# 二、实战篇

1. Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

take place 发生,举行

quarter n.四分之一;一刻钟

far-reaching a.影响深远的,波及广泛的

inexorable a.不可阻挡的;无情的

decline n.减少,衰退

scope n.范围,领域

seriousness n.严重性;严肃;认真

coverage n.新闻报道;覆盖范围

# 参考译文:

过去的 25 年里,在英文报纸上所发生的所有改变中,影响意义最为深远的改变或许是艺术报道所覆盖的范围不断地缩小和艺术报道的严肃性不断的减弱

## 知识点总结:

- 1. 介词短语的完整性: 勾划介词短语时需注意其完整性,即介词+宾语,宾语通常为名词充当,名词常被修饰,故勾划时需勾划到离介词最远的名词
- 2. 语序的处理:置于句首的状语修饰整个句子时位置不变,故 Of all the changes 语序不变
- 3. 语序的处理: 修饰成分语序不一致时,需倒序翻译,故(in the English-language newspapers)(during the past quarter-century)翻译为"在过去的 25 年中在英语报纸中"
- 4. 词的处理: the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage 符合前面所讲的 N of A and B and C,需处理为 CAN and CBN,初译为"艺术报道在范围和严肃性方面的不断下降",根据汉语习惯"范围"通常和"缩小"搭配,"严肃性"一般和"减弱"搭配

2. It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers.

point n.观点;要点;目的;时刻;程度

impossibility n.不可能的事;不可能性

average a.普通的; 平均的

imagine v.想象;认为;胡思乱想

high-quality a.高质量的

criticism n.评论;批评;意见

# 参考译文:

对于年龄在40岁以下的普通读者来说,想象一下那样一段时光几乎是不可能的,而在那一段时间里,人们可以在大城市的主流媒体上找到一些高质量的艺术评论

曾经的一段时间里,人们可以在大城市的主流媒体上找到一些高质量的艺术评论。 如今对于年龄在 40 岁以下的普通读者来说,很难想象曾经有这一段时光

## 知识点总结:

- 1. It 做形式主语: 真正的主语在后面: 1. 主从; 2. to do sth;
- 2. 关系副词引导定从与状从的辨别

沿关系副词往前看,如果关系副词前有一个可与关系副词所匹配的名词并修饰,则引导定从,否则引导状从。

where→表地点的名词; why→表原因的名词; when→表时间的名词

- 3. 被动句的翻译:被动→主动
  - a) 主宾颠倒+泛指主语(变为无"主"句,需增加泛指主语:人们/大家/我们)

The puma had been spotted.

美洲狮被发现→曾经发现了美洲狮→人们曾经发现了美洲狮

- b) 由一些其他此来代替:由...所/为...所/由...来
  This behavior is largely determined by biological factors
  这个行为在很大程度上是由生物因素所决定的
- 4. 定语的翻译(后置定语:介词短语/定从/不定式/分词/形容词)"六八原则"来参考
  - a) 信息量少(x<6个单词): 倒序
  - b) 信息量多 (x>8 个单词): 单独译
    - i. 非限制定从: ,而这...
    - ii. 同位语从句: 即,/也就是,/:
  - c) 6个单词≤x≤8个单词,看情况具体分析
- 5. 语序调整: 英语的重心在前,而汉语的重心在后

3. For example, some early societies ceased to consider certain rites essential to their well-being and abandoned them, nevertheless, they retained as parts of their oral tradition the myths that had grown up around the rites and admired them for their artistic qualities rather than for their religious usefulness.

cease v.终止,结束 n.停止

certain a.必然的; 确定的; 某个

rite n.(宗教等的)仪式; 惯例

essential a.必不可少的;非常重要的;基本的

well-being n.幸福,安康;(国家的)繁荣

abandon v.抛弃,遗弃;舍弃

nevertheless ad.然而,不过

retain v.保持,保留;储存;记住

oral a. 口头的; 口腔的

tradition n.传统,惯例;传统故事,传说

myth n.错误的观点;神话

admire v.钦佩, 仰慕; 欣赏, 观赏

artistic a. 艺术的,艺术家的;有艺术鉴赏力的

religious a.宗教的,与宗教有关的;虔诚的

usefulness n.有用;有效性;有益

# 参考译文:

例如,早期的一些社会群体不再认为某些特定的宗教仪式对人们的幸福安康是至 关重要的,所以他们抛弃了这些宗教仪式,但是,他们把那些起源于宗教仪式的 神话传说恰恰又保留了下来,作为口头传统文化的一部分,并且他们特别喜欢这 些神话传说并不是因为它们的宗教价值而是因为它们的艺术价值

# 知识点总结:

- 1. 定语的翻译: 见 66-2
- 宾语太长会出现宾语后置的情况: 谓+宾+宾补\状 → 谓+宾补\状+宾
- 3. 词组总结:

把 A 看作 B: see/view/regard/think of/refer to/consider A as B,其中 as B 为宾补

4. Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of compublished in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper re-	

yet conj.然而,但是; adv.还是,仍然

considerable a.相当大的;重要的

significant a.重要的;显著的;意味深长的

collection n.作品集;采集,聚集;征税

publish v.出版,发行;发表

consist of 由...组成

in large part 在很大程度上

review n.评论,评论文章;审查;回顾

# 参考译文:

然而,20世纪所出版的大量的重要的评论文集在很大程度上是由报纸评论构成的

然而,20世纪出版的大量重要评论文集多是报纸评论

# 知识点总结:

1. 区分 did/done 同体

加 be 动词检测句意,语义不变为过去分词,语义扭曲为谓语动词(本句 published 为过去分词,consisted 为谓语动词)

- 2. 名词的修饰成分: 左二在名词前, 右六在名词后
  - a) 左二 限定词:冠词/序数词/量词/指示代词 修饰词:形容词/形容词性的词语
  - b) 右六 定语从句/介词短语/不定式/分词短语/形容词/同位语
- 3. 用词多样性: criticism/review

5. We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared.

be removed from 与...远离

the turn of the 20th century 20 世纪初

unfocused a. 茫然的;无目标的

newsprint n.新闻用纸(等于 newspaper)

dirt-cheap a.非常便宜的;毫无价值的

stylish a.时髦的,现代风格的

criticism n.评论;批评

ornament n.装饰

appear v.出版;出现

# 参考译文:

20 世纪初至二战前夕的这一段时间里,英国报纸上经常会发表一些多元化的评论,而我们现在已经远离了这一文化繁荣的时代。在当时,新闻用纸价格低廉,新颖的艺术评论被视为出版物的装饰品

20 世纪初至二战前夕的这一段时间里,英国报纸上经常会发表一些多元化的评论,而我们已经远离了这一文化繁荣的时代。在当时有两大特点:第一,新闻用纸价格低廉;第二,人们把新颖的艺术评论视为出版物的装饰品

# 知识点总结:

- 1. 区分 did 和 done 同体: 见 66-4
- 2. 关系副词引导定从与状从的辨别: 见 66-2
- 3. 增词法: 当并列出现两次及以上时,翻译时需要使用增词法,使得前后内容逻辑清晰紧凑,及添加"第一"、"第二"、"第三"等

# 4. 宾补与主补转换:

谓语 宾语 宾补 → 主语 谓语 主补

 $see A as B \rightarrow A be seen as B$ 

view A as B  $\rightarrow$  A be viewed as B

consider A as B  $\rightarrow$  A be considered (as/to) B

regard A as  $B \rightarrow A$  be regard as B

think of A as  $B \rightarrow A$  be thought of as B

refer to A as  $B \rightarrow A$  be referred to as B

6. "So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism," Newman wrote, "that I am tempted to define 'journalism' as 'a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are.'"

author n.作者; 创始人

brain n.智力,智慧;脑

literary a.文学的; 书面的

gift n.天赋;礼物

tempt v.引诱; 冒...的风险

define v.给...下定义,解释

contempt n.轻视, 蔑视; 忽视, 不顾

apply v.应用,申请;涂;实施

keep their own end up (不顾困难)仍乐观而尽本分,坚持不懈

be tempted to do sth 动词性复合谓语:"倾向于做某事"

# 参考译文:

纽曼写道:"拥有足够的智慧或文学天赋来坚持新闻写作的作家少之甚少,以至于我禁不住把'新闻业'定义为'不受读者欢迎的作家'对'受读者欢迎的作家'的轻蔑之词

# 知识点总结:

- 1. S+V+O to do sth 区分 to do sth 做什么成分的方法如下
  - a) 目的状语: to do sth 动作由 S 主语发出; to do sth, 还可以置于句首
  - b) 宾语补足语: to do sth 动作由 O 宾语发出
  - c) 后置定语:修饰前面的成分

本句谈到 authors 作者 to keep their own end up 坚持不懈,所以动词不定式短语做目的状语

2. 句中使用了"so...that"句型,"如此...以至于",故从句为 that 引导的结果状语从句

为体现出结果状语的特点,翻译时可调整语序,将主句倒置作为定语来进行翻译,以突出 so...that 结构,即"有足够的智力和一定的文学天赋,并且在新闻创作方面能够坚持不懈的作者如此之少,以至于……"

- 3. define A 宾语 as B 宾语补足语 "把 A 定义为 B"
- 4. 复杂的过去分词短语的演变

apply v.应用;申请;涂;实施

Xiao(主语)applies(谓语)A(宾语)to B(介词短语做状语) Xiao 把 A 应用到 B

A be applied by Xiao to B(变为被动句) A 被 Xiao 应用到 B

A be applied by Xiao who...(定语从句) to B who...(定语从句)

A (which be applied by Xiao who... to B who...) 增加修饰 A 的定语从句

A (which be applied by Xiao who... to B who...

#### 5. 定语从句的简化

China is a developing country which belongs to the third world.

China is a developing country belonging to the third world.

Books which are written in English are more expensive.

Books written in English are more expensive

The man who is standing at the gate is my English teacher.

The man standing at the gate is my English teacher

7. Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets.

curb n.控制,抑制 v.控制

business n.商务;商业;公司;事情

method n.方法,办法;条理

claim n.声称;索要 v.声称;要求

dramatic a.戏剧性的;显著的;引人注目的

about-face n. (思想、态度、行为等) 彻底改变

circuit n.环形; 电路; (法官的)巡回审判

the Federal Circuit 联邦巡回法院

introduce v.引进;介绍

patent n.专利(权), 专利证书; 专利发明

decision n.判决,裁定;决定

so-called a.所谓的; 号称...的

case n.案件; 具体情况,实例; 病例

approve v.批准;同意,赞成

pool n.水池 v.集中(资源、钱财等)以备供用

mutual a.共同的;相互的

fund n.资金;基金,专款 v.资助

asset n.资产,财产

State Street Bank 道富银行

# 参考译文:

对商业模式专利申请的限制之所以将会发生巨大的改变,是因为正是联邦巡回法院本身在1998年所谓的"美国州街银行案件"的裁决中引入了这类专利,同时也授予了一项关于筹集公共资金财产方法的专利

# 知识点总结:

名词词组=限定词+修饰词+名词
 名词不能单独做主语、宾语、表语等,必须以名词词组的形式出现

#### 2. 翻译小技巧

如果从句出现 because,可以在主句的翻译中加入"之所以…",整体构成"之所以…,是因为…",使句子逻辑更紧密

3. 强调句和主语从句的判断

出现 it is/was...that...时,可能是强调句; 也可能是 it 做形式主语,that 引导的从句做真正的主语。 that 引导名词性从句时本身不做成分,只起连接作用 强调句去掉 it is/was...that...后,句子结构仍然完整

4. 关于 doing 是主干的伴随状语,还是从句伴随状语的判断 如果是主干的伴随状语,doing 的动作一定是主干的主语发出,与主干谓语动词具有同时性;

I came into the woods, seeing many birds.

如果是从句的伴随状语,doing 的动作一定是从句的主语发出,与从句谓语动词具有同时性;

8. The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling.

order n.命令,指示; v.命令; 预定

state v.声明,陈述;表明;公布 n.国家,州;状态

case n.案件;案例;具体情况

hear v.听审; 聆听; 得知

judge n.法官;裁判员

typical a.典型的,一贯的,平常的;

panel n.陪审团; 专题讨论小组

issue v.颁布;发表 n.议题,争论点;分配

evaluate v.评估,评价;估值

reconsider v.重新考虑; 重新审议

ruling n. (尤指法庭的)裁决,裁定;统治

# 参考译文:

联邦巡回法院颁布了一项不同寻常的法令,该法令声明该案不应由三个法官听审, 而应由 12 名法官共同听审,同时法院将衡量是否应当"重新考虑"美国道富银 行案的裁决

# 知识点总结:

1. rather than

rather than 为并列连词,通常并列两个短语。A rather than B 意为: 是 A 而不是 B

2. 大并列 (A, and B与 A and B的区别)

有时 and 前后并列内容太长,易误解为 and 前后两词并列,此处以逗号分隔,表明 and 并列的是两个较长的部分。

当 and 并列内容短,不易产生歧义,则此处无需逗号分隔

如何找到大并列中的 A:

先沿 and 向后看找到 B 的具体内容,再向前找到与 B 形式一致的 A,两者并列(an unusual order stating that ... and that...)

3. 翻译语序调整: 66-3

A rather than B

英语开门见山、重心在前,汉语重心在后,常用"不是…,而是…" the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three(该案不应由三人陪审团评审,而应由法院全部 12 名法官共同听审)

- 4. 连词的省略("主干公式是否有特例"一讲涉及到)
  - a) 宾语从句中:由 that 引导宾语从句时,that 可省略
  - b) 定语从句中:关系代词在定语从句中做宾语时,该关系代词可省略。...that one issue (定语从句中省略关系代词 which/that) it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling.
- 5. whether 和 if 引导名词性从句(主语从句、宾语从句、标语从句、同位语从句) 的特点:

whether 和 if 在从句中不做成分,但有意义,意为:是否

6. 增词法: 见 66-5

联邦巡回法院颁布了一项不同寻常的法令,该法令...。and...,此处并列内容过长,可增词处理(issued an unusual order stating that the case... and one issue...)

7. 定语翻译的"六八原则": 见 66-2

an unusual order stating that... 此处 stating...现在分词做后置定语,定语部分全部放在名词前过于冗长,可单独译,重复前面名词。

即:颁布某法令...,这一法令...

9.In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell argues that "social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well-connected.

tip n.尖端; 实用的提示; 小费 v.倾倒; 轻触

epidemic n.(迅速的)盛行;流行病 a.盛行的

drive v.驱使; 迫使; 驱赶 n.驾车路程; 欲望

action n.行动;行为 v.务必做,确保处理(某事)

tiny a.极小的,微小的

minority n.少数,少数派;少数民族;未成年

in large part 很大程度上; 大体上, 大部分

The Tipping Point 《引爆点》

influential a.有很大影响的;有支配力的 n.有影响力的人

informed a.有见识的;消息灵通的;了解情况的;有根据的

persuasive a.有说服力的,能使人信服的

well-connected a.社会关系优越的;血统关系好的;精心构思的

# 参考译文:

马尔科姆·格拉德威尔在其《引爆点》一书中指出,"社会潮流"在很大程度上是由极少数个体的行为所引领的。这些人通常被称为"有影响力的人士",他们通常见多识广,善于言辞或善于交际

# 知识点总结:

- 1. 区分 did/done 同体: 见 66-4
  - "…individuals, often called influentials,"在 called 前加入 be 动词,句意保持不变,仍为"被称之为",因此可以判断 called 为过去分词。处于插入语位置的 called influentials,是过去分词短语作后置定语修饰 individuals
- 2. 勾划成分时将量词 a tiny minority of 作为整体勾划 类似的量词划分还有: a large number of / a large amount of / a great deal of / a lot of / lots of / a large quantity of...
- 3. "某人认为"的常见表达:
  sb + argue / contend / state / assume / maintain / suspect / note ...

#### 4. 词根助记

epidemic n. (迅速的) 盛行;流行病 a.盛行的

词根: epi- 在...之中, dem-人民, -ic 形容词后缀(在人民中→流行)

Dem- 人民, -cracy 统治

eg: democracy n.民主政体;民主国家;民主

democratic a.平等的,有民主精神的;民主政体的;(美国)民主党的

#### 5. 用词多样性

action/behaviour/conduct

6. 翻译小技巧: 斟酌词意, 更贴近汉语表达

"social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, ...

are driven 本意为"被驱使",在语境中,谈论"流行元素被…引领"更符合汉语的表达

#### 7. individuals 后面跟双定语

...special individuals, (定语 1) often called influentials, (定语 2) who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well-connected.

定语 1: 过去分词短语做后置定语修饰 individuals,同时在位置上属于插入语 定语 2: 定语从句同样修饰 individuals

- 8. 定语中后置定语的翻译: 见 66-2
  - a) 后置定语形式:介词短语/定语从句/动词不定式/分词/形容词
  - b) 后置定语的翻译方法
    - i. 信息量较小,用倒序;
    - ii. 信息量较大,单独译:
      - 1. 按非限制性定语从句翻译",而这...",使前后逻辑紧凑;
      - 2. 按同位语翻译,译为"即…/也就是…/:"
    - iii. 判断信息量大小的方法: 六八原则

special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well-connected. (属于后置定语信息量较大的情况,需要单独翻译)

这些特殊个体往往被称作有影响力的人,他们通常见多识广,善于言辞或善于交际

10. The researchers' argument stems from a simple observation about social influence: With the exception of a few celebrities like Oprah Winfrey—whose outsize presence is primarily a function of media, not interpersonal, influence—even the most influential members of a population simply don't interact with that many others.

argument n.理由,论点;争论

stem n. (植物的) 茎 v.阻止; 封堵

stem from 起源于

observation n.观察,监视;观察力

with the exception of... 除了...以外

celebrity n.名人;名望

outsize a.特大的

presence n.存在,出席;仪态

primarily ad.主要地,首要地,根本地

function n.由其他事情造成的结果;功能

interpersonal a.人际关系的,人际的

influential a.有影响力的,有势力的

simply ad.简直,完全地; 只,仅仅

interact with... 与...交流

few/a few 修饰可数名词

little/a little 修饰不可数名词

few/little 表否定含义,强调没有,所剩无几

a few/a little 表肯定含义,强调有,还剩一点

# 参考译文:

研究者的观点源于对社会影响的一次简单调查。除了像奥普拉•温弗瑞这样的名人之外—他们超强的影响力主要来自媒体,而非人与人之间的影响—即使是人群中最有影响力的人也不会与那么多人交往

# 知识点总结:

1. 看标点做预判之冒号的处理:

冒号之后为补充说明,相当于同位语,即冒号前为主干,由此可判断主干 The researchers' argument stems from a simple observation about social influence.

#### 2. 列举性同位语:

表列举的"像…一样"的介词短语可以理解为后置定语也可理解为列举性同位语。本句中介词短语 like Oprah Winfrey 可看作 a few celebrities 的列举性同位语或后置定语

#### 3. 翻译时语义重心的处理:

英语重心在前: 先"是…"即原句为先 is primarily a function of media 后"不是…"即原句为后 not interpersonal, influence 汉语中心在后: 先"不是…"即汉语先译"不是人与人之间的影响" 后"是…"即汉语后译"而主要来自与媒体"

#### 4. 词根助记: inter

inter 表"两者之间": between

inter "两者之间" +net "网络"  $\rightarrow$  两者之间互相联系的网络 $\rightarrow$  互联网 inter "两者之间" +act "做,作用"  $\rightarrow$  两者之间作用 $\rightarrow$ 相互作用 $\rightarrow$ n.interaction inter "两者之间" +personal "个人的"  $\rightarrow$ 人与人之间的

11. These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch.

value v.给,估价;重视

asset n.资产,财产

a third party 第三方

manager n.管理者; 经理

regulator n.监管者,监管机构;调节器

fetch v.售得,卖得;拿来

# 参考译文:

这些规定表明,银行不能以管理者和规则制定者希望它们售出的价格来评估这些 资产,而必须以第三方愿意支付的价格来评估这些资产

# 知识点总结:

- 1. 连词的省略(前提是不产生歧义)
  - a) 关系代词在定语从句中做宾语时,关系代词可省略本句: ...the price(that)a third party would pay, not the price(that)...would lilke them to fetch
  - b) that 引导宾语从句时, that 可以省略。本句: ...say(that)they...
- 2. 翻译时语义重心的处理: 见 66-10

英语重心在前: 先"是…", 后"不是…"

汉语重心在后: 先"不是…", 后"是…"

本句: the price... not the price... "不能以...的价格,而要以...的价格"

3. 用词的多样性

value v.估价 (assess, rate, appraise, evaluate)

fetch v.售得, 卖得 (bring in, make, sell for)

12. The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong.

act n.法案, 行为; v.行动, 假装; 演出

overall a.总的,全面的 n.制服,罩衣

planning n.规划; 计划编制

pressure n.压力;紧张;气压

fold v.结束;折叠;屈服

complete v.完成,结束

reconstruction n.重建,改造

rule n.规章;行事准则 v.统治; 支配; 裁定

# 参考译文:

IASB (国际会计标准委员会)表示,不想在没有总体规划的情况下采取行动,但 在今年晚些时候完成其制度修订时,他们将面临巨大的巨幅压力

## 知识点总结:

- 1. that 可以省略的情况: 见 66-11
  - a) that 引导宾语从句

本句中, The IASB says it does not want to act without overall..., says 后宾 语从句省略了 that

- b) that 在定语从句中做宾语
- 2. 名词作状语的情况

本句中 this year 属于名词短语做状语。例如,The boy is five years old.这里的 old 是形容词,five years 是名词词组,这样的名词短语相当于介词短语做时 间状语,同样的还有 last week、next month 等

3. 重点词汇及相关知识:

pressure,词根是 press,作为动词表示压,作名词时表示媒体、出版社; pressure 中由后缀-ure 为名词后缀,-ure 构成抽象名词 expose v.暴露,使显露;使面临...,名词为 exposure,表示暴露、接触;曝光 另外,表示"压力"的词汇,除了 pressure 还有 stress、strain 等

4. 形近词汇辨析一late

late a.迟到;晚期的;已故的 ad.晚,迟

例: You are always late for school.你总是上课迟到

later ad.后来,随后 a.较晚的,以后的

例: They got married and had a baby two years later.两年后他们结婚并有了孩子 latest a.最近的,最新的 n.最新事物,最新消息

例: Jay released the latest single two days ago. 周杰伦两天前发行了最新单曲 lately ad.近来,最近

例: I have seen her lately.最近我见过她

latter a. (两者之中的)后者的;后期的 n. (两者之间的)后者 (the latter)

例: He told me two stories but I preferred the latter.他和我说了两个故事,我更喜欢后者

5. 形近词汇辨析—complete

complete v.完成; 使完整; 填写(表格)(同义词 accomplish)

例: You must complete three written assignments.你必须完成三个书面作业 complete a.完全的;全部的

例: We were in complete agreement.我们意见完全一致 compete v.竞争,对抗;争夺

例: We can't compete with them on price.我们在价格上无法与他们竞争

拓展: competition n.竞争;比赛;对手 competent a.能干的,能胜任的;合格的 competence n.能力,胜任;权限

6. reconstruction 及相关拓展

前缀: re-: 再, 重复; 回, 向后; 相反, 反对; 离开 construction n.建造, 建筑; 创立, 构建; 构造 因此 reconstruction 表示重建; 改造; 复兴

例如: China Construction Bank (CCB) 中国建设银行

13. Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner, warned the IASB that it did "not live in a political vacuum" but "in the real world" and that Europe could yet develop different rules.

commissioner n.委员,专员;长官;警察局局长

warn v.告诫,警告;提醒;预先通知

vacuum n.真空 v.用真空吸尘器打扫 a.真空的

could yet 早晚,总有一天

## 参考译文:

欧洲委员会委员查理·麦克利维告诫国际会计委员会两点:第一,欧洲"并非生活在政治真空中",而"在现实世界里";第二,欧洲迟早会制定出不同的规则

## 知识点总结:

1. S, ,V中间部分通常为插入语

Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner 插入语(同位语),warned...

2. not...but...不是...而是...

not live in a political vacuum but in the real world

此处的 but 不是连接句子的连接词,它连接的是两个并列的介词短语,这两个介词短语分别做状语

3. warn sb sth 警告某人某事(双宾语: sb.间接宾语, sth.直接宾语) warn sb of 警告某人...; 告诫某人

...warned the IASB that it did "not live in a political vacuum" but "in the real world" and that Europe could yet develop different rules.

The IASB 做间接宾语,后面两个并列的宾语从句做直接宾语

4. 介词短语=介词+名词词组(限定词+修饰词+名词), 其中名词词组做介词的宾语

eg: in a political vacuum

in the real world

#### 5. 翻译小技巧

增词法: 当出现较长的两个并列句时,为使逻辑更加紧凑,可增加序数词;同位语 a European commissioner 信息量较小,按定语处理

Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner, warned the IASB 宾语从句 1 that it did "not live in a political vacuum" but "in the real world" and 宾语从句 2 that Europe could yet develop different rules.

欧洲官员查理•麦克利维对 IASB 提出两点警告:第一...;第二...。

## 6. yet 用法小结

- a) (用于否定句和疑问句,谈论尚未发生但可能发生的事)
  I haven't received a letter from him yet.我还没有收到他的信呢
  We have yet to decide what action to take(=We have not decided what action to take)我们尚未决定采取何种行动
- b) (used in negative sentences 用于否定句) now; as soon as 现在;即刻;马上 Don't go yet.先别走 We don't need to start yet.我们不必马上开始
- c) 从现在起直至某一时间;还 He'll be busy for ages yet.他还要忙很长一段时间
- d) could, might, may, etc. do sth (表示将来可能发生,尽管现在似乎没有可能)早晚,总有

We may win yet.我们迟早会赢的

She could yet surprise us all.总有一天,她会让我们都大吃一惊

e) (强调次数或数量的增加)

Snow, snow and yet more snow 下雪,下雪,还要下雪 Yet another diet book 又是一本关于节食的书

f) (强调程度的增加)更 even, still

A recent and yet more improbable theory.一个新近提出的但更加不切实际的理论

# 7. 用词多样性

Warn/caution/remind/foretell

eg: I would caution against getting too involved.

我要提出警告,别介入得太深

Passengers are reminded (that) no smoking is allowed on this train.

旅客们(被提醒)请注意,本次列车禁止吸烟

The witch foretold that she would marry a prince.

女巫预言她将嫁给王子

Vacuum/void/emptiness

His death has left a void in the entertainment world that can never be filled.

他的去世在娱乐界留下了一个永远无法填补的空白

There was an aching emptiness in her heart.

她的内心有一种隐隐作痛的空虚感

14.And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains.

dead a.萧条的; 死气沉沉的; 去世的 n.死者

partly ad.在某种程度上;部分地

paralysis n. (行动、决策、运行等的)瘫痪,停顿

booking n.预定 booking losses 账面亏损

asset n.资产,财产;有利条件

bargain n.便宜货;交易,协议 v.讨价还价

supposed a.所谓的; 误以为的

for fear of 唯恐,以免,担心

be reluctant to do 不情愿做...;不愿意做...

### 重点词汇:

Paralysis n.瘫痪;能力的丧失

同义: immobility, standstill, breakdown, halt

standstill n.停顿;停滯

breakdown n.崩溃,倒塌;损坏,故障

halt n.停止,终止 vt.使停止;使中断 vi.停止,犹豫

同根: paralyze v.使瘫痪

Paralympics n.残奥会

# 参考译文:

萧条的市场在一定程度上反映了银行系统的瘫痪,因为银行为了避免账面亏损既不愿出售资产,也不愿购买那些所谓的廉价资产

# 知识点总结:

1. yet 含义辨析: 见 66-13

yet 既可做连词,意为: 然而、但是;又可做副词,意为: 已经...,或用于否定句和疑问句,谈论尚未发生但可能发生的事情,等

## 2. 限定词

All those supposed bargains 整体为名词词组,第一个限定词 all 为前位限定词,第二个限定词 those 为中位限定词, supposed 为修饰词,对名词 bargains 进行修饰限定

## 3. 动词分词形式修饰名词

Ved/Ving 形式前置修饰名词时,相当于形容词。且 Ved 具有被动/完成特点,在翻译时加入"已经被…"这一含义,此处 supposed bargains 可理解为:已 经被(人们)看作是廉价的资产

### 4. 翻译的调整

bargain 具有两种词性: v.讨价还价(bargain with sb), 商谈 n.便宜货

15. The FASB and IASB have been exactly that, cleaning up rules on stock options and pensions, for example, against hostility from special interests.

exactly ad.恰好,完全;精确地,确切地

pension n.养老金,退休金

interest n.利息;利益集团;兴趣

clean up 纠正; 清理

stock options 股票期权

### 词汇拓展:

Hostility n.敌意

同义: opposition, antagonism, enmity, hatred

antagonism n.对抗,敌对;相克作用;对立;敌意

enmity n.仇恨; 敌意

反义: friendliness

同根: hostile a. 敌对的

opposition n. (强烈的) 反对, 异议

oppose v.反对(计划、政策等); 抵制

opponent n.反对者;对手

opposite a.相反的;对面的

# 参考译文:

美国财务会计标准委员会和国际会计标准委员会一向如此独立和好斗。例如,他们不顾某些特殊利益集团的反对,整顿股票期权和养老金的规定

# 知识点总结:

1. doing 做伴随状语的判断:见 66-7 如果是主干的伴随状语,doing 的动作一定是主干的主语发出,与主干谓语动

词具有同时性;

如果是从句的伴随状语,doing 的动作一定是从句的主语发出,与从句的谓语 动词具有同时性;

本句:, cleaning up rules...由主干的主语 The FASB and IASB 发出,是主干的伴随状语

### 2. 词汇拓展

Exact a.精确的;准确的

同义: accurate, precise

词根: pre/pro "提前、预先"; cis/cid "切"; con "共同/加强语气"

Precise "提前切好后,剩下的"→精确的

Concise con "加强语气", cis "切"→完全切掉多余的→a.简明的; 简洁的

16. The child who is raised in an environment where there are many stimuli which develop capacity for appropriate responses will experience greatly intellectual development.

appropriate a.合适的 v.挪用; 拨出(款项); 私占;

response n.反应,响应;

experience n.经历,往事;经验 v.经历;体会到

intellectual a. 智力的 n.知识分子

raise v.提升;筹集;增加;招聘

environment n.自然环境,生态环境;周围状况,条件

stimuli n.刺激(物),促进因素

develop v. (使)成长,发展;逐渐形成,逐渐养成

capacity n.能力;容积,容纳能力 a.无虚席的,满场的

# 参考译文:

一个在能做出适当反应能力的许多刺激物的环境里长大的孩子将会在智力上得 到极大的发展

一个在有许多刺激物的环境里长大的孩子将会在智力上得到极大的发展,因为这些刺激物能提升其做出适当反应的能力

如果一个儿童在有许多刺激物的环境里成长,而这些刺激物能够发展其做出反应的能力,那么,这个儿童将会在智力上得到极大的发展

# 知识点总结:

## 1. 从句嵌套

在复杂的长难句中,经常出现从句嵌套。本句 The child who is raised in an environment where there are many stimuli which develop capacity,是 who 引导的定语从句嵌套了一个 where 引导的定语从句,where 引导的定语从句中,又嵌套了 which 引导的定语从句

### 2. There be 结构的倒装

There be 句型是倒装结构,be 后面才是主语。语序还原后为 sth be there。 本句中,there are many stimuli...,stimuli 是主语

### 3. 副词做状语

本句中,…will experience greatly intellectual development 中的 greatly 是副词做状语的体现

17.But brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits, we create parallel paths, and even entirely new brain cells, that can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks.

researcher n.研究人员

discover v.发现;发觉

consciously ad.有意识地; 自觉地

develop v. (使)成长;逐渐形成;发展

parallel a.平行的;相似的,同时发生的 ad.平行地

n.共同点 v.和...平行,相似

path n.途径;通道

entirely ad.完全地

cell n.细胞; 电池; 小房间

trains of thought 思路定式;固有思维

innovative a.革新的,新颖的

track n.路线,轨道 v.追踪

### 词汇拓展:

consciously ad.有意识地; 自觉地

conscious a. 意识到的; 神智清醒的

un-否定前缀+conscious→unconscious a.无意识的; 昏迷的

sub-前缀表"在…下面"+conscious→subconscious a.潜意识的 n.潜意识,下意识参考译文:

但大脑研究人员发现,当我们有意识地培养新习惯时,我们会在大脑中建立平行的路径,甚至形成全新的脑细胞,它们能使我们的固有思路跳转到新的、具有创造性的轨道上去

## 知识点总结:

1. 连词的连用: 必然有从句的嵌套

本句 that when 连用,根据就近原则,判断 when we consciously develop new habits 为状语从句,that 使得后面的 create 丧失独立性,且跟在谓语动词后判断为宾语从句,即宾语从句内嵌套了状语从句

### 2. 定语从句的翻译技巧

当定语从句所修饰部分为并列的名词,且结合语境仍无法判断定从到底修饰的是其中的哪个名词,可使用指代词"这"、"它们"来翻译定从中的关系代词

本句中无法判断定语从句 that can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks 修饰的是 parallel paths 还是 even entirely new brain cells,还是两者都修饰。故可翻译为"它们能使我们的固有思维跳转到新的、具有创造性的轨道上去"

### 3. 重点词汇翻译

train v.训练 n.火车

本句中 our trains of thought 为名词,直译为"思路、思维",可结合后半句"onto new innovative tracks"到新的创新轨道上,二分法暗示前面是"不新的",故翻译为"思维定式"、"固有思维"

18.At the end of adolescence, however, the brain shuts down half of that capacity, preserving only those modes of thought that have seemed most valuable during the first decade or so of life.

adolescence n.青春,青春期

shut down 关闭

capacity n.能力;容量;职责

preserve v.保护;保持;保存

mode n.方式;模式

valuable a.值钱的;有益的;重要的

decade n.十年,十年期;十进

or so 大约,左右

### 词汇拓展:

adolescence n.青春,青春期

词根: ol=to grow 生长 ol+d (已发生) →old a. 老的; 旧的(生长过了)

escence 名词后缀,表示"...的状态"

ad-加强语气

ad-+ol+escence→处于生长的状态→青春期

adolescent a.青春期;不成熟的 n.青春期,青少年

ol 的同源异性词根: ul=to grow 生长

ad-+ul+t(同 d 表已发生)→adult n.成年人(已经成长过了)

# 参考译文:

然而,人类大脑在青春期末期便关闭了上述一半功能,只保留了那些人生最初十年左右最重要的思维模式

然而,人类大脑在青春期末期便关闭了上述一般功能,只保留了这些思维模式, 这些思维模式在人生最初十年左右似乎是最重要的

## 知识点总结:

- 1. 非谓语动词作状语:
- 2. 定语的翻译(后置定语:介词短语/定从/不定式/分词/形容词)"六八原则"
  - a) 信息量少(x<6个单词): 倒序
  - b) 信息量多(x>8个单词): 单独译
    - i. 非限制定从:,而这...
    - ii. 同位语从句:即/也就是/:
  - c) 6个单词<x<8个单词,看情况具体分析
- 3. 状语翻译的位置调整

本句中介词短语 during the first decade or so of life 作时间状语修饰从句系动词 have seemed 或者整个定语从句,故翻译时需要调整状语位置到修饰对象前,即"人生最初十年左右最重要的思维方式"

19.It is a wise father that knows his own child, but today a man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom—or at least confirm that he's the kid's dad.

wise a.明智的;有学问的 v.意识到,觉察

boost v.促进;增加;宣扬 n.激励;增长

paternal a.父亲的;父亲般的;父系的

fatherly a.父亲般的, 慈父般的

wisdom n.智慧;明智;(社会或文化长期积累的)知识

confirm v.确认;证实;使确信

at least 至少

## 参考译文:

只有聪明的父亲才了解自己的孩子,但今天男性可以提升为人父的智慧了一或至 少可以确定自己是孩子的父亲

# 知识点总结:

1. 强调句和主语从句的判断: 见 66-7

it is/was...that...,可能是强调句,也可能是主语从句

主语从句: it 作形式主语, that 引导的主语从句做真正的主语,且 that 在名词性从句中不做成分,只起连接作用

强调句:省略 it is/was...that...后,句子结构仍然完整

本句中 it is a wise father that knows his own child, 省略 it is...that 后,句型变为: a wise father 主语 knows 谓语 his own child 宾语

句子结构仍然完整,所以是强调句。(如果按主语从句判断,that 在名词性从句中不做成分,只起连接作用。但本句中,that 的位置在从句中做主语,与主语从句的特点不符,由此可以,这的确不是主语从句)

#### 2. 翻译小技巧

It is a wise father that knows his own child

本句模仿莎士比亚名剧《威尼斯商人》中的原句,刘云波认为根据此处的语境,应仿照英文谚语"It is an ill wind that blows anybody good"(再坏的风也会给一些人带来一些好处)的译法,译为"再聪明的父亲也未必了解自己的孩子"。该句型的特点是用肯定的结构表达让步和反意的意思。这种用法多用于寓意深刻的谚语之中,它的真正含义与字面意义恰恰相反,可译为"无论怎样…都不免…"或"无论…未必…"。本句可译为:

再聪明的父亲也未必了解自己的孩子(否定)

只有聪明的父亲才能了解自己的孩子(肯定)

3. 词根助记:

paternal a.父亲的;父亲般的;父系

词根: pater-父亲

4. 用词多样性:

boost v. 促进: 增加: 宣扬 n. 激励: 增长

boost/improve/advance

eg: The company needs to improve performance in all these areas

公司需要在所有这些方面改善业绩

They worked together to advance the cause of democracy

他们合力推动民主事业

5. 两个并列句主语相同,为了简洁可省略后面的并列句的主语及重复部分

A man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom—or (a man can) at least confirm that he's the kid's dad

20.More than 60,000 people have purchased the PTKs since they first became available without prescriptions last year, according to Doug Fogg chief operating officer of Identigene, which makes the over-the-counter kits.

purchase v.购买, 采购 n.采购; 购买的东西

available a.可购得的,可获得的;可利用的;有空的

prescription n.处方,药方; 计划; 秘诀

kit n.成套设备,成套工具;配套原件 v.装备

operate v.运营,操作;动手术

chief operating officer 首席运营官(COO)

CEO chief executive officer 首席执行官;总裁

CMO chief marketing officer 首席营销官

CTO chief technology officer 首席技术官

CFO chief financial officer 首席财务官;财务总监

## 参考译文:

据 Identigene (一家生产这种非处方工具包的公司)首席运营官道格·福格所说, 自从去年首次不需处方就可购买亲子鉴定药包后,已超过6万多人购买了该药包

## 知识点总结:

- 1. more than
  - a) 相当于形容词,意为:超过...;不仅仅....等等本句 more than 60,000 people,即:超过6万人eg: Mary is more than a teacher; she is a writer, too. 玛丽不仅仅是一位老师,她也是一位作家
  - b) 相当于副词时, 意为: 不仅仅...; 非常...等等

eg: We should do more than attend classes; nature and society are also our learning resources

我们不仅仅上课,自然界和社会也是我们学习的源泉

eg: He was more than upset by the accident.

这个意外事故使他非常心烦意乱

more than one + 单数名词作主语时,谓语动词用单数 more + 复数名词 than one 作主语时,谓语动词用复数 此两种用法注意主谓一致,均意为:不止一个

eg: More than one student has seen the film.不止一个学生看过这部电影 More students than one have seen the file.不止一个学生看过这部电影

no more than 表示仅仅、只有

eg: There is room for no more than three cars.这地方只能停放三辆车 not more than 表示至多、不多于

eg: He has not more than three children.他最多有三个孩子

### 2. since 含义判断

- a) 引导原因状语从句, 意为: 由于... 前文谈及"之所以..." + "since 是由于..."
- b) 引导时间状语从句, 意为: 自从...

本句理解为时间状语从句更佳: since they first became available without prescriptions last year. 自从去年首次不需处方就可购买亲子鉴定药包后分析时需根据具体语境判断

#### 3. last year

last year 为名词短语作副词,作为时间状语 此类情况还有如: last week、this year、next month...

### 4. 翻译语序调整

英语重心在前,汉语重心在后。英语语序上习惯先主干后从句,而翻译时按照汉语表达习惯,一般先译从句,后译主干,将重点置后

所以本句翻译时应先译从句:据该公司首席运营官道格·福格所说...,再译 主干:...购买人数已超过6万人 21. Among the most popular: paternity and kinship testing, which adopted children can use to find their biological relatives and families can use to track down kids put up for adoption.

paternity n.父亲的身份;父系来源

kinship n.亲属关系

adopt v.收养; 采纳

biological a.生物学的;亲生的

relative n.亲属,亲戚 a.相关联的;相对的

adoption n.采用;选择;领养

track down 追踪;搜索;查出

### 参考译文:

亲子和亲属关系鉴定之所以现在如此受欢迎,是因为已经被收养的这些孩子可以 使用亲子鉴定来找到和自己有血缘关系的亲属,一些家庭也可以找到他们已经失 散的被别人收养的孩子

# 知识点总结:

1. 倒装的使用(强调句中某一成分+避免头重脚轻)

看标点做预判后,

确定本句的主干: "Among the most popular: paternity and kinship testing" 正常的语序是: Paternity and kinship testing is among the most popular 此时冒号就相当于 be 动词, 句中主语和表语倒装, 旨在强调主语 paternity and kinship testing 且避免头重脚轻, 使 which 引导的定语从句与先行词 testing 连

接更为紧密

2. 省略(简洁,避免重复)

which adopted children can use (缺宾语) to find their biological relatives and

families can use (缺宾语) to track down kids put up for adoption

which: 指 paternity and kinship testing

- 3. 过去分词做形容词的特点: 1.被动 2.完成 整体可译为"已经被..."
- 4. S+V+O to do sth.区分 to do sth 做什么成分: 见 66-6 to do sth 动作由 S 主语发出,是目的状语,且 to do sth, 还可以置于句首 本句不定式 to find their biological relatives 和 to track down kids 作目的状语
- 5. 非限制性定语从句(对主句内容/先行词的补充、解释或说明) 结合前面句子背景,本句可将 which 引导的非限制性定语从句翻译为原因状语从句,与主句之间加入"之所以…,是因为…"的逻辑,即,亲子和亲属关系鉴定之所以现在如此受欢迎,是因为…
- 6. put up 提供;提出;给;留宿本句 kids put up for adoption"被收养的孩子",此处为过去分词做后置定语还原以后: kids who are put up for adoption主动形式: put kids up for adoption
- adapt v.适应;调整;改编 adept v.熟练的;擅长的;n.内行 adopt v.收养;采纳

7. 形近词辨析

8. relative n.亲戚,亲属 a.相关联的;相对的
-ive,形容词或名词后缀,做名词表人和物
eg: detective n.侦探 native n.本地人 captive n.俘虏;战俘

22. This DNA can reveal genetic information about only one or two ancestors, even though, for example, just three generations back people also have six other great-grandparents or, four generations back, 14 other great-grandparents.

reveal v.揭示,揭露;表明 n.揭示

genetic a.基因的,遗传学的;共同起源的

ancestor n.祖先,上代

generation n.一代;一代人的时间;产生

great-grandparent n.曾祖父或曾祖母

even though 虽然,即使

## 参考译文:

举例来说,尽管上溯三代,一个人还会有另外 6 位曾父母,或者上溯四代,还会有另外 14 位曾祖父母,但是这种 DNA 只能揭示一到两位祖先的基因信息

## 知识点总结:

1. even though (=even if) 引导从句

引导状语从句,从句内容往往是真实的,它主要用于引出不利于主句情况的信息,相当于汉语的"尽管""虽然",与 though,although 相近意思。本句中,even though 引出的从句是 just three generations back people also have six other great-grandparents or...

2. 必用写作词汇

reveal v.揭示, 透露: 表明 n.揭示

可替换为: show/disclose/illustrate/indicate/demonstrate

3. 词根助记

前缀是 gen-,表示 to create,因此有了以下词汇

generate v.产生,引起

generation n.一代;一代人的时间;代;产生

generous a.慷慨的; 大量的

general a.总体的,普遍的;一般的

generalize v.概括,归纳;推广,普及

#### 4. 部分名词的单复数问题

- a) information: information 作为"资料,信息,情报"的意思时(除了指控以外),是不可数名词,没有复数形式
- b) data: 在正式文体或科技文章中, data 是单数名词 datum (数据,资料) 的复数形式,意为"资料,数据"。Data 作"(存储在计算机中的)数据资料时"是不可数名词(注: datum 现已不常用)

例如: Data is transmitted electronically.数据是电子传输

- c) art: art 表示艺术,主要指美术等; arts 表示包括历史、文学语言等非自 然科学学科,或泛指包括音乐、绘画、文学、电影、舞蹈等的艺术文艺
- d) wood: wood 的使用范围较广,它可以表示"木"、"木材"、"树木"、"树木"、"树木"等意思;而 woods 一般只作"树林"。在表示"木料"、"木材"执意时,wood 是物质名词,前面不能加 a,wood 也不能用复数形式

### 5. 句子成分的省略问题

在不产生歧义的情况下, 句中重复部分均可省略

在本句的两个并列句中,因主谓都是 people have,故后面的并列句中省略了 people have,省略后: people also have six other great-grandparents or, four generations back, people have 14 other great-grandparents.

23. Critics also argue that commercial genetic testing is only as good as the reference collections to which a sample is compared.

critic n.批评者;评论家 criticism n.批评

argue v.主张,认为;说服;争论

commercial a.商业的;以获利为目的的

reference n.参考

collection n.收集物;一堆(东西),一群(人)

sample n.样本,样品

词汇拓展:构词法一后缀

commerce n.贸易; 商业

commerce + -ial 形容词后缀→commercial(去 e) a.商业的

commercial + -ize 动词后缀→commercialize v.商业化

commercialize + -tion 名词后缀→commercialization(ze 变为 za) n.商业化

industry n.工业;行业;勤劳

industry + -al 形容词后缀→industrial(变 y 为 i) a. 工业的;工业发达的

industrial + -ize 动词后缀→industrialize v.工业化

industrialize + -ion 名词后缀→industrialization(变 ze 为 za) n.工业化

# 参考译文:

直译:批评者还认为,商业性基因检测只有与样本比对的参照数据库比较时才一样好

意译:批评者还认为,商业性基因检测的准确率取决于与样本比对的参照数据库

### 知识点总结:

- 1. 常见比较级结构
  - a) 等于: 同级比较, as (副词, 修饰 a./ad.) ...as (从属连词, 引导比较状语从句) ...
    - 句 1: Commercial genetic testing is good.
    - 句 2: The reference collections is good.
    - 第一步:连接句子,句1做主干,句2做比较状语从句

Commercial genetic testing is as good as the reference collections is good

第二步: 找重复比较点,将从句中重复比较点删除

Commercial genetic testing is as good as the reference collections is good

第三步: 从句谓语动词简洁处理

省略: Commercial genetic testing is as good as the reference collections(is)

倒装: Commercial genetic testing is as good as is the reference collections

- b) 大于: more...than...
  - 句 1: Commercial genetic testing is good.
  - 句 2: The reference collections is good.

第一步:连接句子,句1做主干,句2做比较状语从句

Commercial genetic testing is more good(better) than the reference collections is good.

第二步: 找重复比较点,将从句中重复比较点删除

Commercial genetic testing is better than the reference collections is good

第三步: 从句谓语动词简洁处理

省略: Commercial genetic testing is better than the reference collections(is)

倒装: Commercial genetic testing is better than is the reference collections

- c) 小于: less...than.../not as...as.../not so...as...
  - 句 1: Commercial genetic testing is good
  - 句 2: The reference collections is good

第一步:连接句子,句1做主干,句2做比较状语从句

Commercial genetic testing is not so good as the reference collections is good

第二步: 找重复比较点,将从句中重复比较点删除

Commercial genetic testing is not so good as the reference collections is <del>good</del> 第三步: 从句谓语动词简洁处理

省略: Commercial genetic testing is not so good as the reference collections(is)

倒装: Commercial genetic testing is not so good as is the reference collections

d) a./ad.的比较级变换

单音节单词: 后+er 变比较级

多音节(3个及以上)单词:前+more变比较级

2个音节:

部分必须前+more: 如-ical/-ful/-ous 等形容词后缀结尾的单词,为保留形容词的特点,故变比较级时必须在前+more

后+er 变比较级的单词都可以前+more

二分法思维:

单音节:后+er 变比较级

其余: 前+more 变比较级

2. 定语从句介词前置

在定语从句中,当关系代词做介词的宾语时,为保证介词短语的完整性,习惯将介词放在关系代词前。本句中 to which a sample is compared 将介词 to 前置到关系代词 which 前,还原后语序为 which a sample is compared to

3. 用词多样性

argue/contend/state/assume/maintain/suspect/note/consider...

sb+以上词汇,均可表示为"某人认为"

24.Progress in both areas is undoubtedly necessary for the social, political and intellectual development of these and all other societies; however, the conventional view that education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong.

undoubtedly ad.无疑,肯定

political a.政治上的,政府的; 政党的

intellectual a.智力的; 聪明的; 思想的 n.知识分子

conventional a.符合习俗的; 传统的

convention n.习俗; 大会; 公约

view n.想法,见解 v.看待,考虑;观看;观察

priority n.最重要的事;优先,优先权 a.优先的

promote v.促进; 升职; 促销

rapid a.迅速的,快的

## 参考译文:

毫无疑问,教育和经济领域的发展对于贫困国家以及其他国家的社会、政治和文化发展至关重要。传统观点认为教育应当是促进贫困国家经济快速发展的重中之重,然而这种观点是错误的。

# 知识点总结:

1. 勾划成分最小化,若为介词短语=介词+名词词组(限定词+修饰词+名词),其中名词词组做介词的宾语

Progress in both areas is undoubtedly necessary for the social, political and intellectual development of these and all other societies

本句中: in both areas

for the social, political and intellectual development of these and all other societies 2. 区分 that 引导的同位语从句和定语从句

概念不同: that 引导的同位语从句(名词性从句),补充说明前面的名词 that 引导的定语从句(形容词性从句),修饰限定前面的名词

结构不同: 同位语从句中的 that 不作任何成分,只起连接作用 定语从句中的关系代词 that, 充当成分(主语或宾语)

...the conventional view that education 主语 should be 系动词 one of the very highest priorities 表语 for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong.本句 that 引导的从句中,主系表齐全,不缺句子成分,所以为同位语从句

#### 3. 翻译小技巧

a) Progress in both areas is undoubtedly necessary (for the social, political and intellectual development 介词短语做状语) (of these and all other societies 介词短语做后置定语修饰 development)

分别做状语和后置定语的两个介词短语,在翻译时可以整体前置到表语前。即:毫无疑问,教育和经济领域的发展对于贫困国家以及其他国家的社会、政治和文化发展至关重要

- b) Priority n.最重要的事;优先,优先权 a.优先的 本词自带比较级,前面加最高级后变为 the very highest priorities 最高的 优先权,可译为"重中之重"
- c) 修饰成分既可以做定语又可以做状语时,灵活处理

...education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries

In poor countries 做状语:在贫困国家,对于促进经济发展来说... 作定语:对于促进贫困国家的经济发展来说... 25. We are fortunate that it is, because building new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or three generations.

fortunate a.幸运的; 吉利的

improve v.提高; 改善

performance n.表现;业绩;表演

generation n.一代人;一代;一辈

词汇拓展:

generation n.一代人;一代;一辈

general a.一般的;普遍的;全体的

generalize v.普及、推广; 概括

例: as a general rule 一般情况下

These conclusions cannot be generalized to the whole country.

这些结论不可能推及全国

generate v.产生; 引起

generation n.一代人;一代,一辈

例: to generate income/profit 产生收益/利润

generation gap 代沟

generous a.慷慨的;丰富的,充足的

例: a generous benefactor 慷慨的捐助者

# 参考译文:

我们之所以庆幸这个观点是错误的,是因为在这些国家建立新的教育制度,并让通过这种教育制度培养出来的大量人才去促进经济发展,这两点需要两三代人的努力

## 知识点总结:

1. 系动词+表语(形容词: afraid 害怕的/anxious 焦虑的; 渴望的/aware 意识到的; 察觉到的; 知道的/certain 确信的; 必然的/confident 自信的) 相当于谓语, 其后的 that 从句为宾语从句

例: I was afraid that nobody would believe me 我害怕没有人会相信我的话 We are certain that he will get over his illness

我们确信他一定会战胜病魔的

本句: We are fortunate that it is

- 2. aware 两种用法:
  - a) be aware that...后接句子,处理为宾语从句例: I was aware that she was trembling 我察觉到她在发抖
  - b) be aware of...后接名词词组 例: He was well aware of the problem 他很清楚这个问题
- 3. 省略(简洁、避免重复),前提是不产生歧义 在宾语从句 that is 中,that 不做成分,it is 后缺少表语 根据前文: the conventional view (that education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries) is wrong. We are fortunate that it is

it 指代上文 the conventional view, is 后省略 wrong

4. 动名词短语作主语

本句 building new educational systems 和 putting enough people,并列两个动名词短语做主语

5. 代词指代的还原(代词单复数+句意)

本句 building new educational systems there and putting enough people through them 中,them 指代前文出现的可数名词复数

且 through them 介词短语做定语修饰 people,表示:通过"他们"的人这里若指代 people,表示"通过人的人",所以 them 指代 people 不合适结合句意,本句只能指代 systems,表示"通过新的教育制度(培养出来)的人"

- 6. S+V+O to do sth 区分 to do sth 做何成分: 见 66-6
  - a) 目的状语: to do sth 动作由 S 主语发出; to do sth, 还可以置于句首
  - b) 宾语补足语: to do sth 动作由 O 宾语发出
  - c) 后置定语:修饰前面的成分

本句 to improve economic performance 既可作目的状语理解,也可作宾补理解目的状语:建立新的教育体系,通过这种教育制度培养出的大量人才,以促进当地经济发展

宾语补足语: 让让通过这种教育制度培养出的大量人才促进当地经济发展

26.Yet the research revealed that the U.S. factories of Honda, Nissan, and Toyota achieved about 95 percent of the productivity of their Japanese counterpart s—a result of the training that U.S. workers received on the job.

research n.研究;调查

reveal v.揭示;表明;显示

achieve v. (经努力) 取得;获得成功

productivity n.生产力;生产率

counterpart n.对应的人(或事物)

training n.训练,培训;锻炼

receive v.得到; 经受; 接收

Honda n.本田 Nissan n.尼桑 Toyota n.丰田

# 参考译文:

然而研究表明,在美国的本田、尼桑和丰田这些汽车制造厂之所以能够取得这些在日本本土汽车制造厂生产力的大约95%,这是因为美国工人接受了职业培训

# 知识点总结:

1. S+V+O-/, n

一个名词紧跟在句子后,与前面的句子用一/,隔开,此时该名词作同位语补充/说明/解释前面的内容

本句—a result of the training that U.S. workers received on the job. a result 补充 说明主干

2. 词汇拓展

productivity n.生产力;生产率

product n.产品,制品

produce v.生产,制造;栽培,培养

productive a. (尤指)多产的;富有成效的

production n.生产;产量

# 3. 写作必备词汇

reveal v.揭示; 表明; 显示(show/disclose/illustrate/indicate/demonstate/portray)

As is vividly revealed in the ridiculous preture, ...

正如这副可笑的图画所栩栩如生地揭示的那样,...

此处 revealed 可替换为下列单词

portrayed/ described/ disclosed/ shown/ indicated/ illustrated/ demonstrated

27. More recently, while examining housing construction, the researchers discovered that illiterate, non-English-speaking Mexican workers in Houston, Texas, consistently met best-practice labor productivity standards despite the complexity of the building industry's work.

examine v.检查; 测验; (医生) 诊察; 审问

illiterate a.不识字的; 无知的 n.文盲

consistently ad. 一贯地,始终;一致地

best-practice 最佳实践;最佳做法

housing construction 住宅建筑,住房建设

non-English-speaking 不会英语的

labor n. 劳动; 劳工; 分娩 v. 劳动

productivity n.生产率,生产力

standard n. (品质的)标准,规范 a.普通的,标准的

despite prep.尽管,即使;不由自主的

complexity n.复杂性,错综复杂;费解之处

building industry 建筑业;建筑工业

# 参考译文:

最近,研究人员在调查房屋建筑时发现,尽管建筑行业工作复杂,但在德克萨斯州休斯顿市,那些不识字、不会说英语的墨西哥工人却始终能达到劳动生产率的最高标准

# 知识点总结:

1. 状语从句的简化

条件: 状语从句的主语=主干的主语

步骤:

第一步: 判断是否需要省略状语从句的连接词

第二步:将状语从句的主语省略

第三步: 变状语从句的谓语动词

a. be+其他→其他

b. 情态动词+动词原形→to do

c. 非 be/非情态动词→doing

When I returned home, I found that I had left my key in the office

When returning home, I found that I had left my key in the office

Returning home, I found that I hand left my key in the office

I turned off the TV in order that my roommate could study in peace and quiet

I turned off the TV in order for my roommate to study in peace and quiet

I turned off the TV for my roommate to study in peace and quiet

2. 名词的左二右六原则:见 66-2

左二: 限定词 a.冠词 b.序数词 c.量词 d.指示代词 修饰词 a.形容词或形容词性短语

右六: a.同位语 b.定语从句 c.介词短语 d.不定式 e.分词短语 f.形容词本句中,illiterate, non-English-speaking Mexican workers
Workers 前面三个并列的形容词遵循名词的"左二右六"原则

3. 形容词的排序问题

形容词之间比较,

越是相对不变(客观、属性、种类、特质),越靠近名词;越是相对易变(主观、态度、情感、可有可无),越远离名词。...

例: all those beautiful small yellow French wood table 本句中,illiterate, non-English-speaking Mexican workers 三个形容词同样遵循以上原则

- 4. despite+名词短语=介词短语,整体作让步状语 in spite of 用法相同
- 5. 词汇拓展

complex a.复杂的;合成的 n.综合大楼;综合体

例: He was an unusually complex man.他是个异常复杂的人Complexity n.复杂性;(-ity 名词词组)

例: The situation presents great complexity.形势显得极为复杂

28.To take this approach to the New Englanders normally means to start with the Puritans' theological innovations and their distinctive ideas about the church—important subjects that we may not neglect.

approach n.方法;靠近;通道 v.靠近;解决

normally ad.通常

mean v.意味着 a.吝啬的 n.中间; 平均数 (means n.方式; 财富)

theological a.神学的

innovation n.创新;新事物

distinctive a.独特的,与众不同的

Puritan n.清教徒 a.清教徒式的

subject n.主题;科目;主语;主观;实验对象;臣民

v.遭受; 服从 (subject to)

neglect v.疏于照顾;忽视

start with 以...开始

# 参考译文:

采取这种方式来研究新英格兰人,意味着要从研究清教徒对于神学方面的创新点和他们对教会的独特观点开始,这是我们不可忽略的重要主题

# 知识点总结:

- 1. 非谓语动词的作用:
  - a) to do sth.动词不定式 相当于名词 /形容词 /副词

相当于名词:作主语/宾语/表语

相当于形容词: 作后置定语

例: the only to preserve the history 保留历史的唯一方法 a day to remember 难忘的一天

相当于副词:作目的状语

例: I went into the woods to see birds.我走进树林去看鸟

本句中 to take this approach 为主干主语; to start with the Puritans' theological innovations and their distinctive ideas 为主干的宾语

#### b) doing

动名词 相当于名词: 作主语/宾语/表语

例: Swimming is a good sport.游泳是一项很好的运动 现在分词 相当于形容词/副词: 作定语或状语

> 例: a leading role 主导作用/ running shoes 跑鞋(定语) I went into the woods seeing the birds. (状语)

### c) done

过去分词 相当于形容词/副词: 作定语或状语

例: developed countries 发达国家(定语)
I left my house, followed by my dog. (状语)
我离开了家,后面跟着我的狗

#### 2. 非谓语动词的逻辑宾语

非谓语动词虽然在居中不做谓语,但由及物动词或不及物动词+介词构成时, 后面须跟其逻辑宾语

本句中 the Puritans' theological innovations 和 their distinctive ideas 两个名词短语并列作 to start with 的逻辑宾语

#### 3. 普通名词抽象化

根据语境的需要常将具体名词抽象化使用(如 on foot 走路/by plane 坐飞机/by bus 坐公交等词中,如果将 plan/bus/foot 理解为具体的可数名词单数,则会发生可数名词裸用的错误)

本句中, the church 一词可翻译为教会, 也可抽象理解为宗教

29.Besides the ninety or so learned ministers who came to Massachusetts churches in the decade after 1629, there were political leaders like John Winthrop, an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston.

learned a.博学的;学术性的;习得的

minister n.部长; 大臣; 牧师 v.照料, 服侍

church n.教堂;教会

decade n.十年,十年期

like prep.像;例如 v.喜欢;希望 conj.如同 n.喜好 a.相似的

or so 大约

gentleman n.绅士;有教养的人

lawyer n.律师

official n.官员,高级职员 a.公务的;官方的

crown n.皇冠; 王国; 王权 v.为...加冕

journey v. (尤指长途) 旅行 n. (尤指长途) 旅行

# 参考译文:

除了在 1629 年至 1639 年的十年间,来到马萨诸塞教会的约 90 位知识渊博的牧师外,还有像约翰·温斯罗普这样的政治领袖,他在来到波士顿以前也是一位受过良好教育的绅士,还做过律师,也曾担任过王室成员

# 知识点总结:

1. like 作介词

like prep.比如; 像...一样 v.喜欢; 希望 conj.像...一样 n.喜好 a.类似的 ad.大概,可能

dislike n./v.不喜爱,厌恶

unlike prep.不像,与...不同 a.不同,不像

本句中 there were political leaders like John Winthrop

like 作介词, like John Winthrop 为介词短语作后置定语修饰 leaders

2. 一个具有双重身份或身兼数职时,只用一个冠词,后面的并列名词前不用冠词 There were political leaders like John Winthrop, an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston.

本句中 John Winthrop 的同位语: an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown,表明 John Winthrop 这个人身兼多种身份,作为一名政治领袖,他在来到波士顿以前,是一位受过良好教育的绅士,还做过律师,也曾担任过王室成员

例: a lawyer and writer 一位律师兼作家(一个人)
a lawyer and a writer 一位律师和一位作家(两个人)

3. 介词短语=介词+名词短语(限定词+修饰词+名词)

Besides the ninety or so learned ministers who came to Massachusetts churches in the decade after 1629

介词 besides+名词短语 the ninety or so learned ministers 名词短语:

the 中位限定词 ninety 后位限定词 (or so) learned 修饰词 ministers 名词 or so: 大约,作状语修饰 ninety

30. While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized.

craftsman n.工匠,手艺人

dependent n.依赖他人生活者; 受赡养者; 家属

servant n.仆人;雇员

literary a.文学的; 书面的

composition n. (音乐、艺术等的)作品;作曲;成分

intellectualized a. 学术化的;智能化的;知识化的;理性的

let alone 更不必说...; 更不用说

# 参考译文:

尽管偶有一些工匠或农名(更不用提他们的随从和仆人了)留下了可供分析的文学作品,但是很明显,他们的作品中的观点没有得到充分的知识化(学术化/理性化)

# 知识点总结:

1. 句子分析

It is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized

若 it 为形式主语,则本句为主语从句,that 后为真正主语。分析本句 that 后面的部分,主谓宾成分齐全,that 不做成分。且已知 that 在其引导的名词性从句中不做成分,更加印证。所以本句理解为主语从句更佳。(it 不是代词指代上文某处,本句也不是强调句结构)

2. 用词多样性(可用于写作替换)

obvious a. 明显的;显然的

evident a.清楚的;显然的 /apparent a.显而易见的 /clear a.清楚的;明显的

例: It was evident that someone had gone through my possessions 显然有人翻过我的物品

例: The correct answer is apparent.正确的答复是很明显的

例: It was quite clear to me that she was lying.我十分清楚她在撒谎

#### 3. 词根助记

composition n. (音乐、艺术、诗歌的)作品;作曲;成分来自于 compose v.组成,构成;作曲;撰写

词根: com- 一起, together, -pos- 放置, -e 不足音节, 无实意

组合为: 放在一起→v.组成; 构成→composition

(将文字按照逻辑放在一起→n.写作; 文学作品/将音符放在一起→n.作曲,创作)

## 4. 宾语后跟动词不定式的判断

left (谓语) literary compositions (宾语) to be analyzed (?)

- ① 将 to be analyzed 视为宾补,则翻译为:留下文学作品,以供后人研究
- ② 将 to be analyzed 视为后置定语,则翻译为:留下供后人研究的文学作品两种判断均成立

#### 5. while

while 位于句首时,常引导让步状语从句

本句 While few craftsmen or farmers, 意为: 尽管很少有工匠和农民...

31.Sexual confusion, economic frustrations, and religious hope—all came together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father that the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words.

sexual a.性的;性别的;生殖的

confusion n.困惑,不明确;混淆

economic a.经济的;有利可图的;节约的

frustration n.沮丧;挫败

religious a. 宗教的;虔诚的;认真的

decisive a.决定性的;果断的

moment n.时机;时刻

Bible n.圣经

line n.线条; 列; 字行

settle v.决定;解决;定居

fate n.命运

magical a.有魔力的;奇妙的

# 参考译文:

他打开了《圣经》,告诉他的父亲他读到的第一行文字将决定他的命运,并且读了这些有魔力的文字。在这一决定性的时刻,万千思绪涌上了心头—对于性的困惑、经济的挫败及对宗教的希望等

# 知识点总结:

- 1. 后置定语的翻译(介词短语/定从/不定式/分词/形容词)"六八原则"(见66-2)
  - ① 信息量少 (x<6 个单词): 倒序
  - ② 信息量大 (x>8 个单词): 单独译

非限制定从: ,而这

同位语从句:即,/也就是,/:

③ 6个单词<x<8个单词,看情况具体分析

本句中 a decisive moment when he opened..., told his father..., and read...

When 引导的定语从句修饰 moment,可按非限制性定语从句处理

",在这一决定性的时刻,他..."

2. 关系副词引导定从与状从的辨别: 见 66-2

沿关系副词往前看,如果关系副词前有一个可与关系副词所匹配的名词,则 引导定从,否则视为状从。

Where→表地点的名词; why→表原因的名词; when→表时间的名词本句...moment when..., when 前面有 moment "时机; 时刻", 所以 when 引导定语从句

- 3. 连词的省略(前提是不产生歧义): 见 66-11
  - ① 关系代词在定语从句中作宾语时,关系代词可省略本句: the first line(that)he saw (缺宾语)
  - ② that 引导宾语从句时, that 可省略
- 4. 并列句的省略

在并列句中, 当连接的分句里含有相同成分或表达时, 通常会发生省略, 以 避免重复

① 主语相同的省略

He opened the Bible, (he) told his father that the first line he saw would settle his fate, and (he) read the magical words.因主语相同,所以省略了主语

② 谓语相同的省略

She is a nurse and her husband (is) a doctor.

Some die of hunger, others (die) of eating to much

③ 主语和(部分)谓语相同的省略

He will come, and (he will) play at cards with me

It is said that in English death is pressing, in Canada (death is) inevitable and in California (death is) optional

④ 其他成分相同的省略

I have got up, and my roommate (has) prepared our breakfast.

She asked the kids to stay, and (she asked) the adults (to stay) too.

Writers who are not read to writers who are (read).

# 5. tell 是双宾动词: tell sb sth

类似的词有: give / show / teach / warn / lend / offer / buy / ...
本句 told his father [间接宾语] that the first line he saw ... [直接宾语], that 引导宾语从句

# 6. 词汇拓展

辅音音变 cid→cis

decide v.决定, 裁决 decision n.决定; 果断 decisive a.决定性的; 果断的