2020.2.28 翻译练习

1. 应该鼓励孩子们根据自己的兴趣爱好去选择书籍。(in terms of)

Children should be encouraged to choose books in terms of their own interest**s**.

对...感兴趣

have/take/show interest in

对...失去兴趣

lose interest in

引起某人的兴趣

arouse/raise one’s interest

利益[C] (usu pl.)

1. 你知道这一带还有两层楼的公寓出租吗？(available)

Do you know **if/whether** there are any two-storied/two-story apartments available in this area?

1）宾语从句

2）available adj. 可获得的；有空的

显而易见，这个国家的人每时每刻都可喝到新鲜牛奶。(available)

Obviously, fresh milk is available to the people in the country at any moment.

1. 她之所以彻底搞砸了一个重大项目是因为她不够上心。(lack v.)

The reason why she completely mishandled/messed up/screwed up an important project was that she lacked attention.

**1）定语从句 \*注意表示原因的两种句型（不要用混！）：**

**This/That/It is because that...**

**The reason why ... is that...**

**2）搞砸（mishandle/mess up/screw up）**

**3）不够上心**

**\*复习lack的用法 lack vt.**

1. 在世界其它地方我们找不到比亚马逊更美的热带雨林了。(Nowhere)

Nowhere else in the world can we find a more beautiful tropical rainforest than in Amazon.

**1）倒装结构**

**2）注意对Amazon的两种理解：**

**a. 作为地点状语，前面要加介词in**

**b. 作为名词，原句后半部分要改为**

**... can we find a tropical rainforest (which is) more beautiful than Amazon**

1. 我们必须从这场危机中吸取教训，否则这个悲剧将重演。(lesson)

We must learn a lesson from the crisis, or the tragedy will happen again.

1. 考虑到成本问题，他们不得不拒绝我们这个独具匠心的提议。(alternative)

Considering the cost, they had no alternative but to turn down our unique proposal.

1）alternative的用法

\*have no alternative/choice but to do sth 别无选择，只得...

can’t choose/help but do sth 不得不做某事

2）拒绝提议 turn down a suggestion/proposal

近义词辨析（查崇明手册）

reject a proposal/suggestion （直截了当地）拒绝 reject an applicant 拒绝录用一个候选人

decline an offer of help/invitation（谢绝）; decline to comment on sth/answer a question

refuse a request; to answer the question

1. 在音乐会上当听到这么美妙的歌曲时，我简直不敢相信它是出自一个高中生之手。(compose)

When **hearing** such an excellent song **at** the concert, I couldn’t/could hardly believe it was composed by a high school student.

1. **分词作状语（相当于状语从句）**
2. **在音乐会 at the concert**
3. **注意时态**
4. 那些充满热情的人更可能战胜通往成功路上的各种困难。(likely)

Those who are full of passion are more likely to **overcome** various difficulties on the path leading to success.

1. **sb be likely to do sth**
2. **克服困难 overcome difficulties**
3. **通往成功的道路**
4. 把新的科学发现应用于工业生产要花几年的时间。(before)

It will be several years before new scientific discoveries are applied to industrial production.

1. \*复习before 用法

过了许多年这一秘密才被泄露出来。(before)

It was many years before the secret was finally revealed.

过不了多久教授就将完成他的实验。(before)

It won’t be long before the professor finishes his experiment.

1. \*复习apply用法

她已向这家公司申请担任秘书。（apply）

She has applied to the company for a position as a secretary.

应该鼓励学生将课堂所学知识运用到实践中去。（apply）

Students should be encouraged to apply what they have learned in class to practice.

把理论应用于实际

apply theory to practice (apply A to B 把A应用于B)

这规则适用于任何情况。

This rule can apply/be applied to any case. (apply to 适用于)

在头发上涂洗发水

apply shampoo to your hair.

1. 重要的不是你在考试中得了几分，而是你是否努力了。(matter v.)

What matters is not what score you have got in the exam, but whether you have studied hard.

**1）名词性从句**

**2）时态**

1. 正是直到他学习了这门课程他才知道如何恰当处理这些复杂而又有争议的问题。(tackle)

It was not until he participated in the course that he learnt/started to know how to tackle the complex and controversial problems properly.

1. **强调句**
2. **“直到...才...” not...until...句型**

**正常语序：**

**倒装句：**

1. 如何更有效地利用有限的水资源，推进水资源的可持续发展，已经成为世界各国共同面临的紧迫问题。(make)

How to make use of the limited water resource more effectively and **promote** its sustainable development **has become** an urgent issue (which should be) faced together by all countries in the world.

1. 主语从句含并列句
2. “更有效地利用...”“可持续发展”“共同面临的紧迫问题”
3. 这位百万富翁从来没想到有朝一日他不得不向银行申请贷款。(occur)

**It never occurred to the millionaire that** he **had no alternative but to** apply to the bank for loans someday.

1. It never occurred to sb that... 某人从未想过...

我想到一个主意。An idea occurred to me/struck me.

1. \*have no alternative/choice but to do sth 别无选择，只得...

can’t choose/help but do sth 不得不做某事

1. 向银行申请贷款
2. 掌握相关风俗对于商人来说是必须的，否则他们的公司很难在海外占据一定的市场份额。(difficulty)

It is essential/necessary for businessmen to learn some related customs, or their companies will have difficulty claiming a certain market share in foreign countries.

1. **It is...for sb to do sth**
2. **很难做某事 have difficulty (in) doing sth**
3. **claim a share (of sth) 要获得份额**

**Everyone seems to want to get into television to claim their share of fame and fortune.**

**似乎每个人都想进入电视圈分取一份名利。**

**得到/拥有/占有份额 get/have/receive/take a share (of...)**

1. 只有那些能适应各种艰难环境的人才能胜任消防员一职，因为你永远无法预测大火发生时会带来什么。(adapt)

Only those who can adapt themselves to various tough situations are qualified as firemen because you can never predict what may happen when a fire breaks out/there’s a fire.

**1）Only强调主语时，句子不需要用倒装结构，如Only she knows the answer.**

回顾：“only+副词/介词短语/状语从句”位于句首时

only+副词+倒装结构 Only then did I understand her.

only+介词短语+倒装结构Only in this way can we learn English well.

Only **by working hard** can we succeed. Only **through hard work** can we succeed.

only+状语从句+倒装结构 Only when he told me did I know what had happened.

**2）胜任消防员一职 are qualified as firemen=are qualified for the position/job as firemen**