甘甜。”殖民者最先看到的是新大陆上郁郁葱葱的树木。(50) 原始的森林，有着种类繁多的林木，从缅因州往南一直绵延至乔治亚州，的确是一座宝库。这里有丰富的燃料和木材。这些是制作房屋、家具和船只，以及调制钾碱、染料和松脂制品的原材料。

2016 年真题参考译文

心理健康是我们生而有之的权利。(46) 我们没有必要去学习如何保持心理健康；心理健康是与生俱来的，正如我们的身体知道如何让伤口愈合，断骨复原。我们学不到心理健康，只能重新唤起心理上的健康。它就像身体的免疫系统一样，若承受压力，或缺乏营养，缺少锻炼，就会变得很虚弱，但是它并没有离开我们。如果我们不懂得心理健康的重要性，或者如果我们不知道如何去获取心理健康，它就会继续隐藏。(47) 心理健康实际上并没有消失；就像乌云背后的太阳，它可能暂时被遮住而看不到了，但是它完全能够立刻重焕光芒。

心理健康是一颗种子，包含了自尊（即自信）以及常识判断的能力。它使我们着眼于自己的生活——这是一种能力，不苛求自己，调侃自己，看得更远，且明白事情终将圆满解决。它是一种固有的乐观精神，一种不用学习就具备的乐观精神。(48) 心理健康可以让我们在别人陷入麻烦之时，同情他人；在别人痛苦之时，友善待人；无论是谁，都能给予其无条件的关爱。心理健康可以激发创造力，从而解决问题，化解冲突，让我们周围的环境更美好，经营好家庭生活，或者激发我们的商业创意或商业发现来让我们的生活更轻松。它可以让我们耐心地对和自己和他人，还能让我们在开车、修车、钓鱼，或者养育孩子的时候都有耐心。它可以让我们时时刻刻发现周围的美，在大自然中，在文化中，在我们的日常生活中，到处都可以看到美的存在。

(49) 尽管拥有健康的心理是我们生活中的灵丹妙药，但它却非常普通；你会发现，它一直都在，指引你渡过艰难，做出选择。即使在最为平凡的生活中，你也可以发现它的存在，让你辨明是非，了解善恶，分清敌友。心理健康通常也被称作良知、本能、智慧、常识，或者是内心的声音，我们认为它只不过就是一种健康并且有益的睿智思维。(50) 你会慢慢发现，知道心理健康总是唾手可得，还要知道去相信自己健康的心理，这可以使我们及时放慢生活的节奏，过上幸福的生活。

2017 年真题参考译文

英语是世界上国际间交流的主要语言，英语的使用明显在不断增加，且持续达数十年。(46) 但即使是说英语的人数在进一步扩大，仍有迹象表明，英语的全球性优势地位在不久的将来会逐渐减弱。

国际、经济、技术和文化等方面的复杂变革会削弱英语作为全球市场交流语言的领先地位。那些从英语广泛使用中享有优势的英国利益集团也因此会面对新的压力。戴维·格兰多的研究强调了这些现实可能出现的情况。(47) 有些人可能会认为英语在世界上的地位很稳定，英国的年轻人不需要掌握其他语言；格兰多的分析因此应该会打消那些人的自满情绪。

戴维·格兰多断定，只会说英语这一门语言的毕业生前途暗淡，然而来自其他国家会说多门语言的年轻人会有明显的竞争优势，他们在国际公司或国际组织中会把来自英国的对手比下去。同时，(48) 很多国家正把英语纳入小学课程，但是似乎并没有人给予英国的中小學生更多的鼓励，让他们能去熟练地掌握其他语言。

如果听之任之，这样的趋势会降低英语在国际教育市场的相对优势，而对像西班牙语、阿拉伯语或者汉语等教育资源的需求就会增加，国际商务中使用日语、法语和德语等语言进行的业务流程外包也会增加。



(49) 戴维·格兰多指出的这些变化明显给教授其他国家的人学习英语的英国教育机构，还给广大从事教育行业的公司，都带来了巨大的挑战。英语教育机构直接给英国带来了近 13 亿英镑的非贸易收入，其他与教育相关的出口收入则达到了每年 100 亿英镑。随着国际教育市场的扩大，在几个说英语的主要国家留学的国际学生数量最近出现下滑，尤其是如果还没有阻止这种下滑趋势的有效战略措施，这种趋势仍然有可能持续。

该研究预测到需求可能发生变化，这一点意义非凡。(50) 这给试图推广英语学习和使用的所有机构提供了一个制定规划的基本依据，据此去应对可能会出现的一个完全不同的运行环境。这是一个必不可少的务实的措施。因此，无论从哪方面来说，那些想要影响未来的人应该为此做好准备。

2018 年真题参考译文

莎士比亚的一生正逢戏剧发展繁荣昌盛并取得伟大成就的时期。(46) 在他出生之际，宗教戏剧在欧洲正在消失，在古典悲剧和喜剧的激发下，各种新形式的戏剧产生了。这些新的戏剧种类最开始主要是由学者们进行创作，业余演员表演的。但是在英国，正如西欧其他地方一样，无论戏剧种类新旧，无论是古典戏剧还是中世纪戏剧，文学剧还是滑稽剧，专业演员这一群体的壮大都可能会使戏剧越来越通俗。宫廷、学校、业余团体以及巡回表演的演员，都竞相对戏剧演出提出广泛需求。(47) 戏剧是一种文学形式，它曾给希腊和罗马带来荣耀，早晚也会给英国带来荣耀；任何一个上过文法学校的学生都不会不知道这一点。

在莎士比亚 12 岁那年，伦敦建立了第一座公共剧场。有一段时间，文学界对这种公共舞台表演毫无兴趣。追求文学造诣的戏剧不是写给学校和宫廷的，就是写给圣保罗和皇家教堂唱诗班的，然而这些唱诗班既在宫廷演出，也在公共剧场演出。(48) 但是专业剧团在他们的常驻剧院蓬勃发展，有文学抱负的大学生迅速热情地投身到这些剧院并以此谋生。在莎士比亚 25 岁那年，李利、皮尔、格林都已创作了喜剧，一时间广受欢迎，文学造诣颇高；基德写的一部悲剧也让剧院人群爆满；而马洛已经把自己的诗歌和天赋展示在平凡的舞台上，成就非凡——在这样的舞台上，自从欧里庇得斯去世以来，这些人在戏剧上还从来没有获得过这样的地位。(49) 一种本土文学剧产生了，它与公共剧场的联合关系建立起来了，至少，其中一些伟大的传统也就此出现了。

文学史系的学生对接下来的 25 年中伊丽莎白时代戏剧的发展格外感兴趣，因为在这一短暂的时期内，我们可以追溯各种戏剧形式以及许多伟大事业的兴起、发展、繁荣和衰亡。如今，我们仅知道这段时期创作出来的戏剧数量就会感到惊讶；也会对当时伦敦 20 万居民中从事戏剧写作的人数感到诧异。(50) 要认识戏剧活动曾经的辉煌，我们必须要进一步知道，许多戏剧作品已不复存在，或许名家之作也难完整存留。

我每周写一篇专栏文章，讨论医学期刊，我就得要开始从头到尾阅读科学论文。正式在此之后，我才发现，大部分医学文献常常是糟糕透顶。我也逐渐发现一些烂文章的种种迹象：有种论文竟然声称，如果一周吃一公斤多的西兰花，比起那些吃得少的人，在晚年就更不容易患恶性贫血病。医学刊物上充斥着大量诸如此类的无稽之谈，而一经广播公司和非专业刊物的渲染，就会同时引起人们对健康的恐惧，还有对某种饮食的短暂追捧。

为什么会有这么多烂科学出版出来？最近有一篇文论，标题是《烂科学的自然进化》，发表在皇家协会的开放科学网站，试图回答这个很奇怪但又很重要的问题。它认为，问题不仅仅是有人会做烂科学研究，我们目前的职业提升系统还会很积极地鼓励他们这么做。重要的不是真理，而是要发表出来，发表出来本身才是终结。有一种很浮夸的现象在起作用：现在任何申请科研岗位的人都得发表论文，其数量要比仅仅在十年前申请同样岗位所要求的多一倍。那，别管质量，数数有多少篇。起码这也是很客观的方式。

为了遏制这种趋势，我们做了些努力，比如，除了数量，某种程度上也结合质量去评定申请人的论文。这就是著名的索引指数，即一篇论文在别的科学文献上引用的次数；其中存在有一个假设，就是重要的论文引用的次数会更多。要不是有些科学家轻易就能在今后的出版物中自引文献，再不然让同事为他们这样做而互相得利，这种引用指数还算合情合理。

把个人的研究产出浓缩为客观简单的科学计量，比如出版数量或者期刊影响，肯定会节省大量的时间、经历，还能消除模棱两可的现象。不幸的是，长期使用简单的量化方式来评价研究人员的优劣似乎代价还是很大。如果我们想严肃对待，确保科学既有意义还可再现，我们必须确保现有机制要鼓励这样的科学研究。

英语二翻译真题译文

2010 年

最近,“承受力”成了一个流行词,但对特德·宁来说,他对其含义有自己亲身体会。在经历了一段无法承受的痛苦生活后,他清楚地认识到,旨在提高承受力的价值观只有通过每日的行为和选择才能得到体现

宁回忆起九十年代后期销售保险度过的那困惑的一年。在经历了网络泡沫的膨胀和破灭后,他急需找到一份工作,因此就与博尔德公司签了约。

但情况并不顺利。“这的确是糟糕的一步,因为它激不起我的工作热情,”宁说。不出所料,工作上的进退维谷造成销售业绩不佳。“我很痛苦,愁肠百结,常常在半夜惊醒,望着天花板发愣。我身无分文,需要这份工作。大家都说,‘等等看,过一段时间情况会好转的。’”

2011 年

谁会想到信息技术行业产生的温室气体总量会与航空业不相上下,约占全球二氧化碳排放量的 2%?

信息技术行业的许多日常工作对环境造成了意想不到的危害。每用谷歌搜索一次就会释放出 0.2 克至 7.0 克的二氧化碳,释放量的多少取决于使用者需要搜索多少次才能得到“正确”答案。为了把搜索结果迅速传输给用户,谷歌不得不在全世界范围内建立大型数据中心,并配备大功率计算机。除了排放大量二氧化碳,这些计算机还释放许多热量,因此数据中心还需要良好的空调环境,而这又会消耗更多的能量。

不过,谷歌和其他大型技术供应商已在密切监控其数据中心的工作效率并做出改进。监控只是减排的第一步,需要做的还有很多,而且这不单单是大公司的事情。

2012 年

发展中国家的人担心移民问题时,通常忧虑的是自己国家最优秀最聪明的人都离开了,到硅谷或发达国家的医院和大学里工作。这些人正是英国、加拿大和澳大利亚等国家想要通过对大学毕业生提供优惠的移民条例来吸引的人才。许多研究表明,发展中国家受过良好教育的人尤其可能移民。2004 年对印度家庭的一项大规模调查表明,将近 40%移居国外的人受过高中以上教育,而与之形成对比的是:全印度 25 岁以上受过高中以上教育的人约为 3.3%。这种“人才流失”现象长期困扰着贫困国家的决策者。他们担心这会损害本国经济,使他们失去急

需的熟练劳动者，这些人本可以留在国内在大学任教、在医院工作或设计出新颖的产品供工厂生产。

2013 年

我能从过去的 53 年中挑个日子，然后很快反应出自己在哪儿，当天有什么新闻，甚至是星期几。从四岁起，我就有了这种能力。

我从来不会因为自己大脑吸收的信息量太庞大而感到难以承受。我的大脑似乎有能力应对，而信息的储存也有条有理。我想起伤心往事的时候，也和大家一样——尽量搁到一边不管。我不认为记得越清就越难忘记。惊人的记忆力并没有使我的情绪变得更为敏感或者更加细腻。我能够记得祖父去世那天的情景以及前一天我们去医院时我有多么难过。我也记得音乐剧《毛发》是在这天首登百老汇的——这两件事情就这样以相同的方式迅速跳进我的脑海。

2014 年

大多数人将乐观定义为永远快乐，总觉得杯子里的水还有一半。但积极心理学家并不提倡这种虚假的快乐。“健康的乐观是与现实联系在一起的，”哈佛大学教授泰·本·沙哈说道。根据他的观点，现实的乐观主义者是去积极实现事情的圆满，而不是坐等事情会自己圆满。

本·沙哈提出了乐观训练的三个阶段。当他心情低落时——比如，一个糟糕的演讲之后——他宽慰自己这是人之常情。他提醒自己不是每一次演讲都要求诺贝尔标准，有些演讲的效果会不如其他。下一个阶段是重塑。他会分析这次失败的演讲，哪些地方可取，哪些不可取，为将来的演讲积累经验。最后一个阶段是前瞻，我们要认识到在生命的宏伟蓝图中，一次演讲根本算不上什么。

2015 年

设想一下，你正开车行驶在一条非常熟悉的路线上。可以是你每天上下班、去城里、或者回家的路。不管是哪条路，你对每一个拐每一个弯都了如指掌，非常熟悉。在这样的路途中，我们容易在开车的时候心不在焉，对途中的景色也几乎是全然不顾。结果是你觉得路途上所花的时间比实际要少。

这就是所谓的“熟悉路线效应”：人们往往会低估在熟悉的线路上所花费的时间。

这种效应是由于我们注意力分配的方式不同引起的。如果我们行驶在熟悉的路线上，因为不需要太集中精力，会感觉时间流逝较快。以后，一旦回想这段路

程，因为注意力没有集中在此，我们的记忆就不那么清晰。这样，我们就会觉得路程更短。

2016 年

超市旨在吸引顾客在店里停留尽量长的时间。其原因非常简单：顾客在店里停留的时间越长，看到的商品越多；看到的商品越多，买的越多。超市陈列了大量的商品。根据食品推广协会的调查，一般超市里有大约 44000 种不同的商品；大多数超市多达数万种。如此众多的选择足以使顾客面对的信息过于繁杂。脑部扫描实验发现，需要快速做这么多的决定就会使我们太累。大约购物 40 分钟以后，大多数人就不再努力做出理性选择，转而就开始冲动购物——此时，在购物车里我们已经装了一半根本没想买的东西。

2017 年

一直以来，我梦想的工作是介乎于时尚与出版之间。中学毕业前两年，我学习了缝纫设计课程，当时以为自己进而能够学习时尚设计。然而，就在这个课程上，我发现自己在该领域不够优秀，将来无法和其他那些有创造力的人竞争。因此我断定这条路不适合我。申请大学之前，我告诉大家我会学新闻，因为写作曾经是，现在依然是，我最喜欢的事情之一。但说实话，我之所以那样说，是因为我以为时尚于我而言只不过是一个梦想——我知道完全没有人会料想我会进入时尚行业！因此，我决定去寻找一些既涉及写作又与时尚相关的课程。就在这时，我注意到了时尚媒体与营销这门课程。

2018 年

有一个五年级的学生，收到了一门家庭作业，要他在一系列职业名单中选出自己未来的职业之路。他选了“宇航员”，但是又迅速在名单上加了个“科学家”，也选上了。这个男孩相信，如果读书够多，他就能随心所欲，走向各种不同的职业道路也行。因此，他博览群书，无论是百科全书还是科幻小说。他痴迷于阅读，父母不得不规定他吃饭时，“禁止阅读”。

这个男孩就是比尔·盖茨，他还没有停止阅读——哪怕已然是这个世界最成功的人之一。如今，他阅读的材料不再是科幻类小说和工具类书籍：最近，他透露自己一年至少要读 50 本非小说类书籍。盖茨选择非小说类，是因为这些书籍可以解释世界如何运转。“每一本书都会打开知识探索的新道路”，他说道。

2019 年

人们很容易低估英国作家吉米·哈利。他文笔风趣，可读性强，以至于有人觉得谁都能模仿。我曾无数次听人说：“我也能写书，只是没有时间而已。”易说，做到却难。和大家的看法不同，吉米·哈利自己说，在初期“从事创作活动”并不容易。尽管他才华横溢，天赋异禀，但也经历了多年的写作实践、修订、审读，才最终为世人呈现出精雕细琢的作品。跟大多数作家一样，他这一路走来，也遭遇到无数次的冷遇和失意，但这些都使他更加坚定，走向成功。他一生中所成就的一切都来之不易，在文学领域的建树亦非例外。

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