

1 Skill : 意群切分法

2 Exercises

英译汉

段落

Exercise 1 (BBC 秘鲁美食在伦敦大受欢迎)

1) Vocabulary

encourage 英 [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ] v.鼓励, 激励

run 英 [rʌn] v.跑步, 经营

splash 英 [splæʃ] v.泼洒, 溅在...上 n.落水声, 水花

entrepreneur 英 [ˌɒntrəprəʊ'nɜ:(r)] n.企业家, 创业者

cuisine 英 [kwɪ'zi:n] n.烹饪, 菜肴

flavor 英 ['fleɪvə(r)] n.味道, 风味

altitude 英 ['æltɪ.tju:d] n.海拔

recession 英 [rɪ'seʃ(ə)n] n.衰退, 退后

Indigenous 英 [ɪn'dɪdʒənəs] adj.原产的, 本土的

2) Notes

3) Transcript

Over the past five days, as a part of Global Entrepreneurship Week,

近五天来，作为“全球创业周”的一大板块，

business men and women from around the world have been encouraging people to set up their own business.

世界各地的商人都在鼓励人们创业。

One person who did that and hasn't looked back is Martin Morales,

马丁·莫拉莱斯就是这些创业者中的一员，而且对于创业他义无反顾，then man who is making Peruvian food popular here in London.

马丁·莫拉莱斯让秘鲁美食逐渐在伦敦流行开来。

He runs two restaurants and has written a cookbook.

他经营着两家餐厅，还写了一本食谱。

Dan Damon caught up with Martin Morales in London's East End.

丹·达蒙在伦敦东区采访了他，报道他的最新动态。

But how do you make a splash as an entrepreneur in a busy place like London?

马丁·莫拉莱斯就是这些创业者中的一员，而且对于创业他义无反顾，

Well, here is one example.

下面就是一个例子。

And I come here to ask him about Peru, about Peruvian food and about making it as an entrepreneur in what is still a pretty tough economic environment.

此次采访的目的是通过他来了解秘鲁、秘鲁美食以及在严峻依旧的经济环境中如何创业。

People are very very excited about Peruvian cuisine because of the different flavors there exist.

秘鲁美食以其各式各样的风味引发人们的追捧，

And these are new flavors that no one's tried before.

这些新风味是这里谁也没有品尝过的。

And it's a combination of thousands of years of indigenous cuisine, 秘鲁美食融合了数千年来本土菜的精华，
and then in the last five hundred years the migration of Spanish, Italian, Chinese, Japanese and African people all leaving their mark on Peru and all creating new cuisines within that.

另外，在过去的 500 年中，西班牙人、意大利人、中国人、日本人和非洲人相继移民，在秘鲁留下了印记，创造了新的菜肴。

We have three geographical zones.

我们三个地理分区。

We have the Andes, which has different altitude and different ingredients grow there.

安第斯山有不同的海拔高度，生长着不同的作料。

We have the Amazon.

我们地处亚马逊流域，

Sixty percent of our country is Amazonian jungle.

我们地处亚马逊流域，

And so that sheer variety, 492 dishes are our national dishes.

所以，菜肴极富多样性，我们共有 492 道国菜。

And that's in Guinness Book of Records.

创造了吉尼斯世界纪录。

So you can begin to understand the complexity of our cuisine.

现在，你应该能理解我们我们的菜肴为什么这么复杂了。

And there's just great variety.

种类太多了。

How have Londoners taken to Peruvian food?

目前为止，伦敦人对秘鲁美食有怎样的评价？

Londoners wanted something new.

伦敦人希望看到新鲜的东西。

I think we came out of the first stage of our recession.

我认为他们刚从经济衰退的第一阶段走出来，

And we wanted to be enchanted by something magical from somewhere else.

所以想看到从别处来的有魔力、有吸引力的东西。

I would see in the restaurants Peruvians crying because they are not

eating such lovely food since they left home.

我希望看到的场景是：在我的餐厅里，秘鲁人因为好久没吃到这么好吃的家乡菜而哭泣。

I would see foodies kind of going “What is this? This is beautiful, This is delicious”.

“吃货”们惊叹：“这是什么？色香味俱全，太好吃了”。

And I would see people that just were trying something new just saying “Look, guys, just order whatever you tell me”.

想换换口味的顾客说：“这样，照你给我推荐的下单”。

And what's London like?

那伦敦这座城市怎么样？

Is it a place where you think of the United States as being somewhere you can get backing,

会让你想到美国吗，也就是说在这里你会得到支持，

you can come up with new ideas, you can take risks? Is the UK like that?

产生新想法、敢于冒险，英国是这样一个地方吗？

The biggest asset London has is that people here are from many parts of the world.

伦敦最大的财富就是汇集了世界各地的友人。

There is a fantastic London community that is London-based

伦敦就像一个大社区，有自己土生土长的特点，

and London-born but has welcomed people from other parts of the world.

同时又欢迎世界其他地方的人们。

Exercise 2 (VOA 慢速 及早做艾滋病病毒测试的益处)

1) Vocabulary

infection 英 [ɪn'fekʃ(ə)n] n.感染, 传染

preventive 英 [prɪ'ventɪv] adj.预防的 n.预防措施, 预防物

acceptance 英 [ək'septəns] n.接受, 认可

appoint 英 [ə'pɔɪnt] v.任命, 委任

2) Notes

3) Transcript

From VOA Learning English, this is the Health Report in Special English.

这里是美国之音慢速英语健康报道。

An independent advisory group is suggesting that everyone in the United States age fifteen to sixty-five should get tested for HIV. HIV is the infection that causes AIDS.

一家独立咨询机构建议, 年龄在 15 到 25 岁的人都应该接受艾滋病病

毒测试。艾滋病病毒能导致艾滋病。

The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force says wider public acceptance of HIV testing could lead to earlier treatment of cases, and further slow the spread of AIDS.

美国预防服务工作组称公众广泛接受艾滋病毒测试可以对该病进行早期治疗，减缓艾滋病毒的传染。

The task force is collecting public comments on its proposed recommendation until December seventeenth.

工作组将在 12 月 17 日之前收集公众对该建议的意见。

The sixteen medical experts on the task force are appointed by the government.

工作组的 16 名医学专家得到政府任命，

They examine scientific evidence for and against health care services designed to prevent disease.

他们检查为预防疾病而设置的保健服务。

Carlos Del Rio is co-director of the Emory Center for AIDS Research in Atlanta, Georgia.

Carlos Del Rio 是乔治亚州亚特兰大埃默里艾滋病研究中心副主任，

He is not a member of the task force, but says early discovery and treatment of HIV is important for two reasons.

他并非工作组的成员，不过他说，较早发现并治疗艾滋病很有重要，有两个原因。

"People are less likely to progress to disease and also, as importantly, is people are less likely to transmit to others. So starting therapy early leads to better disease outcomes."

这样疾病就不大可能继续恶化，同样也不大可能传播给他人。所以早做诊断效果会更好。

HIV is spread through unprotected sex or contact with an infected person's blood.

艾滋病经未做保护措施性接触，或因接触感染者的血液引起。

In two thousand five, the task force recommended testing for all pregnant women and anyone at increased risk of HIV.

2005 年，工作组建议为怀孕妇女及任何有感染艾滋病风险的人做测试。

Now, says Dr. Del Rio, HIV tests would be offered as an early screening tool. Del Rio

说，现在艾滋病测试将成为早期筛选工作，

He says that makes more sense than offering it later when people go to the doctor for tests to find out why they are sick.

他说与人们早些时候找医生做测试看自己是否感染相比，这种做法更明智。

An estimated 1.2 million Americans have HIV. Each year about fifty thousand more get infected. Up to twenty-five percent of all infected people do not know they have the virus.

据估计，美国有 120 万艾滋病患者，每年有约 5 万人感染。有 25% 的感染者根本不知道自己感染。

But among young people, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention says about sixty percent do not know it.

美国疾病预防控制中心称，年轻人中有 60% 的人不了解艾滋病，

The CDC says one-fourth of new infections in the United States are in young people age thirteen to twenty-four.

称美国新感染者中有 1/4 的感染者为年龄在 13 到 24 的年轻人。

December first is World AIDS Day.

12 月 1 日是国际艾滋病日，

The latest United Nations AIDS report says twenty-five low- to middle-income countries have cut their rate of new infections in half since two thousand one.

联合国最新发表的艾滋病报告称，截止 2001 年，25 个中等与低收入国家的新感染率已减半。

Thirteen of those countries are in sub-Saharan Africa.

其中 13 个国家位于撒哈拉以南非洲。

But UNAIDS researchers say the number of new cases has risen more than thirty-five percent in the Middle East and North Africa since two thousand one.

但联合国艾滋病规划署研究员称自 2001 年以来，中东和中非地区新感染病例增加了 35% 以上。

Exercise 3 (VOA 慢速 美国州名别称)

1) Vocabulary

shorten 英 ['ʃɔ:(r)t(ə)n] v. 缩短

historically 英 [hɪ'stɒrɪkli] adv. 在历史上

note 英 [nəʊt] n. 笔记, 便条, 注解, 钞票 v. 记录, 指出

explore 英 [ɪk'splɔ:(r)] v. 探索, 探究

rush 英 [rʌʃ] n. 仓促, 冲 v. 迅速移动 奔跑

fictional 英 ['fɪkʃ(ə)nəl] adj. 虚构的, 小说的

independence 英 [ˌɪndɪ'pendəns] n. 独立

2) Notes

3) Transcript

Now, the VOA Special English program WORDS AND THEIR STORIES.

现在是 VOA 特别英语词汇典故栏目。

A nickname is a shortened form of a person's name.

别称或昵称是一个名字的简称。

A nickname can also be a descriptive name for a person, place or thing.

别称也可能是人、地点或事物的描述性名称。

America's fifty states have some of the most historically interesting nicknames.

美国的 50 个州都有别称，其中有些别称极具历史趣味性。

Alabama is known as the Heart of Dixie because it is in the very middle of a group of states in the Deep South.

阿拉巴马州坐落在美国深南部各州的正中心，因而被称为“狄克西的心脏”。

Dixie itself is a nickname for the American South.

而狄克西这个名字本身就是美国南部的别称，

It started when Louisiana printed notes with the French word for "ten" on them. "Deece," or D I-X,

起源于路易斯安州在钞票上印上了法语表示“十”的单词, "Deece," 或 D-I-X,

led to "Dixie." Way up north, Alaska is called the Last Frontier for understandable reasons.

最后演变为"Dixie"。最后演变为"Dixie"。一路向北，阿拉斯加被称为最后的边疆是可以理解的，

Near the Arctic Circle, it was the final part of the nation to be explored and settled.

因为它靠近北极圈，是最后开拓并定居的美国领土。

Arizona is the Grand Canyon State because of the famous winding canyon carved by the Colorado River.

亚利桑那州因为拥有科罗拉多河雕刻而成的蜿蜒的峡谷被称为大峡谷州。

The southern state of Arkansas is the Land of Opportunity.

南部阿肯色州是“机会之地”，

The state legislature chose this nickname.

是州议会选择的别称。

Arkansas is rich in natural resources and has become a favorite place for older people to retire.

阿肯色州自然资源丰富，并且已经成为老年人退休安养晚年之理想之所。

In a popular Spanish book, a fictional island called "California" was filled with gold.

在一本西班牙的畅销书里，杜撰了一个遍地黄金的“加利福尼亚”岛。

Sure enough, plenty of it was discovered in the real California, in eighteen forty eight.

1848 年，在现实的加利福尼亚州，人们果实发现了大量的黄金。

his started a gold rush unlike any other in American history in the Golden State.

由此引发了在美国历史上从未有过的加利福尼亚“黄金州”的淘金热。

You would think Colorado would be known as the Rocky Mountain State.

你可能会认为科罗拉多应该被称为“落基山州”，

But its nickname is the Centennial State.

但是它的别称是“百年之州”。

That is because it became a state in eighteen seventy six, exactly one hundred years after the nation declared its independence.

这是因为，它于 1876 年成为美国的独立州，正好是美国宣布独立后一百年。

Connecticut is called the Nutmeg State after a spice.

康乃狄格州被称为“肉豆蔻州”是由于一种香料。

Connecticut Yankees, as people in this northeast state are called, are known to be smart in business.

而这一东北部州被称为 Connecticut Yankees 的居民，其生意上的精明被广为人知。

So smart that it was said they could sell wooden, meaning false, nutmegs to strangers.

据说，他们精明到可以向陌生人成功兜售假的木制的肉豆蔻。

Little Delaware is called the First State because it was the first state -- the first to approve the new United States Constitution.

特拉华州被叫做第一州是因为它是美国第一个通过美国新宪法的州。

The southern state of Florida likes to tell about its sunny days and fine beaches.

南部佛罗里达州以阳光明媚和金色沙滩闻名，

So Florida is the Sunshine State. 所以被称为“阳光之州”。

Florida's neighbor to the north grows some of the sweetest fruit in America.

邻近佛罗里达州北部的佐治亚州产有一些美国最甜的水果，

So Georgia is the Peach State.

因此被称为“桃州”。

Hawaii, far out in the Pacific Ocean, is the Aloha State.

远在太平洋的夏威夷的别名是“阿洛哈州”。

That is the friendly greeting that means both "hello" and "goodbye" in the native Hawaiian language.

在夏威夷土著语中，Aloha 作为友好的问候语，具有“你好”和“再见”的双重意思。

So, aloha for now.

那么，我们现在再见（aloha）！

Next week we will tell you about the nicknames of more American states.

下周继续讲述更多美国各州的别名。