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考研翻译（英语二）

（第二次课）

主讲 / 李大元

🗨️ 考虫考研微信公众号: 考虫考研

🐦 新浪微博: @李大元老师



- 复习：

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- **考试形式：** 将一篇**150字**左右的文章**全文翻译**；**共15分**；
- **文章选材：** 5年内，来自报纸，杂志，网站的，“通识”类文章；
- **命题难度：** 难度中等，但容易丢分！

得分策略： 保7争10！

- **评分标准：** 准确：符合英文原意；（前提）
通顺：符合汉语习惯；
完整：不增减文章信息；
- **复杂句翻译三步法：** 第一步：**拆**，主干 + 修饰（信号词）；
第二步：**译**，分别翻译；
第三步：**合**，译文组合成句（逐层）；
(调整语序，删减，添加)

- 例3:

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.

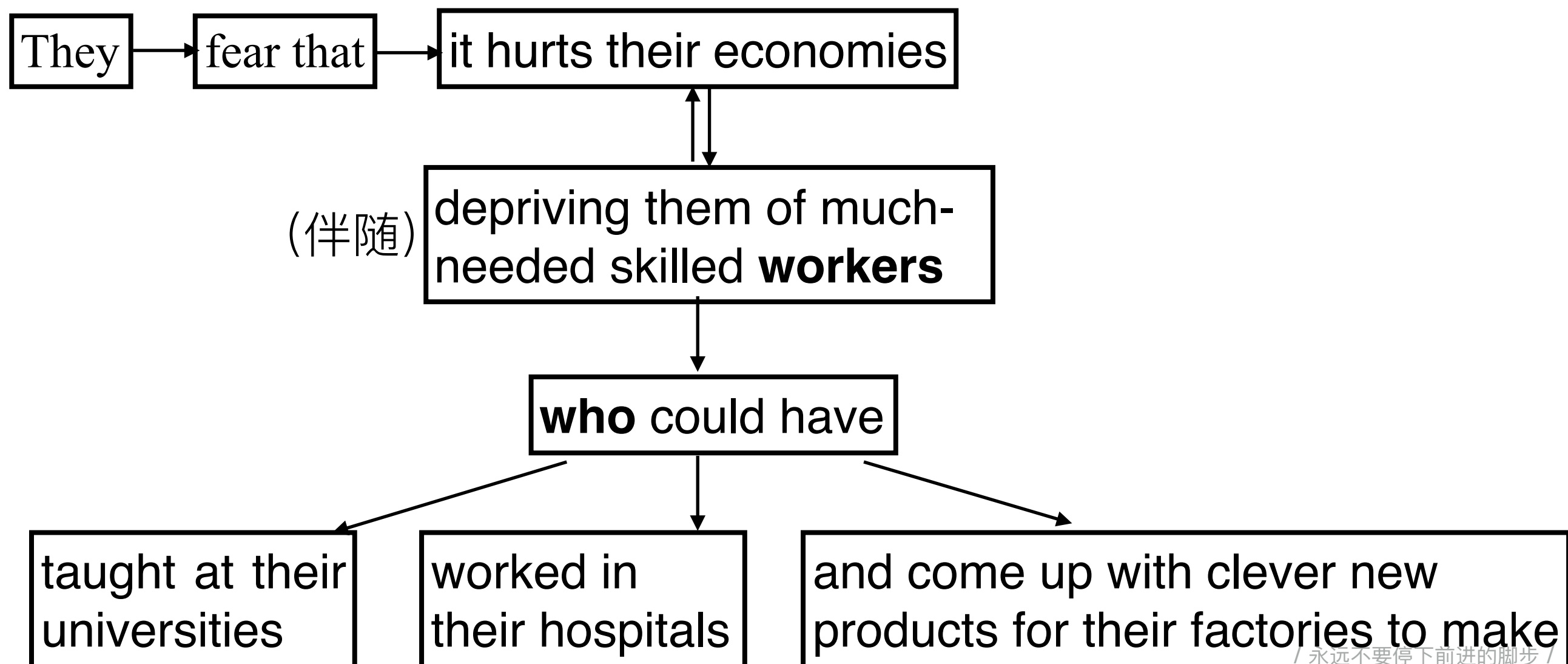
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deprive sb of sth: 剥夺某人某物; 使某人失去某物;

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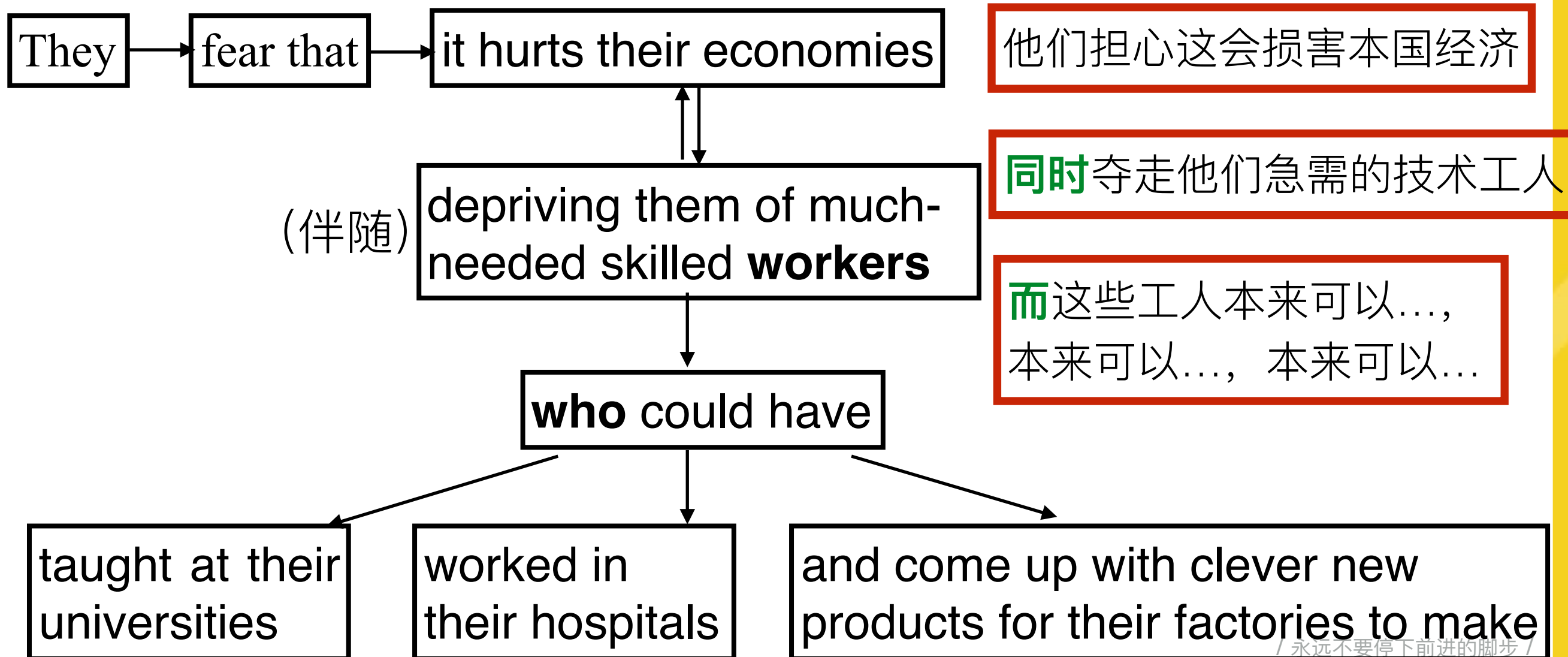
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- **考研翻译：**

- **基础练习1**
- **基础练习2**



- **1990年考研英语翻译真题 / 上海高考模拟阅读理解**

People have wondered for a long time how their personalities and behaviors are formed. It is not easy to explain why one person is intelligent and another is not, or why one is cooperative and another is competitive.

●

Social scientists are, of course, extremely interested in these types of questions. (61) They want to explain why we possess certain characteristics and exhibit certain behaviors. There are no clear answers yet, but two distinct schools of thought on the matter have developed. As one might expect, the two approaches are very different from each other. The controversy is often conveniently referred to as "nature vs. nurture".



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遇到**代词**，通过**上文**弄清指代关系；

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他们想要解释我们为什么拥有某种**特点**并展现出特定的行为。

这些社会科学家们想要解释我们为什么拥有某种**性格特点**并展现出特定的行为。

●

(62) Those who support the "nature" side of the conflict believe that our personalities and behavior patterns are largely determined by biological factors. (63) That our environment has little, if anything, to do with our abilities, characteristics and behavior is central to this theory. Taken to an extreme, this theory maintains that our behavior is predetermined to such a great degree that we are almost completely governed by our instincts.



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支持争论中“天生”这一方的人相信，我们的各种性格特征和行为模式更多是由生物因素决定的。

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通顺小技巧：不通顺，有歧义的部分，
扔到后面，单独成句。

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问：

1. that是什么？
2. 逗号多，句子碎，读不懂！
3. If anything 是什么？

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答：

1. that 后面“领着”一个句子；
2. 好多逗号，找出“插入语”，去掉！
3. If anything: “如果有什么的话”

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答：

如何判断“插入语”？

将“疑似插入语”前后的部分连起来，如果通顺，则中间是插入语。

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**小技巧：对“逗号+and”结构引起重视！
——很可能“A, B and C”结构**

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A have to do with B

everything 密切关系

something 有点关系

little **几乎没有关系**

not 没有关系

nothing 毫无关系

Or

A have to do with B
A与B有关

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于此相反，行为学家们认为
分数的差异是由于一个事实
(内容是) 黑人经常被剥夺很多教育和其他环境方面的有利机会
(这些机会) 白人享有 = 白人享有这些机会 = 这些机会是白人享有的

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一个事实，这个事实的内容是

合：于此相反，行为学家们认为分数的差异**恰恰**是由于黑人往往被剥夺了白人在教育和其他环境方面所享有的许多有利机会。



● 基础练习2:

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1995年考研英语翻译真题

The standardized educational or psychological tests that are widely used to aid in selecting, classifying, assigning, or promoting students, employees, and military personnel have been the target of recent attacks in books, magazines, the daily press, and even in congress.

(71) The target is wrong, for in attacking the tests, critics divert attention from the fault that lies with ill-informed or incompetent users.

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lie with: 是...的责任; 取决于...

divert: 转移

ill-informed: 消息不灵通的; 不了解情况的;

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攻击目标错了

因为 在攻击各种测试的过程中

批评者把注意力从那个错误上转移出来 (批评者没注意到一个错误)
这个错误是那些不了解情况的或不合格的使用者们的责任

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把标准化测试作为抨击的目标

测试接受者、
测试使用者、使用者

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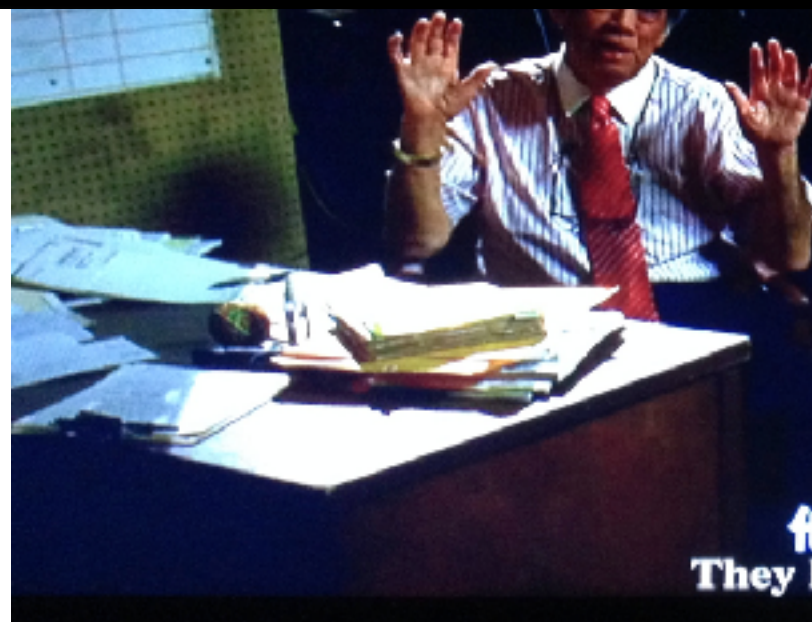
翻译小技巧：英语的名词 翻译为 汉语的动词

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- 优秀的翻译：**翻译小技巧：英语的名词 翻译为 汉语的动词**



- 没那么优秀的翻译：**翻译小技巧：英语的名词 翻译为 汉语的动词**



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(72) How well the predictions will be validated by later performance depends upon the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of the information used and on the skill and wisdom with which it is interpreted.

● 基础练习2:

预测

证实, 确认

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适宜性, 适合性

解释, 诠释

小技巧: 关注句中“and”的平行结构（排比），
有助于弄清句子结构；

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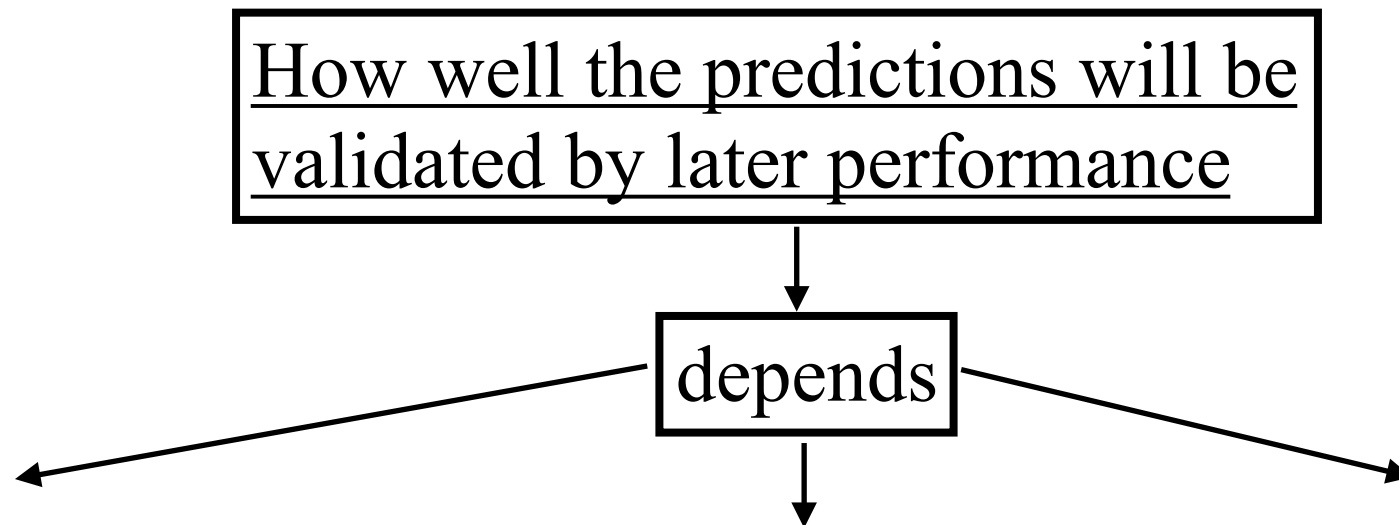
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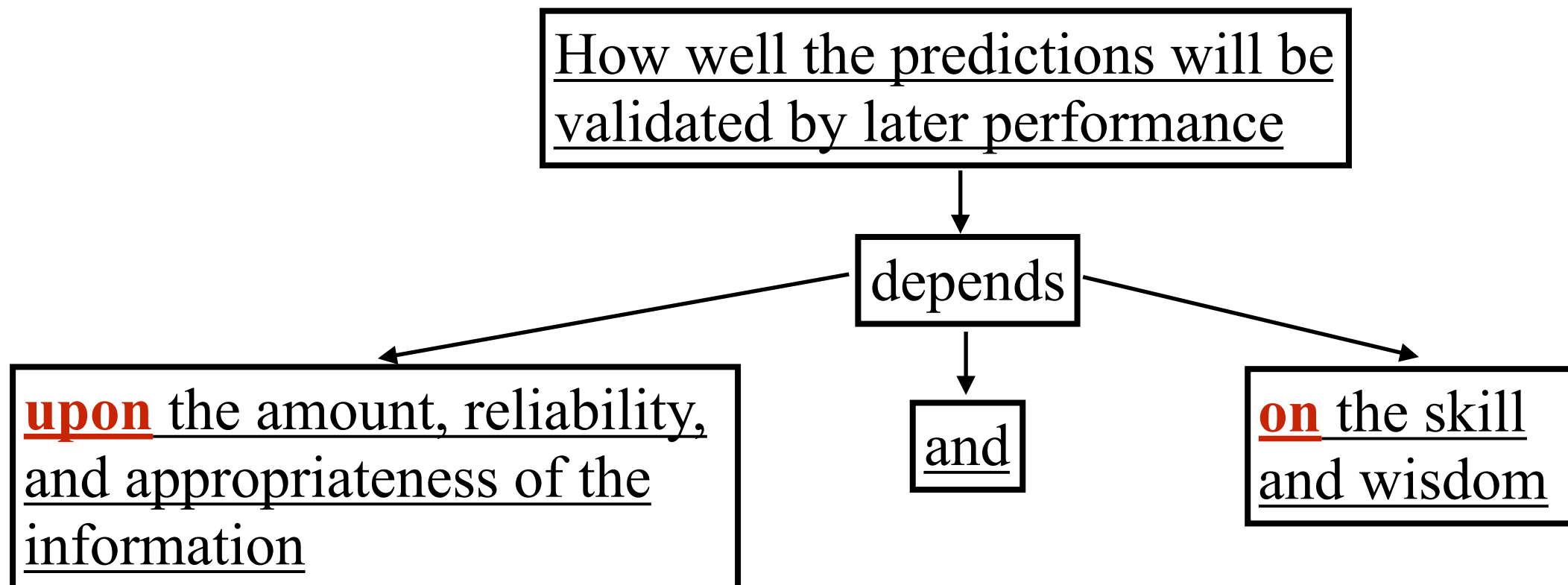
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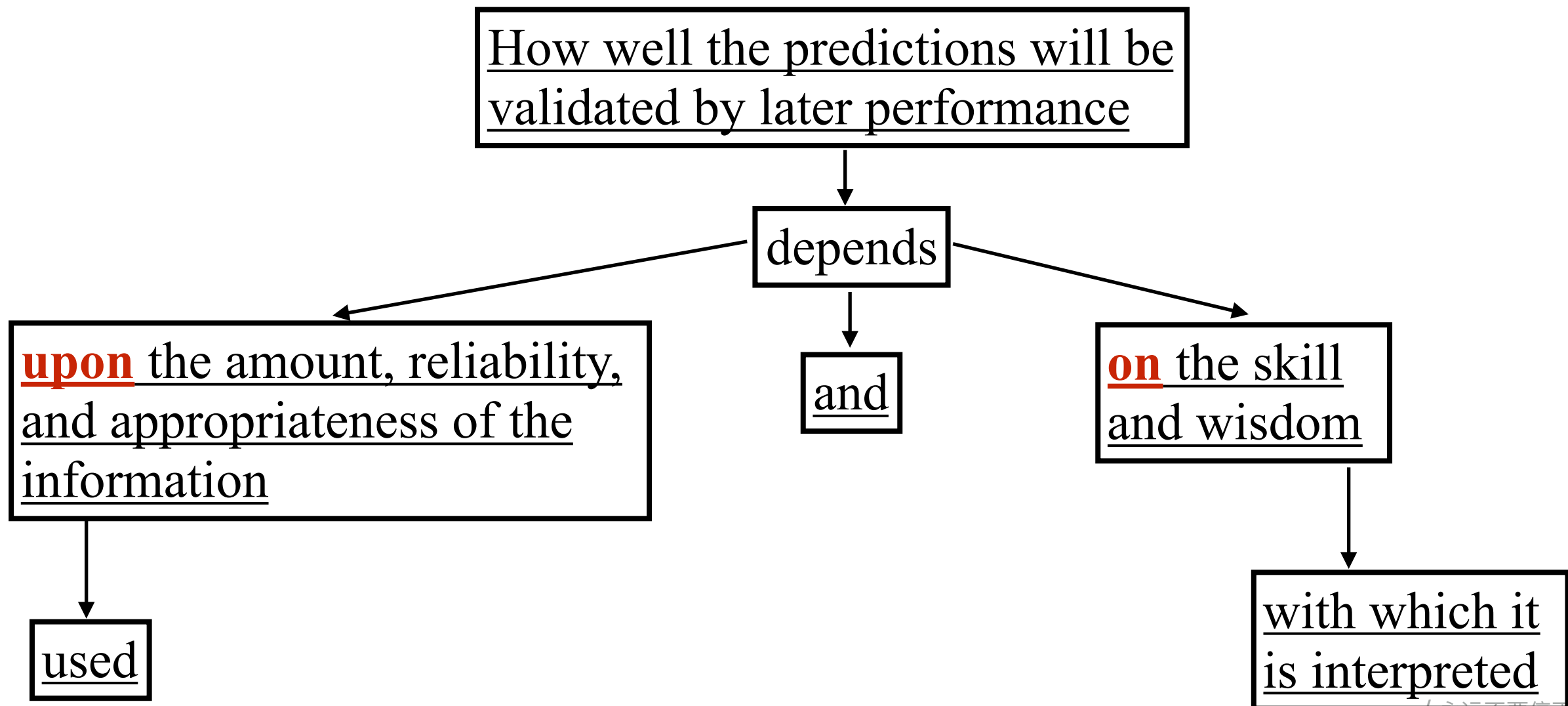
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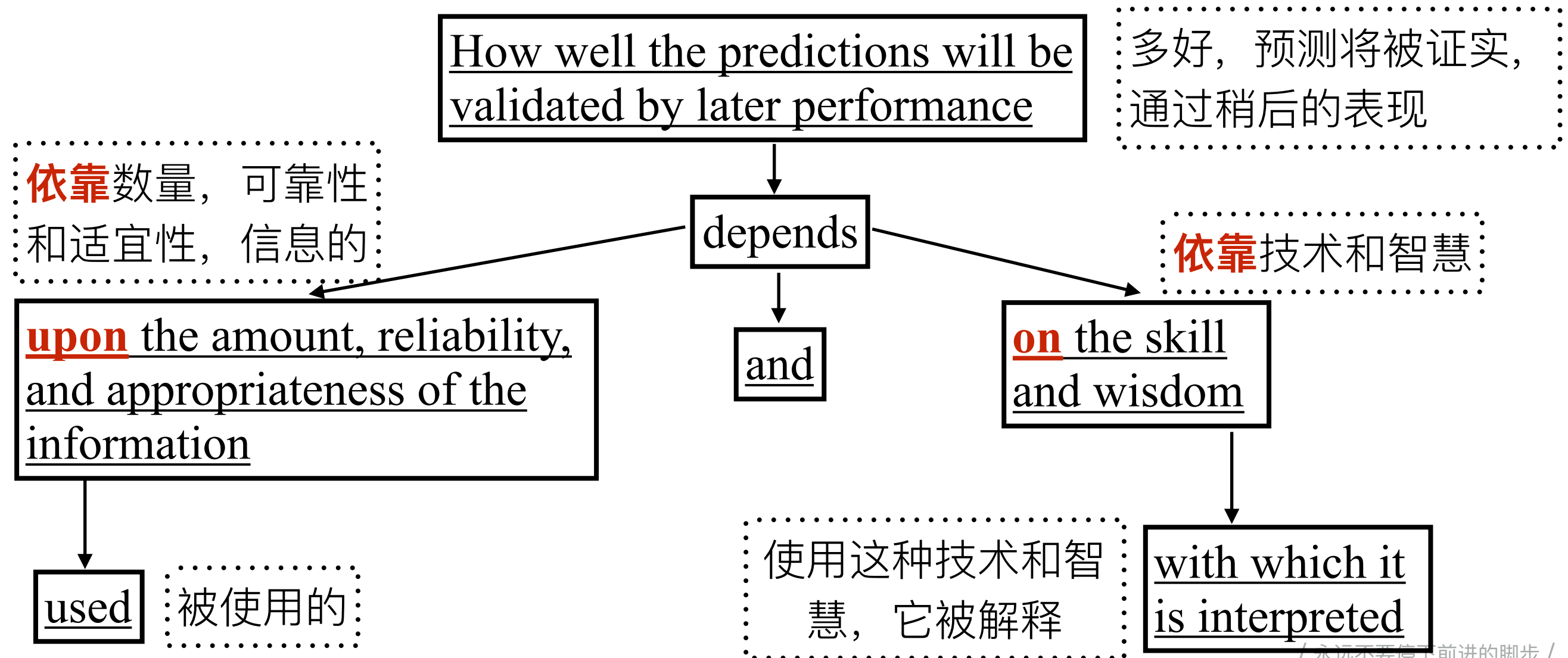
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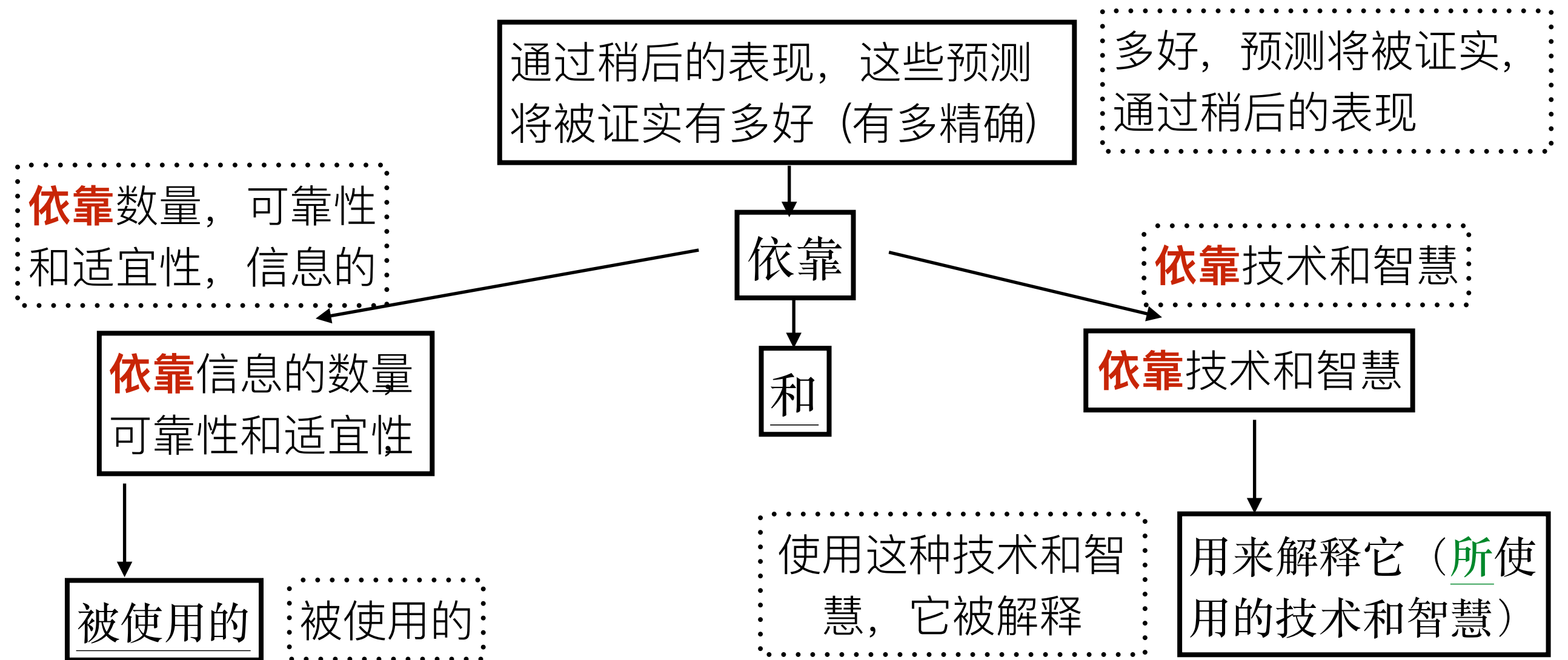
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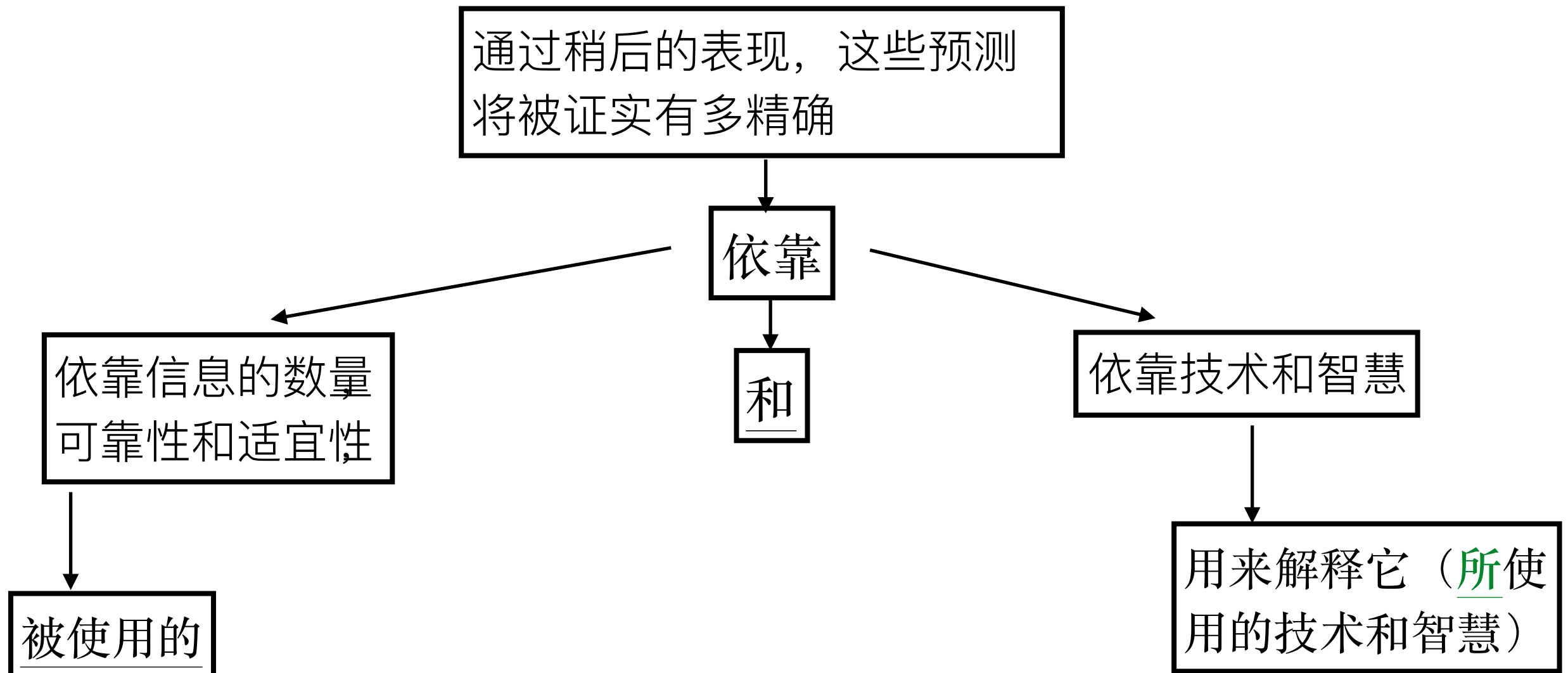
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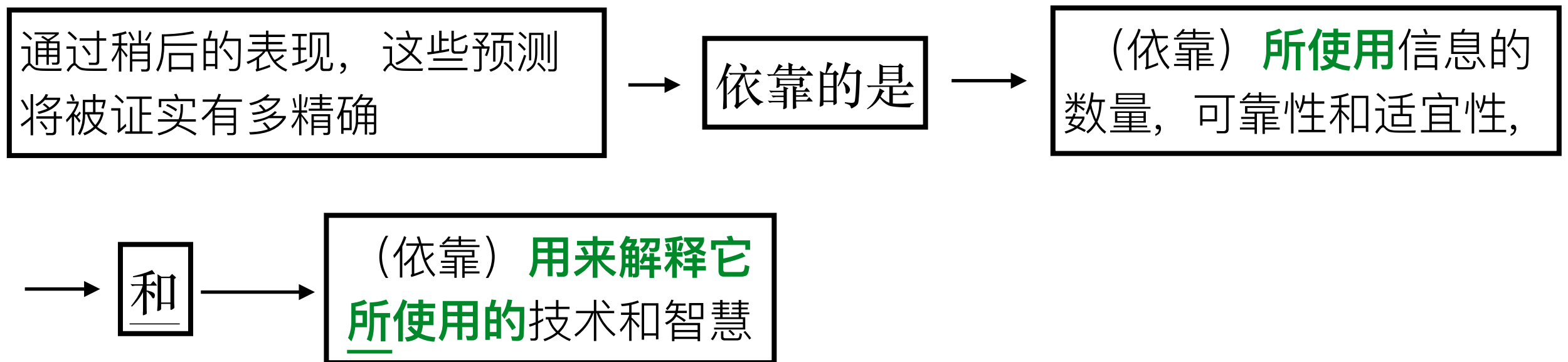
和

依靠**所使用**信息的数
量，可靠性和适宜性，

依靠**用来解释它所使
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通过随后的表现 来判断这些预测有多精确 依靠的是所采用信息的数量、可靠性以及适宜性 还依靠用于解释这些信息所使用的技术和智慧。

● 基础练习2:

(73) Whether to use tests, other kinds of information, or both in a particular situation depends, therefore, upon the evidence from experience concerning comparative validity and upon such factors as cost and availability.

● 基础练习2:

“逗号+or”结构：可能是“A, B or C”结构

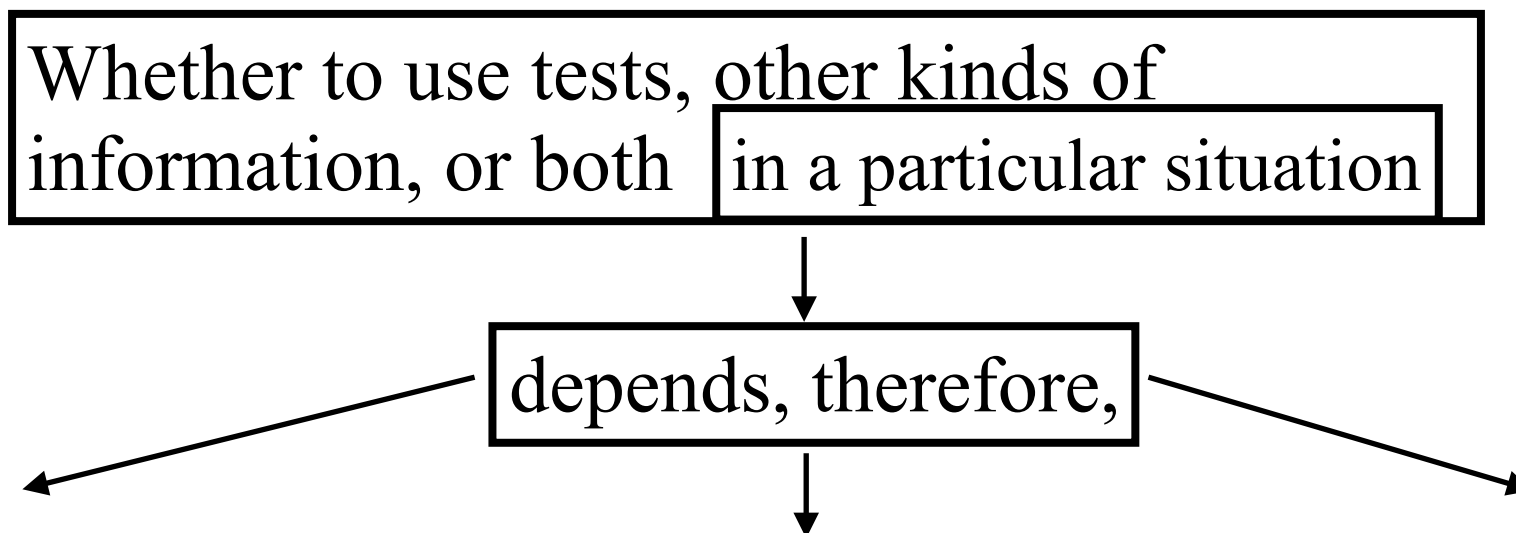
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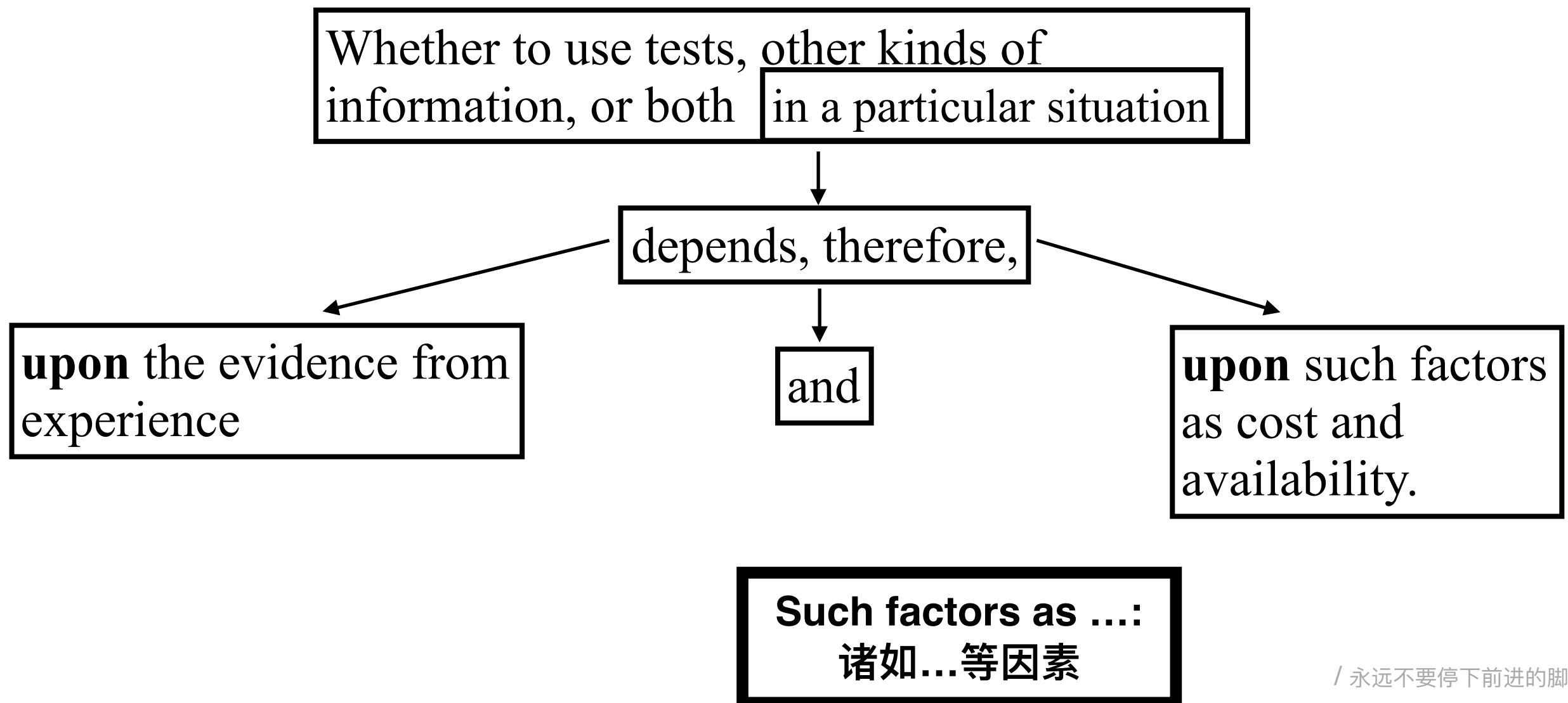
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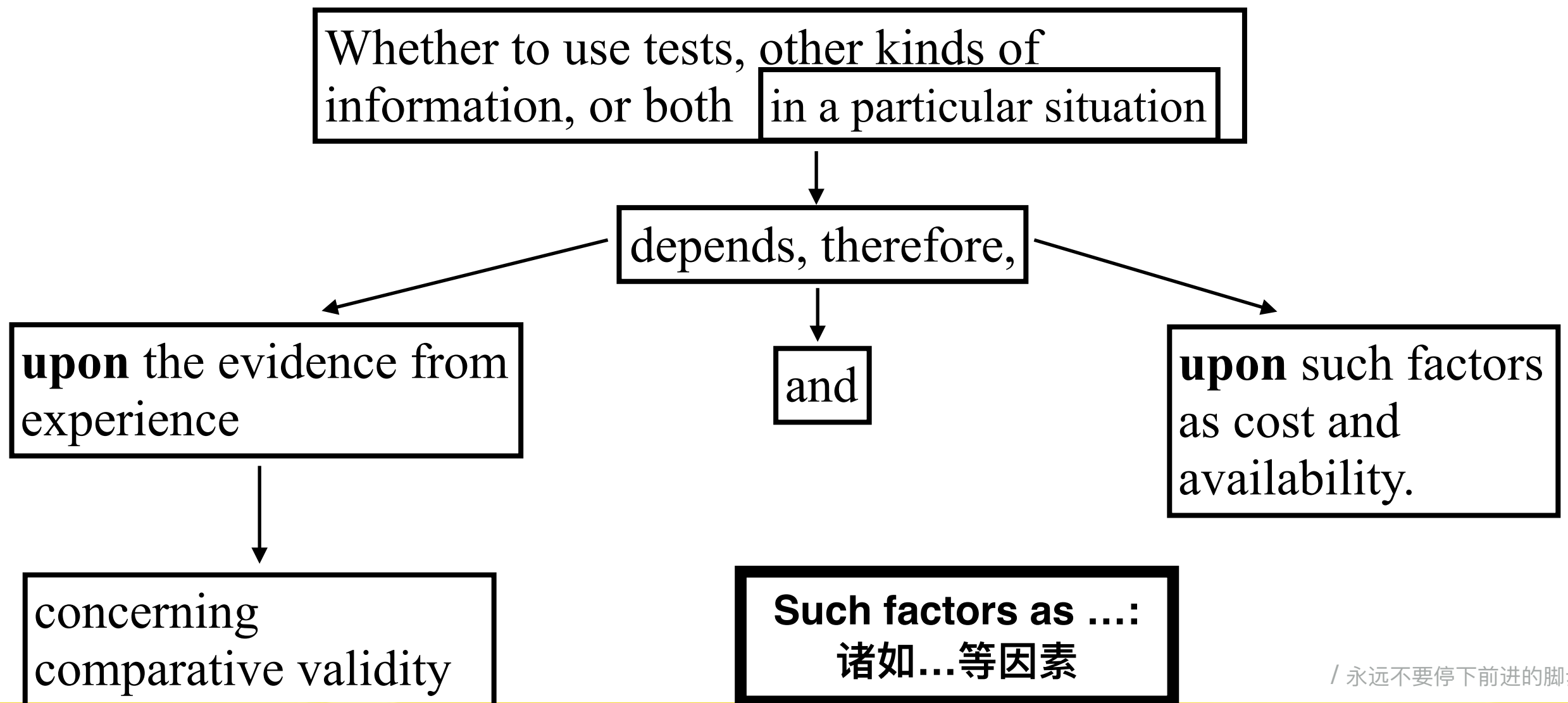
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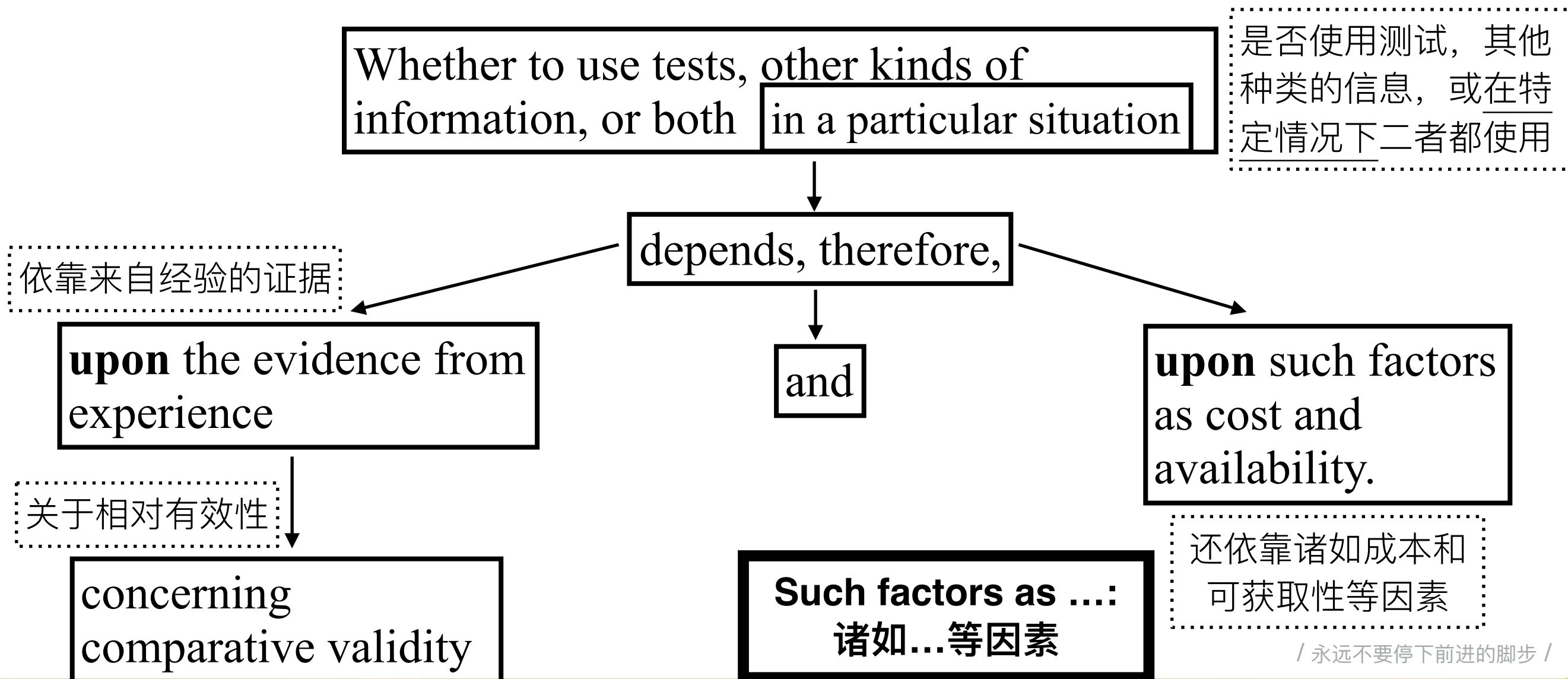
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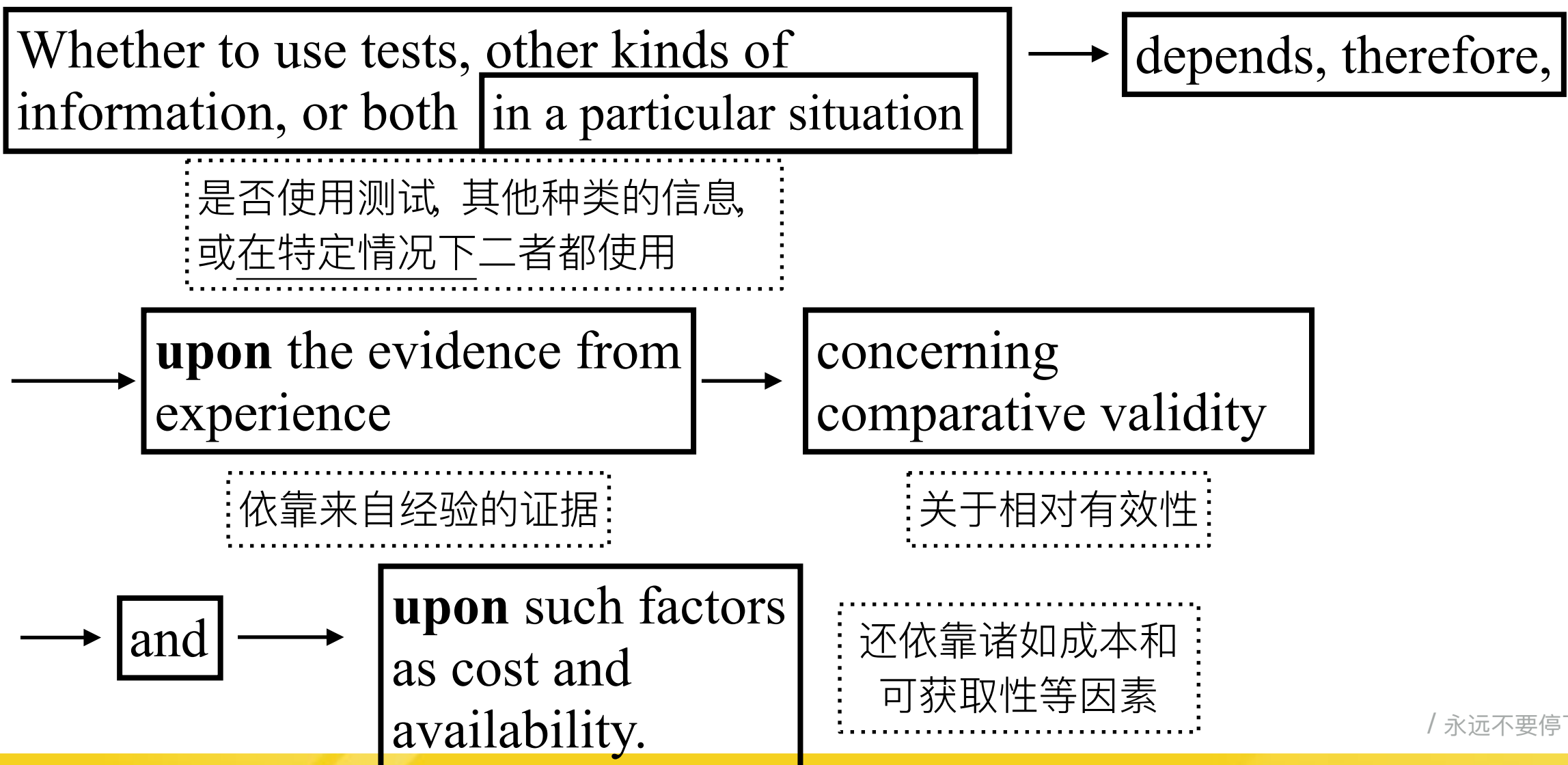
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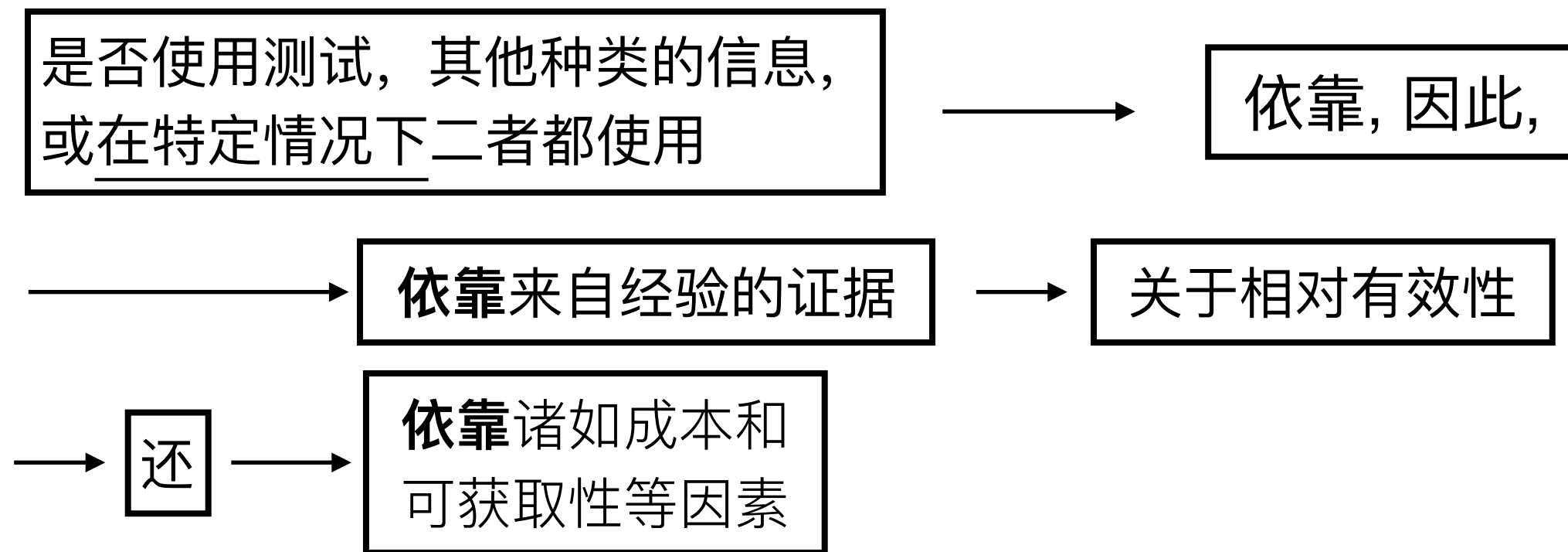
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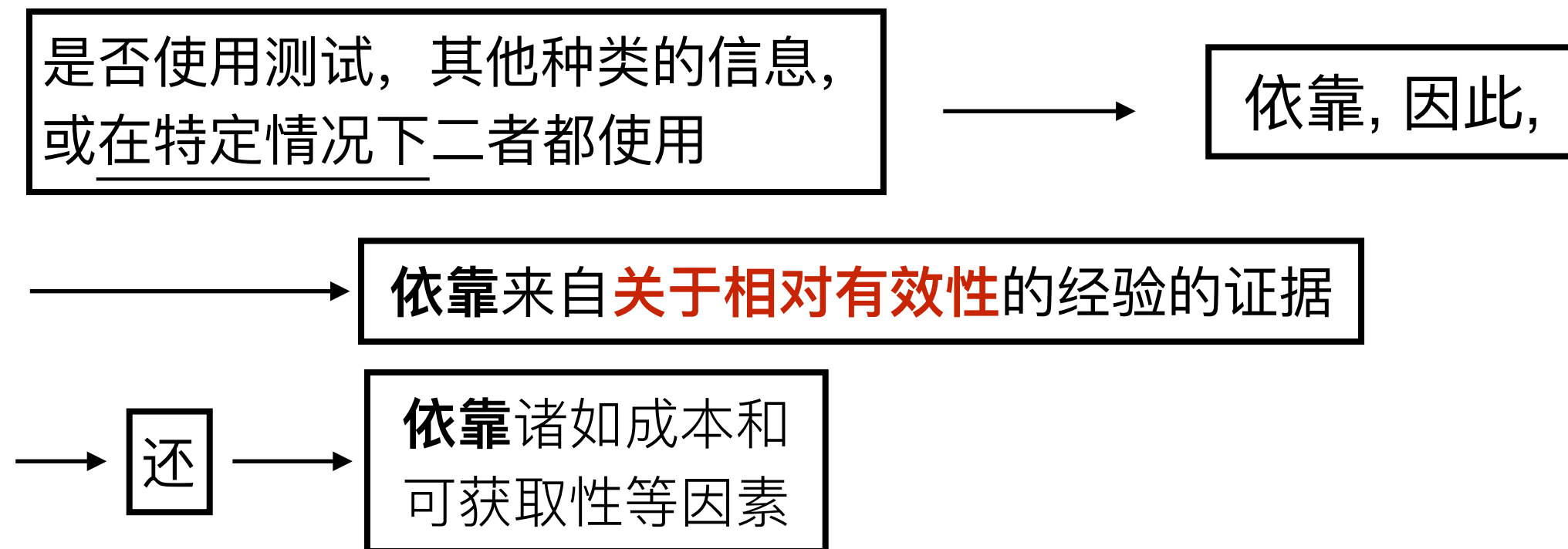
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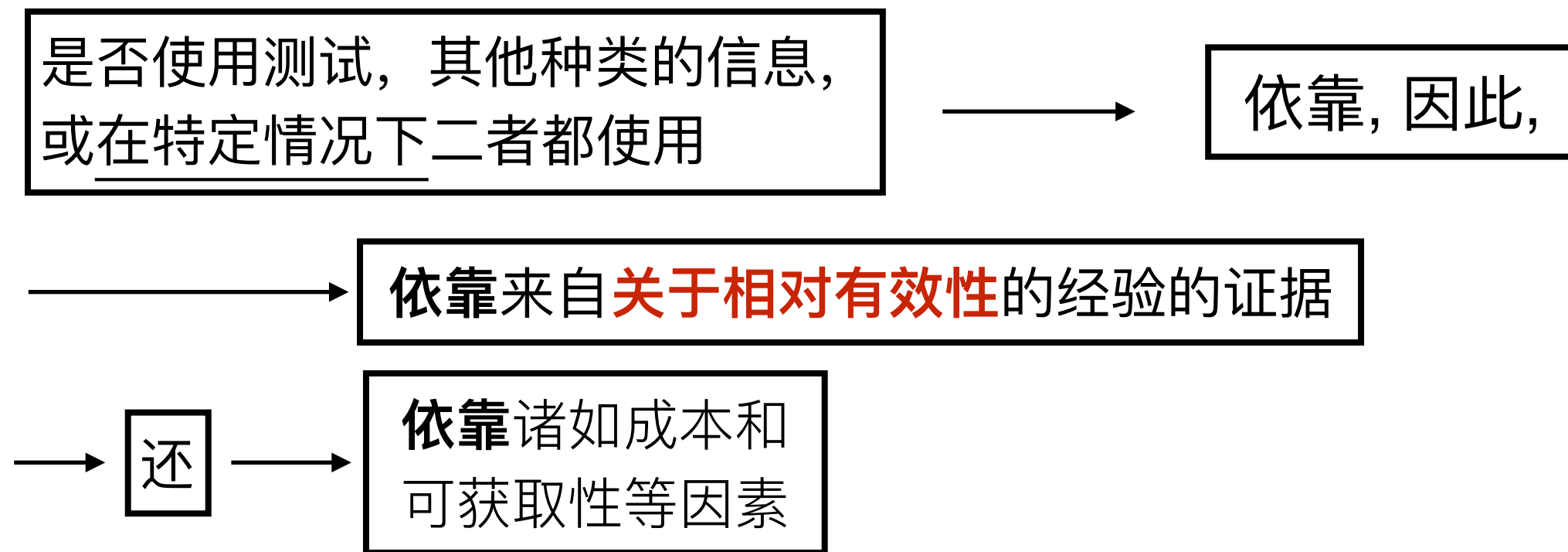
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合： 因此，是否使用测试、其他种类信息，或在特定情况下二者都使用，**要**
依靠来自**关于相对有效性的**经验证据，**还要依靠**诸如成本和可获取性等因素。

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改： 因此，是否采用测试，**是否**采用其他种类信息，或**是否**将二者在一个特定情况下**结合**使用，**取决于**来自有关相对有效性的经验证据，**也取决于**诸如成本与**是否可获得**等因素的考量。

● 基础练习2:

(74) In general, the tests work most effectively when the qualities to be measured can be most precisely defined and least effectively when what is to be measured or predicted can not be well defined. Properly used, they provide a rapid means of getting comparable information about many people. Sometimes they identify students whose high potential has not been previously recognized, but there are many things they do not do.

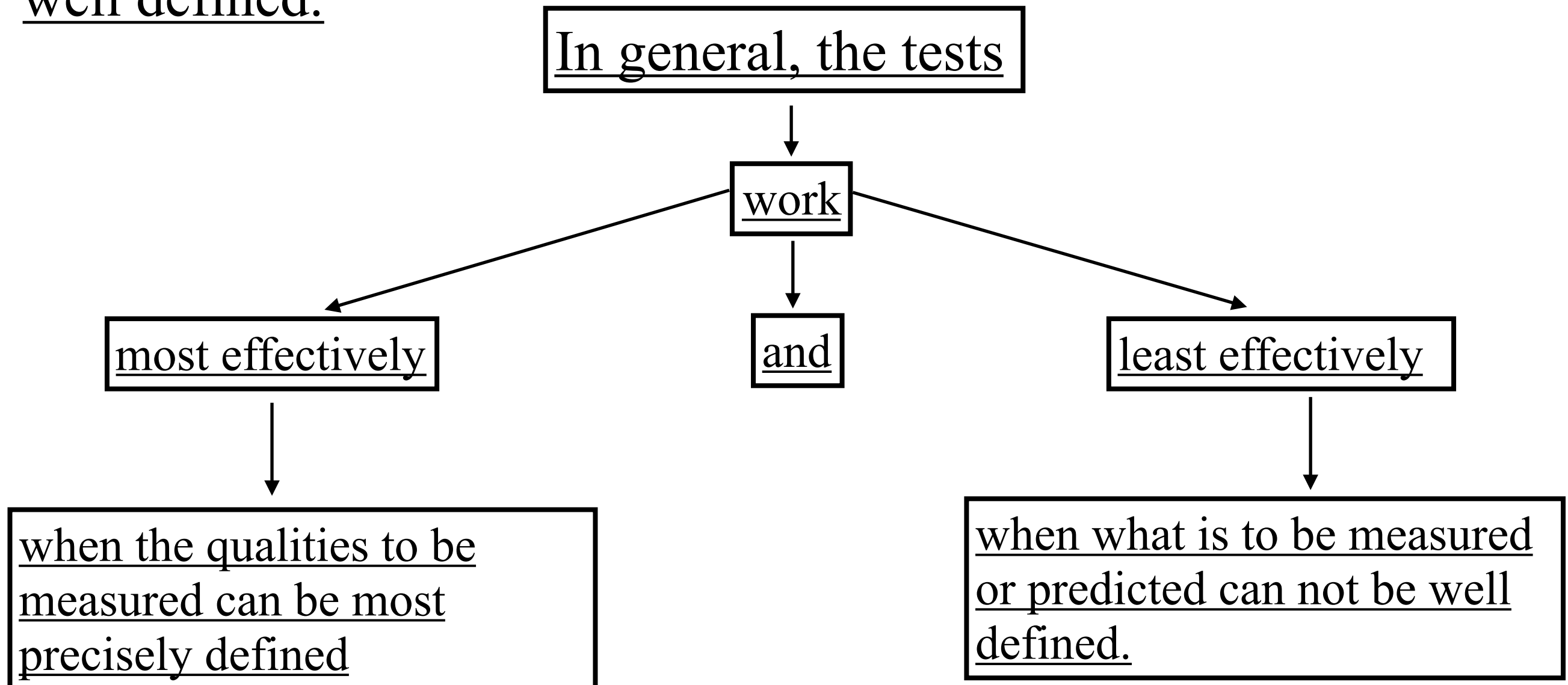
(75) For example, they do not compensate for gross social inequality, and thus do not tell how able an underprivileged youngster might have been had he grown up under more favorable circumstances.

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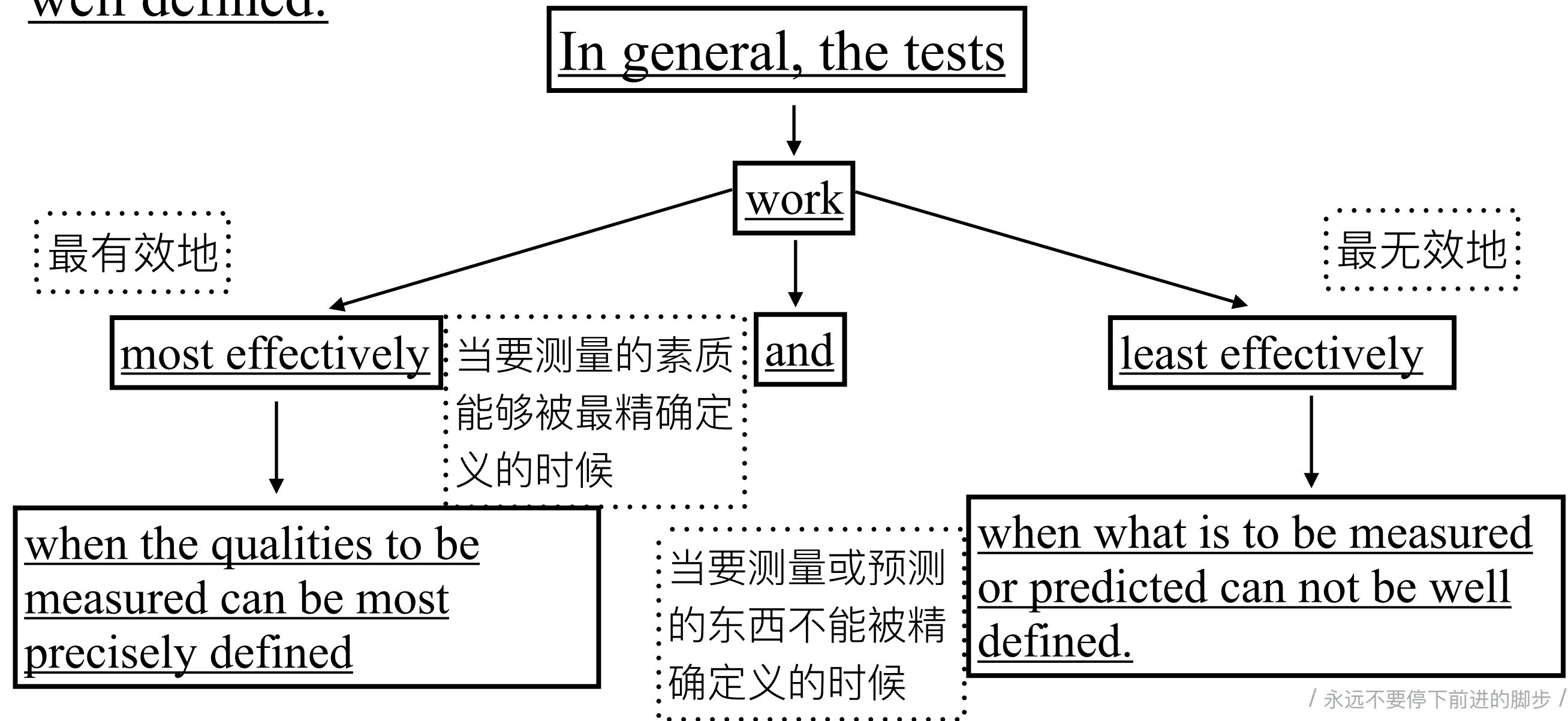
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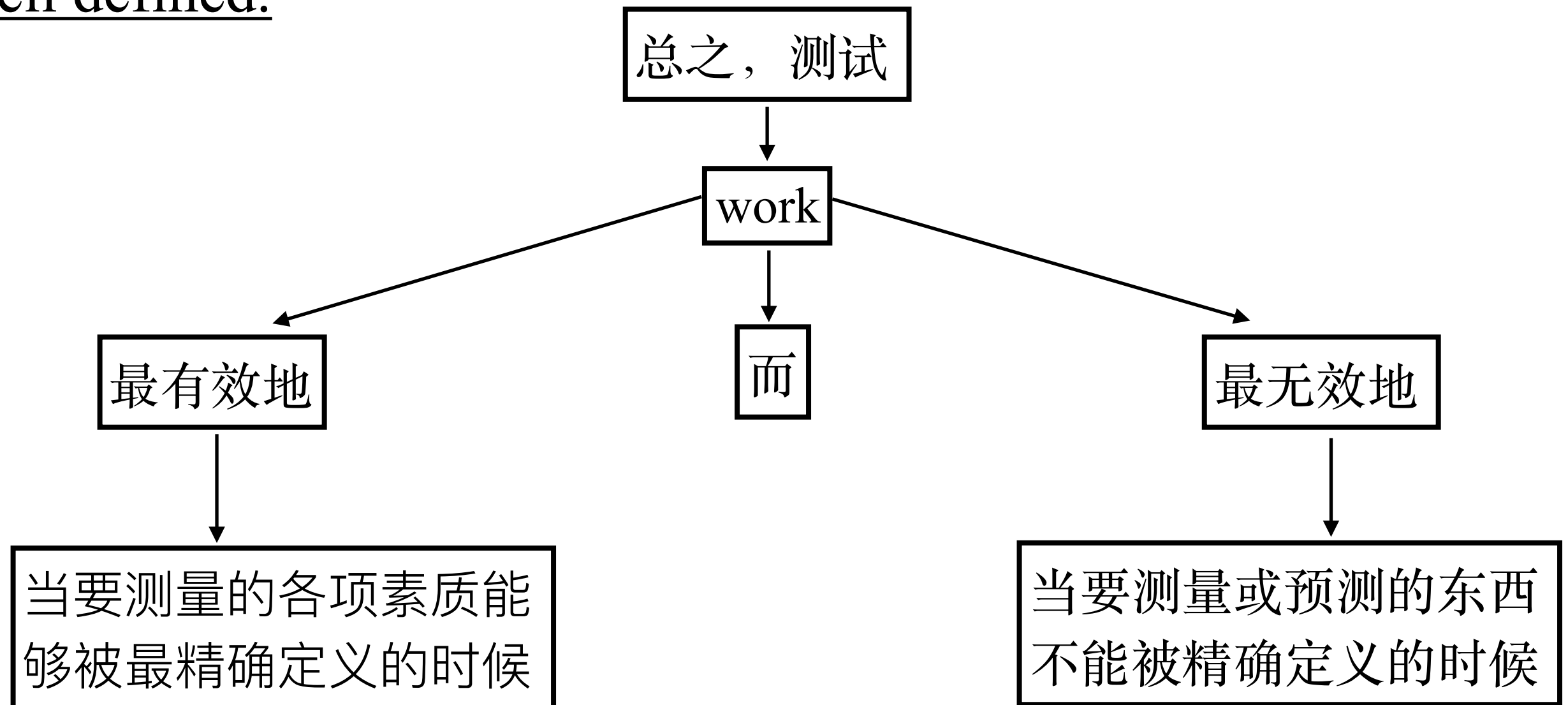
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总之，当要测量的各项素质能够被最精确地定义时，测试最有效，而当要测量或预测的东西不能被精确定义的时候，测试最无效。

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总之，当要测量的各项素质能够**被**最精确地定义时，测试最有效，而当要测量或预测的东西不能**被**精确定义的时候，测试最无效。

总之，当**所要**测定的特征能很精确**界定**时，测试**为**有效；而当所要测定或预测的东西不能明确地界定时，测试的**效果则最差**。



● 作业：

不许听回放，把今天学过的句子**独自**翻译一遍，
然后再听回放复习，至少听**3遍**，越多遍越好：)



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(75) For example, they do not compensate for gross social inequality, and thus do not tell how able an underprivileged youngster might have been had he grown up under more favorable circumstances.

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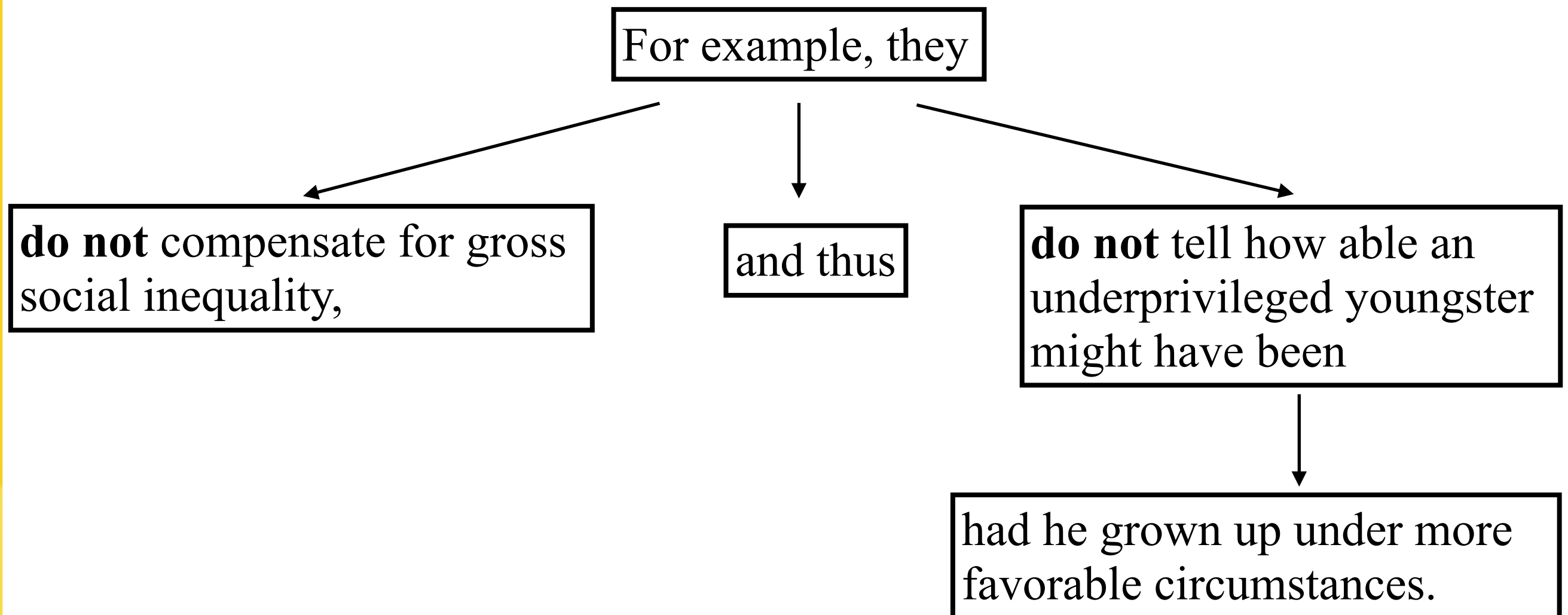
gross: clearly wrong and unacceptable
严重的; 令人难以接受的

underprivileged: very poor, with worse living conditions, educational opportunities etc than most people in society
贫困的; 社会地位低下的; 物质条件极差的

favorable: 有利的

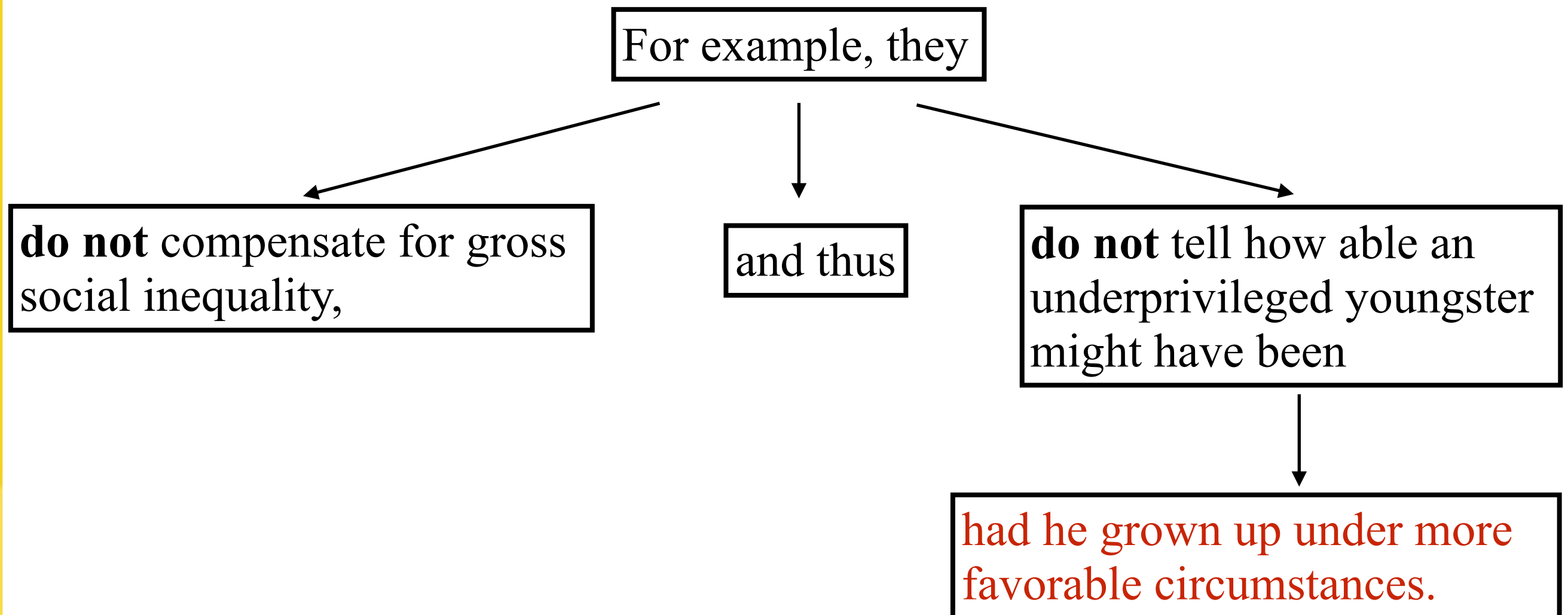
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if 虚拟从句的倒装:

在虚拟条件句中, 可省略 **if**, 然后把 **were, had, should** 提前至句首, 变为倒装.

1. If I **were** at school again, I would study harder.

Were I at school again, I would study harder.

2. If you **had** come earlier, you would have met him.

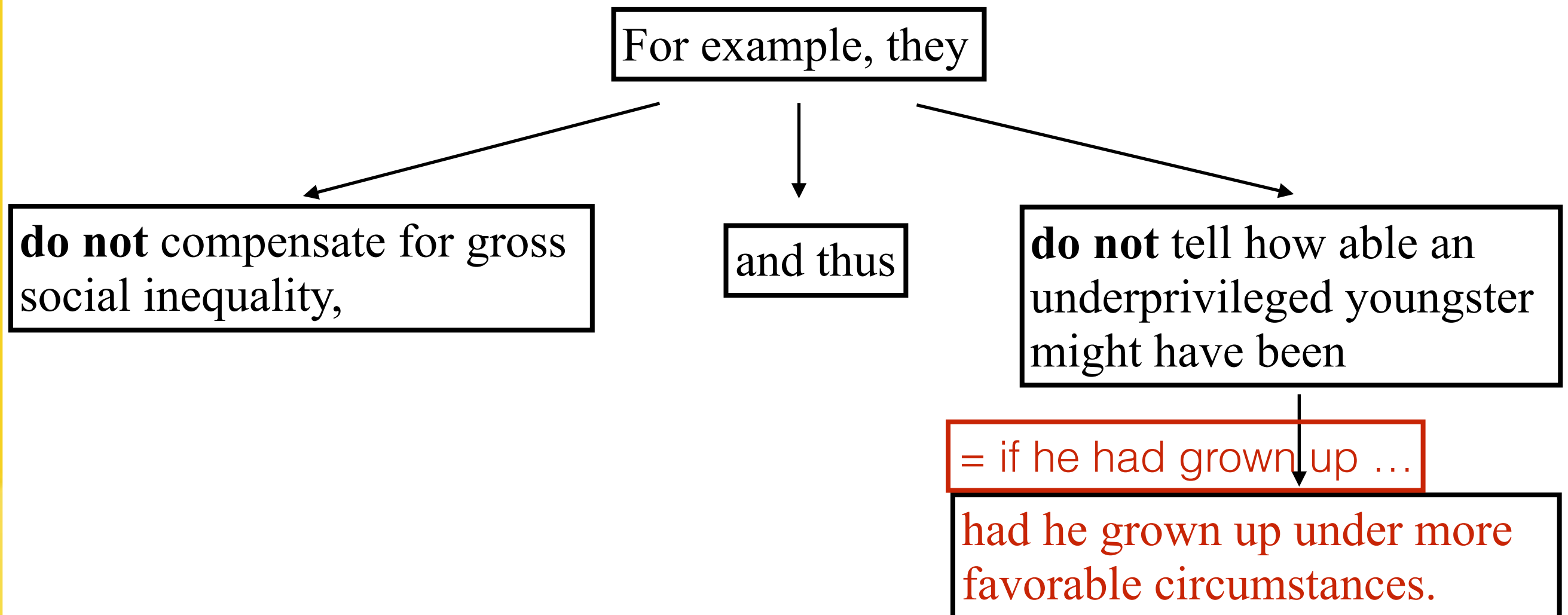
Had you come earlier, you would have met him.

3. If you **should** have any question, please let me know.

Should you have any question, please let me know.

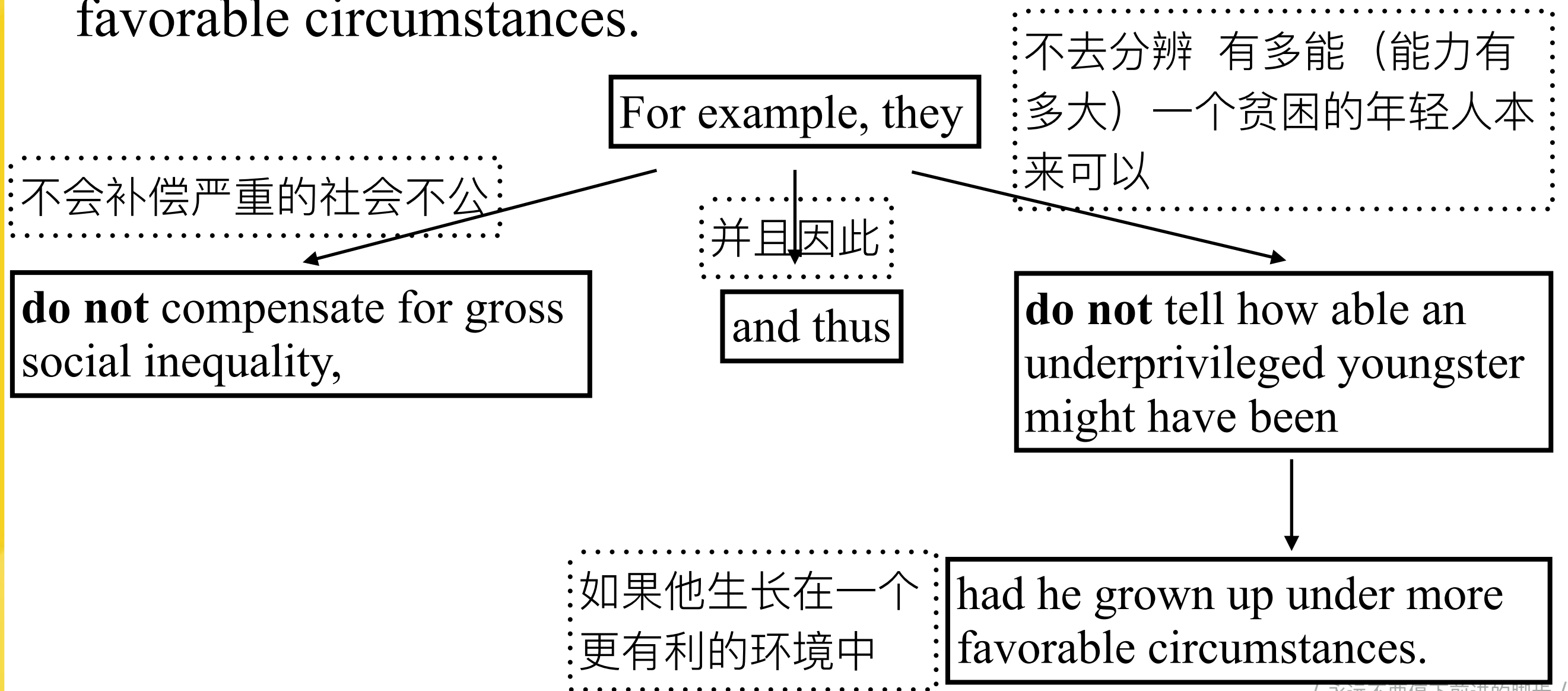
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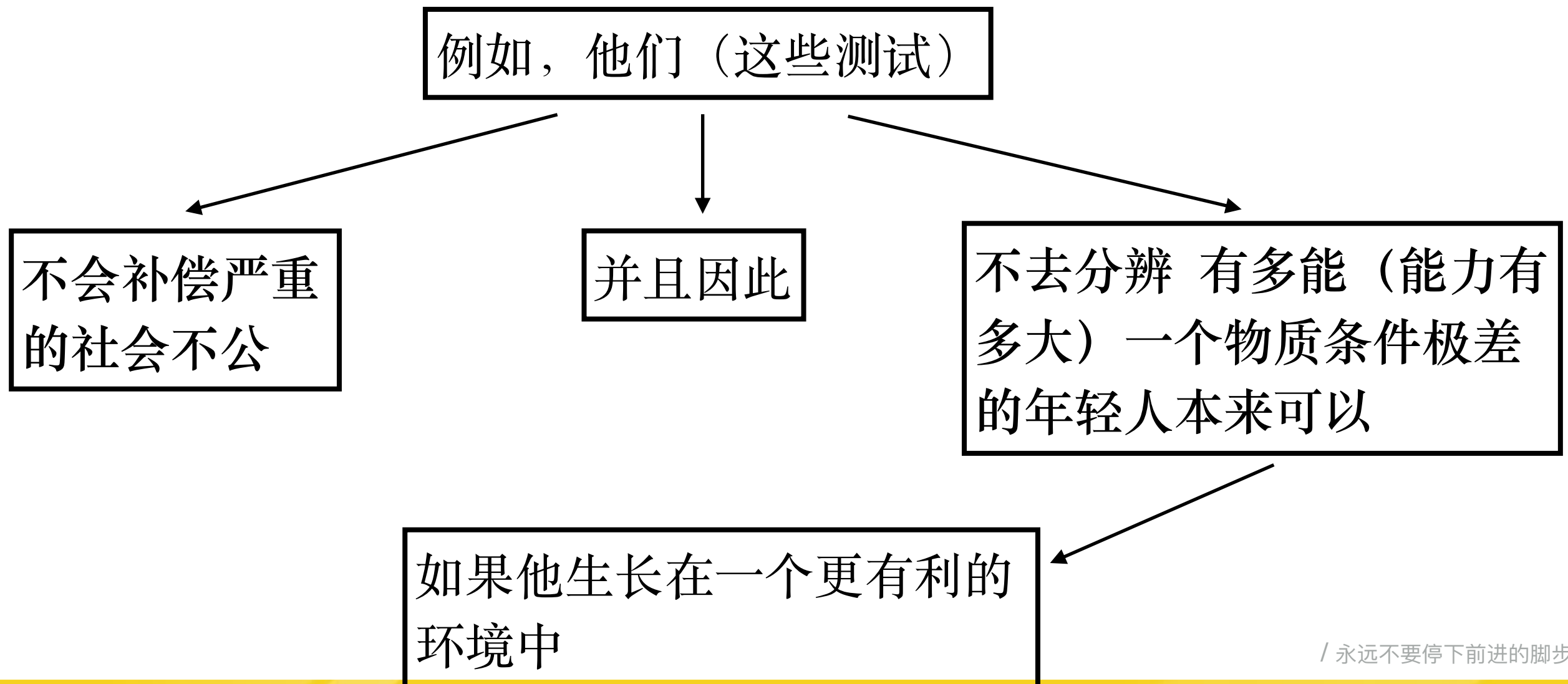
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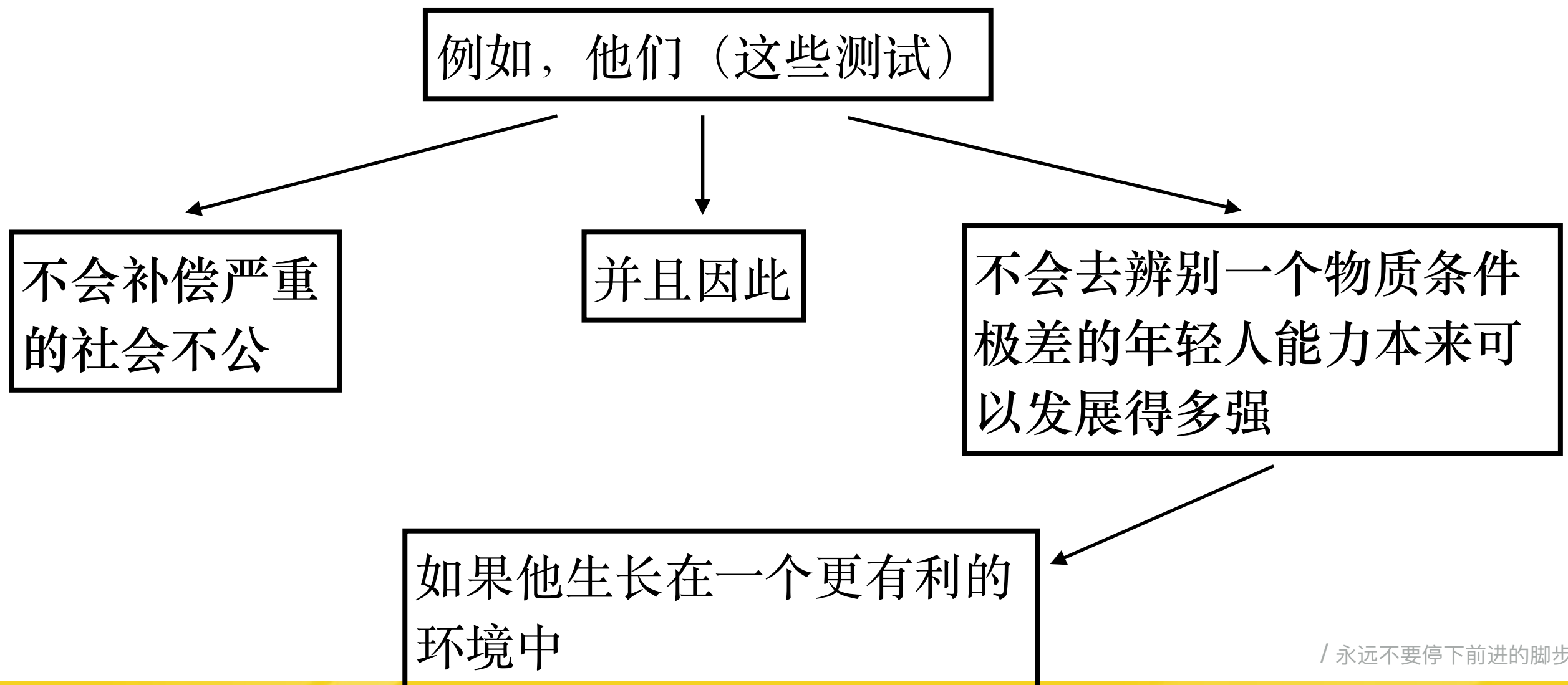
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例如，他们不会补偿总的社会不公
并且因此不会告知（分辨）
多么能（能力有多大）
一个没有特权的（普通的）年轻人
本来可以
如果他生正在一个更有利的环境中

例如，这些测试不会补偿
总的社会不公平，因此也
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的环境中，他的能力本来
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例如，这些测试不会补偿严重的社会不公平，**因此也**无法分辨如果一个贫困的年轻人生长在一个更有利的环境中，他的能力本来可以发展得多强。

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例如，这些测试并不能**弥补**严重的社会不公；因此也不能说明一个**物质条件差**的年轻人，如果**成长在较好的**环境中，他本来会有**多少作为**。

● 总结：

难点分析：

1. 看懂小意思群（英语能力：单词，短语）
2. 看懂连接部分（英语能力：语法）
3. 通顺表达成汉语（汉语能力：语感 + 翻译技巧）

这些难点，正是翻译训练可以提升的英语能力。