


第三章：英汉句法翻译

3.1. 分句译法 (P85 断句译法以及 P89 转句译法)

- 分句译法又称之“拆句法”。就是把英语中较长的句子译成汉语中较短的句子。
- 从结构上看：英语的句子好比参天大树，枝叶横生；而汉语的句子则如万顷碧波，层层推进。
- 在下列两种情况下宜于使用分句法：
 - (1) 原文句子虽不长，但照直译时所得的译文很别扭，不拆便读不顺口或容易发生误解。一般将一些单词或短语译成独立的句子。转句译法
 - (2) 原文句子冗长，特别是那些曲折迂回，层见迭出的一大串文字。一般将从句分译成汉语的单句。断句译法

• 所谓分句译法就是把原文句子中的个别词，短语或从句分离出来后单独译出，自成一句。

• 分句译法的采用，是因为英语中的一些词的词义搭配能力很强，或者在句中的位置灵活多变；再者，英文的词和句各部分要用连词连接，如果照英文结构翻译，一来易使词义不清，二来使译文句子显得滞重，带有明显的“翻译腔”，因此宜把它切断，译成两个或两个以上的句子。



- A spirited discussion springs up between a young girl who insisted that women have outgrown the jumping-on-the-chair-at-the-sight-of-a-mouse era, and a colonel who says they haven't.

- 一位年轻的女子和一位上校展开了一场热烈讨论。女士坚持己见，即妇女已有进步，看见老鼠就吓得跳上椅子的时代已经过去了，上校则认为没有。

- (汉译时，将英文从句译成独立单句，另外根据汉语习惯，调整了语序。)

3.1.1 单词分译：将单词分译成汉语的句子 (转句译法)

- 1. She was pardonably proud of her wonderful cooking.
 - 她可以谅解地为自己高超的烹调技艺感到自豪。
 - 她自夸她高超的烹调技艺，这是情有可原的。
- 2. The ancients tried unsuccessfully to explain how a rainbow is formed.
 - 古人曾试图说明彩虹是怎样产生的，但没有成功。

• 3. Chairman Mao might have spoken with understandable pride of his policy of “self-reliance.”

• 毛主席在谈到他的“自力更生”的政策时，也许有些自豪感，这是可以理解的。

• 4. He shook his head and his eyes were wide, then narrowed in indignation.

• 他摇了摇头，两眼睁得圆圆的，接着又眯成一条线，脸上露出了愤怒的神色。

• 5. They, not surprisingly, did not respond at all.

• 他们根本没有答复，这是不足为奇的。

3.1.2 短语分译：将词组或短语译成汉语的句子(转句译法)

- 1. I wrote four books in the first three years, a record never touched before.
• 我头三年写了四本书，打破了以往的记录。
- 2. I'm surprised to learn that he lost the game. (不定式短语)
• 我惊奇地获悉他在比赛中失利了。
• 听说他在比赛中失利了，我感到十分意外。
- 3. Men are too clever to let themselves be cheated by fashion designers.
• 男人们很聪明，他们不会上时装设计师的当。

• 4. Energy can neither be created nor destroyed, a universally accepted law.

• 能量既不能被创造也不能被消灭，这是一条公认的规律。（名词短语）

• 5. The night was chilly—it was early November. A light drizzle added to my discomfort.

• 夜里冷风飕飕，那是十一月初，天下起了毛毛细雨，令我倍加难受。

- 7. The rain having ruined my hat , I had to buy a new one.

- 雨水把我的帽子淋坏了，我得买个新的。
(独立结构)

- 8. His failure to observe the safety regulations resulted in an accident to the machinery .

- 因为他没有遵守安全规则，机器出了故障。
(名词短语)

•

• 介词短语作定语时，往往是定语从句的一种简略形式。介词短语作状语时，有时是状语从句的简略形式。有些介词短语还是并列句的简略形式。因此汉译时，有的可以拆句分译。

• With all its disadvantages this design is considered to be one of the best.

• 这个设计尽管有种种缺点，仍被认为最佳设计之一。（译成让步分句）

• Their power increased with their number.

• 他们人数增加了，力量也随之增强。

• (并列分句)

• I found the house suddenly, and stood there with my heart beating fast and tears coming to my eyes. (并列分句)

• 我突然找到那所房子。我站在那里，心剧烈地跳着，泪水也涌上眼睛。

• We cannot see it clearly for the fog.

• 由于有雾，我们看不清它。

• (译成原因分句)

3.1.3 句子分译：句子分译可以分为简单句的分译，并列句的分译，复合句的分译。

（参考教材：断句译法）

• 1. On behalf of all of your American guests, I wish to thank you for the incomparable hospitality for which the Chinese people are justly famous throughout the world.

• 我谨代表所有美国客人向你们表示感谢，感谢你们无可比拟的盛情款待。中国人民以盛情款待而闻名世界。

• 2. It is much more convenient and, incidentally, cheaper to shave oneself at home.

• 在家自己刮胡子要方便得多。顺便说一下，也便宜得多。

• 3. Basic education is the key area where according to a study of 30 countries by an outstanding economist the return is 30%.

• 基础教育是一个关键领域；据一位著名经济学家对30个国家的研究，其收益率为30%。

• Because the young man frequently came to the lady's house, he was regarded as the mistress's lover.

• 这个小伙子经常来到夫人的家。因此，别人都以为他是这女主人的情人。

• (状语从句和主句分译为两个单句。)

• It is certain that man will eventually solve the riddle of UFO.

• 人类最后必将解开不明飞行物之谜。这一点是可以肯定的。

• (主语从句和主句分译为两个单句。)

• 简单句的分译:

- Daybreak comes with thick mist and drizzle.

- 黎明时分，大雾弥漫，细雨蒙蒙。

- But another round of war in the region clearly would put strains on international relations.

- 但是，如果该地区再次发生战争，显然会使国际关系处于紧张状态。

3.2 名词性从句的译法

- 英语中的名词性从句包括主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句和宾语从句。
- 如果名词性从句包含两层以上的含义，需要采用分句法的手段，把从句和主句分开来，先单独译出从句，置于句首，然后用汉语的复指代词指代它，与主句的其他成分连句成文。

3.2.1 主语从句

1. It is a fact that the United States has sent its fleet to all parts of the world.

美国已经把它的舰队派往世界各地，这是事实。

2. It's extraordinary that in all the years the British spent in Egypt they never got to know the real people of Egypt.

英国人在埃及呆了那么多年，却从来没有真正了解埃及人，这是异乎寻常的。

• 4. It's quite probable that he is gone.

• 他已经走了，那是很可能的。

• 他很可能已经走了。

• 5. It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife.

• 有一条举世公认的真理，那就是：凡是有钱的单身汉总要娶位太太。

• 凡是是有钱的单身汉，总要娶位太太，这已经成了一条举世公认的真理。

• 3.2.2 宾语从句

- 用that, what, how等引导的宾语从句汉译时一般不需要改变它在原句中的顺序。
- 1. I told him that because of the last condition, I'd have to turn it down.
我告诉他，由于那是最后一个条件，我只得谢绝。
- 2. Can you hear what I said?
- 你能听得到我所讲的吗？

- 用 it 作形式宾语的 句子，汉译时 that 引导的宾语从句一般可按原文顺序；it 不译。

- I made it clear to them that they must hand in their papers before 10 o'clock in the morning.

- 我向他们讲清楚了，他们必须在上午十天前交卷。

- 有时译文中也可将that引起的宾语从句提前。如：

- I regard it as a great honor that I am chosen to attend the meeting.

- 被选参加会议，我感到很光荣。

• 3.2.3 同位语从句

- (一) 同位语从句不提前，如：

- 1. He expressed the hope that he would come over to visit China again.

- 他表示希望再到中国来访问。

• (二) 同位语从句提前, 如:

• 2. But I knew I couldn't trust him.
There was always the possibility that
he was a political swindler.

• 但我知道不能轻信他。他是个政治骗子, 这种可能性总是存在的。

- 3. Yet, from the beginning, the fact that I was alive was ignored.

- 然而，从一开始，我仍然活着这个事实却偏偏被忽视了。

- (三) 增加“即”或用冒号、破折号分开，如：

- But considered realistically, we had to face the fact that our prospects were less than good.

- 但是现实地考虑一下，我们不得不正视这样的事实：我们的前景并不妙。



You cannot open a book without learning something.

开卷有益

Exercises:

- 1. It was natural that now the conversation turned to the tragic events that had taken place there a month before.

- 现在把话题转到一个月以前在那里发生的惨案上，这是很自然的事。


- 2. It is not a scientific attitude to obtain the conclusion hastily without careful observation.

- 不经过仔细观察就匆匆忙忙得出结论，这不是科学的态度。

• 3. I took it for granted that he would sign the document.

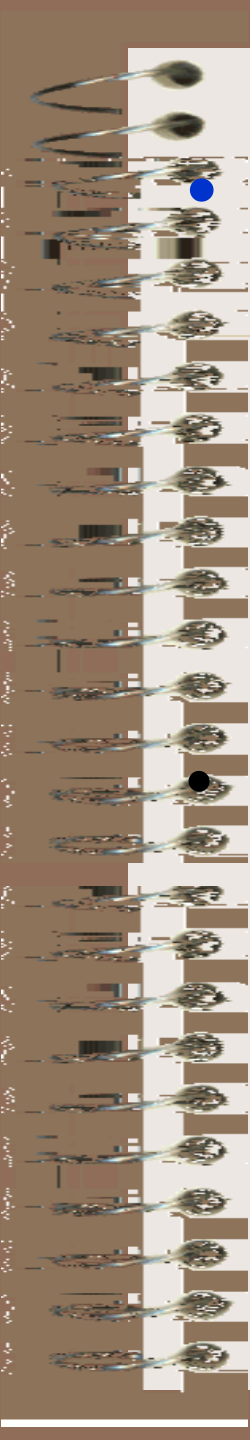
• 4. His popularity is attested by the fact that more than a score of his books remain in print, and translations are still read around the world.

• 他的作品中有二十几部仍在印行，世界各地的人们还在阅读他的作品译文，这证明了他至今仍享有盛名。



- 5. Individuals who are infected with HIV remain healthy and keep viral replication in check may offer some hope for guiding the design of an effective HIV vaccine.

- 有些人虽然感染了HIV病毒，但身体仍然健康，并能遏制病毒的复制，他们为研究有效的HIV疫苗带来了一线希望。

A decorative graphic on the left side of the page, resembling the spiral binding of a notebook. It consists of a series of dark, circular rings connected by a thin, wavy line, set against a light brown background.

• 6. It is very easy to bring some books from the bookstores and libraries, but to learn the knowledge in the books and put the knowledge into practice is by no means an easy job.

• 从书店和图书馆带一些书回来是轻而易举的。然而，从书中学得知识并把这些知识运用到实践中去却决不是那么简单的事情。

- 7. After the war, his friend Kraemer got him a job as an instructor in an Army training school that paid \$ 10,000 a year.

- 战后，他的朋友克莱默介绍他到一所军事训练学校去任教，年薪一万美元。

- 8. The Cuban missile crisis burst upon a frightened world.

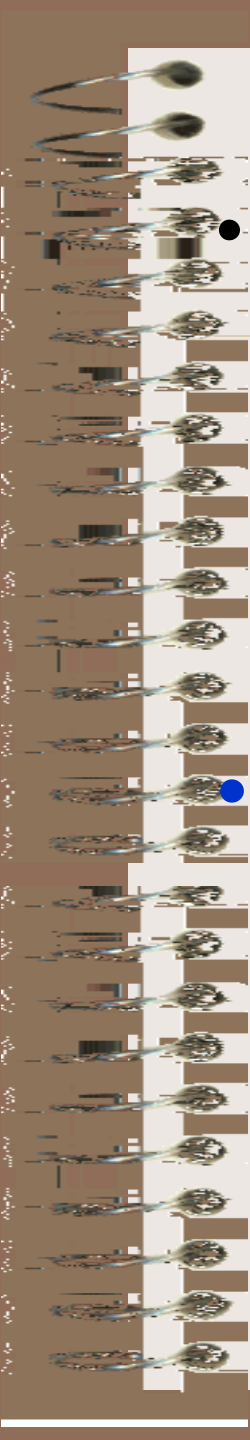
- 古巴的导弹危机突然爆发，整个世界为之震惊。

3.3 长句的译法

英语本身的特点，修饰语多，联合成分多，结构复杂，导致英语中经常出现长句子。

3.3.1 切断法（顺序法）

- 所谓切断法，就是按英语句子的语序把英语长句“化整为零”，按意群将长句断开译成若干汉语分句。如：
- If you reach Chicago by train and spend only an hour or two there you will feel the light wind off the lake which gives it the name “Windy city”.



• 如果你乘坐火车抵达芝加哥，即使只在那里逗留一两个小时，你也会感觉到从湖边吹拂过来的阵阵清风，这就是芝加哥之所以叫做“风城”的缘故。

• 在遇到长句时，应首先考虑能否把此句化整为零，在采用切断法时，要注意的一个问题是适当运用汉语的关联词。

3.3.2 拆译法（分句法）


- 就是将英语句子中有些成分从句中拆出来另行处理，或置于句尾，以利用句子的总体安排。如：

- The president said at a press conference dominated by questions on yesterday's election results that he could not explain why the Republicans had suffered such a widespread defeat, which in the end would deprive the Republican Party of long-held superiority in the House.

- 在一次记者招待会上，问题集中于昨天的选举结果，总统就此发了言。他说他不能够解释为什么共和党遭到了这样大的失败。这种情况最终会使共和党失去在众议院中长期享有的优势。

3.3.3 倒译法（逆序法）

- 是指在翻译英语长句时将其断成若干短的句子，然后按汉语习惯表达法进行重新安排，结果译句中各分句的顺序与原句中的相反。
- 汉语复句中往往是次要部分前置，主要部分后置，而英语复句中刚好与之相反。



And I take heart from the fact that the enemy, which boasts that it can occupy the strategic point in a couple of hours, has not yet been able to take even the outlying regions, because of the stiff resistance that gets in the way.

由于受到顽强抵抗，吹嘘能在几个小时内就占领要地的敌人甚至还没有能占领外围地带，这一事实使我增强了信心。

3.3.4 插入法

- 就是利用破折号、括号将句子的一部分插入译句中。如：
- The snow falls on every wood and field, and no crevice is forgotten: by the river and the pond, on the hill and in the valley.
- 雪花四处飘落。它撒在树上，撒在田野里，撒在河边、湖畔、山上、谷底——没有一条岩缝墙隙里不飘满雪花。

• 合句译法：

- 合句译法就是把原文两个或两个以上的简单句、一个并列句或复合句在译文中用一个单句来表达。实际上，合句法与省译法有许多相似之处。
- 比如，汉译英时，由于汉英句法不同，汉语有时用几个句子描写事物或事件发生情况，英语只需用一个句子表达。
- 他身材高大，青白脸色，皱纹间常夹些伤痕，一部乱蓬蓬的花白胡子。”（《孔乙己》）
- He was a big man with pale face and scars that often showed among the wrinkles and a large, unkempt beard streaked with white.

• 1. 把原文中两个或两个以上的简单句译成一个单句。

• I know a doctor. He is expert in curing stroke.

• 我认识一个医生，专治中风。

• Darkness fell. An explosion shook the earth. It did not shake his will to go to the front.

• 夜幕降临时，一声爆炸震动了大地，可并没动摇他上前线的决心。

• (原文三句，合译成一句)



- She went back home to take care of her husband. He was seriously ill.

- 她回家去照料病重的丈夫。

- (原文两句, 合译为一句。)

- 他在去年夏天把十九岁的女儿小福子卖给了一个军人。卖了二百块银元。

- The summer before, he had sold his nineteen-year-old daughter Joy to an army officer for two hundred silver dollars.

- (把原文第二句, 译为介词短语。)

• 2. 把原文中的复合句译成一个单句。

• When we praise the Chinese leadership and the people, we are not merely being polite.

• 我们对中国领导人和中国人民的赞扬不仅仅是出于礼貌。

• As he stood there, he saw two men enter the bank.

• 他站在那里，看见两个人进了银行。

- It is necessary that those machines should be lubricated regularly.
- 那些机器必须经常上润滑油。
- Americans have a great range of customs and habits that at first may seem puzzling to a visitor.
- 美国人有许多风俗习惯在陌生人看来是颇为费解的。
- There is a man downstairs who wants to see you.
- 楼下有人要见你。



• 3. 把原文中的并列句译成一个单句。

• It was in mid-August, and the repair section operated under the blazing sun.

• 八月中旬，修理组人员在骄阳下工作。

• The time was 10:30, and traffic on the street was light.

• 十点三十分的时候街上来往的车辆稀少了。

• In 1844, Engels met Marx, and they became friends.

• 1844年恩格斯与马克思相遇并成为朋友。

句子的正译与反译 (Negation)

英汉两种语言习惯不同，有时英语里正说的句子，译成汉语时不得不处理成反说，反之亦然。所谓正译，是指把句子按照与原语相同的语序或表达方式译为目的语。所谓反译则是指把句子按照与原语相反的语序或表达方式译为目的语。正译和反译都是一种翻译方法，其目的是为了解决翻译过程中所遇到的表达方面的困难，使译文更通顺达意。

-
- Frost-free refrigerator
 - 无霜冰箱
 - Freeze!
 - 别动!
 - Mortally ill
 - 不治之症
 - 她光着脚走进了房间。
 - She came into the room with no shoes on.
 - The first bombs missed the target.
 - 第一批炸弹没有击中目标。
-

- 英语和汉语的告示语常常从不同的视角表达。
- No thoroughfare (没有通路)
- 禁止通行
- Authorized Cars Only (只有准许的车辆才可入内)
- 未经许可车辆不得入内
- Employees Only (只有雇员才可通行)
- 顾客止步
- Passengers Only (只有旅客才可通行)
- 送客止步
- Courtesy Seats
- 老、弱、病、残、孕专座
- 20% Off
- 八折优惠

- 正说反译或反说正译的相互转换，其目的主要有三个：1. 明确语义。2. 加强修辞。3. 符合目的语习惯。例如：

- 一、正说反译

- He's still in bed.

- 他还没起床。（符合汉语习惯）

- Both sides thought that the peace proposal was one they could accept with dignity.

- 双方认为，那项和平建议是一个他们可以接受而又不失体面的建议。

- 这小孩现在完全能自己走路了。
- The child can walk without any help now. (汉语原文正说, 英文译文反说。)
- 我和老王说句话, 马上就回来。
- Just to have a word with Old Wang. I won't be long.
- 在不少情况下, 有的介词短语如不从反面着笔, 译文就不通, 这时必须反译。像 beyond, past, against 等表示超过某限度、能力或反对 ... 时, 其短语有时用反译法。如:
- It is past repair.
- 这东西无法修补了。

- Radio telescopes have been able to probe space beyond the range of ordinary optical telescopes .
- 无线电望远镜已能探测普通光学望远镜达不到的宇宙空间。
- I am blest if I know.
- 我根本不知道。
- 请注意所谓英语正面表达是指在原文中没有用 no、not 或带否定意义前缀的词，如：
dishonest, impossible, indirect 。

■ 英语中有些词或短语常常正说反译，如：

■ miss the bus

■ (没有赶上公共汽车)

■ live up to the Party's expectations

■ (不辜负党的期望)

■ be absent from the meeting

■ (没有出席会议)

■ a final decision

■ (不可改变的決定)

■ (be) at a loss

■ (不知所措)

■ 英语中有时原词所表达的并不是其字面意义，而是其字面意义的反义，或者说是对其字面意义的否定。例如：

■ gas mask

■ (防毒面具)

■ riot police

■ (防暴警察)

■ crisis law

■ (反危机法案)

■ 二、反说正译

■ I won't keep you waiting long.

■ 我一会儿就回来。

■ Isn't it funny!

■ 真逗！（加强修辞）

■ In the long run, there is no doubt that everybody would be much better off if smoking were banned altogether, but people are not ready for such drastic action.

■ 从长远的观点来看，十分清楚，如果完全禁止吸烟，那么每个人的境况将得到很大改善。但对于采取这种极端措施，人们尚无准备。

-
- The beaten enemy had no other choice than to surrender.
 - 被击败的敌人只得投降。
 - No spitting!
 - 严禁吐痰！（英文反说，汉语正说。）
 - 请勿大声喧哗。
 - Keep quiet.（汉语原文反说，英语译文正说。）
 - 油漆未干。
 - Wet paint.
 - 如果不计摩擦，输出将和输入相等。
 - Friction neglected, the output will be equal to the input.
-

■ The examination left no doubt that the patient died of cancer.

■ 检验结果清楚地表明病人死于癌症。

■ Hitler's undisguised effort to persecute the Jews met with the world-wide condemnation.

■ 希特勒对犹太人的露骨的迫害行为受到全世界的谴责。

■ The method of scientific investigation is nothing but the expression of the necessary mode of working of the human mind.

■ 科学研究的方法只是人类思维活动的必要表达方式。

- It is no less than blackmail to ask such a high price.
- 开这么高的价，简直是敲竹杠。
- The man over there is none other than our principal.
- 站在那儿的人正是我们的校长。
- He is no less clever than his brother.
- 他和他哥哥一样聪明。



■ 练习:

- Even the pine logs which burned all day in the fireplace couldn't keep my little house warm and dry.
- 正译：火炉里成天烧着松柴，还不能使我的小屋温暖和干燥。
- 反译：火炉里成天烧着松柴，可我的小屋还是又冷又潮。
- If all three of you take part in it, there can be no further questioning of your courage.
- 如果你们三位都参加，那就足以说明你们是有勇气的。

-
- The criminal is still *at large*.
 - 罪犯还未捉拿归案。
 - The project is yet *in the air*.
 - 这计划尚未落实。
 - This is *the first time* I have heard of him.
 - 以前我从未听说过他。
 - The beauty of the scenery *passes* all power of description.
 - 风景之美，非任何言语所能形容。
-

- In Homer, as in all great writers, matter and manner are inseparably blended...and if we put Homer straight into English words neither meaning nor matter survives.
- 和所有伟大作家的著作一样，在荷马的著作中，内容和风格浑然一体，密不可分……如果把荷马的著作逐字译成英语，则意义和风格皆失。



- *I couldn't feel better.*
- 我感觉好极了。
- These scientists *could not* believe the two Curies *more*.
- 这些科学家完全相信居里夫妇。
- There are *no winners* in a divorce.
- 原译：在离婚中没有胜者。
- 改译：离婚的人都是两败俱伤。





转态译法

- 这里说的语态是指主动语态和被动语态，这两种语态在英汉两种语言中的使用情况是很不相同的：英语大量使用被动语态，而汉语则很少使用，即便使用，也不像英语那样有固定或比较统一的构成形式。比如说，汉语的被动不是只用一“被”字表示。因此在英汉互译中，要经常变换语态，以使译文符合习惯用法，显得地道而自然。

■ 关于英汉互译中语态变换的一些规则：

- 一. 英语被动句译成汉语主动句，是最常见的方法
- (一) 原文主语在译文中仍作主语
- (二) 原文主语在译文中作宾语
- (三) 译成带表语的主动句
- (四) 注意英语常用被动句型的汉语习惯译法。
- It is hoped that... 希望...
- It is reported that... 据报道...
- It is said that... 据说...
- It is supposed that ... 据推测...

- It must be admitted that ... 必须承认...
- It must be pointed out that ... 必须指出...
- It is asserted that ... 有人主张...
- It is believed that... 有人相信...
- It is well known that... 众所周知...
- It will be said that... 人们会说...
- It was told that.... 人们曾说...
- I was told that... 我听说...
- 二. 译成汉语被动句: 除用“被”字外, 还可以用“受到” “遭到” “为...所...”等字眼.
- 三. 译成含有“把” “使” 或“由”等字眼的汉语句子.

- His successes were so repeated that no wonder the envious and the vanquished spoke sometimes with bitterness regarding them. (W. M. Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*)

- 他赢钱的次数那么多，无怪乎眼红的人，赌输的人，有时说起这事便要发牢骚。

- Many voices have been raised demanding the setting up of an Arab common market.

- 许多人要求建立一个阿拉伯共同市场。

■ The Wright brothers were highly praised for having made the first flight in the world.

■ 莱特兄弟因为进行了世界上第一次飞行而受到了高度赞扬。

■ Since the first test of the atomic bomb the world has learnt the atom can be split and its power can be used.

■ 自从第一颗原子弹试验以来，全世界都已知道，原子可分裂，原子能可利用。

■ 对于英语原文的被动结构，一般采取下列的方法：

■ 1. 翻译成汉语的主动句。 英语原文的被动结构翻译成汉语的主动结构又可以进一步分为几种不同的情况。

■ (1) 英语原文中的主语在译文中仍做主语。在采用此方法时，我们往往在译文中使用了 “加以”，“经过”，“用……来” 等词来体现原文中的被动含义。例如：

■ Other questions will be discussed briefly.
其他问题将简单地加以讨论。

- In other words mineral substances which are found on earth must be extracted by digging, boring holes, artificial explosions, or similar operations which make them available to us.
- 换言之，矿物就是存在于地球上，但须经过挖掘、钻孔、人工爆破或类似作业才能获得的物质。
- Nuclear power's danger to health, safety, and even life itself can be summed up in one word: radiation.
- 核能对健康、安全，甚至对生命本身构成的威胁可以用一个词—辐射来概括。

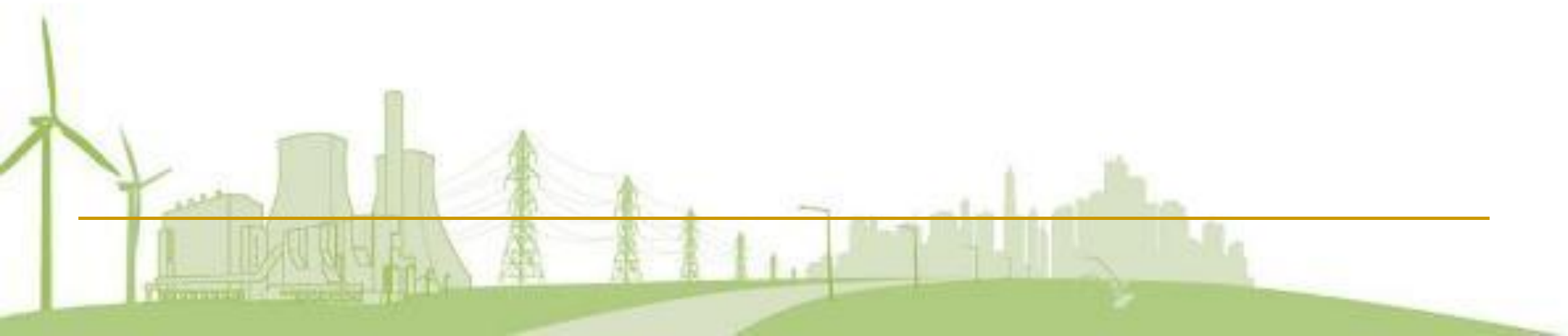
■ (2) 将英语原文中的主语翻译为宾语, 同时增补泛指性的词语(人们, 大家等)作主语。

例如:

■ It could be argued that the radio performs this service as well, but on television everything is much more living, much more real.

■ 可能有人会指出, 无线电广播同样也能做到这一点, 但还是电视屏幕上的节目要生动、真实得多。

- It is generally accepted that the experiences of the child in his first years largely determine his character and later personality.
- 人们普遍认为，孩子们的早年经历在很大程度上决定了他们的性格及其未来的人品。



- (3) 将英语原文中的by, in, for等做状语的介词短语翻译成译文的主语, 在此情况下, 英语原文中的主语一般被翻译成宾语。例如:
- By the end of the war, 800 people had been saved by the organization, but at a cost of 200 Belgian and French lives.
- 大战结束时, 这个组织拯救了八百人, 但那是以二百多比利时人和法国人的生命为代价的。

■ (4) 翻译成汉语的无主句。 例如:

■ Great efforts should be made to inform young people especially the dreadful consequences of taking up the habit of smoking.

■ 应该尽最大努力告诫年轻人吸烟的危害，特别是吸烟上瘾后的可怕后果。

■ Many strange new means of transport have been developed in our century, the strangest of them being perhaps the hovercraft.

■ 在我们这个世纪内研制了许多新奇的交通工具，其中最奇特的也许就是气垫船了。

■ (5) 翻译成带表语的主动句。例如：

■ The decision to attack was not taken lightly.

■ 进攻的决定不是轻易作出的。

■ On the whole such an conclusion can be drawn with a certain degree of confidence, but only if the child can be assumed to have had the same attitude towards the test as the other with whom he is being compared, and only if he was not punished by lack of relevant information which they possessed.

■ 总的来说，得出这种结论是有一定把握的，但必须具备两个条件：能够假定这个孩子对测试的态度和与他比较的另一个孩子的态度相同；他也没有因为缺乏别的孩子已掌握的有关知识而被处罚。

- The expansion of metals on heating must be taken into consideration before a long metal bridge is built.

- 在建造一座金属大桥前，对金属受热膨胀这一现象必须加以考虑。

- Much has been said about the complication of the nuclear power station reactor.

- 有关核电站反应堆的复杂性已经谈得很多了。

• 转态译法----汉译英:

- 必须保证产品质量。
- The quality of the products must be guaranteed.
- 这儿将建一家医院。
- A hospital will be built here.
- 对这一问题实际上还没有进行过科学实验。
- Practically no scientific experiments have yet been made on this question.

- 上个月抢救了两只挨饿的大熊猫。
- Two starving pandas were rescued last month.
- 某些表示要求、规定的无主句，也往往可以译成被动句。
- 本剧场内禁止吸烟。
- Smoking is not allowed in this theatre.
- 必须保证八小时睡眠。
- Eight hours' sleep must be guaranteed.



- 零位主语句也是汉语的特色之一。汉译英中这类句子大都可译成英语的被动句。
- 可以有把握地说，会议会如期召开。
- It can be safely said that the meeting will be held on schedule.
- 远处还隐约地听到矿上机器的嗡嗡声。
- The humming of the mine machinery could be heard in the distance.

• 转态译法----习题

- When rust is formed , a chemical change has taken place.
- 当锈形成的时候，就发生了化学变化。
- Communication satellites have already been used for living transmission in our country.
- 我国已将通讯卫星用于实况转播。
- The issue has not yet been thoroughly explored.
- 人们对这一问题迄今尚未进行过彻底的探索。

- She was seen to enter the building about the time the crime was committed.
- 有人看见她大致在案发时进入了那座大楼。
- Printing was introduced into Europe from China.
- 印刷术是从中国传入欧洲的。
- The credit system in America was first adopted by Harvard University in 1872.
- 美国的学分制是1872年在哈佛大学首先实施的。

- 通常六点半开灯。
- The lights are usually turned on at 6:30.
- 大家知道电子是极微小的负电荷。
- Electrons are known to be minute negative charges of electricity.
- 她把孩子打发走了。
- The child was sent away.





- Mrs. Norris, having asked one or two questions about the dinner, which were not immediately attended to, seemed almost determined to say no more.
- (J. Austen)
- 诺里斯太太问了一两个有关宴会的问题，见无人马上搭理，便也打定主意不再说话。

- Kissinger was alarmed by china's first atomic blast in October, 1964.
- 1964年十月，中国爆炸了第一颗原子弹，这把基辛格吓了一跳。
- My country is blessed with unsurpassed natural resources.
- 我国拥有得天独厚的自然资源。

- 不一会儿，风小了，路上的浮尘早已刮净，剩下一条洁白的大道，车夫跑得更快了。

- Presently the wind dropped a little. By now the loose dust had all been blown away, leaving the roadway clean, and the rickshaw man quickened his pace.

- Alice was a girl who always seemed to be in the clouds. When she got wind that a third exam was in the wind, a cloud immediately passed over her face. For she had failed the last two and was under a cloud. She knew for sure that she could not pass this one in a breeze either. “Oh, dear me!” she said to herself. “It never rains but it pours.” But one second thought, she cried, “Maybe every cloud has a silver lining. So I must have another try, rain or shine.”

- 艾丽丝是个爱幻想的姑娘。她一听说要举行第三次考试，脸上立刻不高兴起来。上两次考试，她没及格，心里怪难受的。她十分清楚，她也不能轻而易举地及格。“哎”她自言自语地说：“坏事一旦发生，就接踵而来，不考则已，考起来就没个完。”可是，又一想，她叫了起来：“也许绝望之中，还有一线希望。所以，不管怎样，我必须再试一次。”