

英汉互译原理在专业英语八级翻译考试中的应用

【2001 年 8 级测试英译汉】

Directions: *Translate the underline part of the following text into Chinese.*

Possession for its own sake or in competition with the rest of the neighborhood would have been Thoreau's idea of the low levels. The active discipline of heightening one's perception of what is enduring in nature would have been his idea of the high. What he saved from the low was time and effort he could spend on the high. Thoreau certainly disapproved of starvation, but he would put into feeding himself only as much effort as would keep him functioning for more important efforts.

Effort is the gist of it. There is no happiness except as we take on life-engaging difficulties. Short of the impossible, as Yeats put it, the satisfaction we get from a lifetime depends on how high we choose our difficulties. Robert Frost was thinking in something like the same terms when he spoke of "The pleasure of taking pains". The mortal flaw in the advertised version of happiness is in the fact that it purports to be effortless.

We demand difficulty even in our games. We demand it because without difficulty there can be no game. A game is a way of making something hard of the fun of it. The rules of the game are an arbitrary imposition of difficulty. When someone ruins the fun, he always does so by refusing to play by the rules. It is easier to win at chess if you are free, at your pleasure, to change the wholly arbitrary rules, but the fun is in winning within the rules. No difficulty, no fun.

【2002 年 8 级测试英译汉】

The word "winner" and "loser" have many meanings. When we refer to a person as a winner, we do not mean one who makes someone else lose. To us, a winner is one who responds authentically by being credible, trustworthy, responsive, and genuine, both as an individual and as a member of a society.

Winners do not dedicate their lives to a concept of what they imagine they should be; rather, they are themselves and as such do not use their energy putting on a performance, maintaining pretence, and manipulating others. They are aware that there is a difference between being loving and acting loving, between being stupid and acting stupid, between being knowledgeable and acting knowledgeable. Winners do not need to hide behind a mask.

Winners are not afraid to do their own thinking and to use their own knowledge. They can separate facts from opinions and don't pretend to have all the answers. They listen to others, evaluate what they say, but come to their own conclusions. Although winners can admire and respect other people, they are not totally defined, demolished, bound, or awed by them.

Winners do not play "helpless", nor do they play the blaming game. Instead, they assume

responsibility for their own lives.

【2003 年 8 级测试英译汉】

In his classic novel, “The Pioneers”, James Fenimore Cooper has his hero, a land developer, take his cousin on a tour of the city he is building. He describes the broad streets, rows of houses, a bustling metropolis. But his cousin looks around bewildered. All she sees is a forest. “Where are the beauties and improvements which you were to show me?” She asks. He’s astonished she can’t see them. “Where! Why everywhere,” he replies. For though they are not yet built on earth, he has built them in his mind, and they are as concrete to him as if they were already constructed and finished.

Cooper was illustrating a distinctly American trait, future-mindedness; the ability to see the present from the vantage point of the future; the freedom to feel unencumbered by the past and more emotionally attached to things to come. As Albert Einstein once said, “Life for the American is always becoming, never being.”

【2004 年 8 级测试英译汉】

For me the most interesting thing about a solitary life, and mine has been that for the last twenty years, is that it becomes increasingly rewarding. When I can wake up and watch the sun rise over the ocean, as I do most days, and know that I have an entire day ahead, uninterrupted, in which to write a few pages, take a walk with my dog, read and listen to music, I am flooded with happiness.

I am lonely only when I am overtired, when I have worked too long without a break, when for the time being I feel empty and need filling up. And I am lonely sometimes when I come back home after a lecture trip, when I have seen a lot of people and talked a lot, and am full to the brim with experience that needs to be sorted out.

Then for a little while the house feels huge and empty, and I wonder where my self is hiding. It has to be recaptured slowly by watering the plants and, perhaps, by looking again at each one as though it were a person.

It takes a while, as I watch the surf blowing up in fountains, but the moment comes when the world falls away, and the self emerges again from the deep unconsciousness, bring back all I have recently experienced to be explored and slowly understood.

【2005 年 8 级测试英译汉】

It is simple enough to say that since books have classes — fiction, biography, poetry — we should separate them and take from each what it is right that each should give us. Yet few people

ask from books what books can give us. Most commonly we come to books with blurred and divided minds, asking of fiction that it shall be true, of poetry that it shall be false, of biography that it shall be flattering, of history that it shall enforce our own prejudices. If we could banish all such preconceptions when we read, that would be an admirable beginning. Do not dictate to your author: try to become him. Be his fellow-worker and accomplice. If you hang back, and reserve and criticize at first, you are preventing yourself from getting the fullest possible value from what you read. But if you open your mind as widely as possible, then signs and hints of almost imperceptible fineness, from the twist and turn of the first sentences, will bring you into the presence of a human being unlike any other. Steep yourself in this, acquaint yourself with this, and soon you will find that your author is giving you, or attempting to give you, something far more definite.

【2006 年 8 级测试英译汉】

On May 13, 1940, Winston Churchill, the newly appointed British Prime Minister, gave his first speech to Parliament. He was preparing the people for a long battle against Nazi aggression, at a time when England's survival was still in doubt.

I say to the House as I said to Ministers who have joined this government, I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat. We have before us an ordeal of the most grievous kind. We have before us many, many months of struggle and suffering.

You ask, what is our policy? I say it is to wage war by land, sea and air. War with all our might and with all the strength God has given us, and to wage war against a monstrous tyranny never surpassed in the dark and lamentable catalogue of human crime. That is our policy.

You ask, what is our aim? I can answer in one word, it is victory. Victory at all costs—victory in spite of all terrors—victory, however long and hard the road may be, for without victory there is no survival.

Let that be realized. No survival for the British Empire, no survival for all that the British Empire has stood for, no survival for the urge, the impulse of the ages, that mankind shall move forward toward his goal.

I take up my task in buoyancy and hope. I feel sure that our cause will not be suffered to fail among men. I feel entitled at this juncture, at this time, to claim the aid of all and to say, "Come then, let us go forward together with our united strength."

【2007 年 8 级测试英译汉】

Scientific and technological advances are enabling us to comprehend the furthest reaches of the cosmos, the most basic constituents of matter, and the miracle of life.

At the same time, today, the actions, and inaction, of human beings imperil not only life on the planet, but the very life of the planet.

Globalization is making the world smaller, faster and richer. Still, 9/11, avian flu, and Iran remind us that a smaller, faster world is not necessarily a safer world.

Our world is bursting with knowledge — but desperately in need of wisdom. Now, when sound bites are getting shorter, when instant messages crowd out essays, and when individual lives grow more frenzied, college graduates capable of deep reflection are what our world needs.

For all these reasons I believed — and I believe even more strongly today — in the unique and irreplaceable mission of universities.

【2008 年 8 级测试英译汉】

But, as has been true in many other cases, when they were at last married, the most ideal of situations was found to have been changed to the most practical. Instead of having shared their original duties, and as school-boys would say, going halves, they discovered that the cares of life had been doubled. This led to some distressing moments for both our friends; they understood suddenly that instead of dwelling in heaven they were still upon earth, and had made themselves slaves to new laws and limitations. Instead of being freer and happier than ever before, they had assumed new responsibilities; they had established a new household, and must fulfill in some way or another the obligations of it. They looked back with affection to their engagement; they had been longing to have each other to themselves, apart from the world, but it seemed that they never felt so keenly that they were still units in modern society.

【2001 年 8 级测试汉译英】

乔羽的歌大家都熟悉。但他另外两大爱好却鲜为人知，那就是钓鱼和喝酒。晚年的乔羽喜爱垂钓，他说，“有水有鱼的地方大都是有好环境的，好环境便会给人好心情。我认为最好的钓鱼场所不是舒适的、给你准备好饿鱼的垂钓园，而是那极其有吸引力的大自然野外天成的场所。”钓鱼是一项能够陶冶性情的运动，有益于身心健康。乔羽说：“钓鱼可分三个阶段：第一阶段是吃鱼；第二阶段是吃鱼和情趣兼而有之；第三阶段主要是钓趣，面对一池碧水，将忧心烦恼全都抛在一边，使自己的身心得到充分休息。”

【2002 年 8 级测试汉译英】

大自然对人的恩赐，无论贫富，一律平等。所以人们对于大自然，全都一致并深深地依赖着。尤其在乡间，上千年来人们一直以不变的方式生活着。种植庄稼和葡萄，酿酒和饮酒，喂牛和挤奶，锄草和栽花；在周末去教堂祈祷和做礼拜，在节日到广场拉琴、跳舞和唱歌；往日的田园依旧是今日的温馨家园。这样，每个地方都有自己的传说，风俗也就衍传了下来。

【2003 年 8 级测试汉译英】

得病以前，我受父母宠爱，在家中横行霸道，一旦隔离，拘禁在花园山坡上一幢小房子里，我顿感打入冷宫，十分郁郁不得志起来。一个春天的傍晚，园中百花怒放，父母在园中设宴，一时宾客云集，笑语四溢。我在山坡的小屋里，悄悄掀起窗帘，窥见园中大千世界，一片繁华，自己的哥姐、堂表弟兄，也穿插其间，个个喜气洋洋。一霎时，一阵被人摒弃，为世所遗的悲愤兜上心头，禁不住痛哭起来。

【2004 年 8 级测试汉译英】

在人际关系问题上我们不要太浪漫主义。人是很有趣的，往往在接触一个人时首先看到的都是他或她的优点。这一点颇像是在餐馆里用餐的经验。开始吃头盘或冷碟的时候，印象很好。吃头两个主菜时，也是赞不绝口。愈吃愈趋于冷静，吃完了这顿宴席，缺点就都找出来了。于是转喜为怒，转赞美为责备挑剔，转首肯为摇头。这是因为，第一，开始吃的时候你正处于饥饿状态，而饿了吃糠甜如蜜，饱了吃蜜也不甜。

【2005 年 8 级测试汉译英】

一个人的生命究竟有多大意义，这有什么标准可以衡量吗？提出一个绝对的标准当然很困难；但是，大体上看一个人对待生命的态度是否严肃认真，看他对待劳动、工作等等的态度如何，也就不难对这个人的存在意义做出适当的估计了。

古来一切有成就的人，都很严肃地对待自己的生命，当他活着一天，总要尽量多劳动、多工作、多学习，不肯虚度年华，不让时间白白地浪费掉。我国历代的劳动人民及大政治家、大思想家等等都莫不如此。

【2006年8级测试汉译英】

中国民族自古以来从不把人看作高于一切，在哲学文艺方面的表现都反映出人在自然界中与万物占着一个比例较为恰当的地位，而非绝对统治万物的主宰。因此我们的苦闷，基本上比西方人为少为小；因为苦闷的强弱原是随欲望与野心的大小而转移的。农业社会的人比工业社会的人享受差得多；因此欲望也小得多。况中国古代素来以不滞于物，不为物役为最主要的人生哲学。并非我们没有守财奴，但比起莫利哀与巴尔扎克笔下的守财奴与野心家来，就小巫见大巫了。中国民族多数是性情中正和平、淡泊、朴实、比西方人容易满足。

【2007年8级测试汉译英】

暮色中，河湾里落满云霞，与天际的颜色混合一起，分不清哪是流云哪是水湾。

也就在这一幅绚烂的图画旁边，在河湾之畔，一群羊正在低头觅食。它们几乎没有一个顾得上抬起头来，看一眼这美丽的黄昏。也许它们要抓紧时间，在即将回家的最后一刻再次咀嚼。这是黄河滩上的一幕。牧羊人不见了，他不知在何处歇息。只有这些美生灵自由自在地享受着这个黄昏。这儿水草肥美，让它们长得肥滚滚的，像些胖娃娃。如果走近了，会发现它们那可爱的神情，洁白的牙齿，那丰富而单纯的表情。如果稍稍长久一点端详这张张面庞，还会生出无限的怜悯。

【2008年8级测试汉译英】

都市寸土千金，地价炒得越来越高。今后将更高。拥有一个小小花园的希望，对寻常之辈不啻是一种奢望，一种梦想。

我想，其实谁都有一个小小花园，这便是我们的内心世界。人的智力需要开发，人的内心世界也是需要开发的。人和动物的区别，除了众所周知的诸多方面，恐怕还在于人有内心世界。心不过是人的一个重要脏器，而内心世界是一种景观，它是由外部世界不断地作用于内心渐渐形成的。每个人都无比关注自己及至亲至爱之人心脏的健损，以至于稍有微疾便惶惶不可终日。但并非每个人都关注自己及至亲至爱之人的内心世界的阴暗。

专八翻译参译文与翻译原理评析

八级考试，受时间限制，有其特殊性。鉴于大纲“译文必须忠实原意，语言通顺、流畅”的要求，建议还是以直译为主，意译为辅；能直译就直译，不能直译再意译。

八级考试的体裁大多以散文为主，平时要有针对性的训练。一般说来，英汉互译时，头脑中要有这样的英汉语言对比意识：

1 名词 Vs 动词

即英语常用名词、常用“定中结构”（“定语+中心词”或“中心词+定语”）；

而汉语常用动词，常用“主谓结构”或“动宾结构”。

2 长句 Vs 短句

即英语常用长句（树形结构）、强调句式变化、强调长短句结合；而汉语常用短句（竹形结构），忌讳过长的句子。

3 替代 Vs 重复

即英语常用替代（用代词、用省略、用同义词，强调用词富于变化，忌讳重复）；而汉语常用重复，有同音重复、同词重复、同义重复等。行文喜用排比、对仗、四字短语、四六骈文结构等）。

下面，我们用本书所学的翻译原理，对 2001 至 2008 专八真题的参考答案作一简要的评析。

【2001 年 8 级测试英译汉】【参考译文】

梭罗所理解的“低层次境界”是，为了拥有而去拥有，或与所有的邻居明争暗斗而致拥有。他心目中的“高层次境界”，则是这样一种积极的人生戒律，即要使自己对自然界永恒之物的感悟臻于完美。对于从低层次上节省下来的时间和精力，他可以将其致力于对高层次的追求。毋庸置疑，梭罗不赞成忍饥挨饿，但在饮食方面所投入的精力仅裹腹而已，只要可确保他能去从事更为重要的事务，除此，别无他求。

努力才是其精髓。没有磨砺，何来幸福。叶芝说过，除了难以可为的事情，人生的幸福大小就在于所选择的难度高低。罗伯特·弗罗斯特也有“以苦为乐”之类的说法，他与叶芝英雄所见略同。世人所宣扬的那种幸福观，其致命错误就在于它认为，幸福似乎可以唾手可得。

甚至于游戏也离不开难度。没有了难度也就没有了游戏。游戏之道恰恰在于难中作乐。游戏规则就是人为设定的难度。不依规则便叫人意兴阑珊。下棋时随心所欲、信马由缰会赢得很爽但没劲儿。唯有进退有尺有度方才趣味横生。不难便无趣儿。

【翻译要点评析】

1. 这是一篇说理性的议论文，作者是美国 19 世纪哲学家、思想家、作家亨利·大卫·梭罗。文章用词正式，逻辑严谨，哲理性强。翻译时要注意整篇文章的逻辑关系，特别注意语篇的连贯和衔接。
2. 整个译文基本做到“忠实原意，通顺流畅”。文中四字短语随处可见，意译比例不少，有一定的可读性。不足之处在于，语体文白相杂，缺乏统一。如：最后一句“随心所欲、信马由缰”是书面语，而“赢得很爽但没劲儿”却又是口头语。
3. 英文第一段首句，以名词 possession 为中心组织句子，翻译时做了动词化处理：为了拥有而去拥有，符合汉语的行文习惯。
4. “除了难以可为的事情”，可简约为“除了难为之事”。
5. “其致命错误，幸福似乎可以唾手可得”，语气和原文有出入，宜将“似乎”一词删除。
6. 最后一句，意译成分较多。为语体一致计，不妨改译为：下棋时随心所欲、信马由缰，会赢得轻松，但快乐骤减。唯进退有度，方可趣味横生。没有困难，便没有快乐。

【2002年8级测试英译汉】【参考译文】

“成功者”和“失败者”这两个词含义很多。当我们将某人称作成功者时，我们并非指他是一个让别人失败的人。对我们来说，成功者乃是这样一个人，无论作为一个个人抑或作为社会的一分子，他的一切反应均由衷而发，富有诚信，值得信赖，反应敏捷，从不虚伪。

成功者不会穷其毕生之精力，执着于自我之臆想。相反，他们会保持自己的本色。正因如此，他们不装腔作势，不自命不凡，不对别人指手画脚。他们知道，真爱不同于装爱，真傻有异于装傻、博学有别于卖弄。成功者无需面具来伪装。

成功者无畏于独立思考，无畏于独立判断、独当一面。他们能够在事实与传闻之间明辨是非，不会假称自己无所不晓。他们倾听别人意见，择善从之，最终得出自己的结论。成功者敬仰尊重别人，但他不会受制于人、不会被他们所摧垮、不被他们所束缚、不会被他们所吓倒。

成功者不故意“示弱”，也从不怨天尤人。他们会毅然肩负起人生的责任。

【翻译要点评析】

1. 这是一篇议论文，语言精炼，修辞讲究。译文注意到这些特点，采用了对比、排比等手法，较好地再现了原文的风格。
2. ……who responds authentically by being credible, trustworthy, responsive, and genuine……此句的关键是译好4个形容词，译文用汉语四字短语来处理：“由衷而发，富有诚信，值得信赖，反应敏捷，从不虚伪”，读起来非常有节奏感。
3. 正因如此，他们不装腔作势，不自命不凡，不对别人指手画脚。do not use their energy doing A, B, and C, 汉语重复使用了三个“不”的四字短语，句式整齐，富有气势。原文是一个长句，结果汉译成三个短句，符合汉语的阅读审美习惯。
4. 他们知道，真爱不同于装爱，真傻有异于装傻、博学有别于卖弄。difference between…between…between…分别译为“不同于。。有异于。。有别于。。”，再次体现了汉语喜欢重复的特点，而且用词富于变化；英文以一个名词 difference 为中心，汉语都处理成了动宾结构。英语当中实际上也用了重复，那就是三个必要的介词 between，字面意思为“在两者之间”，从语法上讲，这些介宾短语都是 difference 的定语，属于定语后置，从字面翻译即为：真爱与装爱的差别，真傻与装傻的差别、博学与卖弄的差别。从效果而言，汉语中动宾结构更生动，也就是说，英语的定中结构（定语加中心词）处理成了汉语的动宾结构。
5. “成功者无需面具来伪装”，句中 mask 译成动词。（直译为：无须躲在面具后面）。
6. “成功者无畏于独立思考，无畏于独立判断、独当一面”，宜将“独当一面”一词删除。
7. 成功者不故意“示弱”，宜译为：假装“无助”。

【2003年8级测试英译汉】【参考译文】

詹姆斯·费尼莫·库珀在其名著《拓荒者》一书中写到主人公，一位土地开发商，带着表妹四处参观自己正在规划中的城镇，津津乐道地描述着宽广的大道，鳞次栉比的高楼和生机盎然的大都市。但表妹环顾四周而茫然。她看到的仅仅是一片树林：“你给我指的美景和大厦到底在哪儿呢？”开发商闻言大惊：“在哪儿？这不到处都是嘛？！”尽管大厦还未破土动工，但他们在开发商的脑海里早已成形，而且真切得如同造好竣工一样。

库珀在这里揭示了一种美国人特有的品性——前瞻意识：站在将来的高度看现在，自由地抛开历史羁绊而放眼将来。正如艾尔伯特·爱因斯坦所说：“美国人永远生活在将来而不是现在。”

【翻译要点评析】

1. 这是一篇关于美国文学的评论性文章，揭示了美国人特有的一种性格——前瞻性。语言不难，但要特别注意描述性词语的翻译，译文基本做到了这点。
2. ……正在规划中的城镇……，词义不够准确，改译为“正在建设中的城市”。
3. ……津津乐道描述着……生机盎然的大都市，此处宜断句，添加主语：他。“描述”不妨改为“描绘”，意思更加确切。“生机盎然”宜改为“熙熙攘攘”，以与原文 *bustling* 相对应。此句三个“四字短语”的使用，使行文优美生动。
4. “一片树林”，词义不够准确，宜译为：一片森林。
5. 抽象名词 *beauties and improvements* 较难翻译。为了避免和上文提到的 *streets, houses, metropolis* 等词重复，作者用了换词的技巧，这是我们翻译和写作中经常强调的所谓 *variety of words*。译文用“大厦”和 *improvements* 呼应，语义偏窄；如果发觉译文“美景和改观”不妥，不妨“以泛对泛”，译成“美景和变化”。
6. *becoming* 和 *being* 也较难翻译。前者指“未来”，后者指“现在”。整个句子可译为“美国人永远生活在将来而不是现在”，不足之处是原文的“音美”丢失了。拟改译为：“对美国人来说，生活意味着变化，而不是静化”。

【2004年8级测试英译汉】【参考译文】

过去二十年，我一直单独生活。对于我，最为有趣的是，单独生活的回报与日俱增。经常在醒来时能够亲眼看着太阳在海洋上升起，清楚地知道有一个完整的一天供我使用，没有任何间断。我可以写上几页东西，遛遛狗儿，读读书，听听音乐，我充满了幸福。

只有当我疲惫不堪，长时间不间断地工作，或者一时间感到空虚而需要充实自己的时候，我就感到孤独。当我刚从外地讲学回到家中，或者当我见过了很多人而且说了许多话，满脑子纷乱的思绪需要梳理时，这时我也会感到孤独。

一段时间内，我觉得屋子既空又大，也不知道“我自身”藏在了什么地方。只好通过浇浇花，也许再看看花草，把它们一棵一棵地当人一样地看看，来慢慢地找回自我。

这需要一段时间。当我看着喷泉激起的水花时，这个时刻便来到了：周围的世界慢慢地消失，自我再次从潜意识里涌出，带回到我刚才经历过的一切，让我探究、让我领悟。

【翻译要点评析】

1. 这是一篇关于个人生活的抒情散文。作者为女作家梅·莎唐 (May Sarton)。本文选自 *The Rewards of Living a Solitary Life* 的结尾部分，个别地方有删节。该文语言流畅，便于理解，关键是如何表达英语的文采和风格。翻译时应尽量把作者对孤独的感受用较好的文学语言表达出来。参考译文做到了传情达意，但语言有些地方值得商榷。
2. 第一段首句是个比较长的复杂句，汉译时采用了分句法，将原句一分为二，行文流畅。
3. “只有当我疲惫不堪，长时间不间断地工作，或者一时间感到空虚而需要充实自己的时候，我就感到孤独。”“当……的时候”，是个包容式结构，跨度过大，对读者注意力要求过高，读起来倍感觉吃力。可换成汉语的短句，用排比的结构译出：在我过于疲劳时，在我长时间连续工作时，或是一时感到空虚、需要充实时，我才会感到孤独。本段的第二句译文存在同样的问题。
4. “我觉得屋子既空又大”，添加了有灵主语“我”，取代了原来的无灵主语（物化主语）“the house”，符合汉语喜欢用“人称”主语的习惯。
5. plants 这里是抽象名词，属上位词，根据 water 动词接宾语搭配，可知其下位词为“花或草”。整个第三段拟改译为：于是，就有那么一会儿，我会感到房子又空又大，自己也不知藏到什么地方去了。我只好给花浇浇水，有时，还把它们当人一样逐一瞅瞅，以便慢慢找回自我。
6. ……bring back all I have recently experienced to be explored and slowly understood. “回想起我刚才经历过的一切，让我探究、让我领悟”，将英语被动结构改为汉语主动结构，比较贴切自然。

【2005年8级测试英译汉】【参考译文】

既然书有小说、传记、诗歌之分，我们就应把它们分类，从各类书中汲取其应该给予我们的营养。这话说来很简单。然而很少有人要求从书籍中得到它们所能提供的养分。我们总是三心二意地带着模糊的观念去看书，要求小说必须真实，要求诗歌必须虚构，要求传记阿谀逢迎，要求史书能加强自己的偏见。读书时如能抛开这些先入之见，便是极好的开端。不要对作者指手划脚，而要尽力与作者融为一体，共同构思，共同创作。如果你不参与，不投入，而且一开始就百般挑剔，那你就无缘从书中获得最大益处。你若敞开心扉，虚怀若谷，那么书中精细入微的寓意和暗示便会把你从开头那些山回水转般的句子中带出来，走到一个独特的人物面前。钻进去熟悉它，你很快就会发现，作者展示给你的或想要展示给你的是一些比原先要明确得多的东西。

【翻译要点评析】

1. 材料节选自弗吉尼亚·伍尔夫散文中的第一段话（全文 *How Should One Read A Book?*）。全文用词朴素、行文流畅，内涵丰富、意味深长。翻译时，需仔细品味原文的含义，明白无误地表达出作者的意思与风格。参考译文内容忠实，使用了大量的四字短语，行文流畅。
2. **Most commonly...our own prejudices.** 这是一个典型的首焦句，主要信息（we come to books with blurred and divided minds）置于句首，句尾使用 asking of，无限开放。汉译时，采用顺译法，四次重复“要求”这一词语，符合汉语习惯，行文流畅，琅琅上口。个别地方可再作修改，试句式更加整齐，拟译为：我们总是三心二意地带着模糊的观念去读书，要求小说必须真实，要求诗歌必须虚构，要求传记必须阿谀逢迎，要求史书必须佐证己见。
3. **Be his fellow-worker and accomplice.** accomplice 本意指“同谋”或“帮凶”，具有贬义，这里译为“共同创作”，引申准确。
4. “敞开心扉，虚怀若谷”。汉语美文，喜用四字短语，适当运用，可为译文增色。
5. ...then signs and hints of almost imperceptible fineness, from the twist and turn of the first sentences, will bring you into the presence of a human being unlike any other...这是英语中的常用句型：物化主语（signs and hints）+有灵动词（bring you into the presence of a human being）。译文用直译的方法译出：“（你若敞开心扉，虚怀若谷，）那么书中精细入微的寓意和暗示便会把你从开头那些山回路转般的句子中带出来，走到一个独特的人物面前”，初读比较拗口，细想也能明白。如果按汉语行文习惯，改用“人称主语+有灵动词”，用意译的方法翻译，情况会怎样呢？试比较：“你若敞开心扉，虚怀若谷，那么作者开头几句话中隐含的妙处，你定能领悟”。也就是说，将具体的英文 signs and hints of almost imperceptible fineness, twist and turn 泛化为汉语的“妙处”，和“隐含”。

【2006年8级测试英译汉】【参考译文】

正如我曾对参加本届政府的成员所说的那样，我要向下院说：“我没什么可以奉献，有的。只是热血、辛劳、眼泪和汗水。”

摆在我们面前的，是一场极为痛苦的严峻的考验。在我们面前，有许多许多漫长的斗争和苦难的岁月。

你们问：我们的政策是什么？我要说，我们的政策就是用我们全部力量，用上帝所给予我们的全部力量，在海上、陆地和空中作战，同一个在人类黑暗悲惨的罪恶史上所未有过的穷凶极恶的暴政作战。这就是我们的政策。

你们问：我们的目标是什么？我可以用一个词来回答：胜利——不惜一切代价，去赢得胜利；无论多么可怕，也要赢得胜利，无论道路多么遥远和艰难，也要赢得胜利。因为没有胜利，就不能生存。

大家必须认识到这一点：没有胜利，就没有英帝国的存在，就没有英帝国所代表的一切，就没有促使人类朝着自己目标奋勇前进这一世代相因的强烈欲望和动力。

但是当我挑起这个担子的时候，我是心情愉快、满怀希望的。我深信，人们不会听任我们的事业遭受失败。此时此刻，我觉得我有权利要求大家的支持，我要说：“来吧，让我们

同心协力，一道前进。”

【翻译要点评析】

1. 这是英国已故首相温斯顿·邱吉尔的演讲词的节录部分。好的演讲词一般形式简洁、语言优美、节奏明快。参考译文基本再现了原作的这些风格。
2. before us 译成了“摆在我们面前的”，介词转译为动词，符合汉语行文习惯。英文句式基本对称，汉译时，可适当变通，不必字字对应，试改译为：摆在我们面前的，是一场极其严峻的考验。摆在我们面前的，是一场旷日持久的斗争。
3. 同一个在人类黑暗悲惨的罪恶史上所从未有过的穷凶极恶的暴政作战。此译“一个……的暴政”，前后跨度太大，间隔 22 字，阅读、理解都很费劲。试改译为：同人类历史上最黑暗、最凶残的暴政作战。“人类黑暗悲惨的罪恶史上”抽象为“人类历史上最黑暗”，也就“辞足意达”了。
4. “无论道路多么遥远和艰难”，可再拆译为“无论道路多么漫长，多么艰难”，重复“多么”，强化语气，彰显决心。
5. 译文三个“就没有”语气和原文一致。最后一个“就没有”（就没有促使人类朝着自己目标奋勇前进这一世代相因的强烈欲望和动力），句子稍微复杂拗口一点，但演讲文体，适当使用长定语，可以达到滔滔不绝、机智雄辩的效果。
6. 但是当我挑起这个担子的时候，我是心情愉快、满怀希望的。英语介词短语 in buoyancy and hope 译成了汉语的主谓短语（我是心情愉快、满怀希望的），十分自然贴切。

【2007 年 8 级测试英译汉】【参考译文】

科技进步正在使我们能够探索宇宙的边陲、物质最基本的成分及生命的奇迹。

与此同时，今天，人类所做的及没能做到的事情，不仅危害到这个星球上的生命，也危害到星球本身的寿命。

全球化正在使地球变得愈来愈小、愈来愈快和愈来愈富有。尽管如此，9/11、禽流感及伊朗提醒我们，更小更快的世界决不意味着其更安全。

我们正处于一个知识爆炸的世界之中，不过，迫切需要智慧。现在，在（新闻采访的）原声摘要播出变得愈来愈短，即时信息淘汰了杂文，个人生活变得如痴如狂之际，这个世界还是需要能够深思的大学生。

考虑到这些理由，我过去信仰，而今天甚至更加强烈地信仰，大学独特的、无可取代的使命。

【翻译要点评析】

1. 根据文章的最后一句和以往专八的体裁，我们可以猜测，这又是一篇演讲稿。它节选自哈佛校长的离职演讲，题目为 Good bye and good luck。文章语言平实，难度适中。翻译时，只要注意译文准确通顺即可。

2. 探索宇宙的边陲，宜译为：了解或理解宇宙的边陲。
3. 全球化正在使地球变得愈来愈小、愈来愈快和愈来愈富有。三个“愈来愈……”，排比句式，同词重复，符合汉语审美习惯。
4. 译者要有比较广博的知识，平时要关注时政，经常看书读报，比如 avian flu, 也许 avian 是个生词，能否根据自己的阅历和上下文背景推测，这是“禽流感”呢？
5. 9/11、禽流感及伊朗提醒我们。一般汉语描述抽象概念时，要添加范畴词，使其具体化。我们习惯说“伊朗问题”。
6. 我们正处于一个知识爆炸的世界之中。译文用“人称主语（我们）”代替了英语的“物称主语（Our world）”，更加符合汉语的行文习惯。
7. 现在，在（新闻采访的）原声摘要播出变得愈来愈短，即时信息淘汰了杂文，个人生活变得如痴如狂之际。“在……之际”，使用了很长的包容式结构，跨度过长，建议删去。
8. 最后一句，“信仰”和“使命”搭配不当，拟改译为：因此，我以前相信，今天更加强烈地相信，大学独一无二、无可替代的使命。

【2008年8级测试英译汉】【参考译文】

但是正如其他许多已经发生过的事情一样，当他们最终结婚后，发现最憧憬的生活变得再实际不过了。他们非但没有分担各自原先的责任——正如那些学生们所说的“一半一半”，——相反却发现生活的重担加倍了。这使得我们那两个结婚的朋友时常觉得沮丧；他们突然发现自己并没有过着天堂般的生活而是仍实实在在地生活在地球上，而且成为了新规则和新约束的奴隶。生活并没有比以前更自由、更幸福，因为他们要去承担新的责任。既然成立了一个新的家庭，那就无论如何也要尽一点家庭的义务。他们深情地回想起订婚的那段时光，曾经如此地渴望拥有彼此而忘掉 1 这个世界，然而现在最深切的感受却是自己仍是这个世界的一分子。

【翻译要点评析】

1. 本文选自美国作家朱厄特(Sarah Jewett, 1849-1909)的《新生活》(The New Life)。文章说理清晰，语言明白晓畅。参考译文基本采用直译的方法，再现了原文的艺术风格。
2. 当他们最终结婚后，发现最憧憬的生活变得再实际不过了。抽象名词 situations 具体为“(最憧憬的)生活”；was found, have been changed to 两处的被动结构也都转译成汉语的主动结构“发现”，“变得”，这些综合技巧的运用，使得译文合乎汉语的行为汉语的主动结构，符合汉语的行文习惯。“当他们最终结婚后”中的“当”字，可以省略不译；“再实际不过了”宜译为：再现实不过了。
3. “生活的重担加倍了”，句中的“重担”还是译为“责任”较好，这样，和前文“原先的责任”能够呼应。关于“责任”一词，文中共出现四次，但每次用词都不同，分别是：original duties, the cares of life, new responsibilities, the obligations。用词变化，句式变化（variety of words and sentence patterns）是英文的基本特征。

4. “这使得我们那两个结婚的朋友时常觉得沮丧。”增译“结婚的”，使译文指代更加清晰；“时常”宜译为“有时”。
5. “而是仍实实在在地生活在地球上”。这里，“地球”一词不够准确，拟改译为：而是仍实实在在地生活在这尘世上。
6. They looked back with affection to their engagement. 抽象名词 engagement 译成了汉语“订婚的那段时光”，具体形象。
7. “生活并（非但）没有比以前更自由、更幸福，因为……”，错译成了因果关系，应为递进关系，拟改译为：而且。
8. “曾经如此地渴望拥有彼此而忘掉这个世界忘掉”。全文一直在讲人始终脱离不了这个现实的社会，因此，**apart** 是关键词。刚结婚时想只过二人世界，也就是上文提到的天堂，与世俗世界毫不相干，结果发现还是逃脱不了。这一上一下的关系，**apart** 最好翻译为：脱离或远离。

【2001 年 8 级测试汉译英】【参考译文】

Qiao Yu was fond of fishing in his old age. He said, “The places where have both water and fishes are generally in nice environment, and good environment can fill one’s heart with joy. I think the best place for fishing is not the comfortable fishing park where hungry fishes are prepared, but an appealing place in the wild where everything is natural.” Fishing is an exercise that can help to mould one’s temperament and is good for mental and bodily health. Qiao Yu said, “Fishing can be divided into three stages. The first stage is just for eating fish, the second stage is for eating fish and for interest as well, the third stage is mainly for fishing interest——facing a pool of green water, one can forget all anxieties and worries completely and relax himself fully, both mentally and physically.”

【翻译要点评析】

1. 本文原文相对简单，不会造成理解问题。语体属书面语言，应当尽量选用相应的英文书面词汇和表达方式。参考译文用直译法译出，意思算得上“粗得其仿佛”；不足之处在于：忽略英汉语“替换 Vs 重复”的差异，语言缺乏英文味。
2. Qiao Yu was fond of fishing in his old age. 此句，用词上需要作些说明。“晚年的乔羽喜爱垂钓”，表示的是一种“变化”，是动态的，因此，用 **take to sth** 更好。“晚年”，可简单地翻译为“**old age**”，但用委婉语更好些，拟改译为：**in his senior age**。“垂钓”更正式的说法是“**go angling**”。

3. “有水有鱼的地方大都是有好环境的，好环境便会给人好心情。”既然汉语三次强调“好”，那就用重复技巧，不必将后面的 nice environment 换成 good environment。如果觉得英语重复 environment, nice 不好，可考虑用替换的手法（使用代词、同义词）译出：which in return keeps people in good mood。
4. where hungry fishes are prepared, 更地道说法为：where hungry fishes are kept in store/reserve。Prepare 其核心思维是动词，而 in store/reserve 其核心思维是名词，好的英文同等条件下，习惯用名词。如：我们不看电视：We don't watch TV, 这是汉语的动词思维，而英语习惯说：We are not TV-watchers, 这是名词思维。
5. good for mental and bodily health, 拟改译为：good for mental and physical health。和 mental 对应的词应是 physical; 和 bodily 对应的词应是 spiritual 或 spiritually)
6. Fishing can be divided into three stages, 更地道的译法是：Fishing as a hobby falls into three developing stages。英语常用“无灵主语（无生命的）+有灵动词”的结构，如 Ambition knows no bounds, 有点类似汉语里的拟人手法，表达形象生动。如汉语“我肚子饿得呱呱叫”，说 I am very hungry 则平常，说 My stomach clamors for food 或 My stomach is in crying need of food 则妙趣横生。
7. 最后两句话，重复太甚，不忍卒读。汉语的特征之一是喜欢重复，如，…可分…阶段：第一阶段是…；第二阶段是…；第三阶段主要是…。而英语则要尽量避免重复，常用替代手段予以应对：或用代词、或省略、或用同义词。比如“…falls into…stages: the first for…; the second …; and the third …”。试改译为：Fishing as a hobby falls into three developing stages: the first, is just for eating fish; the second, for a mixture of food and fun; and the third, mainly for delight——facing a pool of green water, one can forget all anxieties and worries and put his mind completely at ease.

【2002 年 8 级测试汉译英】【参考译文】

Nature does the same favour to every human being, whether rich or poor. So all the humans put on the nature deep dependence, especially in the countryside, where the people have been living the same life for thousands of years. They plant crops and grapes, make wine to drink, feed the cattle and milk the cows, weed and plant flowers. They go to church at weekends, and play music

instruments on the plaza in the festivals, dancing and singing. The previous rural farms remain today's sweet home. In this way each area has legends of its own and the customs pass down.

【翻译要点评析】

1. 本文文字优美，结构简单，理解不难。但散文的特点决定翻译还是不易。表达时，要注意英文的特点，在选词、合句等方面多下功夫。参考译文，针对学生的实际和应试考试的特点，基本采用直译的方法，适当整合汉语的短句，在单位时间完成了“传情达意”的任务。
2. So all the humans ... for thousands of years, 此句采用了合句法，将原来汉语的两个句子，合并成英语的一个长句，符合英语的行文习惯。So 一词，过于口语化，正式一点，用 therefore。
3. 从 They plant crops...开始一直到结束，译文基本和原文一一对应，句子短小精悍，节奏明快，再现了原文的风格。要是翻译从整体把握，用平行结构，结果会更好，如一律用动宾结构： They plant crops and grapes, brew and drink wine, feed and milk cows, weed and grow flowers, 或者用 They plant crops and grapes, brew wine to drink, feed cows to milk, and weed gardens to grow flowers。
4. “去教堂祈祷和做礼拜”，说 go to church 就可以了，这个短语本身就是“去（教堂）做礼拜、祈祷”的意思，不必译成 go to church to pray and worship, 造成语义重复。
5. “往日的”译为 previous, 似乎不妥，用 age-old 要好些。“温馨的家”译成 sweet home, 简洁明了。

【2003年8级测试汉译英】【参考译文】

Before I was taken ill, I had been a spoiled child of my parents, getting things my way in the family. Once isolated and confined to a small house on the slope of a garden, I felt deserted and depressed. One spring evening, with myriads of flowers in full bloom in the garden, my parents held there a party in honor of many guests, whose arrival at once filled the place with laughing chats. In the small house on the slope, I quietly lifted the curtain, only to be met by a great and prosperous world

with my elder brothers and sisters and my cousins among the guests, all in jubilation. All of a sudden, seized by the feeling of being abandoned by all the people and the world, I could not help bursting into tears.

【翻译要点评析】

1. 散文节选自白先勇的《蓦然回首》，属于典型的汉语美文范畴，其有相当多的四字词组，比如“横行霸道、打入冷宫、百花怒放、宾客云集、笑语四溢、大千世界”，它们是翻译的第一个难点；另外，本文由四句构成，可每一句都包含至少四个层次，如何正确组句，是翻译的第二个难点。
2. 动笔翻译前，能迅速正确地确定句子的主干尤为重要。如：第一句，共有“七”个小短句，怎么重组句子，将它们转译成英语就是个问题。我们知道，汉语是“意合”语言，结构松散，以一个又一个看似并列的短句“拼凑而成，彼此逻辑关系不明显；而英语则是形合语言，非常讲究句子内部的逻辑关系（常用关联词来表现其逻辑关系）。我国译界有一个著名比喻：汉语句子的结构像“竹竿”，是一节接一节的；而英语句子结构则像“大树”，“树生干，干生枝，枝生叶”，如此，构成一个庞大的句子体系。汉译英的过程，就是由“竹竿”句向“大树”句转换的过程。
一般情况，我们会将第一句分成两部分：得病以前，我受父母宠爱，在家中横行霸道。/一旦隔离，拘禁在花园山坡上一幢小房子

里，我顿感打入冷宫，十分郁郁不得志起来。

“得病以前，我受父母宠爱，在家中横行霸道。”这句话的逻辑关系怎样？“受父母宠爱”是因，“在家中横行霸道”是果。“果”应是全句的重心。

“一旦隔离，拘禁在花园山坡上一幢小房子里，我顿感打入冷宫，十分郁郁不得志起来。”

这句，汉语也有“四节”，哪一节应该成为英语的“主干”呢？是“我顿感打入冷宫”，是“十分郁郁不得志起来”，还是两者都可以？

3. “一个春天的傍晚，园中百花怒放，父母在园中设宴，一时宾客云集，笑语四溢。”汉语的“节数”增加到“五节”。译成英语，仍应确定正确的“主干”：父母在园中设宴。参考译文则给人一种美感，散发出浓郁的英语味。

4. “我在山坡的小屋里，悄悄掀起窗帘，窥见园中大千世界，一片繁华，自己的哥姐，堂表弟兄，也穿插其间，个个喜气洋洋。”汉语“节数”有了空前的增加：八节。译者在落笔之前，对原句的逻辑关系进行了梳理，确定了“主干”：“悄悄掀起窗帘”。

5. “一霎时，一阵被人摒弃，为世所遗的悲愤兜上心头，禁不住痛哭起来。”汉语原句的“节数”有四节。略加分析，不难发现“禁不住痛哭起来”是句子的主干。

6. 词语的选择，是本篇翻译的另一难点。英文使用了以下词语：
isolated and confined, deserted and depressed, myriads of flowers in

full bloom, all in jubilation, all of a sudden, could not help bursting into tears, 它们都为译文增色不少，这里就不一一评说了。

【2004年8级测试汉译英】【参考译文】

We shouldn't be too romantic about human relationships. Human beings are funny. Usually, when they meet a person they will first notice his or her merits. It's just like the experience of dining in a restaurant. The starter or cold dish will leave you a very good impression. You will be full of praise while eating the first two main courses. The more you eat, the calmer you will become. At the end of the dinner all the shortcomings come out. Then happiness turns to anger, praise to scolding and nit-picking, and head-nodding to head-shaking. This is because : first, you are hungry when you begin eating. When you are hungry, the bran tastes as sweet as honey; when you are full, even the honey tastes insipid.

【翻译要点评析】

1. 本文节选自王蒙的《陌生化代价》，属于哲理性小品文，其有许多形象的比喻，是翻译的难点。参考译文基本采用直译的方法，从“应试”角度来说，倒也简洁明了。
2. “人是很有趣的…的优点。”，这句话，整合成英语的一句话，其实并不难：There is something interesting about human beings in that they tend to notice nothing but the good in their new acquaintances at the first sight.
3. The starter 是“第一道菜”的意思。根据原意，这里的“头盘”还不是主菜，还是属于“冷碟”之类，因此，大概相对于英文的 appetizer。
4. “the first two main courses”，这里的 courses，用词准确，是

“主菜”的意思。

5. “Then happiness turns to anger, praise to scolding and nit-picking, and head-nodding to head-shaking”。 “责备挑剔”属于“同义重复”，英译时，只要译出一个意思就行了。Nodding就是“点头”的意思，无需再加前缀 head。整句话拟改译为：Then happiness turns to anger, praise to scolding, and nodding to head-shaking。这样句式整齐，节奏明快。
6. 最后一句的处理。鉴于整个英语译文短句较多，不妨再变换一下句式，用个稍微复杂的句子，求新求异，如：What accounts for all this is, in the first place, you are in great hunger when you start to eat, just as the saying goes, “Beggars are no choosers”, and vice versa. 此句翻译，用词也有讲究。in the first place, in great hunger, “Beggars are no choosers”, vice versa, 这四个短语，前三个是“名词”或由名词构成的介词短语，后一个是个拉丁词，起“代词”作用。总体说来，其思维是以“名词为中心的”。

【2005年8级测试汉译英】【参考译文】

What is the significance¹ of life? Is there any gauge to measure it? It would be very difficult, of course, trying to advance an absolute standard. However, the significance of one's existence can more or less be evaluated by examining his attitude toward life and work.

Since ancient times all people of accomplishment are very serious about their lives. While they are alive, even if there is only one day left to live, they try to work as hard as they can and learn as much as possible, never letting a single day slip by without any gain. This is true of the working people as well as of the great statesmen and great thinkers in our history

【翻译要点评析】

1. 本文节选自邓拓文章《生命的三分之一》，文字简洁准确，英译时要充分注意这一点。参考译文用了替换、名词化等手段，再现原文的风格，英语地道，行文流畅。
2. “有多大意义”，汉语的动宾结构转换为英语的名词短语结构 significance of life。
3. 汉语重复使用“标准”一词，英文用两个同义词再现：gauge, standard。
4. “看一个人对待生命的态度，看他对待劳动、工作的态度”，汉语是一个重复的动宾结构。其中，“劳动、工作”是同义重复。译文根据英文的特点，用了一个名词短语译出：attitude toward life and work, 言简意赅；否则这句话要说成：by how he treats his life, by what attitude he takes to work and what ways he chooses to live。
5. “有成就的人”，是个动宾短语，英译时又转化为名词短语：people of accomplishment。
6. “不肯虚度年华，不让时间白白地浪费掉”，英文 never letting a single day slip by without any gain 辞足意达，非常传神。
7. “我国…都莫不如此”，译文用 This is true of...与之呼应，符合英文习惯，把判断部分放在句首，尾端开放。

【2006年8级测试汉译英】【参考译文】

Chinese people has never thought of human being as the highest creature among everything since ancient times, whose reflection takes a quite appropriate proportion with all others in our natural world in both fields of philosophy and arts, but not as an absolute dominant ruler. Therefore, our bitterness and depression are basically less than those of westerners, because the intensity of which is growing with the expansion of one's desire and ambition. People in the agriculture society enjoyed far less than people in the industry society, thus their wants are far less either. Besides, ancient Chinese always regard "not confined by material, not driven by material" as the major philosophy. It does not mean we do not have misers, but in comparison with Mauriat and Balzac's miser and aspirant, that is dwarfed. Most Chinese people are characterized by their moderation, peacefulness and plainness, and easier to get satisfied than westerners.

【翻译要点评析】

1. 本文节选自《傅雷家书》，用词淡雅，寓意深刻，翻译好这段文字，有一定的难度。参考译文使用长句、使用名词，显示出一定的语言功底。
2. 首句英文翻译，是个典型的英式长句，与汉语原来的语气契合。句子个别地方还需要润饰，拟改译为 Chinese people has never

thought of human being as the highest creature among everything since ancient times, through whose reflection takes an appropriate proportion , yet not as absolute dominant ,with all others in our natural world in both fields of philosophy and arts.

3. our bitterness and depression , intensity , expansion, 大量使用名词, 比较符合英文习惯。
4. 使用抽象名词 their wants, 简洁而传神。此句译文还可用代词替换, 使表达更为精练: People in the agriculture society enjoyed far less than those in the industry one, so were their wants.
5. Mauria: “莫里哀” 应为: Molière。
6. "not confined by material, not driven by material", 句式整齐, 音韵和谐。Driven 改成 enslaved 更准确。
7. that is dwarfed: 简洁、生动、形象。
8. moderation, peacefulness and plainness, 名词中心, 行文简洁。

【2007 年 8 级测试汉译英】【参考译文】

Beside this picture with profusions of colors, a group of sheep are lowing their heads, eating by the riverbank. Hardly none of them would spare some time to raise their eyes to have a glance at the beautiful dusk. They are, perhaps, taking use of every minute to enjoy their last chew before being driven home. This is a picture of the Yellow River bank, in which the shepherd disappears, and no one knows where he is resting himself. Only the sheep, however, as free creatures, are joyfully appreciating the dusk. The exuberant water plants have nurtured the sheep, making them grow as fat as balls. When approaching near, you would find their lily-white teeth and a variety of innocent facial impressions.

【翻译要点评析】

1. 本文节选自张炜的散文《美生灵》，描述性强，文学性强，要译好原文的美感，有较高的难度。参考译文未能再现原文的风格，讹错之处也较多。
2. 首句，profusions 不宜加复数；group 不如 flock 或 herd 准确；lowing 是错译，意指牛叫，应为 lowering。羊在黄河边上吃草，自然是“低头吃草”，故可省略。拟改译为：Just beside this splendid picture, a flock of sheep is grazing by the riverside.
3. 第二句，Hardly none, 负负得正，意思弄反了。拟改译为：They spare no time to raise their eyes to have a glance at the beautiful dusk.
4. take use of 应该是 make use of 之误；before being driven home 可简约成 before going home, 没有必要强调被动的概念。
5. This is a picture..., 此句中的 picture, bank 和第一句重复，宜用其它同义词替换，如：scene, glimpse 和 shore, riverside 等。
6. “牧羊人不见了，他不知在何处歇息”，同义重复，可只翻译其中的一个意思。拟改译为：The shepherd must be at rest somewhere, leaving these creatures to enjoy this moment of twilight with full ease and freedom.
7. ... grow as fat as balls, 改了喻体，少了怜爱。拟改译为：Here the rich grasses put them in a well-fed and chubby way. 汉语说主谓结构“草肥”，英语说定中结构“exuberant grasses 肥草”，其核心还是“名词中心，名词思维”。
8. lily-white 多用于肤色、肢体之白；牙齿之白，多用 pearly white。汉语喜用形象说法，而英语偏重客观描述——白描法，因此，最后一句拟改译为：If getting close to them, you will find their white teeth as well as their rich innocent expressions.

【2008年8级测试汉译英】【参考译文】

I think everyone, in effect, has a small garden or a flower bed of his own, namely, our inner world. There is a need for human beings to tap into their own intelligence, as is the case with their inner world. What distinguishes between human beings and animals, apart from the various aspects which are universally known, may probably be in that human beings have an inner world. Heart is no more than an important organ whereas the inner world constitutes a landscape, which gradually takes its shape under the continuous influence from the outside world. So great is the importance that everyone attaches to the physical condition of his own heart or those of his closest and dearest ones, that merely a minor disease would enduringly weigh on his mind. It is not necessarily the case, however, that everyone would attend to the state of his own inner world and that of his loved ones.

【翻译要点评析】

1. 本文节选自梁晓声的《心灵的花园》，说理性较强，句子稍复杂，要译好原文，有较高的难度。参考译文，语言庄重，用词准确，表明译者具有相当程度的英语语言素养。
2. or a flower bed 宜删除。

3. “人的智力需要开发，人的内心世界也是需要开发的”。英文翻译，搞清句子之间的“逻辑关系”、搞清句子的“主干”，是非常重要的。这句的重心应该在“也”字上，这是信息的焦点。因此，此句拟改译为：Just as there is a need for human beings to tap into their own intelligence, so is the case with their inner world.
4. no more than, constitutes a landscape, takes its shape under the continuous influence, 遣词造句，准确生动。
5. “每个人都无比关注自己及至亲至爱之人心脏的健损，以至于稍有微疾便惶惶不可终日。” So great is the importance that everyone attaches to the physical condition of his own heart or those of his closest and dearest ones, that merely a minor disease would enduringly weigh on his mind. 这个句子用了倒装结构。整个句子较上一句更复杂，难度更大，可译者还是把整个句子处理得很贴切；选词用字，也非常适当，如：“惶惶不可终日 enduringly weigh on his mind”。
6. 汉语“至亲至爱”，重复了两次，译文用换词法予以回避：his closest and dearest ones; his loved ones。其中，his loved ones 宜说成 his beloved ones。