# 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.

**词汇：**

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.

**词汇：**

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

1. 被动句的翻译：被动→主动
   1. 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

* 1. 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

1. 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

* 1. 信息量少（x<6个单词）：倒序
  2. 信息量多（x>8个单词）：单独译
     1. 非限制定从： ，而这…
     2. 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

1. 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.

**词汇：**

cease v.终止，结束n.停止 consider v.考虑，斟酌；认为，视为

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

quality n.质量，品质；优质，上乘 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
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

1. 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 criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews.

**词汇：**

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）

1. 名词的修饰成分：左二在名词前，右六在名词后
   1. 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

* 1. 右六 定语从句/介词短语/不定式/分词短语/形容词/同位语

1. 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.

**词汇：**

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 → A be seen as B

view A as B → A be viewed as B

consider A as B → A be considered (as/to) B

regard A as B → A be regard as B

think of A as B → A be thought of as B

refer to A as B → 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.’ ”

**词汇：**

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
   1. 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
   2. 宾语补足语：to do sth 动作由O宾语发出
   3. 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

1. 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......”

1. define A 宾语 as B 宾语补足语 “把A定义为B”
2. 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...

1. 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.

**词汇：**

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：**

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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.

**词汇：**

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

1. 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…）

1. 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）

1. 连词的省略（“主干公式是否有特例”一讲涉及到）
   1. 宾语从句中：由that引导宾语从句时，that可省略
   2. 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.

1. 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

1. 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…）

1. 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.

**词汇：**

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》* individual n.个人，个体a.单独的；独特的

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

1. 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…

1. “某人认为”的常见表达：

sb + argue / contend / state / assume / maintain / suspect / note …

1. 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

1. 用词多样性

action/behaviour/conduct

1. 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

1. 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

1. 定语中后置定语的翻译：见66-2
   1. 后置定语形式：介词短语/定语从句/动词不定式/分词/形容词
   2. 后置定语的翻译方法
      1. 信息量较小，用倒序；
      2. 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…/: ”
      3. 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.

**词汇：**

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.

1. 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 Oparh Winfrey可看作a few celebrities的列举性同位语或后置定语

1. 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“主要来自媒体”

后“是…”即汉语后译“而非人与人之间的影响”

1. 词根助记：inter

inter表“两者之间”：between

inter“两者之间”+net“网络”→两者之间互相联系的网络→互联网

inter“两者之间”+act“做，作用”→两者之间作用→相互作用→n.interaction

inter“两者之间”+personal“个人的”→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.

**词汇：**

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）
   1. 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

* 1. that引导宾语从句时，that可以省略。本句：…say(that)they…

1. 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”

1. 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.

**词汇：**

**参考译文：**

**知识点总结：**

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.