

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

# 英语

## 翻译精析

# 2022 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

## Section III Translation

### 46. Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

Although we try our best, sometimes our paintings rarely turn out as originally planned. Changes in the light, the limitations of your painting materials and the lack of experience and technique mean that what you start out trying to achieve may not come to life the way that you expected.

Although this can be frustrating and disappointing, it turns out that this can actually be good for you. Unexpected results have two benefits: you pretty quickly learn to deal with disappointment and realize that when one door closes, another opens. You also quickly learn to adapt and come up with creative solutions to the problems the painting presents and thinking outside the box will become your second nature. In fact, creative problem-solving skills are incredibly useful in daily life, with which you're more likely to be able to find a solution when problem arises.

### 🔑 命题分析

**文章来源：**Flavours Holidays 上的一篇标题为 “Top 7 Psychological Benefits of Painting”（《绘画的七大心理益处》）的文章。

**文章主题：**要讲述了在绘画过程中，绘画效果难以达到预期实际上有助于培养我们解决问题的技能。

### 🔑 参考译文

尽管我们尽了自己最大的努力，但有时我们的画作很少能达到预期的效果。光线的变化、绘画材料的限制以及经验和技巧的缺乏，意味着你最初想要呈现的效果也许并不会如你预期的那样生动逼真。

虽然这可能令人沮丧和失望，但事实证明，这实际上可能对你有好处。意想不到的结果有两个好处：你很快就能学会处理失望情绪，并意识到当一扇门关闭时，另一扇门就会打开。你也能快速学会适应，并想出创造性的办法来解决绘画中出现的问题，创造性思考将成为你的第二天性。

实际上，创造性地解决问题的技能在日常生活中十分有用，掌握这种技能，你就更有可能在问题出现时找到解决办法。

## 文章精析

### Para. 1

① Although we try our best, sometimes our paintings **rarely** turn out as **originally** planned. ② Changes in the light, the **limitations** of your painting **materials** and the lack of experience and **technique** mean that what you start out trying to achieve may not come to life the way that you expected.

①尽管我们尽了自己最大的努力，但有时我们的画作很少能达到预期的效果。

②光线的变化、绘画材料的限制以及经验和技巧的缺乏，意味着你最初想要呈现的效果也许并不会如你预期的那样生动逼真。

### 重难点词汇

rarely	adv.少有地；罕见地
originally	adv.起初，原来
limitation	n.限制；局限
material	n.布料；原料；材料；素材
technique	n.技术；技能

### 重难点词组

try one's best	尽某人最大的努力
turn out	……地发展；结果……
start out	最初想要；起先打算
come to life	变得活跃

### 长难句翻译技巧

Changes in the light, the limitations of your painting materials and the lack of experience and technique mean that what you start out trying to achieve may not come to life the way that you expected.

#### 【长句拆短句】

①Changes in the light, the limitations of your painting materials, and the lack of experience and technique mean: 这部分中，三个并列的名词短语共同作主语，介词短语 in the light, of your painting materials 和 of experience and technique 均作**后置定语**，修饰各自前面的中心词（组），**翻译时，后置定语均前置**，整体按顺序译为“光线的变化、绘画材料的限制以及经验和技巧的缺乏”即可；mean 意为“意味着”。

②that what you start out trying to achieve may not come to life: 这部分为**that 引导的宾语从句**的主干部分，其中 that 为从句引导词，无实义，可不译；**what 引导的主语从句**作宾语从句的主语，可译为“你最初想要实现的效果”，为使译文更符合文中“绘画”这一语境，可将

“实现”调整为“呈现”；谓语 may not come to life 中，come to life 为固定搭配，意为“表现生动，活灵活现”，谓语部分可译为“也许并不会表现生动”。

③the way that you expected: 这部分为 **the way that 引导的方式状语从句**，整体译为“你预期的那样”。

### 【整合翻译】

(1) 本句整体为“**主+谓+宾从**”结构，其中，①②构成句子主干，③为②的状语。翻译时，因①译文较长，可在主语的译文后添加逗号，与后文隔开，并在谓语的译文前添加“都”字，以体现主语中所有的三个因素。

(2) 将③译文置于②译文“也许并不会”和“表现生动”之间，在“会”之后增添“如”字，以体现现实和预期的差距，使译文具有可读性。

(3) “表现”与“呈现”语意重复，可承前省略。

(4) 此外，将“生动”调整为“生动逼真”更能体现绘画想要达到的效果。

### Para. 2

① Although this can be **frustrating** and disappointing, it turns out that this can actually be good for you. ② **Unexpected** results have two benefits: you pretty quickly learn to deal with **disappointment** and realize that when one door closes, another opens. ③ You also quickly learn to **adapt** and come up with creative **solutions** to the problems the painting **presents** and thinking outside the box will become your second nature.

①虽然这可能令人沮丧和失望，但事实证明，这实际上可能对你有好处。②意想不到的结果有两个好处：你很快就能学会处理失望情绪，并意识到当一扇门关闭时，另一扇门就会打开。③你也能快速学会适应，并想出创造性的办法来解决绘画中出现的问题，而且跳出固有思维模式将成为你的第二天性。

### 重难点词汇

frustrating	adj.产生挫折的，使人沮丧的，令人泄气的
unexpected	adj.出乎意料的
disappointment	n.失望
adapt	v.(使)适应/适合；改编
solution	n.解决办法
present	adj.现在的，目前的 n.现在；礼物

### 重难点词组

turn out (that)	原来是；证明是
deal with	处理；应付
come up with	想出；想到

thinking outside the box

创造性思考；打破常规

second nature

第二天性；习性

### 长难句翻译技巧

You also quickly learn to adapt and come up with creative solutions to the problems the painting presents and thinking outside the box will become your second nature.

#### 【长句拆短句】

①You also quickly learn to adapt and come up with creative solutions to the problems: 这部分为分句一，其中 and 连接的两个并列的**动词不定式（短语）**共同作宾语。and 之前的内容 You also quickly learn to adapt 译为“你也能很快学会适应”；and 之后的内容中，come up with creative solutions 译为“想出创造性的解决办法”，solutions to sth.意为“某事的解决办法”，故 and 后的内容可整体译为“想出问题的创造性的解决办法”。综上，这部分可整体译为“你也能很快学会适应并想出问题的创造性的解决办法”。

②the painting presents: 这部分为**省略了关系词（which/that）的定语从句**，省略的关系词指代①中的 the problems（问题），作从句中 presents 的宾语。the painting 意为“绘画”；presents 意为“产生”。这部分整体译为“绘画产生的问题”，为增强译文的可读性，可将译文优化为“绘画中出现的问题”。

③and thinking outside the box will become your Second nature: 这部分为 and 连接的分句二，thinking outside the box 和 second nature 均为**固定表达**，分别意为“跳出固有思维模式”和“第二天性”，故这部分可译为“并且跳出固有思维模式将成为你的第二天性”。

#### 【整合翻译】

(1) ①为分句一，②为省略关系词的定语从句，修饰①中的 the problems。

(2) ③为分句二，整个句子按分句一二的顺序译出即可。

(3) 注意，因①中的 the problems 特指②“绘画中出现的问题”，故可将①译文的后半部分与可②的译文融合后优化译为“并想出创造性的办法来解决绘画中出现的问题”。同时，因①译文中已有“并”，为避免重复，可将③译文中的“并且”调整为“而且”。

### Para. 3

①In fact, creative problem-solving skills are **incredibly** useful in daily life, with which you're more likely to be able to find a solution when problem **arises**.

①实际上，创造性地解决问题的技能在日常生活中十分有用，掌握这种技能，你就更有可能在问题出现时找到解决办法。

### 重难点词汇

incredibly	adv.难以置信地，很，极为
arise	v.出现，产生
重难点词组	
daily life	日常生活
be likely to...	有可能……
be able to do sth.	能够做某事



# 2021 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

## Section III Translation

### 46. Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

We tend to think that friends and family members are our biggest sources of connection, laughter, and warmth. While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect.

In one series of studies, researchers instructed Chicago area commuters using public transportation to strike up a conversation with someone near them. On average, participants who followed this instruction felt better than those who had been told to stand or sit in silence. The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us. Much of the time, however, this belief is false. As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk — and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

### 🔑 命题分析

**文章来源：**2016 年 4 月 21 日 Psychology Today（《今日心理学》）中的一篇文章，原文标题为“Why You Should Talk to Strangers”（《为什么你应该和陌生人交谈》）。

**文章主题：**文章通过研究证实与陌生人交谈会带给我们意想不到的情绪改善和归属感，从而鼓励人们与陌生人交谈。

### 🔑 参考译文

我们往往认为，朋友和家人是我们获得情感归属、欢乐和温暖的最主要来源。虽然这种说法很可能是正确的，但是，最近研究人员也发现，与陌生人交谈实际上会带给我们意想不到的好心情和归属感。

在一系列研究中，研究人员让芝加哥地区的通勤者在乘坐公共交通工具时和自己旁边的人交谈。平均而言，遵从研究人员指示的参与者比那些被吩咐默不作声地站着或坐着的参与者感受更好。研究人员还认为，当我们避免与陌生人进行随意的交谈时，通常是由于我们产生了一种不应有的焦虑感，认为别人或许不愿与我们交谈。然而，很多时候这种看法是错误的事实证明，许多人实际上非常乐意交谈——甚至可能会因为受到你的关注而感到荣幸。

## 文章精析

### Para. 1

① We tend to think that friends and family members are our biggest **sources** of **connection**, laughter, and warmth. ② While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that **interacting** with strangers actually brings a **boost** in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't **expect**.

①我们往往认为，朋友和家人是我们获得情感归属、欢乐和温暖的最主要来源。②虽然这种说法很可能是正确的，但是，最近研究人员也发现，与陌生人交谈实际上会带给我们意想不到的好心情和归属感。

### 重难点词汇

source	n.来源；根源；原因
connection	n.联系，关联；连接
interact	vi.交流；沟通；合作
boost	n.增长；提高
expect	vt.预料；预期

### 重难点词组

tend to	倾向；趋于
feelings of belonging	归属感

### 长难句翻译技巧

While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect.

#### 【长句拆短句】

① **While that may well be true**: 这部分中，**While** 为让步状语从句的引导词，可译为“尽管；虽然”；**that** 指代上一句所陈述的内容，可译为“这”；**may well be true** 可直译为“很可能正确”；为使译文更加通顺，这部分可整体译为“尽管这很可能正确”。

② **researchers have also recently found**: 这部分可直译为“最近研究人员也发现”。

③ **that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging**: 这部分中，**that** 为宾语从句的引导词，无实义，可不译出；**interacting with strangers** 译为“与陌生人交谈”；**actually** 意为“实际上”；**brings** 意为“带来”，为使句意更加通顺，可在“带来”前增译“会”，译为“会带来”；**a boost in mood** 中 **boost** 有“提高；增长”之意，这部分可意译为“情绪改善”；**and** 连接并列成分 **a boost in mood** 和 **feelings of belonging**，可译为“和”；**feelings of belonging** 可直接译为“归属感”。综上，这部分可整体译为“与陌生人”。



交谈实际上会带来情绪改善和归属感”。

④that we didn't expect: 这部分为 **that 引导的定语从句**，修饰③中的 a boost in mood and feelings of belonging，故可将其前置译出，整体译为“我们意想不到的”。

### 【整合翻译】

(1) ①为 While 引导的让步状语从句，②③为句子主干，其中③为 that 引导的宾语从句作 have...found 的宾语，④为 that 引导的定语从句。

(2) 为使译文和上文的语义联系更紧密，可将①进一步优化为“尽管这种说法很可能正确”。为凸显 While 一词的逻辑关系，可在②前增译转折连词“但”。

(3) 为使译文更加简洁，条理更加清晰，可将③④进行整合，整体译为“与陌生人交谈实际上会带给我们意想不到的情绪改善和归属感”。

(4) 其他部分整体按拆译顺序译出即可。

## Para. 2

① In one series of studies, researchers **instructed** Chicago area **commuters** using public **transportation** to strike up a conversation with someone near them. ② On average, **participants** who followed this **instruction** felt better than those who had been told to stand or sit in silence. ③ The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a **misplaced** anxiety that they might not want to talk to us. ④ Much of the time, however, this belief is false. ⑤ As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk — and may even be **flattered** to receive your attention.

①在一系列研究中，研究人员让芝加哥地区的通勤者在乘坐公共交通工具时和自己旁边的人交谈。②平均而言，遵从研究人员指示的参与者比那些被吩咐默不作声地站着或坐着的参与者感受更好。③研究人员还认为，当我们避免与陌生人进行随意的交谈时，通常是由于我们产生了一种不应有的焦虑感，认为别人或许不愿与我们交谈。④然而，很多时候这种看法是错误的。⑤事实证明，许多人实际上非常乐意交谈——甚至可能会因为受到你的关注而感到荣幸。

### 重难点词汇

instruct

v.指示；通知

commuter

n.上下班往返的人

transportation

n.运输；交通工具

participant

n.参与者

instruction

n.指示

misplace

adj.不合时宜的；给错对象的

flatter

v.奉承；自以为是

### 重难点词组

strike up	交谈起来；建立友谊
shy away from	回避；逃避
turn out	结果是；证明是
be flattered	被奉承得高兴；感到荣幸

### 长难句翻译技巧

The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us.

#### 【长句拆短句】

- ①The researchers also argued: 这部分可直译为“研究人员还认为”。
- ②that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers: 这部分中，**that** 为**宾语从句的引导词**，无实义，可不译出；**when** 为**时间状语从句的引导词**，意为“当……时；每当”；shy away from 可译为“避免”；casual interactions with strangers 本义为“与陌生人的随意交谈”，为使句意表达更加通顺，此处可根据语义调整为“与陌生人进行随意的交谈”。综上，这部分可整体译为“当我们避免与陌生人进行随意的交谈时”。
- ③it is often due to a misplaced anxiety: 这部分中，it 译为“这”，指代②中的 we shy away from interactions with strangers；**often** 表**频率**，意为“通常”；due to 意为“由于，因为”；misplaced 意为“不合时宜的；不适宜的”，为使译文更符合语义，此处译为“不应有的”，a misplaced anxiety 可译为“一种不应有的焦虑感”，故这部分可整体译为“这通常是由于一种不应有的焦虑感”。
- ④that they might not want to talk to us: 这部分为 **that 引导的同位语从句**，解释说明③中的 a misplaced anxiety；they 指代②中的 strangers 即“陌生人”，为使译文更符合汉语表达习惯，此处将 they 译为“别人”，同时增译“认为”，故此部分可整体译为“认为别人或许不愿与我们交谈”。

#### 【整合翻译】

- (1) ①②③为句子主干，②③共同构成 that 引导的宾语从句，其中 when 引导时间状语从句，作宾语从句的时间状语，④为 that 引导的同位语从句，整个句子按拆译顺序译出即可。
- (2) 为使译文通顺且符合汉语表达习惯，可将③译文中的“这”省略，在“一种……”前增译“我们产生了”，并用破折号引出④译文内容。

# 2020 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

## Section III Translation

### 46. Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure. But, the wonderful thing about failure is that it's entirely up to us to decide how to look at it.

We can choose to see failure as "the end of the world". Or, we can look at failure as the incredible learning experience that it often is. Every time we fail at something, we can choose to look for the lesson we're meant to learn. These lessons are very important; they're how we grow, and how we keep from making that same mistake again. Failures stop us only if we let them.

Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned otherwise. For instance, failure can help you discover how strong a person you are. Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends, or help you find unexpected motivation to succeed.

### 🔑 命题分析

**文章来源：**职场建议类网站 *MindTools* 上一篇题为 “Overcoming Fear of Failure” （《克服对失败的恐惧》）的文章。

**文章主题：**讲述了面对失败时应采取的态度以及失败的益处。

### 🔑 参考译文

人的一生几乎不可能不经历某种失败。然而，失败的绝妙之处在于，如何看待失败完全取决于我们自己。

我们可以选择将失败看作“世界末日”。或者，我们可以把它视为绝佳的学习经历，事实上失败往往就是如此。每当遭遇失败时，我们可以选择从中汲取应该学习的教训。这些教训非常重要，它们不仅使我们成长，而且能够防止我们再犯同样的错误。失败击不垮我们，除非我们自己放弃。

失败也可以教会我们认识自己，如果没有经历失败，我们绝不会有这样的认识。例如，失败可以帮助你认识到自己有多么强大。失败可以帮助你认清谁是你真正的朋友，或者帮助你找到成功路上意想不到的动力。

## 文章精析

### Para. 1

① It's almost **impossible** to go through life without experiencing some kind of **failure**. ② But, the wonderful thing about failure is that it's **entirely** up to us to decide how to look at it.

① 人的一生几乎不可能不经历某种失败。  
② 然而，失败的绝妙之处在于，如何看待失败完全取决于我们自己。

#### 重难点词汇

impossible	adj. 不可能的
failure	n. 失败；失败的事/人
entirely	adv. 全部地；彻底地

#### 重难点词组

go through	经历；遭受
be up to sb	由……决定；是……的职责 [或责任]

### Para. 2

① We can choose to see failure as "the end of the world". ② Or, we can look at failure as the **incredible** learning experience that it often is. ③ Every time we fail at something, we can choose to look for the **lesson** we're meant to learn. ④ These lessons are very important; they're how we grow, and how we keep from making that same mistake again. ⑤ Failures stop us only if we let them.

① 我们可以选择将失败看作“世界末日”。② 或者，我们可以把它视为绝佳的学习经历，事实上失败往往就是如此。③ 每当遭遇失败时，我们可以选择从中汲取应该学习的教训。④ 这些教训非常重要，它们不仅使我们成长，而且能够防止我们再犯同样的错误。⑤ 失败击不垮我们，除非我们自己放弃。

#### 重难点词汇

incredible	adj. 难以置信的；极好的
lesson	n. 经验，教训

#### 重难点词组

be meant to	应当或必须做某事
only if	只有

#### 长难句翻译技巧

These lessons are very important; they're how we grow, and how we keep from making that same mistake again.

### 【长句拆短句】

- ① **These lessons are very important:** 这部分为分句一，可直译为“这些教训非常重要”。
- ② **they're how we grow:** 这部分若直译为“它们是我们如何成长的”，即表达“我们通过它们（教训）而成长”，但这样的译文表达上过于生硬，且表意不清，故可根据上下文语义将其调整为“它们使我们成长”。
- ③ **and how we keep from making that same mistake again:** 这部分中，**and 为并列连词**，可译为“而且”；其后为 and 连接的表语从句，与②中的表语从句 how we grow 为并列结构，共同作分句二的表语。其中，keep from 可译为“防止”；making...mistake 意为“犯错误”，hat same mistake 中的 that 为泛指，可省略不译；again 意为“再一次”。因此，这部分可整体译为“而且我们如何防止再一次犯同样的错误”。由于这部分的主语是②中的 they（它们），故可将这部分进一步调整为“而且能够防止我们再犯同样的错误”，以符合上下文语义及逻辑。

### 【整合翻译】

- (1) ①和②③为分号连接的并列句，其中③中的 how...again 与②中的 how we grow 为 and 连接的并列表语从句，故可按照拆译顺序译出。
- (2) 可在②译文中“它们”之后增译“不仅”，与③中的“而且”对应，以使句意更加连贯。

### Para. 3

① Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned **otherwise**. ② For instance, failure can help you discover how strong a person you are. ③ Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends, or help you find **unexpected motivation** to succeed.

①失败也可以教会我们认识自己，如果没有经历失败，我们绝不会有这样的认识。②例如，失败可以帮助你认识到自己有多么强大。③失败可以帮助你认清谁是你真正的朋友，或者帮助你找到成功路上意想不到的动力。

### 重难点词汇

otherwise	adv. 与此不同地，相反地
unexpected	adj. 意外的，意想不到的
motivation	n. 动力；积极性

# 2019 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

## Section III Translation

### 46. Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

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.

### 🔑 命题分析

**文章来源：***The Real James Herriot: A Memoir of My Father*（《真正的詹姆斯·赫里奥特：我父亲的回忆录》）

**文章主题：**围绕 James Herriot（詹姆斯·赫里奥特）展开，指出詹姆斯虽天资颇丰，但其所获成就乃历尽千辛而非一蹴而就，其通俗易懂、饶有趣味的作品并不易被模仿。

### 🔑 参考译文

人们很容易低估英国作家詹姆斯·赫里奥特。他的作品风格欢快且通俗易懂，让人觉得谁都可以模仿。我曾无数次听到有人说：“我也能写书。只是没时间而已。”说起来容易。但做起来难。与大众观点相反，用詹姆斯·赫里奥特的话说，他在“尝试写作游戏”的初期，觉得写作并非易事。显然，詹姆斯·赫里奥特天赋异禀，但他最终展现给世人的精湛作品都是多年苦练、修改和审阅的成果。像大多数作家一样，他这一路走来也曾饱尝沮丧和被拒的滋味，但这些更加坚定了他取得成功的决心。他一生中所有的成就都来之不易，在文学领域的成功也不例外。



## 文章精析

### Para. 1

① It is easy to **underestimate** English writer James Herriot. ② He had such a pleasant, **readable** style that one might think that anyone could **imitate** it. ③ How many times have I heard people say, "I could write a book. ④ I just haven't the time." ⑤ Easily said. ⑥ Not so easily done. ⑦ 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". ⑧ 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. ⑨ 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. ⑩ Everything he achieved in life was earned the hard way and his success in the literary field was no exception.

① 人们很容易低估英国作家詹姆斯·赫里奥特。② 他的作品风格欢快且通俗易懂，让人觉得谁都可以模仿。③ 我曾无数次听到有人说：“我也能写书。④ 只是没时间而已。”⑤ 说起来容易。⑥ 但做起来难。⑦ 与大众观点相反，用詹姆斯·赫里奥特的话说，他在“尝试写作游戏”的初期，觉得写作并非易事。⑧ 显然，詹姆斯·赫里奥特天赋异禀，但他最终展现给世人的精湛作品都是多年苦练、修改和审阅的成果。⑨ 像大多数作家一样，他这一路走来也曾饱尝沮丧和被拒的滋味，但这些更加坚定了他取得成功的决心。⑩ 他一生中所有的成就都来之不易，在文学领域的成功也不例外。

### 重难点词汇

underestimate	v. 低估
readable	adj. 可读的，易读的
imitate	v. 模仿
abundance	n. 充裕，丰富
polished	adj. 精致的，精彩的
suffer	v. 遭受，蒙受
determined	adj. 意志坚定的

### 重难点词组

contrary to	与……相反
have a go at	尝试
the majority of	大部分，大多数
along the way	一路上，沿途
earned the hard way	来之不易
literary field	文学领域

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.

### 【长句拆短句】

① While he obviously had an abundance of natural talent: 这部分中，While 意为“尽管”；obviously 可译为“显然”；had an abundance of natural talent 的字面意思为“有大量的天赋”，但这种译法略显拗口，故可调整为“天赋异禀”。

② the final, polished work that he gave to the world: 这部分中，polished 的本义为“完美无缺的”，根据上下文语义可译为“精湛的”，故 the final, polished work 可译为“最终的精湛的作品”，that 引导的定语从句修饰 the final, polished work，翻译时可前置译出，其中，gave to the world 的本义为“给予这个世界”，根据语境可译为“展现给世人”，故这部分可整体译为“他展现给世人的最终的精湛的作品”，由于“作品”的前置修饰语较多，还可调整并简化为“他最终展现给世人的精湛作品”。

③ was the result of years of practising, re-writing and reading: 这部分中，was the result 意为“是结果”，但是，②中提到的“作品”属于个人成果，故翻译时可将此处的“结果”调整为“成果”；介词短语 of years of practising, re-writing and reading 作后置定语，修饰 the result，意为“多年练习、重写和阅读的”，但这种译法不太符合优质作品的形成步骤，结合语境及常识，可将其调整为“都是多年苦练、修改和审阅的”，故这部分可整体译为“都是多年苦练、修改和审阅的成果”。

### 【整合翻译】

(1) ①是 While 引导的让步状语从句，②③为句子的主干部分，按照顺序译出即可。

(2) ①中，“尽管他显然天赋异禀”这种译法不够通顺，可考虑省略“尽管”一词，将“显然”置于句首，并在②前增译“但”，既保留了原文中让步的逻辑关系，又使译文更加流畅。

(3) 此外，为了使句子更加清晰明了，可将①中的 he 译为詹姆斯·赫里奥特。

# 2018 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

## Section III Translation

### 46.Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

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 to explore", Gates says.

### 🔑 命题分析

**文章来源：**节选自 Saba Khalid 于 2017 年 3 月 16 日发表在 *Blinkist Magazine* 上的一篇文章，原文标题是 “Why Bill Gates Reads 50 Books A Year” （《为什么比尔·盖茨每年读 50 本书》）。

**文章主题：**以比尔·盖茨幼时一份家庭作业完成情况引出他对阅读的痴爱，并指出他至今仍孜孜不倦。

### 🔑 参考译文

一个五年级学生拿到一份要求从职业列表中选出他的未来职业道路的家庭作业。他先勾选了“宇航员”，但很快又把“科学家”添加到职业列表中，并将它也选上。这个男孩确信，只要他读的书足够多，他就能探索尽可能多的职业道路。于是，他就这样读书——从百科全书到科幻小说，什么书都看。他如饥似渴地读书，以至于他的父母不得不制定吃饭时“禁止读书”的规矩。

那个男孩就是比尔·盖茨，他至今仍未停止读书——即使他已经成为全球最成功的人士之一。如今，他的阅读书目已不再是科幻小说和参考书：最近，他透露自己一年至少阅读 50

本非虚构作品。盖茨之所以选择非虚构作品，是因为它们解释世界是如何运行的。盖茨说：“每本书都会开辟出新的知识途径。”

## 文章精析

### Para. 1

① A fifth **grader** gets a homework **assignment** to select his future career path from a list of **occupations**. ② He **ticks** "**astronaut**" but quickly adds "scientist" to the list and selects it as well. ③ The boy is **convinced** that if he reads enough, he can explore as many career paths as he likes. ④ And so he reads — everything from **encyclopedias** to science fiction novels. ⑤ He reads so **passionately** that his parents have to **institute** a "no reading policy" at the dinner table.

①一个五年级学生拿到一份要求从职业列表选出他的未来职业道路的家庭作业。②他先勾选了“宇航员”，但很快又把“科学家”添加到职业列表中，并将它也选上。③这个男孩确信，只要他读的书足够多，他就能探索尽可能多的职业道路。④于是，他就这样读书——从百科全书到科幻小说，什么书都看。⑤他如饥似渴地读书，以至于他的父母不得不制定吃饭时“禁止读书”的规矩。

### 重难点词汇

grader	n.……年级学生
assignment	n.作业，任务；分配
occupation	n.职业，工作；占有，占领
tick	v.打勾；打对号
astronaut	n.宇航员
convinced	adj.坚信的；深信的
encyclopedia	n.百科全书
passionately	adv.热情地，激昂地
institute	v.制定（政策等）；实行

### Para. 2

① 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**. ② Nowadays, his reading **material** has changed from science fiction and reference books: recently, he revealed that he

①那个男孩就是比尔·盖茨，他至今仍未停止读书——即使他已经成为全球最成功的人士之一。②如今，他的阅读书目已不再是科幻小说和参考书：最近，他透露自己一年至少阅读 50 本非虚

reads at least 50 **nonfiction** books a year. ③ Gates chooses nonfiction titles because they explain how the world works. ④ "Each book opens up new **avenues** of knowledge to explore", Gates says.

构作品。③盖茨之所以选择非虚构作品，是因为它们解释世界是如何运行的。④盖茨说：“每本书都会开辟出新的知识途径。”

### 重难点词汇

planet

n. 行星；地球

material

n. 布料；原料；材料；素材

nonfiction

n. 纪实文学；非虚构文学

avenue

n. 途径；手段

### 长难句翻译技巧

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.

#### 【长句拆短句】

① Nowadays, his reading material has changed from science fiction and reference books: 这部分中，reading material 本义为“阅读材料”，根据语境可译为“阅读书目”；has changed 为现在完成式，可译为“已经发生了变化”；介词短语 from science fiction and reference books（从科幻小说和参考书）作状语，修饰 has changed，无法单独译出，翻译时需与 has changed 结合，其完整形式为 has changed from...to...（从……变成……），但此处**省略**了 to others，即没明确指出变成什么，故可灵活处理为“不再是科幻小说和参考书”。综上，这部分整体可译为“如今，他的阅读书目已不再是科幻小说和参考书”，为更符合汉语的表达习惯，可进一步优化成“如今，他已不再阅读科幻小说和参考书”。

② recently, he revealed: 这部分可直译为“最近，他透露”。

③ that he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year: 这部分中，**that** 是**宾语从句引导词**，没有实际意义，可不必译出；at least 意为“至少”；nonfiction books 意为“非虚构作品”；a year 作状语，可移至主语 he 之后译出。故整体可译为“他一年至少阅读 50 本非虚构作品”。

#### 【整合翻译】

(1) ①为句子主干，②③对①的内容进行补充，其中③为宾语从句，作②中 revealed 的宾语，故按顺序译出即可。

(2) ③中的 he 可调整为“自己”，以避免重复。

# 2017 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

## Section III Translation

### 46.Directions

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

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 realized 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."

### 🔑 命题分析

**文章来源：**2016 年 1 月份第 4 期 *World Student* 《世界学生杂志》。

**文章主题：**本文是一名留学生的自述，主要讲述其梦想是在时尚和出版之间的领域找一份工作，在实现这一梦想过程中，他的心路历程以及为坚持实现这一梦想所做的努力。

### 🔑 参考译文

我一直以来的梦想是在时尚和出版之间的领域寻找一份工作。中学毕业前两年，我选修了一门缝纫与设计课，心想以后会继续修一门时装设计课。然而，在学习那门课程期间，我意识到自己在这个领域不够优秀，将来不足以与其他有创造力的人竞争，因此我断定这条路并不适合我。在申请大学之前，我告诉所有人我会选择新闻学，因为写作曾经是最喜欢的活动之一，现在依然是。但是，说实话，当时我之所以那样说，是因为我认为与时尚结缘只不过是一个梦——我知道，根本没有人能想到我会进入时尚行业。因此，我决定找一些既与时尚相关又包含写作的课程。就在此时，我注意到了“时尚媒体与推广”这门课程。



## 文章精析

### Para. 1

① My dream has always been to work somewhere in an area between fashion and **publishing**. ② 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. ③ However, during that course I realized 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. ④ Before applying for university I told everyone that I would study **journalism**, because writing was, and still is, one of my favourite activities. ⑤ 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! ⑥ So I decided to look for some fashion-related courses that included writing. This is when I noticed the course "Fashion Media & **Promotion**."

①我一直以来的梦想是在时尚和出版之间的领域寻找一份工作。②中学毕业前两年，我选修了一门缝纫与设计课，心想以后会继续修一门时装设计课。③然而，在学习那门课程期间，我意识到自己在这个领域不够优秀，将来不足以与其他有创造力的人竞争，因此我断定这条路并不适合我。④在申请大学之前，我告诉所有人我会选择新闻学，因为写作曾经是我喜欢的活动之一，现在依然是。⑤但是，说实话，当时我之所以那样说，是因为我认为与时尚结缘只不过是一个梦——我知道，根本没有人能想到我会进入时尚行业。⑥因此，我决定找一些既与时尚相关又包含写作的课程。就在此时，我注意到了“时尚媒体与推广”这门课程。

### 重难点词汇

publishing	n.出版；出版社；出版业
sewing	n.缝纫
personality	n.有突出个性的人
journalism	n.新闻业；新闻学；报章杂志
industry	n.工业；产业
promotion	n.推广

### 重难点词组

secondary school	中学
move on to sth/doing sth	继续某事，接着做某事
fashion design	时装设计
compete with	与……竞争
to be honest	说实话

### 长难句翻译技巧

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 !

### 【长句拆短句】

① But, to be honest: 这部分中，But 承接上文，表转折意义，译为“但是”；to be honest 作插入语，可译为“说实话”。

② I said it: 这部分中，said（说）使用了过去式，故可在 I（我）之前增译“当时”；根据句意，it 指代上句提到的内容，为避免重复，可用“那样”代替，并调整至 said（说）之前译出，即“我那样说”。

③ because I thought that fashion and me together was just a dream: 这部分是 **because 引导的原因状语从句中嵌套了一个宾语从句**，其中，because I thought 可译为“因为我认为”；fashion and me together 字面含义为“时尚与我在一起”，但此译文表意不清晰，故可调整为“时尚与我结缘”；was just a dream 可直译为“只是一个梦”，为了使表达更地道，可进一步译为“只不过是——一个梦”。

④ I knew that no one could imagine me in the fashion industry at all: 这部分中，I knew 可译为“我知道”；one 指代人，故 no one 可译为“没有人”；could imagine me 直译为“能想象我”，为使译文更符合汉语的表达习惯，可调整为“能想到我会”；in the fashion industry 意为“在时尚行业”，根据句意，可将其调整为“进入时尚行业”；at all 用于否定句中以加强语气，可置于 no one 之前，译为“根本”。故这部分可整体译为“——我知道，根本没有人能想到我会进入时尚行业”。

### 【整合翻译】

(1) ①为插入语，②为句子的主干部分，③为②的原因状语，④是对③中原因状语的解释说明，故整个句子按拆译顺序译出即可。

(2) 为了使句内衔接更紧密，可在②中 said 之前添加“之所以”，并把③中的 because 处理为“是因为”。

(3) 此外，为避免重复，可将 fashion and me together 处理为“与时尚结缘”。

# 2016 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

## Section III Translation

### 46. Directions

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

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.

### 🔑 命题分析

**文章来源：***National Geographic* 《国家地理》杂志 2015 年 6 月 15 日一篇题为 *Surviving the Sneaky Psychology of Supermarkets*（《战胜鬼祟的超市心理学》）的文章。

**文章主题：**揭示“超市心理学”：让顾客尽量长时间地留在店内，并以种类繁多的商品使顾客“信息过载”，从而放弃“理性购物”，陷入“冲动购物”。

### 🔑 参考译文

超市的设计旨在吸引顾客在店里停留尽可能长的时间。原因很简单：你在店里停留的时间越长，看到的商品就越多，你看到的商品越多，购买的商品也就越多。超市有大量的商品出售。根据食品营销研究院的调查，普通超市大约有 4.4 万种不同的商品，还有很多超市会再多出数万种。选择如此之多足以使顾客陷入信息超负荷的状态。脑部扫描实验表明，需要做出如此之多的决策很快会让我们难以承受。大约购物 40 分钟后，大多数人不再费心去理性选择，转而开始冲动购物——就是从这一刻起，我们将原来根本没有打算买的那一半商品推入了购物车。

## 文章精析

### Para. 1

① The supermarket is designed to **lure** customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. ② 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. ③ And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. ④ The **average** supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different **items**, and many carry tens of thousands more. ⑤ The **sheer volume** of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information **overload**. ⑥ According to brain-scan experiments, the **demands** of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. ⑦ 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.

①超市的设计旨在吸引顾客在店里停留尽可能长的时间。②原因很简单：你在店里停留的时间越长，看到的商品就越多，你看到的商品越多，购买的商品也就越多。③超市有大量的商品出售。④根据食品营销研究院的调查，普通超市大约有 4.4 万种不同的商品，还有很多超市会再多出数万种。⑤选择如此之多足以使顾客陷入信息超负荷的状态。⑥脑部扫描实验表明，需要做出如此之多的决策很快会让我们难以承受。⑦大约购物 40 分钟后，大多数人不再费心去理性选择，转而开始冲动购物——就是从这一刻起，我们将原来根本没有打算买的那一半商品推入了购物车。

### 重难点词汇

lure	v. 引诱，诱使
stuff	n. 材料，原料，资料
average	adj. 平均的；正常的，一般的
item	n. 商品（物品），货品
sheer	adj. 十足的，彻底的，纯粹的
volume	n. 体积
overload	n. 超载，超负荷
demand	n. 困难的（烦人的，累人的）事情
rationally	adv. 理性地
selective	adj. 认真挑选的
accumulate	v. 堆积，聚集

### 长难句翻译技巧

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.

### 【长句拆短句】

- ① After about 40 minutes of shopping: 这部分可直译为“大约购物 40 分钟后”
- ② most people stop struggling to be rationally selective: 这部分中, most people 译为“大多数人; 大部分人”; stop doing sth.意为“停止/不再做某事”; struggling to be rationally selective 可译为“费心去理性选择”。综上, 该部分整体可译为“大多数人不再费心去理性选择”。
- ③ and instead begin shopping emotionally: 这部分中, 连词 and 在此不必译出; instead 具有转折对比含义, 可译为“而是; 转而”; emotionally 意为“感情冲动地; 情绪激动地”, 故 begin shopping emotionally 可译为“开始冲动购物”。
- ④ —which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart: 这部分以破折号连接, 起补充说明的作用。其中 at which 引导的定语从句修饰 the point, 根据语境可知 the point 指代“这一刻”, 故可译为“在这一刻”; accumulate 意为“积累”, 根据句意, 此处可将其引申翻译为“堆积”; the 50 percent of stuff 意为“50%的商品”, 为表达更通顺, 可调整为“一半商品”; in our cart 为地点状语, 此处可省译 our (我们), 以避免与从句主语 we 的译文重复。因此, 这部分可整体译为“——在这一刻, 我们将一半商品堆入了购物车”
- ⑤ that we never intended buying: 这部分为 **that 引导的定语从句**, 修饰④中的 the 50 percent of stuff。其中, intend doing 意为“打算(做)……; 想要(做)……”体现过去时态, 可增译“原来”, 故该部分可整体译为“我们原来根本没有打算买的”

### 【整合翻译】

- (1) ①为时间状语, 置于句首译出; ②③为句子主干。
- (2) 破折号引出④⑤, 补充说明句子主干, 且与句子主干在语义上暗含顺承关系, 故可置于②③后译出, 并将“在这一刻”调整为“就是从这一刻起”使上下文衔接更自然。
- (3) 此外, ⑤为 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰④中的 the 50 percent of stuff, 故可将其提前至 the 50 percent of stuff (一半商品) 之前译出, 并省译“我们”, 以避免重复。

# 2015 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

## Section III Translation

### 46. Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

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.

### 🔑 命题分析

**文章来源：**2013 年 6 月心理学研究网站 [www.spring.org.uk](http://www.spring.org.uk) 一篇题为 “The Well-travelled Road Effect: Why Familiar Routes Fly By”（《熟路效应：为什么熟悉的道路会让人觉得时间飞逝》）的文章。

**文章主题：**文中介绍了“熟路效应”（人们走熟路时往往会低估所需的时间）以及这种心理效应的成因。

### 🔑 参考译文

试想一下，你驾车行驶在一条非常熟悉的路上。它可能是你上班、前往市中心或者回家的路。无论是哪条路，你对每一处曲曲弯弯都了如指掌。在这样的路途中，你会很容易在开车时注意力不集中，不太关注沿途的风景。结果你就会觉得路途花费的时间比它实际所需要的少。

这就是熟路效应：人们往往会低估在熟悉的路途中所花费的时间。

这一效应是由我们分配自身注意力的方式所引起的。当我们行驶在一条熟悉的路上时，



由于不必非常专注，所以就会感到时间似乎流逝得更快了。之后，当我们回想起这段旅程时，发现自己记忆模糊，这是因为那时我们没有给予其太多关注。所以，我们认为时间变短了。

## 文章精析

### Para. 1

① Think about driving a **route** that's very familiar. ② It could be your **commute** to work, a trip into town or the way home. ③ Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. ④ On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose **concentration** on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. ⑤ The **consequence** is that you **perceive** that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

① 试想一下，你驾车行驶在一条非常熟悉的路上。② 它可能是你上班、前往市中心或者回家的路。③ 无论是哪条路，你对每一处曲曲弯弯都了如指掌。④ 在这样的路途中，你会很容易在开车时注意力不集中，不太关注沿途的风景。⑤ 结果你就会觉得路途花费的时间比它实际所需要的少。

### 重难点词汇

route	n.路，道路（尤指公路）
commute	n.上下班路程
concentration	n.全神贯注；专注
consequence	n.结果；重要性
perceive	v.发觉，感知

### 重难点词组

know...like the back of one's hand	对……十分熟悉，了如指掌
twist and turn	迂回曲折

### Para. 2

① This is the **well-travelled** road effect: People tend to **underestimate** the time it takes to travel a **familiar** route.

① 这就是熟路效应：人们往往会低估在熟悉的路途中所花费的时间。

### 重难点词汇

well-travelled	adj.经常旅行的，频繁经过的
underestimate	v.低估
familiar	adj.熟悉的；通晓

### Para. 3

① The effect is caused by the way we **allocate** our attention. ② When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. ③ 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. ④ So we **assume** it was shorter.

①这一效应是由我们分配自身注意力的方式所引起的。②当我们行驶在一条熟悉的路上时，由于不必非常专注，所以就会感到时间似乎流逝得更快了。③之后，当我们回想起这段旅程时，发现自己记忆模糊，这是因为那时我们没有给予其太多关注。④所以，我们认为时间变短了。

### 重难点词汇

allocate	v.分配，派定，配给
afterwards	adv.以后，后来
assume	v.假定，臆断，想当然地认为；承担

### 重难点词组

think back	回想
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### 长难句翻译技巧

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.

#### 【长句拆短句】

① And afterwards, when we come to think back on it: 这部分中，And afterwards 为起语义连接作用的插入语，意为“之后”；come to think back on it 意为“回想起它”，这里可将“它”具体化，调整为“回想起这段旅程”，故这部分可整体译为“之后，当我们回想起这段旅程时”。

② we can't remember the journey well: 这部分中，journey 意为“旅程”；well 意为“好”，但其前动词为 remember（记起），可将其调整为“清晰地”与 remember 搭配，故这部分可整体译为“我们不能清晰地记起那段旅程”。由于此译文与①中内容略有重复，故可进一步调整为“发现自己记忆模糊”。

③ because we didn't pay much attention to it: 这部分中，because 为“因为”，didn't pay much attention to it 可译为“没有给予其太多关注”；由 didn't 可知这部分为过去时态，可在“因为”后增译“那时”，故这部分可整体译为“因为那时我们没有给予其太多关注”。

#### 【整合翻译】

(1) ①③均为状语，②为句子主干，翻译时，整个句子按拆译部分整合即可。

(2) 为使句子之间关系更为紧密，可在③译文中的“因为”前增译“这是”，以使语言更为通顺流畅。

# 2014 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

## Section III Translation

### 46. Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

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.

### 🔑 命题分析

**文章来源：**2009 年 3 月 26 日 *Time*（《时代周刊》）一篇题为“A Primer for Pessimists”（《悲观者的入门读物》）的文章。

**文章主题：**围绕“乐观”在大多数人眼中的印象展开论述，介绍了泰勒·本一沙哈尔关于“乐观”的新定义以及对于情绪低落的人而言变得乐观的方法。

### 🔑 参考译文

在大多数人眼中，乐观意味着无尽的快乐，乐观的人总能看到杯子里还装着半杯水。但这恰恰是一种虚假的快乐，积极心理学家并不推崇。哈佛大学教授泰勒·本一沙哈尔说，“健康的乐观应切合实际。”他认为，现实的乐观主义者会充分利用所发生的事情，而不是相信事事都会顺利。

本一沙哈尔常常会使用让人变得乐观的三步练习法。当他情绪低落时——比如，在做了一次糟糕的演讲后——他会先宽慰自己，这是人之常情。他提醒自己，不是每次演讲都有获诺贝尔奖的水准；有些演讲的效果是不如其他演讲的。下一步是回顾。他会分析发挥欠缺的

演讲，为以后汲取有用的经验和失败的教训。最后，要拥有这样一种观念，即承认在人生的宏伟蓝图中，一次演讲真的微不足道。

## 文章精析

### Para. 1

① Most people would **define optimism** as being endlessly happy, with a glass that's **perpetually** half full. ② But that's exactly the kind of false **cheerfulness** that positive **psychologists** wouldn't **recommend**. ③ "Healthy optimism means being in touch with reality," says Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor. ④ 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.

①在大多数人眼中，乐观意味着无尽的快乐，乐观的人总能看到杯子里还装着半杯水。②但这恰恰是一种虚假的快乐，积极心理学家并不推崇。③哈佛大学教授泰勒·本-沙哈尔说，“健康的乐观应切合实际。”④他认为，现实的乐观主义者会充分利用所发生的事情，而不是相信事事都会顺利。

### 重难点词汇

define	v.定义，使明确，规定
optimism	n.乐观；乐观主义
perpetually	adv.永恒地，持久地
cheerfulness	n.高兴；快活
psychologists	n.心理学家，心理学者
recommend	v.推荐，介绍；劝告，建议

### 重难点词组

make the best of	充分利用；尽力而为；妥善处理
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### 长难句翻译技巧

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.

#### 【长句拆短句】

① **According to Ben-Shahar**: 这部分中，According to 意为“据（……所说）”，这部分意为“据本-沙哈尔所说”，为更加符合语境，可进一步调整为“本-沙哈尔认为”；考虑到“本-沙哈尔”与上句中有所重复，故可将其调整为代词“他”。

② realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen: 这部分中，realistic

optimists 意为“现实的乐观主义者”；who 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 those，故...are those who...可译为“是那些……的人”；make the best of things 意为“充分利用事情”；**that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 things**，为使译文更加准确凝练，可将其与 make the best of things 合译为“充分利用所发生的事情”。综上，这部分可整体译为“现实的乐观主义者是那些充分利用所发生的事情的人”，为使整体表达更为简洁，可省译“是那些……的人”，并在主语“现实的乐观主义者”之后增译“会”，故该译文可调整为“现实的乐观主义者会充分利用所发生的事情”。

③ but not those who believe: 这部分为 but 连接的并列成分之一，与②的主语相同，可直译为“而不是那些相信……的人”。

④ everything happens for the best: 这部分中，for the best 本义为“有好结果”，但在该语境下，用于描述事情发生的状况，译作“顺利”更为合适，故这部分可整体译为“事事都会顺利”。

### 【整合翻译】

(1) ①为插入语；②③包含句子主干，④为省略 that 的宾语从句，作③中 believe 的宾语，故按拆译顺序整合即可。

(2) 为了使语句更为规整，可将“而不是那些相信事事都会顺利的人”调整为“而不是相信事事都会顺利”。

## Para. 2

① Ben-Shahar uses three optimistic exercises.  
② When he feels down — say, after giving a bad **lecture** — he grants himself **permission** to be human. ③ He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others. ④ Next is **reconstruction**.  
⑤ He analyzes the **weak** lecture, learning lessons for the future about what works and what doesn't.  
⑥ Finally, there is **perspective**, which **involves acknowledging** that in the grand **scheme** of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.

① 本一沙哈尔常常会使用让人变得乐观的三步练习法。② 当他情绪低落时——比如，在做了一次糟糕的演讲后——他会先宽慰自己，这是人之常情。③ 他提醒自己，不是每次演讲都有获诺贝尔奖的水准；有些演讲的效果是不如其他演讲的。④ 下一步是回顾。⑤ 他会分析发挥欠缺的演讲，为以后汲取有用的经验和失败的教训。⑥ 最后，要拥有这样一种观念，即承认在人生的宏伟蓝图中，一次演讲真的微不足道。

### 重难点词汇

lecture	n. 讲座；教训
permission	n. 允许，许可
reconstruction	n. 再现，重现



perspective	n.角度, 观点, 想法
involve	v.包含, 需要, 涉及到
acknowledge	v.承认 (属实)
scheme	n.计划, 方案, 体系, 体制

### 长难句翻译技巧

Finally, there is perspective, which involves acknowledging that in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.

#### 【长句拆短句】

① Finally, there is perspective, which involves acknowledging: Finally 意为“最后”; there is perspective 可直译为“有一种观点”; **which** 引导的非限定性定语从句补充说明 **perspective**, 可译为“即涉及承认”, 为使句子更符合汉语表达习惯, 可省译“涉及”。这部分可整体译为“最后, 有一种观点, 即承认”, 但因这部分是在讲让人变得乐观的最后一步, 表达的是一种意愿, 故“有一种”可调整为“要拥有这样一种”。

② that in the grand scheme of life: 这部分中, **that** 为宾语从句引导词, 可省略不译; grand scheme 的本义为“宏伟计划”, 但其与 life (人生) 并不搭配, 可将其调整为“宏伟蓝图”, 故这部分可整体译为“在人生的宏伟蓝图中”。

③ one lecture really doesn't matter: 这部分可直译为“一次演讲真的不重要”, 为使译文更加地道自然, 可将“不重要”调整为“微不足道”。

#### 【整合翻译】

(1) ①的前半部分 there is perspective 为句子主干, 后半部分 which...以及②③共同组成 which 引导的非限定性定语从句补充说明①中的 perspective。

(2) ②③是 that 引导的宾语从句, 作①中 acknowledging 的宾语。翻译时, 按照拆译顺序整合即可。

(3) 因③中提到“一次演讲真的微不足道”, 说明本句是劝谏人们要拥有这样一种观念, 故①中的“观点”可调整为“观念”。

## 2013 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

### Section III Translation

#### 46. Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

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.

#### 🔑 命题分析

**文章来源：**2011 年 12 月 2 日 *The Guardian*（《卫报》）一篇题为“Experience: I remember every day of my Life”（《经历：我记得生命里的每一天》）的文章。

**文章主题：**作者讲述自己具有超凡的记忆力，从四岁起就能记得日常生活中的每个小细节，大脑能自如应对庞大信息量，强大的记忆力并未使作者的情感更加强烈或鲜明。

#### 🔑 参考译文

我能从过去的 53 年里任选一天，并马上回想起当时我身在何处、有什么新闻，甚至那天是星期几。自从 4 岁起，我就具备这种能力。

我从未因大脑吸收的信息量庞大而感到难以承受。我的大脑似乎可以应对这些信息，并将它们有条不紊地存储起来。每当想起悲伤的往事，我和大家的做法一样，试着把它搁置一旁。我认为这并不会仅仅因为我的记忆比别人更清晰而更难做到。强大的记忆力并没有使我的情感变得更加强烈或更加鲜明。我记得祖父去世那天的情景，以及前一天我们去医院探望时自己伤心的感觉。我还记得音乐剧《毛发》，就在同一天首登百老汇——这些记忆都以同样的方式跃入我的脑海。

## 文章精析

### Para. 1

①I 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. ②I've been able to do this since I was four.

①我能从过去的 53 年里任选一天，并马上回想起当时我身在何处、有什么新闻，甚至那天是星期几。②自从 4 岁起，我就具备这种能力。

### 重难点词汇

pick

v.选择，挑选

instantly

adv.立即，即刻

### Para. 2

①I never feel **overwhelmed** with the amount of information my brain **absorbs**. ②My mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away **neatly**. ③When I think of a sad memory, I do what everybody does — try to put it to one side. ④I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. ⑤ Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more **acute** or **vivid**. ⑥I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. ⑦ 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.

①我从未因大脑吸收的信息量庞大而感到难以承受。②我的大脑似乎可以应对这些信息，并将它们有条不紊地存储起来。③每当想起悲伤的往事，我和大家的做法一样，试着把它搁置一旁。④我认为这并不会仅仅因为我的记忆比别人更清晰而更难做到。⑤强大的记忆力并没有使我的情感变得更加强烈或更加鲜明。⑥我记得祖父去世那天的情景，以及前一天我们去医院探望时自己伤心的感觉。⑦ 我还记得音乐剧《毛发》，就在同一天首登百老汇——这些记忆都以同样的方式跃入我的脑海。

### 重难点词汇

overwhelmed

adv.不知所措的

absorb

v.吸收，理解，掌握

neatly

adj.敏锐的；激烈的

vivid

adj.生动的；鲜明的；逼真的

### 重难点词组

pop into

跃入，突然出现

### 长难句翻译技巧

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.

### 【长句拆短句】

- ① **I also remember:** 这部分可直译为“我还记得”。
- ② that the musical play Hair opened on Broadway on the same day: 这部分中，**that** 为**宾语从句的引导词**，无实际意义，可不必译出；the musical play 意为“音乐剧”；Hair 为音乐剧名称，可译为“《毛发》”；opened 的本义为“打开”，但这里指音乐剧的“开幕”，可将其引申为“首登”；根据汉语表达习惯，可将时间状语 on the same day 置于地点状语 on Broadway 之前译出，即“就在同一天在百老汇”，且整体置于宾语从句中的谓语动词“首登”之前。综上，这部分可整体译为“音乐剧《毛发》就在同一天在百老汇首登”。为避免“在”字的重复，可将“在百老汇首登”调整为“首登百老汇”。
- ③ —they both just pop into my mind in the same way: 代词 they 即指代作者对发生在同一天的两件事情的记忆，可具体化处理为“这些记忆”；both just 意为“都只是”；pop into 的本义为“匆匆地走进”，但其和宾语 my mind（我的脑海）的搭配不符合汉语的表达习惯，故可将其引申为“跃入”；in the same way 意为“以同样的方式”，根据汉语中状语前置的可将其置于 pop into 前译出，故这部分可整体译为“——这些记忆都只是以同样的方式跃入我的脑海”。

### 【整合翻译】

- (1) ①②为句子主干，其中②为 that 引导的宾语从句，作①中 remember 的宾语；③补充说明句子主干，整个句子按拆译顺序译出即可。
- (2) 为使译文更地道、自然，可考虑省译③中的“只是”。

# 2012 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

## Section III Translation

### 46. Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)

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 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.

### 🔑 命题分析

**文章来源：**2011 年 5 月 26 日 *The Economist*（《经济学人》）的一篇题为 Drain or Gain?（流失还是获益？）的文章。

**文章主题：**讲述了发展中国家受过良好教育的人更容易移民到发达国家及这种人才流失对发展中国家造成的危害。

### 🔑 参考译文

当发展中国家的人们担心移民问题时，他们通常担心的是本国最优秀、最聪明的那类人可能会前往硅谷或发达国家的医院和大学这些地方工作。这类工作者正是英国、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。

大量研究表明，发展中国家受过良好教育的人更可能移民。在 2004 年，对印度家庭开展的一项大规模调查表明，将近 40% 移居国外的人接受过高中以上教育，相比之下，全印度 25 岁以上的人中接受过高中以上教育的大约占 3.3%。这种“人才流失”现象长期以来困扰着贫

困国家的决策者。他们担心这种情况会损害本国经济发展，使他们失去急需的技术人才，而这些人才本可以在国内的大学任教、在国内的医院工作或设计新奇产品供本国工厂生产。

## 文章精析

### Para. 1

① 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. ② These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain, Canada and Australia try to attract by using **immigration** rules that **privilege** college graduates.

①当发展中国家的人们担心移民问题时，他们通常担心的是本国最优秀、最聪明的那类人可能会前往硅谷或发达国家的医院和大学这些地方工作。②这类工作者正是英国、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。

### 重难点词汇

migration	n. 移民
prospect	n. 前景，很可能会发生的事情
departure	n. 离开，启程
brightest	adj. 最聪明的
immigration	n. 移居
privilege	v 给予……特权；特别优待

### 长难句翻译技巧

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.

#### 【长句拆短句】

① When people in developing countries worry about migration: 这部分中，When 意为“当……时”；people in developing countries 意为“发展中国家的人们”；worry 可译为“担心”；migration 的本义为“移居”，此处可引申为“移民”，但因“担心移民”这一译法不符合汉语的表达习惯，故可将其增译为“移民问题”。综上，这部分可整体译为“当发展中国家的人们担心移民问题时”。

② they are usually concerned at the prospect of their best and brightest departure: 这部分中，usually 意为“通常”；be concerned 意为“担心”；prospect 意为“可能性”；their 意为“他



们的”，指代①中的译 developing countries（发展中国家），为避免重复，可译为“本国”；best and brightest 直译为“最佳和最明亮的”，但此处指“移民”，故翻译时应调整为可修饰人的“最优秀、最聪明的”并增译“那类人”，即“最优秀、最聪明的那类人”；departure 为名词，意为“出发；离开”，为使译文更具可读性，可根据词性转换法，将其转换为动词，译为“前往”。综上，这部分可整体译为“他们通常担心的是本国最优秀、最聪明的那类人前往……这一可能性”。

③ to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world: 这部分可直译为“去硅谷或发达国家的医院和大学”。

### 【整合翻译】

(1) ①为 When 引导的时间状语从句，②为句子主干，③为②中 departure 的后置定语。翻译时按拆译顺序译出。

(2) 为避免重复，可将“前往去”调整为“前往”，以使译文更简洁；根据语境可知，该句是在阐述发展中国家人才流失这一现象，为使句意表达更完整，可考虑在“大学”后增译“工作”。

(3) “他们担心的……这一可能性”这一表达稍显冗长，为符合汉语的表达习惯，可将后半句的译文调整为“他们通常担心的是本国最优秀、最聪明的那类人可能会前往硅谷或发达国家的医院和大学这些地方工作”。

## Para. 2

① Lots of studies have found that well-educated people from developing countries are particularly likely to **emigrate**. ② 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 25. ③ This "brain drain" has long bothered **policymakers** in poor countries. ④ 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.

①大量研究表明，发展中国家受过良好教育的人更可能移民。②在 2004 年，对印度家庭开展的一项大规模调查表明，将近 40% 移居国外的人接受过高中以上教育，相比之下，全印度 25 岁以上的人中接受过高中以上教育的大约占 3.3%。③这种“人才流失”现象长期以来困扰着贫困国家的决策者。④他们担心这种情况会损害本国经济发展，使他们失去急需的技术人才，而这些人本可以在国内的大学任教、在国内的医院工作或设计新奇产品供本国工厂生产。

### 重难点词汇

emigrate

v. 移居外国

household

n. 家庭；同住一所房子的人

policymaker	n.政策制定者，决策人
depriving	v.剥夺，夺去，使丧失
factory	n.工厂；制造厂
重难点词组	
brain drain	人才流失