

# 英语（二）翻译

Translation

主讲：曾南



一篇英文文章 150词左右 (7-10句话)

↓  
较

主题: 贴近生活 (四级水平)

15分

基础一般

9分左右

基础好

13分左右



## 考研英语（二）翻译评分标准

第四档(13-15分)：很好地完成了试题规定的任务。理解准确无误；表达通顺清楚；没有错译、漏译。

第三档(9-12分)：基本完成了试题规定的任务。理解基本准确；表达比较通顺；没有重大错译、漏译。

第二档(5-8分)：未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。理解原文不够准确；表达欠通顺；有明显漏译、错译。

第一档(0-4分)：未完成试题规定的任务。不能理解原文；表达不通顺；文字支离破碎。



{ 准确  
通顺  
错译. 漏译

⇒ ‘说人话’

{ 信 loyalty 忠实原义 ✓  
达 expressiveness 达意, ✓  
雅 elegance



He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner. (2014)

参考译文：他提醒他自己并不是每次课都有诺贝尔奖的水平。

Every dog has its day.  
人人都有得意时。



## 翻译四大策略

①直译、意译、增译、省译

②调整语序

③词性转换

He is a good eater and a good sleeper.

他吃得好，睡得<sup>香</sup>好。

④上下文猜词



## 考研英语（二）翻译考点 踩分点

### ①考察专有名词、词组、多义词

James Herriot(2019), Bill Gates(2018)

詹姆斯·赫里奥特

比尔·盖茨

詹姆斯·赫里奥特 (James Herriot)

Broadway(2013), Silicon Valley(2012)

百老汇

硅谷

Food Marketing Institute(2016),

食品营销协会

——研究所



pay (little) attention to, concentration on(2015),  
关注

down, say

Ben-Shalar uses three optimistic exercises. When he feels

down —say, after giving a bad lecture —he grants himself

permission to be human.(2014)

→难过, 伤心.



## ② 考察句子

状语（状从）修饰句中的动作

往前提

（时间） I am used to eating nothing in the evening.

晚上我通常不吃东西。

（方式） He refused me by saying nothing.

他什么都没说就拒绝了我。

（地点） The children played happily in the park.

孩子们在公园里玩得很开心。



// //  
(比较) The consequence is that you perceive that the trip  
has taken less time <sup>比</sup> than it actually has.(2015)

参考译文：结果是，你觉得花在这条路上的时间要比实际少。

A fifth grader gets a homework assignment to select his future  
career path from a list of occupations.(2018)

参考译文：一个五年级学生拿到一份家庭作业，要求从一份职业列表  
中选择将来的职业道路。



定语 (定从) 修饰名词

a beautiful girl

一个漂亮的女孩

...的 + n.

a girl in red 穿红色衣服的女孩

This is the book which I bought yesterday.

a photo of my family

一张我家人的照片

参考译文：这是我昨天买的那本书。

Think about driving a route that's very familiar. (2015)

参考译文：试想开车走一条非常熟悉的路。



The house whose roof was damaged has now been repaired.

参考译文：那间屋顶坏了的房子现在已经修好了。

Creativity is essential to the way we live and work today.  
(2007)

参考译文：创造力对我们当今生活和工作的方式至关重要。

....people tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a  
familiar route. (2015)

参考译文：人们往往会低估在熟路上所耗费的时间。



## 断句, 多重被修饰的对象

断句法 (句子太长或离修饰词太远)

Last night, I had a dream in which I surprisingly found that the coming exam was a piece of cake.

参考译文: 昨晚我做了一个梦。在梦里, 惊奇地发现即将到来的考试是小菜一碟。

I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. (2013)

参考译文: 我可以记起我祖父去世的那天, 以及前一天我们去医院时我的悲伤情绪。

//



被动语态

*be done*

把be略掉，直接翻

by后面内容做主语

无主语或加入“有人，人们，大家，有关部门”等泛指代词

使用“得到，受到，得以，遭，由...来，为...所”等词。



## 被动语态

①把 be 略掉，直接翻

The translation course is scheduled for June 24<sup>th</sup>.

翻译课安排在6月24日。

The mountain was covered with a thick layer of snow.

那座山覆盖了一层厚厚的雪。

...and the information is stored away neatly.(2013)

信息有序地储存



⑤ by 后面内容做主语

I was given a new task by Taiqi's teachers.

泰祺的老师给我布置了一次新任务。

Light and heat can be given off by this chemical change.

这种化学变化会释放光和热。

The effect is caused by the way // we allocate our attention.

(2015)

定语从句

参考译文：我们分配注意力的方式导致这种效应。



③ 无主语或加入“有人，人们，大家，有关部门”等泛指代词

The unpleasant noise must be immediately put an end to.

参考译文：噪音必须立即停止。（变被动为主动，**be** 动词去掉）

必须立即停止噪音。（无主语形式）

相关部门/大家必须立即停止噪音。（加入泛指代词做主语）

Measures have been taken to prevent the epidemic from spreading quickly.

参考译文：已经采取措施防止疫情快速传播。（无主语形式）

相关部门已采取措施防止疫情快速传播。（加入泛指代词做主语）



④使用“得到，受到，得以，遭，由...来，为...所”等词。

These challenges need to be addressed by the government.

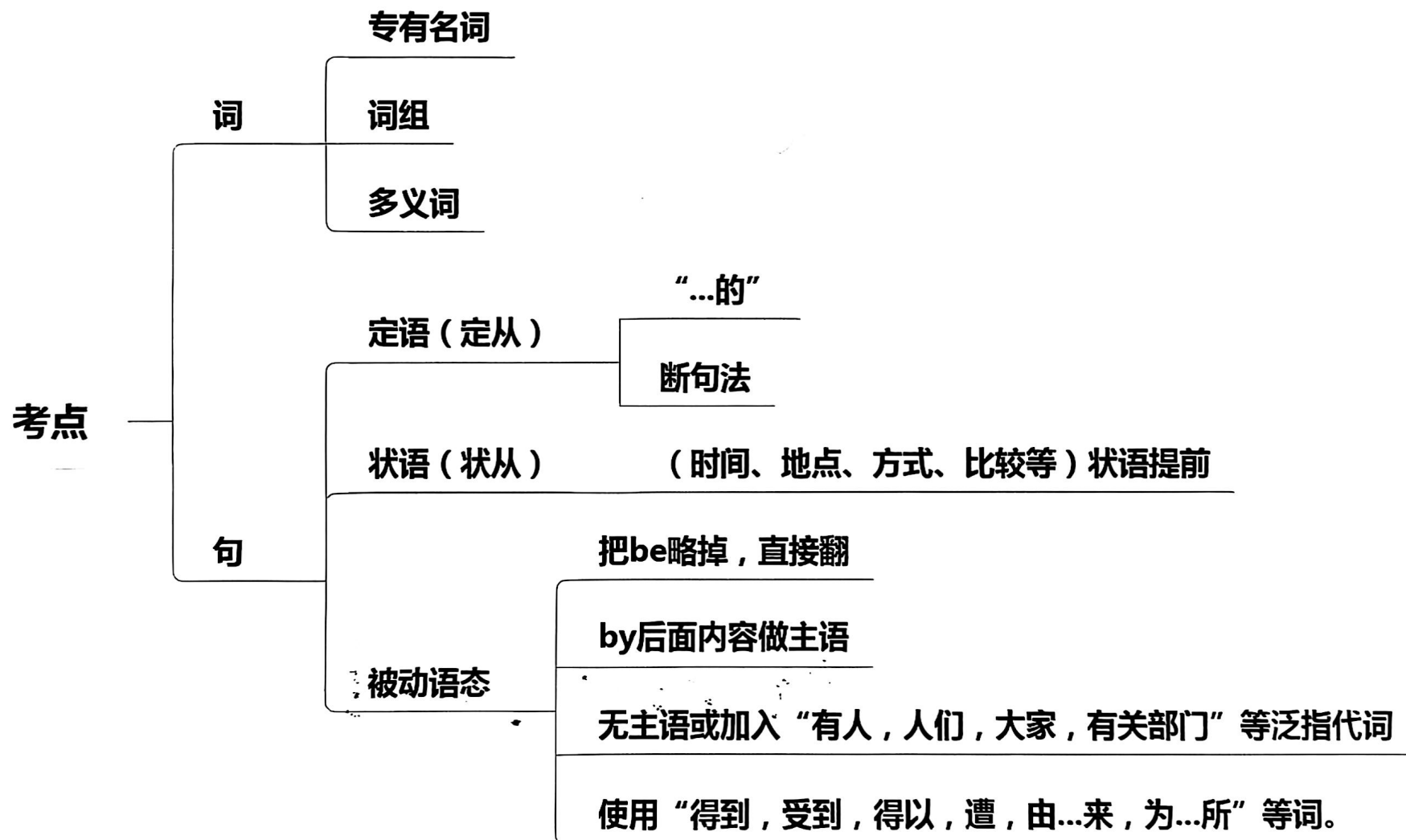
参考译文：政府需要解决这些问题。

这些问题需要政府解决。

这些问题需由政府来解决。

休息一下，20:58回来





## 解题步骤

Step 1 快速浏览全文，了解大致主题和内容。

Step 2 细读文章每一句话，做标记，逐句“口译”

Step 3 写答案

Step 4 通读译文，检查是否有错字



## 拆分点

1. 标点符号：冒号，分号，逗号等
2. 关系词：who, whom, whose, what, which, that (关系代词),  
when, where, how, why (关系副词)
3. 连词：and, or, but, yet, for 等并列连词, when, as, since, until,  
before, after, where, because, since, although, so that... 等状  
语从句等连接词
4. 介词：on, in, with, at, of, to 等



## Section III      Translation

### 46. Direction :

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



P128

2016年真题

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.



被动

① The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors.

状语

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. 大约

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.



超市的设计旨在吸引顾客在店内停留尽可能长的时间。其理由很简单：你在店里待得越久，看到的東西就越多，看到的東西越多，买的就越多。而且超市里有许多商品。根据食品营销协会的数据，普通超市大约有 44000 种不同的商品，而且许多超市的货品还要多出几万种。单是可供选择的货品数量就足以让购物者陷入信息超负荷的状态。根据大脑扫描实验表明，面对如此多的决策需求，我们很快就会不堪重负。购物约 40 分钟后，大多数人就不再费心去理性选购，而是开始冲动购物了——就是从这一刻起，我们把本来根本没打算买的那一半东西堆进了购物车。

**购物 购物**



作业:

1. 复习考点+翻译策略

2. 十月前 2015-2020 年翻译真题  
考试之前 2021-2025 年, 整套模拟

