

## 课后练习

### 一、汉译英

#### I. 翻译下列各句，注意将汉语动词转译为英语名词。

1. 他们坚决要求立刻偿还贷款。
2. 我不知道你喜欢喝什么，是茶还是咖啡？
3. 这本书会指导你更好地掌握写作技巧。
4. 克隆技术确实与原子能技术一样，既能造福人类，也可祸害无穷。

#### II. 翻译下列各句，注意将汉语名词转译为英语动词。

1. 结婚戒指是夫妇结合的象征。
2. 箱子里满是书，重量为一吨。
3. 科学研究发展的特点是理论联系实际。
4. 他的演讲给听众的印象很深。

#### III. 翻译下列各句，注意将汉语动词转译成英语介词或介词短语。

1. 年轻人顶着风，冒着雨，出去骑马了。
2. 他去年为完成一个项目在实验室用计算机努力地干了十个月。
3. 我们的飞机穿过峡谷，越过大江，飞临海面。
4. 政府支持这个项目。
5. 国家采取各种措施，切实保护妇女各项权利不受侵犯。

#### IV. 翻译下列各句，注意将汉语动词转译成英语形容词或副词。

1. 交朋友不能不加选择。
2. 杭州历来盛情招待来自全世界的游人和客商。
3. 你熟悉这种机器的性能吗？
4. 天黑下来了，我们得走了。
5. 快点，音乐会马上就要开始了。

### 二、英译汉

#### I. 翻译下列各句，注意将名词转译为动词。

1. China's airline industry has enjoyed **significant expansion** in the last decade.
2. The **use** of atomic weapons is a clear **violation** of international law, in particular of the Geneva Convention.
3. The Nobel Prizes in physics and chemistry are rewarded to Americans, giving the U.S. a **clean sweep** of all the 2006 Nobel Prizes in the sciences.
4. The government called for the **establishment** of more technical schools.



5. Every morning she would go to the lake area for a **walk**.
6. This pupil is a good **writer**.
7. He has long been used to last-minute **decisions**.
8. Her **hatred** for them grew more.
9. Tom is no **drinker**, no **smoker**.
10. He is the **murderer** of the policemen.
11. The products of this factory are chiefly characterized by their **fine workmanship** and **durability**.
12. Rockets have found **application** for the **exploration** of the universe.
13. What you said **pains** me more than I can say.
14. What is the purpose of their **playing**?
15. He was our good **supporter**.

II. 翻译下列各句，注意将动词转译为名词。

1. We are wrongly **informed**.
2. English **differs** from Chinese mainly in the structure.
3. His error **resulted** in his failure in the competition.
4. We don't want to get too deeply **involved** with these people.
5. TV **differs** from radio in that it sends and receives pictures.
6. The computer is chiefly **characterized** by its accurate and rapid computations.
7. He **looks** and **talks** like a Chinese, though a Japanese.

III. 翻译下列各句，注意将介词和副词转译为动词。

1. He came to my home **for** help.
2. He was **away** before dawn.
3. We must be **off** now.
4. What are these people **after**? They are **after** fame and position and want to be **in** the limelight.
5. I was **on** my second whisky when he came into the bar.
6. I have a birthday present **for** Susan.
7. She opened the window to let fresh air **in**.
8. This is not John's fault. He was **against** the plan from the very beginning.

IV. 翻译下列各句，注意名词和形容词的相互转换。

1. We found **difficulty** in solving this complicated problem.
2. I had the **fortune** to meet him.
3. They did their best to help **the sick** and **the wounded**.
4. Computers are more **flexible**, and can do a greater variety of jobs.
5. The life of **the unemployed** is very hard.
6. I'm a **stranger** to the operation of the computer.





7. The matter is of no **importance**.
8. The boy is appreciated by all his teachers for his **carefulness** in his homework.
9. Stevenson was **eloquent** and **elegant**, but a little bit **soft**.
10. The cutting tool must be **strong, tough, hard, and wear resistant**.
11. Their physical experiment was a **success**.
12. Computers are now in great **use** throughout the world. They've been proved to be of great **ability**.

V. 翻译下列各句, 注意副词和名词的相互转换。

1. I love having Friday **off**.
2. I have the **honor** to inform you that your request is granted.
3. He is **physically** weak but **mentally** sound.
4. The company bought the computers **in stocks**.
5. The girl is studying the moving of the ants with great **interest**.
6. They returned **game and glee**.

VI. 翻译下列各句, 注意形容词和副词的转换。

1. He was a **regular** visitor.
2. I suppose boys think **differently** from girls.
3. We must make **full** use of existing technical equipment.
4. Governments and builders in many countries are paying **increased** attention to the housing needs of the old people.
5. The President had prepared **meticulously** for his journey.

VII. 翻译下列各句, 注意副词、形容词和动词的转换。

1. That fellow is very **talkative**.
2. We are not **content** with our present achievement.
3. How long will he be **away**?
4. I **succeeded** in persuading him.
5. They reported they had **succeeded** in turning normal human cells into cancerous cells.

## 2.3 词的增加与省略

由于英汉两种语言在语法、词意、修辞、逻辑和文化等方面存在着某些差异, 翻译时就无法将原文中的每一个词都转换成译入语中的另一个词, 因而有必要做些增减, 即采用增词法和省略法, 使译文更加通顺流畅, 符合译入语的行文习惯。所谓增词法, 就是在译文中增

