散文 108 篇

【翻译大王】

记乎背张培基散文 1 到 4 册全套班 1
2021ANKI 背诵全程会员班 9
丑 石——贾平凹 22
AN UGLY STONE——JIA PINGWA 22
匆 匆—— 朱自清 41
RUSH——ZHU ZIQING 41
冬 夜——艾芜 58
WINTER NIGHT——AI WU 58
互 助——王蒙 77
HELPING EACH OTHER——WANG MENG 77
黄 昏——茅盾 83
DUSK——MAO DUN 83
盼 头——杨航 97
SOMETHING TO LOOK FORWARD TO——YANG HANG 97
媲 美——林青 106
BEAUTY——LIN QING 106
枪 口——徐光兴 121
THE MUZZLES——XU GUANGXING 121
鸲 鹆 139
THE STORY OF A MYNA 139
铜 镜 154
THE BRONZE MIRROR 154
学 校——吴晴 168
THE COLLEGE——WU QING 168
野 草——夏衍 180
WILD GRASS——XIA YAN 180
种 梨 197

PLANTING A PEAR TREE 197
哀互生——朱自清 213
MOURNING FOR HUSHENG——ZHU ZIQING 213
落花生——许地山 231
THE PEANUT——XU DISHAN 231
盲演员——周志俊 246
A BLIND ACTOR——ZHOU ZHIJUN 246
“孺子马” —— 宋连昌 263
AN “OBEDIENT HORSE” —— SONG LIANCHANG 263
小麻雀——老舍 279
A LITTLE SPARROW ——LAO SHE 279
雄辩症——王蒙 303
A CASE OF ELOQUENCE——WANG MENG 303
大钱饺子——张林 313
A GOOD-LUCK DUMPLING——ZHANG LIN 313
荷塘月色——朱自清 331
MOONLIGHT OVER THE LOTUS POND——ZHU ZIQING 331
黄龙奇观 354
A VIEW OF HUANGLONG 354
枯叶蝴蝶——徐迟 364
LAPPET BUTTERFLIES——XU CHI 364
泡菜坛子——李汉荣 373
A PICKLE POT——LI HANRONG 373
田水哗啦——姚景文 381
THE IRRIGATION WATER CAME GURGLING——YAO JINWEN 381
我若为王 ——聂绀弩 397
IF I BE KING ——NIE GANNU 397
西式幽默——冯骥才 428

WESTERN HUMOUR——FENG JICAI 428
项脊轩志——归有光 442
XIANGJIXUAN——GUI YOUGUANG 442
夜间来客——楼适夷 464
A NIGHT VISITOR——LOU SHIYI 464
珍禽血雉 482
CHINA'S NATIVE PHEASANT 482
常胜的歌手——王蒙 490
A SINGER WHO ALWAYS WINS——WANG MENG 490
健忘的画眉——蓝曼 501
THE FORGETFUL SONG THRUSH——LAN MAN 501
可爱的南京 513
NANJING THE BELOVED CITY 513
鲁迅先生记——萧红 526
IN MEMORY OF MR. LU XUN——XIAO HONG 526
苗族龙船节 540
THE MIAO DRAGON-BOAT FESTIVAL 540
秋天的怀念——史铁生 556
FOND MEMORIES OF AUTUMN——SHI TIESHENG 556
献你一束花——冯骥才 570
A BOUQUET OF FLOWERS FOR YOU——FENG JICAI 570
鸭巢围的夜——沈从文 586
A NIGHT AT MALLARD-NEST VILLAGE——SHEN CONGWEN 586
玫瑰色的月亮——李秀鲁 602
THE ROSY MOON——LI XIULU 602
内画壶《百子图》——鄢钢 613
SNUFF BOTTLES WITH PICTURES INSIDE——YAN GANG 613
维护团结的人——王蒙 623

A MAN UPHOLDING UNITY——WANG MENG 623
我有一个志愿——老舍 632
I HAVE A DREAM——LAO SHE 632
运动员的情操——亦云 648
SPORTSMEN'S VALUES——YI YUN 648
神话世界九寨沟 660
JIUZHAIGOU, CHINA'S FAIRYLAND 660
生命的三分之一——邓拓 676
ONE THIRD OF OUR LIFETIME——DENG TUO 676
我可能是天津人——侯宝林 690
I MIGHT HAVE COME FROM TIANJIN ——HOU BAOLIN 690
五台名刹画沧桑——常书鸿 李承仙 698
THE FAMOUS MONASTERY WITNESSES VICISSITUDES——CHANG SHUHONG & LI CHENGXIAN 698
爱梦想的羞怯女孩——在美 716
A SHY DREAMER——ZAIMEI 716
永久的憧憬和追求——萧红 728
MY LONGING AND YEARNING——XIAO HONG 728
老人和他的三个儿子——冯雪峰 747
THE OLD MAN AND HIS THREE SONS——FENG XUEFENG 747
乐山龙舟会多姿多彩——何志范 759
DRAGON-BOAT FESTIVAL AT LESHAN——HE ZHIFIIN 759
撷自那片芳洲的清供——贾宝泉 773
AN OFFERING FROM HIS SWEET HOMELAND——JIA BAOQUAN 773
三峡多奇景 妙笔夺天工——李海瑞 802
THE SCENIC THREE GORGES CAPTURED IN THEIR ESSENCE——LI HAIRUI 802
初到中国旅游可到哪些地方 817
TIPS ON TRAVELING TO CHINA THE FIRST TIME 817

滚球 831
A BALL TO ROLL AROUND 831
费利西娅的旅行——威廉·特雷弗 843
FELICIA’S JOURNEY——WILLIAM TREVOR 843
新型灯泡提高能效——保罗·马拉默德 853
NEW LIGHT BULB OFFERS ENERGY EFFICIENCY——PAUL MALAMUD 853
论领导 866
ON LEADERSHIP 866
天空的色彩——阿尔弗雷德·拉塞尔·华莱斯 879
THE COLOUR OF THE SKY——ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE 879
河之歌 891
THE SONG OF THE RIVER 891

丑 石——贾平凹

An Ugly Stone——Jia Pingwa

我常常遗憾我家门前的那块丑石呢：它黑黝黝地卧在那里，牛似的模样；

I used to feel sorry for that ugly black piece of stone lying like an ox in front of our door;

过去常常…… used to do
习惯于…… be used to doing
被用来、将用于 be used to do

「遗憾」即「对/为…感到遗憾」，现译作 feel sorry for。其中 sorry 在不同语境下有“遗憾”和“抱歉”两种含义。

谁也不知道是什么时候留在这里的，谁也不去理会它。只是麦收时节，门前摊了麦子，奶奶总是要说：这块丑石，多碍地面哟，多时把它搬走吧。

none knew when it was left there and none paid any attention to it, except at the time when wheat was harvested and my grandma, seeing the grains of wheat spread all over the ground in the front yard of the house, would grumble: “This ugly stone takes so much space. Move it away someday.”

谁也不……可选用 none、nobody、no one 等进行翻译。

留意、注意 pay attention to

例句

They're barely *paying attention to* you.
他们几乎没有将注意力放到你的身上。

「只是麦收时节……」是对例外情况的说明，处理为 except…

at the time when wheat was harvested…中 when 引导定语从句。

seeing the grains of wheat spread…作条件状语。

「多碍地面哟」即「（这块石头）可太占地方了」，现译为 This ugly stone takes so much space.

于是，伯父家盖房，想以它垒山墙，但苦于它极不规则，没棱角儿，也没平面儿；
Thus my uncle had wanted to use it for the gable when he was building a house, but he was troubled to find it of very irregular shape, with no edges nor corners, nor a flat plane on it.

use… as… 意为「把…用作…」；use…for…意为「为…而使用…」。二者有细微差别，但差别不大。

find it of very irregular shape：「of+抽象名词」可代替形容词的功能。
【补充】“find+宾语+宾语补足语”的结构中，宾补可以是：
①形容词 I found the text difficult to understand.（课文很难理解）
②名词或代词 I find it a boring film.（是部无聊的片子）

③副词 Mary hurried there, only to find them/all out.（发现他们都出去了）
④介词短语 When he woke up, he found him in hospital.（在医院里）
⑤不定式 They find the Chinese people to be happy and cheerful.（发现中国人很幸福快乐）
⑥现在分词 We found him waiting to receive us.（发现他正等着迎接我们）
⑦过去分词 The old man found his hometown much changed.（发现故乡变化很大）
(with no edges nor corners, nor a flat plane on it：连词 nor 只要跟否定词连用即可。no…nor…意同 neither…nor…

用錾破开吧，又懒得花那么大气力，因为河滩并不甚远，随便去掮一块来，哪一块也比它强。
And he wouldn't bother to break it in half with a chisel because the river bank was nearby, where he could have easily fetched a much better stone instead.

费心做某事 bother to do sth

例句
We just don't bother to learn another language.
我们只是不想费心费力学另一门语言。

美与丑是相对而言的，在特定环境中，丑并非是缺点。作者赞扬“丑石”的
伟大，表达了他对世俗偏见的厌恶和对能在逆境中顽强生存者的深切的敬佩。这句用 a much better stone instead 来表达河滩上的哪块石

头都比这块丑石强，既简练又地道，比用 much better 更合适，意思更进一步。instead 表示别的石头强在可以替代它。

房盖起来，压铺台阶，伯父也没有看上它。
Even when my uncle was busy with the flight of steps leading to the new house he didn't take a fancy to the ugly stone.

忙于某事；忙着做...be busy with sth/doing sth

with the flight of steps leading to the new house：leading to the new house 修饰 steps。又，一段台阶 a flight of steps，the flight 则是特定的一段。其中 flight 是可数名词，意为一段（台阶或楼梯）A flight of steps or stairs is a set of steps or stairs that lead from one level to another without changing direction.

萧乾《枣核》
经他指点，我留意到台阶两旁是他手栽的两株垂杨柳，草坪中央有个睡莲池。At this, I noticed a weeping willow, planted by himself, on either side of *a flight of steps* as well as a water-lily pond in the middle of the garden.

take a fancy to 喜欢上，爱上，对了眼缘（常指没有明显原因）

有一年，来了一个石匠，为我家洗一台石磨，奶奶又说：用这块丑石吧，省得从远处搬动。
One year when a mason came by, we asked him to make us a stone mill with it. As my grandma put it: “Why not take this one, so you won’t have to fetch one from afar.”

短暂到访/拜访 come by

「为我家洗一台石磨」译作 we asked him to make us a stone mill with it，其中 we asked him to 是增译成分，指明“我们请石匠来家里做工”，原文虽无其词而有其意。

正如...所说 as sb put it

例句

And as he put it on Twitter, he is, quote, all alone.
就如他在推特上写的那样——“孤单一人”。

遥祝 I wish you from afar
从远处看 view *from afar*
有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎?
It is such a delight to have friends coming *from afar*.

石匠看了看，摇着头，嫌它石质太细，也不采用。
But the mason took a look and shook his head: he wouldn’t take it for it was of too fine a quality.

根据语言环境：
take a look 一般有个距离问题,可以说拿过来看
have a look 一般是说主语自己有意去看

for it was of too fine a quality 相当于倒装 the quality is too fine。too 表示“太...了、...过头了”，略带贬义。of 表示物体的属性，指“有着...”同理还有句子：She is of too fine a girl=The girl

is too fine.这女孩太好了（too 表示好得有点过头了，后面接不好的事情...如：容易被人利用等等）

它不像汉白玉那样的细腻，可以凿下刻字雕花，也不像大青石那样的光滑，可以供来浣纱捶布；
It was not like a fine piece of white marble on which words or flowers could be carved, nor like a smooth big bluish stone people used to wash their clothes on.

carve 一词常用于表示“在（石头）...上雕刻/刻字”。

「大青石」译作 big bluish stone。后缀-ish (加在形容词之后构成形容词)表示“稍带...的”，“有点儿...的”，bluish 就表示“带点蓝色的”。

它静静地卧在那里，院边的槐荫没有庇覆它，花儿也不再在它身边生长。
The stone just lay there in silence, enjoying no shading from the pagoda trees by the yard, nor flowers growing around it.

in silence 意同 silently。

enjoying no...nor...作伴随状语。

荒草便繁衍出来，枝蔓上下，慢慢地，竟锈上了绿苔、黑斑。
As a result weeds multiplied and stretched all over it, their stems and tendrils gradually covered with dark green spots of moss.

繁衍出来译作 multiplied，是肉眼可见的数量增长。

their stems and tendrils gradually (being) covered with dark green spots of moss 是独立主格结构。

我们这些做孩子的，也讨厌起它来，曾合伙要搬走它，但力气又不足；虽时时咒骂它，嫌弃它，也无可奈何，只好任它留在那里去了。
We children began to dislike the stone too, and would have taken it away if we had been strong enough; all we could do for the present was to leave it alone, despite our disgust or even curses.

目前、暂时 for the present

例句

This house is big enough *for the moment*, but we'll have to move if we have children.
这房子现在还够大。要是有了孩子，我们还得搬。

稍稍能安慰我们的，是在那石上有一个不大不小的坑凹儿，雨天就盛满了水。
The only thing that had interested us in the ugly stone was a little pit on top of it, which was filled with water on rainy days.

「安慰」在这里指使我们孩子感兴趣和还值得一提的事。

常常雨过三天了，地上已经干燥，那石凹里水儿还有，鸡儿便去那里渴饮。
Three days after a rainfall, usually, when the ground had become dry, there was still water in the pit, where chickens went to drink.

「那石凹里水儿还有，鸡儿便去那里渴饮」译作 there was still water in the pit, where chickens went to drink。原文表面上看来是两个有着各自主语的分句，但细分析，二者前后是相关联的，即“鸡儿去小石坑（前一个分句的主语）喝水”，译文处理为 where 引导的定语从句，使句式衔接更紧密，也更符合英文语言习惯。

每每到了十五的夜晚，我们盼着满月出来，就爬到其上，翘望天边；
And every month when it came to the evening of the 15th of lunar calendar, we would climb onto the stone, looking up at the sky, hoping to see the full moon come out from far away.

when it came to the evening of the 15th of lunar calendar 中 it 泛指时间，注意与 when it comes to sth（当谈及某事时）区分。

满月 the full moon
弓儿似的新月 the crescent new moon

奶奶总是要骂的，害怕我们摔下来。果然那一次就摔了下来，磕破了我的膝盖呢。

And Granny would give us a scolding, afraid lest we should fall down—and sure enough, I fell down once to have my knee broken.

🎈would + 动词原形可以表过去经常做的事情。
王世菁《幼年鲁迅》
夏夜…祖母摇着芭蕉扇坐在桌旁… On summer evenings… she *would sit* by the table with a palm-leaf fan in her hand…

🎈「要骂的」可译作 give us a scolding，也可直接以 scold 的动词形式译出。

🎈(being) afraid lest we should fall down 作原因状语。

🎈lest 一字在连接 fear、worry 等一些词的后面并无实际意义，但从句中要用 should 或省略不用。

🎈表示不出所料果真，果然；势必 sure enough
黄培安《欣赏自己》
他<保证>饿死大吉。
He would *sure enough* die of starvation.

人都骂它是丑石，它真是丑得不能再丑的丑石了。
So everybody condemned the stone: an ugly stone, as ugly as it could be.

🎈as ugly as it could be 指能有多丑就有多丑，对应原文的「丑得不能再丑」，注意积累模仿。

终有一日，村子里来了一个天文学家。
Then one day an astronomer came to the village.

「终有一日」按「之后某天」之意理解，译作 Then one day。

他在我家门前路过，突然发现了这块石头，眼光立即就拉直了。
He looked the stone square in the eye the moment he came across it.

looked the stone square in the eye 中，the stone square 指“石头块”，square 是对形状的说明（整体看起来是四边形）；look sth in the eye(s)/ face 指「正视、直视某物」

the moment/instant/minute/second...(that) 表示“一……就……”，that 经常可以省略。moment 等词前可以用 very 修饰。

此句意思转化为“他刚看到这块石头就看直了眼”，其中“在我家门前路过”省译，原因是这块石头就在“我”家门前，故不赘述，如译出也是完全可以的。

他再没有走去，就住了下来；
He didn't take his leave but decided to stay in our village.

take one’s leave 意同 say goodbye，指“告辞、离开、告别”。
take leave of sb 指向某人告别

例句

Elizabeth *took leave of* the whole party in the liveliest spirits .
伊丽莎白高高兴兴地告别了大家。

以后又来了好些人，说这是一块陨石，从天上落下来已经有二三百年了，是一件了不起的东西。
Quite a number of people came afterwards, saying the stone was a piece of aerolite which had fallen down from the sky two or three hundred years ago—what a wonder indeed!

不久之后；一息 Soon afterwards

saying the stone was a piece of aerolite...是伴随状语。

前缀 aero-可以构成名词、形容词和副词，意思与“空气、航空、飞行等”相关。词根词缀是扩展词汇量的好方式。如 aseptic 指“无菌的”、septic 指“感染病菌的”，它们并不算常用高频词，但通过词根词缀的方法，我们就可以一次性记住两个单词。

不久便来了车，小心翼翼地将它运走了。
Pretty soon a truck came, and carried it away carefully.

carry away 运走

例句
The rubbish must be *carried away*.
垃圾必须运走。

这使我们都很惊奇！这又怪又丑的石头，原来是天上的呢！

It gave us a great surprise! We had never expected that such a strange and ugly stone should have come from the sky!

“这使我们都很惊奇！”也可译作 It made us surprised!或 This/It surprised us all!

We had never expected that（我们从未想到）是增译成分，更凸显原文“惊奇”的色彩。

should have come from：此处 should have done 结构表示“说话人的情感”，如惊奇、愤怒、失望等。

它补过天，在天上发过热，闪过光，我们的先祖或许仰望过它，
So it had once mended the sky, given out its heat and light there, and our ancestors should have looked up at it.

「发过热」和「闪过光」均是「发出的动作+宾语」，故合并译为 given out its heat and light。

should have looked up at it：should have done 用于谈论过去的情况时，主要有两个用法，一是用于推测过去已经发生的情况（也就是此处的用法）；二是用于指本该发生而实际上未发生的情况。

它给了他们光明、向往、憧憬；而它落下来了，在污土里，荒草里，一躺就是几百年了？！
It had given them light, brought them hopes and expectations, and then it had fallen down to the earth, in the mud and among the weeds, lying there for hundreds of years!

「给了他们光明、向往、憧憬」译作 given/brought them light, hopes and expectations 也是可以的。参考译文的处理出于逻辑关系“光（明）使人有了向往和憧憬”，故译作 given them light, brought them hopes and expectations。

to the earth, in the mud and among the weeds：注意介词 to、in、among 的选用。

lying there for hundreds of years 是伴随状语。

奶奶说：“真看不出！它那么不一般，却怎么连墙也垒不成，台阶也垒不成呢？”
My grandma said: “I never expected it should be so great! But why can’t people build a wall or pave steps with it?”

“真看不出！”按“真没想到/真想不到”之意理解。

“它是太丑了。”天文学家说。
“真的，是太丑了。”
“可这正是它的美!”天文学家说，“它是以丑为美的。”
“以丑为美？”
“It’s too ugly,” the astronomer said.
“Sure, it’s really so ugly.”
“But that's just where its beauty lies!” the astronomer said, “its beauty comes from its ugliness.”
“Beauty from ugliness?”

“真的，是太丑了。”是对对话内容的强调，可考虑用 sure/indeed/yes, it is 等表达。

“是的，丑到极处，便是美到极处。正因为它不是一般的顽石，当然不能去做墙，做台阶，不能去雕刻，捶布。它不是做这些小玩意儿的，所以常常就遭到一般世俗的讥讽。”

“Yes. When something becomes the ugliest, it turns out the most beautiful indeed. The stone is not an ordinary piece of insensate stone, it shouldn't be used to build a wall or pave the steps, to carve words or flowers or to wash clothes on. It’s not the material for those petty common things, and no wonder it's ridiculed often by people with petty common views.”

it turns out the most beautiful：turn out 是系动词，the most beautiful 是表语。

“捶布”译作 wash clothes on (the stone)，指的是“洗衣服等”。古人没有洗衣机,自来水,在河边把衣物放在石头上用木棒捶,容易洗干净且省力。电视剧里经常演这样的情景；如今有些村子仍保留这样的洗衣方式。

无怪乎、也难怪…… it’s no wonder that……或 no wonder
例<无怪乎>我特别喜欢老陈了。
Because of this monotonous life, *it was no wonder that* I developed a particular liking for Carpenter Lao Chen.

奶奶脸红了，我也脸红了。
My grandma became blushed, and so did I.

“我也脸红了”未用 too、also 等词，而是用 so did sb 结构译出，更为简洁。

我感到自己的可耻，也感到了丑石的伟大；我甚至怨恨它这么多年竟会默默地忍受着这一切，而我又立即深深地感到它那种不屈于误解、寂寞的生存的伟大。

I feel shame while I feel the greatness of the ugly stone; I have even complained about it having pocketed silently all it had experienced for so many years, but again I am struck by the greatness that lies in its lonely unyielding existence of being misunderstood by people.

feel shame 感到可耻/惭愧

“也感到了丑石的伟大”的“也”之意用 while 一词译出，也可选用 and、not only…but also…等表并列的结构。

抱怨 complain about sb/sth/sb or sth doing sth

例句

He *complains about* Syrians driving wages down.

他抱怨是叙利亚人压低工资。

此处 pocket 熟词僻义，指“忍受”，也可替换为其他含义类似的词。

lie in 在于,处于；是

例句

The course of history *lies in* the balance.

历史的发展来到紧急关头。

必背词汇

unyielding adj.百折不回的，不屈不挠的，坚定不移的

英义

You describe someone as unyielding when they have very strong, fixed ideas about something and are unlikely to change their mind.

例句

The authorities proved *unyielding* on one crucial opposition demand.

面对反对党这一重大诉求，当局立场坚定。

pit cn.地面的坑，洼；地下的穴，洞

英义

A pit is a large hole that is dug in the ground.

例句

Eric lost his footing and began to slide into the *pit*.

埃里克一脚踩空，开始往坑里滑。

mend v.修理;修补

英义

If you mend something that is broken or not working, you repair it, so that it works properly or can be used.

例句

They took a long time to *mend* the roof.

他们花了很长时间修缮屋顶。

astronomer cn.天文学家

英义

An astronomer is a scientist who studies the stars, planets, and other natural objects in space.

例句

The *astronomers* were taking an observation of Jupiter.
天文学家们正在观测木星。

scold v.训斥，责骂

英义

If you scold someone, you speak angrily to them because they have done something wrong.

例句

If he finds out, he'll *scold* me.
如果他知道了，肯定会责骂我的。

🔥重点表达

丑石 An Ugly Stone
对/为...感到遗憾 feel sorry for
谁也不去理会它 none paid any attention to it
麦收时节 at the time when wheat was harvested
没棱角儿，也没平面儿 with no edges nor corners, nor a flat plane on it
河滩 the river bank
费心做某事 bother to do sth
喜欢上，爱上，对了眼缘 take a fancy to
正如...所说 as sb put it
汉白玉 a piece of white marble
大青石 a big bluish stone
静静地卧在那里 lay there in silence
目前、暂时 for the present

每每到了十五的夜晚 every month when it came to the evening of the 15th of lunar calendar
满月 the full moon
（表示不出所料）果真，果然；势必 sure enough
告辞、离开、告别 take one’ s leave
一块陨石 a piece of aerolite
运走 carry away
无怪乎、也难怪…… it’ s no wonder that……或 no wonder
脸红了 became blushed
感到可耻/惭愧 feel shame

🔥复盘测试
丑石
对/为…感到遗憾
谁也不去理会它
麦收时节
没棱角儿，也没平面儿
河滩
费心做某事
喜欢上，爱上，对了眼缘
正如…所说
汉白玉
大青石
静静地卧在那里
目前、暂时
每每到了十五的夜晚
满月
（表示不出所料）果真，果然；势必
告辞、离开、告别
一块陨石

运走
无怪乎、也难怪……
脸红了
感到可耻/惭愧

🔥表达对比
「许多」有几种表达?

Quite a number of people came afterwards, saying the stone was a piece of aerolite which had fallen down from the sky two or three hundred years ago—what a wonder indeed!
以后又来了（好些）人，说这是一块陨石，从天上落下来已经有二三百年了，是一件了不起的东西。

Then there were *many* accidents in the Opera House, many strange accidents.
接着在歌剧院里就发生了（许多）事故，许多意想不到的事故。

There's *plenty of* upside to being the spawn of the fabulously wealthy.
有（许多）显赫富裕的家境有许多正面影响也有许多负面影响。

It impacts us in *a multitude of* ways.
它以（许多）方式影响着我们。

I saw *lots of* grapes and ate lots of mutton kebabs.
我看到（许多）葡萄，吃了许多烤羊肉串。

匆 匆—— 朱自清

Rush——Zhu ziqing

🔥背景知识：本文是朱自清的早期散文，写于 1922 年 7 月 28 日。文章充满诗意，对时光的消失深表感叹和无奈，流露对当时青年知识分子的苦闷和忧伤情绪。

🔥学习建议：文中列出了两种译文(选自《张培基散文选》和《散文佳作 108 篇》)，句子解析部分只针对译文 1。大家可自行从选词、句式、冗长 or 精简、直译 or 意译、修辞手法等角度对两种译文进行供对比赏析。两种译文没有对错之分，都是学习的好材料，可以借鉴模仿。

🔥说明：对于翻译学习者来讲，除了积累表达和运用翻译技巧，对不同的译文进行对比也是一种好的学习方式。

🔥对比时注意
①自己想不到的地方
②各译文的不同之处。提供多种译文版本的材料真的很难得，请一定珍惜这些材料并进行对比赏析，这会让翻译学习有一个质的提升的。本期活动会穿插几篇提供两种译文的文章，供大家学习和练习。

燕子去了，有再来的时候；杨柳枯了，在再青的时候；桃花谢了，有再开的时候。
译文 1：If swallows go away, they will come back again. If willows wither, they will turn green again. If peaches shed their blossoms, they will flower again.

译文 2：Swallows may have gone, but there is a time of return; willow trees may have died back, but there is a time of regreening; peach blossoms may have fallen, but they will bloom again.

🎈文章一开头，用了一个三重排比句，具有很强的气势。英译时采用了相应的句式，但为了避免过多重复而显得单调，在最后一部分稍作改变，不用 there is a time of reblooming。同时，每句均以 if 从句为首，使人想起英国诗人雪莱(Shelley)的名句 If Winter comes, can Spring be far away，有助于烘托原文的韵味。

但是，聪明的，你告诉我，我们的日子为什么一去不复返呢?
译文 1：But, tell me, you the wise, why should our days go by never to return?

译文 2：Now, you the wise, tell me, why should our days leave us, never to return?

🎈the wise 是 you 的同位语。

🎈...为什么要 why should...
Why(or How) + should 结构表示说话人对某事不能理解，感到意外、惊异等意思。意为「竟会」

例句

Why should you be so late today?
你几天怎么来得这么晚?

🎈一去不复返 never to return
少年是<一去不复返>的。
Youth will soon be gone *never to return*.

胡适《不要抛弃学问》

——是有人偷了他们罢：那是谁？又藏在何处呢？
译文 1：—Perhaps they have been stolen by someone. But who could it be and where could he hide them?

译文 2：—If they had been stolen by someone, who could it be? Where could he hide them?

who could it be：it 可指代性别不明的人。
where could he hide them：he 是单数型代词，书面英语中泛指（人）他，她有些人不喜欢这种用法，更倾向于使用 he or she 或 they。

例句

The teacher should encourage the child to proceed as far as he can, and when he is stuck, ask for help.
老师应该鼓励孩子尽量自己去做，遇到困难时，寻求帮助。

是他们自己逃走了罢：现在又到了那里呢？
译文 1：Perhaps they have just run away by themselves. But where could they be at the present moment?

译文 2：If they had made the escape themselves, then where could they stay at the moment?

「现在又到了那里呢」译为 But where could they be at the present moment，其中 at the present moment 等于 now，也可用 at the moment 或 at the moment in time 等表达。

我不知道他们给了我多少日子；但我的手确乎是渐渐空虚了。
译文 1：I don’ t know how many days I am entitled to altogether, but my quota of them is undoubtedly wearing away.

译文 2：I do not know how many days I have been given to spend, but I do feel my hands are getting empty.

「我不知道他们给了我多少日子」译为 I don’ t know how many days I am entitled to altogether，其中 entitled to 相当于 qualified for，作“能有……”或“有权得到……”解。此句也可译为 I don’ t know how many days been given to live。又，在本世纪的白话文中，我们常常会发现，第三人称代词的用法还不甚规范。比如朱自清本人就用“他们”，指代过“女子”（《荷塘月色》）。本篇中分别用了“他们”和“他”来指代“太阳”和“日子”，当然可以看作拟人化的修辞手法而在翻译中保留下来。但是，这一句中的“他们”是很松散的泛指，所以就用被动式避开。

“但我的手确乎是渐渐空虚了”不宜逐字直译，这句话的意思就是“日子已经渐渐逝去，留存的已经不多”。现以意译法处理为 my quota of them is undoubtedly wearing away。其中 quota of them 的意思是“一定数额的日子”，也即“寿命的预期数额”。也可用 my allotted span 代替 my quota of them。

在默默里算着，八千多日子已经从我手中溜去；
译文 1：Counting up silently, I find that more than 8000 days have already slipped away through my fingers.

译文 2：Taking stock silently, I find that more than eight thousand days have already slid away from me.

“八千多日子已经从我手中溜去”译为 more than 8000 days have already slipped away through my fingers，其中 to slip away through one’s fingers 是英语习语，正好为中文表达“从某人手中溜去”的 counterpart。

像针尖上一滴水滴在大海里，我的日子滴在时间的流里，没有声音，也没有影子。

译文 1：Like a drop of water falling off a needle point into the ocean, my days are quietly dripping into the stream of time without leaving a trace.

译文 2：Like a drop of water from the point of a needle disappearing into the ocean, my days are dripping into the stream of time, soundless, traceless.

“没有声音，也没有影子”并未按原文语序，而是前者处理为 quietly，后者处理为 without leaving a trace 分别置于 drip into 前后，使句式结构整体较为和谐。

我不禁头涔涔而泪潸潸了。

译文 1：At the thought of this, sweat oozes from my forehead and tears trickle down my cheeks.

译文 2：Already sweat is starting on my forehead, and tears welling up in my eyes.

“我不禁头涔涔而泪潸潸了”的译文中添加了 At the thought of this（一想到这儿），承上启下，原文虽无其字而有其意。

这句话理解不难，只是要译出其所表达的情感有些困难，所以重点是选词及表达。“头流汗”是怎么流，流的是怎样的汗？“流泪”又是怎样的？非常考验选词，译文中 sweat oozes from 及 tears trickle down（背影中也提到过这个表达）可以借鉴。

去的尽管去了，来的尽管来着；去来的中间，又怎样地匆匆呢？
译文 1：What is gone is gone, what is to come keeps coming. How swift is the transition in between!

译文 2：Those that have gone have gone for good, those to come keep coming; yet in between, how swift is the shift, in such a rush?

注意句式，同时要注意时态的转换。原译虽如此，以及当成诗句翻这样是完全可以的，但此处保险起见，我个人建议大家以分号或连词对句子进行连接。

第二句的原文貌似是简单疑问句，但是译文直接处理成了感叹句，同时修改了符号，其实更符合原文作者想要表达的意思。又，积累“来去之间”的处理方式：in between。

早上我起来的时候，小屋里射进两三方斜斜的太阳。
译文 1：When I get up in the morning, the slanting sun casts two or three squarish patches of light into my small room.

译文 2：When I get up in the morning, the slanting sun marks its presence in my small room in two or three oblongs.

🎈“两三方”译为 two and three squarish patches，其中 squarish 的意思是“似方形的”比 square 模糊些，似较可取。

太阳他也有脚啊，轻轻悄悄地挪移了；我也茫茫然跟着旋转。
译文 1：The sun has feet too, edging away softly and stealthily. And, without knowing it, I am already caught in its revolution.

译文 2：The sun has feet, look, he is treading on, lightly and furtively; and I am caught, blankly, in his revolution.

🎈“挪移”在此有“慢慢离开”的含义，现以英语短语动词(phrasal verb) to edge away 表达。

🎈“也茫茫然跟着旋转”未用 too、also 等词译出，而是译作 am already caught in its revolution。真的很妙，而且读到这一句，会让人联想到宇宙中行星捕获卫星的场景，使此篇散文的美感在此加持下更上一层楼。

于是——洗手的时候，日子从水盆里过去；吃饭的时候，日子从饭碗里过去；默默时，便从凝然的双眼前过去。
译文 1：Thus the day flows away through the sink when I wash my hands; vanishes in the rice bowl when I have my meal;

passes away quietly before the fixed gaze of my eyes when I am lost in reverie.

译文 2：Thus—the day flows away through the sink when I wash my hands, wears off in the bowl when I eat my meal, and passes away before my day-dreaming gaze as I reflect in silence.

🎈注意此句以及接下来几句中若干表示动作的词语在译文中均挑选恰当的英语短语动词表达，效果较好。如：“从……（双眼前）过去”译为 to pass away before…；“伸出手遮挽……”译为 to reach out for…；“从……（手边）过去”译为 to brush past…；“从……（身上）跨过”译为 to stride over…；“从……（脚边）飞去了”译为 to flit past…；“闪过去了”译为 to flash past。

🎈三个排比部分中 重复出现的“过去”一词，英译文中分别用 flow away， wear off 和 pass away，是为了跟设喻的形象对应。

我觉察他去的匆匆了，伸出手遮挽时，他又从遮挽着的手边过去，天黑时，我躺在床上，他便伶伶俐俐在从我身上跨过，从我脚边飞去了。

译文 1：Aware of its fleeting presence, I reach out for it only to find it brushing past my outstretched hands. In the evening, when I lie on my bed, it nimbly strides over my body and flits past my feet.

译文 2：I can feel his haste now, so I reach out my hands to hold him back, but he keeps flowing past my withholding hands. In the evening, as I lie in bed, he strides over my body, glides past my feet, in his agile way.

句中，aware of sth 在句子中充当状语，也表伴随，主语是“我”，后面 only to find it doing 表示结果状语。In the evening，when I lie on the bed 都是时间状语，后面的主语又换成了“时间”。

等我睁开眼和太阳再见，这算又溜走了一日。
译文 1：By the time when I open my eyes to meet the sun again, another day is already gone.

译文 2：The moment I open my eyes and meet the sun again, one whole day has gone.

when 引导定语从句，先行词为 time。

gone 作形容词，表示“……离开、过去的、不复存在”，是一种很常见的用法。

我掩着面叹息。
译文 1：I heave a sigh, my head buried in my hands.

译文 2：I bury my face in my hands and heave a sigh.

my head buried in my hands 为独立主格结构。

但是新来的日子的影儿又开始在叹息里闪过了。
译文 1：But, in the midst of my sighs, a new day is flashing past.

译文 2：But the new day begins to flash past in the sigh.

在……之中 in the midst of

在逃去如飞的日子里，在千门万户的世界里的我能做些什么呢？只有徘徊罢了，只有匆匆罢了；在八千多日的匆匆里，除徘徊外，又剩些什么呢？

译文 1：Living in this world with its fleeting days and teeming millions, what can I do but waver and wander and live a transient life? What have I been doing during the 8000 fleeting days except wavering and wandering?

译文 2：What can I do, in this bustling world, with my days flying in their escape? Nothing but to hesitate, to rush. What have I been doing in that eight-thousand-day rush, apart from hesitating?

Living 和主语“我”是主动关系，这里分词理解成伴随状语，表示“我正住在这个世界”。“逃去如飞的日子”和“千门万户”都处理了 adj.+n.的结构，比较整齐划一。“只有徘徊罢了，只有匆匆罢了”这两句是散句，也较短，译者就与前面的句子进行了合并。又，（原文）分号前后的两个意群译时句式结构基本一致。

句中的“千门万户的世界”一语，乍一看似乎是指世界之大，但仔细推敲意义不应该如此简单，因为写世界之大的词语很多，这里通过“门户”很多来形容，必定另有所指。我以为这个词语应该兼有“人事纷繁”的意思，所以用 bustling world 来译，这样也与篇名相符。

“徘徊”和“匆匆”似乎是矛盾的，在这里却摆在了一起，不禁令人诧异。后半句马上做出解释，原来“匆匆”的是时光，“徘徊”的是人心。推而广之，这就是物质和肉体的外在“匆匆”与内心和精神的内在“徘徊”之间的冲突。基于这个分析，用了 hesitate 而不是其他表面看来更接近原文的词来译“徘徊”。

过去的日子如轻烟，被微风吹散了，如薄雾，被初阳蒸融了；
译文 1：The bygone days, like wisps of smoke, have been dispersed by gentle winds, and, like thin mists, have been evaporated by the rising sun.

译文 2：Those bygone days have been dispersed as smoke by a light wind, or evaporated as mist by the morning sun.

这句的翻译基本属于直译。但同时需要注意的是“形似”。比如“如轻烟，被微风吹散了，如薄雾，被初阳蒸融了”，这句句式应该是相同的，那么译文中也要考虑相同的问题。

我留着些什么痕迹呢？我何曾留着像游丝样的痕迹呢？
译文 1：What traces have I left behind? No, nothing, not even gossamer-like traces.

译文 2：What traces have I left behind me? Have I ever left behind any gossamer traces at all?

trace 一词在前后文中保持一致。

留下；余留 leave behind sth

我赤裸裸来到这世界，转眼间也将赤裸裸的回去罢？

译文 1：I have come to this world stark naked, and in the twinkling of an eye, I am to go back as stark naked as ever.

译文 2：I have come to this world, stark naked; am I to go back, in a blink, in the same stark nakedness?

赤裸裸 stark naked，形容词（组）作状语。

转眼间、一瞬间、眨眼间 in the twinkling of an eye

am to go back：be to do 可表示“注定、不可避免、必然会发生。

但不能平的，为什么偏要白白走这一遭啊?
译文 1：However, I am taking it very much to heart: why should I be made to pass through this world for nothing at all?

译文 2：It is not fair though: why should I have made such a trip for nothing!

别往心里去、别把……放心上 Don’t take… to heart.

在世上白白走一遭 pass through this world for nothing at all

你聪明的，告诉我，我们的日子为什么一去不复返呢?
译文 1：O you the wise, would you tell me please: why should our days go by never to return?

译文 2：You the wise, tell me, why should our days leave us, never to return?

would you 比 could you 更委婉。would 更能表现出人心里的意愿，常翻译为「愿意」，而 could 更倾向于「有能力」

必背词汇

nimble adj.灵活的，敏捷的

英义

able to move quickly and easily

例句

She was extremely *nimble* on her feet.

她的双脚特别灵活。

teeming adj.大量的；充满(移动着的人、动物等)的；拥挤的

英义

present in large numbers; full of people, animals, etc. that are moving around

例句

His mind is *teeming* with ideas.

他的脑子里充满了各种想法。

disperse v.(使)分散，散开；疏散；驱散

英义

to move apart and go away in different directions; to make sb / sth do this

例句

The crowd *dispersed* quickly.

人群很快便散开了。

gossamer n.蛛丝

英义

the very fine thread made by spiders

例句

Dragonflies have very *gossamer* wings.

蜻蜓有非常丝薄的翅膀

stark adj.严酷的；赤裸裸的；真实而无法回避的

英义

unpleasant; real, and impossible to avoid

例句

The author paints a *stark* picture of life in a prison camp.

作者描绘出一幅冷酷而真实的战俘营生活画面。

swallow n.燕子

英义

you must not take too seriously a small sign that sth is happening or will happen in the future, because the situation could change

例句

One *swallow* doesn't make a summer.

一燕不成夏(不能单凭微小的迹象而下定论)

flower v.开花

英义

to produce flowers

例句

This particular variety *flowers* in July.

这个品种七月开花。

ooze v. (浓液体)渗出，慢慢流出

英义

if a thick liquid oozes from a place, or if sth oozes a thick liquid, the liquid flows from the place slowly

例句

Blood *oozed* out of the wound.

血从伤口慢慢流出来。

reverie n.幻想，白日梦，梦想

英义

a state of thinking about pleasant things, almost as though you are dreaming

例句

She was jolted out of her *reverie* as the door opened.

门一开就把她从幻想中惊醒。

🔥重点表达

我们的日子一去不复返 our days go by never to return

现在 at the present moment、now、at the moment、at the moment in time

能有……、有权得到……be entitled to

从某人手中溜去 to slip away through one’ s fingers

像针尖上一滴水滴在大海里 Like a drop of water falling off a needle point into the ocean

两三方斜斜的太阳 two or three squarish patches of sunlight

从……（双眼前）过去 to pass away before…

伸出手遮挽……to reach out for…

从……（手边）过去 to brush past…

从……（身上）跨过 to stride over…

从……（脚边）飞去了 to flit past…

闪过去了 to flash past

又溜走了一日 another day is already gone

我掩着面叹息 I heave a sigh, my head buried in my hands.
在……之中 in the midst of
像游丝样的痕迹 gossamer-like traces
留下；余留 leave behind sth
赤裸裸 stark naked
转眼间、一瞬间、眨眼间 in the twinkling of an eye
在世上白白走一遭 pass through this world for nothing at all

🔥复盘测试
我们的日子一去不复返
现在
能有……、有权得到……
从某人手中溜去
像针尖上一滴水滴在大海里
两三方斜斜的太阳
从……（双眼前）过去
伸出手遮挽
从……（手边）过去
从……（身上）跨过
从……（脚边）飞去了
闪过去了
又溜走了一日
我掩着面叹息
在……之中
像游丝样的痕迹
留下；余留
赤裸裸
转眼间、一瞬间、眨眼间
在世上白白走一遭

🔥表达对比

「痕迹」有几种表达？

我留着些什么（痕迹）呢？

What *traces* have I left behind?

上周，女孩的姐姐注意到她身上的「痕迹」。

Last week, after the girl’ s sister noticed *marks* on her body.

塔利班武装力量则加紧活动，以便迫使批评人士缄口，同时驱除政府影响的任何「痕迹」。

The Taliban’ s militants have intensified their campaign to silence critics and drive out *signs* of government influence.

其间耳闻目睹的所谓国家大事，算起来也很不少；但在我心里，都不留什么「痕迹」。

I have witnessed and heard about quite a number of big events known as “affairs of state”. None of them, however, has had any *impact* on my heart.

冬 夜——艾芜

Winter Night——Ai Wu

🔥提示：此文边描写边抒情，作者对质朴的山区人民的热爱力透纸背。译文应力求朴实无华，文字中要孕育着深厚的感情。

冬天，一个冰寒的晚上。在寂寞的马路旁边，疏枝交横的树下，候着最后一辆搭客汽车的，只我一人。
It was a cold winter night. The street was deserted. I stood alone under a tree with an entanglement of bare branches overhead, waiting for the last bus to arrive.

🎈这几句讲了时间、地点和人物，分成三句译效果比较好。

🎈“疏枝交横”译作了 with an entanglement of bare branches。“疏枝”有两种理解，一是树枝数量少，二是树枝光秃秃。单从字面看，个人更偏向第一种理解；参考译文则是结合当时的情景“寒冷的冬夜”，理解为第二种情况，译作 bare branches，增添孤寂之感。

🎈“候着最后一辆搭客汽车的，只我一人”译作 waiting for the last bus to arrive，省译“只我一人”，因为之前已经提过“stood alone”，此处无需赘述。

虽然不远的墙边，也蹲有一团黑影，但他却是伸手讨钱的。
A few paces off in the darkness there was a shadowy figure squatting against the wall, but he turned out to be a tramp.

there was a shadowy figure squatting against the wall:
there be sth/sb to do 和 there be sth/sb doing 的区别：
there be sth/sb to do 通常表示动作尚未发生。

例句

There was nobody to look after the child.

注意

当其中的 sth/sb 与其后的不定式为被动关系时，可用主动表被动，也可用被动式。

例句

There is much homework to do. = There is much homework to be done.there be sth/sb doing 通常表示动作正在发生。

例句

There are many boys playing basketball.

“一团黑影”意即“模糊的人影”，现译作 a shadowy figure。

马路两旁，远远近近都立着灯窗明灿的别墅，向暗蓝的天空静静地微笑着。

The street was lined with fine houses, their illuminated windows beaming quietly towards the dark blue sky.

was lined with：
柯灵《巷》：“两旁还排列着错落的粪缸。……lined here and there with manure vats.” 其中，衬有，镶有 be lined with（可用于描述街道等的布置）

例句

Major commercial corridors were lined with brightly painted storefronts that competed for black consumer dollars.

主要的商业街区两旁排列着色彩鲜艳的店面，竞相招揽黑人消费者。

🎈“向暗蓝的天空静静地微笑着”，译成 beaming quietly toward the dark blue sky（独立主格结构）比较好，因为 beam 既有“发光”的意思，又有“微笑”的意思。又，暗蓝/深蓝、浅蓝等是不同程度的蓝色，用相应形容词（dark/light）修饰 blue 即可。

在马路上是冷冰冰的，还刮着一阵阵猛厉的风。
It was icy cold with a gust of strong wind howling around.

🎈冷冰冰的 icy cold

🎈“还刮着着一阵阵猛厉的风”译作 with 复合结构 with a gust of strong wind howling around，其中 howling around 是基于实际情况的增译成分，用于突出风之猛烈。此处也可译作 a gust of fierce wind。

🎈with 复合结构在句中表状态或说明背景情况，常做伴随、方式、原因、条件等状语。常见形式有七种，with+名词/代词+介词短语（形容词/副词/名词/done/-ing 分词/to do）

留在枝头的一两片枯叶，也不时发出破碎的哭声。
A couple of withered leaves, still clinging to the branches, rustled mournfully from time to time.

🎈积累 a couple of（几个、三两个）的用法，适当情况下可以把 several 换下来歇歇。

still clinging to the branches 是补充语（也可理解为非限制性定语），对主语 withered leaves 进行补充说明。真正的谓语是 rustled。

不时；有时；间或、偶尔 from time to time

例句

She has to work at weekends *from time to time*.
她偶尔周末还得工作。

那蹲着的黑影，接了我的一枚铜板，就高兴地站起来向我搭话，一面抱怨着天气：“真冷呀,再没有比这里更冷了！……先生，你说是不是？”
The shadowy figure, taking a copper coin from me with thanks, straightened up to attempt a conversation with me. “It’s really cold here,” he complained. “It couldn’t be colder anywhere else.... What do you think, sir?”

attempt a conversation with me：attempt sth/to do sth 试着做某事

例句

Before I could attempt a reply he added over his shoulder: 'Wait there.'
还没等我回答他就回头又说了一句：“在那儿等着。”

看见他并不是个讨厌的老头子，便也高兴地说道：“乡下怕更要冷些吧？”
“不，不。”他接着咳嗽起来，要吐出的话，塞在喉管里了。
Seeing that he was not too nasty an old man, I readily responded: “It must be colder in the country, I’m afraid."

“No, no,” he disagreed and began to cough, his words stuck up in his throat.

Seeing that…作原因状语。

“便也高兴地说道”译作 I readily responded。注意积累对“说”类似含义的不同表述，word bank 不能只有 say 一个词，要根据具体情况换词：ask、answer、respond、continue、murmur 等等。

I’ m afraid：（礼貌地说出令人不快、失望或感到遗憾的事）我怕，恐怕，很遗憾，对不起

我说：“为什么？你看见一下霜，乡下的房屋和田野，便在早上白了起来，街上却一点也看不见。”

“Why?” I asked. "In the country when it frosts, you always find the roofs and the fields turning white in the morning, but you don't see that here on the streets.

turning white：turn 可表示颜色、状态、脸色等的转变。

“街上却一点也看不见”译时要补充完整：…看不见覆着白霜”，现用 that 指代前文已经提过的表述，更为简洁。

他捶了几下胸口之后，兴奋地接着说道：“是的，是的……乡下冷，你往人家门前的稻草堆上一钻就暖了哪……这街上，哼，鬼地方！……还有那些山里呵，比乡下更冷哩，咳，那才好哪！火烧一大堆，大大小小一家人，闹热呀！……”

He patted his chest to ease off his coughing and went on excitedly: "True, true. . . it's cold in the country, but when you

get into somebody's straw stack, you are warm again at once. . . . But this street, humm, what a terrible place! In the mountains, it's even colder, but when they have a fire in the house with the whole family sitting around it, wow, it’s heaven!”

“捶了几下胸口”是因咳嗽过于厉害，为了顺气。参考译文中增译 to ease off his coughing，使此处更易理解。

（在程度、速度、强度等上）缓和，减轻，减弱 ease off

例句

These days, the pressure has *eased off*.

最近，压力已经减轻。

立刻、马上 at once

it's even colder：still、far、even 等可以修饰比较级，意为“还要、更加”。

例句

Tom's handwriting is far better than yours.

汤姆的字比你的好得多。

It is still colder today than yesterday.

今天比昨天还冷。

参考译文中：（鬼地方）what a terrible place!；（闹热呀）it’s heaven!。如果想进一步修饰语言，可以将前一处换用 hellhole(英义 a very unpleasant place)，与后面的 heaven 形成对应。

接着他便说到壮年之日，在南方那些山中冬夜走路的事情。一个人的漂泊生活，我是喜欢打听的，同时车又没有驰来，便怂恿他说了下去。

Then he began to relate to me the adventures of his younger days — travelling alone in winter nights through the mountains in the south. As I was interested in stories about wanderers and since the bus had not arrived yet, I encouraged him to go on.

relate (sth) to (sb)此处不是“与……相关”的意思，而是指“叙述;讲述”。例如：She related her tale of living rough.她讲述了自己艰苦谋生的故事。

一个人的漂泊生活，我是喜欢打听的→ 我是喜欢打听一个人的漂泊生活（流浪汉在南方那些山中冬夜走路的事情）的。此处容易误解为“我”因着一个人漂泊在外，故而喜欢听别人的故事，从而对译文断句造成误导，翻译此处时注意对原文的理解。

他说晚上在那些山里，只要你是一个正派的人，就可以朝灯火人家一直走去，迎着犬声，敲开树阴下的柴门，大胆地闯进。

“When you end up in the mountains at night,” he said, “and if you are a decent person, you can always turn to the place where there is a light flickering and a dog barking. You push open the bramble gate under the shade and walk in without hesitation.

“晚上在那些山里”译作“When you end up in the mountains at night”，其中 end up in 是增译成分，原文虽无其词而有其意。大家再仔细推敲这句的描述，会发现文字的含义不只是字面的“晚上在山里”，其后还隐藏了“不得不在山里过夜”这一层意思，也就是“这一天最后的所在地是山里”，故增译 end up in。

🎈push open the gate 或 push the gate open 均可。

🎈“大胆地闯进”意译为 walk in without hesitation，是对文章真正含义的阐释。“大胆闯进”其实就是鼓励来者走进门：别犹豫，（大胆）进门去！

对着火堆周围的人们，不管他男的女的，用两手向他们两肩头一分，就把你带着风寒露湿的身子，轻轻地放了进去。
Part the people, men or women, around the fire with your hands and you bring yourself—a cold and wet man with dew—among them.

🎈Part the people around the fire 是祈使句的结构，这里的 part 做动词，指“（用手）分开/拨开（人群）”。又，men or/and women（男男女女）作 people 的同位语。

烧山芋和热茶的香味，便一下子扑入你的鼻子。
Immediately your nose is filled with the aroma of hot tea and roast sweet potatoes.

🎈山芋又叫红薯、地瓜、甘薯、番薯，现译作 sweet potatoes。单独一个 potato 指土豆/马铃薯。

🎈aroma
气味 smells
1、描述令人愉悦的气味：
scented candles 香烛
aromatic oils 芳香油
fragrant perfume 芬芳的香水

sweet-smelling flowers 芳香扑鼻的花

2、描述令人不快的气味：
smelly cheese 有难闻气味的奶酪
stinking fish 发臭的鱼
musty old books 发霉的旧书
acrid smoke 呛人的烟
Types of smell 各种气味
Pleasant smells 令人愉悦的气味：
the rich aroma of fresh coffee 新鲜咖啡醇厚的香味
a herb with a delicate fragrance 散发淡雅香气的芳草
a rose’ s sweet perfume 玫瑰的芳香
the scent of wild flowers 野花的芬芳
Unpleasant smells 难闻的气味：
nasty household odours 家里难闻的气味
the stench of rotting meat 腐肉的恶臭
the stink of stale sweat 汗臭味
the reek of beer and tobacco 啤酒和烟草的强烈臭味

抬头看，四周闪着微笑的眼睛，欢迎着，毫没有怪你唐突的神情。
When you look round you see friendly faces smiling at you; there is no hint of anything like blame for what elsewhere might be considered as brusqueness.

“四周闪着微笑的眼睛”：眼睛其实指的是人们或人们的脸庞。
【补充】借代指不直接将所要说的食物名称说出来，而是用跟它有关系的另一种事物名称代替它
例句

红领巾们（实指少先队员们）参加了植树活动。提喻则指以局部代表整体或以整体喻指部分等，如以 bread 代表 food。

你刚开口说由哪儿来的时候，一杯很热的浓茶，就递在你的下巴边上。
Scarcely have you begun to tell them where you come from when a cup of hot and strong tea is handed over to you.

🎈一……就…… hardly/scarcely… when…
否定词及含有否定意义的词在句首，句子要部分倒装（只将助动词置于主语前，谓语其余部分置于主语后）。这些词包括：never, no, not, not only, hardly, scarcely, rarely, little, seldom, nowhere, no sooner…than, hardly/barely/scarcely… when, not until…, at no time, by no means, on no account, in no way, in no case, on no condition, in/under no circumstances 等。

老太婆吩咐她的孙女，快把火拨大些，多添点子柴，说是客人要烘暖他的身子；
Grandma will tell her granddaughter to feed the fire with more wood, saying that the guest needs more heat to warm up.

🎈“吩咐”译作 order 是非常不恰当的。句中的“吩咐”就是二人之间简简单单的对话交流，译作 tell 即可。类似的还有许地山的《落花生》中：母亲把花生做成好几样食品，还<吩咐>……。Mother made quite a few varieties of goodies out of the peanuts, and <told> us that…

你暖和了，还不觉得疲倦的话，你可以摸摸小孩子的下巴，拧拧他们的脸蛋，做一点奇怪的样子，给他们嬉笑。

When you are recovered from cold and fatigue, you tend to tease the baby, stroking his chin, giving a gentle pinch to his cheek or making a face to provoke him to gurgle.

此句中“暖和”译作 are recovered from cold，是为了避免和上句中的 warm up 重复，且能同时和“不觉得疲倦”合并翻译，译作 are recovered from cold and fatigue，更为简洁。

做鬼脸 make a face

年轻的妈妈，一高兴了，便会怂恿他的孩子把拿着要吃的烧山芋，分开一半，放在你这位客人的手上。
The delighted young mother will encourage her baby to share his sweet potato with you. The baby will then break it in two and thrust one half into your hand.

“年轻的妈妈，一高兴了”：外人逗乐自己的孩子，说明自己的孩子很招人喜欢，故而妈妈会感到高兴。

“怂恿”此处理解为中性甚至褒义的感情色彩，译作 encourage。

trust 作动词，指“把…交给…”。

如果你要在他们家过夜，他们的招待，就更来得殷勤些。
If you intend to stay overnight, you will be entertained with all possible hospitality.

过夜 stay overnight

“他们的招待，就更来得殷勤些”中的比较级含义干脆译作隐藏的最高级含义 all possible hospitality，以显示主人的热情好客。

倘若歇一会，暖暖身子，还要朝前赶路，一出柴门，还可听见一片欢送的声音：“转来时,请来玩呀！”
If you’ ve just dropped in to warm up and then go on your way, they will see you off at the gate, saying ‘Please do drop in on us again on your way back.’ ”

drop in (on sb)/drop into sth: 多指在计划之外或事先未打招呼的偶然、顺便访问。

see off 为...送行;送别

例句

Ben had planned a steak dinner for himself after *seeing* Jackie *off* on her plane.
本已经计划好把杰姬送上飞机后自己吃一顿牛排大餐。

老头子讲着讲着，给冷风一吹，便又咳嗽起来，我听得冷都忘记了，
In the middle of his babbling another gust of wind brushed by and the old man began to cough again. I was so intrigued by his story that I did not feel the cold any more.

I was so intrigued by his story that（听得入了迷）是增译成分，原文虽无其词而有其意。

突然老头子忘形地拉着我问道：“先生，这到底是什么原因哪？……这里的人家，火堆一定烧得多的，看窗子多么亮哪……他们为什么不准一个异乡人进去烤烤手哩？”

Suddenly he grabbed my hand, forgetting that we were strangers, and asked: “Sir, could you tell me why the people here even do not allow a countryman in to warm his hands? They must’ ve got bigger fires in their houses. Look at their bright windows.”

因为年代原因，散文选中文章的很多用词都不能以现代汉语常用释义去理解，比如上文的“怂恿”，比如此处的“忘形地”。“忘形地”理解为：一时忘却了彼此互为陌生人，直接上手拉扯。

搭客汽车从远处轰轰地驰来了，我赶忙摆他的手，高声说道：“因为他们是文明的人，不像那些山里的……”
The bus came rumbling up. Withdrawing my hand from his, I answered at the top of my voice: “Because they are more civilized than the mountain people. . .”

rumbling up：分词短语作状语。
“因为他们是文明的人，不像那些山里的……”译成 Because they are more civilized than the mountain people…，句子简短，又能增强原文的意思。

再跳进通明的汽车里，蓦地离开他了。
With that I jumped onto the brightly-lit bus which started moving on, leaving the old man behind.

With that 也可替换为 At this/that。

参考译文中“蓦地”之意未明确译出，自己译时完全可以补充完整，译作(very) soon 等。

但远的南国山中，小小的灯火人家里面，那些丰美的醉人的温暖，却留在我的冬夜的胸中了。

But the little houses with flickering oil lamps in the remote mountains and the intoxicating warmth and friendliness of their inhabitants left a deep impress on my memory.

“温暖”指热情款待使南国山的来者身子暖和，同时还指使其心灵感到温暖，故译作 the intoxicating warmth and friendliness of their inhabitants。

必背词汇

lamp cn.灯

英义

A lamp is a light that works by using electricity or by burning oil or gas.

例句

In the evenings we eat by the light of an oil *lamp*.

晚上我们便在一盏油灯下吃饭。

rumble v.发着轰隆声缓慢移动

英义

If a vehicle rumbles somewhere, it moves slowly forward while making a low continuous noise.

例句

A bus *rumbled* along the road at the top of the path.

一辆公交车从小径尽头的路上缓慢地隆隆驶过。

babble v.含糊不清地说，兴奋地说

英义

If someone babbles, they talk in a confused or excited way.

例句

Momma *babbled* on and on about how he was ruining me.
妈妈喋喋不休地念叨着他正如何毁掉我。

hospitality un.殷勤好客，热情友好

英义

Hospitality is friendly, welcoming behaviour towards guests or people you have just met.

例句

Every visitor to Georgia is overwhelmed by the kindness, charm and *hospitality* of the people.
来到佐治亚州的每位游客都被当地人的善良、可爱和热情好客所深深打动。

aroma cn.食物等的香味，芳香

英义

An aroma is a strong, pleasant smell.

例句

the wonderful *aroma* of freshly baked bread
新鲜出炉的面包散发出的美妙香味

provoke v.刺激，挑衅

英义

If you provoke someone, you deliberately annoy them and try to make them behave aggressively.

例句

He started beating me when I was about fifteen but I didn't do anything to *provoke* him.
在我快 15 岁时他开始打我，可我并没有任何招惹他的举动。

gurgle v.尤指婴儿发咯咯声

英义

If someone, especially a baby, is gurgling, they are making a sound in their throat similar to the gurgling of water.

例句

Henry *gurgles* happily in his baby chair.

亨利在婴儿椅里开心地咯咯笑。

dew un.露，露水

英义

Dew is small drops of water that form on the ground and other surfaces outdoors during the night.

例句

The *dew* gathered on the leaves.

露水在叶子上凝结。

hint n.少许，微量

英义

A hint of something is a very small amount of it.

例句

She added only a *hint* of vermouth to the gin.

她只在杜松子酒里加了少许苦艾酒。

🔥重点表达

疏枝交横的树下 under a tree with an entanglement of bare branches overhead

候着最后一辆搭客汽车 waiting for the last bus to arrive

远远近近都立着灯窗明灿的别墅 was lined with fine houses

冰冰的 icy cold

还刮着一阵阵猛厉的风 with a gust of strong wind howling around
一两片枯叶 A couple of withered leaves
站起来向我搭话 straightened up to attempt a conversation with me
要吐出的话塞在喉管里了 his words stuck up in his throat
稻草堆 straw stack
（在程度、速度、强度等上）缓和，减轻，减弱 ease off
立刻、马上 at once
壮年之日 his younger days
敲开柴门 push open the bramble gate
带着风寒露湿的身子 a cold and wet man with dew
烧山芋 roast sweet potatoes
一……就…… hardly/scarcely… when…
一杯很热的浓茶 a cup of hot and strong tea
把火拨大些，多添点子柴 to feed the fire with more wood
做鬼脸 make a face
过夜 stay overnight
为…送行;送别 see off
毫没有怪你唐突的神情 there is no hint of anything like blame for what elsewhere might be considered as brusqueness

🔥复盘测试
疏枝交横的树下
候着最后一辆搭客汽车
远远近近都立着灯窗明灿的别墅
冰冰的
还刮着一阵阵猛厉的风
一两片枯叶
站起来向我搭话

要吐出的话塞在喉管里了
稻草堆
（在程度、速度、强度等上）缓和，减轻，减弱
立刻、马上
壮年之日
敲开柴门
带着风寒露湿的身子
烧山芋
一……就……
一杯很热的浓茶
把火拨大些，多添点子柴
做鬼脸
过夜
为…送行;送别
毫没有怪你唐突的神情

🔥表达对比
「不远」you 有几种表达?

虽然（不远）的墙边，也蹲有一团黑影，但他却是伸手讨钱的。
A few paces off in the darkness there was a shadowy figure squatting against the wall, but he turned out to be a tramp.

最小的胡同里的房子也有院子与树；最空旷的地方也离买卖街与住宅区（不远）。
Even houses tucked away in very small lanes have their own courtyards and trees. Even the most secluded places are situated *within a stone’s throw of* business or residential districts.

后来在日本，一位日本朋友说他要陪我看看（不远的）一处富人区。
Later, when I was in Japan, a Japanese friend of mine said he would take me to a *nearby* wealthy quarter and show me around.

猛抬头，我看见在离船（不远）的水面上，飘着一只木屐……
Raising my head abruptly, I saw a wooden clog floating on the water *not far from* my ship.

互 助——王蒙

Helping Each Other——Wang Meng

🔥提示：本文是一篇讽刺小品，尖刻地讥讽了文化界中的不正之风，不仅批评了少数不愿刻苦努力工作，专门到处钻营、投机取巧为自己沽名钓誉的家伙，还含蓄地对少数评论家的不公正提出批评。

L 君跻身文坛，盖有年矣，但总是红不起来，颇感寂寞。于是，他找到了各种关系，以盛宴重礼把著名的评论家 J 君招待了一次。

Mr. L. had been a member of the literary circles for years without attracting any public attention. He felt rather deserted, and so he managed through various personal connections to invite Mr. J., a famous literary critic, to an elaborate dinner besides presenting him with expensive gifts.

🎈第一句中的“红不起来”用了一个介词短语译出以保持句子平衡，同时把“颇感寂寞”与前面分开，成为第二句的开头，起到承上启下的作用，意思也更加强调。

🎈盖有年矣：大概也有好多年了。

欧阳修《相州昼锦堂记》

原：海内之士，闻下风而望余光者，<盖亦有年矣>。

译：全国的士人们，听闻他传下的风貌，仰望他余下的光彩，大概也有好多年了。

相信大家对“找(到)了各种关系”，也就是“托/找关系”的说法并不陌生。不得不承认，以往找关系可谓是一种社会风气：只要自己能和一个混的不错的人搭上关系，就可以利用所谓的“人脉”（through various personal connections）。现在，官场上的“找关系、走后门”已经收敛了不少，政府政治力度也越来越强，但仍有很大改进空间。

“盛宴重礼”译作了 invite Mr. J. to an elaborate dinner besides presenting him with expensive gifts。其中，“重礼”用 besides 结构处理成了一个附加结构，用以突出文章大篇幅描写的“盛宴”的主体地位。

J 君有感于其情之盛，慨然允诺说：“现在他们对你太冷落了，就是不公平！我一定要写一篇推荐你的作品的文章，登到大报上，你的作品的优点是……”
Mr. J. was quite moved by Mr. L.’s hospitality and promised right away, “It’s not fair that you have been so ignored! I must write an article for a key newspaper to recommend your works. The merits of your works are...”

“有感于”可译作 was quite moved/touched by

慨然：1.毫不吝惜地；大方地：～相赠。2.感慨地：～长叹。此处取第二种含义。采取意译的手法，按“立马允诺”之意理解译作 promised right away。

“大报”按“影响力较大或地位较高的报纸”理解，现译作 a key newspaper。

L 君不等 J 君说完，慌忙摆手摇头，他说：“千万不必!千万不必!我只乞求您写一篇义正词严的文章把我批一个狗血淋头!

Mr. L. hastily cut in, shaking his head and waving his hands, “No! No! I only beg you to write a very severe criticism against me.

🎈此处“不等 J 君说完”处理为了“cut in（插话）”。如果有人未译此处，也不算错，因为从上文看来，读者能轻易得知话被打断了，此处可以不再重复说明。

🎈把我批一个狗血淋头：“狗血淋头”是中国文化色彩浓厚的一个词，不太好翻译，译时可避免与这个词“正面交锋”，把其所起的作用——强调文章批评的“狠”劲儿——译出即可；否则译文中一旦出现狗等在中西方文化中含义不同的意象，反而会使外国读者一头雾水，甚至出现理解偏差。参考译文 a very severe 用 very 修饰 severe，较好地保留了“狗血淋头”表现的程度。

积数十年之经验，我深知凡被您批了的，都可以风行全国，名震环球!

From my years of experience, I have come to the conclusion that all articles you criticize will become popular not only in our country but also in the world.

🎈数年，连年 years of

🎈“深知”按“总结出了规律/得出了结论”之意理解，灵活处理为 come to the conclusion。

🎈“风行全国，名震环球”译作了 become popular not only in our country but also in the world，也可以添加一层递进的含义，译作 become popular in our country even around the world。

而您也可以获得另一方面的美誉和利益，那才叫相反相成，相得益彰！”

Meanwhile, you gain greater fame and interests through your criticism. This is indeed ‘extremes meet’ and will only end up with mutual help and benefit!”

“相反相成，相得益彰”：根据意思把其中的一个成语翻译成一个相应的英语成语，而另一个成语则译成表示因果关系的句子（即相反相成 lead to 相得益彰），这样更为清楚明确。相反相成指两个对立的事物既互相排斥又互相促成。即相反的东西也相互依赖，现译作 extremes meet（物极必反；两极相通等意）

以……结尾/结束 end up with

例句

Strays always *end up with* someone who needs them.
流浪猫总能找到需要它们的人。

必背词汇

elaborate adj.计划、系统、程序等繁复的，详尽的，过于复杂的

英义

Elaborate plans, systems, and procedures are complicated because they have been planned in very great detail, sometimes too much detail.

例句

It was clearly an *elaborately* planned operation.
那显然是一次精心策划的行动。

merit n.优点，长处，优势

英义

The merits of something are its advantages or other good points.

例句

They have been persuaded of the *merits* of peace.
他们被劝服，认识到了和平的好处。

🔥重点表达

跻身文坛 be a member of the literary circles
总是红不起来 without attracting any public attention
颇感寂寞 felt rather deserted
找(到)了各种关系 through various personal connections
积数十年之经验 From my years of experience
风行全国，名震环球 become popular not only in our country but also in the world
那才叫相反相成，相得益彰！This is indeed ‘extremes meet’ and will only end up with mutual help and benefit!

🔥复盘测试

跻身文坛
总是红不起来
颇感寂寞
找(到)了各种关系
积数十年之经验
风行全国，名震环球
那才叫相反相成，相得益彰！

🔥表达对比

「得到」有几种表达？

Meanwhile, you *gain* greater fame and interests through your criticism. This is indeed ‘extremes meet’ and will only end up with mutual help and benefit!”
而您也可以（获得）另一方面的美誉和利益，那才叫相反相成，相得益彰！”

Evans was trying to *obtain* a false passport and other documents.
埃文斯正试图（取得）一本假护照和其他证件。

I recently *acquired* some wood from a holly tree.
最近我从一棵冬青树上（弄了）些木料。

It is impossible to *get* help, so she is doing everything herself.
无法（获得）帮助，所有的活儿只好她自己干。

Jim is halfway to *attaining* his pilot's licence.
吉姆就快要（拿到）飞行员执照了。

黄 昏——茅盾

Dusk——Mao Dun

🔥提示：这是茅盾写景散文中的佳作之一。从某种意义上讲，散文近似诗歌，往往是景情并茂，写景中蕴含着深厚而复杂的情感。茅盾对大海的观察极其精细，描绘十分传神，并使用了许多拟人手法和形声。所以，在翻译中，一要充分注意这些手法的表达，以保持原风格；二要注意时态，本译文使用了现在时，以使读者有一种身临其境的感觉。

海是深蓝色的，说不上光滑；排了队的小浪开正步走，数不清有多少，喊着口令“一，二——一”似的，朝喇叭口的海塘来了。

The sea is deep blue, and cannot be called smooth, for countless rows of small breakers are marching in parade-step as if following the shouted command, “One, two! One! ” — towards the trumpet-shaped jetty.

🔥深蓝色 deep blue：还记得之前见过的“暗蓝 dark blue”吗?

🔥“说不上光滑”中的“说不上”，不要泽成 cannot be said，这里的 be said 只表示一种说话行为；而应译成 cannot be called，called 表示人的主观意向和认识。

🔥在这一大句中，中间用分号断开，实际上，后半句是说明前半句的原因，即为什么“说不上光 滑”，所以，译文中加了一个 for，既起连接作用，又表达了因果关系。

🎈“小浪”在这里是指碎浪，用 breakers 要比 waves 或 ripples 更贴切。

🎈正步 goose/parade-step

🎈“喊着口令‘一，二——一’似的”这句话中省略了主语，意思是好像有人喊着口令似的，同时，句子本身还是一个明喻，在翻译中，要表现出原作的风格，所以译成 as if following the shouted command…。又，“as if doing”是 “as if + 与主句一致的主语 + 一般时（现在或过去）或进行时”的省略。

🎈几个军事操练口令(Drill commands)：
1、Attention!(喊成 a-ttennnn-tion!)立正！
2、(Stand) at ease!（左脚前出）稍息！
3、Dress right/left, Dress!向右/左看齐！
4、Ready, Front！向前看!
5、About, Face!向后-转！
6、Forward, March!起步走！
7、Squad, Halt!立定！
8、Left, left, left right left.左，左，左右左（一，一，一二一）！
(trumpet-shaped 是合成形容词，构词法为：“名词+名词+ed”，如 honey-mouthed 嘴甜的、甜言蜜语的。

挤到沙滩边，噗澌！——队伍解散，喷着愤怒的白沫。
Crowded close together, they rush to the sandy beach — splash! The marching ranks scatter and burst into angry spray.

🎈注意 scatter、burst into 等词的准确选取。

然而后一排又赶着扑上来了。
The rows immediately behind follow suit.

(being) immediately behind（紧跟的后浪）修饰 rows。

follow suit 是惯用搭配，意为“跟着某人做；仿效某人；照着做”。

例句
In China, it is regarded as following suit.
在中国，这就叫做紧追趋势。

三只五只的白鸥轻轻地掠过，翅膀扑着波浪——一点一点躁怒起来的波浪。
A few white seagulls flicker across the surface of the sea, quickly and lightly, wings skimming the waves which become, little by little, increasingly restive.

“轻轻地掠过”译作 flicker across the surface of the sea, quickly and lightly。the surface of the sea 是增译成分，原文虽无其词而有其意。又，quickly and lightly 也是增添的成分，强调“轻”和“掠（非常迅速）”。

wings skimming the waves 是独立主格结构。

风在掌号。冲锋号！
The wind is trumpeting, a bugle calling to charge!

上文的 trumpet-shaped 中 trumpet 是名词，此处的 trumpet 则是动词。

a bugle calling to charge 指“冲锋号”。calling to charge 是 bugle 的后置定语，整体作掌号的 wind 的同位语。

小波浪跳跃着，每一个像个大眼睛，闪射着金光。满海全是金眼睛，全在跳跃。
Small breakers spring up, each breaker like a large eye casting out golden sparks. The whole sea is full of golden eyes, all leaping.

each breaker like a large eye casting out golden sparks：独立主格结构。casting out golden sparks 是 eye 的后置定语。

海塘下空隆空隆地腾起了喊杀。
Rumble—rumble... beneath the jetty a battle cry bursts forth.

战斗时的呐喊，喊杀声[C] battle cry

bursts forth: forth 可以与一系列动词搭配，表示“出”的含义。
郭沫若《水墨画》
吐出 give forth
季羡林《文学批评无用论》
(清晰而有条理地)阐述，陈述，说明 set forth
巴金《朋友》
我的生命要到什么时候才会开<生出>花?
When can my life *put forth* flowers?

而这些海的跳跃着的金眼睛重重叠叠一排接一排，一排怒似一排，一排比一排浓溢着血色的赤，连到天边，成为绀金色的一抹。

The sea’s golden eyes fall into ranks, each rank pursued by the next, each angrier than the last and deepening to blood-red as they stretch to the golden line of the horizon.

这几句的译文结构稍稍灵活了一点，但在意思上是忠于原文的，而且译文的表达既确切又流畅。

依旧是独立主格结构：each rank (being) pursued by the next, each (being) angrier than the last and deepening to…

连到天边，成为绀金色的一抹:简化意思——延展到绀金色的天际线处，现译作 as they stretch to the golden line of the horizon。

这上头，半轮火红的夕阳！
There, above, lies the fiery half circle of the setting sun!

夕阳 setting sun
夕阳无限好 The setting sun shines with unrivalled splendor.

半边天烧红了，重甸甸地压在夕阳的光头上。
Half the sky burns red, pressing heavily down upon the bald head of the sun.

pressing heavily down upon the bald head of the sun：现在分词短语作伴随状语。

愤怒地挣扎的夕阳似乎在说：哦，哦！我已经尽了今天的历史的使命，我已经走完了今天的路程了！现在，现在，是我的休息时间到了，是我的死期到了！哦，哦！却也是我的新生期快开始了！

The indignantly struggling sun seems to be saying: “Oh! Oh! I have completed today’s historic duty; I have finished today's journey! Now, now, my time to rest has come; my time to die is here. Oh! Oh! And yet, it is also my rebirth that will soon begin!

🎈尽了今天的历史的使命 complete today’s historic duty

duty 相关表达：

①应尽的义务 bounden duty

萧红《当铺》

本来手就应该给我服务。

It was their *bounden duty* to wait on me.

②当作…用、用作…的代用品、充当…do duty for

顾均正《耳闻不如一见》

以耳代目。

“Let the ear *do duty for* the eye”.

③尽职、尽本分 do one's duty

④值班，当班 on duty

明天，从海的那一头，我将威武地升起来，给你们光明，给你们温暖，给你们快乐！

Tomorrow, from the other end of the sea, I shall bravely hoist myself up, give you light, give you warmth, give you joy!”

升起 hoist up

“给你们光明，给你们温暖，给你们快乐”译作 give you light, give you warmth, give you joy!，保留了形式对等。又，不用 and 的并列（包括非谓语动词的并列），属于不完整列举，还有想表达的内容被略去，意犹未尽，是典型的文学语言。此处译作 I shall bravely hoist myself up to give you light, give you warmth, and give you joy!或 I shall bravely hoist myself up to give you light, warmth and joy!都是可以的。

呼——呼一—风带着永远不会死的太阳的宣言到全世界。
Whooo-huuu...The wind carries the declaration of the never-dying sun to all the world.

“呼——呼一—”译作 Whooo-huuu...。ooo 和 uuu 就很活。假如要表达“（等你了）好久”可以说 soooo long。注意文本的正式程度哈。

高的喜马拉雅山的最高峰，汪洋的太平洋，阴郁的古老的小村落，银的白光冰凝了的都市——一切，一切，夕阳都喷上了一口血焰！
The highest peaks of the Himalayas; the endless waters of the Pacific; small, old, gloomy villages; cities frozen by silver lights upon each and every one, the setting sun scatters its blood-red flames!

“银的白光冰凝了的都市”这句话有点难译。“冰凝”一词，可能是指气温寒冷，也可能是暗喻。译文中使用了直译法，在理解上可以起到仁者见仁、智者见智的效果。

此句也可译作……——all (are/get) tinted the blood-red flames of the setting sun.

两点三点白鸥划破了渐变为赭色的天空。
The sky, deepening to ochre, is broken by two or three seagulls.

deepening to ochre 修饰 the sky。

“两点三点白鸥”中的量词“点”是由于从远处观测，海鸥显得很小以至于成了点。把“点”当做“只”理解即可。

风带着夕阳的宣言去了。
The wind that carried the declaration of the dying sun has gone.

这里译作……was gone 也不是不可以。此时 gone 作形容词，表示“离开的；过去的；不复存在”。

例句

By morning the smoke will be all gone.
这些烟到了早上就会散尽。

像忽然融化了似的；海的无数跳跃着的金眼睛摊平为暗绿的大面孔。
As if suddenly melting, the countless leaping golden eyes smooth themselves down into a great, dull, green face.

海的无数跳跃着的金眼睛摊平为暗绿的大面孔：即浪停了，海面平（静）了。

🎈“摊平”译作 smooth themselves down into...让人眼前一亮，生动形象。其中 smooth 是动词“使平滑”的意思，正好符合“浪打浪的褶皱形状抚平”的情形。

远近有悲壮的笳声。
From near, then far, comes the solemn, tragic sound of a flute.

🎈“茄”即胡茄，我国北方民族的一种乐器，类似笛子。为明了起见，译成了 flute（笛子），没有音译成 Jia 或 Hu Jia。否则还得加注解说明，造成没有必要的累赘。译成 flute，不失原意，一看即明。

🎈胡笳十八拍：《胡笳十八拍》是一首中国古琴名曲，据传为蔡文姬作，为中国古代十大名曲之一。因一章为一拍，共十八章，故有此名。以感人的音调诉说了蔡文姬一生的悲苦遭遇，反映了战乱给人民带来的深重灾难，抒发了对祖国、乡土的思念和不忍骨肉分离的强烈感情。《胡笳十八拍》是蔡文姬用胡笳的音调翻入古琴中而创作的具有新颖风格的音乐，诗中有“胡笳本自出胡中，绿琴翻出音律同”，“笳一会兮琴一拍”等便是汉胡音乐融为一体的证明。全曲气贯长虹，感情深沉，完整统一。

夜的黑幕沉重地将落未落。
Night’s black curtain will be heavily lowered, but has not yet completely fallen.

🎈“将落未落”按“半落状态”之意理解译作 will be heavily lowered, but has not yet completely fallen。

不知到什么地方去过一次的风，忽然又回来了，这回是打着鼓似的：勃仑仑，勃仑仑！不，不单是风，有雷！风挟着雷声！

The wind, having gone no-one-knows-where, suddenly returns, returns as a beating drum: Boom-lum-lum, Boom-lum-lum! No, not the wind alone, but thunder! The wind carries the voice of thunder!

🎈“不知到什么地方去过一次的风”一句，在英文中恰有类似的表达方式，用完成时态来突出“过去”这一层含义。在英文 counterpart 储存量上，native speaker 占优势，是第二语言习得者无法比拟的。

海又动荡，波浪跳起来，轰！轰！

The sea roils again, waves suiting high, crash! Crash!

🎈roil 指水的激荡、翻腾。

在夜的海上，大风雨来了！

To the night-bound sea a storm has come!

🎈To the night-bound sea 位于句首：英语中，有些倒装是出于语法上的需要，非用倒装语序不可，具有强制性；有些则是为了达到某种修辞效果，如强调、平衡、衔接等。

🔥必背词汇

roil v.水激荡，翻滚，翻腾

英义

If water roils, it is rough and disturbed.

例句

The water *roiled* to his left as he climbed carefully at the edge of the waterfall.
当他在瀑布边缘小心攀爬时，水就在他左边奔腾。

solemn adj.严肃的，庄严的

英义

Someone or something that is solemn is very serious rather than cheerful or humorous.

例句

His *solemn* little face broke into smiles.
他严肃的小脸蛋上突然绽放出笑容。

flute n.长笛

英义

A flute is a musical instrument of the woodwind family. You play it by blowing over a hole near one end while holding it sideways to your mouth.

例句

He played a delightful melody on his *flute*.
他用笛子吹奏了欢快的曲调。

ochre n.赭色，淡橘黄色

英义

Something that is ochre is a yellowish orange colour.

例句

For our dining room I have chosen *ochre* yellow walls.
我决定把我们餐厅的墙壁刷成赭黄色。

hoist v.举起，抬起，拉起

英义

If you hoist something heavy somewhere, you lift it or pull it up there.

例句

Grabbing the side of the bunk, he *hoisted* himself to a sitting position.

他抓住铺位的床沿，坐起身来。

🔥重点表达

深蓝色 deep blue

排了队的小浪 countless rows of small breakers

开正步走 are marching in parade-step

跟着某人做；仿效某人；照着做 follow suit

冲锋号 a bugle calling to charge

闪射着金光 casting out golden sparks

战斗时的呐喊，喊杀声 a battle cry

轮火红的夕阳 the fiery half circle of the setting sun

尽了今天的历史的使命 complete today’ s historic duty

我的死期到了 my time to die is here

升起 hoist up

喜马拉雅山 the Himalayas

太平洋 the Pacific

血焰 blood-red flames

海的无数跳跃着的金眼睛摊平为暗绿的大面孔 the countless leaping golden eyes smooth themselves down into a great, dull, green face

将落未落 will be heavily lowered, but has not yet completely fallen

🔥复盘测试

深蓝色

排了队的小浪
开正步走
跟着某人做；仿效某人；照着做
冲锋号
闪射着金光
战斗时的呐喊，喊杀声
轮火红的夕阳
尽了今天的历史的使命
我的死期到了
升起
喜马拉雅山
太平洋
血焰
海的无数跳跃着的金眼睛摊平为暗绿的大面孔
将落未落

🔥表达对比
「全是，满是」有几种表达?

满海（全是）金眼睛，全在跳跃。
The whole sea *is full of* golden eyes, all leaping.

这条河（盛产鱼）。
This stream *abounds with* fish.

一年中大部分时间里，这个地区（游人如织）。
For most of the year, the area *is teeming with* tourists.

不久以前，他写了一首《野草颂》，(通篇都是)空话。

The other day, he wrote the following poem entitled Ode to Wild Grass, likewise *packed with* empty words.

草地上（开满）小米粒那样黄的小花朵。
The meadow *was studded all over* with small yellow flowers as tiny as grains of millet.
2021-02-27

盼 头——杨航

Something to Look Forward To——Yang Hang

细娃盼过年，大人盼开春。
Little children look forward to the arrival of lunar New Year, adults to that of spring.

🎈大人盼开春译作 adults to that of spring，是 and adults look forward to the arrival of lunar New Year 的省略形式。that 指代 the arrival。

🎈并列结构中，不仅可以省略意思显而易见的主语、谓语等成分，还可以省略连接词。在并列结构中，尤其当第二句出现 and, but, neither, either, nor 等时，那么后一个分句与前一个分句相同的句子成分可以省略。例如：Its scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled.本句中逗号两边的句子结构为并列关系，中间的 and 被省略，后面的分句中谓语动词 were 与前面的分句一致，所以被省略。

儿时，对于大人的盼是不能理解的，但过年，对我来说，可是一年的大盼头了。过年，不但好玩，且有肉吃，那气氛是迷人的。
When a child I couldn't understand what the elders hoped for. But New Year's Day was always the greatest red-letter day of all the year, for it meant the nicest food as well as a lot of fun, which was really fascinating.

🎈red-letter day 是日历上用红字标出的喜庆日子，即节日。因此处“过年”译成 New Year's Day（元旦），“大盼头”便可顺从文意而改译。

🎈原文“有肉吃”意义太窄，这一说法其实和老百姓以往的生活状况（生活拮据，只有过年才会买米、面、肉等）相关，具有一定的时代背景。翻译时可按具体情况增大或缩小词义，现译作 the nicest food。

年一过，又盼日子快些流，好流来又一个春节。
As soon as the festival was over, another one was my dream and I wished time flew as fast as possible.

🎈本文的过年都指阴历新年。译文开头已有明示，“春节”意义相同，但对不明中国习俗的外国人来说，最好不要另译 Spring Festival，否则容易引起误解。

🎈此句也可用“一……就…… hardly/scarcely…when…或 no sooner…than…”结构来译，译作 Scarcely has the festival gone when I began to expect/wish time flew faster so as to welcome another/next one.

在盼中，日子真的流得飞快，转眼上了小学，继而初中，然后高中，最后大学；盼的欲望更加强烈，盼的内容也越渐丰富了：盼有好成绩毕业，盼有一份好工作，盼事业有成，盼挣钱替父母分忧，盼有一个好爱人……
Days spent in expectation come and go really very fast. Very soon I finished primary school, went to junior and senior middle school, and finally to college; with ever greater desire

for more varied things: for graduation with honors, for an ideal job, for a successful career, for more earnings to share my parents' burden, for a satisfactory wife....

小学 primary school
初高中 junior and senior middle school
大学 college

文中“盼”和“欲望”意思相同，只需用 desire 一词概括；“内容也越渐丰富”实指盼的事物多种多样。译文将前后两部分拼起来，既能传达原意又简明扼要。

不知不觉，天天踩着盼的石阶而上，自己竟成了一个大男人，一个挣钱养家糊口的忙碌人。
Climbing the upward steps of hope I had become a fully grown man before I was aware of it, a busy breadwinner with a family on my hands.

“不知不觉”按“在我还没意识到的时候”之意理解，灵活处理为 before I was aware of it，值得学习。

on my hands 意为“由我负责照管”，和前面 breadwinner 承接，表示全家生活重担都在自己身上。

生活开始变得复杂。
Life began to show its various facets.

“复杂”不译 complex 而译 various facets 是从全段意思考虑。下文谈的都是具体的，所以这里讲的“复杂”实指生活的方方面面。

然而，无论自己是否变得庸俗，变得伟大，盼头依然天天有：盼信件,盼稿件被采用，盼发奖金，盼某事有满意结果，盼一次聚会、一次旅行……

Whether I have turned more vulgar or great, I have always something to look forward to. It may be arrival of a letter, publication of an article, the bonus-distributing day, a gratifying result of something, a get-together or a pleasure trip...

“旅行”译成 a pleasure trip 是从整体考虑，旅行如无 pleasure 这个因素，就不会成为盼的对象；“聚会”不译 meeting 而译 get-together 也是这样考虑。

人就在盼中找到了依托。

Such expectations serve as a prop to a person’s faith in life.

此句译文以“盼”作主语，用以强调“盼”对人的作用，加 faith in life 是明示其内含意。

积累 serve as 的用法，可理解为 be。

没有盼头的日子是苍白不可想象的。

A day without hope would be unimaginably pale.

“是苍白不可想象的”有两种理解方式：一是生活过于苍白从而无法想象

“无法想象”修饰“生活”）；二是生活无法想象的苍白（“无法想象”修饰“苍白”）。参考译文选择第二种理解，较为节约篇幅。

人，得天天有点什么盼头，生活才不至于暗淡。
There must be something to look forward to each day to brighten one's life and keep it out of shadows.

brighten one's life 意为 make one’s life cheerful，要使“不至于暗淡”更为形象，故加 keep it out of shadows。shadow 既有词面义又有引申义（a source of gloom or unhappiness）

有了盼头，会觉得太阳每天都是新的。
To a person cherishing hopes every morning rises a new sun.

To a person cherishing hopes：cherishing hopes 是 person 的后置定语。又，every morning rises a new sun 按 a new sun rises every morning 理解。

不管是望梅止渴，还是画饼充饥，它都会激励你不停手中的桨，去追逐哪怕一星微小的火光。
Even if it is a fantasy or an illusion, so long as it shows a ray of hope it still urges you on in pursuit of that little sparkle without letup.

🎈“望梅止渴”译成 a fantasy；“画饼充饥”译成 an illusion 是因此处只能译义而无法照顾形象。因这两个中文成语消极意义太重，译文不得不加 so long as…状语从句，否则主句在逻辑上就难以成立。

🎈激励/鼓励某人 urge sb on/urge on sb

例句

Visitors remember a lean, cheerful figure on horseback *urging on* his men.

访客们记住了一个瘦削、乐观的人骑在马上为他的手下鼓劲。

🎈“不停手中的桨”按“不松劲儿、不懈”之意译作 without letup。

土地去掉水分，就成了沙漠；人没有了盼，还剩什么？

Deprived of moisture content, soil turns into desert. Deprived of hope, what is there left to a person?

🎈“人没有了盼，还剩什么？”按字面意思译作 Deprived of hope, what is there left to a person?，在形式上也做到了对等。除此之外，我们也可以用之前见过很多次的句型“如果…，……会变成怎样？What would/will become of…if…？”

小盼头支撑人的一天，大盼头支撑人的一生。

A small hope sustains a person for a day, a great one for a lifetime.

🎈依旧是并列结构的省略现象。

人，是绝不能没有盼头的。
Human beings cannot do without something to look forward to.

man: 指各时代的全体人类。
mankind 集体名词，语体庄重，泛指过去、现在和未来的人类。
humanity: 书面用词，集合名词，多用于文学作品中，作人类解时，侧重有同情心、理解力和崇高品质。
human/ human being：指人时，通常有（或暗示）与神、动物、机器人等相对比的意味，如果没有这种对比，则较少使用，如一般不能说。（human 通常以复数形式出现，较少使用单数形式的 a human；单数形式的 a human being 则相对较为普通）

必背词汇
breadwinner cn.养家糊口的人

英义
The breadwinner in a family is the person in it who earns the money that the family needs for essential things.

例句
I've always paid the bills and been the *breadwinner*.
一直由我支付账单，维持家庭生计。

facet cn.部分，方面

英义
A facet of something is a single part or aspect of it.

例句
The caste system shapes nearly every *facet* of Indian life.
种姓制度决定了印度生活的几乎每一个方面。

vulgar adj.粗俗的，庸俗的，俗气的，不雅的

英义

If you describe something as vulgar, you think it is in bad taste or of poor artistic quality.

例句

I think it's a very *vulgar* house.

我觉得这所房子很俗气。

🔥重点表达

盼过年 look forward to the arrival of lunar New Year

一年的大盼头 the greatest red-letter day of all the year

小学 primary school

初高中 junior and senior middle school

大学 college

不知不觉 before I was aware of it

由我负责照管 on my hands

变得复杂 show its various facets

聚会 a get-together

生活才不至于暗淡 brighten one's life and keep it out of shadows

激励/鼓励某人 urge sb on/urge on sb

🔥复盘测试

盼过年

一年的大盼头

小学

初高中

大学

不知不觉

由我负责照管

变得复杂

聚会
生活才不至于暗淡
激励/鼓励某人

🔥表达对比
「转眼间、一眨眼、转瞬间」有几种表达?

……（转眼）上了小学……
Very soon I finished primary school...

我赤裸裸来到这世界，（转眼间）也将赤裸裸的回去罢?
I have come to this world stark naked, and *in the twinkling of an eye*, I am to go back as stark naked as ever.

幸亏我在大学里是个运动员，终归跑得比他们快些，（一眨眼）就把他们落下了一百多米。
Fortunately, as a university athlete, I was able to outrun the pursuers and leave them behind *in a twinkling* by more than 100 meters.

他（一眨眼）就从房间那头奔了过来。
In one swift moment, he had crossed the room.

（转眼间）它已经站起来。
In a flash he was back on his feet.

媲 美——林青

Beauty——Lin Qing

🔥提示：本文的主题是反映不同类型的人对美的不同理解，因此题目译成 Beauty 更贴切，且与全文的结尾遥相呼应。如按字面直译用 Contest 或 Rivalry 等词，则易误解为“选美”，反倒偏离了原意。

一朵雪花的体态是轻盈的，宛如六枚小银针，千针万线，给 S 大学校园绣出了合身的水晶外套。
Snowflakes are light, each having six tiny silver needles. Last night, they worked together to weave a well-fitted crystal outfit for the campus of S University.

🔥这句原文本是一句话，但译时可分成两句。前一句是一般性的泛指，雪花都是如此形状；后一句则具体到 S 校园。这样既避免了时态上的混乱，又确切地表达了原意。同理，译下一句也采用了同样的处理方法。Last night 为译者结合上下文增译的成分，单从考试保底的角度看，可有可无。又，“千针万线”未明确译出，以 work together 来突显雪花的数量之多，减少了翻译难度。

🔥词义辨析：
university 一般是综合性大学，如 Peking University。
college 一般是大学中各自独立的学院。
campus 一般是(大学的)分校；校园，校区。

但是，正如童话世界也有缺陷一样，文史楼北墙畔一株年轻的龙柏，由于一夜风摧雪压，已经倾侧成 30°斜角了。
However, nothing is perfect, not even in a fairyland. The young dragon cypress at the north wall of the Humanities Building was bent over at a 30 degree angle after the night’ s snowstorm.

Humanities 指人文学科。人文学科（humanities）这一名称本身就是科学所界定的，是 20 世纪对那些被排拒在自然科学和社会科学之外的学科的简便总称。现代哲学是由科学形成时清除出来的东西界定的，其他现代人文学科则首先以古典语文学的形式出现，其后衍生出历史、现代语言甚至艺术史。

弯下（腰）be bent over
巴金《木匠老陈》
老陈常常*弯着腰*，拿了尺子和墨线盒在木板上面画什么东西。
He *was often bent over* drawing something on a plank with a ruler and an ink marker.

暴风雨 rainstorm
暴风雪 snowstorm

远处走来几个身背照相机的年轻人。
Several students came from a distance, each carrying a camera.

each carrying a camera 是独立主格结构。

其中那位穿黑呢大衣的姑娘真美，一双亮晶晶杏核儿大眼，似湖?似星?谁也说不清，只惹得路人不时朝她张望。

Among them was a girl in a black wool overcoat. She was a real beauty, her almond-shaped eyes like pools of clear water or bright stars in the sky. It was hard to tell which they resembled more, but she herself was certainly eye-catching!

🎈Among them was a girl in a black wool overcoat 是倒装结构。这其实是“介词短语 + 主谓倒装”结构。使用这种结构有两种目的：

1、强调介词短语

2、为了与上一句的的衔接更加紧密。

🎈英语中，有些倒装是出于语法上的需要，非用倒装语序不可，具有强制性；有些则是为了达到某种修辞效果，如强调、平衡、衔接等。

🎈almond-shaped 是合成形容词，具体类型为：“名词+名词+ed”，如 honey-mouthed 嘴甜的、甜言蜜语的。

🎈“似湖?”是对一双眼睛的描述，译时注意单复数，译作 pools of clear water。

🎈she herself was…：反身代词 herself 在此处为强调用法，即用来加强某个名词或者代词的语气，可译成“亲自”、“本人”等。此时，它在句中作同位语，即使去掉，也不影响句子的完整性。同样的例句还有：You must do it yourself.和 I myself did the homework last night.

这群市大学生摄影协会会员准备捕捉大自然恩赐的美妙镜头，心情舒畅地说笑着，渐渐地走近这棵倾斜的龙柏。

These members of the town’s College Photographers Society had come out to capture the beautiful scenery endowed by nature. Laughing and talking merrily, they were approaching the leaning cypress.

“协会会员”就是指“协会成员”，不是指升级的 vip 身份。

endowed by nature 是 scenery 的后置定语；Laughing and talking merrily 作伴随状语。

“在文史楼前拍张雪景吧!”一个浑厚的男中音提议。

“Let’s take a shot just in front of the Building!” a rich baritone voice suggested.

take a shot 有“猜想”、“尝试”、“射击”、“一饮而尽”/“拍摄”多种含义。该句中 take a shot 表示“拍摄”，shot 是名词，指“一张照片;(电影的)一组镜头”。a shot 后也可增添 of sth 表示拍摄的对象。例如：a shot of a fox peering from the bushes（一只狐狸从灌木丛中窥视的照片）。

“不，这棵龙柏被风雪压斜了，缺乏自然美。”姑娘那双纤手朝不远处一指。“喏，到生物系的小植物园去，那儿不仅有龙柏，还有雪松、扁柏呢”

“No, this cypress is bent by the storm and lacks natural beauty,” the girl responded. Pointing to a place nearby, she proposed, “Why don’t we go to the small garden of Biology

Department? It has not only cypresses there, but silver pines."

🎈本文中，beauty 一词词义随具体语境而变化，比如上文的“She was a real beauty（美人）”，此处的“lacks natural beauty（美感、美好）”

🎈“……姑娘那双纤手朝不远处一指”译作了 the girl responded. Pointing to a place nearby, she proposed,…。前后两个“说”的动作（respond 和 propose）之所以不合并是因为二者之间存在时间上的先后关系，而 point 这个动作是发生在 respond 之后，伴随 propose 的，所以译文选择此种断句。又，propose 不仅有“说”之意，还兼具“提议”的含义，用词准确。propose 也可替换为 continued、suggested 或 added，反正从之前和大家说过很多遍的“各种说”的 word bank 里选合适的词就好了。

🎈XX 系 … Department
生物系 Biology Department
哲学系 Philosophy Department

她的声波在清冽的空间扩散，像清甜的冰糖渐渐融化。
Her voice drifted in the crisp air like sweet, crystal sugar melting slowly.

🎈“清冽的空间”译作 the crisp air。crisp 除去指“酥脆”、“清脆的”，还可表示“(天气)清新的，凉爽的，干燥的”。

年轻人留下了一串无邪的笑声。

So to the small garden they went, leaving their carefree laughter behind.

So to the small garden they went 按 so they went to the small garden 理解即可，后面 leaving their laughter behind 的逻辑主语也是 they。前半句和“so 在句首句子倒装”无关，猜测是为实现句式多变，读起来不枯燥乏味。

又一个竹骨梅肌的青年出现在文史楼前，衣服右下摆隐约可见斑驳的油画颜料污迹。
Another slim young man appeared at the Building, his coat stained with paint somewhere down the right corner.

不用纠结“竹骨梅肌”这个词是什么意思了，度娘表示不知道，按译文理解即可。

“文史楼”译作 the Building，省去了“文史”，这是因为这一表达在上文中已经出现过，后续出现时只译成 the Building 也能使读者明白其所指的建筑。

他在欣赏雪景之余，猛然发现倾斜的龙柏，不满地轻声嘀咕：“搞环境保护的同志真马虎，昨晚下那么大的雪，竟没来校园巡视，他们对美的统一性的被破坏负有间接的责任!”
In appreciation of the snow scene he suddenly caught sight of the bent cypress. He grumbled to himself, “The gardeners were indeed very negligent. They didn't even come out to patrol the campus in such a heavy snow as last night’s. They should be held partially responsible for the ruin of the harmonious beauty of nature.”

🎈看见 see/get or catch sight of…/…come into sight

🎈patrol the campus ： patrol（巡逻、巡视）+场所
萧乾-从《老黑奴》说起
上海马路还有红头阿三在巡逻。
And turbaned Indian policemen were *patrolling* the streets of Shanghai.

🎈（应）对……负责 be held responsible for
例句
It seems no one may ever *be held responsible for* her death.
似乎没有人会对她的死负责。

🎈 in such a heavy snow as last night’ s 这类结构既可表现为“名词+such as+例子”,也可表现为“such+名词+as+例子”。（若后接动词,通常用动名词,有时也可用动词原形。如 Don’ t do anything silly such as marry him.不要做什么蠢事,比如说去嫁给他。）

这位美术爱好者凝视片刻，灵感的火花映亮心窗，
The amateur artist was staring at the bent cypress when inspiration flashed into his mind.

🎈when 的用法：如果 when 从句的谓语动词表示瞬时发生的事件，而 when 前面的主句则是表示一个延续的过程或状态或是表示一个已经发生了某事之后留下的状态，要注意，此时新知信息（也就是全句意义的核心）往往不在主句而在从句，主句反而是个时间框架，起衬托作用。中文译文应该把主句降格译成“正当…之时”的时间状语从句，英文从句在中文要升格译成主句。【例如】I was reading a newspaper

when my brother came in. 我正在看报纸的时候，我弟弟走进来了（不能译成：当我弟弟走进来时，我正在看报纸）。同理，此句核心意在灵感的火花映亮心窗，而非“凝视……”。

“灵感的火花映亮心窗”简化→心中涌现灵感/灵感乍现，译作 inspiration flashed into his mind。

他立刻打开速写本，捏着炭精棒，勾勒这棵龙柏的体态轮廓，准备回宿舍精心画一幅漫画，连画名也想好了，就叫做：《一株龙柏的控诉》。
He quickly opened his sketch book and drew an outline of the cypress with his charcoal pen. He planned to develop the sketch into a cartoon, when he got back to the dormitory. He had even figured out a title for it, “A Cypress Complains.”

原文是一系列动作的顺承，句子略长，可选择在适当位置断句。“他立刻……体态轮廓”是对当时“他”实际动作的描述，“准备回宿舍……《一株龙柏的控诉》”是对“他”想法的描述，在两者中间断句较为合适。又，读者或译者对“准备回宿舍画一幅漫画”可以有不同的理解，一种就是参考译文中说的“回宿舍//准备画一幅漫画”，另一种则是“准备 plan//回宿舍 to 画一幅漫画”，理解因人而异。

他离去时遗憾地摇头叹息，眼波里颤动着一丝失望的情绪。
He left with a sigh of sympathy for the bent tree and a flicker of disappointment in his eyes.

a flicker of 兼具“颤动”、“一丝”之意，值得学习。如嫌参考译文结构尾略重，后半句也可考虑使用独立主格结构。

微弱的阳光下，急匆匆地走来一个肩挎旧书包的青年工人,他是来旁听中文系选修课的。
In the dim sunlight, a young worker, with a worn bag on his shoulder, was hurrying to the Chinese Department to audit a selective course.

旁听选修课 audit a selective course
必修课 compulsory course

突然，一阵风吹拂龙柏树，扬起无数雪沫，洒在他头上、身上。
All of a sudden a gust of wind blew over the bent cypress, shaking the overlaying snowflakes down onto the young man's head and shoulders.

a gust of wind 一阵狂风，阵风。其中，gust 或 wind 前可增添形容词，进一步说明风的特征。如 “一阵冷风 a gust of cold wind”。All of a sudden a gust of wind...也可写作 A sudden gust of wind...”，但后者看上去似只强调风的“突然”，在情节“突如其来”上带动读者情绪的效果较差，不如 All of a sudden...。

青年工人仰脸看看那株龙柏，脚步放慢了，他一看手表立刻加快步伐走去。
He looked up and noticed the tree. Then he slowed his steps, took a glance at his watch and hurried away.

此处连词可微调，译作 Then he looked up and noticed the tree, slowing his steps. But he hurried away after a glance at his watch.在这个基础上，大家还可以对 then 接着变换位置。以及“脚步

放慢了”到底是 “仰头看”的动作导致的，还是“看到歪斜的龙柏之后有所思”导致的，大家可以有不同理解。

一会，他带来一把铁锹、一截旧茅竹、橡皮带，手脚麻利地不停地劳作，那株倾斜的龙柏终于挺直了脊梁，牢牢地屹立在校园。
In a short while, he came back with a spade, an old bamboo stick and a piece of rubber band. He worked with his deft hands on the bent cypress until it was straight again.

“带来”按“带回来”译作 came back with，注意 back 这个细节。

上课铃声响了。他疾步如飞地向教室奔去！
The bell for class was ringing and he dashed to the classroom.

翻译有很大的灵活性。有时会一路直译到底，有时则不然。说白了，翻译有点类似与在原文理解的基础上进行再创作。这两个小句按“听到上课铃响，他疾步如飞地向教室奔去”进行翻译也是可以的。

静谧。
Silence reigned.
把 reign 这个单词和脑子锁牢！！！
郁达夫《故都的秋》
……西北风就要起来了……
…the north-westerly wind will begin to *reign* supreme…

季羡林《文学批评无用论》
各安其业，天下太平

for each to have a role of his own to play and for peace to *reign* under heaven

吴冠中《蟋蟀》
夜晚屋里特别寂静
That night a complete silence *reigned* in our house.

柯灵《巷》
闹中取静
There *reigns* peace and quiet in the midst of noisy bustle

冰心《从重庆到箱根》
万籁俱静
silence *reigned* everywhere

点点不同的浅蓝色脚印留在雪地里，组合成一行行无人辨识的文字，蕴藏着精致微妙的内涵。
Faint bluish footprints, of all shapes and sizes, formed in the snow lines of illegible words with subtle implications.

浅蓝色脚印 bluish footprints：后缀-ish (加在形容词之后构成形容词)表示“稍带…的”，“有点儿…的”，“近乎……的”。比如：childish 孩子气的、reddish 略呈红色的、thirtyish 三十左右的。

“不同的”译作 of all shapes and sizes。按照生活常识，人们有不同的鞋码和不同的鞋底形状以及纹路，所以能在雪地里踩出不同的脚印。

那株龙柏静静注视着面前的雪地,仿佛苦心思索关于美的神秘的定义。

That cypress was quietly gazing at the snow, as if meditating on the mystery of beauty.

as if meditating on the mystery of beauty：as if+ doing...是“as if + 与主句一致的主语+一般时（现在或过去）或进行时”的省略。

“美的神秘的定义”切去“定义”，译作 the mystery of beauty。有点类似于“我们今天来聊聊 XX 这个东西”切去“这个东西”，保留主要意义即可。

必背词汇

snowflake cn. 雪花

英义

A snowflake is one of the soft, white bits of frozen water that fall as snow.

例句

Snowflakes are loose aggregates of ice crystals.

雪花是冰晶的松散凝结。

outfit cn.全套服装

英义

An outfit is a set of clothes.

例句

She was wearing an *outfit* she'd bought the previous day.

她穿着前一天买的那套衣服。

fairyland n.仙境，美妙之地

英义

If you describe a place as a fairyland, you mean that it has a delicate beauty.

例句

If you came with me to one of my toy shops, you'd think you were stepping into a *fairyland*.
如果你跟我到我的一个玩具店，你会以为踏进了仙境。

cypress cn.柏树

英义

A cypress is a type of conifer.

例句

The towering pine and *cypress* trees defy frost and snow.
松柏参天傲霜雪。

🔥重点表达
六枚小银针 six tiny silver needles
合身的水晶外套 a well-fitted crystal outfit
童话世界也有缺陷 nothing is perfect, not even in a fairyland
弯下（腰）be bent over
暴风雪 snowstorm
从远处 from a distance
穿黑呢大衣的姑娘 a girl in a black wool overcoat
捕捉大自然恩赐的美妙镜头 capture the beautiful scenery endowed by nature
拍摄 take a shot
生物系 Biology Department
无邪的笑声 carefree laughter
看见 see/get or catch sight of.../...come into sight
（应）对……负责 be held responsible for

灵感的火花映亮心窗 inspiration flashed into his mind
速写本 sketch book
勾勒……的体态轮廓 drew an outline of
旁听选修课 audit a selective course

🔥复盘测试
六枚小银针
合身的水晶外套
童话世界也有缺陷
弯下（腰）
暴风雪
从远处
穿黑呢大衣的姑娘
捕捉大自然恩赐的美妙镜头
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看见
（应）对……负责
灵感的火花映亮心窗
速写本
勾勒……的体态轮廓
旁听选修课

🔥表达对比
「一丝」有几种表达？

He left with a sigh of sympathy for the bent tree and *a flicker of* disappointment in his eyes.
他离去时遗憾地摇头叹息，眼波里颤动着（一丝）失望的情绪。

This gave me *a flash of* hope.
这给了我（一丝）希望。

...not holding on to *any bits of* membership.
不保留（一丝）成员身份。

But, as they say, every cloud has *a silver lining*.
俗话说，黑暗中总有（一丝光明）。

The latest ceasefire has provided *little* solace.
最近的停火给她带来了（一丝）安慰。

There was *a hint of* anger in his voice.
他的声音中流露出（一丝）恼怒。

It seemed to me that she had not *a trace of* the gift herself.
在我看来，她（一点儿）也没有继承那份天赋。

枪 口——徐光兴

The Muzzles——Xu Guangxing

提示：这是一篇微型小说，文学的“微雕艺术”。其特点是以极少的笔墨展示生活的某一侧面，从小见大，纸短情长。在翻译过程中也应注意语言简练含蓄，通俗易懂，例如文章题目仍保持一个词 Muzzle。同时要注意译者选择提前交代了一些故事背景，如人物的身份？他们在什么地方干什么？，大家阅读的时候即可发现。

官复原职的 N 省建材局杨局长和李秘书，走在蒿草丛生、芦荻疏落的湖边。

Yang had just been sent back to his former post, Chief of the Provincial Building Material Bureau. Later one afternoon he was walking with Secretary Li, hunting beside the lake where wormwood grew abundantly among scattered reeds.

“蒿草丛生、芦荻疏落”虽然是并列的词组，在翻译时可根据实际情况改为主从关系，即蒿草生长茂盛，间或有稀疏的芦荻。译为 wormwood grew abundantly among scattered reeds 从句式平衡及韵律上也更适宜。

Chief of the Provincial Building Material Bureau：表示正职或独一无二的职位、头衔、等级、称号等的名词作表语、补语或同位语时，其前用零冠词。

“烟中列岫青无数，雁背夕阳红欲暮。”

There were seemingly endless green mountain ranges stretching into thin mist, and wild geese silhouetted against the glow of the setting sun.

🎈该句出自周邦彦的《玉楼春·桃溪不作从容住》，意思是：烟雾笼罩着排列耸立的山岫，青苍点点无法指数，归雁背着夕阳，红霞满天，时正欲暮。

🎈积累译文中 silhouette 一词用法：silhouette sb/sth (against sth) 使呈现暗色轮廓

例句

A figure stood in the doorway, silhouetted against the light.
门口站着一个人，屋里的亮光映衬出他的轮廓。

🎈出个小问题：“逆光的少年”套用这个词该怎么翻？

🎈夕阳 setting sun
落日 the sinking sun

西风，秋水，雁阵，衔着落日的远山，交融在一起，更增添打猎者的无限兴致。
An autumn stream ruffled by the west wind, and the lines of wild geese set against the background of distant mountains embracing the sinking sun, harmoniously merged to enhance the joy of the hunters.

🎈“交融”与“增添”两个动词可用 to 不定式连起来表示结果。故译为：merged/converged to enhance the joy of the hunters。
又，“西风”与“秋水”之间的 ruffle（使泛起涟漪）、“雁阵”与

“落日远山”远景之间的 set against the background of 将不同的意象连接了起来，而不是干巴巴地列出四种景，更显“交融”之意。

“嘎——”传来一声水禽被惊动的鸣叫。
“Quack!” came the cry of a startled water bird.

“一声水禽被惊动的鸣叫”实际是一只被惊动的水禽叫一声，故译为 cry of a startled water bird，表示鸟儿受惊，而不是声音受惊。

杨局长从李秘书手里接过一支崭新的猎枪，爱抚地摸了一下。
Bureau Chief Yang took the brand-new hunting gun from Secretary Li and caressed it with affection.

积累常用表达“崭新的 brand-new”。

它是双筒枪管，枪身瓦蓝铮亮，枪口黑黝黝的，有一股逼人的寒气。
It was a double-barrelled shotgun with a shining blue body and a pair of chilling black muzzles.

此处汉语显得拖沓、冗长，英译时采用直接形容及 with 短语，将“瓦蓝”、“铮亮”、“黑黝黝”及“寒气逼人”都融进一个短语中，更为简洁明快：a shotgun with a shining blue body and a chilling black muzzles。此处因是“双筒枪管”，故在处理单复数时有改动。

三十多年前他打游击时，也没拿到过这样的枪。

He had never held such a fine weapon, not even in those days of guerrilla warfare thirty years before.

🎈游击战 guerrilla warfare

🎈（也没拿到过）这样的枪选用上义词，译作了 such a fine weapon。weapon 很明显是指“枪”，结合“游击战”的背景，“这样的枪”也是在夸这枪是个 fine weapon，此句侧面体现了杨局长对手里这杆枪的爱不释手/惊叹。如果有同学把“枪”字对字地译了出来，也是可以的。

“吱嘎——嘎呷”，从附近湖面的荷梗残苇中，窜出几只白颈黄蹼、羽毛灰麻麻的水鸭子，在空中扑腾乱飞，惊悸声声。

“Quack! Quack!” Out fluttered into the air several grey-feathered ducks with white necks and yellow-webbed feet.

🎈个人建议将“Out fluttered into…”改为 Out (of) the reeds fluttered into…，省译“荷梗”，和本文第一句的 scattered reeds 呼应。此时 out 为副词，指“在别处，在远处”，用法为 out+ adv/prep。

🎈out 用作介词现在只流行在美国，如 out the gate 和 out the window。在英国用 out of，很难得用 from out，如 from out the gate 和 from out the window。

out 用作介词有下面几点该注意：

（1）有些美国人以为不该把 out 用作介词而该改用 out of。

（2）out 用作介词通常用在 door, gate 和 window 的前面，不用在 house, room, garden, school 等词的前面。

（3）out the door, out the gate, out the window, out the wall 等表达方式里的 out 有时作“在……的外面”解。

（4）He lives out this street 是“他住在这条街的离开中心较远的地方”。He is driving out the street 是“他正在离开这条街的中心驶去”。

yellow-webbed 属于“形容词+名词-ed”构成的合成形容词。E.g. noble-minded 高尚的；good-tempered 脾气好的。web 作名词，可表示一些鸟类或动物的“蹼”。

赶着猎狗的捕猎社员，也悄悄地摸到这儿。

The commune hunters stole to the lakeside, their hounds at their heels.

“悄悄地摸到这儿”用一个动词 stole 即生动地表现出来。

their hounds at their heels 表示“猎狗紧跟其后”。（和散文选相比，108 篇译文“创作”的程度要略高。）

好几支猎枪的枪口，同时瞄准了这些空中猎物。

Several muzzles at once aimed at the fleeing birds in the air.

“同时瞄准”译作 at once aimed at，并未确切译出“同时”。此种译法更符合捕猎者遇到猎物瞬时做出反应的真实场景。

“这些空中猎物”指前文说的“窜出来的水鸭子”，现译作 the fleeing birds。此处用 bird，类似于“weapon”指枪。

“砰——”老杨开枪了。一缕白烟消散，一只水鸭子像断线的风筝，从半空中坠下。

“Bang!” Old Yang fired. A wisp of white smoke dispersed to reveal a duck falling from the sky like a stringless kite.

reveal 作动词指“显示;表明;透露”的用法：reveal+n/that/wh-、be revealed as、it be revealed that。

例句

A survey of the British diet has revealed that a growing number of people are overweight.

对英国人饮食进行的一项调查显示有越来越多的人超重。

“打中喽，打中喽！杨局长，你真不愧是当年游击队里的神枪手。”李秘书像个孩子似的跳着嚷着，奔过去捡猎获物。

“You’ve scored a hit! Chief Yang, you did deserve to be called the crackshot in the guerrilla warfare days!” Secretary Li jumped and shouted with joy like a child and rushed to pick up the shot bird.

命中、击中 score a hit

例句

The lion scores a direct hit to the face of the bear.

狮子直接击中了熊的面部。

“真不愧是”→值得某一称号，现译作 did deserve to。did deserve（do v）结构起强调作用，凸显“真（不愧）”之意。

神枪手 crackshot（经常玩游戏的应该不陌生）

老杨只是“嘿嘿”笑了几声，拍着枪连声说:“好枪，好枪！”
Old Yang chuckled, patted the gun and said, “Excellent shotgun! Excellent indeed! ”

chuckle 一词本身便表示“咯咯/嘿嘿地笑、轻声地笑”，已经自带音效了，不用再把“嘿嘿”译出来。

他俩朝熄了引擎的黑色小轿车走去。老杨说：“老王这家伙，介绍的地点还蛮不错呢。”
As they were walking to the waiting black car, Old Yang remarked, “That fellow Wang recommended a fairly good spot to us for hunting.”

”熄了引擎”未明确译出，而是模糊处理成了 the waiting black car，不影响大意。

例句

The hotel had a taxi waiting to collect us.
旅馆召了辆出租车等着接我们。

“蛮不错、相当不错”，very 当然不错，今天换个词 fairly。

李秘书试探地凑上前去说：“他是您的老部下嘛。这次他请您批 50 吨建材物资给他……”
Seizing the opportunity, Secretary Li cut in probingly, “He used to be your subordinate, didn’t he? This time he’s asked you to grant him 50 tons of building material…”

赏析“试探地凑上前去说”译文 Seizing the opportunity, Secretary Li cut in probingly，处理地非常巧妙，没有受困于原文。“试探地”可不就是“趁机……”？又，“说”没有简单译作 say，而是处理为了 cut in（插话），更能体现李秘书的“急于试探”之心。

“你不要为他做说客。不批，半个字也不批；针尖大的洞，也会刮进斗大的风。咱党员干部，那歪门邪道不要搞。”

“Don’t you ever try to talk me into consenting on his behalf. I won't agree, not on any account! A tiny opening will let in a gust of wind. We Party cadres should not engage in any under-the-counter business.”

Don’t you 放在句首表示否定,不用、别之类的意思。

例句

Don't you sass me, too, young man.

小家伙 别跟我顶嘴。

“为他做说客”实为“替他劝我同意”，故译为 talk me into consenting。

（谨代表……）on one’s behalf/on behalf of...，政府工作报告第一段固定表达，老朋友了。

（无论如何）决不、完全不 not on any account

例句

I would not on any account trifle with her affectionate solicitude.

我不论如何都不会轻视她诚挚的关怀。

汉语俗语“针尖大的洞，也会刮进斗大的风”可用英语中类似结构与比喻译出，使英语句子也像个谚语：A tiny opening will let in a gust of wind。

We /Party cadres：/前后互为同位语。

参与、从事 engage in
做生意 engage in trade/business

“歪门邪道”的意思英译有多种方法，此处处理为 under-the-counter business，还可译成 dishonest practice 等等。under-the-counter 指“台面下的；非法的；私下的；暗中的”，under-the-counter business 就是不正当交易。

他停了一下，朝烟波迷茫、水天一色的湖面瞧去。
Yang stopped to glance over the misty lake where the water joined the sky.

水天一色 the water joined the sky。原文中前置定语“水天一色”处理为了 where 引导的定语从句，衔接值得学习。

“好景致，可惜婷儿没有同来。”
“What a nice view! It's a pity that my daughter Ting hasn’t come with us,” he concluded.

可惜……、……真遗憾 It's a pity that...

“婷儿”文中第一次出现，再加上杨局长和李秘书的对话是基于二人都知晓婷儿身份的前提下进行的，故此处直接点明“my daughter Ting”较为合理。

“她今天有更高兴的事儿。”李秘书故作神秘地笑笑说，“王主任托了文化局的老马，同意把您的女儿调到省实验话剧团工作。”
“There is something nicer in store for her today,” Secretary Li smiled with an air of mystery and went on. “Director Wang has managed to get your daughter transferred to the Provincial Drama Troupe with the help of Old Ma of the Cultural Bureau.”

就要出现在...身上、即将发生在...身上 in store for sb.

例句

They didn't know what was in store for them.
她们不知道接下来会发生什么。

an air of 中的 air 指「神态，感觉，总体印象，氛围等」
何为《第二次考试》
……甚至连不带任何表情的教授们也不免暗暗递了个眼色。
...and even the professors, who usually wore *an air of* casual indifference, could not help exchanging knowing looks at one another.

叶梦《今夜，我是你的新娘》
……安谧和神秘的氛围正是我为这种神圣的生命仪式所作的设计。
... tranquility plus *an air of* mystery is what I design for this once-in-a-lifetime sacred ceremony.

managed to（努力、费心……）是增译成分，指「王主任为这事花了不少力气」，更好地为后续情节做铺垫。

调岗、转业等可用 transfer 一词。

“嗯？”老杨的眉毛拧了个结。
“Really?” Old Yang knitted his brows.

“眉毛拧了个结”→皱起了眉、眉头紧锁。此处也可译作 Old Yang frowned upon that.

李秘书只当没察觉，坐进轿车，手扶在车门上，仿佛自言自语地说：“就拿这辆车来说吧，也是王主任出力调拨给您的。那回大姐犯病进院，还多亏这辆车接送。”
Secretary Li pretended not to notice it and got into the car, and with his hand still on the door, murmured as if to himself, “As for this car, it was allocated to you through the effort of Director Wang too. When your wife fell ill, she was rushed to hospital in the same car.”

with his hand still on the door: with 复合结构在句中表状态或说明背景情况，常做伴随、方式、原因、条件等状语。常见形式有七种，with+名词/代词+介词短语（形容词/副词/名词/done/-ing 分词/to do）

通过...的努力 through the effort of 政经类翻译常用，“通力合作、多年努力”都能用。

生病，病倒 fall ill

“该死，早把我当猎物给瞄上了。”他下意识地攥紧枪把想。
Damn it! I have long been aimed at as a target!” Old Yang thought as he subconsciously tightened his grasp on the shotgun.

Damn 是粗话，（表示愤怒或不耐烦）该死，可恶，他妈的。如 Damn it!该死!

早已，一直 have long been

例句
Bats have long been known to harbor disease.
一直以来人类就知晓，蝙蝠可以免疫于疾病。

（摘自网易云评论）推荐一首歌曲《shotgun》，曲调很轻快，歌词里有 riding shotgun（坐在副驾驶）的表达，其中，shotgun 表示“副驾驶”。riding shotgun 起源美国西部历史，那时驾马车的人坐在右边，路上会经常有劫匪，所以，总要有一个人坐在左边副驾驶位置手里拿一杆枪，以防万一。从此以后，坐在车的副驾驶位子是就叫做 ride shotgun。下次听见这首歌别再问歌名为什么叫“散弹枪”了。

李秘书一眼溜到枪上，像又想起什么说：“王主任知道您喜欢打猎，这支猎枪，就是他特意托人专程送到您家的……”
Secretary Li took a swift glance at the gun, and seeming to have been reminded of something, said, “Director Wang knew that you were fond of hunting, so he had this shotgun sent especially to your home…”

“一眼溜到枪上”译作 took a swift glance at the gun，表明李秘书的机灵劲，下套一把好手。

and seeming to have been reminded of something 中的 and 连接的 took…和 said，seeming to 结构作伴随状语。

had this shotgun sent 是 have…done 结构，意同 do。

车发动了。老杨陡然一惊，不觉倒抽一口冷气：黑黝黝双筒枪口，冒着寒气，就像两只黑洞洞的眼睛，死死地瞄准了他……
The engine started. Old Yang was taken aback and couldn’t help drawing his breath sharply. The chilling black muzzles glared coldly at him just like a pair of black eyes.

吃惊 be taken aback

例句

But leaders here in South Korea were taken aback.
但是最近韩国领导人感到震惊。

此句英译时语序宜做相应调整，以符合英语习惯。“死死地瞄准了他”译成 glared coldly at him，把眼睛盯住的动作译了出来，更为形象生动，比用 aimed 更好一些。结束时汉语用删节号，而英语应改用句号。

必背词汇

abundant adj.大量的，丰富的，充足的

英义

Something that is abundant is present in large quantities.

例句

There is an *abundant* supply of cheap labour.

廉价劳动力供应充足。

scatter v.使分散，使散布在各处，使散开

英义

If a group of people scatter or if you scatter them, they suddenly separate and move in different directions.

例句

After dinner, everyone *scattered*.

用餐后，大家各奔东西。

reed cn.芦苇

英义

Reeds are tall plants that grow in large groups in shallow water or on ground that is always wet and soft. They have strong, hollow stems that can be used for making things such as mats or baskets.

例句

The river banks were overgrown with *reed*.

河岸长满了芦苇。

silhouette v.呈侧面影像，呈黑色轮廓像

英义

If you see something in silhouette, you see it as a dark shape with no detail except for the outline.

例句

Even from behind in *silhouette*, Billy recognized the figure.

即便看到的只是背影的轮廓，比利还是认出了那个人影。

goose cn.雁，鹅

英义

A goose is a large bird that has a long neck and webbed feet. Geese are often farmed for their meat.

例句

The *goose* saw her and cackled loudly.

那只鹅看到她，大声地嘎嘎叫。

ruffle v.吹皱，使泛起涟漪，使起伏不平

英义

When the wind ruffles something such as the surface of the sea, it causes it to move gently in a wave-like motion.

例句

The evening breeze *ruffled* the pond.

晚风吹皱了池水。

merge v.渐渐消失于，融入，相融

英义

If one sound, colour, or object merges into another, the first changes so gradually into the second that you do not notice the change.

例句

Like a chameleon, he could *merge* unobtrusively into the background.

他就像一条变色龙，可以神不知鬼不觉地隐藏在背景中间。

embrace v.抱，拥抱

英义

If you embrace someone, you put your arms around them and hold them tightly, usually in order to show your love or

affection for them. You can also say that two people embrace .

例句

Penelope came forward and *embraced* her sister.
佩内洛普走上前拥抱了她妹妹。

🔥重点表达

蒿草丛生、芦荻疏落的湖边 beside the lake where wormwood grew abundantly among scattered reeds
夕阳 setting sun
落日 the sinking sun
增添打猎者的（无限）兴致 enhance the joy of the hunters
崭新的猎枪 the brand-new hunting gun
瞄准 aim at
枪口 muzzles
开枪 fire
像断线的风筝，从半空中坠下 fall from the sky like a stringless kite
一缕白烟 a wisp of white smoke
命中、击中 score a hit
游击战 guerrilla warfare
神枪手 crackshot
批 50 吨建材物资给他 grant him 50 tons of building material
（无论如何）决不、完全不 not on any account
参与、从事 engage in
水天一色 the water joined the sky
就要出现在…身上、即将发生在…身上 in store for sb.
生病；病倒 fall ill
通过…的努力 through the effort of
该死！Damn it!

早已；一直 have long been
吃惊 be taken aback

🔥复盘测试
蒿草丛生、芦荻疏落的湖边
夕阳
落日
增添打猎者的（无限）兴致
崭新的猎枪
瞄准
枪口
开枪
像断线的风筝，从半空中坠下
一缕白烟
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批 50 吨建材物资给他
（无论如何）决不、完全不
参与、从事
水天一色
就要出现在…身上、即将发生在…身上
生病；病倒
通过…的努力
该死！
早已；一直
吃惊

🔥表达对比
「喜欢」有几种表达？

王主任知道您（喜欢）打猎，这支猎枪，就是他特意托人专程送到您家的……
Director Wang knew that you *were fond of* hunting, so he had this shotgun sent especially to your home...

对于物质上，我却（喜欢）北平的花多菜多果子多。
But I *am keen on* the flowers, vegetables and fruit which grow in rich abundance in Peiping.

我（爱）花，所以也（爱）养花。
I *love* flowers and hence have *taken to* growing them.

（爱）宁静淡泊，沉思默想的，深深的小巷在欢迎你。
Those who *are given to* profound meditation and a quiet life without worldly desires, welcome to the lane!

他（喜欢）爱运动的蓝眼睛女子。
He'*s partial to* sporty women with blue eyes.

鸜鹆

The Story of a Myna

🔥提示：鸜鹆（qú yù），俗称八哥。文中的八哥没有现实生活中的人云亦云，却多了些许狡黠。这个故事来自于王汾滨的口述，由毕载积先生记录在册，蒲松龄先生誊写。本篇材料难度在原文为文言文，理解起来没有白话文容易。句子解析部分会提供一种版本的译文，仅供参考。备考内容有相关题型的同学，可以拿这篇练手。（本期活动内容不仅有常规的翻译材料，还穿插含两种译文的材料，并提供了几篇古文翻译，涵盖范围很广，大家珍惜练习机会。）

王汾滨言：其乡有养八哥者，教以语言，甚狎习，出游必与之俱，相将数年矣。

Wang Fenbin said that in his village there was a man who had a myna. He trained it to speak and they got attached to each other. Wherever he went he took it with him. They had been together for years.

🔥白话文：在乡里有一个喜欢养八哥的人，教八哥说话，八哥学得很熟练。饲者每每出游都带上它，相伴已经有好几年了。

🔥“甚狎习”未译出，个人看来，这一部分凸显八哥的机巧，不应该省译；got attached to each other 指一人一鸟相互陪伴的状态，是增译成分。

一日，将过绛州，而资斧已罄，其人愁苦无策。

When he was arriving at Jiangzhou one day, he found that he had run out of money. He was upset, not knowing what to do.

白话文：一天，这个人将要经过山西绛州的时候，盘费已经用光了。这人很愁闷，没有办法。

用光 run out of sth /use up sth/eat into sth
夏丏尊《我之于书》
“我的生活费中至少十分之一二是消耗在书上的”译为 books have eaten into at least 10-20 percent of my pocket，其中成语 to eat into 作“耗尽”或“花费”解，意同 to use up 或 to spend gradually；pocket 作“腰包”解。

鸟云：“何不售我？送我王邸，当得善价，不愁归路无资也。”
The myna said, “Why not sell me? Take me to the prefect and you can sell me for a good price and traveling expenses will be no problem.”

白话文：八哥说：“为什么不把我卖掉？送我到王府去，你会得到好价钱，就不用愁回去无路费啦。”

to the prefect：别看错，是 prefect（地方行政长官），而不是 perfect（完美的）

其人云：“我安忍。”
The man said, “I can't bear to sell you.”

白话文：这人说：“我怎么忍心呢？”

舍不得、无法忍受、不忍心 can't bear to

例句

I *can't bear to* think of you living in that horrible, filthy attic.
想到你要生活在那样一间肮脏可怕的阁楼里，我受不了。

鸟言：“不妨。主人得价疾行，待我城西二十里大树下。”
The myna said, “That's nothing. As soon as you get the money, get away from here quickly and wait for me under a big tree about twenty li west of town.”

白话文：八哥说：“不妨！你得到钱就赶快走，在城西二十里地的大树下等我。”

about twenty li west of town：其中 west of 和 in the west of 同义。
方位与地名（《武峰十二天》）
West Africa 西非（人为划分的行政区域）
Western Beijing 北京的西部（自然地里意义上的范围）
The west of Beijing 北京的西边（不在北京范围之内）

吴冠中《绿衣姑娘》“墙外胡同里”译为 from the small lane back of my house，其中 back of 和 at the back of 同义。

其人从之。
The man took its advice.

白话文：这人听从了八哥的话。

携至城，相问答，观者渐众。
He went to town with the bird, engaging it in brief conversations. Soon they attracted many onlookers.

白话文：饲者带着八哥到城里，与八哥相互问答对话，围着看的人越来越多。

使参与，使参加谈话 engage sb in conversation/discussion

例句
We want to engage recognized leaders in discussion.
我们想和公认的领袖们进行讨论。

有中贵见之，闻诸王。
The steward of the prefect saw the bird and told the prefect about it.

白话文：有个太监见到，告诉了王爷。

“王爷”译作 prefect，别看错，可不是 perfect（完美的）。

王召入，欲买之。
The prefect summoned the man to his house and he wanted to buy the bird.

白话文：王爷把这人召入王府，想买这只八哥。

其人曰：“小人相依为命，不愿卖。”
The man said, “We depend on each other for survival. I cannot sell it to you.”

白话文：这人说：“小人与八哥相依为命，不愿意把它卖掉。”

“相依为命”说白了就是离了对方不能活，现译作 depend on each other for survival。

王问鸟：“汝愿住否?”言：“愿住。”王喜。
The prefect asked the bird, “Do you like to stay with me?” The bird answered, “Yes, I do.” The prefect was delighted to hear it.

白话文：爷问八哥说：“你愿意住下吗？”八哥说：“愿意。”王爷听了很是高兴。

皮一下，Yes, I do.，得一良人（划掉）良鸟相伴的愿望成功实现，换我我也开心。

鸟又言:“给价十金，勿多予。”
Then the bird said again, “Give him ten liang of silver and no more.”

白话文：八哥又说：“给十两银子，不要多给。”

王益喜，立畀十金。
The prefect was all the more delighted. He gave the man ten liang of silver.

白话文：王爷更加高兴了，立刻给了十两银子。

all the more 的用法（摘自英语常用词疑难用法手册）：中国人不习惯使用这个词组，因为译成中文是“更加”，似乎同英文的 more 或 even more 差不多。但其实 all the more 表示的“更加”，是前后文说出了原因或隐含不明言原因的，而简单的 more 或 even more 则不涉及原因。E.g. For this very reason, their recklessness is all the harder to forgive. 正是由于这个原因，他们的鲁莽就更难原谅。

其人故作懊恨状而去。
The man left, with a feigned look of dejection.

白话文：这人故意作出很懊悔的样子走了。

feigned adj 假装的
feign sth/feign to do sth 假装，装作，佯装（有某种感觉或生病、疲倦等）
例句
He survived the massacre by feigning death.
他装死才在大屠杀中死里逃生。

王与鸟言，应对便捷。
The prefect asked the bird questions and the bird answered with great readiness.

白话文：爷与八哥对话，八哥皆能对答如流。

with great readiness 和 very readily 都对，看你和哪个表达对眼，选一个就行。

呼肉啖之。
He ordered to give it meat to eat.

白话文：王爷命人拿肉给八哥吃。

之前提过猪肉、牛肉和羊肉（pork, beef and mutton）有专门对应的单词，不要笼统译成 meat。但这里没有具体说明，模糊处理成 meat 就可以了。

食已，鸟曰：“臣要浴。”
The moment it finished the meat, the bird said, “I want to take a bath.”

白话文：吃完，八哥说：“臣要洗澡。”

the moment/instant/minute/second...(that) 表示“一……就……”，that 经常可以省略。moment 等词前可以用 very 修饰。

例句

I started the very moment I got your letter.
我一接到你的信就动身了。

“吃光”用 finish off，不建议使用 finish。

王命金盆贮水，开笼令浴。

The prefect ordered to bring a gold basin, fill it with water, open the cage and let it bathe in it.

白话文：王爷命府人用金盆盛上水，打开笼子叫它洗。

bath 和 bathe 的区别：

1. bath 的用法 (1) 用作名词，一般指在室内的浴室或浴缸里“洗澡”，是可数名词;英国英语和美国英语都用它，但搭配上稍有差别，英国英语多用 have a bath，而美国英语多用 take a bath。如： I shall have [take] a hot bath and go to bed. 我洗个热水澡就将上床睡觉了。 (2) 用作动词，也指在室内的浴室或浴缸里“洗澡”，只用于英国英语中;在美国英语中一般不这样用，要表示类似用法美国人会用 bathe。如： I bath(英)[bathe(美)] every night. 我每晚洗澡。 She bathed in cold water winter and summer. 不论寒暑她都用凉水洗澡。 但是，即使在英国英语中，bath 用作动词是比较正式的用法，在非正式文体中，人们通常会用 have a bath 或 take a bath。 另外，在英国英语中，bath 还可用作及物动词，后接宾语，但在美国中英语中则用 bathe。如：It’s your turn to bath [bathe] the baby. 该你给孩子洗澡了。
2. bathe 的用法 (1) 用作名词，指到室外的河里或海里等“游泳”，主要用于英国英语中，属比较正式的用法。如： It’s a sunny day. Let’s go for a bathe. 今天天气晴朗，咱们游泳去吧。 (2) 用作动词，也指到室外的河里或海里等“游泳”，也主要用于英国英

语中。如： On hot days we often bathe [go bathing] in the river. 天热时我们常在河里[去河里]游泳。 该用法属比较正式的用法，在非正式文体里，一般说 have a swim, go for a swim, go swimming, 或者就说 swim。如： Let’s go for a swim in the river. 咱们下河游泳吧。 另外，在美国英语中，bathe 经常用来表示“洗澡”，相当于英国英语中的 bath。如： I always bathe(美)[bath(英)] before I go to bed. 我睡觉前总要洗个澡。
3. bathe 无论在英国英语还是美国英语中，都可以表示用水冲洗身上疼痛的部位，此时为及物动词。如： The nurse bathed the wound. 护士冲洗伤口。 The doctor told him to bathe his eyes twice a day. 医生叫他每天洗眼两次。
4. 汉语说“日光浴”，说成英语是 sunbathe，不是 sunbath。如： I like to sunbathe in the morning when the sun is not so hot. 我喜欢在早晨阳光不太强烈时沐日常浴。

浴已，飞檐间，梳翎抖羽，尚与王喋喋不休。

When the bath was over, the bird flew up to the eave where it shook off the water and trimmed its plumage, in the meantime, chattering away with the prefect.

白话文：洗完后，八哥飞到屋檐间，梳理着羽毛，还和王爷喋喋不休地说着话。

抖落、摆脱、甩掉 shake off

chattering away with the prefect 是伴随状语。in the meantime 是插入语，将其和伴随状语一起理解。

顷之，羽燥，翩跹而起，操晋声曰：“臣去呀！”
In another moment its plumage was dried and the bird fluttered up, saying in the local accent, “I am going, sir.”

白话文：一会儿，羽毛干了，便轻捷地飞起来，操着山西口音说：“臣去了！”

片刻之后、转瞬间 In another moment

be going to do 和 will 的区别
be going to 表示将要发生的事情，will 表示的时间则较远一些；
be going to 有计划、准备的意思，will 没有；
be going to 表示事先经过考虑的打算，will 表示意愿、决心。

顾盼已失所在。
When they looked up to see, the bird was out of sight.

白话文：就在王爷左顾右盼的时候，八哥已经飞得不见了踪影。

某物消失/不见 sth. vanish/be out of sight

王及内侍，仰面咨嗟。
The prefect and his servants could do nothing but sigh toward the sky.

白话文：王爷和府上的侍从们，只能仰天叹息。

do nothing but 增强了表达效果。

急觅其人，则已渺矣。
When servants were sent to look for the birdman he was nowhere to be found.

白话文：仆人们急忙去找那卖八哥的人，这人也早已渺无踪影了。

无处可寻 be nowhere to be found/seen

例句
My wallet is nowhere to be found.
我的钱包哪儿也找不见。
The children were nowhere to be seen.
孩子们都没影儿了。

后有往秦中者，见其人携鸟在西安市上。
Later someone, traveling to Shaanxi, saw the man with his bird in Xi’ an.

白话文：后来，有到陕西的人，见到那人带着那只八哥在西安市上（闲逛）

traveling to Shaanxi 是 someone 的非限制性定语。

毕载积先生记。
This story is told by Mr. Bi Zaiji.

白话文：这个故事是毕载积先生记下来的。

查阅背景知识，得知毕载积先生是记录此故事的人，所以可以把 told 换成 recorded，更为准确。

必背词汇

sigh v.叹气，叹息，深呼气

英义

When you sigh, you let out a deep breath, as a way of expressing feelings such as disappointment, tiredness, or pleasure.

例句

Michael *sighed* wearily.
迈克尔疲惫地叹了口气。

onlooker cn.旁观者

英义

An onlooker is someone who watches an event take place but does not take part in it.

例句

A handful of *onlookers* stand in the field watching.
少数几个旁观者站在现场观看。

trim v.修剪，剪

英义

If you trim something, for example someone's hair, you cut off small amounts of it in order to make it look neater and tidier.

例句

My friend *trims* my hair every eight weeks.
我朋友每 8 个星期为我修剪一次头发。

summon v.召唤，传唤，召见

英义

If you summon someone, you order them to come to you.

例句

Howe *summoned* a doctor and hurried over.
豪叫了医生，然后匆忙赶了过来。

prefect cn.地方行政长官，地方政府部门领导

英义

In some countries, a prefect is the head of the local government administration or of a local government department.

例句

the *prefect* of the city
该市的市长

plumage un.鸟的全身羽毛

英义

A bird's plumage is all the feathers on its body.

例句

The bright *plumage* of a parrot made it beloved by people.
鹦鹉的一身华丽羽毛使人们很爱它。

feign v.装作，假装，冒充

英义

If someone feigns a particular feeling, attitude, or physical condition, they try to make other people think that they have it or are experiencing it, although this is not true.

例句

One morning, I didn't want to go to school, and decided to *feign* illness.

有天早晨我不想上学，于是决定装病。

🔥重点表达

用光 run out of sth /use up sth/eat into sth

舍不得、无法忍受、不忍心 can't bear to

使参与，使参加谈话 engage sb in conversation/discussion

相依为命 depend on each other for survival

假装，装作，佯装（有某种感觉或生病、疲倦等）feign sth/feign to do sth

吃光、一饮而尽 finish off

抖落、摆脱、甩掉 shake off

片刻之后、转瞬间 In another moment

某物消失/不见 sth. vanish/be out of sight

无处可寻 be nowhere to be found/seen

🔥复盘测试

用光

舍不得、无法忍受、不忍心

使参与，使参加谈话

相依为命

假装，装作，佯装（有某种感觉或生病、疲倦等）

吃光、一饮而尽

抖落、摆脱、甩掉

片刻之后、转瞬间

某物消失/不见
无处可寻

🔥表达对比
「摆脱」有几种表达?

浴已，飞檐间，梳翎（抖）羽，尚与王喋喋不休。
When the bath was over, the bird flew up to the eave where it *shook off the water* and trimmed its plumage, in the meantime, chattering away with the prefect.

那是该国（摆脱）经济危机的最后一搏。
It represents a last ditch attempt by the country to *extricate itself from* its economic crisis.

老伴埋怨我不该(捉掉)了蟋蟀!
She blamed it on my having *got rid of* the cricket.

他巧妙地(摆脱)那场争吵。
He maneuvered himself *out of* the quarrel.

这个练习将帮助你（摆脱这些）。
This exercise will help *free you of that*.

有种充满希望和解脱的奇妙感觉，好似（卸下了）一副千斤重担。
There was an extraordinary feeling of hope and relief, as if a great burden had been *cast off.*

铜 镜

The Bronze Mirror

我们在参观博物馆时，常常看到各种古代铜镜。
Whenever we visit a museum, we see various types of ancient bronze mirrors.

whenever 引导时间状语从句时，表示“每当；一……就……”，与 when 用法相似，但 whenever 语气更强烈；whenever 引导让步状语从句时，表示“无论何时”，相当于 at whatever time, no matter when。

辨析 brass 和 bronze、copper（颜色上有区别）：
1、copper 是纯铜，俗称红铜或者紫铜，古时候用的铜钱就是 copper。（cop 这个词就是 copper 的简称，因为从前警察的制服用的是铜扣，copper button，所以人们就用 copper 来指代警察）
2、bronze，意为青铜，像古文物中的青铜器、青铜车马，就是 bronze ware。
3、brass 为黄铜，颜色为浅黄色。

它是我国古代人民用来整容的家庭日用品。这些铜镜大多是从古墓中出土的，也有少数是传世之物。
Used as a household necessity for dressing by the ancient Chinese people, these bronze mirrors were mostly unearthed from ancient tombs, while some are kept as heirlooms.

家庭日用品 a household necessity

🎈“整容”并非美容手术，而是指“（对着镜子）整理仪容”。

早在公元前 11 世纪，我国先民已经使用铜镜了。
Our ancestors started to use bronze mirrors in as early as the 11th century B.C.

🎈as early as the 11th century B.C：第二个 as 引导比较状语从句，从句经常省略成分，这是承前省略后的结果。补充完整为：Our ancestors started to use bronze mirrors as early as they use bronze mirrors in the 11th century B.C.

战国时期，铜镜在民间盛行。
During the Warring States Period, bronze mirrors prevailed among the populace.

🎈战时期国 the Warring States Period

🎈“在民间盛行”不用专门去译“民间”，老百姓能用的东西，王公贵族必定能用，或者不屑于用，理解成广为流行即可。

镜的正面磨光发亮，背面有的饰单层或双层花纹，常见的有兽面纹、花叶纹、龙凤纹等。
The front side of the mirrors, after being polished, glistens while the backside is embellished with single-layered or double-layered patterns, among which the commonly seen are those of animal faces, flowers and leaves, dragons and phoenixes.

while the backside is…：while 含对比意味。

among which the commonly seen are…：the +形容词/过去分词形式 表示一类人或事物，作主语时，谓语动词用复数。如: The injured were saved after the fire。

西汉时期，铜镜较厚重，纹饰多几何图案、神人和禽兽纹等。并有铸刻铭文，每句仅三至四字，例如:“长相思”、“毋相忘”、“常富贵”、“乐未央”等。
During the Western Han Period, the bronze mirrors used to be relatively thick and heavy. Most of the decorative patterns were of geometrical forms, supernatural figures, or fowls and animals, accompanied by inscriptions of only three or four characters with such meanings as “eternal love”, “never to forget”, “wealth for ever” and “everlasting happiness”.

西汉时期 the Western Han Period

注意译文的衔接。这一句原文之间虽有句号切分，但整体都是在描述西汉时期铜镜的铸刻字/图，故译文合成一句译，用 accompanied by 将“纹饰”和“铭文”连接起来；“每句仅……”也未另起一句，而是直接以 with 复合结构补充附加信息。

forever 和 for ever 区别如下：forever 可以放在句末做状语，也可以放在句中修饰动词；而 for ever 只可以放在句末做状语。

内容多是通俗的吉祥语。
The content frequently dealt with common well-wishings.

dealt with 理解为“与……相关；涉及”，也可替换为 were (about)

吉祥语→祝福语 well-wishings
表示良好祝愿的人 well-wishers
（投币）许愿井 wishing well

宋、元时期出现了圆镜、长方镜、菱镜、八棱镜和带柄手镜等。
During the Song and Yuan Dynasties the bronze mirrors appeared in all shapes: round, rectangular, rhomboidal, octagonal, and those with a handle.

对于“列举”的处理：1such as、for example 等词；2、冒号；3、破折号；4、有时也可用小括号。

四边形 rectangle
五边形 pentagon
六边形 hexagon
七边形 heptagon
八边形 octagon

清代以后，逐渐被玻璃镜所代替。
Since the Qing Dynasty, however, the bronze mirror has gradually given way to the glass mirror.

此句也可译成：The bronze mirror has been gradually replaced by the glass mirror.或 The glass mirror has been gradually substituted for the bronze mirror。注意 replace 与 substitute 的用法差异。

上海博物馆展出一件铜镜——“透光镜”，它是西汉时期的珍品，直径为 11.5 厘米。
In Shanghai Museum, one finds a treasure of the Western Han Period, the “penetrative bronze mirror”, measuring 11.5 cm in diameter.

这句也可译成 In shanghai Museum, a treasure of the Western Han Period—the “penetrative bronze mirror”, measuring 11.5 cm in diameter—is shown.或主语修饰语用定语从句来表示。但无论采用何种译法，整个主语部分都显得累赘，整个句子看起来也就显得不协调。为了避免这一问题，这里最好使用主动语态，用不定代词 one 作主语似是最佳选择。

这面铜镜与普通铜镜一样，背面有图案，还有铭文。
Like ordinary bronze mirrors it bears patterns and inscriptions on the back.

辨析 ordinary 和 common
ordinary 是强调一个东西毫无新意十分普通平凡。
common 不带有感情色彩，单纯表示某种现象的出现频率高分布广。

bears patterns and inscriptions：积累 bear 一词的用法。
吴冠中《哭》
……在霍去病墓前，在秦俑坑前，在碑林博物馆的汉唐石雕前……
… before the Chin Dynasty terra cotta warriors and horses and before the Han Tang upright stone tablets *bearing* ancient inscriptions.

冰心《生命从八十岁开始》

……旁边写着“冰心同志八十大寿”……
It *bears* the inscriptions “On the 80th birthday of Comrade Bing Xin”…

奇怪的是，当一束光线照到镜面，反射投影在墙壁上，墙上的光亮圈内竟出现铜镜背面的图案和文字，好像从镜背“透”过来的，故称“透光镜”。
But what amazes people is that when a bundle of rays is projected onto the surface of the mirror, which, in turn, reflects the light on the wall, the patterns and inscriptions on the backside are shown in the ring of the light, as if they had penetrated the whole thickness of the mirror. Hence the name of the mirror.

when a bundle of rays is projected onto the surface of the mirror 后引入了一个非限制性定语从句，因此 which 前用逗号；in turn 是插人语，前后都用逗号。

“奇怪的是”译作 what amazes people is that，未译作 what’s strange is…。此处“奇怪”更倾向于“惊奇”，表示人们见到从未见过的玩意儿时的心情。

一束 a bundle of
一口 a mouthful of
一皮箱 a suitcaseful of

……投影到……sth be projected…
投影仪 projector

in turn 是插入语。

in turn 有多个意思：“依次”、“轮流”、 “反过来”。

例句

Let's look at each of these *in turn*.

让我们依次看看这些。

All women would *take turns* to do cooking for one year.

妇女轮班煮饭，轮到就煮一年。

In turn, they exacerbate global warming.反过来它们加剧全球变暖。

as if 从句的两种用法：

一、 as if 从句用陈述语气（相对于虚拟语气而言）,即你所表达的句子是真实的或极有可能发生或存在的事实时。设想语境:比方说你现在屋里看不到外面的情况,却听到了雨滴声,表达如下:It sounds as if it is raining． 听起来像是在下雨。

二、as if 从句用虚拟语气，当说话人认为句子所述的是不真实的或极少有可能发生或存在的情况时。从句虚拟语气动词时态的形式如下：

（1）如果从句表示与现在事实相反，谓语动词用一般过去时。

（2）从句表示与过去事实相反，谓语动词用“had + 过去分词”。

（3）从句表示与将来事实相反，谓语动词用“would / could / might + 动词原形。

对于这种现象，在过去很长的时间里，连科学家们都感到惊奇，人们把它称做“魔镜”。

For a long time in the past, even scientists were so puzzled at the phenomenon that it was called a “magic mirror”.

此处的“惊奇”译作了 puzzled，并无不妥。科学家是不断探索未知领域并进行解释的人群，因当时无法解释该种现象，故而 puzzled（感到困惑）。

今天，我国已可仿制出售，作为旅游纪念品，很受外国游客的欢迎。
Today, reproductions of this mirror are being made and sold as souvenirs and they appeal very much to tourists.

“很受外国游客的欢迎”除译作 appeal very much to tourists 外，也可译作 are very/fairly popular with/among foreign tourists。

我国古代常把铜镜当做随葬品。
In ancient times, bronze mirrors were very often used as sacrificial objects.

古代 ancient times

经常 very often

“当做”可译作 were used as 或 served as。

在古墓中，往往发现铜镜放置在死者的头顶或胸侧。
In the ancient tombs, one can always expect to find bronze mirrors placed on top of the head or beside the chest of the dead.

expect to 并不指“期待”，而是表示“估计”，指事情发生的一种可能性。one can always expect to find bronze mirrors placed

on…可改写为 bronze mirrors were expected to be found placed on…。

有时把铜镜和木梳一起放在漆匣内或小荷包里。
Sometimes, bronze mirrors and combs were put together in lacquer boxes or small pouches.

“墓”是 tomb，“梳子”是 comb，“爆炸”是 bomb；“攀爬”是 climb（b 不发音）

在发掘古墓时，还发现有的铜镜放在墓顶上方,据说这是为了“辟邪”和“降妖”。
In unearthing ancient tombs, bronze mirrors were sometimes discovered on the inner topsides, in order to keep away evil spirits and subdue demons, so it was said.

本文出现的-side：
正面 the front side
背面 the backside
旁边、侧面 beside
上面 topside

不让接近某人（或某事物）keep … away (from …)
例句
Her illness kept her away from work for several weeks.
她病得好几周都上不了班。

so it was said 按 it was said so（据说如此）理解即可。so 只是一个副词，指（某一情况)就是这样，事实如此。例如：It is strange to think that he held strong views on many things, but it

must have been so.现在想来，当时他在许多事情上的观点都非常强硬，真是不可思议——可情况确实如此。

必背词汇

bronze un.青铜，铜锡合金

英义

Bronze is a yellowish-brown metal which is a mixture of copper and tin.

例句

a *bronze* statue of Giorgi Dimitrov

乔治·季米特洛夫的青铜塑像

necessity cn.必需品，必不可少的事物

英义

A necessity is something that you must have in order to live properly or do something.

例句

Water is a basic *necessity* of life.

生命离不开水。

unearth v.发掘，挖掘埋藏物

英义

If someone unearths something that is buried, they find it by digging in the ground.

例句

Fossil hunters have *unearthed* the bones of an elephant believed to be 500,000 years old.

化石搜集者们发掘出了一具大象骨骼，据信距今已有 50 万年。

heirloom cn.祖传遗物;传家宝

英义

An heirloom is an ornament or other object that has belonged to a family for a very long time and that has been handed down from one generation to another.

例句

a family *heirloom*

传家宝

prevail v.情形、态度、风俗盛行，流行，普遍

英义

If a situation, attitude, or custom prevails in a particular place at a particular time, it is normal or most common in that place at that time.

例句

A similar situation *prevails* in America.

相似的情况在美国随处可见。

embellish v. 美化，装饰，布置

英义

to make sth more beautiful by adding decorations to it.

例句

The door of the old church was *embellished* with decorations.

老教堂的门是用雕饰美化的。

🔥重点表达

各种古代铜镜 various types of ancient bronze mirrors

家庭日用品 a household necessity

出土 unearth

古墓 ancient tombs

早在公元前 11 世纪 in as early as the 11th century B.C

战时期国 the Warring States Period
西汉时期 the Western Han Period
正面 the front side of
单层或双层花纹 single-layered or double-layered patterns
纹饰 the decorative patterns
长相思 eternal love
毋相忘 never to forget
常富贵 wealth for ever
乐未央 everlasting happiness
吉祥语 well-wishings
铭文 inscriptions
背面 on the back
一束光线 a bundle of rays
光亮圈 the ring of the light
很受（外国）游客的欢迎 appeal very much to tourists
随葬品 sacrificial objects
漆匣 lacquer boxes
小荷包 small pouches
辟邪 keep away evil spirits
降妖 subdue demons
神人 supernatural figures

🔥复盘测试
各种古代铜镜
家庭日用品
出土
古墓
早在公元前 11 世纪
战时期国
西汉时期

正面
单层或双层花纹
纹饰
长相思
毋相忘
常富贵
乐未央
吉祥语
铭文
背面
一束光线
光亮圈
很受（外国）游客的欢迎
随葬品
漆匣
小荷包
辟邪
降妖
神人

🔥表达对比
「各种、多种」有几种表达？

我们在参观博物馆时，常常看到（各种）古代铜镜。
Whenever we visit a museum, we see *various types of* ancient bronze mirrors.

回答（纷纭）的很 ……
The answers *varied*.

我们以（各种）方式获得设备。
We get equipment in *a variety of* ways.

这里没有车马，只有往来如织的（大小）汽艇，代替了公共汽车和小卧车；
There are no motor vehicles. In place of buses and motor cars, motorboats *of various descriptions* speed to and fro on the congested waterways.

客户的需求是（多种多样）。
Customers have *a wide range of* needs.

作为愤青一族，其观点通常（多种多样）。
As a group, "fenqing" are very *diverse* in their opinions.

学 校——吴晴

The College——Wu Qing

🔥提示：这是一篇抒情散文。作者用细腻的文笔描述了一所美丽的非洲学校。文章感情真挚，语言流畅，好似一首恬淡、清丽的抒情诗。因此译文应力求将那种轻音乐似的心绪和令人回味的优美意境表达出来，文字要求精、柔、淡、美。

我怎能忘记那美丽的校园呢？
How can I ever forget the beautiful campus in Africa?

🔥此处适当加词（in Africa）说明那所校园的所在地，以使读者的思路跟上作者。

那儿处处是碧绿的芳草，绿草中铺着洁白的、笔直的石路。
The grounds were covered with dark green grass through which stretched a straight white stone path.

🔥ground 作“土壤、地面”讲时是不可数名词，作“（特定用途的）场地”讲时是可数名词。

🔥through which stretched a straight white stone path 按 a straight white stone path stretched through which 理解即可。

路两旁种的那些树分明是一品红，然而原该为大红色的排列为环状的叶，却变为柔媚的粉红，还有着淡绿色的边儿。

On both sides of the path were planted what I believed to be poinsettias. Now the flowers were surrounded by pinkish leaves instead of bright red ones as they should have been. Trimmed with light green edges, the leaves looked delicate and charming.

🎈On both sides of the path were planted what I believed to be poinsettias：what 引导名词性从句。又，英语中，有些倒装是出于语法上的需要，非用倒装语序不可，具有强制性；有些则是为了达到某种修辞效果，如强调、平衡、衔接等。

🎈that 与 what 引导名词性从句的区别：that 引导名词性从句只起连接作用，在从句中不作任何成分，无意义，在宾语从句中通常省略，但在主语从句、表语从句和同位语从句中不能省略；what 除引导从句外，还在从句中作成分，意为“所……的（东西）”，在含义上等于“名词+that”。

🎈此句没有直译。由于中英文句式结构及表达方法有所不同，此句如果直译会使译文冗长、啰嗦,失去美感。因此，译文将原文的一个长句译为三个独立的句子，并适当加词，使之既忠实于原文，体现美的意境，又不失为精练漂亮的英文句子。

🎈as they should have been：as 引导方式状语从句，表示“按照、依照、像”，例如 You must do the work as I have told you.。should have done 或 ought to have done 意为“本应该……”，表示本应该做某事，而实际没有做，含有责备或遗憾的语气。其否定形式为 should not have done 或 ought not to have done“本不应该做某事”，表示某种行为不该发生但发生了。

🎈“柔媚”按“娇柔可人”之意译作 delicate and charming。

我常在这条长长的石径上散步。走着走着，来到一座宽阔的台子上，站在这里可以看到迷人的晚霞与夕照，偶然也能看到冒着浓烟呜呜南去的列车。

Along the long path I often took a stroll which would take me to a wide terrace, where I could watch the enchanting glow of sunset, and occasionally catch the sight of a train puffing and hooting on its way southward.

此处“散步”译为“took a stroll”；“看到”译作“catch the sight of”。

补充：《武峰十二天》中的“谓语动词过渡”：在汉语中，若出现强势动词，翻译为英语时不能直接找强势动词，而要找弱势动词对强势动词进行过渡。比如“我买了一辆车”译为“I made a purchase of a car”而不是 “I bought a car”。

谓语动词过渡可当做一种处理方法，但过度使用则会与另一派翻译观点简明翻译相冲撞，造成译文累赘不堪。翻保证信息正确的前提下，翻译方法没有对错可言，但会对读者的阅读感受造成很大影响。大家要具体情况具体对待。

puffing and hooting on its way southward 作 train 的后置定语。

转身往回走，不远便会来到实验室和图书馆。这儿宽大的落地窗软帘垂地，窗外的木棉树上开着耀眼的红花。

On my way back I would pass by the laboratory and library building whose large French windows had soft curtains let fall to the floor. Just outside the windows kapok flowers glowed red in full bloom.

🎈经过 pass by

例句

I see them *pass by* my house every day.

我每天看见他们从我家旁边经过。

🎈...library building whose large French windows：此处采用定语从句 whose...以使行文更加紧凑。

🎈“软帘垂地”译作“had soft curtains let fall to the floor”是 have...done 结构，意同 let soft curtains fall to the floor。自己译时无需弯弯绕。

🎈盛开 in full bloom

冰心《从重庆到箱根》

歌乐山被茂密的松林包裹着，一到春天，鲜红的杜鹃漫山*盛开*。

Its slopes are covered with dense pine forests. Red azaleas are *in full bloom* all over the place in spring.

再往前走便是餐厅了，那儿有一株美丽的树，开着雪一样白的花儿。那花儿开得轻柔而又婀娜，一朵朵地连成一片，从远处看去，美得像新嫁娘雪白的头纱。

A short way off stood the dining hall, where I found a tree bearing snow-white blossoms so graceful and soft to the touch. Viewed together from the distance, they were as beautiful as a bridal veil.

🎈译文将两句原文糅在一起重新组织，使英文句子显得更加自然、流畅。如前所述，翻译时应避免硬译，必要时可将几句话糅在一起重新组织，使译文在忠实于原文的基础上力求达到美的水平。

🎈A short way off 中 off 是副词，表示“（在时间或空间上）距离……”，例 Summer's not far off now.夏天已近在咫尺了。

🎈bearing snow-white blossoms 是 tree 的后置定语。

🎈found a tree bearing snow-white blossoms so graceful and soft to the touch 是“find+宾语+宾补（可以是 adj.、to be adj.、n.等）”结构。其中，adj+to the tough 就表示“摸起来去……”，比 I feel 更为具体，比如 This paper is smooth to the touch.（这种纸张手感平滑）。

后来我才知道这就是我在书上读到那么多次的曼陀罗。
Later I learned that it was a tree called datura which I had so often read about in books.

🎈常常 so often

例句

Why do girls cry *so often*?
为什么女性老是哭?

有时、偶尔 every so often

例句

She pays someone to do the gardening *every so often*.
她偶尔会雇人来整理花园。

学校的中心地带是个扇形的喷水泉，中间很艺术地摆着些中国式的太湖石。这是新建的。

In the centre of the campus was a newly-built fan-shaped fountain. A number of Chinese taihu rocks were arranged in it with a touch of artistry. And there was a story behind it.

newly-built 和 fan-shaped 均为合成形容词，类型分别为副词+现在/过去分词

例句

far-reaching 深远的、 newly-built 新建的

和“名词+名词+ed”

例句

honey-mouthed 嘴甜的、甜言蜜语的

a touch of 表示“一点、有点”。

译文在此处加了一句话“And there was a story behind it”，以使上下文更好地衔接起来。

在我们中国教师住的院子里，有一个跟这模式一样的喷水泉，不过比这要小得多，像个盆景似的，那是早来这儿的老师利用业余时间建的。

In the courtyard of the house where Chinese teachers were living, there was also a similar but much smaller fountain looking like potted landscape. It was built by the Chinese teachers who had come earlier in their spare time.

a similar but much smaller fountain：still、far、even 等可以修饰比较级，意为“还要、更加”。

例句

Tom's handwriting is far better than yours.
汤姆的字比你的好得多。
It is still colder today than yesterday.今天比昨天还冷。

盆景 potted landscape
几百盆花 several hundred potted flowers

业余时间 spare time
闲钱 spare money

他们在池中放了些水草和金鱼，可能是为了抒发对祖国的怀念之情吧，还在太湖石上用秀丽的隶书字体刻了“二泉映月”四个红字，
They had graced it with water plants and goldfish. Perhaps out of a yearning for their homeland, they had even engraved on a taihu rock four Chinese characters: “Er Quan Ying Yue” meaning “two springs reflecting the moonlight”. These characters were painted red and written in an ancient calligraphic style.

“放了些水草和金鱼”译作 had graced it with water plants and goldfish，grace it with 为增译成分，表示“为……增色、使……更美”，原文虽无其词而有其意。

out of a yearning for their homeland：out of 在不同语境中可以有不同的译法。此处，out of 意为“出于”、“由于”，后面的名词由具体事物转为某种心态或条件。

例句
out of fear 出于害怕
out of habit 按照习惯

out of pity 出于怜悯心

ucountry 指国家时,侧重疆土或人口, 又作“乡下”讲。
state 指国家时,侧重政体、政府,也可指组成国家的“州”。
homeland 则指祖国、故乡。

“二泉映月”译作“Er Quan Ying Yue” meaning “two springs reflecting the moonlight”， meaning “two springs reflecting the moonlight”是增译成分，辅助外国读者理解，否则“Er Quan Ying Yue”在他们眼中就是一堆无意义的字母符号的堆叠。但是反过来说，二泉映月本就是中国文化，具有浓厚的中国特色，如果不能原滋原味地传达出去，文化在传播过程中无疑有所减损，中国文化走出去任重而道远。

似乎这么一来，西湖便在他们的怀抱之中了，故乡的月便也在向着这些游子微笑了。
The homesick Chinese teachers seemed to feel that at the sight of these characters, they could by a flight of the imagination bring to their presence a native moon smilingly beaming over the West Lake.

此句亦没有直译“怀抱”等词，而是用 by a flight of the imagination bring to their presence 说明游子想象西湖展现在面前的那种真挚的怀恋之情。

我们来分析一下 they could by a flight of the imagination bring to their presence a native moon smilingly beaming over the West Lake 这句译文。a flight of imagination/fancy 是惯用表达，表示“想象、幻想”，by a flight of the imagination 是方式状

语，指“通过想象”，在句中位置非常灵活，可置于句尾，也可置于句中；bring to one’s presence sth/bring sth to one’s presence 也是常用搭配，指“把某物带到某人面前”。也就是说这句话可理解为“他们一看到这些刻字，就想象自己……”，从而表达对故乡的思念之情。

一天，学校的校长来到中国教师的住所。
One day the president of the college came to visit the Chinese teachers.

🎈“来到中国教师的住所”按“看望/慰问教师（也就是校长来中国教师住所的目的）”之意译作 came to visit the Chinese teachers。

他对这个喷水池赞不绝口，定要中国教师为学校也设计一个跟这一样的喷水池，建在校园的中央。于是在校园里，在绿茸茸的芳草和艳丽的花朵之间又加上了一个中国色彩的喷水池，在阳光的辉照下，喷射着亮晶晶的水珠儿。
Delighted by the beauty of their fountain he asked them to design another one for the college. Thus in the centre of the campus, in a field of green grass and colorful flowers appeared a new Chinese fountain spurting out water drops glistening in the sunlight.

🎈a new Chinese fountain spurting out water drops glistening in the sunlight 中，现在分词短语 glistening in the sunlight 修饰 water drops，还起到了增强表现力的效果，给人以喷水池不断喷射亮晶晶水珠的生动感觉。

🔥必背词汇

trim v.点缀，装饰，(以...) 镶边

英义

If something such as a piece of clothing is trimmed with a type of material or design, it is decorated with it, usually along its edges.

例句

I am wearing a plaid nightgown *trimmed* with white lace.
我穿着一件带有白色蕾丝花边的格子呢睡衣。

southward adv.向南

英义

Southward or southwards means towards the south.

例句

They drove *southward*.
他们驾车南行。

hoot v.按汽车喇叭，汽车喇叭鸣响

英义

If you hoot the horn on a vehicle or if it hoots, it makes a loud noise on one note.

例句

I never *hoot* my horn when I pick a girl up for a date.
我开车接女孩出去约会时从不按喇叭。

🔥重点表达

我怎能忘记... How can I ever forget...
柔媚 delicate and charming
冒着浓烟呜呜南去的列车 a train puffing and hooting on its way southward

散步 took a stroll
看到 catch the sight of
木棉 kapok
曼陀罗 datura
经过 pass by
盛开 in full bloom
常常 so often
扇形的喷水泉 a fan-shaped fountain
盆景 potted landscape
业余时间 spare time
对祖国的怀念之情 a yearning for their homeland

🔥复盘测试
我怎能忘记…
柔媚
冒着浓烟呜呜南去的列车
散步
看到
木棉
曼陀罗
经过
盛开
常常
扇形的喷水泉
盆景
业余时间
对祖国的怀念之情

🔥表达对比
「迷人」有几种表达？

……却变为柔（媚）的粉红，还有着淡绿色的边儿。
… Trimmed with light green edges, the leaves looked delicate and *charming*.

我常在这条长长的石径上散步。走着走着，来到一座宽阔的台子上，站在这里可以看到（迷人）的晚霞与夕照……
Along the long path I often took a stroll which would take me to a wide terrace, where I could watch the *enchanting* glow of sunset…

三峡的风光很（迷人）。
The view of the Three Gorges is *fascinating*.

红宝石是最（迷人）的。
Rubies are the most *glamorous* of all.

我突然觉得你好（迷人）。
Suddenly I find you very *attractive*.

你开心的样子真（迷人）。
You are so *adorable* when you're happy.

野 草——夏衍

Wild Grass——Xia Yan

🔥注释：《野草》是夏衍（1900-1995）于抗战期间写的一篇寓理散文，赞颂小草的那种为常人看不见的顽强生命力，以象征手法鼓舞国人坚定抗战胜利的决心。文章包含的深理对处于任何困难环境中的革命者都有启发性。

🔥学习建议：文中列出了两种译文(选自《张培基散文选》和《散文佳作 108 篇》)，句子解析部分只针对译文 1。大家可自行从选词、句式、冗长 or 精简、直译 or 意译、修辞手法等角度对两种译文进行供对比赏析。两种译文没有对错之分，都是学习的好材料，可以借鉴模仿。（说明：对于翻译学习者来讲，除了积累表达和运用翻译技巧，对不同的译文进行对比也是一种好的学习方式。对比时注意①自己想不到的地方②各译文的不同之处。提供多种译文版本的材料真的很难得，请一定珍惜这些材料并进行对比赏析，这会让翻译学习有一个质的提升的^_^。本期活动会穿插几篇提供两种译文的文章，供大家学习＆练习。）

有这样一个故事。
There is a story which goes like this:

🎈 有这样一个故事也可译作 there is such a story that...

有人问：世界上什么东西的气力最大?
译文 1：Someone asked, “What has the greatest strength on earth?”

译文 2：Someone asked, “What is the most powerful thing in the world?”

🎈“世界上什么东西的气力最大”译为 What has the greatest strength on earth，其中 on earth 和 in the world 同义，但此句用 on earth 较为合适，因它通常用于疑问词或最高级词后加强语气。

回答纷纭的很，有的说“象”，有的说“狮”，有人开玩笑似的说：是“金刚”，

译文 1：The answers varied. Some said, “The elephant.” Some said, “The lion.” Some said jokingly, “The fierce-browed guardian gods to Buddha.”

译文 2：There was a variety of answers. “Elephant,” someone said. “Lion,” another said. “Buddha's guardian warrior,” still another said half-jokingly.

🎈“众说纷谈”，即说法多种多样，故选用 vary 一词。

🎈“some said”中“some”的用法：some 作代词（pron.）。E.g. When the chicken is cooked I'll freeze some.鸡肉做好以后，我会把一部分冷冻起来。

金刚有多少气力，当然大家全不知道。

译文 1：But nobody of course could tell how strong the guardian gods were.

译文 2：As to how powerful the Buddha’s guardian warrior was, no one was sure.

“金刚”是“金刚力士”之略，指守护佛法的天神，常怒目作勇猛之相，现把它意译为 the fierce-browed guardian gods to Buddha，其中 fierce-browed 的意思是“怒目横眉”。

结果，这一切答案完全不对，世界上气力最大的，是植物的种子。
译文 1：All the answers turned out to be wide of the mark. The mightiest thing on earth is the seed of a plant.

译文 2：In fact none of the answers was correct. The most powerful thing in the world is the seed of plants.

“结果，这一切答案完全不对”译为 All the answers turned out to be wide of the mark，其中 wide of the mark 或 far from the mark 为成语，意即“离谱”、“不正确”；turn out to be 事实证明是……。

一粒种子所可以显现出来的力，简直是超越一切，这儿又是一个故事。
译文 1：The great strength which a seed is capable of is simply matchless. Here goes another story:

译文 2：The force displayed by a seed is simply incomparable. Here goes another story:

which 引导定语从句，The great strength which a seed is capable of 其实是 a seed is capable of the great strength. 注意 be capable of 后是可以跟名词的

例句

We're capable of great things when we work together.

众人拾柴火焰高。

这儿又是一个故事 Here goes another story：。其中 go 意为“进行，进展（故事展开如下）”

人的头盖骨，结合得非常致密与坚固，生理学家和解剖学者用尽了一切的方法，要把它完整地分出来，都没有这种力气，
译文 1：The bones forming a human skull are so tightly and perfectly fit together that all physiologists or anatomists, hard as they try, fail to take them apart without damaging them.

译文 2：The bones of a human skull are so tightly and firmly joined that no physiologist and anatomist had succeeded in taking them apart whatever means they tried.

forming a human skull 作 bones 的后置定语。

“so tightly and perfectly fit together that all physiologists……”中包含 so…that…结构。

“把它完整地分出来”即“把它完好无损地分开”，故译为 to take them apart without damaging them；其中 take sth. apart 或 take apart sth.意为“把……分开/分离”。

后来忽然有人发明了一个方法，就是把植物的种子放在要解剖的头盖骨里，给它以温度与湿度，使它发芽，
译文 1：It so happened that, at the suggestion of someone, some seeds of plant were placed inside a human skull

awaiting dissection before heat and moisture were applied to cause them to grow.

译文 2：Then someone invented a method. He put some seeds of a plant in the skull to be dissected and provided the necessary temperature and moisture to make them germinate.

🎈 It so happened that…中 it 是形式主语，that 后面的成分是真正主语；so 为 adv.,修饰 happen，表示……就那么发生了。

🎈结构划分：some seeds of plant /were placed inside a human skull (awaiting dissection) //before heat and moisture were applied /to cause them to grow.其中，awaiting dissection 是 skull 的后置定语。

🎈“使它发芽”的译文为 to cause them grow。也可译为 to cause them to put out fresh shoots。

一发芽，这些种子便以可怕的力量，将一切机械力所不能分开的骨骼，完整地分开了。

译文 1：Once they started to grow, they let loose a terrific force to separate all the skull bones, leaving each of them intact. This would have been impossible with any mechanical power under the sun.

译文 2：Once the seeds germinated, they manifested a terrible force with which he succeeded in opening up the human skull that had failed to be opened even by mechanical means.

let loosen 是固定搭配，意为“放任；给予完全的自由;或者指常指地发声，讲话

例句

He *let loose* a long, deep sigh...
他突然喟然长叹了一声。

leaving each of them intact 是结果状语

将一切机械力所不能分开的骨骼，完整地分开了→这句话处理成了：把“骨骼完整地分开”这一 fact 是一切机械里所不能做到的。故译为 This would have been impossible with any mechanical power under the sun，其中 this 指代事实，any...under the sun 表示“一切”之意。

植物种子力量之大，如此如此。
译文 1：See, how powerful the seeds of a plant can be!

译文 2：This story tells us how powerful the seeds of plants can be.

此句为 how 引导的感叹句。

这，也许特殊了一点，常人不容易理解，
译文 1：This story may be somewhat too unusual for you to understand.

译文 2：You may think this is too unusual a story to be grasped by the common mind.

🎈也许特殊了一点→或许有点太特殊，现译为 be somewhat too unusual

🎈“常人不容易理解”中的“常人”译作了“you”，细想也对，正在阅读此篇文章的你我皆为常人。

那么，你看见笋的成长吗？你看见被压在瓦砾和石块下面的一颗小草的生成吗？

译文 1：Well, have you ever seen the growth of a bamboo shoot? Or the growth of tender grass from under a heap of rubble or rocks?

译文 2：Well, have you ever seen how the bamboo shoots grow? Have you ever seen how frail young grass grow out from under debris and rubble?

🎈竹笋 bamboo shoot

Q: from 是介词，为什么之后还有一个介词 under，两个介词不是重叠了吗？

🎈这是介词 from 的一个特殊用法，就是说，from 之后还可以跟一个介词词组。有的语法书称之为双重介词（double preposition）。

从句义上看，两个介词一个都不能少，如果删去任何一个，意思都不完整：①rose from the floor 是从地板的上面还是下面，我们无从判断 ②rose under the floor 在地板下面升起来，让人不知所云 。

那么，from under the floor 究竟包含什么意义呢？经过分析我们发现，在 from 和 under 之间确实省略了一个词 somewhere（某个地方）。也就是说，上面的英语句子可以理解为“一张桌子和几把椅子像

魔术般地从地板下面的某个地方升了出来。”此处 from under 用法同理。

它为着向往阳光，为着达成它的生之意志，不管上面的石块如何重，石块与石块之间如何狭，它必定要曲曲折折地，但是顽强不屈在透到地面上来，它的根往土壤里钻，它的芽往地面挺，

译文 1：Seeking sunlight and survival, the young plant will labour tenaciously through twists and turns to bring itself to the surface of the ground no matter how heavy the rocks overhead may be or how narrow the opening between them. While striking its roots deep into the soil, the young plant pushes its new shoots aboveground.

译文 2：In order to get the sunshine and bring its will to grow into play, no matter how heavy the rocks are and how narrow the space between the rocks, it will wind its way up irresistibly, its roots drilling downward and its sprouts shooting upward.

“为着向往阳光，为着达成它的生之意志”实际上的意思是“为了争取阳光和生存”，故译为 Seeking sunlight and survival 即可。

结构划分：Seeking sunlight and survival,// the young plant //will labour tenaciously /through twists and turns /to bring itself to the surface of the ground //no matter how heavy the rocks overhead may be /or how narrow the opening between them.其中，seeking sunlight and survival 是目的状语；曲曲折折地译为 through twists and turns；no matter how 引导让步状语从

句。最后的 how narrow the opening between them 省略了 may be。

While striking its roots deep into the soil: while 引导时间状语从句，因为主从句主语一致，且从句谓语中有 be 动词，故从句省略主语和 be 动词。

这是一种不可抗拒的力，阻止它的石块，结果也被它掀翻，
译文 1：The irresistible strength it can muster is such as to overturn any rock in its way.

译文 2：This is an irresistible force. Any rock lying in its way will be overturned.

它的芽往地面挺→使新芽破土而出，现译为 pushes its new shoots aboveground。

The irresistible strength it can muster 中 it can muster 是省略 that 的定语从句。

is such as to= is so+ adj./adv. +as to

一粒种子的力量的大，如此如此。
译文 1：See, how powerful a seed can be!

译文 2：This again shows how powerful a seed can be.

此处“一粒种子的力量的大，如此如此。”的翻译与上文基本保持一致。

没有一个人将小草叫做“大力士”，但是它的力量之大，的确是世界无比，
译文 1：Though nobody describes the little grass as a “husky”, yet its herculean strength is unrivalled.

译文 2：Though the little grass has never been said to be herculean, the power it shows is matchless in the world.

“没有一个人将小草叫做‘大力士’”译为 Though nobody describes the little grass as a “husky”，其中 describe...as 的意思是“把……说成”、“把……称为”；husky 除去“高大强壮的人”之意外，还可以指 adj.声音沙哑的；n.雪橇犬哈士奇。

though 不可与 but 连用，但可以与 yet 连用。

这种力，是一般人看不见的生命力，只要生命存在，这种力就要显现，
译文 1：It is the force of life invisible to the naked eye. It will display itself so long as there is life.

译文 2：It is an invisible force of life. So long as there is life, the force will show itself.

invisible to the naked eye 是 the force of life 的后置定语。

只要 so/as long as

上面的石块，丝毫不足以阻挡，因为它是一种“长期抗战”的力，有弹性，能屈能伸的力，有韧性，不达目的不止的力。

译文 1：The rock is utterly helpless before this force—a force that will forever remain militant, a force that is resilient and can take temporary setbacks calmly, a force that is tenacity itself and will never give up until the goal is reached.

译文 2：The rock above it is not heavy enough to prevent it from growing because it is a force that keeps growing over a period of time, because it is an elastic force that can shrink and expand, because it is a tenacious force that will not stop growing until it is grown.

“ 丝毫不足以阻挡处理”成了”is utterly helpless”,运用了拟人的修辞手法。

破折号起解释说明的作用。

能屈能伸的力→即能根据眼前具体情况采取具体措施，即能理智冷静对待眼前困难，故译为 take temporary setbacks calmly，temporary 属增译成分，作欣赏。

“有韧性，不达目的不止的力”译为 a force that is tenacity itself and will never give up until the goal is reached，其中 itself 一词用来加强前面的抽象名词 tenacity，属习惯用法。

种子不落在肥土而落在瓦砾中，有生命力的种子决不会悲观和叹气，因为有阻力才有磨炼。

译文 1：When a seed falls under debris instead of on fertile soil, it never sighs in despair because to meet with obstruction means to temper itself.

译文 2：The seed does not choose to fall on fertile land but among debris. If it is filled with life, it is never pessimistic or sad, for it is tempered by resistance and pressure.

“悲观和叹气”译作“sighs in despair”，in despair 作状语修饰动词 sigh。

“有阻力才有磨炼”→遇到阻力就要（利用阻力）来磨练自己的脾气。

生命开始的一瞬间就带了斗争来的草，才是坚韧的草，也只有这种草，才可以傲然地对那些玻璃棚中养育着的盆花哄笑。

译文 1：Indomitable is the grass that begins its very life with a tough struggle. It is only fit and proper that the proud grass should be jeering at the potted flowers in a glass house.

译文 2：The grass that fights its way out since the moment it is born can be called "strong” and “tenacious”; only the grass that fights its way up since its birth has the right to laugh with justified pride at the potted plants in glassed green houses.

Indomitable is the grass that begins its very life with a tough struggle.一句，运用倒装结构将 indomitable 这个表语成分提

到系动词 is 前，是为了强调表语，即草的坚韧；that begins its very life...则是限制性定语从句，其先行词为 grass。

英语中，有些倒装是出于语法上的需要，非用倒装语序不可，具有强制性；有些则是为了达到某种修辞效果，如强调、平衡、衔接等。

第二个句子中，it 为形式主语，that 后的成分为真正主语。

也只有这种草，才可以傲然地对那些玻璃棚中养育着的盆花哄笑→也只有这种骄傲的草，才可以对那些玻璃棚中养育着的盆花哄笑。译文把原本修饰“哄笑”这一动作的“傲然 proud”一词转移到了 grass 身上，即 proud grass。

必背词汇

Buddha cn.佛像

英义

A Buddha is a statue or picture of the Buddha.

例句

buddha statue

天坛大佛；佛像

matchless adj.无与伦比的，举世无双的

英义

You can use matchless to emphasize that you think something is extremely good.

例句

A timeless comic actor—his simplicity and his apparent ease are *matchless*...

作为喜剧界的常青树——他的简单淳朴与自然大方无人能及。

dissection n.解剖

英义

the act of cutting up a dead person, animal or plant in order to study it.

例句

dissection of a human body

人体解剖

tenaciously adv.坚韧地

英义

in a way that shows that you will not stop holding something or give up something easily; in a determined way.

例句

Though seriously ill, he still clings *tenaciously* to life.

尽管病得很重，他仍然坚强地活着。

herculean adj.艰巨的，费力的

英义

A herculean task or ability is one that requires extremely great strength or effort.

例句

Maintaing five friendships promises to be a *Herculean* task, so...

维持五个朋友的友情太困难了 所以...

🔥重点表达

有这样一个故事 There is a story which goes like this:

回答纷纭的很 The answers varied

金刚 The fierce-browed guardian gods to Buddha.

结果，这一切答案完全不对 All the answers turned out to be wide of the mark
这儿又是一个故事 Here goes another story:
一粒种子所可以显现出来的力 The great strength which a seed is capable of
人的头盖骨 The bones forming a human skull
用尽了一切的方法 hard as they try
把它完整地分出来 take them apart without damaging them/intact
使它发芽 to cause them grow
释放出可怕的力量 let loose a terrific force
一切机械力 any mechanical power under the sun
竹笋 bamboo shoot
也许特殊了一点 be somewhat too unusual
为着向往阳光 Seeking sunlight and survival
曲曲折折地 through twists and turns
它的芽往地面挺 pushes its new shoots above-ground
掀翻阻止它的石块 overturn any rock in its way
一粒种子的力量的大，如此如此 See, how powerful a seed can be!
大力士 husky
只要生命存在，这种力就要显现 It will display itself so long as there is life.
能屈能伸 temporary setbacks calmly
不达目的不止 will never give up until the goal is reached
不落在肥土而落在瓦砾中 falls under debris instead of on fertile soil
决不会悲观和叹气 never sighs in despair
有阻力才有磨炼 to meet with obstruction means to temper itself

生命开始的一瞬间就带了斗争来的草 the grass that begins its very life with a tough struggle
对那些玻璃棚中养育着的盆花哄笑 be jeering at the potted flowers in a glass house.

🔥复盘测试
有这样一个故事
回答纷纭的很
金刚
结果，这一切答案完全不对
这儿又是一个故事
一粒种子所可以显现出来的力
人的头盖骨
用尽了一切的方法
把它完整地分出来
使它发芽
释放出可怕的力量
一切机械力
竹笋
也许特殊了一点
为着向往阳光
曲曲折折地
它的芽往地面挺
掀翻阻止它的石块
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能屈能伸
不达目的不止
不落在肥土而落在瓦砾中

决不会悲观和叹气
有阻力才有磨炼
生命开始的一瞬间就带了斗争来的草
对那些玻璃棚中养育着的盆花哄笑

🔥表达对比
「不同」有几种表达?

有人问：世界上什么东西的气力最大？回答（纷纭）的很。
Someone asked, “What has the greatest strength on earth?”
The answers *varied*.

至于此前是否有其他的接触，说法（各异）。
Accounts *differ* as to whether there were other contacts earlier.

观点（迥异)。
There are *different* opinions.

这部电影和原著比（相去甚远）。
The movie is *a far cry from* the book.

弗兰克和我永远也玩不到一块去。我俩根本（不是一类人）。
Frank and I will never get along. We're *chalk and cheese*.

两者（毫无相同之处）。
The two *have nothing in common*.

追求浪漫是一回事儿，但婚姻（又是另一回事儿）。
Romance is one thing, marriage *is quite another*.

种 梨

Planting a Pear Tree

🔥提示：《种梨》一篇意在讽刺吝啬之人，告诫人们要互帮互助，乐善好施。

有乡人货梨于市，颇甘芳，价腾贵。
A villager took his pears to the market to sell. His pears were juicy and sweet, but the price was high.

🎈白话文：有个乡下人推着一车梨到街上卖，因梨的味道甘甜芳香，所以他要价很高。

🎈juicy 指“多汁”，常形容食物味佳。

有道士破巾絮衣，丐于车前。
A Taoist priest, in an old cap and worn cotton robe, came up to his cart and begged for a pear.

🎈白话文：有一个头戴破头巾、身穿旧棉袍的道士，在车前请求乡下人施舍。

🎈in an old cap and worn cotton robe 是补充语，修饰 A Taoist priest。

🎈走近...walk/come up to...

🎈（向某人）祈求……beg （sb） for sth

乡人咄之，亦不去；乡人怒，加以叱骂。
The villager told him to go away but he would not. The villager got angry and began to use strong words at him.

🎈白话文：乡下人粗野地呵斥他，他却不走，乡下人更为恼火，大声责骂他。

🎈but he would not ： would not 是一个虚拟语气，表示不肯。如果用 did not，也是正确的。

🎈措辞强硬 strong words

例句

So, she has found that treating people with kindness works better than *strong words*.
因此，她发现善待他人比言辞强硬更有效。

道士曰： “一车数百颗，老衲止丐其一，于居士亦无大损，何怒为？”
The Taoist priest said, "You've got a cartful of pears which must be in the hundred, but I am asking for only one of them and one pear is not much of a loss to you. Why are you getting so angry about it?"

🎈白话文：道士说： “你这一车梨有好几百个，我只是请你施舍一个给我，这对于你也不算什么大的损失，何必发这么大的脾气?”

一车 a cartful of
一皮箱的 a suitcaseful of
少量的 a handful of
一口 a mouthful of

书上写的是 in the hundred，现纠正为 in the hundreds。the hundreds 指“100 到 999 间的数目；百位数”，如：We're talking about a figure in the low hundreds.我们谈论的是一个两三百的数字。又，区分 the...hundreds（某个世纪的年代），例如：the early nineteen hundreds (= written ‘early 1900s’)20 世纪早期。

算不上...、不是...not much of a+ n：

例句

That is *not much of a* distinction.
那可没什么差别。

观者劝置劣者一枚令去，乡人执不肯。
The onlookers said, "Give him a bad one and let him go."

白话文：旁边围观的人也劝乡下人挑个最差的梨给道士，打发他走算了，而乡下人却坚决不肯。

参考译文并未译出“乡人执不肯”，建议译出：The villager was resolutely unwilling to do so、The villager refused 或者 The villager didn’t change his idea 等等。

肆中佣保者，见喋聒不堪，遂出钱市一枚，付道士。

A waiter in the tavern, hearing the noisy bickering in the street, came and bought a pear for the priest.

白话文：酒馆里一个伙计见外面吵闹得不可收拾，于是自己出钱买了个梨，送给道士。

hearing the noisy bickering in the street 可理解为原因状语或伴随状语。

道士拜谢，谓众曰：“出家人不解吝惜。我有佳梨，请出供客。”

The priest thanked him and said to the crowd, "As a Taoist priest I am not that sparing. I’ ve got first-class pears and I'd like to share them with you."

白话文：道士向他表示感谢，然后又对围观者说：“出家人不知道吝惜是什么。我有很好吃的梨，拿出来请大家一同品尝。”

I am not that sparing：not that+adj 表示“不太…、不那么…、没那么…”

例句

He didn't look that bad.

他看上去没那么坏。

It isn't that funny.

没有那么好笑。

或曰：“既有之，何不自食?”

Someone in the crowd said, "Why not eat your own pears then, since you've got some?"

白话文：有人说：“你既然有梨，为何不自己吃呢?”

译文中的 then 是口语常用词，为副词，意为“那么；因此”。

例句

You're not gonna tell me, are you? Do I have to guess then?
你不打算告诉我，是吧？那么我只好猜猜了？

曰：“我特需此核作种。”于是掬梨大啖。
"But I need the core of it as seed," the priest said and, holding up the pear with his hands, began to eat.

白话文：道士说：“我需要这个梨核作树种。”于是两手捧梨吃起来。

举起、抬起 hold up

且尽，把核于手，解肩上镵，坎地深数寸，纳之而覆以土。
When he ate up the pear, he held its core in one hand and, with the other, he took off a small shovel from his back. He began to dig in the ground a hole two or three inches deep, put the core in it and then covered it with earth.

白话文：快要吃完的时候，将梨核放在手上，解下肩上背的铲刀，挖了个几寸深的坑，先把梨核放进去，然后又用土盖上。

注意 eat 的时态变化：eat-ate-eaten
吃光、吃干净 eat up

🎈with the other 指“用另一只手（解下铲刀）”，和前文的 one hand 对应。

🎈earth 的几个常用义：
1、专有名词“地球”：指宇宙组成部分时用 Earth，指人类居住的星球时用 the Earth
2、单数名词“陆地、地面”
3、不可数名词“泥土、土壤”

向市人索汤沃灌。
He asked if anyone in the crowd could find some hot water for him.

🎈白话文：并向街上的人索要开水来浇灌。

🎈ask if...的译法较符合有求于他人的场景，更为礼貌，也与道士的风度相符。

好事者于临路店索得沸沈，道士接浸坎处。
One of them, an obliging person, fetched some boiling water from a shop by the street. The priest took it over and poured it where the core of the pear was buried.

🎈白话文：一位热心肠的人赶忙向路边小店要了一碗开水，道士接过来浇在坑里。

🎈an obliging person 是 one of them 的同位语。

🎈沸水、开水 boiling water
热水 hot water
温水 warm water
冷水 cold water
冰水 ice water

万目攒视，见有勾萌出，渐大；俄成树，枝叶扶苏；倏而花，倏而实，硕大芳馥，累累满树。
While the people around watched, the core sprouted and grew and, in a moment, became a tree with exuberant foliage and, in another couple of seconds, it began to blossom and bear pears. The pears were big, emitting sweet fragrance and the tree was heavy with them.

🎈(白话文：在众人的注视下，桑树的嫩芽出土了，渐渐长大；不久便长成了树，树叶茂盛；一会儿就开了花；又一会儿便结了梨，梨子又大又香，满树的梨子压弯了树枝。

🎈不一会儿、一瞬间 in a moment
廖承志《致蒋经国信》
千秋功罪，系于*一念之间*。
Merits and demerits to be recorded in history hinge on *the decision made in a moment*.

🎈关于 bear：
生孩子 bear a child
（覆着）糖霜 frostlike bloom（动词可搭配 bear 或 cover）
轿夫 bearer
开花、结果 bear flowers/fruits
无法忍受 cannot bear to do

熊掌 bear's paw
将…记在心中、记住、考虑到 bear/keep…in mind 或 bear/keep in mind that…
与…有关；对…有影响 have a bearing on…

道士乃即树头摘赐观者，顷刻向尽。
The priest picked them and gave them to the people around and soon there were no more.

白话文：道士就从树上摘下梨子送给围观的人，不一会儿的工夫就摘完了梨子。

四周的人（群） the people around

已，乃以锡伐树，丁丁良久，方断；
Then the priest began to cut the tree and he worked at it for a long while before he felled it.

白话文：赠完梨子后，道士就用铲刀砍梨树，丁丁当当砍了很久，才把梨树砍倒；

又见 before。英文中，用 before 或 after 来拿捏时间上的先后顺序还是很常见的。

felled 和 fall 没什么关系。原形就是 fell，+sth 指“砍伐（树木）”；+sb 指“击倒（对手）”

带叶荷肩头，从容徐步而去。
He put the tree, leaves and all, on his shoulder and walked off at a leisurely pace.

白话文：然后把还长着叶子的树干扛在肩膀上，非常从容地走了。

and all 有两个意思：
①而且；还；包括
例如：She jumped into the river, clothes and all (= with her clothes on).
她连衣服也没脱就跳进河中。
②也
例如： ‘I'm freezing.’ ‘Yeah, me and all.’
“我都快冻僵了。” “对，我也是。”
【补充】at that 是固定表达，指“（提供额外信息时）而且还”。
例如：He managed to buy a car after all — and a nice one at that.
他终于设法买了一辆小轿车，而且还挺不错的。

初，道士作法时，乡人亦杂众中，引领注目，竟忘其业。
While the priest was playing the magic the pear seller, standing among the crowd, craned his neck to watch, forgetting his own business.

白话文：当初，道士开始变戏法时，乡下人也夹杂站立在人群里面伸长脖子、眼睛一动不动地看，竟忘记了自己卖梨的事。

伸长脖子 crane one’s neck

补充几个 business 的常用表达：
做买卖；做生意 do business with sb
无权；没有理由 has no business to do sth

在经营中(sth be) in business
万事俱备(sb be) in business
一切如常 sth is business as usual
没你的事；少管闲事 mind your own business/it's none of your business
决定做 make it one’ s business to do sth
破产 go/be put out of business

道士既去，始顾车中，则梨已空矣。
When the priest was gone he found that all his pears in the cart were gone.

白话文：当道士走了以后，他才回头看自己的车子，发现满车子的梨都没有了。

was gone：此处 gone 作形容词，表示“离开的、离去的；不复存在的”。

方悟适所俵散，皆己物也。
It was not until then that he realized the pears the priest had dished out were all his pears.

白话文：乡下人这时才醒悟过来，刚才道士分给大家的梨原来都是自己的梨。

It was not until then that...是 not until 的强调句。又，then 作副词不止可以表示“然后”，还可以“当时”。

分发 dish out

又细视车上一靶亡，是新凿断者。
And then he noticed that one shaft of his cart disappeared and the cut was fresh.

白话文：他又仔细检查车子，发现有个车把不见了，是刚刚砍断的。

cut 是名词，指切口。

心大愤恨。急迹之，转过墙隅，则断靶弃垣下，始知所伐梨本，即是物也。
The pear seller was bursting with anger. He dashed off to run after the priest. Turning the corner he found the lost shaft was lying at the foot of the wall. And by then he realized that it was the shaft of his cart, not the tree that the priest was cutting.

白话文：他十分愤怒，急忙去追道士。转过墙角，只见被砍的车把在墙脚下，才知道道士所砍的梨树就是此物。

十分愤怒 was bursting with anger/got very angry

墙脚 the foot of the wall
山麓、山脚 the foot of the mountain

到那时候，那时 by then

例句

I should be finished packing *by then*.
到那时候我应该已经照理好行李了。

道士不知所在。一市粲然。

The priest was nowhere to be found and the whole marketplace was immensely amazed.

白话文：而道士早已不知去向了。此事成为满街市民的一个笑柄。

无处可寻 be nowhere to be found/seen

例句

My wallet *is nowhere to be found*.

我的钱包哪儿也找不见。

“一市粲然”并未按原意翻译，而是理解为“人们（对此事）都大为吃惊”，也不算错。

必背词汇

shovel cn.铲，铁锹

英义

A shovel is a tool with a long handle that is used for lifting and moving earth, coal, or snow.

例句

The children took their pails and *shovels* to the beach.

孩子们带着桶和铲子到海滩上去了。

robe cn.长袍，罩袍

英义

A robe is a loose piece of clothing which covers all of your body and reaches the ground. You can describe someone as wearing a robe or as wearing robes .

英义

Pope John Paul II knelt in his white *robes* before the simple altar.
教皇约翰·保罗二世身着白色长袍在简朴的圣坛前面跪下来。

cart cn. (旧时的)马车，木车

英义
A cart is an old-fashioned wooden vehicle that is used for transporting goods or people. Some carts are pulled by animals.

英义
a country where horse-drawn *carts* far outnumber cars
马车的数量远远超过汽车的国家

tavern cn.酒吧，酒馆

英义
A tavern is a bar or pub.

英义
There is a *tavern* at the corner of the street.
街道的拐角处有一家酒馆。

sparing adj.节约的，俭省的

英义
Someone who is sparing with something uses it or gives it only in very small quantities.

英义
Normally she ate *sparingly*.
她通常吃得很省。

🔥重点表达
甘芳 juicy and sweet

走近…walk/come up to…
（向某人）祈求……beg （sb） for sth
措辞强硬 strong words
一车 a cartful of
算不上…、不是…not much of a+ n
数百 in the hundreds
举起、抬起 hold up
吃光、吃干净 eat up
沸水、开水 boiling water
不一会儿、一瞬间 in a moment
开花、结果 bear flowers/fruits
四周的人（群） the people around
伸长脖子 crane one’ s neck
分发 dish out
十分愤怒 was bursting with anger/got very angry
墙脚 at the foot of the wall
到那时候，那时 by then
无处可寻 be nowhere to be found/seen

🔥复盘测试
甘芳
走近…
（向某人）祈求……
措辞强硬
一车
算不上…、不是…
数百
举起、抬起
吃光、吃干净
沸水、开水

不一会儿、一瞬间
开花、结果
四周的人（群）
伸长脖子
分发
十分愤怒
墙脚
到那时候，那时
无处可寻

🔥表达对比
「好、佳」有几种表达?

I’ ve got *first-class* pears and I'd like to share them with you.
我有（佳）梨，请出供客。

Her hair was thick, glossy and in *tip-top* condition.
她的头发浓密亮泽，发质（好得没话说）。

And yet even with your *eloquent* explanation.
但即便你使出你（绝佳）口才。

Perfect place to break your seal, right?
首演的（绝佳）地点吧?

You really are a *fabulous* designer, Marilyn.
你真是一个（绝佳）的设计师 ， Marilyn。

This would be a *wonderful* way to accomplish that.
这倒是达到这个目的的（绝佳）办法。

Sometimes it's the *best* possible thing.

眼泪有时是（绝佳）良药。

哀互生——朱自清

Mourning for Husheng——Zhu Ziqing

🔥提示：《哀互生》虽然篇幅短，但具有朱自清先生散文的特点:感情真挚、描写细腻、文字简练。

三月里刘熏宇君来信，说互生病了，而且是没有希望的病，医生说只好等日子了。

In March I heard from Mr. Liu Xunyu that Husheng was sick and hopelessly sick at that. The doctor said there was nothing he could do but to wait for the day to arrive.

🎈hear from somebody 收到某人的来信/邮件/电话等 E.g. I look forward to hearing from you.

🎈was sick and hopelessly sick at that 中 at that 是固定表达，指“（提供额外信息时）而且还”。

例句

He managed to buy a car after all — and a nice one at that.
他终于设法买了一辆小轿车，而且还挺不错的。

🎈“等日子”即活不久，迟早要死。译成 wait for the day to arrive，形式上和意思上都与原文相符。

四月底在《时事新报》上见到立达学会的通告，想不到这么快互生就殁了！

Toward the end of April, I came across an obituary issued by Lida Association in the newspaper Current Affairs. How quickly the day had arrived!

🎈无意中发现/偶遇 come across

🎈因此处“通告”指“死讯”，故而译作 obituary（讣告）更为准确。

🎈“想不到这么快互生就殁了”译成 How quickly the day had arrived! 既表达了原文“意想不到”的含义，也和上句的 wait for the day to arrive 相呼应。

后来听说他病中的光景，那实在太惨；
Later, when I learned how he had suffered during his illness, I thought it was too miserable.

🎈suffer 后可加 from，也可不加。

例句

I realized he was *suffering from* shock.
我意识到他休克了。
Within a few days she had become seriously ill, *suffering* great pain and discomfort.
几天的时间，她就病得很严重了，疼痛难忍，周身不舒服。

为他想，早点去，少吃些苦头，也未尝不好的。
From his point of view, however, his passing away was not a bad thing after all, because he suffered less by going earlier.

为他想→从他的角度考虑，译作 from his point of view。其中，point of view 指“对事物的观点，见解，态度”/“考虑角度；判断方法”。
补充：从另一方面/角度（看）from another point of view
梁实秋《学问与趣味》
例如体育，<从另一方面看>也是重要得无以复加。Physical education, for example, is also extremely important *from another point of view*.

去世、消逝 pass away

毕竟；终归 after all
最重要的是；尤其是 above all

“早点去”：英语的 go 可作“死”解，将“早点去”译成 going earlier 符合英语的习惯。

但丢下立达这个学校，这班朋友，这班学生，他一定不甘心，不瞑目！
But it must have been very hard for him to close his eyes and resign himself to the fact that he was leaving his Lida School, his friends and his students behind.

must have been 表示对过去的肯定推测。

resign himself to the fact that he was leaving … behind：that 引导同位语从句。又，积累 resign 的用法：resign oneself to sth/doing sth 意为“屈从;顺从;安于;勉强接受…”

留下、抛下 leave… behind

互生最叫我们纪念的是他做人的态度。
What was most memorable about Husheng was his attitude toward life.

某人对于……的态度 one’ s attitude toward…。在表示“不计较”的时候，就可以说 take a tolerant attitude toward…。很多人会好奇 toward 和 towards 之间的区别，答案是用法和意义上基本没什么区别，可互换使用。

他本来是一副铜筋铁骨，黑皮肤衬着那一套大布之衣,看去像个乡下人。
He was as strong as a man of steel, his dark complexion set off by clothes of coarse cloth, looking like someone from the countryside.

as strong as a man of steel：as+adj+as+n 表示“和……一样”，属于同级比较。又，铜筋铁骨用于比喻十分健壮的身体。be+of+抽象名词，意同与名词相对应的 be+形容词。of steel 指“钢铁般坚强（或冷漠、坚硬）的”having a quality like steel, especially a strong, cold or hard quality

例句
She felt a hand of steel (= a strong, firm hand) on her arm.
她感觉一只有力的手抓住了她的胳膊。

“黑皮肤”译作 dark complexion。白皮肤要怎么说？用 white 吗？实际上，white 多指“脸色苍白”，且一般不用来形容人的肤色。“白皙的肤色”常译为“fair complexion/skin”。

乡下人 someone from the countryside/a countryman

他什么苦都吃得，从不晓得享用，也像乡下人。
He could withstand any hardship and never sought ease and comfort. In this respect he was like a countryman, too.

In this respect（从这个角度看、从这点看）是增译成分，原文虽无其词而有其意。

他心里那一团火，也像乡下人。那一团火是热，是力，是光。
Again like a countryman, he had a heart as warm as fire radiating warmth, power and light.

若照字面意思将此句直译成英语，会出现不符合英语表达习惯的现象。现将两句合并成一句，读起来更紧凑，同时避免了生硬的句式。

had a heart (that’ s)as warm as fire，as warm as fire radiating warmth 是 heart 的后置定语，同时 radiating warmth, power and light 是 fire 的后置定语。

他不爱多说话，但常常微笑；那微笑是自然的，温暖的。
He was a man of few words, but of all smiles. His smile was natural and friendly.

“他不爱多说话，但常常微笑”可以处理为主系表（即参考译文中的 he was a man of few words…），也可以处理为主谓宾（he

doesn’ t like to talk much but smiles often…）。大家可以积累一下“少话（a man of few words）”的译法。

在他看，人是可以互相爱着的，除了一些成见已深，不愿打开窗户说亮话的。
In his view, people could love each other, except those with deep prejudices and those who could not bring themselves out in the open.

those 后接定语的六种情况：
1、+形容词（短语），此时通常可视为一个省略的定语从句（即定语从句省略了“用作主语关系代词+系动词 be）。

例句
There was public outcry from those opposed to abortion.
反堕胎人士公开大声抗议。

2、+现在分词（短语），此时 those 与其后动词是主谓关系。

例句
All those appearing on the register must notify the authorities of any change of address.
登记簿上的地址变更必须通知相关机构。

3、+过去分词，此时 those 与其后动词是被动关系。

例句
The church service is a memorial to those killed in the war.
教堂里举行的仪式是为纪念战争中牺牲的人们。

4、+不定式短语，此时 those 后动词表示将要发生的情况。

例句

I’ m going to sort these old books into those to be kept and those to be thrown away.
我打算把这些旧书分成要留下的和要扔掉的两类。

5、+介词短语，此时通常可视为一个省略的定语从句（即定语从句省略了“用作主语关系代词+系动词 be）。

例句

There is no alternative for those with no car of their own.
没有私家车的人就没有选择余地。

6、+定语从句，此时分人（who）、物（which），有时也可用 that、whose、in which 等引导。

例句

The disease is more likely to strike those whose immune systems are already below par.
这种病更容易对那些免疫系统低于正常水平的人构成威胁。

“打开窗户/天窗说亮话”是一句常说的口头用语，意为“直率”、“坦诚”等，用 frank 或 outspoken 来表达皆可。但考虑到句子结构的平衡，将其译成 to bring oneself out in the open 效果更好。

他对这些人却有些憎恶，不肯假借一点颜色。
He hated these people, and to them he wouldn't show anything like gentleness.

“不肯假借一点颜色（不假颜色）”即不给好脸色，也可以译作 he wouldn’ t play nice with them。

世界上只有能憎的人才能爱；爱憎没有定见，只是毫无作为的脚色。

In this world, only those who could hate could love. Those who did not know what to love and what to hate were useless people.

🎈结合上文语境，“爱憎没有定见，只是毫无作为的脚色”应指“不懂得爱憎的人是毫无作为的人”。因此将其译成 Those who did not know what to love and what to hate were useless people。

🎈what to do 和 how to do 最直截了当的区别：what 指内容，how 指方式。准确的说法应该是 what to do 和 how to do sth。

互生觉得青年成见还少，希望最多；所以愿意将自己的生命一滴不剩而献给他们，让爱的宗教在他们中间发荣滋长，让他们都走向新世界去。
Husheng thought that young people had little prejudice but lots of future promise, so he was willing to devote his life to them without reservation, letting the religion of love grow and flourish among them so that they could all go to a new world.

🎈promise 可以指“许诺”，也可以指“希望”，如：光明的未来 a promising future。

🎈献身、奉献、投入（时间、精力等）devote oneself/one’s life to sth.

🎈“让他们都走向新世界去”译作 so that they could all go to a new world。
季羡林的《上海菜市场》中也见到过类似的句子：
一走进菜市场，仿佛*走进了另一个世界*。
Once inside the market, I felt like *landing in a new world*.

互生不好发议论，只埋着头干干干，是儒家的真正精神。
Husheng was not fond of talking too much, instead, he put his mind on work, and work, and nothing but work—an embodiment of the Confucian spirit.

不好（hào）:不爱

埋头苦干：put one’s mind on work
谢逸《下蛋·唱鸡及其它》
说到人，在我们中确是有很多沉默寡言的人，他们*牢牢蹲在自己的岗位上，夜以继日，埋头苦干*……
It is true that there are among us many who *stick to their posts and quietly immerse themselves in hard work day and night*...

我和他并没有深谈过，但从他的行事看来，相信我是认识他的。
Though I never had a chance to talk with him very closely, I was convinced that I understood him from the way he carried himself and conducted matters.

“但从他的行事看来”：从上下文看这里的“行事”应包括“为人”和“行事”两方面，将其译作 carried himself and conducted matters 较为贴切。
补充：carry oneself well 举止文雅；彬彬有礼

互生办事的专心，少有人及得他。他办立达便饮食坐卧只惦着立达，再不想别的。

Few people I knew of were as devoted as Husheng. When he was running Lida School, all his thoughts were on the school, whatever he did.

“饮食坐卧”不便直译，译成 whatever he did 更概括。

立达好像他的情人，他的独子。
Lida was like his sweetheart, his only son.

现在看来“情人”是贬义词，此处旨在表达互生对学校倾注心血，就好像在对待……一样。“情人”不宜译作 lover（多指不正当关系），而译作 sweetheart（心上人、恋人、爱人）

他性情本有些狷介，但为了立达，也常去看一班大人先生，更常去看那些有钱可借的老板之类。
He was by nature an honest man, but for the sake of Lida, he had to go and see important people, bosses and others from whom he hoped to borrow money.

生性、天生地 by nature
例如：I'm very lazy by nature.
我生性很懒惰。

为了……for…’s sake/for the sake of
梁实秋《学问与趣味》
只是‘无所为而为’solely for its own sake
形式主义 the practice of formalities for formalities’ sake

他东补西凑地为立达筹款子，还要跑北京，跑南京。

To raise funds, he had to run many places, even as far as Beijing and Nanjing.

筹款 raise money/funds

“跑北京，跑南京”指四处奔波，run many places 的译法略奇怪，可以有其他选择：run/move、rush/dash/travel around/about、on the run 等。

有一回他本可以留学去，但丢不下立达，到底没有去。
Once he could have gone to study abroad, but he did not go in the end because he could not tear himself away from the school.

情态动词+have done：

一、 “must+have+done”表示对过去事情的肯定推测，译成“一定做过某事”，该结构只用于肯定句。 1. It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet. 昨晚一定下雨了，因为地面还是湿的。 2. You must have been mad to speak to the servant. 你和仆人说话，一定是发疯了。
二、 “can't+have+done”表示对过去事情的否定推测，译成“不可能做过某事”。 1. Mr. Smith can't have gone to Beijing, for I saw him in the library just now. 史密斯先生不可能去北京了，我刚才还在图书馆见过他。 2. Mary can't have stolen your money. She has gone home. 玛丽不可能偷你的钱，她回家去了。
三、 “can+have+done”表示对过去行为的怀疑，用于疑问句，译成“可能做过……吗？”。 1. There is no light in the room. Can they have gone out? 屋里没有

灯，他们可能出去了吗?
2. There is nowhere to find them. Where can they have gone? 到处找不到他们，他们可能到什么地方去呢?

四、 “could+have+done”是虚拟语气，表示对过去事情的假设，意思是本来能够做某事而没有做。
He could have passed the exam, but he was too careless.
本来他能够通过考试，但是他太粗心。

五、 “may+have+done”表示对发生过的事情的推测，意思是“可能已经”或“也许已经”，用于肯定句中。
—What has happened to George?
—I don't know. He may have got lost.
—乔治发生了什么事?
——我不知道，他可能迷路了。

六、 “might+have+done”表示对过去事情的推测，might 与 may 意思相同，但可能性更小。多用于虚拟语气结构中。
1. He might have given you more help, even though he was busy. (MET90) 他或许会多给你一些帮助，即使他很忙。
2. She might have achieved greater progress, if you had given her more chances. 如果你多给她点机会，她可能已经取得更大的成绩。

七、 “would+have+done”虚拟语气，表示对过去事情的假设，意思是“本来会做”。
1. I would have told you all about the boy's story, but you didn't ask me. 我本来会告诉你这个小男孩的故事，但是你没有问我。
2. Without your help, I wouldn't have achieved so much. 没有你的帮助，我是不会取得如此大的成绩。

八、 “should+have+done”意思是“本来应该做某事，而实际没做。”“shouldn't+have+done”表示本来不应该做某事，而实际做了。含有指责对方或自责的含意。
1. Tom, you are too lazy. The work should have been finished yesterday. 汤姆，你太懒惰了，这项工作本来应该昨天就做完的。

2. Look, Tom is crying. I shouldn't have been so harsh on him. 看，汤姆哭了，我本来不应该对他如此严厉。
九、 “ought to+have+done”表示过去应该做而实际并没有做，译成“理应做……”，往往表示遗憾。与“should+have+done”用法基本一样。 I ought to have gone home last Sunday. 我理应上星期日回家。 You ought not to have given him more help. 你不应该帮助他那么多。
十、 “need+have+done” 表示本来需要做某事而没有做。“needn't+have+done”则表示“本来不需要做某事而做了”。 I needn't have bought so much wine—only five people came. 我本来没有必要买这么多酒，只来了五个人。 He need have hurried to the station. In that case, be wouldn't have missed the train. 他本来需要快点去车站，那样的话，他就不会误了火车。

in the end 终于，最后
on end 竖着、直立着；连续地

他将生命献给立达，立达也便是他的生命。
He had sacrificed his life for Lida and Lida had become his life too.

“立达也便是他的生命”可以按“立达和他的生命融在了一起”的理解意译，也可以在参考译文基础上增加 in turn（反过来）。

他办立达这么多年，并没有让多少人知道他个人的名字，他早忘记了自己。
Though he was head of the school for so many years, he never tried to make his name known to the public. He had forgotten about himself altogether.

altogether 可以替换成 totally，均指“彻底忘却自我”。

现在他那样壮健的身子到底为立达牺牲了。
Now he had worked himself to death for Lida despite his robust constitution.

工作过度而亡、过劳死 work oneself to death。...to death 表示“……而亡”，例如：饿死 starve to death；流血而亡 is bleeding to death；被打死 be beaten to death。

他殉了自己的理想，是有意义的。
He had died for his ideal—a meaningful death.

死于...，因...而死 die of...
为...殉身 sacrifice/ die for...
注意介词的不同含义。

破折号后跟的是同位语，起解释说明的作用。

只是这理想刚在萌芽；我们都该想想，立达怎样才可不死呢?立达不死，互生其实也便不死了。
His ideal was merely beginning to bud. Now we should all think about one question: what must we do to keep Lida alive? If Lida is kept alive, Husheng lives on.

“立达不死，互生其实也便不死了”中的“立达不死”表示条件，除了 If Lida is kept alive，也可处理为 Had Lida been kept alive, Hsheng would live on，或者“祈使句，+ and + 陈述句(Keep Lida alive, and Husheng will live on”、with 结构等等。

🔥必背词汇

bud v 发芽，萌芽

英义

When a tree or plant is budding, buds are appearing on it or are beginning to open.

例句

The leaves were *budding* on the trees below.

下面的树正在发芽。

robust adj.强健的，健壮的，坚固的，结实的

英义

Someone or something that is robust is very strong or healthy.

例句

More women than men go to the doctor. Perhaps men are more *robust* or worry less?

看医生的女性多于男性。也许男性更强壮或者顾虑要少一些?

🔥重点表达

收到某人的来信/邮件/电话等 hear from somebody

而且还 at that

无意中发现/偶遇 come across

讣告 obituary

少吃些苦头 suffered less

为他想 from his point of view

去世、消逝 pass away

毕竟；终归 after all

做人的态度 attitude toward life

一副铜筋铁骨 was as strong as a man of steel

黑皮肤 dark complexion
乡下人 someone from the countryside/a countryman
不爱多说话 was a man of few words
打开窗户说亮话 bring themselves out in the open
献身、奉献、投入（时间、精力等）devote oneself/one’s life to sth.
埋头苦干 put one’s mind on work
生性、天生地 by nature
为了……for…’s sake/for the sake of
筹款 raise money/funds
终于，最后 in the end
工作过度而亡、过劳死 work oneself to death
为…殉身 sacrifice/ die for

🔥复盘测试
收到某人的来信/邮件/电话等
而且还
无意中发现/偶遇
讣告
少吃些苦头
为他想
去世、消逝
毕竟；终归
做人的态度
一副铜筋铁骨
黑皮肤
乡下人
不爱多说话
打开窗户说亮话
献身、奉献、投入（时间、精力等）

埋头苦干
生性、天生地
为了……
筹款
终于，最后
工作过度而亡、过劳死
为...殉身

🔥表达对比
「丢弃、抛弃」you 有几种表达?

Once he could have gone to study abroad, but he did not go in the end because he could not *tear himself away from* the school.
有一回他本可以留学去，但（丢）不下立达，到底没有去。

We grow old by *deserting* our ideals.
理想（丢弃），方堕暮年。

They don't *leave them behind* just for no good reason.
他们不会毫无理由就（丢弃）它们。

Each year, France *throws away* about 7 million tons of food.
法国每年（丢弃）的食物高达 700 万吨。

Fortune favors the bold, but *abandons* the timid.
命运宠爱勇敢者，但是（抛弃）弱小者。

You didn't *turn your back on* me.
你没有（抛弃）我。

We'd *given up* hope of ever having children.

我们已（放弃）生孩子的希望。

落花生——许地山

The Peanut——Xu Dishan

🔥背景知识：本文是许地山（1892-1941）的名篇。作者回忆自己童年时代一个小小片段，以朴实无华、清新自然的笔调，从花生的平凡而有用，谈到做人的道理，富于哲理，反映他身处旧社会的污泥浊流而洁身自好、不慕虚名的思想境界。

🔥学习建议：文中列出了两种译文(选自《张培基散文选》和《散文佳作 108 篇》)，句子解析部分只针对译文 1。大家可自行从选词、句式、冗长 or 精简、直译 or 意译、修辞手法等角度对两种译文进行供对比赏析。两种译文没有对错之分，都是学习的好材料，可以借鉴模仿。

🔥说明：对于翻译学习者来讲，除了积累表达和运用翻译技巧，对不同的译文进行对比也是一种好的学习方式。对比时注意
①自己想不到的地方②各译文的不同之处。提供多种译文版本的材料真的很难得，请一定珍惜这些材料并进行对比赏析，这会让翻译学习有一个质的提升的。本期活动会穿插几篇提供两种译文的文章，供大家学习＆练习。

我们屋后有半亩隙地。
译文 1：Behind our house there lay half a mou of vacant land.

译文 2：At the back of our house there was half a mu of vacant land.

🎈Behind our house 是地点状语。

隙地（xì dì），释义为空着的地方，现译为 vacant land。

表示地点的 here 和 there 位于句首时，其后用完全倒装形式。这类倒装句的谓语通常是动词 be 和 come, go 等表示移动或动态的不及物动词：
There’ s Jim. 吉姆在那儿。
Here comes the bus. 公共汽车来了。
此句的主句是一个倒装句,主语是 my house, 谓语是 lay (lie 的过去式）,there 是地点状语，也可以看成另类的 there be 句型（类似于 there lived an old man, there stands a tall tree)

母亲说：“让它荒芜着怪可惜，既然你们那么爱吃花生，就辟来做花生园罢。”
译文 1：Mother said, “It’ s a pity to let it lie waste. Since you all like to eat peanuts so very much, why not plant some here?”

译文 2：“It's a pity to let it go to waste like that”, Mother said. “Since you all enjoy eating peanuts, let us open it up and make it a peanut garden.”

lie waste 中 lie 是连系动词，表示“处于……状态”，lie waste 就是“处于荒废、荒芜等状态”。
【补充】lay 与 lie 形近词辨析：
这是两个根本不同的动词，但是有些变化形式重叠，容易混淆。主要容易混淆的就是 lie 的过去时 lay 与 lay 的动词原形重叠。此外，还要注意，lay 是及物动词，lie 则是不及物动词。
例句

Leghorns lay large eggs.
莱亨鸡下的蛋大。
Andrew lay in the hammock all afternoon.
安德鲁一下午都躺在吊床上。
还有，lie 如果是指“说谎”，就是规则动词：lie, lied, lied。

“就辟来做花生园罢”原句也可译为 why not have them planted here 或 why not make a peanut plot of it，但现译更直截了当，且避免在同一句中重复 peanuts 一词。

我们几姊弟和几个小丫头都很喜欢——买种的买种，动土的动土，灌园的灌园；过了不几个月，居然收获了！
译文 1：That exhilarated us children and our servant girls as well, and soon we started buying seeds, ploughing the land and watering the plants. We gathered in a good harvest just after a couple of months!

译文 2：At that my brother, sister and I were all delighted and so were the young housemaids. Some went to buy seeds, some dug the ground and others watered it and, in a couple of months, we had a harvest!

“几姊弟”在下文将涉及，为防累赘，译为 children。

也 as well

“动土”在此处意为“犁地（松土）”，现译为 plough the land。其中，plough 一词，美国英语用 plow。

句中 water 名词活用作动词。【补充】与之类似的，“遛狗”可以用 walk 一词表达，译作 walk a dog。

收获、收集 gather in

积累 a couple of 的用法，适当的时机场合可以把 several 换下来歇歇。

妈妈说：“今晚我们可以做一个收获节，也请你们的爹爹来尝尝我们底新花生，如何？”我们都答应了。
译文 1：Mother said, “How about giving a party this evening to celebrate the harvest and inviting your Daddy to have a taste of our newly-harvested peanuts?” We all agreed.

译文 2：“Let us have a party tonight to celebrate,” Mother suggested, “and ask Dad to come for a taste of our fresh peanuts. What do you say?” We all agreed, of course.

“做一个收获节”不宜直译为 hold a harvest festival，现取意译。

“…怎么样？/好吗？/行不行？how about”表示提出建议。例如:How about we go for a meal?我们去吃饭好不好?

母亲把花生做成好几样食品，还吩咐这节期要在园里底茅亭举行。
译文 1：Mother made quite a few varieties of goodies out of the peanuts, and told us that the party would be held in the thatched pavilion on the peanut plot.

译文 2：Mother cooked the peanuts in different styles and told us to go to the thatched pavilion in the garden for the celebration.

“食品”也可译为 food，但不如 goodies 贴切；goodies 指“好吃的东西”，常用于口语。

“园里”即花生地、园里，现译作 on the peanut plot。其中，plot 尤指作特殊用途的一小块土地。

那晚上底天色不大好，可是爹爹也来到，实在很难得！
译文 1：It looked like rain that evening, yet, to our great joy, father came nevertheless.

译文 2：The weather was not very good that night but, to our great delight, Dad came all the same.

“那晚上底天色不大好”译为 It looked like rain that evening，符合原意和英语习惯。

译文中，yet 是连词；nevertheless 是副词。

爹爹说：“你们爱吃花生吗？”
我们都争着答应：“爱！”
译文 1：
“Do you like peanuts?” asked father.
“Yes, we do!” we vied in giving the answer.

译文 2：

“Do you like peanuts?” Dad asked.

“Yes!” we all answered eagerly.

“争着（给出）回答”译作 vied in giving the answer，其中 vie in doing/vie to do 表示“争着做某事”。

“谁能把花生底好处说出来？”

译文 1： “Which of you could name the good things in peanuts?”

译文 2： “But who can tell me what the peanut is good for?”

name 做动词讲时，除了常见的“命名”的释义，还可以表示“提出，说出，指出”，例如：Call Marty, tell him to name his price. 给马蒂打电话，让他出个价儿。

姊姊说：“花生底气味很美。”

哥哥说：“花生可以榨油。”

译文 1：

“Peanuts taste good,” said my elder sister.

“Peanuts produce edible oil,” said my elder brother.

译文 2：

“It is very delicious to eat,” my sister took the lead.

“It is good for making cooking oil,” my brother followed.

taste 是感官动词，用主动语态即可。如：It tastes good.尝起来不错。

榨油 produce edible oil，其中 edible 是增益成分，表明榨的是可食用花生油，表意更加准确。[补充一组词]：（嘴巴）edible（耳朵）audible（眼睛）visible

我说：“无论何等人都可以用贱价买它来吃；都喜欢吃它。这是它的好处。”
译文 1：“Peanuts are so cheap,” said I, “that anyone can afford to eat them. Peanuts are everyone’s favorite. That’s why we call peanuts good.”

译文 2：“It is inexpensive,” I said. “Almost everyone can afford it and everyone enjoys eating it. I think this is what it is good for.”

“无论何等人可以用贱价买它来吃”译作 anyone can afford to eat them，其中 anyone 和 afford 连用，即表示任何人都能负担的起这个价格，也就是贱价。

why we call peanuts good 中 call 意同 “think”。认为……call sb./sth. +adj.是常见搭配。

爹爹说：“花生底用处固然很多；但有一样是很可贵的。
译文 1：“It’s true that peanuts have many uses,” said father, “but they’re most beloved in one respect.

译文 2： “Peanut is good for many things,” Dad said, “but there is one thing that is particularly good about it.

（某）一方面 in one respect

例句

Sam was not a sly boy, but he was odd *in one respect*.

萨姆不是一个淘气的孩子，但他有一个奇怪的习惯。这个例句和文中的译文非常相似，大家细细感受。

这小小的豆不像那好看的苹果、桃子、石榴，把它们底果实悬在枝上，鲜红嫩绿的颜色，令人一望而发生羡慕的心。它只把果子埋在地底，等到成熟，才容人把它挖出来。你们偶然看见一棵花生瑟缩地长在地上，不能立刻辨出它有没有果实，非得等到你接触它才能知道。”

译文 1：Unlike nice-looking apples, peaches and pomegranates, which hang their fruit on branches and win people’ s admiration with their brilliant colours, tiny little peanuts bury themselves in the earth and remain underground until they’ re ripe. When you come upon a peanut plant lying curled up on the ground, you can never immediately tell whether or not it bears any nuts until you touch them.”

译文 2：Unlike apples, peaches or pomegranates that display their fruits up in the air, attracting you with their beautiful colours, peanut buries its fruit in the earth. It does not show itself until you dig it out when it is ripe and, unless you dig it out, you can't tell whether it bears fruit or not just by its frail stems above ground.”

“这小小的豆”译为 tiny little peanuts。英语中常把 tiny 和 little 用在一起，有“小得可怜（爱）”等含意。

“鲜红嫩绿”不宜直译，译 brilliant colours 即可。

我们都知道 until 通常与否定词连用（not……until）表示“直到……才……”，那如果 until 单用呢？此时 until 可以表示“在……之前、直到”，例如：Until 1982 he was senior lecturer in botany at Durham University.1982 年以前他一直是达勒姆大学生物系的高级讲师。此处 remain unearthed until they’re ripe 同理，until 表示成熟之前一直埋在地下，也就是“成熟之后才被人挖出来”。

“瑟缩”意即“蜷曲而不舒展”，故有现译。

whether or not 可用于表达“是否、能否、有没有、要不要……”等意

例句

I'm debating *whether or not* to go to the gym.

我在考虑要不要去健身房。

开花、结果 bear flowers/fruits

a strong, *fruit-bearing* apple tree.粗壮的结满果实的苹果树

我们都说：“是的。”母亲也点点头。

译文 1：“That’s true,” we said in unison. Mother also nodded.

译文 2：“That’s true,” we all said and Mother nodded her assent.

(做事、说话等）一起，一齐 in unison

爹爹接下去说：“所以你们要像花生，因为它是有用的，不是伟大、好看的东西。”
译文 1：“So you must take after peanuts,” father continued, “because they’re useful though not great and nice-looking.”

译文 2：“So you should try to be like the peanut,” Dad went on, “because it is useful, though not great or attractive.”

“你们要像花生”译为 you must take after peanuts，其中 take after 是成语，意即 take……as an example（学习……的榜样）。

我说：“那么，人要做有用的人，不要做伟大、体面的人了。”
爹爹说：“这是我对于你们的希望。”
译文 1：
“Then you mean one should be useful rather than great and nice-looking,” I said.
“That’s what I except of you,” father concluded.

译文 2：
“Do you mean,” I asked, “we should learn to be useful but not seek to be great or attractive?”
“Yes, " Dad said. “This is what I wish you to be.”

增译 Then you mean，更符合对话习惯。

而不是 rather than

例句

I think I'll have a cold drink *rather than* coffee.

我想要冷饮，不要咖啡。

“这是我对于你们的希望”中“希望”意同“期望”，现译为 That’ s what I except of you。其中，expect of sb.表示对某人有所期望。E.g. That, my friends, is what the peoples expect of us. 朋友们，这就是人民寄予我们的期望。

大家可以留心一下文中的“说”是否都译成了 said，答案当然是否定的。比如，上文“接着说”是 continued，此处虽然“爹爹说”虽然只有“说”字，没有额外修饰成分，但根据语境将其译作了 concluded。疯狂暗示，大家这么棒棒，肯定知道要怎么做了。

我们谈到夜阑才散，所有花生食品虽然没有了，然而父亲底话现在还印在我心版上。

译文 1：We kept chatting until the party broke up late at night. Today, though nothing is left of the goodies made of peanuts, father’ s words remain engraved in my mind.

译文 2：We stayed up late that night, eating all the peanuts Mother had cooked for us. But Father's words remained vivid in my memory till this day.

夜阑：夜深；夜将尽时。（阑，将近、将完。）现译作 late at night。

the party broke up 是增益成分，使表意更明确，未译出也不算错。其中，break up 表示“散（会）、使解散”等。

例句

A neighbor asked for the music to be turned down and the party broke up...

因为一个邻居要求把音乐音量调低，聚会便散了。

today 是增译成分，原文虽无其词而有其意。

仍刻在脑海中 remain engraved in my mind

必背词汇

vacant adj.未使用的，未被占用的，空的

英义

If something is vacant, it is not being used by anyone.

例句

Half way down the coach was a *vacant* seat...

车厢中部有一个空座。

exhilarate v.使高兴，使兴奋，使激动

英义

to make sb feel very happy and excited.

例句

Speed had always *exhilarated* him.

速度总让他感到兴奋。

plough v.犁[地]，耕地

英义

When someone ploughs an area of land, they turn over the soil using a plough.

例句

They *ploughed* nearly 100,000 acres of virgin moorland.
他们犁了将近 10 万英亩未开垦的高沼地。

thatched adj. (房屋或屋顶)用茅草(或稻草、芦苇)铺盖的

英义

A thatched house or a house with a thatched roof has a roof made of straw or reeds.

例句

They live in a *thatched* cottage.
他们住在茅舍里。

pavilion cn.花园或公园里的亭，阁

英义

A pavilion is an ornamental building in a garden or park.

例句

Humphrey Repton's design for a garden *pavilion* at Durham Park
汉弗莱·雷普顿为德拉姆公园设计的花园凉亭

edible adj.可食用的，能吃的

英义

If something is edible, it is safe to eat and not poisonous.

例句

edible fungi
食用菌

pomegranate n.石榴

英义

A pomegranate is a round fruit with a thick reddish skin. It contains lots of small seeds with juicy flesh around them.

例句

There was a *pomegranate* tree near the entrance to the cemetery.

墓园的入口边上有株石榴树。

🔥重点表达

隙地 vacant land

也 as well

犁地 plough the land

收获、收集 gather in

...怎么样？/好吗？/行不行？ how about

争着做某事 vie in doing/vie to do

榨油 produce edible oil

认为……call sb./sth. +adj.

偶然碰到(或发现) come upon

开花、结果 bear flowers/fruits

(做事、说话等）一起，一齐 in unison

学习……、以……做榜样 take after...

散（会）、使解散 break up

仍刻在脑海中 remain engraved in my mind

🔥复盘测试

隙地

也

犁地

收获、收集

...怎么样？/好吗？/行不行？

争着做某事

榨油
认为……
偶然碰到(或发现)
开花、结果
(做事、说话等）一起，一齐
学习……、以……做榜样
散（会）、使解散
仍刻在脑海中

🔥表达对比
「一起，一齐」you 有几种表达?

我们（都）说：“是的。”
“That’ s true,” we said *in unison*.

Before we all worked *together*, we laughed together.
之前我们（一起）工作, 我们一起欢笑。

And also for the men *alongside* whom they served.
也是为了和他们（一起）服役的男兵。

All seven of them held out their broomsticks.
七个人（一齐）把扫帚往前一举。

盲演员——周志俊

A Blind Actor——Zhou Zhijun

🔥提示：这个故事歌颂了一位文革中受迫害以致双目失明的老演员坚持走上舞台、献身艺术的执著精神。

“别动!……叫你别动就别动！”
“动一个‘裤脚管’有什么？”
“什么‘裤脚管’？！”
“Don't move it! Don't move it, I tell you!”
“I've just moved ‘the trouser legs’ a little. What of it?”
“What ‘trouser legs’ ? !”

🎈“别动”是指“别动裤脚管”，而不是指“人别动”，所以译作 Don't move it!

🎈裤脚管：即裤腿。译作 trouser legs。

🎈 What of it? （承认某事属实，想知道为何重要）那又怎么样呢，那有什么关系呢?

例句

Yes, I wrote the article. What of it?
是的，文章是我写的。那又怎么样呢?

我不知道是哪根神经的传导，使这位双目失明的演员知道我在偷偷撩动翼幕。

I didn't know which of his nerves told this blind actor that I was stealthily moving the side curtains.

翼幕 the side curtains

我习惯叫翼幕为“裤脚管”，这使他很生气，粘着的胡子簌簌发抖，要不是化了妆，肯定是张铁青的脸。
My habit of calling the side curtains "trouser legs" irritated him to such an extent that his artificial whiskers quivered. I was sure that under the make-up his face must be black with anger.

到…（程度）以至于…to such an extent that…。这个表达由 to an extent（在某种程度上）变化而来，增添了 such…that…结构。

肯定…be sure that…

under the make-up his face must be black with anger 可将语序调整为 his face under the make-up must be black with anger，此时，under the make-up 作 face 的后置定语。

以他的艺龄，完全可以做做剧院艺术顾问的事了，多省心！
He deserved the position of art adviser in the troupe for the long years he had been working there. What a comfortably easy job it would have been for him!

would have been 是虚拟语气，表示与过去事实相反的一种情况。

🎈省心（舒心又省力）comfortably easy，写成 comfortable and easy 也可。

但他说一个演员不能离开舞台，也许到死！
But he claimed an artist should remain on the stage till death.

🎈“说”未译作 said，而是 claimed（声明、声称），更能表示“他”捍卫舞台的决心。

🎈“不能离开舞台”按“要呆在舞台上”之意，反话正说，译作了 remain on the stage。正（反）话反（正）说的处理方法，大家可以试着用下。

于是每逢他演出，院长派我负责他的安全：上场、下场……
So I was appointed by the director to see to his safety whenever he went on stage.

🎈照料，处理，照看 see to

例句

While Franklin *saw to* the luggage, Sara took Eleanor home.
富兰克林负责照看行李，萨拉则带着埃莉诺回家了。

🎈whenever 引导时间状语从句时，表示“每当；一……就……”，与 when 用法相似，但 whenever 语气更强烈；whenever 引导让步状语从句时，表示“无论何时”，相当于 at whatever time, no matter when。

舞台上的翼幕，什么时候开始被叫做“裤脚管”，无人能回答。
No one could say when the side curtains on the stage came to be called the “trouser legs.”

“回答”可译作 say、point out（指明、指出）等等。

但的确有这样的事，有些演员常在吃食后，便把它当做抹布擦手；下场时，为了少走两步，把“裤脚管”一撩，走个斜线就下妆去了。这些他现在已看不到了。
In fact, some actors would use them as napkins after snacks, and others would lift them to take a short cut off the stage. All this he could no longer see.

有些……有些……some n[pl]...others...
一方面……另一方面……on one hand...on the other hand...

走捷径、抄小道 take a short cut
不再、不复 no longer

All this he could no longer see 意同 He could no longer see all this。英语中，有些倒装是出于语法上的需要，非用倒装语序不可，具有强制性；有些则是为了达到某种修辞效果，如强调、平衡、衔接等。

这一次为了怕翼幕绊住他的脚，我才撩了一下，不幸落在我的身上，
I had held up the side curtain just in time to keep him from tripping over it, and this was what I got in return from him.

防止……keep sb from doing sth

trip 熟词僻义，意为“绊倒”，常与 on/over 搭配。trip up 意同 trip。

例句

Make sure trailing flexes are kept out of the way so you don't trip （up） over them.
别让拖地的皮线挡了道，这样你就不会被绊倒。

我心里嘟囔着：“摔着活该!”
“It serves you right if you stumbled on it!” I cursed to myself.

咎由自取；罪有应得；活该...it serves sb right (for doing sth)。又，if you stumbled on it 是非真实条件句（虚拟语气），指与现在事实相反。

“嘟囔”按“咒骂”之意理解译作 curse。

他很生气地问起是谁给神圣的舞台上的翼幕取了“裤脚管”的名字，他那无光却仍有魅力的眼睛，突然涌出两颗泪珠，挂在眼角上，不落下来……
With tears brimming in his sightless yet still attractive eyes, he angrily demanded to know who nicknamed the sacred side curtains “trouser legs.”

这一段表现盲演员不能容忍某些演员对神圣的艺术不散，将舞台的翼幕戏称为“裤脚管”的现象。翻译时采用了感情色彩较浓的词语，如：demanded, sacred, brimming with tears 等，以加强感染力。

那是在他还未失明时候的事了，剧院门门贴着“庙小妖风大，池浅王八多”的对联，横批是“老朽滚蛋”。

This incident occurred during the Cultural Revolution when he still had his eyesight. At the door of the theater hung a couplet which read:

“A small temple with strong evil wind;
A shallow pond with many bad tortoises.”

Between the vertical couplet stretched the horizontal streamer which read: “Away with old scoundrels.”

“文化大革命 the Cultural Revolution”是增译成分，交代时代背景，以更好地帮助读者理解文章。

away with...让（某人或事物）消失吧

例句

Away with all these rules and regulations!

让所有这些规章制度见鬼去吧！

可是几个年轻人，演出就困难了，于是打着“落实政策”的幌子，把他解放出来，当舞台监督兼跑个不出声的群众。

At that time only a few young actors were allowed to perform on the stage. It was almost impossible for them to give any good performances. So this veteran actor was soon "liberated" under the pretext of "implementing the policies"

and was made stage manager with the concurrent job of playing silent minor roles on the stage.

翻译此句时，需要对原文进一步理解。“可是几个年轻人，演出就困难了”→剧院里只有几个人，演不起来。所以适当增译，将该句译为...only a few young actors were allowed to perform on the stage....

was made stage manager：“make sb+职位”相当于 elect sb+职位，意为“选举某人担任某职务”。

"liberated"的双引号加的很妙，表明所谓的“落实政策”只不过是出于自己利益选择表面落实。

但他的好年月仅仅不到一个月，也就为了这条“裤脚管”，有人当主角，一出场就把翼幕一撩，亮相，下场一撩，表示帅劲儿。
However, this job which kept him free lasted no more than a month. It was all because of "the trouser legs" incident. Some leading actors used to hold up one of the side curtains to strike a pose when going on the stage and hold it up again to show off when leaving the stage.

“好年月”指“被解放的日子”，译作 kept him free

原文句子太碎，翻译时注意整合：跟上翼幕的事儿，他的好年月持续不到一个月。/主角儿总是一出场……。It was all because of "the trouser legs" incident.中的 it 指代“他的好年月仅仅不到一个月”

摆出某种姿态、（出场）亮相 strike a pose/an attitude

炫耀，卖弄，表现自己 show off

上/下台 on/off the stage

这些被他看在眼里，忘了“老老实实改造”的训示，在大庭广众面前就吼了起来，
When he saw such behavior he forgot the directive of “remoulding in real earnest” and roared with indignation at these actors.

“在大庭广众面前就吼了起来”，更准确来说应为“对撩翼幕的演员儿怒吼”，重点在对目标对象吼，而非单指吼这个动作。现译作 roared at these actors。

造反派组织了“现场批斗会”，狠狠斗这条“翻天”的“牛”。
A public meeting was held on the spot by the rebels to severely denounce this “ox” who wanted to “overturn heaven.”

公开会议，公众集会 a public meeting
现场、当场 on the spot

ox: a term used during the Cultural Revolution, referring to a class enemy.

overturn heaven: to overthrow the government.

“打倒斯坦尼的孝子贤孙!”
“Down with the filial son of Stanislavsky!”

打倒、推翻…… Down with…

斯坦尼：指斯坦尼斯拉夫斯基，是俄国演员、导演、戏剧教育家、理论家。名言是“没有小角色，只有小演员”；强调演员在舞台上的首要地位。

他心爱的学生，还把老师在牛棚里偷偷写成的《论舞台艺术的整体性》霍地甩了出来，于是现场像热油锅里掉进盐粒，沸起来了。
Then suddenly one of the old actor's favorite students flung out the article, On the Integrity of Stage Art, which the old actor had written in secret when he was confined in the “ox shed”. This set the whole audience boiling as if salt had been poured into a pot of hot oil.

扔掉，丢掉 fling out sth
逐出、开除 fling out sb

ox shed: a place where “oxen”(class enemies) were confined.

“现场像热油锅里掉进盐粒，沸起来了”很明显是将“人群沸腾起来”比喻成了“盐粒在热油锅里滋滋作响”。首先译出 set the whole audience boiling，后接 as if 引出喻体。

“在牛棚里还写黑文毒害人！”

“He even dared to write reactionary articles in the 'ox shed' to poison people's minds!”

dare（敢）的两种用法：其一，dare 用作情态动词，后跟动词原形，主要用于疑问句、否定句和条件句中。

例句

Dare you catch the mouse?
你敢抓这只老鼠吗?

其二，dare 用作实义动词，有人称和数及时态变化。其后的动词不定式可带 to 也可不带，一般肯定句中要有 to，否定句和疑问句中可有可无。

例句

I dare to jump down from the top of the wall.
我敢从墙头跳下来。
She doesn’ t dare (to) face her mother.
她不敢面对母亲。

此句宜意译。“黑文”实指反动文章，故译为 reactionary articles;“毒害人”实指毒害人的思想，故译为 poison people’ s minds。

一张张的地下文字，变成了碎片，在他脚下飞舞，
Viciously they tore up all the sheets of his article and scattered the pieces swirling around the old actor's feet.

Viciously（恶毒地）是增译成分，生动描绘出批斗会上造反派的丑恶嘴脸。

他低着头，看见纸片上的字渐渐小去，小去，他复发了青光眼……
Bending his head, he watched the words on the scraps of paper becoming fainter and fainter until he could see no more because of a relapse of glaucoma.

🎈这是一个“一逗到底”的长句。翻译采取了断句法，译成了两句，句尾处加了 he could see no more 以明确表示他已被迫害失明。

他对我抱歉地说，他看不得别人对艺术事业的糟蹋。
The old veteran then told me as if in apology that he couldn't bear to see art maltreated.

🎈as if in apology that …：as if 的省略句——在某些状语从句中，当其主语跟主句的主语一致，而且含有 be 动词时，可以把主语（一般是代词充当）以及 be 动词一起省略。旨在使句子更加简洁和生动。

🎈舍不得、无法忍受、不忍心 can't bear to

例句

I *can't bear to* think of you living in that horrible, filthy attic.
想到你要生活在那样一间肮脏可怕的阁楼里，我受不了。

🎈see art maltreated：see …done。过去分词表被动。

他伸手摸起桌上一个照相架，里面是一张他扮演老工人的剧照，相框是古铜色雕花的。
Fumbling on the table, he took up a carved bronze-colored photo frame containing a stage photo of himself as a veteran worker.

fumble 用词准确，指“乱摸、摸索”，符合盲人寻物的状态。

“一个完整的艺术品，应当包括这个框架。翼幕就是舞台框子。假使把翼幕当成‘裤脚管’，随便破坏它，那我们怎么能称得上是人类灵魂的工程师呢!”
He said to me, “A complete work of art should include the frame as well. The side curtains are a part of the stage frame. If we treat them as ‘trouser legs’ and abuse them at will, how can we actors deserve to be referred to as ‘the engineers of the human soul’?”

艺术品 work of art

a part of（……的一部分）：part 用作名词时的基本意思是某整体中的“部分”“局部”，是可数名词，用于单数形式时，前面的不定冠词常省略。

任意；随意 at will

例句
They were able to come and go *at will*.
他们能够来去自由。

将 A 称作 B refer to A as B

例句
It's *referred to as* the "lungs of the earth".
它被称为“地球之肺”。

我真希望他现在能眼睛豁亮起来，让他看到我的泪水，我的忏悔。
How I wished he could see again! He would see my regretful tears.

🎈how 引导的感叹句类型：

①How + 形容词 + 主语 + 谓语!

②How + 副词 + 主语 + 谓语!

③How + 主语 + 动词!

④How+ many/much/few/little+名词+主语 + 谓语!

🎈区分 wish 和 may 的用法：

1、wish：wish sb/sth +n 或 wish that…（that 从句要用虚拟语气，表示客观上比较难或不太可能实现的希望）

2、may：may sb/sth+v

他看见了，因为他没有再说下去。

Yes, he did see all too clearly, for he abruptly broke off.

🎈 did see 意同 saw，语气更强烈，是对自己想法的肯定。

🔥必背词汇

trousers n.裤子

英义

Trousers are a piece of clothing that you wear over your body from the waist downwards, and that cover each leg separately.

例句

He was smartly dressed in a shirt, dark *trousers* and boots.

他穿着衬衫和黑裤子，脚蹬皮靴，看上去很帅气。

stealthy adj.悄悄的，偷偷摸摸的，鬼鬼祟祟的

英义

Stealthy actions or movements are performed quietly and carefully, so that no one will notice what you are doing.

例句

I would creep in and with *stealthy* footsteps explore the second-floor.

我会偷偷溜进去，轻手轻脚地查看一下二楼。

quiver v.颤动，抖动

英义

If something quivers, it shakes with very small movements.

例句

Her bottom lip *quivered* and big tears rolled down her cheeks.

她的下唇颤抖着，豆大的泪珠顺着面颊滚落下来。

whisker n.连鬓胡子，络腮胡子

英义

You can refer to the hair on a man's face, especially on the sides of his face, as his whiskers .

例句

...wild, savage-looking fellows, with large *whiskers*, unshaven beards, and dirty faces

长着浓密的络腮胡子，胡须未刮且脸上脏兮兮的看起来很粗野的家伙

troupe n. (巡回演出的)演出团，歌舞团，戏班子

英义

A troupe is a group of actors, singers, or dancers who work together and often travel around together, performing in different places.

例句

troupes of travelling actors

巡回演出演员组成的剧团

🔥重点表达

裤脚管 the trouser legs

那又怎么样呢，那有什么关系呢？What of it?

翼幕 the side curtains

肯定是张铁青的脸 his face must be black with (anger)

肯定…be sure that…

省心 comfortably easy

照料;处理;照看 see to

走捷径、抄小道 take a short cut

不再、不复 no longer

防止……keep sb from doing sth

咎由自取；罪有应得；活该…it serves sb right (for doing sth)

让（某人或事物）消失吧 away with…

文化大革命 the Cultural Revolution

打着“落实政策”的幌子 under the pretext of "implementing the policies"

摆出某种姿态、（出场）亮相 strike a pose/an attitude

炫耀;卖弄;表现自己 show off

上/下台 on/off the stage

“老老实实改造”的训示 the directive of “remoulding in real earnest”

翻天 overturn heaven

公开会议；公众集会 a public meeting

现场、当场 on the spot

复发了青光眼 a relapse of glaucoma

糟蹋 maltreat

舍不得、无法忍受、不忍心 can't bear to

人类灵魂的工程师 the engineers of the human soul

艺术品 work of art

任意；随意 at will

🔥复盘测试
裤脚管
那又怎么样呢，那有什么关系呢？
翼幕
肯定是张铁青的脸
肯定...
省心
照料;处理;照看
走捷径、抄小道
不再、不复
防止……
咎由自取；罪有应得；活该...
让（某人或事物）消失吧
文化大革命
打着“落实政策”的幌子
摆出某种姿态、（出场）亮相
炫耀;卖弄;表现自己
上/下台
“老老实实改造”的训示
翻天
公开会议；公众集会
现场、当场
复发了青光眼
糟蹋
舍不得、无法忍受、不忍心
人类灵魂的工程师
艺术品
任意；随意

🔥表达对比

「包括」有几种表达？

一个完整的艺术品，应当（包括）这个框架。
He said to me, “A complete work of art should *include* the frame as well.

他伸手摸起桌上一个照相架，（里面是）一张他扮演老工人的剧照，相框是古铜色雕花的。
Fumbling on the table, he took up a carved bronze-colored photo frame *containing* a stage photo of himself as a veteran worker.

真空保鲜盒（包括）盒体，盖体，充气阀和抽气阀。
The vacuum freshness preservation box *comprises* a box body, a cover body, an inflating valve and an air pumping valve.

计算中可能（包括）上百个进程，它们需要动态地获取资源以及高效率地通信。
Computations may *involve* hundreds of processes that must be able to acquire resources dynamically and communicate efficiently.

It’ s a theory that would *embrace* the whole field of human endeavour.
这个理论将（囊括）人类活动的各个领域。

“孺子马”—— 宋连昌

An “Obedient Horse”—— Song Lianchang

🔥提示：“孺子马”，显然是从“孺子牛”演变而来，文章触及了父母娇惯子女的现代主题，发人深省，具有现实的社会意义。

我的邻居老纪，是位消息灵通人士。
My neighbor Lao Ji was well informed.

🔥下次如果见到中文里的“老王/李/...”，也采用拼音的形式。相应的，“小张/李……”也是同样的道理。

🔥“是位消息灵通人士”词性转换，以一形容词 well informed（或 well-informed）译出，节省了用词，表意也非常准确。

每天下班，总要带回几条新闻：大至国内外大事，小到谁家夫妻吵架、婆媳不和……
Every day when he got off work, he would bring several pieces of news from big events at home and abroad down to small strifes between husband and wife, or between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law.

🔥get off work 表示下班，但上班不宜用 get on work，直接说 go to work 即可。

“几条新闻”译作 several pieces of news。对于不可数名词，在描述其数量时，要选用合适的量词，如 a piece of advice。

from … (down) to…表示范围，意为“从…到…”。

husband and wife、mother-in-law and daughter-in-law：普通名词并列时不用冠词。

不用冠词的情况：

①抽象、物质名词和专有名词一般无冠词，但物质名词、抽象名词具体化，或专有名词泛指时，常用不定冠词，例如：a Mr Wang/a climb/a swim、Physics is a science.
②代数词、基数词作前置定词，不用冠词。
③泛指的节假日、季节、星期前不用冠词。但是季节名词表特定时间或受 of…修饰时用 the。例如：in the winter of 1948。（有时泛指时间用 a+adj+名词。如：have a hot summer。）
④餐名前一般无冠词。但餐名受 adj 修饰时常常有 a(an)。特指时用 the。例如：have a good supper；The breakfast was well cooked。
⑤普通名词并列时不用冠词 例如：soul and heart/husband and wife/day after day/arm in arm/hand in hand
⑥语种前不用冠词。但 the English 结构用 the。
⑦广场、公园、学校、建筑物等专有名词，由“专有名词+普通名词”构成时不用冠词。但 the University of Beijing 结构和 the Beijing station 中用 the。

他发布新闻，是大家都在做饭的时候，地点自然以厨房居多。

The time for his news broadcast was usually dinner time, so the best place for it was naturally the shared kitchen.

翻译过程中应特别注意文化的差异，例如此处的“厨房”一词对汉语读者不言而喻指的是共用厨房，因为如果是独家厨房，就无从广播新闻了。但翻译时如忽视这点，就会使英语读者弄不明白，因为对他们来说厨房往往是独家使用的。因此，译文有必要在“厨房”前面加 shared 一词，使意思更加明确。

这天，老纪进了厨房就说：“老王，你听说了吗?”
One day, Lao Ji came into the kitchen and said, “Lao Wang, haven't you heard the news?”

“你听说了吗?”译时肯定要补充完整，即“听说什么消息了吗？”，用 the news、it、that 等等均可。考虑到前文并未提到“消息”，所以心里有所顾忌的同学直接用 the news。

“什么事?”
“X X X 的儿子被逮了。”
“噢！因为什么?”我停住手里的菜刀，惊愕地问。
“What?”
“So-and-so’s son has been arrested.”
“Oh? Why?” I asked in surprise, putting down the knife.

X X X 也就是我们常说的“某某某”，由于并未指名道姓，所以英译时也要表达出同样的意思，可以直接挪用 XXX，也可以用参考译文中提到的 so-and-so，表示「(指叫不上名字的人、物，或泛指)某某人(或事物)」。此前，在叶圣陶的《我坐了木船》中，也见到过 so-and-so 的用法：“...什么人的本人或是父亲... ...You can call yourself so-and-so or so-and-so’s father...”

“还用说，犯法了呗！” “其实，那孩子小时候也蛮好，都是家长的过失。”老纪一边淘米一边说，

“No doubt for an offense against the law. The boy was quite a darling as a child. It was all his parents’ fault,” Lao Ji went on while washing rice.

quite a darling :darling 具有褒义的色彩，指这孩子讨人喜欢；又，“quite a/an（或 a quite）+形容词+名词”具有积极的修饰效果。E.g. It is quite an interesting film/a quite interesting film. 这是一部相当有趣的电影。

都是……的错/过失 it’s all sb’s fault

went on：再次提示，“说”在具体语境中要选用不同的词。

“你没看，从小就惯。孩子说要星星，大人不敢摘月亮。你想孩子小时不教育，长大能好得了？！果不其然，以后骂人、打架、抽烟、喝酒全来了。”

“He has been spoilt from childhood, you know. If the boy wanted a star, his parents would not dare to give him the moon. You see, if a child is not brought up properly from infancy, you cannot expect him to grow up in the right way, can you? Bad habits such as swearing, fighting, smoking and drinking are the consequences. ”

反问句“长大能好得了？！”可以译作参考译文的形式，也可以直接变成陈述句。对于反问句通常有三种译法：否定句、一般疑问句或者特殊疑问句。

老纪的话简直够得上至理名言，我不住地点头，并暗暗地为 xxx 惋惜，若是他早能听到老纪的“教诲”，也许不至于铸成今天的大错了。
What he said was indeed right and proper and I kept nodding in agreement while secretly sympathizing with so-and-so. If he had heard Lao Ji’s lecture, he wouldn't have committed such a grave mistake.

right and proper：两个同义词的并列，起强调作用。

“也许不至于铸成今天的大错了”可译作 he wouldn't have committed such a grave mistake，也可译作 he would have avoided today’s consequences.

老纪讲着，已打点好饭锅，准备切菜。不知怎么“哟”了一声不说了。
Lao Ji had finished washing the rice and was preparing to cut the vegetables when he suddenly stopped short with an exclamation of “Oh!”

suddenly 可有可无，因为 stop (sb) short 词组本身便表示“（使）突然停住”。

例句

He *stopped short* when he heard his name.
听见有人喊他的名字，他突然停住了。

我回头一看，原来他的案板背上用粉笔胡乱地画着些什么。

I turned to see something scrawled in chalk on the back of his cutting-board.

之前，我们见过“转过头”的译法时 over sb’s shoulder。此处不建议使用，“回头一看”可能只是幅度很小的甩头，目的也是为了说明目光的转变，译作 turn to 即可。

但老纪一眼就认出那是他六岁的儿子小光的手笔，他默然一笑:“这小子，准是从昨晚的内部电影上看来的。”
Lao Ji recognized his six-year-old son’s drawing at one glance. He then smiled, “That kid must have learnt this from a film he saw. It was a restricted film, not open to the public.”

看到 at one glance，我脑子里最先想联到的是“惊鸿一瞥 just at one fleeting glance”。

must have done 是对过去情况的肯定推测。

看电影可以说 watch/see a movie。
look: 侧重“看”的动作。
see: 指看见。
watch: 指用眼睛跟随某物，以便对每一个变化、运动等进行观察。
observe: 侧重以客观的态度进行观察。
witness: 指当场看见，亲眼看见。

说着他又细细地端详一阵，才不慌不忙地擦去。

He stared at the picture for a while before slowly cleaning it off.

又见 before。英文中，用 before 或 after 来拿捏时间上的先后顺序还是很常见的。尤其视译中，根据顺句驱动原则，常将 before 译作“然后”。

刚巧小光手持长矛从外面冲了进来，发现自己的“作品”被擦了，立刻大闹起来：“你干吗擦我的画？臭爸爸!”哭喊着用长矛向老纪刺过来。
Just then his son, Xiao Guang, rushed in with a long spear in hand. Seeing that his "masterpiece" was cleaned off, he flared up, “Why did you clean off my picture? What a beastly dad you are!” he cried, pointing his spear at Lao Ji.

这一句小光的“动作”较多，有“手持长矛”、“从外面冲了进来”、“发现自己的‘作品’被擦了”、“大闹起来”、“哭喊着”、“用长矛向老纪刺过来”，不适合全部并列，所以要适当断句，并注意有逻辑关系的动作之间的衔接。参考译文将句子断成两句，先是交代小光的位置变化，然后完整叙述小光大闹大喊的事件，其中 with 复合结构和现在分词短语做状语的处理方式值得借鉴。

老纪急中生智，抓起锅盖来自卫，口里不住地求饶：“别别，好孩子，听爸爸说，爸爸不是给乖乖做饭吗？不擦掉怎么切菜呀?等我用完，你再画……”
In desperation, Lao Ji took up the pot lid for self-defense. He was begging his son, “Please, don't! There is a dear! Listen to your dad. Dad is preparing dinner for you. How can I cut

vegetables without cleaning the drawing off? You can draw on it after I have done the cutting, can't you?"

词缀 self-：[与形容词，名词构成的词](用于构词)表示“靠自身的”，“由自身的”，“对自身的”，如 self-sacrifice 舍己为公、self-defense 自卫。

“好孩子”译作 There is a dear，其中，there be 结构用以唤起某人注意，a dear 则是对小孩的称呼，这个表达可以理解为“好啦，乖乖”，很应景。

“不行!不行!你赔我！”
“那……爸爸明天给你买个画册。”
“不，我不干，你赔我，你赔我！”
“那么，过一会爸爸趴在床上当马，让你骑上玩打仗，好不好？”
"No! That won't do! You must make it up to me!"
"Well, I’ ll buy you a drawing book tomorrow. ''
"No, it won't do, either. I must get it right now! ''
"Well then, what if I serve as a horse on a bed while you ride on me and play being a knight?”

（那）不行 That/It won't do

(尤指因自己的过失)向...弥补，补偿 make (it) up to sb

例句

make it up to him for the awful intrusion of last night.
因为昨晚过分的打扰，我必须对他有所补偿。

在翻译“玩骑马打仗”这一概念时，没有必要拘泥于与汉语字面上对等，应注意儿童心理，避免成人化，故译成 play being a knight，既顺应英语的文化背景，又形象生动，便于英语读者理解。

大概小孩子都爱玩打仗，小光这才住了手。
This suggestion made Xiao Guang put his spear away, for he liked the idea as most boys did.

the idea 即指上文小光爸爸提出的妥协方案。

可是这场“以子之矛攻父之盾”的战斗虽然结束了，紧接着又转入了“停战谈判”。
Hardly had the battle between the son's spear and father's shield ended when an "armistick tale” began.

Hardly had the battle … ended：否定词及含有否定意义的词在句首，句子要部分倒装（只将助动词置于主语前，谓语其余部分置于主语后）。这些词包括：never, no, not, not only, hardly, scarcely, rarely, little, seldom, nowhere, no sooner…than, hardly/barely/scarcely… when, not until…, at no time, by no means, on no account, in no way, in no case, on no condition, in/under no circumstances 等。

书上写的是 armistick tale，现纠正为 armistice talk（停战谈判）。

小光提出马上就骑，老纪说：“爸爸现在正做饭，哪有工夫陪你玩？等吃完饭一定让你骑个够，撒谎是小狗。”
When Xiao Guang demanded to ride the horse right then, Lao Ji replied, “I’ m now preparing dinner. I'll let you ride on me

to your heart's content after dinner. Is that okay? If I don't keep my word, I’ ll be damned! ”

🎈尽情地，心满意足地 to your heart's content

🎈“撒谎是小狗”这句话不宜直译,应考虑上下文的意思，其中“撒谎”是“不守信用、说话不算数”之意，因此不可译为 lie，而是 If I don't keep my won!。此处的“小狗”，不可用 I'll be a dog 来译。“狗”在英语里的形象与汉语的形象不等，不是骂人话，汉语里“狗”是用来骂人的，两者差异很大，所以只能意译。这里采用了英语的习惯用法 I'll be damned。

小光仍然坚持己见，丝毫没有让步的意思。
But Xiao Guang wouldn't budge an inch.

🎈“坚持己见”和“丝毫没有让步的意思”表达的意思相同，译出一处即可。not budge an inch 指不退让一步，更能体现熊孩子的犟。

老纪搓着两手，忽然想起：“唉！对了，刚才爸爸又给你买来巧克力，你快去，要不都叫妈妈吃了。”
Lao Ji wrung his hands in the air out of desperation and started to think of a new idea. “Oh, yes! I've just bought a bar of chocolate. Run and get it right now, or Mum will eat it all! ”

🎈out of desperation 是增译成分，指明老纪因困窘而搓手，使“搓手”的出现更为合理，不会使读者摸不着头脑。又，out of 在不同语境

中可以有不同的译法。此处，out of 意为“出于”、“由于”，后面的名词由具体事物转为某种心态或条件。

例句

out of fear 出于害怕
out of habit 按照习惯
out of pity 出于怜悯心

“我不要吃，我要骑。”
"I don't want chocolate! I want to ride a horse!"

“吃”即“吃巧克力”，译作动词短语 eat chocolate 或名词 chocolate 均可；“骑”即“骑马”，译作 ride a horse。

谈判处于僵局，老纪正束手无策，老纪爱人出面调停了：“哎呀！你那么大人还跟孩子一般见识，饭晚点做怕什么，先让他骑一会不就完了？”
The quarrel came to a stalemate, and Lao Ji was at his wit's end when his wife came to make peace. “Look at you, dear! So childish! What does it matter if we have dinner a bit later than usual?”

处于/陷入僵局 come to a stalemate
in a fix 是俚语，表示「进退两难，处境尴尬，陷于困境」

智穷计尽、无计可施 at one’s wit's end

“你那么大人还跟孩子一般见识”译作 So childish!（真孩子气），直白明了，一词概括一句话，意思也没出现偏差，值得学习。

像在球场上双方发生争执时，裁判员一声哨令那样有效，

Her words were like a whistle of a referee that settled the dispute immediately.

🎈中文很散，而且常无主语，但我们仍能马上领会句子的意思，英文则不然，该加成分就加成分。该句指的是“妻子的话很有效”，故而补充出 Her words，使句子表意完整。

老纪立刻回屋履行“孺子马”的义务去了……
Lao Ji instantly went back to his room to carry out his duty as an “obedient horse.”

🎈实施，执行，实行 carry out
duty 相关表达
①应尽的义务 bounden duty
萧红《当铺》
本来手就应该给我服务。
It was their *bounden duty* to wait on me.

②当作…用、用作…的代用品、充当…do duty for
顾均正《耳闻不如一见》
以耳代目。
“Let the ear *do duty for* the eye”.

③尽职、尽本分 do one's duty

④值班，当班 on duty

🔥必背词汇
referee n.比赛的裁判员

英义

The referee is the official who controls a sports event such as a football game or a boxing match.

例句

He was sent off for arguing with the *referee*.
他因为和裁判发生争执而被罚出场。

stalemate n.僵局，僵持

英义

Stalemate is a situation in which neither side in an argument or contest can win or in which no progress is possible.

例句

President Bush has ended the *stalemate* over moves to cut the country's budget deficit...
布什总统已结束了在削减国家预算赤字的措施上形成的僵局。

shield n.屏障，保护物，保护人

英义

Something or someone which is a shield against a particular danger or risk provides protection from it.

例句

He used his left hand as a *shield* against the reflecting sunlight.
他用左手挡住反射过来的阳光。

lid cn.容器的盖，盖子

英义

A lid is the top of a box or other container which can be removed or raised when you want to open the container.

例句

I can't get the *lid* off this jar.
我打不开这广口瓶的盖子。

🔥重点表达
孺子马 an obedient horse
是位消息灵通人士 was well informed
几条新闻 several pieces of news
被逮 be arrested
犯法 an offense against the law
都是……的错/过失 it’s all sb’s fault
淘米 wash rice
切菜 cut the vegetables
案板 cutting-board
骂人、打架、抽烟、喝酒 swearing, fighting, smoking and drinking
铸成今天的大错 have committed such a grave mistake
突然停住 stop short
（那）不行 That/It won't do
(尤指因自己的过失)向…弥补，补偿 make (it) up to sb
停战谈判 armistice talk
尽情地；心满意足地 to your heart's content
毫不退让 not budge an inch
调停 make peace
处于/陷入僵局 come to a stalemate
智穷计尽、无计可施 at one’s wit's end
你那么大人还跟孩子一般见识 So childish!

🔥复盘测试
孺子马
是位消息灵通人士

几条新闻
被逮
犯法
都是……的错/过失
淘米
切菜
案板
骂人、打架、抽烟、喝酒
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(尤指因自己的过失)向...弥补，补偿
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尽情地；心满意足地
毫不退让
调停
处于/陷入僵局
智穷计尽、无计可施
你那么大人还跟孩子一般见识

🔥表达对比
「过失」有几种表达？

It was all his parents' *fault*.
都是家长的（过失）。

He apologized amply for his *error*.
他为自己的（过失）深深道歉。

So potentially, this is just criminal *negligence*.

因此，这可能涉及刑事（过失）。

Can it ever undo the *damage*?
这能够弥补（过失）吗?

小麻雀——老舍

A Little Sparrow ——Lao She

🔥提示：是老舍先生的散文名篇，文章生动地描写了人的心理活动和猫、鸟的动作细节及神态，翻译时应力求选词具体、准确、形象，尽量再现原文的风格。

雨后，院里来了个麻雀，刚长全了羽毛。
As soon as the rain stopped, a little sparrow, almost full-fledged, flew into the courtyard.

🪶“雨后”这一状语译 成 After the rain 是可以的，但作为文章的开头听起来略感突然。若译作 As soon as the rain stopped 可以制造一点悬念，而且所指的时间概念也较前者确切。

它在院里跳，有时飞一下，不过是由地上飞到花盆沿上，或由花盆上飞下来。
It hopped, fluttered, darting up to the edge of flower pots and back to the ground again.

🪶词义辨析：“跳”
jump: 是普通用词，指用双脚向上跳，向下跳，或在同一平面上跳到有一定距离的某一点上，或跳过。
leap: 常可与 jump 换用，但侧重身体猛力向上升起并朝前急冲的动作，有时含突然的意味。
spring: 更强调有力和弹跳的运动。

hop: 指单脚短跳或双足猛力的动作。也指小鸟、青蛙等的跳。
bound: 多指向前向上或向下跳跃、奔跳。
skip: 指两脚交替轻地跳或跨的动作。

🎈“有时飞一下，由地上飞到花盆沿上，或由花盆上飞下来”：后半部分两个动作是对“飞一下”的具体阐释，这两个动作都是由同一只麻雀发起的，可以将这两个动作看成接续的动作，把“或”字译成 and 或 or 都是可以的。又，“飞”（一下）只是小飞一下，幅度没有很大，译作 flutter（英义：to moves through the air with small quick movements），选词值得学习。

看它这么飞了两三次，我看出来：它并不会飞得再高一些，它的左翅的几根长翎拧在一处，有一根特别的长，似乎要脱落下来。
Watching it move up and down a couple of times, I realized that it could not fly any higher as the plumes on its left wing had got twisted with one sticking out as if about to come off.

🎈到此为止文章里出现了五个“飞”字，但飞的动作并不完全相同，若都译成 fly 意思不够准确，且听起来也觉重复，故选择不同的译法。“这么飞了两三次”中的“飞”即指上句中的在花盆边缘和地面间往返（跳上又跳下），译作 move up and down 是合适的。

🎈could not fly any higher：any 修饰比较级，暗含对否定意义的强调。

🎈增译连词 as，点明“羽毛不整”和“不会飞得更高”之间的因果逻辑关系，将句子串起来。

with one sticking out as if about to come off 涉及 as if 的省略结构。as if about to come off 意同 as if it’s about to come off，省略了逻辑主语和 be 动词，旨在使句子更加简洁和生动。

我试着往前凑，它跳一跳，可是又停住，看着我，小黑豆眼带出点要亲近我又不完全信任的神气。
When I made an attempt to move closer, it jumped off a bit and stopped again, staring back at me with its small, black and bean-like eyes that had a mixed look of wanting to be friends with me and not being certain that I was trustworthy.

“要亲近我又不完全信任的神气”译作 a mixed look of wanting to be friends with me and not being certain that I was trustworthy。类似这种同时出现两种现象的情况，可以根据具体情况考虑 while、mix、concurrent 等词。此处的 a mixed look 值得学习。

“心情复杂”可以说 was seized with mixed feelings

我想到了：这是个熟鸟，也许是自幼便养在笼中的。
It occurred to me that this must be a tame bird, having been caged since it was hatched perhaps.

在第一眼看到“熟鸟”的时候，可能并不清楚这个词的具体意思，但通过后半部分的说明，我们能猜到“熟鸟”指驯养的家鸟，现译作 a tame bird。在考试中，很多人碰见一个不确定的词就会去翻词典，其实完全没必要，很浪费时间，大部分单词或者中文表达，结合上下文，

我们基本能断定其含义，再不济也能 paraphrase 出来，或者干脆省去不译。

所以它不十分怕人。
No wonder it was not much scared of my presence.

🎈“所以它不十分怕人”按“也难怪它不十分怕人”之意理解，译作 No wonder…

🎈“不十分怕人”译作 not much scared of my presence，如果有人未译作 my presence，而是译成了 man、me 之类的，不算错。但 my presence 和故事的叙述联系更紧密，指代上文出现的“我往小鸟跟前凑”。

可是它的左翅也许是被养着它的或别个孩子给扯坏，所以它爱人，又不完全信任。
Its left wing might have been impaired by some kid and that was why there was distrust in its look though it showed some intimacy with man.

🎈这里的“爱人”不是 love men 或 love people,而是“喜欢 和人在一起”。

想到这个，我忽然的很难过。
Suddenly I was seized with sadness.

🎈被…（情绪）包围/笼罩 be seized with…

一个飞禽失去翅膀是多么可怜。
How miserable it was for a bird to lose its wings!

“可怜”译作 miserable，使“我”怜惜这只麻雀的感情色彩更为浓重。

这个小鸟离了人恐怕不会活，可是人又那么狠心，伤了它的翎羽。
Without someone taking care of it this small thing could not survive. But man had injured its wing. How cruel he was!

“这个小鸟”译作了 this small thing（这个小家伙），个人更倾向于把 small 换成 little。又，此处 thing 指“家伙，东西（用以提及人或动物的某一特点，通常表示喜爱之情）”，如：Oh you lucky thing!你这个走运的家伙！

man 的用法：其前无冠词，表示区别于其他动物的“人类”。

How cruel he was!中的 he 是泛指，指伤害小鸟的人。

它被人毁坏了，而还想依靠人，多么可怜！
Injured as it was, it still wanted to rely on man. How pitiable!

Injured as it was ： as 引导让步状语从句时，句子要倒装，通常是把从句中的表语、状语或谓语动词放在句首。

例句

Much as I like English, I’ m going to choose civil engineering as my major.
虽然我很喜欢英语，但我还是打算选土木工程作为自己的专业。

它的眼带出进退为难的神情，虽然只是那么个小而不美的小鸟，它的举动与表情可露出极大的委屈与为难。
The look in its eyes showed that the little creature was of two minds. It was small and by no means pretty, yet its gestures and expressions revealed that it had been wronged and landed in a difficult situation.

本文出现的“小家伙、小东西”：this small thing/little bird/little creature。

摇摆不定、持中立态度 of two minds
一点也不 by no means

wrong 熟词僻义，意为“虐待、不公正地对待”。

例句
She felt she'd been wronged...
她觉得受委屈了。

它是要保全它那点生命，而不晓得如何是好。
It was anxious to keep its delicate life out of danger, but it did not know what to do.

keep its delicate life out of danger 中的 out of 指“脱离某种状态或情况”，而不是我们之前讲的“出于、由于”。

对它自己与人都没有信心，而又愿找到些倚靠。
It had little confidence in itself and less trust in man, but it needed someone to rely on.

这里的“信心”译成英语时应分析，对自己是“信心”，对人是“信任”。

“又愿找到些倚靠”译作 was willing to rely on someone 也可以。

它跳一跳，停一停，看着我，又不敢过来。
It hopped and stopped, looking at me but too shy to come over.

太…而不能…too…to…

我想拿几个饭粒诱它前来，又不敢离开，我怕小猫来扑它。
I thought of fetching some cooked rice to attract it, but I dared not leave it alone lest it should be attacked by the kitten.

lest, in case, for fear that“以防，万一，唯恐”引导目的状语从句常用虚拟语气，谓语动词用“should+动词原形”。lest, for fear that 从句中的 should 可以省去，in case 从句中的 should 通常不省略，但是 in case 引导的从句也可用陈述语气。

例句

He took the raincoat with him lest it (should) rain.
他带上了雨衣，以防下雨。
I obeyed her for fear that she (should) be angry.
我得顺着她，免得她生气。
In case he comes, let me know.
万一他来了，告诉我一声。

猫 cat 小猫 kitten
狗 dog 小狗 puppy
兔子 rabbit 小兔子 bunny

可是小猫并没在院里，我很快地跑进厨房，抓来了几个饭粒。及至我回来，小鸟已不见了。
As the kitten was not around at the moment, I hurried to the kitchen and came back with a few grains only to find the bird missing.

be around 指“在某处”。例如：Just having lots of people around that you can talk to is important.有许多能交谈的人在身边很重要。

only to 表示和本来意思相反的意思 only to do 的意思是“不料（却）……，结果（却）……", 表示一个没有料到的结果。I hurried to the supermarket, only to find it was closed. 我匆忙赶到超市,不料它已经关门了。

我向外院跑去，小猫在影壁前的花盆旁蹲着呢。

I ran to the outer yard and saw the kitten crouching by a flower pot in front of the screen wall.

🎈影壁，也称照壁，古称萧墙，是中国、朝鲜半岛、越南传统建筑中用于遮挡视线的墙壁。在农村，很多房屋前都有一面额外的墙，就是所谓的影壁（the screen wall）

我忙去驱逐它，它只一扑，把小鸟擒住！
I hastened to drive her away but, with a quick jump, she caught hold of the bird.

🎈译文 drive her away、she caught hold of the bird 中虽然用了 her 和 she，但并不表示猫是只小母猫（当然也有这种可能性，但文中并未明确交代，所以我们无从得知）。这是英语的一种习惯用法：一旦用人称代词 he 和 she 来表示时，是将动物赋予人性化了，再加上文化因素，在英语成语中，dog 经常被用来指男性，而猫则常与女性相关，所以此处使用了 her 和 she，当然，也可以用 it 相关用词来指代。

🎈抓住 catch/get/grab/take/…+hold of sth

被人养惯的小麻雀，连挣扎都不会，尾与爪在猫嘴旁搭拉着，和死去差不多。
The tame sparrow, with its tail and claws dangling from the kitten's mouth, did not even know how to struggle. It looked more dead than alive.

It looked more dead than alive: more…than…后跟形容词、副词、动词、名词等，一般情况下，要求 more 后部分和 than 后部分词性相同（偶尔也有例外），表示“与其说……不如说……”

瞧着小鸟，猫一头跑进厨房，又一头跑到西屋。
With my eyes fixed on the bird, I watched the kitten run first to the kitchen and then to the room at the west end.

“瞧着小鸟”译作 With my eyes fixed/feasted on the bird 均可。feast/fix one’ s eyes on sth 表示“凝视，盯着，聚精会神看”。

我不敢紧追，怕它更咬紧了可又不能不追。
I was afraid to press hard after her, but I had to follow her in case she should tighten her jaws.

注意 in case 的用法，前文提过了。

虽然看不见小鸟的头部，我还没忘了那个眼神。那个预知生命危险的眼神。
Though the bird's head was not visible to me, the look of anticipated danger in its eyes was vivid in my mind.

积累词汇 vivid，指“记忆清晰、描述生动、栩栩如生”等。

那个眼神与我的好心中间隔着一只小白猫。

Between its look and my sympathy stood that small white cat.

“我的好心”即指“我对麻雀的怜悯”，译作 my sympathy。

来回跑了几次，我不追了。追上也没用了，我想，小鸟至少已半死了。
Having run a few rounds after her I quit, thinking it was pointless to chase her like that because, by the time I caught her, the bird would have been half dead.

译时注意对一个意群内句子之间衔接，可以处理为从句、状语、加破折号等。

“没用了”译作 pointless 或 meaningless 均可。

猫又进了厨房，我愣了一会儿，赶紧的又追了去；
When the cat slipped back to the kitchen again, I hesitated for a second and then hurried over there too.

在/到那儿 over there

例句

Who is the man in tweeds *over there*?
那儿穿花呢衣服的男子是谁?

那两个黑豆眼仿佛在我心内睁着呢。
It seemed, in my mind's eye, the little bird were pleading for help with its two black bean-like eyes.

🎈“心中”这里译作“in my mind's eye”，是一种惯用表达。

🎈It seemed… the little bird were…：were 是虚拟语气，此时 I 用 was，he/she/they 都用 were。

进了厨房，猫在一条铁筒——冬天升火通烟用的，春天拆下来便放在厨房的墙角——旁蹲着呢。小鸟已不见了。
In the kitchen I noticed the cat was crouching by a tin pipe which was installed as smoke duct in winter and dismantled in spring, at the corner, but the bird was not with her.

🎈“冬天升火通烟用的，春天拆下来”处理成了“冬天装上 install 通烟、春天拆 dismantle 下来”，形式上较为对应。

铁筒的下端未完全扣在地上，开着一个不小的缝儿，小猫用脚往里探。
The pipe leaned against the corner and, between its lower end and the floor, there was an opening through which the cat was probing with her paws.

🎈“开着一个不小的缝儿，小猫用脚往里探”也可译为 with an opening between its lower end and the floor, through which the cat…。probe 一词选用巧妙，除了伸进去，还有“探究”的意思，十分符合猫爪爪扒拉的场景。

我的希望回来了，小鸟没死。
My hope revived: the bird was not dead.

🎈“我的希望回来了”译作 My hope revived，表明“‘我’重新燃起了希望”,描述很 vivid。

小猫本来才四个来月大，还没捉住过老鼠，或者还不会杀生，只是叼着小鸟玩一玩。
As the kitten was less than four months old, it had not learned how to catch mice, or how to kill for that matter. It was merely holding the bird in its mouth and having fun with it.

🎈mice 是 mouse 的复数形式，这类型不规则变化的名词需要额外记忆。再比如：data（数据）是 datum 的复数形式。

🎈就此而，在这方面 for that matter

例句
I didn't like it much. Nor did the kids, *for that matter*.
我不怎么喜欢它。孩子们也同样不喜欢。

正在这么想，小鸟忽然出来了，猫倒像吓了一跳，往后躲了躲。
While I was thinking along these lines the little bird suddenly emerged and the kitten, taken aback, bolted backward.

🎈thinking along these lines 表示“顺着这些想法/思路想下去”。

🎈吃惊、吓一跳 be taken aback

例句
But leaders here in South Korea *were taken aback*.
但是最近韩国领导人感到震惊.

小鸟的样子，我一眼便看清了，登时使我要闭上了眼。
The way the little bird looked was so registered to me at the first glance that I felt like shutting my eyes immediately.

the way sb looked 要连起来理解，不能死抠住 way 这一个词不放。这个表达意思是“某人的样子（看起来）”

register 可以表示神情的流露，was so registered to me at the first glance 也就是原文中的“小鸟的样子，我一眼便看清了”。

小鸟几乎是蹲着，胸离地很近，像人害肚痛蹲在地上那样。
It was virtually crouching, with its chest close to the floor, like a man suffering from a stomachache.

like a man suffering from a stomachache 作方式状语。

它身上并没血。身子可似乎是拳在一块，非常的短。
There was no stain of blood on its body, but it seemed to be shrinking up into itself.

血迹 stain of blood

身子拳在一块、缩成一团 shrinking up into oneself

头低着，小嘴指着地。
Its head dropped low, its small beak pointing to the floor.

its small beak pointing to the floor 是独立主格结构。

那两个黑眼珠！非常的黑，非常的大，不看什么，就那么顶黑顶大的愣着。

Its two black eyes, unseeing, were very black and large, looking lost.

unseeing 修饰 black eyes；looking lost 作伴随状语。

它只有那么一点活气，都在眼里，像是等着猫再扑它，它没力量反抗或逃避；又像是等着猫赦免了它，或是来个救星。

The little life left in it was all in the eyes. It seemed to be expecting the cat to charge again, with no strength to resist or run; or wishing that the cat would be kind enough to pardon it or that some saviour would come along to its rescue.

charge 熟词僻义，指“向……冲去”。

some saviour：some+单数名词 指“某个、某一”。

生与死都在这俩眼里，而并不是清醒的。它是胡涂了，昏迷了；不然为什么由铁筒中出来呢？

Life and death coexisted in its eyes. I thought the bird must be confused or stunned, or else why should it have come out from the pipe?

"而并不是清醒的"，将此句放在下面一句里一起译，避免意思重复。

要不然；否则 or else

例句

They can't be coming or else they'd have called.
他们不会来，不然他们就打电话了。

should have looked up at it：should have done 用于谈论过去的情况时，主要有两个用法，一是用于推测过去已经发生的情况（也就是此处的用法）；二是用于指本该发生而实际上未发生的情况。

可是，虽然昏迷，到底有那么一点说不清的，生命根源的，希望。
Stunned as it was, it still cherished some hope which, though hard to define, was the source of life.

Q：为什么“到底有那么一点说不清的”中的“有”不翻译为“have”，而选择“cherish”呢?

“有”汉译英很容易条件反射“have”，我们可以有其他选择。此处 cherish 比 have 更准确，cherish 比 have 包含的感情更多。新概念 3 的第 34 课《a happy discovery》里面有一句: He must cherish the hope that one day he will be amply rewarded. 中文意思是：他必须抱有这样的希望，终有一天，他的努力会取得丰硕的成果。

中文的“有”很多情况下不直接翻译成“have”，经济学人中经常用 boast，比如说：“深圳有大量高速增长的科技公司”英文可以说：Shenzhen boasts a large number of fast growing technology companies. 根据 boast 的本意“吹嘘”可以知道，一般情况下这种“有”是好的东西，boast 的英英解释有一条是：(a person, place, or thing) possess (a feature that is a source of pride)。政府工作报告中夸中国地大物博、物产丰富之类的也常用 boast。

这个希望使它注视着地上，等着，等着生或死。
With that hope it gazed at the floor, expecting either to survive or die.

either to survive or (to) die：either…or…连接句子中两个并列的成分。

它怕得非常的忠诚，完全把自己交给了一线的希望，一点也不动。
It was so really scared that it became completely motionless, leaving itself all to the precarious hope.

“它怕得非常的忠诚”意思是“它真的很害怕”、确实很害怕。

“一点也不动”译作 still、stiff（吓得全身僵硬）或者 motionless 都可以。

像把生命要从两眼中流出，它不叫也不动。
It kept quiet and still as if waiting for its life to flow out of its eyes.

as if waiting for its life …：as if 的省略句——在某些状语从句中，当其主语跟主句的主语一致，而且含有 be 动词时，可以把主语（一般是代词充当）以及 be 动词一起省略。又，await 和 wait 的区别是一个是及物动词，一个是不及物动词。

小猫没再扑它，只试着用小脚碰它。

The kitten made no more attempts to attack it. She only tried to touch it with her little paws.

猫的脚叫“猫爪”，译作 paws，不译 feet。

它随着击碰倾侧，头不动，眼不动，还呆呆地注视着地上。
As the kitten touched it, it tilted from side to side, its head undisturbed and its eyes looking blank at the floor.

As the kitten touched it 作伴随状语；its head undisturbed and its eyes looking blank at the floor 是独立主格结构。

但求它能活着，它就决不反抗。
It would not fight back so long as there was a chance of survival.

“但求它能活着”按“只要有一线生机/一线希望”理解都行。

可是并非全无勇气，它是在猫的面前不动！
But the bird had not lost all of its courage; it acted this way only with the cat.

acted this way：this way 指前文提到的小鸟呆住的表现。

我轻轻地过去，把猫抓住。将猫放在门外，小鸟还没动。
I went over light-footed, picked up the cat and put her outside the door, the sparrow remaining where it was.

从一处到（另一出）go over (to +地点)

例句

He *went over* and shook hands with his guests.
他走过去与客人们握手。

light-footed 属于“形容词+名词-ed”构成的合成形容词。E.g. noble-minded 高尚的；good-tempered 脾气好的。

我双手把它捧起来。它确是没受了多大的伤，虽然胸上落了点毛。它看了我一眼！
When I took it up in my hands and looked, it was not seriously injured, though some fluff had come off its chest. It was looking at me.

掉落、除掉 come off

例句

That mark won't *come off*.
那污点去不掉。

我没主意：把它放了吧，它准是死；养着它吧，家中没有笼子。
I had no idea what to do. If I let it go, it was sure to die; if I kept it with me, I did not have a cage for it.

had no idea：have no 用另一种方式来说就是 don't have,在这里 have 是实义动词，表示“有”。至于 have no 后是 idea 还是 ideas，常用 idea，强调一个主意/一点办法都没有。当然，have no 后也有加复数的时候，比如，树上的叶子必然是很多的，飞蚂蚁的翼翅必然是成双的，人的牙齿也有三十个以上，所以当然都要用复数名词，译作 That tree has no leaves.//The ant has no wings.//My grandmother has no teeth.在另外一些情况下，have no 后接复数还是单数，就全凭说话人当时的感触了。

我捧着它，好像世上一切生命都在我的掌中似的，我不知怎样好。
I held it in my hands as if holding all the lives in the world, not knowing what to do.

🎈不知怎样好 not knowing what to do/ be at a complete loss

小鸟不动，拳着身，两眼还那么黑，等着！
The sparrow huddled up, motionless, its eyes as black as ever, still expectant.

🎈蜷缩在一起、蜷缩成一团 huddle up

🎈一直、依旧 as ever

🎈“等着”：等着那一线升级，也就是期待着，现译作 still expectant。

愣了好久，我把它捧到卧室里，放在桌子上，看着它，它又愣了半天，忽然头向左右歪了歪用它的黑眼睁了一下；又不动了，可是身子长出来一些，还低头看着，似乎明白了点什么。
It remained that way for a long while. I took it to my bedroom, put it on the desk and watched it for a few moments. Suddenly it tilted its head left and then right, winking its black eyes once or twice, and became still again. By now its body seemed to have stretched a bit, but it still kept its head low as if it had understood something.

🎈bedroom 卧室

bathroom 浴室、洗澡间
the waiting room of XX station 指候车厅。
the changing room 更衣室
the fitting room 试衣间
the dining room 餐厅
the guest room 客厅

这一小段注意断句，至“看着它”为止均是对“我”的描写，而“看着它”又能和“愣了半天（即小鸟半天没动）”合到一起，故第一个断句点在“...它又愣了半天”。第二个断句点比较好判断，不过多分析。

必背词汇

motionless adj.不动的，静止的

英义

Someone or something that is motionless is not moving at all.

例句

Her hands were *motionless*.
她双手静止不动。

register v.表情流露，显露，显出

英义

If a feeling registers on someone's face, their expression shows clearly that they have that feeling.

例句

Surprise again *registered* on Rodney's face.
罗德尼的脸上再次露出诧异的神情。

bolt v.常指人或动物因受惊吓迅速逃跑，逃窜

英义

If a person or animal bolts, they suddenly start to run very fast, often because something has frightened them.

例句

The pig rose squealing and *bolted*.

那头猪突然嗷嗷叫着狂奔起来。

🔥重点表达

花盆沿 the edge of flower pots

两三次 a couple of times

脱落 come off

小黑豆眼 small, black and bean-like eyes

要亲近我又不完全信任的神气 a mixed look of wanting to be friends with me and not being certain that I was trustworthy

熟鸟 a tame bird

被…（情绪）包围/笼罩 be seized with…

摇摆不定、持中立态度 of two minds

一点也不 by no means

小猫 kitten

影壁 the screen wall

外院 the outer yard

抓住 catch/get/grab/take/…+hold of sth

和死去差不多 more dead than alive

西屋 the room at the west end

在/到那儿 over there

心中 in my mind's eye

就此而论；在这方面 for that matter

吃惊、吓一跳 be taken aback

某人的样子（看起来）the way sb looked

血迹 stain of blood

要不然；否则 or else

身子拳在一块、缩成一团 shrinking up into oneself
说不清的 hard to define
蜷缩在一起、蜷缩成一团 huddle up
一直、依旧 as ever

🔥复盘测试
花盆沿
两三次
脱落
小黑豆眼
要亲近我又不完全信任的神气
熟鸟
被…（情绪）包围/笼罩
摇摆不定、持中立态度
一点也不
小猫
影壁
外院
抓住
和死去差不多
西屋
在/到那儿
心中
就此而论；在这方面
吃惊、吓一跳
某人的样子（看起来）
血迹
要不然；否则
身子拳在一块、缩成一团
说不清的

蜷缩在一起、蜷缩成一团
一直、依旧

🔥表达对比
「一线、渺茫的」有几种表达?

但求它能活着，它就决不反抗。
It would not fight back so long as there was *a chance of* survival.

它怕得非常的忠诚，完全把自己交给了（一线的）希望，一点也不动。
It was so really scared that it became completely motionless, leaving itself all to the *precarious* hope.

她真的很想见，而是一个非常（渺茫的）希望!
She really wanted to see but a very *slim* hope!

对于年轻人来说，工作市场的前景，即使对大学毕业生来说也是几乎（渺茫的）。
For young adults, the prospects in the workplace, even for the college-educated, have rarely been so *bleak*.

雄辩症——王蒙

A Case of Eloquence——Wang Meng

🔥提示：本文对文化大革命中一些无理也要搅三分的黑笔杆子做了淋漓尽致的讽刺。文章中共用了 17 个“说”，翻译处理得比较灵活，既译出了说话人的语气也避免了重复，使用了不同的动词，如：told, asked, retorted, said, replied, argued, claimed, answered back 等。

一位医生向我介绍，他们在门诊中接触了一位雄辩症病人。
A doctor once told me about one of his outpatients who suffered from the disease of eloquence.

🎈outpatients 指门诊病人，比 patient 含义更为具体，相当于“门诊+病人”合并翻译，较为简洁。

🎈患...病 suffer from...

医生说：“请坐。”
病人说:“为什么要坐呢?难道你要剥夺我的不坐权吗?”
“Please sit down,” the doctor told him.
"Why should I?" the patient asked. "Are you going to deprive me of my right not to sit down?"

🎈为什么我要这么做？Why should I？。此处 Why should I 是 why should I sit down 的省略。

🎈“deprive sb of sth.”是固定搭配，表示“剥夺，使不能有”。

医生无可奈何，倒了一杯水，说:“请喝水吧。”
病人说:“这样谈问题是片面的，因而是荒谬的，并不是所有的水都能喝。例如你如果在水里搀上氰化钾，就绝对不能喝。”
The doctor could say nothing but offered him a glass of water.
“Have some water then.”
The patient retorted, "This is lop-sided talk, so it is absurd. Not all water is drinkable. If you put some potassium cyanide in it, it will be undrinkable."

🎈皮一下，“无可奈何”和我们常用的网络词“无 fuck 说”类似，表示一种无语、无奈的心情，从这个角度看，could say nothing 的译文就比较容易理解了。至于“Have some water then.”中的 then 可以理解为“那么”，隐藏的含义就是“既然不坐，那你喝点水吧”。

🎈再次提示，“说”在具体语境中要选用不同的词，例如 ask、retort 等。

医生说:“我这里并没有放毒药嘛。你放心！”
病人说：“谁说你放了毒药了呢？难道我诬告你放了毒药?难道检察院起诉书上说你放了毒药？我没说你放毒药，而你说我说你放了毒药，你这才是放了比毒药还毒的毒药!”
The doctor said, "I didn't put any poison in it. Please rest assured.
"Who said you put poison in it? Do you mean to say that I am lodging a false accusation against you? Has it been written

on the indictment of the procurator that you have put poison in the water? I didn't say you had put poison in it, but you claimed that I said you had put poison in it. So you have indeed put in more poisonous poison against me!''

🎈投毒 put poison (in sth)

🎈诬告（某人） lodge a false accusation (against sb)是固定搭配。

🎈claim（声称）意思类似 say，体现了表达多样性，且更具感情色彩。

医生毫无办法，便叹了口气，换一个话题说:“今天天气不错。”
病人说:“纯粹胡说八道!你这里天气不错，并不等于全世界在今天都是好天气。例如北极，今天天气就很坏，刮着大风，漫漫长夜，冰山正在撞击……”
The doctor could not but heave a sigh and switched to another topic, "It's fine today.”
The patient replied, “Nonsense! The fact that it is fine here doesn't mean that it is fine everywhere else in the world. At the North Pole, for example, it must be freezing, with strong winds, long nights and icebergs colliding with one another..."

🎈叹了口气 heave a sigh

🎈北极 the North Pole

🎈It's fine today 中的 fine 表示天气好，也可以用 nice。当 fine 和 nice 都形容天气好的时候， nice 程度要比 fine 深些。

🎈表示天气的词语：
windy 刮风的
sunny 晴朗的
rainy 下雨的
fine/clear/good/nice weather 好天气
sunny/fine day 晴天
bad weather 坏天气
shower 阵雨
rain 下雨
snow 下雪
light rain 小雨
moderate rain 中雨
storm 暴风雨
light air 微风
heavy wind 大风
mist 薄雾
thick fog 浓雾
sleet 雨夹雪
lightning 闪电
cloudy then rainy 阴转雨
cloudy then sunny 阴转晴
sunny then cloudy 晴转阴

医生忍不住反驳说：“我们这里并不是北极嘛。”
病人说： “但你不应该否认北极的存在。你否认北极的存在，就是歪曲事实真相，就是别有用心。”

The doctor couldn't help but retorted, "This is not the North Pole."
The patient argued, “You can't deny the existence of the North Pole. If you do, you'll be distorting facts with ulterior motives. ”

惯用表达：不得不、不禁 cannot but do sth、cannot help doing sth、cannot help but do sth。

“别有用心”按“藏有其他动机、有其他意图”之意理解译作 with ulterior motives。

医生说:“你走吧。”
病人说：“你无权命令我走。你是医院，不是公安机关，你不可能逮捕我，你不可能枪毙我。”
Finally the doctor begged him, "Please go away."
The patient again answered back. "You have no right to order me to leave. Yours is a hospital, not a public security office. So you can't arrest me, nor shoot me to death.”

begged 是增译成分，是上文中医生“无可奈何”情绪的延续和升级（“我求求你了，快走吧，别杠我了”）。

answered back 理解成“回击”，文中这位“雄辩症患者”的“雄辩方式”非常像小学生的吵架方式——在对方的话语后不断加“反弹”二字。back 一词很妙，结合回击的内容，体现出了病人的胡搅蛮缠。

“你是医院”译作 Yours is a hospital，很明显，“你是医院”在逻辑上并不成立，直接说“你的地方是医院”也不太合适，故而模糊处

理成 Yours is a hospital。除此之外，还可以说 Here is a hospital, not a...

you can't arrest me, nor shoot me to death ： nor 不一定非得和 neither 连用，只要前面有否定意义的词，就可以使用 nor。
又，...to death 表示“……而亡”，例如：饿死 starve to death；流血而亡 is bleeding to death；被打死 be beaten to death。

……经过多方调查，才知道病人当年参加过“梁效”的写作班子，估计可能是一种后遗症。
An investigation revealed the fact that this patient had joined the so-called "Liang Xiao" (An organization during the Cultural Revolution that wrote the major articles which voiced the opinions of the Gang of Four. Here "Xiao" also implies “Loyalty to the Gang of Four.”) writing group. What he was suffering from may have been the after-effects of that period.

积累词汇 reveal：reveal 作动词指“显示;表明;透露”的用法：reveal+n/that/wh-、be revealed as、it be revealed that。例如：A survey of the British diet has revealed that a growing number of people are overweight.对英国人饮食进行的一项调查显示有越来越多的人超重。

“梁效”这个名词有一定的历史背景，为了帮助读者理解，翻译时用注解法作了交待。

后遗症、副作用 the after-effects/the side-effect。此处选用 after-effects 更佳，暗含因果关系。

必背词汇

ulterior adj.动机等隐蔽的，隐秘的，隐藏的

英义

If you say that someone has an ulterior motive for doing something, you believe that they have a hidden reason for doing it.

例句

Sheila had an *ulterior* motive for trying to help Stan.
希拉想帮助斯坦是另有所图的。

retort v.反驳，回嘴

英义

To retort means to reply angrily to someone.

例句

Others *retort* that strong central power is a dangerous thing in Russia.
其他人反驳说强大的中央集权在俄罗斯是很危险的。

lop-sided adj.向一侧倾斜的，不匀称的

英义

Something that is lopsided is uneven because one side is lower or heavier than the other.

例句

His suit had shoulders that made him look *lopsided*.
他那套西服的两肩不平，让他整个人看起来一边高一边低。

absurd adj.荒谬的，荒唐的，不合理的

英义

If you say that something is absurd, you are criticizing it because you think that it is ridiculous or that it does not make sense.

例句

It is *absurd* to be discussing compulsory redundancy policies for teachers.

讨论针对教师的强制裁员政策真是滑稽可笑。

potassium un.钾

英义

Potassium is a soft silvery-white chemical element, which occurs mainly in compounds. These compounds are used in making such things as glass, soap, and fertilizers.

例句

No *potassium* did we find in this mineral.

在这种矿石中我们没有发现钾。

cyanide un.氰化物

英义

Cyanide is a highly poisonous substance.

例句

Someone had fed him a lethal dose of *cyanide*.

有人给他下了致命剂量的氰化物。

🔥重点表达

剥夺我的不坐权 deprive me of my right not to sit down

请坐 Please sit down

氰化钾 potassium cyanide

投毒 put poison (in sth)

诬告（某人） lodge a false accusation (against sb)

叹了口气 heave a sigh
北极 the North Pole
歪曲事实真相 distort facts
别有用心 with ulterior motives
公安机关 a public security office
枪毙我 shoot me to death
后遗症、副作用 the after-effects

🔥复盘测试
剥夺我的不坐权
请坐
氰化钾
投毒
诬告（某人）
叹了口气
北极
歪曲事实真相
别有用心
公安机关
枪毙我
后遗症、副作用

🔥表达对比
「片面的」有几种表达?

This is *lop-sided* talk, so it is absurd.
这样谈问题是（片面的），因而是荒谬的。

Associated British Foods says the accusations are "*incomplete* at best and factually wrong in places."

该公司称该指控“至少是（片面的），事实上有的地方不对。

Many people have come to think of colleges and universities as places where students waste time learning unnecessary subjects or hearing *one-sided* beliefs.
许多人开始把大学院校看作是学生浪费时间，学习不必要的科目或听取（片面）信仰的地方。

I wanted to photograph them as whole women, not *the parts* that they see of themselves.
我希望我的镜头能提供给她们完整的女性视角，而不是她们自己眼中（片面的）模样。

大钱饺子——张林

A Good-luck Dumpling——Zhang Lin

那是动乱的第二年吧，我被划进了“黑帮”队伍里，我在那长长的“黑帮”队伍里倒不害怕，最怕的就是游斗汽车开到自己家门口，这一招太损了。

In the second of those tumultuous years, I was labeled one of the "reactionary gang." What I feared most was not being queued up among this gang of so many, but the vicious practice of being publicly denounced on a truck in front of my own house.

这句汉语虽然较长，英文可译成一句话，选用适合这一情景的强调对比结构，突出"不怕……，最怕……",what I feared most was not. . . but...在翻译“在那长长的'黑帮’队伍里”时，应采用被动结构，表示出于所迫不得不如此。“这一招太损了"这句话在英译时缩成短语 vicious practice 更为简洁。

积累词汇 label（被贴上...的标签）

排队（等候）queue up

例句

People are *queueing up* to work for me!

想为我效力的人可是排着长队呢！

嗐，越害怕还越有鬼，

Well, fear or no fear, the lot fell on me soon enough.

这句话意译，“越有鬼”指的是情况后续越发糟糕，即俗话说的“越怕/担心什么越来什么”

看到“fear or no fear”，大家有没有想到莎士比亚《哈姆雷特》中的名句“To be or not to be, that is a question.活着还是死去（生存还是毁灭），这是一个问题。”类似的用法，我们之前也见过，郁达夫《谈结婚》中：Marriage or no marriage, which is more desirable?（究竟是结婚的好呢，还是不结婚的好？）

fall on 表示（责任、命运等）落在 … 身上；由 … 负担

例句

The full cost of the wedding *fell on* us.
整个婚礼费用由我们负担了。

有一次汽车就真的开到了家门口。那八旬的老母亲看见了汽车上的我，嘴抖了几抖，闭上眼睛，扶着墙，身子像泥一样瘫了下去。
When the truck drove to the gate of my own house, my mother, who was already in her eighties, spotted me on the truck. Her lips trembling and eyes shut, she first leaned against the wall, then collapsed, weak and limp like soft mud on the ground.

断句也可直接按照原文来，译作 Once the truck drove to the gate of my own house. When my eighty-year-old mother spotted me on the truck, she first leaned against the wall with her lips trembling and eyes shut, then collapsed, weak and

limp like soft mud on the ground.，但不如参考译文流畅自然，有违和感。此外，单词 octogenarian 也指“八旬老人”。

妻子竟忘了去扶持母亲，站在那儿，眼睛都直了，跟个傻子一般。
Meanwhile, my wife just stood there dumbfounded like a blockhead, forgetting even to help my mother up.

hold up 表示“支撑、扶持”等。

例句

Her legs wouldn't hold her up.
她双腿都站不住了。

dumbfounded like a blockhead 作状语，修饰 stood。

我担心老母亲从此会离我而去。
There and then I was afraid Mother would leave me forever.

there and then 是惯用表达，there 指地点（这儿），then 指时间（当时），合在一起就是指“当场……、当时当地……”

谢天谢地，她老人家总算熬过来了。
Thank God, she somehow managed to survive.

用 somehow 这一词表达出了“总算"之意。还可用 after all 这个短语来表达，全句则为 However, she managed to survive after all。

那年除夕这一天，竟把我放回家了。

On the eve of the Spring Festival of that year, I was unexpectedly released to return home.

除夕 the eve of the Spring Festival。刚庆贺过新年的大家对这个表达肯定不陌生。

英语中表示时间的介词用法：

1、in 的使用 （1）一个时间段前用 in：in+年/月/季节/世纪 （2）固定结构：in the morning/afternoon/evening 例： in June 在六月； in spring 在春天； in the 1980s 在 20 世纪 80 年代
2、on 的使用 （1） 时间单位≥2 以及星期的表述用 on ： on+具体某日/星期几 例： on Monday 星期一； on May 1 在 5 月 1 号（其中 5 月是一个月份，1 号是日，这儿就存在两个时间单位，因此用介词 on。）
3、at 的使用 （1）在表示时间点，节假日前用 at：at+时间点/节假日 （2）固定结构：at night ， at noon 例： at ten o'clock 在十点钟； at Christmas 圣诞节
4、固定搭配： last night 昨夜； in the evening 在晚上； in time 及时

on time 准时；

一进家门，母亲用一种奇怪的眼光打量我,然后她一下子扑过来，摸着我的脸。
As I stepped into the house, Mother looked me up and down with unbelieving eyes before she threw herself on me and caressed my face.

🎈（上下）打量 look … up and down

🎈“一下子扑过来”译作 threw herself on me。threw（throw）一词本身就含有“猛地、一下子”的意思

例句
She threw her arms around his shoulders.
她一把搂住他的肩膀。

🎈这里的"然后"不要总用 then,可分清两件事情的先后顺序，用 before 这一连词。

最后，她竟把脸埋在我的怀里，呜呜地哭起来，妻子领着孩子们只远远地站着，也在那儿哆哆嗦嗦地哭。
Then burying her head in my arms, she wept bitterly while my wife and children stood sobbing at a distance.

🎈 “呜呜”、“哆哆嗦嗦”：对于这类词，根据对象和场景的不同，要选用不同的词。
例如：此处的：呜呜地哭起来 wept bitterly、哆哆嗦嗦地哭 sobbing
柔石《为奴隶的母亲》
她，却呜呜咽咽地哭起来。She broke into uncontrolled sobs.

吴晴《学校》
冒着浓烟呜呜南去的列车 a train puffing and hooting on its way southward

冰心《再寄小读者》
现在我的窗外呼啸着呜呜的海风，风声中夹杂着悠扬的钟声
The sound of howling sea wind outside my window is mingled with the melodious sound of bells.

“媳妇,快包饺子，过年！”母亲对妻子说。"
Daughter-in-law, let's start making dumplings for the Festival!" Mother said to my wife.

母亲应当称儿子妻子为“儿媳妇”，故而译作 Daughter-in-law。

于是，一家人忙起来，剁馅、和面……一会儿，全家就围在一起开始包饺子。
Instantly the whole family began chopping meat and kneading dough. In no time, all had gathered around the table to make dumplings.

短暂（或快）得令人吃惊；立刻；马上；一会儿 in (less than/next to) no time

例句

The kids will be leaving home in no time.
孩子们很快就要离开家了。

这时，母亲忽然想起一件什么 事，说：“哎呀，包个大钱饺子吧,谁吃了谁就有福!”

Just then an idea dawned on my mother, and she suggested, "I say, let's put in a coin and make a good-luck dumpling. Whoever eats it will be blessed. "

🎈“忽然想到.../...忽然出现在脑海中”还可用表达“...occur to sb”。

为了使母亲高兴，我同意了，而且希望母亲能吃到这个大钱饺子。
I agreed to make Mother happy, hoping that the coin would fall to her.

🎈 to make Mother happy 作目的状语；hoping that 作伴随状语。

我要真诚地祝福她，愿她多活几年。
With all my heart I wished her a long life.

🎈全心全意 with all my heart （and soul）

例句

I love Lucie. With all my heart I love her.
我爱路茜，全心全意地爱她。

🎈“多活几年”不宜之意，此处旨在体现“我”愿母亲长命百岁，故而处理为 a long life，而非 live a few more years。

母亲从柜里拿出个蓝布包，从包里掏出一枚道光年间的铜钱来，
Mother took a blue cloth parcel from the wardrobe, unfolded it and picked out a copper coin of the Daoguang period.

Daoguang Period: the period between 1821 and 1851 of the Qing Dynasty

她颤抖地把这枚古钱放在一个面皮上，上面又盖了点馅，包成一个饺子。这就是大钱饺子了。
With shaking hands she put the coin on a dumpling wrapper, added some filling, and made one which we used to call a good-luck dumpling.

此处“面皮”指擀好的饺子皮，译作 a dumpling wrapper。

"大钱饺子"如按字面直译成 a coin dumpling,会使人联想到 a dumpling made of coin。实际上它的含义是 a dumpling which will bring good luck,因此译成 a good-luck dumpling 比较恰当。

母亲包完这个饺子，用手在边上偷偷捏出一个记号，然后，若无其事地把它和别的饺子放在一起。但我已经清楚地记住了这个饺子的模样了。
During the process, Mother secretly made a mark on the edge of the dumpling before mixing it with the rest. She pretended nothing had happened, but the trick didn't escape my eye. I bore the mark firmly in mind.

翻译此句时，应注意动作的逻辑性。要注意“包完这个饺子”的译法，事实上在这里应把“做上记号”也视为包这个饺子过程中的一个步骤，因此不宜把“包完”译出来。又，“若无其事地”在逻辑上应与后面的“但我已经清楚地记住了这个饺子的模样了”这一句话相关。为此在翻译时应做些调整，不必拘泥于原文的分句，增译 but the trick didn't escape my eye 使逻辑更通畅。

饺子是母亲亲自煮的，饺子要熟了，像一群羊羔一样漂上来。
Mother boiled the dumplings all by herself. The nearly cooked dumplings floated onto the surface like a herd of lambs.

🎈“饺子要熟了”，汉语中是句子结构，可以译成英语的名词词组，放在全句的主语位置上；“一群羊羔”可以直译，以求与原文的形象比喻保持一致。

我一眼就看见那个带记号的大钱饺子。
I spotted the marked dumpling at first sight.

🎈“一眼就”可译作 at first sight/glance。又，“看见”建议选用 spot 而非 see，spot 含“辨认”的意味，更符合大钱饺子因带有记号而被轻易识别出的语境。

母亲在盛饺子的时候，把这个大钱饺子盛在一个碗里，又偷偷把它拨在紧上边，然后把这碗饺子推到我面前：“吃吧，多吃，趁热吃。”
When she scooped up the dumplings, Mother deliberately put the good-luck dumpling on top of the others in a bowl and pushed the bowl to me, saying, "Help yourself. Take as many as you like while they are hot."

🎈“拨在紧上边”，注意不要直译成 on top of the bowl,应译为 on top of the others in the bowl。others 指其他饺子。

🎈请自便，随便吃，别客气 help yourself

我觉得心里一阵热，鼻子也酸疼起来。

A wave of warmth surged over me and my nose twitched.

🎈“我觉得心里一阵热”可以译作 A wave of warmth surged over me 或者 I was seized with a wave of warmth。

我想应该让母亲吃，让她高兴高兴。
I had thought it would make Mother happy and give her a lovely surprise if she ate the good-luck dumpling.

🎈若将“让她高兴高兴”译作目的状语 to give her a lovely surprise 也是可以的。

但我一时想不出办法，因为母亲认识这个饺子。
But I could not figure out how to get her to eat it for she could easily identify the dumpling.

🎈“认识”适当调整，按“轻易认出”之意理解译作 easily identify。

我想那就给妻子吧，她跟我生活了 20 年，现在已经是快半百的人了。
I then thought of my wife who had lived with me for twenty years and was getting on fifty.

🎈thought of my wife：think 单独使用时表示“思考”，接 that 宾语从句时意为“认为、觉得”。think of 意为“考虑到、想到”，后常接代词、名词或动词-ing 形式。

为了我挨斗，她心血都快要熬干了。
She was almost worn out with worry as I was denounced.

🎈疲惫不堪、费尽心血 be worn out

我趁妻子上厨房去拿辣椒油的工夫，偷偷把大钱饺子拨在她的碗里。
Taking the opportunity when she went to the kitchen for chilli oil, I put the good-luck dumpling into her bowl.

Taking the opportunity 指趁...机会，对应原文的“趁”之意。

谁知，妻子从厨房回来，看了看碗，又用一双深沉和感激的眼睛望着我，眼圈都红了。啊!她也认识这个大钱饺子。
Who could have expected that she would recognize the dumpling as well! Back from the kitchen, she took a glance at her bowl and then gazed at me with tears brimming in her deep grateful eyes.

这一小段译时对语序进行了调整，将“谁知”和“她也认识这个大钱饺子”合在一起先翻，相当于提前交代妻子眼圈发红的原因，构句较合理。

谁知/谁能想到……Who could have expected that...

表示“也”：also、as well、too。

妻子没有做声，她吃了几个饺子,忽然说了声:“都快粘在一块了。”
She kept silent and ate a few dumplings; then she said, “These dumplings have stuck together.”

“说”也可译作 uttered。

说着，就把所有的饺子碗拿起来摇晃，晃来晃去,就把那碗有大钱饺子的放到了母亲跟前。
She stood up and shook the bowls one after another while shifting hers with my mother's.

stood up 是译者根据自己理解或者故事背景增译的成分，但在并不清楚场景细节的情况下，此处不排除妻子在坐着的状态下完成了这一系列动作，此处增译可有可无。

母亲显然没有注意，边看我边吃饺子，突然“啊”了一声，大钱饺子饺了牙。
Obviously Mother didn't notice the shift and went on eating with her eyes on me all the time. "Ouch!" suddenly she cried out. The coin had hurt her teeth.

“显然没有注意（妻子的举动）”，译时要补充完整，增强上下文的衔接性。

“奶奶有福!吃到大钱饺子了！”妻子像孩子般喊着。
“Oh, Granny is blessed! She got the good-luck dumpling!” my wife shouted like a child.

在读过后文之后，可以做出猜测：在母亲吃到大钱饺子后，“我”的孩子是欢呼出声了的，之后妻子才顺着孩子的话，像孩子般喊着。但此处原文并未对孩子的表现进行说明，在此前提下，个人觉得直接把此处的“奶奶有福”译作“Granny is blessed!”不太合适，虽然字面上和原文保持了对应，且和“孩子般”有点呼应，但在辈分上乱了套，还是译作 mother 比较合理，能体现出“视若己母”的亲切，从而侧面衬托

希望母亲长命百岁的真情。而“孩子般”更多地应体现在语气或者说法方式上，而非话语的具体内容。

“我……这是咋回事？“母亲疑惑着。
"I... How come?" Mother was puzzled.

（用以表示不理解情况是如何发生的，希望得到解释）怎么回事，怎么发生的，怎样解释 how come (...)?

例句
If she spent five years in Paris, how come her French is so bad?
既然她在巴黎待了五年，她的法语怎么还会这样糟糕?

这时，当啷一声，一个东西从她的嘴里掉在碟子里，正是那个大钱。
Just at that moment, something fell out of her mouth onto the plate with a clang. It was none other than the coin.

这句中的“正是”表达强调，应译出来，可以用 none other than 来译。

于是，我领着老婆孩子一齐欢呼起来:“母亲有福!奶奶有福!”
So I joined my wife and children in a chorus, “Granny is blessed! Mother is blessed!"

这一句的“领着老婆孩子一齐欢呼起来”便是在上文“奶奶有福”出作出相关推测的依据。

母亲突然大笑起来，笑着笑着,流出了一脸泪。我和妻子也流了泪。

Mother burst into laughter, and then into tears, as my wife and I shared with her all her sorrow and joy.

“我和妻子也流了泪”，可以根据全文采用引申的办法来点题，不但分享她的快乐，也分享她的忧伤，将整个故事的苦乐均点了出来，突出主题。比用 My wife and I shed tears, too.更深一层。

必背词汇

tumultuous adj.事件，时期动乱的骚乱的，动荡的

英义

A tumultuous event or period of time involves many exciting and confusing events or feelings.

例句

It's been a *tumultuous* day at the international trade negotiations in Brussels.

那是布鲁塞尔国际贸易谈判中纷乱的一天。

reactionary adj. 反动的，保守的

英义

A reactionary person or group tries to prevent changes in the political or social system of their country.

例句

As long as I have strength, I shall be trying to remove the *reactionary* forces from the party.

只要我还有精力，我就要尽量清除党内反动势力。

dumbfound v.使惊呆;使目瞪口呆

英义

If someone or something dumbfounds you, they surprise you very much.

例句

This suggestion *dumbfounded* Joe.

这项建议使乔目瞪口呆。

denounce v.谴责，痛斥

英义

If you denounce a person or an action, you criticize them severely and publicly because you feel strongly that they are wrong or evil.

例句

Some 25,000 demonstrators *denounced* him as a traitor.

大约 2.5 万名示威者痛斥他是叛徒。

vicious adj.残暴的，凶残的，凶恶的

英义

A vicious person or a vicious blow is violent and cruel.

例句

He suffered a *vicious* attack by a gang of white youths.

他遭到一帮白人青年的残暴袭击。

🔥重点表达

大钱饺子 a dumpling made of coin

动乱的第二年 In the second of those tumultuous years

排队（等候）queue up

（责任、命运等）落在 … 身上 fall on

八旬的老母亲 my mother, who was already in her eighties

支撑、扶持 hold up

当场……、当时当地……there and then

谢天谢地 Thank God

除夕 the eve of the Spring Festival

（上下）打量 look … up and down
呜呜地哭起来 wept bitterly
哆哆嗦嗦地哭 sobbing
包饺子 making dumplings
剁馅 chopping meat
和面 kneading dough
短暂（或快）得令人吃惊；立刻；马上；一会儿 in (less than/next to) no time
忽然想到…/…忽然出现在脑海中…dawn on sb/..occur to sb
全心全意 with all my heart （and soul）
一枚铜钱 a copper coin
一眼就看见 spot…at first sight
请自便，随便吃，别客气 help yourself
快半百 was getting on fifty
谁知/谁能想到……Who could have expected that…
（用以表示不理解情况是如何发生的，希望得到解释）怎么回事?how come (…)?

🔥复盘测试
大钱饺子
动乱的第二年
排队（等候）
（责任、命运等）落在 … 身上
八旬的老母亲
支撑、扶持
当场……、当时当地……
谢天谢地
除夕
（上下）打量
呜呜地哭起来

哆哆嗦嗦地哭
包饺子
剁馅
和面
短暂（或快）得令人吃惊；立刻；马上；一会儿
忽然想到…/…忽然出现在脑海中…
全心全意
一枚铜钱
一眼就看见
请自便，随便吃，别客气
快半百
谁知/谁能想到……
（用以表示不理解情况是如何发生的，希望得到解释）怎么回事?

🔥表达对比
「昏倒」有几种表达?

Her lips trembling and eyes shut, she first leaned against the wall, then *collapsed*, weak and limp like soft mud on the ground.
……嘴抖了几抖，闭上眼睛，扶着墙，身子像泥一样（瘫）了下去。

Anna gasped and *fell to the ground*, unconscious.
安娜倒吸一口气，（昏倒在地）。

When you *fainted*, you scared us!
你（昏倒）时把我们都吓坏了!

I'm just gonna sit down before I *pass out*.
在（晕倒）之前我得赶紧坐下。

荷塘月色——朱自清

Moonlight over the Lotus Pond——Zhu Ziqing

🔥提示：本篇为中国现代文学名作之一，体现了作者很高的语言艺术。英译文的遣词造句着力于传达原文的形象和音乐美，意在从整体效果上追求原文所传达的意境。强烈建议背诵，这篇的语言极具美感，境界极高，是我们所望尘莫及的。（本期和遗忘活动所有的材料中，<只有>这篇让我读完全身舒爽，觉得译者和作者的文笔都美的不可思议。）

这几天心里颇不宁静。
It has been rather disquieting these days.

🔥disquieting 是形容词，指“令人不安、忧虑的”。注意 quiet 虽然是形容词，但 disquiet 是名词。

今晚在院子里坐着乘凉，忽然想起日日走过的荷塘，在这满月的光里，总该另有一番样子吧。
Tonight, when I was sitting in the yard enjoying the cool, it occurred to me that the Lotus Pond, which I pass by every day, must assume quite a different look in such moonlit night.

🔥“日日走过的荷塘”译作“the Lotus Pond, which I pass by every day”，碰见这种结构（主语+谓语：日日走过）修饰名词的情况，可考虑将定语译时处理为定语从句。

🎈“在这满月的光里”译作 in such moonlight 也可以，such 相当于 so+adj。

月亮渐渐地升高了，墙外马路上孩子们的欢笑，已经听不见了；妻在屋里拍着闰儿，迷迷糊糊地哼着眠歌。
A full moon was rising high in the sky; the laughter of children playing outside had died away; in the room, my wife was patting the son, Run-er, sleepily humming a cradle song.

🎈上句提到是“满月”，故此处“月亮”译作 a full moon。

🎈区分 rise 和 raise：
rise 是不及物动词＆不规则动词（rise--rose-risen），表示“向上运动；
raise 是及物动词＆规则动词（raise-raised-raised），表示“提起或举起某物”。

🎈“闰儿”音译为 Run-er，加连词符的目的是为了与单词 runer 区分开，并体现中文读音的音节。

我悄悄地披了大衫,带上门出去。
Shrugging on an overcoat, quietly, I made my way out, closing the door behind me.

🎈披上（衣物等）shrug...on/shrug on...

🎈关于 way out（困境的）出路
季羡林《文学批评无用论》

从困境中找出路
find a way out of their predicament

柔石《为奴隶的母亲》
没有出路；没有法子
There’s no way out of it.

朱自清《背影》
天无绝人之路
Heaven always leaves one a way out.

季羡林《就像人每天必须吃饭一样》
解决方法是
The only way out is to do...

沿着荷塘，是一条曲折的小煤屑路。
Alongside the Lotus Pond runs a small cinder footpath.

英语中，有些倒装是出于语法上的需要，非用倒装语序不可，具有强制性；有些则是为了达到某种修辞效果，如强调、平衡、衔接等。此句译文按 A small cinder footpath runs alongside the Lotus Pond 理解即可。其中 run 可替换为 stretch。

这是一条幽僻的路；白天也少人走，夜晚更加寂寞。荷塘四面，长着许多树，蓊蓊郁郁的。
It is peaceful and secluded here, a place not frequented by pedestrians even in the daytime; now at night, it looks more

solitary, in a lush, shady ambience of trees all around the pond.

🎈译者在翻译此句时，在断句上有细微调整，营造一种身临其境的感觉，同时句子衔接也较为紧密、关联性较强。如果有小伙伴直接按照原文的标点符号断句译作类似“It is a peaceful and secluded path where pedestrians don’t frequent in the daytime, much less at night. The pond is surrounded…或 Around the pond is…”之类的，也是可以的。翻译学习前期以译出为主。

🎈叠声词的频繁出现是本篇的文体特色之一。此处的“翡翡郁郁”，除“茂盛”（luxuriant）外，由于叠声的效果，还带着一种朦胧迷离的韵味。从上下文看，甚至还透出作者“郁郁’的心境。译文用了 lush, shady ambience 一语，意在词义之外，借助 sh 音的重复来传达更多层次的意思。

路的一旁，是些杨柳，和一些不知道名字的树。
On the side where the path is, there are willows, interlaced with some others whose names I do not know.

🎈“on the side where the path is”意同 on the side of the path。

没有月光的晚上，这路上阴森森的，有些怕人。今晚却很好，虽然月光也还是淡淡的。
The foliage, which, in a moonless night, would loom somewhat frighteningly dark, looks very nice tonight, although the moonlight is not more than a thin, greyish veil.

这篇文章极具散文特点，无论是中文的遣词造句，还是译文的词句结构（甚至是重新创作），都非常值得品读，学有余力的同学，直接背诵或者视译。这句的译文乍一看和原文并不完全对应，但细读几遍却能感受到文字间流出的美感。译者进行了增译，比如 The foliage，从而使“阴森森”的画面更加具体，“阴森森”的原因也顺带告知了读者；再比如 a thin, greyish veil 对应“月光也还是淡淡的”，如果直接译作 dim moonlight，效果则大打折扣，用 veil（纱）一词使读者可以更容易地进行类比，从好更好地想象月光洒在地上，像轻纱一样温柔的场景。

路上只我一个人,背着手踱着。
I am on my own, strolling, hands behind my back.

hands behind my back 是独立主格结构。

这一片天地好像是我的;我也像超出了平常的自己，到了另一世界里。
This bit of the universe seems in my possession now; and I myself seem to have been uplifted from my ordinary self into another world.

积累量词：一片天地 This <bit of> the universe。

I myself...：反身代词 myself 在此处为强调用法，即用来加强某个名词或者代词的语气，可译成“亲自”、“本人”等。此时，它在句中作同位语，即使去掉，也不影响句子的完整性。同样的例句还有：You must do it yourself.//I myself did the homework last night.

我爱热闹，也爱冷静；爱群居，也爱独处。
I like a serene and peaceful life, as much as a busy and active one; I like being in solitude, as much as in company.

平行结构的多次运用也是本篇原文的文体特色之一。从这句原文中我们可以看到，这一句法结构因其在短语或句一级的重复，非常有效地加强了文字的节奏感。译文利用英文中平行结构的类似效果，力图产生相应的感染力。

像今晚上，一个人在这苍茫的月下,什么都可以想，什么都可以不想，便觉是个自由的人。
As it is tonight, basking in a misty moonshine all by myself, I feel I am a free man, free to think of anything, or of nothing.

“什么都可以想，什么都可以不想，便觉是个自由的人”译作 I feel I am a free man, free to think of anything, or of nothing。我们之前强调过英译时大部分情况要补充出逻辑关系，虽然“什么都可以（不）想”可以看作“为什么觉得自己是自由人”的原因，但这里不建议补充出因果关系，否则会太过生硬，整体上和文章的感觉不符。

白天里一定要做的事，一定要说的话,现在都可不理。
All that one is obliged to do, or to say, in the daytime, can be very well cast aside now.

丢弃、抛开 cast aside

例句

Sweden needs to *cast aside* outdated policies and thinking.

瑞典必须摒弃过时的政策和思维。

这是独处的妙处；我且受用这无边的荷香月色好了。
That is the beauty of being alone. For the moment, just let me indulge in this profusion of moonlight and lotus fragrance.

“受用”按“沉浸、陶醉”之意理解译作 indulge in…；“这无边的荷香月色”中“无边”按“充盈、大量”之意译作 this profusion of。

曲曲折折的荷塘上面，弥望的是田田的叶子。叶子出水很高，像亭亭的舞女的裙。
All over this winding stretch of water, what meets the eye is a silken field of leaves, reaching rather high above the surface, like the skirts of dancing girls in all their grace.

这组句子和下一句的“层层的叶子中间”中频频出现的叠声词和平行结构所达到的音义相映、时空延绵、形象通感，在译文中采用了不同的手法力图取得相应效果。其中，“曲曲折折的荷塘上面”用的是“变语”(elegant variation，即不重复原文的“荷塘”）和头韵（winding … water , what …）；“弥望的是田田的叶子”着重捕捉触觉和空间印象(silken field)；“叶子出水很高，像亭亭的舞女的裙”从内容、意义着手追求句法的节奏；下句“层层的叶子中间”的译文则借助音律和头韵（如 layers of leaves)

一片水域 a stretch/an area of water，此时 water 指“大片的水、水域”，是不可数名词。

层层的叶子中间，零星地点缀着些白花，有袅娜地开着的，有羞涩地打着朵儿的；正如一粒粒的明珠，又如碧天里的星星，又如刚出浴的美人。

Here and there, layers of leaves are dotted with white lotus blossoms, some in demure bloom, others in shy bud, like scattering pearls, or twinkling stars, or beauties just out of the bath.

🎈本文描写的是荷塘的月色和月下的荷塘,于景色描写中寄托着自己的真情实感,这种成功,也得益于他对语言的巧妙运用.文章多处使用比喻、通感、叠字等,使得全文语言典雅,充满诗情画意.比如作者连用三个比喻写静态的荷花,“正如一粒粒的明珠,又如碧天里的星星,又如刚出浴的美人”，绘出了淡月辉映下荷花的晶莹剔透,绿叶衬托下荷花的忽明忽暗以及荷花纤尘不染的美质.通感的使用更使文章的语言达到了出神入化的境界.通感就是在描写客观事物时,凭借人们各种感觉间的息息相通,用形象的语言把某一感观上的感受移到另一感观上,使“一种感觉超越了本身的局限而领会到属于另一种感觉的印象”（钱钟书语）

微风过处，送来缕缕清香，仿佛远处高楼上渺茫的歌声似的。

A breeze stirs, sending over breaths of fragrance, like faint singing drifting from a distant building.

🎈“微风过处，送来缕缕清香”按“微风吹拂、搅动了一池荷香”理解，欣赏 stir 一词的选用。

这时候叶子与花也有一丝的颤动，像闪电般，霎时传过荷塘的那边去了。

At this moment, a tiny thrill shoots through the leaves and lilies, like a streak of lightning, straight across the forest of lotuses.

water lily 即指睡莲，不用纠结 lily 的释义。

该句描写的全是刹那间发生的动作，译文采取了不同的表达，如 shoot、a streak of、straight 等，共同创造出了“一丝颤动”的画面，语言上完全不会使读者感到枯燥赘余。

叶子本是肩并肩密密地挨着，这便宛然有了一道凝碧的波痕。
The leaves, which have been standing shoulder to shoulder, are caught shimmering in an emerald heave of the pond.

肩并肩 shoulder to shoulder
手拉手/携手 hand in hand

叶子底下是脉脉的流水，遮住了,不能见一些颜色；而叶子却更见风致了。
Underneath, the exquisite water is covered from view, and none can tell its colour; yet the leaves on top project themselves all the more attractively.

“遮住了”即“阻隔了人的视线”，译作 is covered from view。

展现自己（的风采）project oneself

例句

He just hasn't been able to *project himself* as the strong leader.
他根本没能表现出一个强有力的领导者的样子。

all the more 的用法：中国人不习惯使用这个词组，因为译成中文是“更加”，似乎同英文的 more 或 even more 差不多。但其实 all the more 表示的“更加”，是前后文说出了原因或隐含不明言原因的，而简单的 more 或 even more 则不涉及原因。E.g. For this very reason, their recklessness is all the harder to forgive. 正是由于这个原因，他们的鲁莽就更难原谅。

月光如流水一般，静静地泻在这一片叶子和花上。薄薄的青雾浮起在荷塘里。叶子和花仿佛在牛乳中洗过一样；又像笼着轻纱的梦。
The moon sheds her liquid light silently over the leaves and flowers, which, in the floating transparency of a bluish haze from the pond, look as if they had just been bathed in milk, or like a dream wrapped in a gauzy hood.

“泻”译作 shed 而非 pour，相较而言，pour 总给人一种“动作过于强烈，惊扰了静夜”的感觉。

虽然是满月，天上却有一层淡淡的云，所以不能朗照;但我以为这恰是到了好处——酣眠固不可少，小睡也别有风味的。
Although it is a full moon, shining through a film of clouds, the light is not at its brightest; it is, however, just right for me—a profound sleep is indispensable, yet a snatched doze also has a savour of its own.

at its brightest ： at its+形容词最高级是形容词最高级的而一种特殊用法，表示处于最高的状态。

例句

She was at her worst in 2000.

她 2000 年时处于人生最低谷

别有风味 has a savour of its own

月光是隔了树照过来的，高处丛生的灌木，落下参差的斑驳的黑影，峭愣愣如鬼一般；弯弯的杨柳的稀疏的倩影，却又像是画在荷叶上。

The moonlight is streaming down through the foliage, casting bushy shadows on the ground from high above, jagged and checkered, as grotesque as a party of spectres; whereas the benign figures of the drooping willows, here and there, look like paintings on the lotus leaves.

“隔了树”实则指“透过树木，斑驳地洒下来”译作 streaming down（“自上而下流淌”），更具动态感和层次感。

塘中的月色并不均匀;但光与影有着和谐的旋律，如梵婀铃上奏着的名曲。

The moonlight is not spread evenly over the pond, but rather in a harmonious rhythm of light and shade, like a famous melody played on a violin.

“梵婀铃”取 violin 的发音。

荷塘的四面，远远近近，高高低低都是树，而杨柳最多。
Around the pond, far and near, high and low, are trees. Most of them are willows.

🎈原文的特殊效果在译文中没能传达出来，但从总体上看，译文在可能的地方注意到了语言的音乐美（如一些长辅音、长元音的运用便是为了弥补类似此处的局部损失

这些树将一片荷塘重重围住；只在小路一旁，漏着几段空隙，像是特为月光留下的。
Only on the path side, can two or three gaps be seen through the heavy fringe, as if specially reserved for the moon.

🎈译文为 only 置于句首的倒装结构。

🎈two or three 表示约数“几个”，而非只能指两三个。

树色一例是阴阴的，乍看像一团烟雾；但杨柳的丰姿，便在烟雾里也辨得出。
The shadowy shapes of the leafage at first sight seem diffused into a mass of mist, against which, however, the charm of those willow trees is still discernible.

🎈乍看 at first sight/glance

🎈against which: which 指代 a mass of mist，against 意为“以……为背景”。

树梢上隐隐约约的是一带远山，只有些大意罢了。
Over the trees appear some distant mountains, but merely in sketchy silhouette.

🎈“一带远山”理解为“绵延的山脉或几座远山”；“只有些大意”理解为“只不过有些模糊，看不太清”，译作 merely in sketchy silhouette，silhouette 指(浅色或强光背景下衬托出的)暗色轮廓。

树缝里也漏着一两点路灯光，没精打采的，是渴睡人的眼。
Through the branches are also a couple of lamps, as listless as sleepy eyes.

🎈一点灯光一盏灯，“一两点路灯光”也就是一两盏路灯。
一两点 a couple of
两三个 two or three

这时候最热闹的，要数树上的蝉声与水里的蛙声；但热闹是它们的，我什么也没有。
The most lively creatures here, for the moment, must be the cicadas in the trees and the frogs in the pond. But the liveliness is theirs, I have nothing.

🎈此句中的“热闹”用 lively 和 vitality 二词译，前者意在呼应上文，后者平衡句子节奏。

忽然想起采莲的事情来了。

Suddenly, something like lotus-gathering crosses my mind.

忽然想起…cross one’s mind/occur to sb/dawn on sb

采莲是江南的旧俗。似乎很早就有，而六朝时为盛；从诗歌里可以约略知道。
It used to be celebrated as a folk festival in the South, probably dating very far back in history, most popular in the period of Six Dynasties. We can pick up some outlines of this activity in the poetry.

the South 即指南方。江南，广义上是指长江之南，一般多指长江中下游南岸区域。从古到今“江南”始终代表着美丽富饶的水乡景象

追溯至 date back (to)
六朝 the period of Six Dynasties
战国 the Warring States Period

采莲的是少年的女子，她们是荡着小船，唱着艳歌去的。
It was young girls who went gathering lotuses, in sampans and singing love songs.

It was young girls who…是强调句结构。sampans 指舢板，是一种木质结构的小船。

“艳歌”译作 love songs，指情歌，用于男女之间传达情意，并非指商女不知亡国恨所唱的“《后庭花》”

采莲人不用说很多，还有看采莲的人。
Needless to say, there were a great number of them doing the gathering, apart from those who were watching.

不必说、不用说 Needless to say

那是一个热闹的季节，也是一个风流的季节。
It was a lively season, brimming with vitality, and romance.

这句译作并列结构，不如参考译文有美感。

洋溢着，充满着 brim wit

例句

Her eyes were *brimming with* tears.
她已经热泪盈眶了。

梁元帝《采莲赋》里说得好：
于是妖童媛女，荡舟心许；鹢首徐回，兼传羽杯；棹将移而藻挂，船欲动而萍开。尔其纤腰束素，迁延顾步；夏始春余，叶嫩花初气恐沾妆而浅笑，畏倾船而敛裾。
A brilliant description can be found in Lotus Gathering written by the Yuan Emperor of the Liang Dynasty:
So those charming youngsters row their sampans, heart buoyant with tacit love, pass on to each other cups of wine while their bird-shaped prows drift around. From time to time their oars are caught in dangling algae, and duckweed float apart the moment their boats are about to move on. Their slender figures, girdled with plain silk, tread watchfully on

board. This is the time when spring is growing into summer, the leaves a tender green and the flowers blooming — among which the girls are giggling when evading an out-reaching stem, their skirts tucked in for fear that the sampan might tilt.

🎈“花初”意指“花初开”，译为 blooming（在开放），而不是 budding。

🎈白话文：美艳的少年和美貌的少女，摇着小船默默地传情。船慢慢地来回荡漾着，双方传递着酒杯。桨要划动，却被水草挂着；船要移动，就把浮萍分开了。那细细的腰肢，裹着洁白的绸子，走走退退，不住地回视自己的动作。这姑娘正如春末夏初的好时节，叶儿正嫩花儿才开。你看她边采莲边担心着水珠溅湿衣裳而低低浅笑，又像是害怕船倾而赶紧提一提衣襟。

可见当时嬉游的光景了。
That is a glimpse of those merrymaking scenes.

🎈a glimpse of：透过文字描写，足以瞥见当时的光景了。

这真是有趣的事，可惜我们现在早已无福消受了。
It must have been fascinating; but unfortunately we have long been denied such a delight.

🎈(must have been 表示对过去情况的肯定推测。

🎈早已 have long been。其中 long 是副词，意为“长久地、长期地”，其位置在助动词、情态动词后，行为动词或主要动词之前。此结

构中，been 虽然是 be 动词，但前面有助动词 have，那么 been 就算主要动词了。

例句

Bats *have long been* known to harbor disease.

一直以来人类就知晓，蝙蝠可以免疫于疾病。

“无福消受”本意是没有福气承受，此处准确来说，指的是我们已经抛弃了这种（旧）习俗，故译作 denied such a delight 更为贴切。

于是又记起《西州曲》里的句子：

采莲南塘秋，莲花过人头；低头弄莲子，莲子清如水。

Then I recall those lines in Ballad of Xizhou Island:

Gathering the lotus, I am in the South Pond, / The lilies in autumn reach over my head; / Lowering my head I toy with the lotus seeds. / Look, they are as fresh as the water underneath.

采莲南塘秋，莲花过人头：原文省略了主语（人物），在译文中需要补足，可供选择的有第一和第三人称。选用第一人称，是为了更贴近地刻画女主人公的心理。“秋”移至第二行译作 the lilies 的后置定语，是为了补足原文意思和平衡句式。

“莲子清如水”中“清”作“青”，译作 green，此处从原作的引文，译为 fresh。

今晚若有采莲人，这儿的莲花也算得“过人头”了；只不见一些流水的影子，是不行的，这令我到底惦着江南了——

If there were somebody gathering lotuses tonight, she could tell that the lilies here are high enough to "reach over her head"; but, one would certainly miss the sight of the water. So my memories drift back to the South after all.

she could tell that 是增译成分，让文章读起来更通畅。

惦念、回忆 my memories drift back to…
…brings back many memories of…
…puts sb in mind of…

这样想着，猛一抬头,不觉已是自己的门前；轻轻地推门进去，什么声息也没有，妻已睡熟好久了。
1927 年 7 月，北京清华园
Deep in my thoughts, I looked up, just to find myself at the door of my own house. Gently I pushed the door open and walked in. Not a sound inside, my wife had been fast asleep for quite a while.
Qinghua Campus, Beijing
July, 1927.

“这样想着”按“深思、沉思”之意译作 Deep in my thoughts，一来能说明我的神游精神非常集中，二来正好呼应后文的“猝不及防见房门”。

推开门：push open the door 或 push the door open 均可。

熟睡 fast asleep

必背词汇

disquieting adj.令人不安的，使人忧虑的

英义

causing worry and unhappiness

例句

The *disquiet* will boil over in the long run.

这种不安情绪终有一天会爆发的。

moonlit adj.月光照耀的

英义

Something that is moonlit is lit by moonlight.

例句

a beautiful *moonlit* night.

美丽的月夜

pedestrian cn.尤指城镇的步行者，行人

英义

A pedestrian is a person who is walking, especially in a town or city, rather than travelling in a vehicle.

例句

In Los Angeles a *pedestrian* is a rare spectacle...

在洛杉矶很少见到步行者。

lush adj. 葱郁的，葱茏的，草木茂盛的

英义

Lush fields or gardens have a lot of very healthy grass or plants.

例句

the *lush* green meadows bordering the river

河畔郁郁葱葱的青草地

shady adj.树成阴的

英义

Shady trees provide a lot of shade.

例句

Clara had been reading in a lounge chair under a *shady* tree.
克拉拉一直坐在树阴下的躺椅上看书。

ambience cn.周围环境，气氛，格调

英义

The ambience of a place is the character and atmosphere that it seems to have.

例句

The overall *ambience* of the room is cosy.
房间整体的感觉是温暖舒适。

🔥重点表达

乘凉 enjoy the cool
荷塘 the Lotus Pond
迷迷糊糊地哼着眠歌 sleepily humming a cradle song
披了大衫 Shrugging on an overcoat
背着手踱着 strolling, hands behind my back
这一片天地 this bit of the universe
超出了平常的自己，到了另一世界里 have been uplifted from my ordinary self into another world
我且受用这无边的荷香月色好了 just let me indulge in this profusion of moonlight and lotus fragrance
亭亭的舞女的裙 the skirts of dancing girls in all their grace
远处高楼上渺茫的歌声 faint singing drifting from a distant building

肩并肩密密地挨着 have been standing shoulder to shoulde
一道凝碧的波痕 an emerald heave of the pond
脉脉的流水 the exquisite water
更见风致 project themselves all the more attractively
别有风味 has a savour of its own
光与影(有着)和谐的旋律 a harmonious rhythm of light and shade
远远近近，高高低低 far and near, high and low
杨柳的丰姿 the charm of those willow trees
辨得出 discernible
江南的旧俗 used to be celebrated as a folk festival in the South
六朝 the period of Six Dynasties
采莲 went gathering lotuses
当时嬉游的光景 those merrymaking scenes
不必说、不用说 Needless to say
推开门 push open the door 或 push the door open
熟睡 fast asleep
层层的叶子中间，零星地点缀着些白花，有袅娜地开着的，有羞涩地打着朵儿的；正如一粒粒的明珠，又如碧天里的星星，又如刚出浴的美人。Here and there, layers of leaves are dotted with white lotus blossoms, some in demure bloom, others in shy bud, like scattering pearls, or twinkling stars, or beauties just out of the bath.

🔥复盘测试
乘凉
荷塘
迷迷糊糊地哼着眠歌
披了大衫
背着手踱着
这一片天地

超出了平常的自己，到了另一世界里
我且受用这无边的荷香月色好了
亭亭的舞女的裙
远处高楼上渺茫的歌声
肩并肩密密地挨着
一道凝碧的波痕
脉脉的流水
更见风致
别有风味
光与影(有着)和谐的旋律
远远近近，高高低低
杨柳的丰姿
辨得出
江南的旧俗
六朝
采莲
当时嬉游的光景
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熟睡
层层的叶子中间，零星地点缀着些白花，有袅娜地开着的，有羞涩地打着朵儿的；正如一粒粒的明珠，又如碧天里的星星，又如刚出浴的美人。

🔥表达对比
「抛弃」有几种表达？

白天里一定要做的事，一定要说的话，现在都可（不理）。
All that one is obliged to do, or to say, in the daytime, can be very well *cast aside* now.

合格的就采用，次品就（废弃）。
The good ones are used and defective ones *discarded*.

世间有不少的人为了家庭（抛弃）朋友，至少也会在家庭和朋友之间划一个界限，把家庭看得比朋友重过若干倍。这似乎是很自然的事情。
Many people *forsake* their friends in favour of their own families, or at least draw a line of demarcation between families and friends, considering the former to be many times more important than the latter.

有一回他本可以留学去，但（丢）不下立达，到底没有去。
Once he could have gone to study abroad, but he did not go in the end because he could not *tear himself away from* the school.

黄龙奇观

A View of Huanglong

在四川西部，有一美妙的去处。它背倚岷山主峰雪宝顶，树木苍翠，花香袭人，鸟声婉转，流水潺潺。这就是松潘县的黄龙。

One of Sichuan's finest scenic spots is Huanglong (Yellow Dragon), which lies in Songpan County just beneath Xuebao, the main peak of the Minshan Mountains. Its lush green forests, filled with fragrant flowers, bubbling streams, and songbirds, are rich in historical interest as well as natural beauty.

🎈这段文字翻译时重新组织为两句，各有一完整、明确的含义。

🎈翻译“黄龙”时，在译作 Huanglong 的基础上，选择加小括号对该词进行释义（“黄龙”的名称和这座山是有关联的），既能保留国内人对黄龙的叫法，也使国外人对“黄龙”有一定的了解。

🎈古迹、历史遗迹 historical interest
自然风光 natural beauty
两个表达连载一起就是“风景名胜”，是译者添加的成分，旨在补充读者的背景知识，并对描述进行总结，这种增译成分无伤大雅。

相传在中国古代，洪水肆虐，人民苦不堪言。大禹决心治水，但船不能行，

Legend has it that some 4,000 years ago, when great floods threatened the people of central China, Yu the Great resolved

to tame the mighty rivers. He journeyed inland in a boat, but was soon stopped by the torrential current.

据说 Legend has it that...

1. 这类结构的主语一般省略冠词，旨在简练。

2. have 是个多义词，其中有一个意思是：“说；宣称”。但是，这个词不像 say 那样可以跟 that 从句，它一般只接名词或代词作宾语。所以，不可直接说：...has that...，这时，需要加一个形式宾语 it，然后再跟 that 从句。例句：Rumour has it that something roars at the night in this house.据谣传这所房间每天夜里有什么东西吼叫。//Report has it that you are married.据说你已结婚了。

3. have 的这种用法，句子的主语往往是：rumour, report, legend, tradition, gossip 等表示“传说”的词语。这样就赋予了 have 表示“说”的语义。

“中国古代”译成 some 4,000 years ago 是为了使读者有一个比较明确的概念，一般说来,译文能具体化的,尽量具体化。

Yu the Great：the Great 指领袖、大帝。

“大禹决心治水，但船不能行”译文比原文有所增加,补充了船不能行的原因，意思比较完整。翻译时为使上下文连贯，合乎逻辑，往往不得不多费些笔墨，但必须有根有据，发挥适度，能说明问题便可。

有黄龙来为他负舟，禹导水成功。黄龙疲惫，未及回归大海，死于岷山之下，因而其地就称为黄龙。

Fortunately, a yellow dragon appeared and bore the boat upstream as far as it could go. Yu succeeded in controlling the flood and went on to found the 500-year Xia Dynasty, but

the exhausted dragon could not return to the sea, and died at the foot of Xuebao Peak. Viewing Huanglong from a distance, one might imagine that the noble serpent for which the area was named is still lying on the hillside.

这里“黄龙负舟”译文中加了 up stream 一词说明船是逆水而行，以示其难。

"禹导水成功"后面加上 went on to found...对禹是何许人做了交代，这对于外国读者来说是必要的。

viewing Huanglong from a distance 不是增译成分，而是语序调整（具体看下句解析），名字源来放在此处较为合适。从科学角度来讲，黄龙只是虚构的，所以说山叫黄龙并不真的是因为黄龙长眠于此，而是山的外形像黄龙，才使得传说更加可信，从而口口相传。

黄龙风景，自海拔近 3600 米处，沿山谷而下，逶迤 3. 5 公里，地上覆盖着一层淡黄色碳酸钙沉积，形成大大小小的众多水池，状如梯田。池水澄清，呈淡蓝、淡绿各色。远看宛如黄龙俯卧，粼光闪闪。
Actually, this "yellow dragon" is a geological formation unique to this karst region; its yellow color is due to a layer of calcium carbonate, and the tiny, clear pools that line its back look like scales.

这段译文也重新组织，把“远看宛如黄龙俯卧”放在前面，译文为：Viewing Huanglong from a distance, one might imagine that the noble serpent for which the...这里既用了 Huanglong 这个拼音又用了 noble serpent 这个词，考虑到对外国读者来说它比 Yellow Dragon 更为形象，更便于想象。接着 译出关于这条“龙”形成的地质上的原因，这样处理较能引起读者的兴趣。

karst landform 喀斯特地貌，是地下水与地表水对可溶性岩石溶蚀与沉淀，侵蚀与沉积，以及重力崩塌、坍塌、堆积等作用形成的地貌，以斯洛文尼亚的喀斯特高原命名，中国亦称之为岩溶地貌，为中国五大造型地貌之一。喀斯特地貌所在地区的岩石一般都是石灰岩，石灰岩的主要成分是碳酸钙。

the tiny, clear pools that line its back look like scales 中 line 是动词，意为“沿…排列”。

两旁森林，全是高大云杉。林间地上，多奇花异草，或蓝或白，或红或紫,灿烂如缤纷。
The dragon is surrounded by spruce trees and assorted rare flowering plants in blue, white, red, and purple.

这句描写的是两旁的景象：是森林，也是林地，故以 is surrounded by…and…结构合并译出，无需分成两句。又，“灿烂如缤纷”即指花草缤纷，用 assorted（种类繁多）一词译出即可。

山谷顶端，残留着一座道教建筑，名“黄龙古寺”。据松潘县志记载，该寺建于明代（公元 1368-164 年）。
On the hilltop stands the Yellow Dragon Monastery, a Taoist retreat built in the Ming Dynasty (1368—1644).

英语中，有些倒装是出于语法上的需要，非用倒装语序不可，具有强制性；有些则是为了达到某种修辞效果，如强调、平衡、衔接等。

“据松潘县志记载”省译，对外国读者而言，这句并不能提供新信息，反而会加重理解负担，因为他们对“xx 志”并没什么概念。

寺前有一溶洞，深邃莫测。寺后有一石碑，除碑檐外，几乎全被碳酸钙沉积淹没，碑文已不可辨认。看来，这 400 来年的沉积速度是相当可观的。

A karst cave lies before it, and a stone tablet was erected behind. All but the top of the tablet has been eroded by calcium carbonate, and the inscriptions have become unreadable.

“看来，这 400 来年的沉积速度是相当可观的”这句话不译，因前面的译文 All but the top of the tablet has been eroded by calcium carbonate, and the inscriptions have become unreadable.已足够说明这一点，无需再强调。

每年农历六月为黄龙寺庙会期，方圆几百里及至青海、甘肃的藏、羌、回、汉各族人民也前来赶会。届时，帐篷连营，人马喧腾,歌舞相杂，十分热闹。

Every year in the sixth lunar month, the local people, along with Tibetan, Qiang, Hui, and Han visitors from neighboring provinces of Qinghai and Gansu travel to the monastery on horseback for a temple fair. They set up tents and celebrate with songs and dances far into the night.

农历 the lunar month
阳历 the solar/western calendar

“方圆几百里及至青海…”中的“方圆几百里”译作了 from neighboring provinces of Qinghai…，按“临近地区”之意巧妙地体现了“方圆几百里”之意。

“人马喧腾”中的“马”提取出来，调整语序，提前翻译，交代了人们前来赶会所乘坐的交通工具。况且，除了特殊的活动，牲畜一般都被集中管理起来，安静吃粮。

据科学工作者考察，这里的山体系石灰岩地质,黄龙景观实为岩溶地貌。在中国，岩溶地貌形成的绮丽景色着实不少，有名的如桂林山水、云南石林，然而它们的风貌都与黄龙迥异。
Many of China’ s famous landscapes, such as those of Guilin in Guangxi Province and the Stone Forest in Yunnan Province, are also built on karst formations. But each has its own character.

此处译文删去了“据科学工作者考察，这里的山体系石灰岩地质”，因为“黄龙景观实为岩溶地貌”这句话已经十分清楚，译文次序也与原文不同，比较简洁明了。（本文省译和语序调整较为频繁，属于译者个人特点，仅供参考）

“风格迥异”译作 each has its own character；还记得上篇中学到的“别有风味”这么说吗？（has a savour of its own）

在黄龙附近的林区，还栖息着大熊猫、扭角羚、虹雉等珍贵动物。
Giant pandas, takins, and pheasants roam the forests of Huanglong, along with many other species of animals and birds.

“在黄龙附近的林区，还栖息着大熊猫”译成 Giant pandas... roam the forests of Huanglong， 这里“栖息”两字未照原意译出，用 roam（游荡、漫步、转悠、四处跑）这个词更加自然。

如今，国家拟将黄龙划入它北面的九寨沟自然保护区，统一管理，以保护自然生态，开展科学研究和供人们游览。
Huanglong and nearby Jiuzhaigou will soon be made a nature preserve to protect the area's ecology and to allow scientists to observe these rare animals in their own habitats.

这一段和上段合并。上一段讲到珍贵动物，这一段讲设立保护区，共只两个句子，内容相互关联，不必分作两段。翻译时不能过分拘泥于原文。

说明：因排版问题，公众号基本以句为单位将文章断开。此篇文章的原文 “在黄龙附近的林区……等珍贵动物。”和此小段是独立的两段，译文未遵循独立成段的格式，而是将二者合并成了一段。

必背词汇

songbird cn.鸣鸟，鸣禽

英义

A songbird is a bird that produces musical sounds which are like singing. There are many different kinds of songbird.

例句

Most were different kinds of *songbirds*.
大多数是不同种类的鸣禽。

torrential adj. (大雨)倾盆的，如注的，湍急的

英义

Torrential rain pours down very rapidly and in great quantities.

例句

Rescuers battled against *torrential* rain and high winds.
救援人员奋力抵御疾风暴雨。

current cn.(河、湖或海的)水流，潮流

英义

A current is a steady and continuous flowing movement of some of the water in a river, lake, or sea.

例句

The couple were swept away by the strong *current*.
这对夫妻被巨大的水流卷走了。

🔥重点表达

古迹、历史遗迹 historical interest
树木苍翠 lush green forests
花香袭人，鸟声婉转，流水潺潺 filled with fragrant flowers, bubbling streams, and songbirds
大禹决心治水 Yu the Great resolved to tame the mighty rivers
喀斯特地貌 karst landform
云杉 spruce trees
石碑 a stone tablet
碑文 inscriptions
碳酸钙 calcium carbonate
农历 the lunar month
风格迥异 each has its own character
大熊猫 Giant pandas
扭角羚 takins

虹雉 pheasants
自然保护区 a nature preserve
珍贵动物 rare animals
栖息地 habitats

🔥复盘测试
古迹、历史遗迹
树木苍翠
花香袭人，鸟声婉转，流水潺潺
大禹决心治水
喀斯特地貌
云杉
石碑
碑文
碳酸钙
农历
风格迥异
大熊猫
扭角羚
虹雉
自然保护区
珍贵动物
栖息地

🔥表达对比
「满是」有几种表达？

树木苍翠,花香袭人，鸟声婉转，流水潺潺。

...Its lush green forests, *filled with* fragrant flowers, bubbling streams, and songbirds, are *rich in* historical interest as well as natural beauty.

在我的小院中，到夏天，（满是）花草，小猫儿们只好上房去玩耍，地上没有它们的运动场。
In summer, flowers and plants growing *in luxuriance* in my small courtyard will leave little open space as a playground for the little cats, so they have to sport about in our rooms instead.

不久以前，他写了一首《野草颂》，(通篇都是)空话。
The other day, he wrote the following poem entitled Ode to Wild Grass, likewise *packed with* empty words.

...我且受用这（无边）的荷香月色好了。
...just let me indulge *in this profusion of* moonlight and lotus fragrance.

枯叶蝴蝶——徐迟

Lappet Butterflies——Xu Chi

🔥提示：此篇短文运用比兴手法说明生活中一个深刻的道理，文字优美，描写细腻，说理透彻，译时应从整体上考虑到这些。

峨嵋山下，伏虎寺旁，有一种蝴蝶，比最美丽的蝴蝶可能还要美丽些，是峨嵋山最珍贵的特产之一。
At the foot of Mount Emei, around Fuhu Temple, there lives a species of butterfly—one of the rarest rarities of the mountain—that is probably even more beautiful than the most beautiful butterflies in the world.

🎈“XX 山下”也就是“XX 山脚”，统一译作 At the foot of...

🎈there lives a species of butterfly 是倒装结构，按 a species of butterfly lives there 理解。注意 species 是单复数同形的词。

当它阖起两张翅膀的时候，像生长在树枝上的一张干枯了的树叶。谁也不去注意它,谁也不会瞧它一眼。
With its wings closed it resembles a withered tree leaf hanging from a branch—scarcely noticeable to the human eye.

🎈“谁也不去注意它，谁也不会瞧它一眼”，应译成“枯叶蝴蝶不易引起人的注意”。如按字面译，容易产生“人明知枯叶蝴蝶在而不去看它一眼”的意思,这不是原文的本意。

积累常用词汇 resemble（与……相似）。例如：（梁实秋《骆驼》）地上是烂糟糟的泥。它卧在那里，老远一看，真像是大块的毛姜。Lying on the muddy ground, they <resembled> huge artichokes when looked at from afar.

Q: the human eye 的 human 为什么不加’s?

human 是区分“人”与“动物”的用词，可作形容词。如：human history 人类历史、the human body 人体。

它收敛了它的花纹、图案，隐藏了它的粉墨、彩色，逸出了繁华的花丛，停止了它翱翔的姿态，变成了一张憔悴的，干枯了的，甚至不是枯黄的，而是枯槁的，如同死灰颜色的枯叶。

Gathering its wings with exquisite patterns, it conceals its beautiful colors. When it flutters out from a cluster of blooming flowers and alights somewhere in the middle of its graceful flight, it turns into a dried leaf, not even of a withering yellow, but of a deathly grey.

原句较长，注意断句。

注意词汇的选用：flutters out 指振翅飞出；alight 则专指鸟或昆虫飞落。

“翱翔”译作 graceful flight。我们常用翱翔描述高空飞翔的鸟，如按字面翻译译作 soar 或 hover 等来形容蝴蝶，则不太恰当。蝴蝶通常是翩翩起舞，姿态优美，故译 graceful flight。

of a withering yellow, but of a deathly grey：补充关于 of+抽象名词的知识点：

1、of+某些抽象名词（如 interest、use、importance、value、significance），相当于该名词相应的形容词含义，常在句中作表语、后置定语和宾补。可以修饰这些名词的词有 some、much、any、great、no、not much、little 等。

2、of+某些抽象名词可以表示“性质、质量、颜色、大小、类型、样式、出身、来源、年龄、长度、距离、重量”等，这类名词多数没有其相应的形容词。这一短语还常用来表示人或事物的“内在”特征。

它这样伪装，是为了保护自己。但是它还是逃不脱被捕捉的命运。不仅因为它的美丽，更因为它那用来隐蔽它的美丽的枯槁与憔悴。

It disguises its shape and colors in order to protect itself, but nevertheless it can't help ending up in being captured, not only because of its beauty, but more because of the withered quality of its appearance that covers up its beauty.

Q：but 和 nevertheless 可以连用吗?

可以。but 为并列连词，表示转折关系，译为“但是”。nevertheless 则是副词，意为“尽管如此”。but 和 nevertheless 合用，更加强调转折意义。E.g. ①Our defeat was expected but it is disappointing nevertheless. ②The old system had its flaws, but nevertheless it was preferable to the new one.我们可以用 in spite of that 替换 nevertheless，例如 The old system had its flaws, but in spite of that it was preferable to the new one.

忍不住、不禁、无法避免 cannot/can’ t help doing sth

它以为它这样做可以保护自己，殊不知它这样做更教人去搜捕它。有一种生物比它还聪明，

It is misled to believe that by so doing it can keep itself out of danger. On the contrary it makes itself more attractive, because there is another creature—man—that is cleverer than this butterfly.

“它以为……”，译成 It is misled to believe（误以为）更明确，"殊不知它这样做更教人去搜捕它"，从枯叶蝶角度叙述译成 On the contrary it makes itself more attractive...更恰当。

这种生物的特技之一是装假作伪，因此装假作伪这种行径是瞒不过这种生物——人的。

This creature is extremely skilled in masquerading himself; no masquerading whatsoever can slide by under his nose.

特技→非常擅长，译作 is extremely skilled in...

whatsoever 用于名词词组后，强调否定陈述，意为“丝毫，任何，无论什么”。

例句

My school did nothing *whatsoever* in the way of athletics.
我的学校在体育方面无所作为。

在某人眼皮底下逃过 slide by under one’s nose

人把它捕捉，将它制成标本，作为一种商品去出售，价钱越来越高。

Man captures it, makes a specimen of it and sells it in the market at increasingly high prices.

🎈man 单独用通常指全人类。例如：Man will conquer nature.（人定胜天。）和 The garden seemed untouched by the hand of man. 有时指一切男子，跟 woman（一切女子）相对。

例句

Man is said to be stronger than woman.

虽然在指全人类或一切男子，但在语法上也被看作单数，它的代词是 he，him，his 等，不是 they，them，their 等。

🎈表示比较级含义，除去“比较级结构”，还可以考虑 increasing、declining 等词。

最后几乎把它捕捉得再也没有了。这一生物品种快要绝种了。

What happens as a result is that there is hardly any of the butterflies to be found—the species is dying out.

🎈as a result 可用 consequently、following it/that 代替。前半句可整体改写为 What happens as a result is that the butterflies is nowhere to be found/seen。

到这时候，国家才下令禁止捕捉枯叶蝶。但是，已经来不及了。

The government has now decided to put a ban on its capture, but it's too late.

🎈此处“国家”很明显需要下达行政命令，译作政府更为贴切。

国家的禁止更增加了它的身价。
The ban, instead, multiplies its price.

增译 instead（反而、相反）来强调情况的恶化。

枯叶蝶真是因此而要绝对的绝灭了°
The butterfly is on the verge of extinction.

在……边缘，濒临 on the verge of

我们既然有一对美丽的和真理的翅膀，我们永远也不愿意阖上它们。
Since we have got a pair of wings of beauty and truth, there is no reason to hide them.

原句意思是“我们既然有一对美丽的和真理的翅膀，我们永远也不愿意阖上它们（那么我们为什么要阖上它们呢）”，存在因果的逻辑关系，主句直截了当指出“there is no reason to”，以表现“永远不愿意”的坚定决心。

做什么要装模作样，化为一只枯叶蝶，最后也还是被售，反而不如那翅膀两面都光彩夺目的蝴蝶到处飞翔，被捕捉而又生生不息。
Why do you have to turn yourself into a withered-leaf-like butterfly as you are bound to be netted and sold at the market? Isn't it better to fly around freely on your flashing, colorful wings and keep up the line of your species though some of you have to meet their doom?

此处“做什么”意同“为什么”。

to be netted 指被网起来，枯叶蝶装作枯叶就是为了隐藏自己不被发现、捕获，增译 to be netted 能更好地呼应文章。

我要我的翅膀两面都光彩夺目。我愿这自然界的一切都显出它们的真相。

I want both sides of my wings to shine. I hope everything in the world shows their true colors.

此句为文章的点题句，告诫人们做好真实的自己，无需过度掩饰伪装，把真实的美展现出来！

必背词汇

rarity cn.罕见的人，奇物，珍品

英义

If someone or something is a rarity, they are interesting or valuable because they are so unusual.

例句

Sontag has always been that *rarity*, a glamorous intellectual.
桑塔格一直是那种兼具美貌与智慧的人中龙凤。

conceal v.掩盖，隐藏

英义

If you conceal something, you cover it or hide it carefully.

例句

Five people were arrested for carrying *concealed* weapons.
5 人因身上藏有武器被捕。

重点表达

枯叶蝴蝶 Lappet Butterflies/ a withered-leaf-like butterfly

峨嵋山下 At the foot of Mount Emei
生长在树枝上的一张干枯了的树叶 a withered tree leaf hanging from a branch
逸出了繁华的花丛 flutters out from a cluster of blooming flowers
逃不脱被捕捉的命运 can't help ending up in being captured
某人眼皮底下逃过 slide by under one’ s nose
将它制成标本 makes a specimen of it
价钱越来越高 at increasingly high prices
绝种 die out
下令禁止 put a ban on...
增加了它的身价 multiplies its price
在……边缘，濒临 on the verge of
一对...的翅膀 a pair of wings of
光彩夺目 shine
真相/本色 true colors

🔥复盘测试
枯叶蝴蝶
峨嵋山下
生长在树枝上的一张干枯了的树叶
逸出了繁华的花丛
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下令禁止
增加了它的身价
在……边缘，濒临

一对...的翅膀
光彩夺目
真相/本色

🔥表达对比
「最终、以……告终」有几种表达?

它这样伪装，是为了保护自己。但是它还是逃不脱被捕捉的（命运）。
It disguises its shape and colors in order to protect itself, but nevertheless it can't help *ending up* in being captured.

做什么要装模作样，化为一只枯叶蝶，（最后）也还是被售...
Why do you have to turn yourself into a withered-leaf-like butterfly as you *are bound to* be netted and sold at the market?

反而不如那翅膀两面都光彩夺目的蝴蝶到处飞翔，（被捕捉）而又生生不息。
Isn't it better to fly around freely on your flashing, colorful wings and keep up the line of your species though some of you have to *meet their doom*?

比赛以主队获胜（告终）。
The game *terminated in* a victory for the home team.

泡菜坛子——李汉荣

A Pickle Pot——Li Hanrong

母亲从乡下来，住了十天。
Mother came from our home village. She stayed with us for ten days.

Q:Mother 前为什么不加冠词?
家庭成员前冠词用法:
1. 若非特指某一位“母亲”，用不定冠词。
2. 若特指某一位“母亲”，用定冠词。
3. 以下情况不用冠词（或用零冠词）。
(1) 当面称呼时（通常大写第一个字母）。
(2) 在家庭内或在关系比较要好的朋友之间谈及自己的 mother 时（通常大写第一个字母）。如：I really ought to phone Mother. 我真的该给母亲打个电话了。
(3) 用于 A and B, between A and B 这类结构时
Mother and child are doing well. 母子都平安。
the relationship between mother and baby 母婴之间的关系

临走时，她老人家想为我们添置一件东西，留个纪念。
When she was about to leave, she wanted to buy us something as a present.

be about to 表示即将发生的动作,在时间上指最近的将来。往往不与表示将来的时间状语连用，但是与 when 引导的时间状语从句连用。

be to do 一般表示实现计划好、打算好要去做的事，可以和具体的将来时间搭配。

母亲说:“你们什么都有，又好像什么都没有。
"You've got everything," she said, "but you seem to have got nothing.

🎈现在完成时用于过去发生的动作或状态与现在的联系,包括对现在的影响、造成的结果以及动作的持续等。

电视机是你们的，里面走来走去都是些陌生的人，有时候，杀人犯、贼、贪官、小偷也在里面出出进进;
The TV set is yours, but the people who walk back and forth in it are all strangers, even murderers, corrupt officials and thieves come in and out of it from time to time.

🎈来来往往 back and forth
进进出出 in and out
不时、间或、偶尔 from time to time

🎈“贼”和“小偷”类似，译一处即可。

收录机是你们的,可尽是人家在唱歌;
The radio cassette player is yours, but it's all others who sing in it.

🎈it's all others who sing in it 是 it’ s...who...强调句结构。

书架上的书是你们的，可那都是别人写的字;

The books on the shelf are yours, but they are all written by others.

🎈主语是书，与“都是别人写的字”搭配，不宜直译，应按“书都是由别人写的”之意翻译。

电冰箱是你们的,一年四季都装一箱不知从哪里落下的霜。
The fridge is yours, but all the year round it's filled with frost that comes from God knows where.

🎈全年 all the year

🎈...comes from God knows where 中 God knows where 作名词用，是介词 from 的宾语。王世菁的《幼年鲁迅》中有：“她不知从什么地方替鲁迅找到了……”译为 she was able to produce from nobody knew where...。此处的 nobody knew where 同理。

方便是方便，可就是没有一样是你们自己的。”
Though they make your life easy and comfortable, none of them BELONGS to you in the real sense of the word."

🎈BELONGS 大写，用于与其他词区分开，in the real sense of the word 中的 the word 即指 belongs 这个词。这个细节处理很好，可以借鉴。

走的那天，母亲起了个早,从街上抱回一个泡菜坛子。
On the day she was to leave for home, she got up early in the morning and brought back a pickle pot from the market.

关系词有时可省略，但这只限于限制性定语从句中。On the day (when/that) she was to leave for home 中省略了关系副词 when（也可换成 that）

她说:“在坛子里腌一些菜吧，调调自家的口味。”
"Make some pickles in it," she said, “and have something that suits your own palate.”

合某人口味 suit one’s palate/taste

我们的家里，从此有了泡菜，有了自己的味道。
Since then pickles of our own taste had been added to our diet.

从此、自那以后 Since then

pickles of our own taste
of+抽象名词的知识点
1、of+某些抽象名词（如 interest、use、importance、value、significance），相当于该名词相应的形容词含义，常在句中作表语、后置定语和宾补。可以修饰这些名词的词有 some、much、any、great、no、not much、little 等。

2、of+某些抽象名词可以表示“性质、质量、颜色、大小、类型、样式、出身、来源、年龄、长度、距离、重量”等，这类名词多数没有其相应的形容词。这一短语还常用来表示人或事物的“内在”特征。

朋友上门，我们时常以泡菜佐酒，
When we had guests, we often had pickles to go with wine.

🎈“朋友上门”可按“待客”之意理解，译作 have guest、receive guests 等。

微醺中，大家就会说:“乡下的味道，不错；不错，乡下的味道！”
Slightly intoxicated, everyone would comment, "A country flavor, not bad. Not bad, a country flavor.

🎈Slightly intoxicated 同 Being slightly intoxicated，系动词 be 的现在分词作状语时，通常省略 being。

🎈“说”有海量选择，积累词汇 comment。

于是我们大家都有了自己的味道。
So we had something to our own taste.

🎈 to our own taste 修饰 something。此句译作 So we had something of our own taste 也是可以的。

再看那泡菜坛子，静静地守在那里，在喧嚣的日子，在钢筋混凝土的单元里，守着一坛平静的心情，酝酿着古老而纯朴的乡下味道。
When we looked at the pot, it was standing quietly at the comer. Amid the hustle and bustle of our everyday life and in the apartment of reinforced concrete, the pot stood there by itself, brewing an old and simple flavor.

amid 与 among 的区别是：among 后面的名词是复数可数名词或是集合名词，如 among my friends/among the audience。amid 后面则是单数的抽象名词，如 amid the wreckage/amid the confusion。有些抽象名词，用于具体事件的场合，常常以复数形式出现，也可以用 amid。

hustle and bustle（熙熙攘攘、喧嚣）常一起出现，hustle 和 bustle 读起来朗朗上口,听起来和谐悦耳。

everyday life（日常生活）中 everyday 词性是形容词，这也是 everyday 和 every day 二者之间的差别。

必背词汇

pickle n.泡菜，腌菜

英义

Pickles are vegetables or fruit, sometimes cut into pieces, which have been kept in vinegar or salt water for a long time so that they have a strong, sharp taste.

例句

Another strong Yorkshire country tradition is making *pickles* and chutneys.

另一个在约克郡盛行的民间传统是做泡菜和酸辣酱。

cassette cn.(盒式)磁带，录像带

英义

A cassette is a small, flat, rectangular plastic case containing magnetic tape which is used for recording and playing back sound or film.

例句

His two albums released on *cassette* have sold more than 10 million copies.
他的两张专辑的磁带销量突破了 1,000 万。

frost n.霜冻，严寒天气

英义

When there is frost or a frost, the temperature outside falls below freezing point and the ground becomes covered in ice crystals.

例句

The wind had veered to north, bringing clear skies and a keen *frost*.
风向已经转北，带来了晴朗的天空和严重的霜冻。

🔥重点表达

你们什么都有，又好像什么都没有 You've got everything, but you seem to have got nothing.
杀人犯 murderer
贪官 corrupt officials
收录机 the radio cassette player
没有一样是你们自己的 none of them BELONGS to you in the real sense of the word
一个泡菜坛子 a pickle pot
有了自己的味道 had something to our own taste
乡下的味道 a country flavor
在喧嚣的日子 amid the hustle and bustle of our everyday life
在钢筋混凝土的单元里 in the apartment of reinforced concrete

🔥复盘测试

你们什么都有，又好像什么都没有

杀人犯
贪官
收录机
没有一样是你们自己的
一个泡菜坛子
有了自己的味道
乡下的味道
在喧嚣的日子
在钢筋混凝土的单元里

🔥表达对比
「增添、增加」有几种表达?

我们的家里，从此（有）了泡菜，有了自己的味道。
Since then pickles of our own taste had been *added to* our diet.

为我们的共同努力（增添动力）。
It can also be a source of ideas to *fuel* our common efforts.

希拉，请别再给我（增添负担）了。
Sheila, please do not *make this harder than it already is*.

我决定（增加）肌肉而不是增加脂肪。
I decided to *gain* my weight in muscle, not fat.

印度太阳能发电量正在（增加）。
Solar power is *on the rise* in India.

2021-03-18

田水哗啦——姚景文

The Irrigation Water Came Gurgling——Yao Jinwen

三十守寡起，十多年了，“招白眼”。又一夜失眠。
Black-browed Zhao, widowed over ten years ago when she was thirty, was having another sleepless night.

“招白眼”（是一个人的外号）的由来在后文有解释，根据意思译为black-browed,表示她从不微笑，总是皱着眉头，注意不可译为white-eyed。

自家种的“责任田”搁开了鸡爪裂，天还是晴得不肯挂一根云线线。
Her family's contracted land had cracked because of drought, but there was still not a cloud in the bright sky.

搁开了鸡爪裂：天气干旱而土地龟裂，译作...land had cracked because of drought。

要是减产，全家四张嘴巴，还不吊了起来？
If production dropped this year, what should her family of four do except go hungry?

family of four： “a+名词+of+数词”结构是一固定搭配的短语，可充当主语、宾语或表语，表示某些方面的数额（如：面积、高度、速度、人员、金额等），用途相当广泛。

🎈本文语言风格不用细究，能理解猜测出大意即可。还不吊了起来？→还不全都挨饿（go hungry）？

唉，17 岁的女儿到底不知深浅，
It was a pity that her seventeen-year-old daughter didn't yet know what worry was.

🎈“唉”一字流露出遗憾无奈的情绪，现译作 It was a pity that…

🎈yet 在否定句中常译作“还、尚、迄今、那时”。

刚才还对娘嚷：“好愁勿愁!后半夜大水库放水，还怕那雪癞子不将水上足?”现在却挂着笑赓熟睡了。
Just a few minutes ago she was shouting to her mother, "Don't you worry! Late at night the reservoir will let out water. Scabby-headed Xue will certainly give us our full share of water, won't he?" But now she was asleep with a smile still on her lips.

🎈 Don't you worry：Don’ t you 放在句首表示否定,不用、别之类的意思。

🎈还怕那雪癞子不将水上足：“雪癞子”同“招白眼”一样，是人的外号，译时处理方式相同（外号+姓氏）；雪癞子负责放水，“把水/上足”即把水放足，译作 give us our full share of water（让每个人都领到水）。

对推广“责任田”，“招白眼”是白着眼睛反对的。因为她小时候亲眼看到爷爷跟雪癞子的大爹，争田水打得血肉横飞，田缺流红。
Black-browed Zhao didn't see eye to eye with the implementation of contracted land policy, because she had seen with her own eyes when she was still very young how her grandfather and Scabby-headed Xue's uncle had fought tooth and nail over irrigation water.

see eye to eye 是固定表达，意为“看法一致、有相同观点”，后可接 with sb 指“和某人观点一致”。

例句

I'm glad we see eye to eye.
很高兴我们的看法一致。

推广“责任田”译时要注意对“推广”一词的理解，“推广”译作 implementation（落实、执行），而不是 popularize（普及）等，责任田是一种政策，用 implementation 似更加准确。

拼尽/竭尽全力 tooth and nail
厮打 fight tooth and nail

如今回想起来，还寒毛碜碜，心惊肉跳呢。
She would shudder even at the thought of it.

一看到……at the sight of
一想到……at the thought of

例句

He boggled *at the thought of* swimming in winter.

他想到要在冬天游泳就有些犹豫。

“寒毛碜碜，心惊肉跳”意思相似，译出核心意即可，shudder 一词指“(因担忧、恐惧、厌恶或寒冷)发抖，打颤，颤栗”。

雪癞子当了队里的管水员，能担保他不包藏祸心?
Now Scabby-headed Xue was in charge of the irrigation water in the brigade; who could say for sure that he bore no grudge against her?

take charge of 与 in charge of 区别：
一、含义不同
take charge of 照管；监理；担任
in charge of 负责；主管二、侧重不同
take charge of 是“开始 管理，接管”的意思，侧重动作。
in charge of 表示“某人负责或照管某人/物”，侧重状态。

无疑；肯定 for sure

例句
No one knows *for sure* what happened.
没有人确切地知道发生了什么事。

“招白眼”心神不宁，翻身起床，就提着锄头出门去。
Black-browed Zhao became so agitated at the thought that she got off the bed, took a hoe and went out to the field.

became so agitated at the thought that she got off the bed
包含 so...that 结构。

“招白眼”叫阿招，自从死了男人，脸上从未挂笑，逢人见众，老是翻着白眼,惹得那老光棍雪癞子心里痒痒，有口难张。
Black-browed Zhao used to be called Ah Zhao. After her husband's death, she never smiled and always scowled at others. The old bachelor Scabby-headed Xue could only bury his longings for her in his heart.

这一长句分译成三句，以使意思更清楚。第三个分句的主语变成了雪癞子，更有理由独立译成一句。

过去(常常)…… used to do
习惯于…… be used to doing
被用来、将用于 be used to do

“心里痒痒，有口难张”即“心意表达不出来，只能在心里藏着”，现译作 bury his longings for her in his heart。

于是村里留着一个“话把”：“雪癞子”不哭，“招白眼”不笑。
Thus there spread in the village a popular saying: “Scabby-headed Xue never wept; Black-browed Zhao never smiled.”

表示地点的 here 和 there 位于句首时，其后用完全倒装形式。这类倒装句的谓语通常是动词 be 和 come, go 等表示移动或动态的不及物动词：
There’ s Jim. 吉姆在那儿。
Here comes the bus. 公共汽车来了。

🎈“‘雪癞子’不哭，‘招白眼’不笑”的译文较好地保留了和原文形式上的对应。

“招白眼”转过岙口，隐隐传来吱呀吱呀的水车声，圆月下，车着池塘水的雪癞子，那铜勺样的后脑和起油的光背,在闪着银光。
As she approached the field, Black-browed Zhao heard the faint creaking of a waterwheel and saw Scabby-headed Xue pedalling water under the full moon. His bald head and his greasy bare back were glistening like silver.

🎈注意动词 heard 和 saw，“吱呀吱呀”只能听见，而“雪癞子车着池塘水”则是所见。

他雪癞子要不是当了管水员，还不一样要等后半夜灌水？
Wouldn't he have to wait for the water to come late at night like the rest of us if he had not been in charge of the irrigation water?

🎈if he had not been 是虚拟条件句，也可省写为 had it not been。另，此句按陈述句译出也可。

早一铺水，多一捧米，谁不望自家的饭碗满？
The earlier one got water, the more rice one would reap—who wouldn't like to see his own bowl full of rice?

🎈前半句是“the+比较级，the+比较级结构”。

然而，“招白眼”傻了！她来到自家的“责任田”边，破天荒开了笑颜：怎么，田水哗啦哗啦地跳跃着，喧笑着，闪着粼粼的银光。
However, when she came to her own contracted land, she got such a pleasant surprise that for the first time she beamed with joy. Why, water came gurgling happily over her land, glittering like silver.

此句描写女主人公看到田水流到自家田里时的惊喜心情，译文用 pleasant surprise, beamed with joy 简洁生动地表达出来。后半句断开成独立句，以 why 开头，表达惊讶的语气。gurgling happily，简洁地描绘出水流的形态。

这“甜水”像是流进了她的心窝。
The sweet water seemed to be flowing into her heart.

大家可以暂时附身“招白眼”，想象自己的眼前正在看到同样的场景：“雪癞子”正在不停地放着水……，是一种正在进行的动作，所以招白眼的心情也是一种持续性的、正在进行中的，故该处译时处理为 seemed to be flowing into...

而她上坎雪癞子的“责任田”里，依然唇焦口燥。
Yet Scabby-headed Xue's own land above hers was still parched with thirst.

“唇焦口燥（意即因干旱而土地龟裂）”译作 was still parched with thirst，保留了原文的拟人手法。

她不解地瞧着雪癞子，眼里唸着泪，终于鼓足了勇气,第一遭喊了声:“阿雪哥!”

She looked at Scabby-headed Xue with incomprehension. Tears welled up in her eyes. She plucked up her courage to call him "Brother Ah Xue" for the first time.

🎈涌出 well up，这个短语中 well 是动词。well1 词性丰富，不同语境中注意甄别。

🎈pluck

①本身可作不可数名词，意为勇气、胆量、决心

②动词，意为“鼓起勇气”，常用搭配为 pluck up courage to

水车“吱格”地停住，雪癞子转过身来，只见“招白眼”傻乎乎地笑。

The waterwheel came to a stop with a creak and Scabby-headed Xue saw Black-browed Zhao gazing at him with a foolish smile.

🎈此句也可将“转过身来”译出：turned （half） around。

雪癞子也懵了，好像眼前不是日日开门相见的“招白眼”，而是从月亮上飘下来的嫦娥。

He felt dazed as if she were not the Black-browed Zhao he met day in and day out, but rather Chang Er, the Moon Fairy coming down from the moon.

🎈每天、日复一日 day in and day out

🎈“从月亮上飘下来的嫦娥”译作 Chang Er, the Moon Fairy coming down from the moon，逗号后成分是同位语，对 Chang Er 进一步说明，Fairy 是增译成分，使这一人物形象更为具体。（得益于中国的航天事业发展，“嫦娥”在外的知名度还是相当阔以的）

瞧那一双乌黑的眸子，真还有点儿含情脉脉哩！
Those black eyes of Black-browed Zhao seemed to be exuding tenderness and love.

🎈“乌黑的眸子”译作 black eyes。大家译时有没有反过来想一下：black eyes 可以翻成多少种英文？黑眼睛、眼睛淤青、两个黑眼珠、两只黑洞洞的眼睛？学习要精粗结合。

“嘿呀，是你，阿招妹妹，我，我是想，你的责任田，裂，裂得厉害，怕，怕后半夜灌水，来不及……”雪癞子有点语无伦次了。
"Why, it's you, Sister Ah Zhao! I, I thought your contracted land must have become parched and I was afraid it would be too late if water came at midnight Scabby-headed Xue became tongue-tied.

🎈“我，我是想”按“猜想、估摸”之意理解，译作 must have become…，表示对情况的一种猜测。

🎈“语无伦次”指说话没有条理，但看说的内容，其实挺有条理的，索性干脆追求和说这句话断断续续的状态相吻合，按“结结巴巴”之意理解译作 tongue-tied。

“招白眼”觉得耳热，她也慌难择辞:“你的责任田也……”
Black-browed Zhao blushed to her ears and was lost for words, “Your own contracted land also...”

🎈blush 侧重因羞愧或尴尬而突然脸红；flush 强调因愤怒、高兴、羞愧、发烧或酗酒等引起的脸红。

🎈（惊讶、困惑等而）不知说什么才好 be lost for words

“我是负责田水的，谁的田受旱，都是我的责任。你，你不要放在心上……”
"Never mind, I'm in charge of the irrigation water. It would be my fault if anyone's land got ruined because of drought. It's my pleasure to do my job well."

🎈都是……的错/过失 it’ s (all) sb’ s fault

🎈“你，你不要放在心上……”→你不要过意不去，（因为）这本来就是我的份内之事，现译作 It's my pleasure to do my job well。

雪癞子也感到浑身火热，连忙又回过头去，踩动水车。田水又哗啦地笑了。
Xue felt hot all over his body and hastily resumed pedalling. Irrigation water came gurgling again.

🎈 resumed pedalling 可替换为 started to pedal again

“田水又哗啦地笑了”中的“哗啦”亦或“笑”都指田水又开始汩汩流淌，译作 came gurgling 即可，也和文章标题保持一致。

“招白眼”悄悄地捡起田坡边的一件白小布衫，走过去披在雪癞子的身上，一面也登上水车。
Black-browed Zhao gently picked up the white shirt at the ridge of the field and put it on Xue's bare back, while joining him in the pedalling.

“披在雪癞子的身上”实则是将小布衫披在肩上/背上，现译作 put it on Xue's bare back。

while joining him in the pedalling：while 引导的从句中主语和主句主语一致，可省略主语和 be 动词。

雪癞子投过感激的一瞥。
Xue threw her a glance of gratitude.

“一瞥”译作 a glance。见到“瞥”字就用 glance，基本没错。

“招白眼”温存而体贴地说：“半夜露重，当心着凉。”
Black-browed Zhao said with affection and consideration, "It's midnight, take care not to catch cold."

当心（不）做某事 take care (not) to do

例句

But they *took care to* prevent me from learning their name.
可他们提防着不让我知道他们的名字。

“半夜露重，当心着凉”读起来朗朗上口，这是 lost in translation 的，要承认翻译中的“不可译”现象。

月光下，他俩挨得很近，她见白小布衫的领口破了，她想：“明天该给他补一补。”
In the moonlight, the two kept close to each other. She saw the collar of his white shirt was worn out and said to herself, "I must mend it for him tomorrow."

“想”直译，或按参考译文中的“自言自语 said to herself”理解即可；“明天该给他补一补”透露出二人心意的相通，按“我可得给他补一补衣服”理解，用 must 较为合理。

必背词汇

share cn.(应得或应承担的)一份

英义

If something is divided or distributed among a number of different people or things, each of them has, or is responsible for, a share of it.

例句

Sara also pays a *share* of the gas, electricity and phone bills.
萨拉也分摊燃气费、电费和电话费。

widow v.使丧偶，使成为寡妇（或鳏夫）

英义

be widowed if sb is widowed, their husband or wife has died.

例句

She was *widowed* when she was 35.

她 35 岁时就守了寡。

drought n.久旱，旱灾

英义

A drought is a long period of time during which no rain falls.

例句

Drought and famines have killed up to two million people here.

旱灾和饥荒夺去了这里 200 万人的生命。

reservoir cn.水库，蓄水池

英义

A reservoir is a lake that is used for storing water before it is supplied to people.

例句

The big storms in August refilled the *reservoirs*.

八月的暴雨又使水库积满了水。

🔥重点表达

又一夜失眠 was having another sleepless night

熟睡了 was asleep

全家四张嘴巴/一家四口 her family of four

挨饿 go hungry

不用、别 Don’t you…

后半夜 Late at night

半夜 midnight

放水 let out water

看法一致、有相同观点 see eye to eye

责任田 contracted land

厮打 fight tooth and nail

一想到……at the thought of
负责；主管 in charge of
无疑；肯定 for sure
心神不宁 agitated
隐隐传来吱呀吱呀的水车声 the faint creaking of a waterwheel
闪着银光 were glistening like silver
闪着粼粼的银光 glittering like silver
开了笑颜 beamed with joy
唇焦口燥 was still parched with thirst
鼓足了勇气 pluck up courage to…
傻乎乎地笑 with a foolish smile
每天、日复一日 day in and day out
含情脉脉 be exuding tenderness and love
结结巴巴 tongue-tied
（惊讶、困惑等而）不知说什么才好 be lost for words
都是……的错/过失 it’s (all) sb’s fault
投过感激的一瞥 threw her a glance of gratitude
温存而体贴地 with affection and consideration
当心（不）做某事 take care (not) to do
着凉 catch cold
破了 was worn out

🔥复盘测试
又一夜失眠
熟睡了
全家四张嘴巴/一家四口
挨饿
不用、别
后半夜
半夜

放水
看法一致、有相同观点
责任田
厮打
一想到……
负责；主管
无疑；肯定
心神不宁
隐隐传来吱呀吱呀的水车声
闪着银光
闪着粼粼的银光
开了笑颜
唇焦口燥
鼓足了勇气
傻乎乎地笑
每天、日复一日
含情脉脉
结结巴巴
（惊讶、困惑等而）不知说什么才好
都是……的错/过失
投过感激的一瞥
温存而体贴地
当心（不）做某事
着凉
破了

🔥表达对比
「降低、减少」有几种表达？

If production *dropped* this year, what should her family of four do except go hungry?
要是（减）产，全家四张嘴巴，还不吊了起来?

Population growth is *decreasing* by 1.4% each year.
人口增长率正在以每年 1.4% 的速度（下降）。

Make sure that your immunisations are up to date to *lessen* the risk of serious illness.
要确保接种最新的疫苗，以（降低）患上严重疾病的危险。

The *reduced* consumer demand is also affecting company profits.
消费需求的（降低）也影响到了公司的利润。

我若为王 ——聂绀弩

If I Be King ——Nie Gannu

🔥注释：《我若为王》是中国现代杰出杂文家聂绀弩（1903 - 1986）写于 1941 年的一篇杂文，文字通俗易懂，内容讽刺辛辣，流露了对专制统治者和奴才的蔑视。

🔥学习建议：文中列出了两种译文(选自《张培基散文选》和《散文佳作 108 篇》)，句子解析部分只针对译文 1。大家可自行从选词、句式、冗长 or 精简、直译 or 意译、修辞手法等角度对两种译文进行供对比赏析。两种译文没有对错之分，都是学习的好材料，可以借鉴模仿。

🔥说明：对于翻译学习者来讲，除了积累表达和运用翻译技巧，对不同的译文进行对比也是一种好的学习方式。

🔥对比时注意
①自己想不到的地方
②各译文的不同之处。提供多种译文版本的材料真的很难得，请一定珍惜这些材料并进行对比赏析，这会让翻译学习有一个质的提升的。本期活动会穿插几篇提供两种译文的文章，供大家练习。

在电影刊物上看见一个影片的名字：《我若为王》。
译文 1：Recently in a movie magazine I came across the title of a film: If I Were King.

译文 2：In a movie magazine I have come across the title of a film: If I Be King.

came across 表示「偶然遇到，碰巧看到」

“我若为王”译为 If I Were King，其中 King 的前面省略了冠词 a 。在职位、头衔、等级等的名词前面大多不用冠词 a 或 an。

从这影片的名字，我想到和影片毫无关系的另外的事。
译文 1：It has put me in mind of something entirely foreign to film in question.

译文 2：It reminds me of something totally unrelated to the film.

使我想到……It has put me in mind of

“和影片毫无关系的另外的事”译为 something entirely foreign to the film in question ，其中 foreign to 为成语，作 having no relation to 或 unconnected with 解。in question 是添加成分，作 being talked about（正被讨论的）解。

我想，自己如果作了王，这世界会成为一种怎样的光景呢?
译文 1：I wonder what would become of this world if I myself were king.

译文 2：I wonder what would the world be like if I were mounted on the throne?

如果…，……会变成怎样？What would become of…if…?

此处对应译文涉及 if 非真实条件句中的虚拟语气：与现在事实相反-条件从句谓语动词形式[动词过去式（be 用 were）]-主句谓语动词形式[should/would/could/might+动词原形]

Q：这句的语序不太理解，不应该是 I wonder what would this world become of……吗?

特殊疑问句变宾语从句注意事项之一：特殊疑问词在句中作主语，变为宾语从句时语序不变。如： “Who can answer the question?” the teacher asked.变为 The teacher asked who could answer the question. 以及 Tell me what has become of my rights.（告诉我什么是我的权力）此处同理。

这自然是一种完全可笑的幻想，我根本不想作王，也根本看不起王，王是什么东西呢?

译文 1：This is of course a ridiculous fancy, for being a king is the last thing I aspire to and also a thing I utterly despise. What the hell is a king?

译文 2：This, of course, is absurd fantasy. I don't want to be a king, nor do I have the slightest respect for him. What kind of stuff is a king made of?

“我根本不想为王”译为 being a king is the last thing I aspire to，其中 last 一词作 least likely 或 most unlikely（最不可能的）解。

hell 常用于加强语气,如 Where the hell have you been hiding? 你究竟躲到哪里去了?the hell 是用来加强语气的,有“究竟、到底”的意思。

例句

Where the hell are you guys heading for?

这些人到底上哪儿去啊?

What the hell are the guys doing?

到底在干什么

What the hell is that?

到底怎么回事?

Why the hell would he do that?

他到底为什么这么做?

Who the hell did that?

究竟是什么人干的?

难道我脑中还有如此封建的残物么?

译文 1：How can I still be so feudalistic in my mind?

译文 2：Is there any such feudal remnants still left in my head?

脑中有如此封建的残物→思想如此封建，‘封建残物’名词转化为‘封建的’形容词，译作 so feudalistic in my mind。

而且真想作王的人，他将用他的手去打天下，决不会放在口里说的。

译文 1：Moreover, if one is really bent on being a king, he will try to carry out his design by deeds instead of by words.

译文 2：He who really wants to be the king will fight for it with arms instead of talking about it in words.

be bent on 一心，专心致志于，决心要

例句

Have you ever been so bent on someone, that you just have your heart ripped out by them?
你尝试过如此爱某人，恨不得对他们掏心挖肺的?

努力做 try to do
尝试做 try doing

送大家一个句子：事实胜于雄辩 Facts/Actions speak louder than words。

此处 design 作「计划，打算，意图，企图」解。

但是假定又假定，我若为王，这个世界会成为一种怎样的光景？我若为王，自然我的妻就是王后了。
译文 1：But, to put it hypothetically, suppose I were king, what would this world look like? If I were king, my wife would of course be queen.

译文 2：But let me suppose and suppose in the strict sense of the word I were the king, what would the world look like?

hypothetically 意为「假设地」，in a situation which is possible and imagined rather than real and true，to put it hypothetically 为独立不定式。

suppose 表示“假设”时用虚拟语气。

我的妻的德性，我不怀疑，为王后只会有余的。
译文 1：With all her moral excellence, of which I make no doubt, she would be more than qualified for being a queen.

译文 2：If I were king, my wife naturally would be the queen. I have no doubt about my wife's virtue. She has more virtue than we expect in a queen.

德性：道德品性。指人的自然至诚之性。现译作 moral excellence 品德上的优点

“of which I make no doubt”，which 引导非限制性定语从句,此时非限制性定语从句的先行词为整个主句。这句话其实是 I make no doubt [of which]

关于 more than+ adj
《故都的秋》中有一句：梧桐一叶而天下知秋
a single fallen leaf from the wutong tree is more than enough to inform the world of autumn’ s presence.

但纵然没有任何德性，纵然不过是个娼妓，那时候，她也仍旧是王后。
译文 1：But even if she had no virtue to speak of, or were just a whore, she would be queen all the same.

译文 2：Even if she had no virtue at all, or even if she were a shameless whore, she would be the queen nevertheless.

没有任何德性→没有任何可以谈起的德性，现译为 had no virtue to speak of。

即使这样，仍然 all the same。

例句

All the same, more could be done.

即使这样，也并非无可作为。

一个王后是如何地尊贵呀，会如何地被人们像捧着天上的星星一样捧来捧去呀，假如我能够想象，那一定是一件有趣的事情。

译文 1：Imagine how noble and dignified a queen would be and how people would keep lauding her to the skies like mad! It is indeed great fun for me to visualize all of this.

译文 2：How honorable and respectable a queen was and how she would be praised to the skies and worshiped like stars! If I could stretch my imagination a bit, it would be something very interesting.

“被人们像捧着天上的星星一样捧来捧去”译作 people would keep lauding her to the skies like mad!。

laud sb. to the skies 把某人夸到天上

like mad 拼命地，全力以赴地 If you do something like mad, you do it very energetically or enthusiastically.

我若为王，我的儿子，假如我有儿子，就是太子或王子了。

译文 1：If I were king, my son, if any, would be crown prince or prince.

译文 2：If I were king, my son (if I ever had a son) would be the prince or the crown prince.

如果有的话 if any，为惯用语。

例句

You can tell them your questions, if any.
如果有问题，你可以告诉他们。

Q：太子和王子一定都要译出来吗？我都译为一个 prince 算错吗？

太子和王子是两种身份。

我并不以为我的儿子会是一无所知，一无所能的白痴，但纵然是一无所知一无所能的白痴，也仍旧是太子或王子。
译文 1：I don’t think my son will be ignorant or worthless in every way like an idiot. But, even if that were not the case, he would still be crown prince or prince.

译文 2：I did not believe my son was an ignorant and worthless idiot but, even if he were, he would still be the prince or the crown prince.

“一无所知，一无所能的白痴”译为 be ignorant or worthless in every way like an idiot，其中 in every way 作“完全”或“彻头彻尾”解;worthless“一无是处的；不中用的”

例句

You feel you really are completely worthless and unlovable.
你会觉得自己真是毫无价值，一点也不讨人喜欢。

the case 指 my son won’ t be ignorant or worthless in every way like an idiot。此处也可译为 even if he were like that，…。涉及 think 的否定转移；even if 引导让步状语从句，引导的从句是往往是假设性的，相当于汉语的“即使”“纵然”“就算”“哪怕”。正因为 even if 从句的内容通常是假设性的，所以有时还可用于虚拟语气

一个太子或王子是如何地尊贵呀，会如何被人们像捧天上的星星一样地捧来捧去呀。
译文 1：Imagine how noble and dignified a crown prince or prince would be and how people would keep lauding him to the skies like mad!

译文 2：How honorable and respectable the prince or the crown prince was and how he would be praised to the skies and worshiped like stars!

此处句式与上文（王后）保持一致。

假如我能想象，倒是件不是没有趣味的事。
译文 1：It is indeed great fun for me to visualize all of this.

译文 2：If I could stretch my imagination a bit, it would not be thought of as anything uninteresting.

It is indeed great fun for me 变为 it is indeed not uninteresting for me 也可以。

我若为王，我的女儿就是公主，我的亲眷都是皇亲国戚。

译文 1：If I were king, my daughters would be princesses, and my relatives by marriage would all become members of the royal family.

译文 2：If I were king, my daughter would be the princess and my relatives imperial kinsfolk.

by marriage 与婚姻有关的
marriage articles 婚姻契约
shotgun marriage
①强迫婚姻
②勉强的结合（或协调）
③奉子成婚，怀孕后被迫举行的婚礼④被迫的结合（或合并、妥协等）
propose marriage 求婚
marriage bed 婚床
naked marriage 裸婚 [指不买房、不买车、不办婚礼甚至没有婚戒而直接领证结婚的一种简朴的结婚方式]
voidable marriage 可推翻的婚姻
age for marriage【法】适婚年龄
dissolution of marriage 【法】婚姻的终止, 解除婚姻关系
conclusion of marriage 【法】成婚, 完婚

无论他们怎样丑陋，怎样顽劣，怎样……也会被人们像捧天上的星星一样地捧来捧去，因为她们是贵人。
译文 1：No matter how ugly or perverse or whatnot they were, people would keep lauding them to the skies like mad just the same because they were dignitaries.

译文 2：No matter how ugly or mean or whatever they might be, they would be praised to the skies and worshiped like stars because of their noble origin.

“无论他们怎样丑陋，怎样顽劣，怎样……”中的最后一个“怎样”意即“诸如此类的事”或“等等”，现译为 or whatnot。英语 whatnot 作 other such things 解，为 what may I not say? 的省略。

just the same 同样。在句中为副词词性，修饰 laud…

“妻为王后、儿子为太子或王子、女儿为公主”三处使用的句式大体保持一致。

我若为王，我的姓名就会改作：“万岁”，我的每一句话都成为：“圣旨”。

译文 1：If I were king, I would be addressed as “Your Majesty” and every word of mine would become a “royal edict”.

译文 2：If I were king, my name would be changed to “Your Majesty” and every word I said would be an “imperial edict”.

be addressed as 被称作。address 有“给…冠以某种称呼”之意，常用搭配为 address sb. as ….

Your Majesty 作”陛下、殿下”讲。补充：Majesty is an English word derived ultimately from the Latin maiestas,

meaning greatness, and used as a style by many monarchs, usually kings or emperors.

我的意欲，我的贪念，乃至每一个幻想，都可竭尽全体臣民的力量去实现，即使是无法实现的。

译文 1：All my subjects would leave no stone unturned to carry out every will, every avaricious desire and even every whim of mine, even though they were all beyond the possible.

译文 2：My will, my avaricious desires, or my wild fantasies would be carried out by my subjects with their greatest possible efforts, even if they were impossible to be carried out.

此处 subject 取“（通常指君主制国家的）国民、臣民”之意，为可数名词。

to leave no stone unturned to do sth. 此习语出自一则希腊神话。一将军战败，将大量财宝藏于其营帐中。欲寻其财宝者众，觅得的神谕要他们将地上的每块石头都翻个遍。

一般有两种含义，如下：

①千方百计，竭尽所能，不遗余力，穷尽一切努力

例句

He left no stone unturned in his search for his natural mother.

他竭尽所能寻找他的生母。

②「认真彻底，一步不差地」完成某项任务

例句

We must leave no stone unturned.

我们必须找遍每个角落。

That woman leaves no stone unturned.
那女人向来刨根问底。
I want to leave no stone unturned on this.
不要漏掉任何细节。

beyond the possible 不可能
补充 beyond 的类似用法
beyond words 不可描述。记得本科一节课上，班里一位同学想用英语表达出“他们做了一些不可描述的事情”，其中“不可描述”直接说的是 can’t describe,当时觉得这种表达虽然怪怪的，但是班里同学都懂了哈哈哈

我将没有任何过失，因为没有人敢说它是过失；我将没有任何罪行，因为没有人敢说它是罪行。
译文 1：I would do no wrong simply because no one dared to call it a wrong. I would commit no crime simply because no one dared to call it a crime.

译文 2：I would be immune from making mistakes, for no one dared call what I said or did a mistake. I would be immune from committing crimes, for no one dared accuse me of any crime.

wrong 可作名词。

译文增译 simply（because）：仅仅因为我是王，没有人敢指责我。

没有人敢呵斥我，指摘我，除非把我从王位上赶下来。但是赶下来，就是我不为王了。

译文 1：No one would dare to berate or find fault with me unless I was removed from the throne, which meant that I was no longer the king.

译文 2：No one dared reproach or pick faults with me, unless they pulled me off the throne (in which case I would be no king at all).

“但是赶下来，就是我不为王了”中“但是赶下来”并未字对字译出，而是用 which 引导的非限制性定语从句扩充了句子长度，译文更连贯。

我将看见所有的人们在我面前低头，鞠躬，匍匐，连同我的尊长，我的师友，和从前曾在我面前昂头阔步耀武扬威的人们。

译文 1：I would see all people hang their heads, bow low or prostrate themselves at my feet, including my respected elders, teachers, friends and even those who had used to swagger arrogantly in front of me.

译文 2：I would see all the people bending their heads and bowing, and prostrating themselves at my feet, including my respected elders, teachers, friends and those who had once swaggered arrogantly in front of me.

“匍匐”在此指俯伏或拜倒动作（表示顺从），现译为 prostrate。文中“匍匐”即“伏倒在天子脚下”，故译为 prostrate themselves at my feet。

正常结构应为 I would see all people (including…) hang their heads…。此处，including 介词短语作定语，为避免头重尾轻，放在了句末。

我将看不见一个人的脸，所看见的只是他们的头顶或帽盔。
译文 1：I could see none of their faces; all I could see were the tops of their heads or the hats or helmets on their heads.

译文 2：I would not be able to see their faces; all I could see was the top of their heads or hats or helmets.

none of 表否定意义。补充：It's none of your business.这不关你事。/管好你自己。

或者所能看见的脸都是谄媚的，乞求的，快乐的时候不敢笑，不快乐的时候不敢不笑，悲戚的时候不敢哭，不悲戚的时候不敢不哭的脸。
译文 1：The only faces I could see would be ingratiating or supplicating — faces that dared not smile to express joy; faces that dared not refrain from a forced smile when there was no joy at all to justify a smile; faces that dared not cry to express sorrow; faces that dared not refrain from a feigned cry when there was no sorrow to justify a cry.

译文 2：Or, if I ever got a glimpse of their faces, it was a glimpse of ingratiating and begging faces, faces that dared not smile when happy and dared not refuse to smile when unhappy, and faces that dared not weep when sad and dared not refuse to weep when not so sad.

破折号后的成分起解释说明的作用。整个句子是总分结构：（总）脸都是谄媚的，乞求的——（分）快乐的时候、不快乐的时候、悲戚的时候、不悲戚的时候……的脸。

不快乐的时候不敢不笑→哪怕不好笑也得（强颜欢笑），故译作（a forced smile） when there was no joy at all to justify a smile。后面句子同理。

我将听不见人们的真正的声音，所能听见的都是低微的，柔婉的，畏葸的和娇痴的，唱小旦的声音：“万岁，万岁！万万岁！”这是他们的全部语言。“有道明君！伟大的主上啊！”这就是那语言的全部内容。
译文 1：I could hear no true voices of my people. All I could hear would be the feeble, soft, timid and affected voice, like that of a female Peking opera singer, chanting, “Long live the King!” That would be their language in toto. “Great is the King, our enlightened lord!” That would be the sole content of their language.

译文 2：I would not be able to hear their real voices; all I could hear was their low, soft, timid and silly shouts of "A long life, a long life and a long long life", like the faint singing of young maids in Beijing opera. All they could say was, "Our enlightened King, our great Lord." This was all they could utter.

“畏葸”做“胆怯”解，现译为 timid；“娇痴”理解为“做作的”，现译为 affected。

小旦：一般指闺门旦，为女性角色。闺门旦是戏剧旦行的分支，有别于正旦（青衣），即未出阁的闺女少女，或大家闺秀亦或小家碧玉形象，如京剧《红娘》中的崔莺莺，多是性格内向、腼腆。现译为 a female Peking opera singer。

chanting “Long live the King!”作 voice 的后置定语。且 like that of a female...中的 that 也指代 voice。

把句子理解为：所能听见的都是低微的，柔婉的，畏葸的和娇痴的声音在说着，“万岁，万岁！万万岁！”，像是唱小旦的声音。”万岁万岁万万岁“是这些声音说出的全部内容。

in toto 作副词，意为「彻底，完整，完全地」，同 completely，including all parts

例句

In toto? Yes, Mr Bradley, in toto.
真的？当然是真的！

这就是那语言的全部内容→这就是那语言的唯一内容，故译作 the sole content。

没有在我之上的人了，没有和我同等的人了，
译文 1：There would be no one above me or on an equal footing with me.

译文 2：There was no one else above me and no one else was my equal.

above me or on an equal footing with me 作 one 的后置定语。

我甚至会感到单调，寂寞和孤独。
译文 1：I would even feel bored, lonely and isolated.

译文 2：I was so isolated that I felt bored and lonely.

区分 alone 和 lonely，记住两个词组即可：feel lonely 感到孤独；live alone 独自居住/活着。

为什么人们要这样呢？为什么要捧我的妻，捧我的儿女和亲眷呢？因为我是王，是他们的主子，
译文 1：Why would people behave like that? Why would they flatter my wife, my children and my relatives? Because I was king, their master.

译文 2：Why did they behave this way? Why did they praise my wife, my daughter and my relatives? Because I was the king—their lord.

“捧”作“阿谀奉承”讲，现译为 flatter。

我将恍然大悟：我生活在这些奴才们中间，连我所敬畏的尊长和师友也无一不是奴才，而我自己也不过是一个奴才的首领。
译文 1：It would suddenly dawn on me that living among these flunkeys, including my esteemed elders, teachers and friends, I myself, too, was nothing but a mere head flunkey.

译文 2：I would soon awaken to the fact that I was living among despicable flunkeys, my revered elders, teachers and friends all included, and that I was nothing but the leader of these despicable flunkeys.

it 是形式主语，that 后的成分是真正主语。

dawn on 被领悟;被理解;被想到 If a fact or idea dawns on you, you begin to realize it for the first time.即恍然大悟

I myself 中，myself 作同位语。

例句

The thing itself is not important.
事情本身并不重要。

不过是→“除了……，什么也不是”，现译作 was nothing but （a mere）…

elder 可作 adj.年长的；也可作可数名词，指长辈，年长者，元老等。

我是民国国民，民国国民的思想和生活习惯使我深深地憎恶一切奴才或奴才相，连同敬畏的尊长和师友们。
译文 1：I am the citizen of the Republic. Being accustomed to the mode of thinking and living of a republican citizen, I would deeply abhor all servility and flunkeys, including my esteemed elders, teachers and friends.

译文 2：I am a citizen of the Republic and, being a citizen of the Republic and as a result of my thinking and life habits, I

have developed a strong disgust for flunkeys and servileness, my revered elders, teachers and friends and all.

🎈民国一般指中华民国。中华民国（1912-1949）是辛亥革命以后建立的亚洲第一个民主共和国，简称民国。republic 指共和国，共和政体。如中华人民共和国 People's Republic of China。

🎈 Being accustomed to the mode of…是原因状语。

🎈 thinking 作不可数名词，意为“思想，思维，思考”；living 作不可数名词，意为“生活方式”

🎈“奴才相”译为 servility。英语 servility 意即 slavishness 或 slave-like deference。

请科学家们不要见笑，
译文 1：Dear scientists, please don’t laugh at me.

译文 2：May scientists please not laugh at me.

🎈嘲笑某人 laugh at sb

我以为世界之所以还有待于改进者，全因为有这些奴才的缘故。
译文 1：Methinks the world is very much in need of reform simply because of the presence of these flunkeys.

译文 2：he reason I believe there is still much room for improvement on the world is that there are despicable flunkeys in it.

“我以为世界之所以还有待于改进者”译为 Methinks the world is very much in need of reform，其中 Methinks 等于 I think 或 It seems to be，为无人称动词，本为古体词，现常作诙谐打趣用语。「者」表示商榷。如：今汉继大乱之后，若宜少损 周之文致，用夏之忠者。--《汉书》

is very much in need of 同 really need。very much 表示强调。

生活在奴才们中间，作奴才们的首领，我将引为生平的最大耻辱，最大的悲哀。
译文 1：I would regard it as the deepest disgrace and sorrow of my life to live among the flunkeys and become their chief.

译文 2：I consider it my greatest shame and tragedy to live amid them and be their leader.

I would regard it as ...to...中 it 是形式宾语，to...是真正宾语。

我将变成一个暴君，或者反而是明君：我将把我的臣民一齐杀死，连同尊长和师友，不准一个奴种留在人间。
译文 1：I would rather become a tyrant or an enlightened king so that I could kill off all my subjects, among them my respected elders, teachers and friends, and have the flunkey species exterminated once for all.

译文 2：I would rather be a tyrant—in my case a wise king to be exact — and slaughter all my subjects, including my

respected elders, teachers and friends, leaving none of them to propagate in the world.

宁愿，宁可 would rather do

among them my respected elders, teachers and friends→ my respected elders, teachers and friends are among them。同 including my respected elders, teachers and friends。

have the flunkey species exterminated once for all 中包含 have sth./sb. done 结构；once for all 意为一劳永逸地、彻底地、一次性地。

我将没有一个臣民，我将不再是奴才们的君主。
译文 1：Then, with all my subjects gone, I would no longer be the king of flunkeys.

译文 2：I would have not a single subject and I would be no king of the despicable slaves.

with all my subjects gone 是 with/without+名词+adj.结构。其中，gone 作形容词，意为“离开的；过去的；不复存在的”。

我若为王，将终于不能为王，却也真地为古今中外最大的王了。
译文 1：If I were king and ultimately ended up becoming no king at all, I would indeed be the greatest king that had ever breathed since time immemorial.

译文 2：If I were king (as a matter of feet could never be the king) I would be the greatest king of mankind ever.

“我若为王，将终于不能为王”译为 If I were king and ultimately ended up becoming no king at all，其中 ended up 是成语，作“告终”解。例如：He never dreamed that he would end up owning such a big fortune.

since time immemorial 自远古以来

真地为古今中外最大的王了→从古至今存在过的最大的王。[存在过，即在世上呼吸过，即 had ever breathed]。

“万岁，万岁，万万岁！”我将和全世界的真的人们一同三呼。
译文 1：I would join true people all the world over in giving three cheers for myself.

译文 2：I would shout along with the real people of the world, "A long life, a long life, and a long long life."

join sb. in doing sth.加入某人一起做某事

“一同三呼”即指“万岁，万岁，万万岁！”。此处为省译。译出也可以。

若世上无王，则无王，亦无奴，仅剩 true people；则无对王喊的万岁，仅剩 giving cheers for myself。由此看，文笔流露出了作者对专制统治者和奴才的蔑视，认为世界还有待改造。

必背词汇
immemorial adj.无法追忆的，远古的，古老的

英义

You use immemorial to indicate that something has existed for many centuries.

例句

a modern version of an *immemorial* myth.
远古神话的现代版本

disgrace n.丢脸的事，不名誉的事

英义

If you say that something is a disgrace, you are emphasizing that it is very bad or wrong, and that you find it completely unacceptable.

例句

The way the sales were handled was a complete *disgrace*.
这种销售手段为人所不齿。

feudalistic adj.封建的

例句

Qing Dynasty is the last dynasty in ancient China,but it makes the most achievement in *feudalistic* culture and the recipiency of Peafowl fly towrds southeast.
清代是封建文化之集大成的一个朝代，传统文化的各个领域在这一历史时期都取都得了辉煌的成就。

feigned adj.假的，做作的，捏造的

例句

He accepted the invitation with *feigned* enthusiasm.
他假装热情地接受了邀请。

🔥重点表达

看见一个影片的名字 came across the title of a film
我若为王 If I Were King
让我想到和影片毫无关系的另外的事 put me in mind of something entirely foreign to film in question
如果…，……会变成怎样？What would become of…if…?
一种完全可笑的幻想 a ridiculous fancy
我根本不想作王 being a king is the last thing I aspire to
王是什么东西呢？What the hell is a king?
他将用他的手去打天下，决不会放在口里说的 he will try to carry out his design by deeds instead of by words
一心，专心致志于，决心要 be bent on
事实胜于雄辩 Facts/Actions speak louder than words
假定又假定 to put it hypothetically
德性 moral excellence
只会有余的 would be more than qualified for
没有任何德性 had no virtue to speak of
即使这样，仍然 all the same
被人们像捧着天上的星星一样捧来捧去 people would keep lauding her to the skies like mad!
拼命地;全力以赴地 like mad
把某人夸到天上 laud sb. to the skies
太子 crown prince
是一无所知，一无所能的白痴 be ignorant or worthless in every way like an idiot
亲眷 relatives （by marriage）
皇亲国戚 members of the royal family
与婚姻有关的 by marriage
婚姻契约 marriage articles
①强迫婚姻②勉强的结合（或协调）③奉子成婚，怀孕后被迫举行的婚礼④被迫的结合（或合并、妥协等）shotgun marriage

求婚 propose marriage
婚床 marriage bed
裸婚 naked marriage
可推翻的婚姻 voidable marriage
【法】适婚年龄 age for marriage
【法】婚姻的终止, 解除婚姻关系 dissolution of marriage
【法】成婚, 完婚 conclusion of marriage
诸如此类的事、等等 or whatnot
同样 just the same
万岁、陛下、殿下 Your Majesty
圣旨 royal edict
被称作 be addressed as
贪念 avaricious desire
即使是无法实现的 even though they were all beyond the possible
千方百计，竭尽所能，不遗余力 to leave no stone unturned to do sth.
犯罪 commit a crime
指摘我 find fault with me
把我从王位上面赶下来 I was removed from the throne
低头 hang their heads
鞠躬 bow low
匍匐 prostrate themselves at my feet
尊长 respected elders
从前曾在我面前昂头阔步耀武扬威的人们 those who had used to swagger arrogantly in front of me
他们的头顶 the tops of their heads
这不关你事。/管好你自己。It's none of your business.
快乐的时候不敢笑的脸 faces that dared not smile to express joy

不悲戚的时候不敢不哭的脸 faces that dared not refrain from a feigned cry when there was no sorrow to justify a cry
低微的，柔婉的，畏葸的和娇痴的 feeble, soft, timid and affected
小旦 a female Peking opera singer
万岁，万岁！万万岁！Long live the King!
彻底，完整，完全地 in toto
有道明君！伟大的主上啊！Great is the King, our enlightened lord!
那语言的全部内容 the sole content of their language
没有在我之上的人或和我同等的人 would be no one above me or on an equal footing with me
恍然大悟 It would suddenly dawn on me that
不过是一个奴才的首领 was nothing but a mere head flunkey
民国的国民 the citizen of the Republic
民国国民的思想和生活习惯 Being accustomed to the mode of thinking and living of a republican citizen
请不要见笑 please don’t laugh at me
引为生平的最大耻辱，最大的悲哀 regard it as the deepest disgrace and sorrow of my life
暴君 a tyrant
明君 an enlightened king
把我的臣民一齐杀死 kill off all my subjects
宁愿，宁可 would rather do
一劳永逸地、彻底地、一次性地 once for all
终于不能为王 ultimately ended up becoming no king at all
古今中外最大的王 the greatest king that had ever breathed since time immemorial
和全世界的真的人们一同三呼 join true people all the world over in giving three cheers

🔥复盘测试
看见一个影片的名字
我若为王
让我想到和影片毫无关系的另外的事
如果…，……会变成怎样？
一种完全可笑的幻想
我根本不想作王
王是什么东西呢？
他将用他的手去打天下，决不会放在口里说的
一心，专心致志于，决心要
事实胜于雄辩
假定又假定
德性
只会有余的
没有任何德性
即使这样，仍然
被人们像捧着天上的星星一样捧来捧去
拼命地;全力以赴地
把某人夸到天上
太子
是一无所知，一无所能的白痴
亲眷
皇亲国戚
与婚姻有关的
婚姻契约
①强迫婚姻②勉强的结合（或协调）③奉子成婚，怀孕后被迫举行的婚礼④被迫的结合（或合并、妥协等）
求婚
婚床
裸婚

可推翻的婚姻
【法】适婚年龄
【法】婚姻的终止，解除婚姻关系
【法】成婚，完婚
诸如此类的事、等等
同样
万岁、陛下、殿下
圣旨
被称作
贪念
即使是无法实现的
千方百计，竭尽所能，不遗余力
犯罪
指摘我
把我从王位上面赶下来
低头
鞠躬
匍匐
尊长
从前曾在我面前昂头阔步耀武扬威的人们
他们的头顶
这不关你事。/管好你自己。
快乐的时候不敢笑的脸
不悲戚的时候不敢不哭的脸
低微的，柔婉的，畏葸的和娇痴的
小旦
万岁，万岁！万万岁！
彻底，完整，完全地
有道明君！伟大的主上啊！
那语言的全部内容

没有在我之上的人或和我同等的人
恍然大悟
不过是一个奴才的首领
民国的国民
民国国民的思想和生活习惯
请不要见笑
引为生平的最大耻辱，最大的悲哀
暴君
明君
把我的臣民一齐杀死
宁愿，宁可
一劳永逸地、彻底地、一次性地
终于不能为王
古今中外最大的王
和全世界的真的人们一同三呼

🔥表达对比
「千方百计，竭尽所能」有几种表达？

All my subjects would *leave no stone unturned to* carry out every will, every avaricious desire and even every whim of mine.
我的意欲，我的贪念，乃至每一个幻想，都可(竭尽)全体臣民的力量去实现，即使是无法实现的。

When a captain got hold of a pilot of particularly high reputation, he *took pains to* keep him.
每逢一个船长用到一名名声特别高的掌舵者，他必须(千方百计)把他留住。

The fox, *with all his thousand tricks*, had not been able to get out of sight, and fell a prey to the dogs.
狐狸，用了他的种种计策（千方百计），结果还是没有机会逃脱，成了这群猎狗的食物。

You can see Apple and its board desperately *trying to* convince us that Tim Cook is great, and I'm sure he is and will do fine.
你可以看到苹果及其董事会(千方百计)地让人们相信提姆·库克非常优秀，并且我相信他确实优秀，能够胜任 CEO 一职。

Strangely, the other boys never noticed how he made fun of me, and copied me *in every way*.
奇怪的是，其他男孩竟然从未觉察到他是如何拿我开玩笑，如何(千方百计)地模仿我。

西式幽默——冯骥才

Western Humour——Feng Jicai

🔥提示：这是一篇讽刺小说,充满了人物形象的细节描写,译时用语应尽力准确、生动，描绘 出与原文具有同样幽默效果的形象。

学院请来一位洋教师气长得挺怪，红脸，金发，连鬓大胡须，有几根胡子一直逾过面颊，挨近鼻子;
Our institute employed an English teacher. He looked very strange — red-faced, golden-haired with a thick growth of whiskers, a few hairs of which going all the way to the nose.

🎈译“洋教师”应指明是哪一个国家或讲哪一种语言的，不但使情节更有真实感，也更符合英语习惯。

🎈look 是感官动词，用主动语态。如：It tastes good.尝起来不错。

🎈自始自终、一路上 all the way

例句

He stays *all the way* in the game.
他自始至终参加比赛。

他个子足有二米气每进屋门必须低头，才能躲过门框子的拦击，叫人误以为他进门先鞠躬，这不太讲究礼貌了吗?
He was really tall—no less than six feet five inches. When he came in through the door, he had to lower his head to avoid

banging against the door frame. It looked as though he always bowed to you at the door and that was much too polite.

（强调大数量）不少于，多达 no less than

英美人量身高以英尺、英寸计，二米约为六英尺五英寸。

came in through the door 指从门进屋，came through the door 仅指通过门。

顶怪的是，他每每与中国学生聊天，聊到可笑之处时，他不笑,脸上也没表情，好像他不喜欢玩笑；
What was more strange about him was that when he chatted with the Chinese students on amusing topics, he did not laugh, nor did his face show any expression as if he had no sense of humour at all.

“顶怪”即“最奇怪”，这里考虑到上下文的衔接，按“更奇怪”之意译作 more strange。

结合上下文，这里的“玩笑”不是 jokes,应是 sense of humour。

注意 nor 后的倒装。

...感 a sense of
责任感 a sense of responsibility
感激 a sense of gratitude
成就感 a sense of accomplishment

幽默感 a sense of humour

可是有时毫不可笑的事，他会冷不防放声大笑，笑得翻江倒海，仰面朝天，几乎连人带椅子要翻过去，喉结在脖子上乱跳，满脸胡子直抖。
However, when talking about topics of the most unamusing nature, he would burst into uncontrollable laughter, roaring while rocking in his chair, almost falling flat on his back, his Adam's apple dancing up and down in his throat and his whiskers fluttering all over his face.

unamusing：前缀 un-用于形容词之前，表示“不”。

of the most unamusing nature 属于下述第二种情况：
1、of+某些抽象名词（如 interest、use、importance、value、significance），相当于该名词相应的形容词含义，常在句中作表语、后置定语和宾补。可以修饰这些名词的词有 some、much、any、great、no、not much、little 等。

2、of+某些抽象名词可以表示“性质、质量、颜色、大小、类型、样式、出身、来源、年龄、长度、距离、重量”等，这类名词多数没有其相应的形容词。这一短语还常用来表示人或事物的“内在”特征。

碰到“笑得翻江倒海”这类运用了夸张手法的描写，译时选择表示程度的形容词或者副词即可，不用费劲把“翻江倒海”解释了一遍，效果还不尽如人意。

喉结 Adam's apple
据圣经故事上说，苹果也给人类带来了麻烦，男人的喉结就是因吃苹果引起的。旧约.创世纪》第 3 章讲到人类的起源，传说上帝创造人类的始

祖亚当和夏娃，在东方的伊甸(Eden)建立了一个园子给他们居住。伊甸园里生长着悦人眼目的各种树木，树上长着各种各样的果实。上帝吩咐亚当说：你可以随意吃园中的各种果子，只是不能吃那棵善恶树上的果实，吃了必定要死。这种“禁果”就是 apple。后来，亚当的配偶夏娃听信蛇的诱惑，不顾神谕，吃了善恶树上的禁果，还把这果子给它丈夫吃。亚当因心怀恐惧，吃时仓促，有一片果肉哽在吼中，不上不下，留下个结块，就叫“亚当的苹果 Adam's apple”。两人吃了这果子就心明眼亮，能知善恶美丑。但是由于他们违背了上帝的告戒而被逐出伊甸园。从此，亚当就永远在脖子前端留下“喉结”，作为偷吃禁果的“罪证”。上帝还惩罚亚当，“必汗流满面才能糊口”。//不过也有一说是正当亚当吃的时候，上帝来了，所以亚当急忙吞下去，不料哽在喉咙间了。

(his Adam's apple dancing up and down in his throat and his whiskers fluttering all over his face 是独立主格结构。

常使中国学生面面相觑，不知这位洋教师的神经是不是有点问题。

The students would look at each other, wondering if he was out of his mind.

out of his mind：

out of 有多种含义，下面列出几种：

①离开：ran out of the office 从办公室跑了出去

②失去：out of control 失控/out of breath 喘不过气/out of speech 说不出话来

③来自：She paid for it out of her own pocket.这笔费用是她自掏腰包支付的。

④出自、由于：out of pity 处于怜悯心/out of loyalty 本着一片忠心

一天，洋教师出题，考查学生们用洋文作文的水准，题目极简单，随便议论议论校园内的一事一物，褒贬皆可。
One day, to see how well the Chinese students could write in English, he set them an essay, the topic being MA Comment on Campus Life"– either complimentary or critical. That was simple.

🎈set them an essay：set sb sth（set n n 结构）指给某人布置、安排……

🎈, the topic being…也可替换为,the topic of which was…

中国学生很灵，一挥而就，
The Chinese students, quick at writing, finished it at one go and turned it in in no time.

🎈一下子；一举；一口气 at one go

例句
She blew out the candles *at one go*.
她一口气把蜡烛全吹灭了。

🎈turned it in in no time 中 turn in 表示上交；in no time 表示“立刻、很快”。

洋教师阅后，评出了最佳作文一篇，
Having gone through the students’ essays the teacher selected one which he considered as the best.

the best 有“the+adj”表示一类人或物的用法，也有 the best+n 的用法。

学生们听后大为不解,这种通篇说谎的文章怎么能被评为“最佳”？
When he read it out to the students, they were greatly perplexed. Of all the essays, why did he like this one best? Not a single word of it was true.

大声读出;朗读 read out...

Of (all)...限定一个范围。

原来这篇作文是写学校食堂。写作文的学生来自郊区农村，人很老实，胆子又小，生怕得罪校方，妨碍将来毕业时的分数、评语、分配工作等等，便不顾真假，胡编乱造，竭力美化,唱赞歌。使得一些学生看后愤愤然。
The article was about the institute cafeteria and the author was a peaceable and timid student from a village in the outskirts. In order not to offend the institute authorities—the decisive factor concerning his final grading, evaluation and, most important of all, where he was to go after graduation—he had made up a high-sounding story eulogizing the cafeteria, regardless of reality, thus making his classmates very angry.

In order not to offend the institute authorities—the decisive factor concerning his final grading, ..., where he was to go after graduation—...：破折号中间的成分是 the institute authorities 的同位语，concerning his final grading...是 the decisive factor 的后置定语。

可是……洋教师明知学校食堂糟糕透顶的状况，为什么偏要选这篇作文？有人直问洋教师。

The teacher, however, was not unaware of the cafeteria's terrible conditions, but why did he like this essay better? Someone asked.

🎈“明知”按“并非不知”之意，正话反说，译作 was not unaware of，增强文章战斗力。往后大家可以将“正（反）话反（正）说”当做一种变换说法、使译文不单调（尤其是碰到要重复译出某一结构）的方法。

洋教师说：“这文章写得当然好，而且绝妙无比，你们听——”他拿起作文念起来，

“This is undoubtedly a good essay,” the teacher explained. “Unprecedentedly good! Just listen——” He began to read.

🎈 undoubtedly、absolutely、of course 都可以用。

“我们学校最美的地方，不是教室，不是操场，也不是校门口那个带喷水的小花坛,而是食堂。瞧，玻璃干净得几乎叫你看不到它的存在——”

“The most beautiful spot on campus is not the classroom-building, nor the sports ground, nor the small lawn with the fountain at the gate; the most beautiful spot on campus is our cafeteria. Look! The window panes are so clean that you scarcely notice there is glass there——"

不是…不是…也不是…（而是…）not…nor…nor…(but…)

教学楼 the classroom-building（连词符可有可无）
操场/运动场 the sports ground

there is glass there 包含 there be 结构和一个指代地点的 there。

洋教师念到这儿，眼睛调皮地一亮，眉毛一挑，“听听，多么幽默!”
He paused, his eyes flashing with a glint of humour and his brows shooting upward. "Listen! Isn't it humorous?"

“多么幽默!”译作 Isn't it humorous?。翻译时，有些情况下，反问句和陈述句不一定必须保留原文的句子类型，只要表意相同，将反问句译成陈述句是完全可以的，反之亦然。

幽默?怎么会是幽默?大家还没弄明白。
Humorous? But what was humorous about it? The students were puzzled.

上一处“困惑”译作 perplexed，此处译作 puzzled，体现了表达的多样性。

洋教师接着念道：“如果你不小心在学校食堂跌了一跤，你会惊奇地发现你并没跌跤，因为你身上半点尘土也没留下；如果你长期在学校食堂里工作，恐怕你会把苍蝇是什么样子都忘了……”
“If you were not careful enough,” the teacher continued, "and had a fall on the floor, you would be amazed to find that you had not fallen at all because you did not get a single

particle of dust on your clothes. If you had been working in the cafeteria long enough, you would have forgotten what a fly looks like..."

“if 条件句”有两种情况：真实条件句和虚拟条件句。前者表示对真实可能会出现的情况的假设，所以叫“真实条件句”

例句

If it is raining tomorrow, we will cancel the sports meeting.
如果明天下午，我们将取消运动会。
后者则是虚拟语气中最常见的一类，假设一种不可能发生的情况，本质是对“不会出现、不会发生”的情况的一种假设

例句

If I were you, I would not go.
如果我是你，我不会去。

洋教师又停住，舌头“得”地弹一声，做一个怪脸说，“听呀，还要多幽默，我简直笑得念不下去了。
He stopped, his tongue clicking rapidly to show his admiration. Working up a very funny expression on his face, he went on, “Listen, please! Do you think anyone else could’ve made it more humorous?” He laughed so heartily that he could not continue.

舌头“得”地弹一声：大家能想到这个动作吗？可以自己试一下，会发出“嘚啷”一声。

work up 表示“逐渐建立起、发展起”。

例句

The craftsman is working up the mass of clay into a toy figure.
艺人把一团泥捏成玩具形状。

末句以直接陈述语译出效果似更好。

学生们忽然明白了什么。
By now the students seemed to be cottoning on.

🎈明白，领悟，意识到 cotton on

例句

It wasn't until he started laughing that they cottoned on!
他开始笑起来，他们才明白是怎么回事。
此句也可套用例句句型，译作 It wasn’t until then that they cottoned on/got it!

洋教师一边笑，一边继续往下念：“食堂天天的饭菜有多么精美、多么丰富、多么解馋!只有在学校食堂里,你才会感到吃饭是一种地道的享受……”
The teacher went on, his reading punctuated by fits of laughter. "How wonderfully the food is cooked here! What a great variety of dishes you have here and how well your appetite is satisfied! In fact it is only at the cafeteria of the institute that you find eating enjoyable...

🎈阵阵 fits of
一阵 a fit of
大量的、各种各样的 a great variety of

忽然，学生们爆发起大笑来！
Suddenly the students laughed, rocking the classroom with their laughter.

rocking the classroom 是增译成分，形容学生的笑声让整个教室都开始震动，以突出“大笑”的“大”。

依照这种思维，我们会从身边发现多少聪明、机智、绝妙、令人捧腹的好文章啊！
Following this logic, God knows how many articles we would be able to produce, articles that are just as well-worded, quick-witted, artfully-conceived and set you rolling with laughter!

谁知道，天晓得 God/goodness/Heaven knows...

well-worded 指“有良好措辞的”；artfully-conceived 指“构思精巧的”。在考场上如果大脑空白，“聪明、机智、绝妙”这三个词用自己能想到的褒义词译出就行了，不一定要百分百符合原意（只是一个不算办法的办法）。

必背词汇
frame cn.(尤指挂在墙上展示的)画框，镜框

英义
The frame of a picture or mirror is the wood, metal, or plastic that is fitted around it, especially when it is displayed or hung on a wall.

例句
Estelle kept a photograph of her mother in a silver *frame* on the kitchen mantelpiece.
埃丝特尔把母亲的一张镶银框的照片挂在厨房壁炉台上。

重点表达
一直逾过面颊，挨近鼻子 go all the way to the nose

躲过门框子的拦击 avoid banging against the door frame
可笑的 amusing
脸上没表情 his face show any expression
幽默感 a sense of humour
喉结 Adam's apple
褒贬皆可 either complimentary or critical
一下子；一举；一口气 at one go
上交 turn in
立刻、很快 in no time
大声读出;朗读 read out...
得罪校方 offend the institute authorities
美化 eulogize
教学楼 the classroom-building
操场/运动场 the sports ground
眉毛一挑 his brows shooting upward
明白;领悟;意识到 cotton on
阵阵 fits of
谁知道，天晓得 God/goodness/Heaven knows...

🔥复盘测试
一直逾过面颊，挨近鼻子
躲过门框子的拦击
可笑的
脸上没表情
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美化
教学楼
操场/运动场
眉毛一挑
明白;领悟;意识到
阵阵
谁知道，天晓得

🔥表达对比
「笑」有几种表达?

顶怪的是，他每每与中国学生聊天，聊到可笑之处时，他不（笑），脸上也没表情，好像他不喜欢玩笑；
What was more strange about him was that when he chatted with the Chinese students on amusing topics, he did not *laugh*, nor did his face show any expression as if he had no sense of humour at all.

那里的工作人员看到这三具奇怪的尸体，不禁问那送来的人：“他们为什么死了还在（笑）？”
There staff saw these three strange corpses, are unable to restrain to ask that sends human: "why did they die have also been *smiling*? "

这一理论遭到了守旧派科学家的普遍（嘲笑）。
This theory is widely *derided* by conventional scientists.

我认为不应该（嘲笑）他的信仰。

I don't think his faith should be *ridiculed*.

项脊轩志——归有光

Xiangjixuan——Gui Youguang

🔥提示：本文以项脊轩的前后变化为线索，写出一系列家庭琐事，表现了作者对家道衰落的惋惜心情和对死去的祖母、母亲、妻子的深切怀念，也表现了作者年青时刻苦读书、怡然自得的乐趣。文章所记的一切，都紧扣项脊轩来写，而以“悲”“喜”作为贯串全文的意脉。

项脊轩，旧南阁子也。

My study Xiangjixuan used to be called South Chamber.

🎈白话文：项脊轩，是过去的南阁楼。

🎈chamber 特指（用作某种用途）的房间。如 “婚房”译作 wedding chamber。又如柔石的《为奴隶的母亲》中“<洞房>花烛夜，金榜挂名时。...to spend the first night in <the nuptial chamber> or to pass a civil service examination.”

室仅方丈，可容一人居。

It was only ten feet by ten, large enough for one person to live in.

🎈白话文：屋里只有一丈见方，可以容纳一个人居住。

🎈(being)large enough for one person to live in 对“室”的特征进一步描写。

百年老屋，尘泥渗漉，雨泽下注，每移案，顾视无可置者。
As it was nearly one hundred years old, dust and flakes of plaster fell and the roof let in rain. When I moved my desk, I could find no place to keep it off the rain.

白话文：百年老屋，(屋顶墙上的)泥土从上边漏下来，积聚的流水一直往下流淌；我每次动书桌，环视四周没有可以安置桌案的地方。

let in 和 let out（《田水哗啦》中刚见过）是一组反义词。

又北向，不能得日，日过午已昏。
It faced the north and the sun could not get inside. Soon after noon it turned dusky.

白话文：屋子又朝北，不能照到阳光，太阳过了中午就已经昏暗。

稍后、不久之后 soon after

余稍为修葺，使不上漏；前辟四窗，垣墙周庭，以当南日；日影反照，室始洞然。
I did some repairs to the roof to stop it leaking, opened four windows in front and built a wall around. When the sun was reflected from the wall, the room brightened up.

白话文：我稍稍修理了一下，使它不从上面漏土漏雨。在前面开了四扇窗子，在院子四周砌上围墙，用来挡住南面射来的日光，日光反射照耀，室内才明亮起来。

stop it leaking：使...停止... stop n V-ing

brighten up 可指（某物）变得明亮起来，也有“眉飞色舞、高兴”之意。

又杂植兰桂竹木于庭，旧时栏楣，亦遂增胜。
I planted orchids, laurels, bamboos and trees about and, therefore, the old railings looked brighter with colors.

白话文：我在庭院里随意地种上兰花、桂树、竹子等，往日的栏杆，也增加了新的光彩。

laurel 这个词有没有让大家想起一个非常熟悉的名词：桂冠诗人（Poet Laureate）——据希腊神话所述，当阿波罗快要追上达佛涅时，她变成了一棵月桂树。阿波罗随即把月桂作为他的标志，并决定把月桂枝条或桂冠作为给诗人及优胜者的荣誉奖赏（见奥维德《变形记》第一卷）

plant... trees about：把 plant 和 about 连在一起看，about 作副词修饰 plant，表示“四下、到处”。

借书满架，偃仰啸歌，冥然兀坐，万籁有声。
The bookshelf was filled with books on loan. I read and chanted aloud, beating time by swaying back and forth. Sitting in it I could hear various sounds emanating from outside.

白话文：借来的书摆满了书架，我安居室内，吟诵诗文，有时又静静地独自端坐，听到自然界各种各样的声音

on loan（借来的、借贷）作 books 的后置定语。

数节奏、打拍子 beat time，类似于学生时代背书时的摇头晃脑，可以看作增译成分。

而庭阶寂寂，小鸟时来啄食，人至不去。
It was so quiet round the steps that small birds often came looking for food there, not scared of men's presence.

白话文：庭院、台阶前静悄悄的，小鸟不时飞下来啄食,人走到它跟前也不离开。

round the steps：round 和 around 通常可以互换。而这之间有细微差别：1、在表示"圆形运转,回到原处"，"环绕","周围"时,美语常用 around，而英语常用 round；2、round 可以用作形容词、副词、介词、动词、名词；而 around 只能用作副词或介词。

三五之夜，明月半墙，桂影斑驳，风移影动，珊珊可爱。
On the fifteenth night of the lunar month the bright moon flooded half of the wall. When a gentle breeze arose, laurel leaves shimmered flecks of moonlight on the wall and it was pleasing to see the shadows dancing and hear the leaves rustling in the wind.

🎈白话文：十五的夜晚，明月高悬，照亮半截墙壁，桂树的影子交杂错落，微风吹过影子摇动，可爱极了。

🎈“三五”之积为十五，“三五之夜”指阴历每月十五的月圆之夜。
农历 the lunar month
阳历 the solar/western calendar

🎈“明月半墙”指月光洒满半截墙壁，译作了 flooded half of the wall。flood 一词运用巧妙，不仅体现出月亮的光芒，还描写出了动态美。和朱自清《背影》中的一句类似：“月光是隔了树照过来的，高处丛生的灌木，落下参差的斑驳的黑影，峭愣愣如鬼一般。The moonlight is streaming down through the foliage, casting bushy shadows on the ground from high above, jagged and checkered, as grotesque as a party of spectres.”中，“隔了树”实则指“透过树木，斑驳地洒下来”译作 streaming down（“自上而下流淌”），更具动态感和层次感。

然余居于此，多可喜，亦多可悲。
I lived in this room, happy in some ways and sad in others.

🎈白话文：然而我住在这里，有许多值得高兴的事，也有许多值得悲伤的事。

🎈“有许多值得高兴的事，也有许多值得悲伤的事”的译文值得学习，大家可以积累表达 adj in some way and adj in others。

先是庭中通南北为一；迨诸父异爨，内外多置小门墙，往往而是。

Previously the courtyard was all the way through from south to north. When my uncles began to live separately, they put up low walls here and there with small doors in them.

白话文：在这以前，庭院南北相通成为一体。等到伯父叔父们分了家，在室内外设置了许多小门，墙壁到处都是。

东犬西吠，客逾庖而宴，鸡栖于厅。
Dogs in the east barked toward the west. Guests had to go through the kitchen to wine and dine. Sometimes chickens roosted in the hall.

白话文：分家后，狗把原住同一庭院的人当作陌生人，客人得越过厨房去吃饭，鸡在厅堂里栖息。

（大）吃（大）喝 wine and dine（意同 enjoy good food and drink）。另，wind and dine sb 指“用好酒好菜款待某人”

例句

The firm spent thousands wining and dining potential clients.
这家公司成千上万地花费在大摆酒宴款待潜在的客户上。

庭中始为篱，已为墙，凡再变矣。
The courtyard was first partitioned by fences and later by walls. Such changes had taken place several times.

白话文：庭院中开始是篱笆隔开，然后又砌成了墙，一共变了两次。

partition 虽以-tion 结尾，词性除去名词外，还可以是个不折不扣的动词，指“隔断、隔开”，近义词有 divide、part、separate。

家有老妪，尝居于此。
We had an old maid who once lived in this room.

白话文：家中有个老婆婆，曾经在这里居住过。

翻译学习是一个阶段性的过程。拿这句为例，最开始我们可能会将其译成两个分句，第二句直接以 She 开头；但一段时间过后，我们的第一反应就会是使用从句。

妪，先大母婢也，乳二世，先妣抚之甚厚。
She was the maid of my late grandma. She had nursed two generations of my family. My late mother had been very kind to her.

白话文：这个老婆婆，是我死去的祖母的婢女，给两代人喂过奶，先母对她很好。

late grandma、late mother：late 指“已故的”。

室西连于中闺，先妣尝一至。
The room was connected with my mother's bedroom on the west and she once came over.

白话文：房子的西边和内室相连，先母曾经经常来。

关于 connect with 和 connect to：

connect A with B 指把 A 与 B 联系起来或连接在一起，A、B 之间不分主次。

例句

They fit closely together and connect with each other.

它们紧密地卡合在一起，联结成一个整体。

connect A to B 指把 A 连接在 B 上，说话者以 B 为主，为 A 为辅。

例句

Will you connect this wire to the television?

请你把这根电线和电视机连上好吗?

有时可用连词 and 代替介词 with, to。

例句

A railway connects Beijing and (=with / to) Shanghai.

北京和上海之间有铁路相连。

the west 前的介词用 in、on、to 都可以，看具体情况。在其中用 in，接壤用 on，不相连用 to。此处已经交代是“连于中闺”，也就是接壤，故选用介词 on。

妪每谓余曰：“某所，而母立于兹。”

"That's where your mum stood when she came," she would tell me.

白话文：老婆婆常常对我说：“这个地方，你母亲曾经站在这儿。”

where (尤用于动词和形容词后引导从句，表示某物所在或某事发生的地点)那里，那儿；此外，where 还可以作关系代词。

“would+动词原形”指过去经常做的动作。

妪又曰：“汝姊在吾怀， 呱呱而泣；娘以指扣门扉曰：’ 儿寒乎？欲食乎？’ 吾从板外相为应答……”

句子解析

“I was holding your elder sister in my arms when she cried. Your mum tapped on the door with her fingers, asking: 'Is the child cold or is she hungry?' I answered her from this side...”

白话文：” 老婆婆又说： “你姐姐在我怀中，呱呱地哭泣；你母亲用手指敲着房门说： ‘孩子是冷呢?还是想吃东西呢?’ 我隔着门一一回答……”

姐姐 elder sister；妹妹 younger sister

语未毕，余泣，妪亦泣。

Before she was finished I wept and so did she.

白话文：话还没有说完，我就哭起来，老婆婆也流下了眼泪。

只要记住：so did she "她也是"、so she did "她的确是这样"。

余自束发，读书轩中。

Since I was fifteen I had been reading in this study.

白话文：我从十五岁起就在轩内读书。

古代年龄称谓：
垂髫：3、4 岁至 8、9 的儿童
束发：指 15 岁
弱冠：指 20 岁
而立：指 30 岁
不惑：指 40 岁
知命（半百）：指 50 岁
花甲（耳顺）：指 60 岁
古稀：指 70 岁
耄耋：指 80-90 岁
期颐：百岁。

一日，大母过余曰：“吾儿，久不见若影，何竟日默默 在此，大类女郎也？”
One day Grandma came and said: "I haven't seen you for ages, my child. Why do you shut yourself up in here like a girl?"

白话文：有一天，祖母来看我，说：“我的孩子，好久没有见到你的身影了，为什么整天默默地呆在这里，真像个女孩子呀？”

an age 或 ages 都指“很长一段时间”。

比去，以手阖门，自语曰：“吾家读书久不效，儿之成，则可待乎！”
When she left she closed the door behind her, mumbling to herself: "Since long none of my family have got anywhere

with their studies. Hopefully, this child will be of some promise.

🎈白话文：等到离开时，用手关上门，自言自语地说：“我们家读书人很久没有得到功名了，（我）孩子的成功，就指日可待了啊!”

🎈很久以来 since long

🎈有点成就 got anywhere

🎈be of some promise 意同 promising（有前途）。

顷之，持一象笏至，曰：“此吾祖太常公宣德间执此以朝，他日汝当用之!”

In a few moments she returned with an ivory tablet in her hand, saying: "This is the tablet with which my grandfather Duke Taichang attended court sessions during the years of Xuande. You may have use for it some day."

🎈白话文：不一会，拿着一个象笏过来，说：“这是我祖父太常公宣德年间拿着去朝见皇帝用的，以后你一定会用到它!”

🎈象笏（xiàng hù）是古代臣下上殿面君时的工具。古时候文武大臣朝见君王时，双手执笏以记录君命或旨意，亦可以将要对君王上奏的话记在笏板上，以防止遗忘。

🎈用（不）到某物 have(no) use for sth

瞻顾遗迹，如在昨日，令人长号不自禁。

Looking at it today I felt as if it had occurred just the day before. I couldn't help bursting into tears.

白话文：回忆起旧日这些事情，就好像发生在昨天一样，真让人忍不住放声大哭。

前天 the day before

轩东，故尝为厨;人往，从轩前过。
On the east of my study there used to be the kitchen. To get to the kitchen one had to pass my study.

白话文：项脊轩的东边曾经是厨房，人们到那里去，必须从轩前经过。

one 是泛指。

余扃牖而居，久之，能以足音辨人。
Though I lived in it with the windows closed, gradually I learned to tell by the tread who was passing by.

白话文：我关着窗子住在里面，时间长了，能够根据脚步声辨别是谁。

tread 是单数名词，指脚步声。

轩凡四遭火，得不焚,殆有神护者。
The room had caught fire four times but it had not been burnt down. Probably it had been protected by gods.

白话文：项脊轩一共遭过四次火灾，能够不被焚毁，大概是有神灵在保护着吧。

着火 catch fire

焚毁；使烧成平地 burn down

项脊生曰：“蜀清守丹穴，利甲天下，其后秦皇帝筑女怀清台。
The occupant of Xiangjixuan comments: Widow Qing of Sichuan made so much profits from her mining of cinnabar that she topped the whole country and the Emperor of the Qin Dynasty built a terrace in her honor.

白话文：项脊生说：巴蜀地方有个名叫清的寡妇，她继承了丈夫留下的朱砂矿，采矿获利为天下第一，后来秦始皇筑“女怀清台”纪念她。

获利；盈利；赚钱 make profit

为纪念某人 in commemoration of sb/in one’ s honor

刘玄德与曹操争天下，诸葛孔明起陇中。
When Liu Bei and Cao Cao were fighting each other for the rule of China, Zhuge Liang emerged from Longzhong.

白话文：刘备与曹操争夺天下，诸葛亮由务农出而建立勋业。

Liu Bei (162 — 223): Emperor of the Kingdom of Shu.
Cao Cao (155—220): Emperor of the Kingdom of Wei.
Zhuge Liang (181—234): Military advisor to Liu Bei.

Longzhong: in Hubei Province.

方二人之昧昧于一隅也，世何足以知之?
When Widow Qing and Zhuge Liang lived in obscurity in far-off corners, how did they become known to the outside world?

白话文：当这两个人还待在不为人所知的偏僻角落时，世人又怎么能知道他们呢?

默默 in obscurity
金圣华《一座长桥》
做这一行必须默默耕耘。You have to toil away *in obscurity*.

余区区处败屋中，方扬眉瞬目，谓有奇景;
This humble man is now living in this shabby room but, when I raise my brows and look up, I claim to see magnificent prospects in it.

白话文：我今天居住在这破旧的小屋里，却自得其乐，以为有奇景异致。

白话文仅供参考，给出的参考译文是以原文为依据的，如译文中有“方扬眉瞬目”，而白话文解释中没有。

人知之者，其谓与坎井之蛙何异?”
People who get to know about it will think I am no more than a frog at the bottom of the well.

白话文：如果有知道我这种境遇的人，恐怕会把我看作目光短浅的井底之蛙吧！

no more than 表示“只是，至多，只不过”
梁实秋《时间即生命》
我不长时间看电视，通常只看半个小时。
I seldom spend long hours watching TV—usually I watch TV for *no more than* 30 minutes at a sitting.

余既为此志，后五年，吾妻来归。
Five years after I wrote the above article, I got married.

白话文：我作了这篇文章之后，过了五年，我的妻子嫁到我家来。

“吾妻来归”译作 I got married，已经表明了“嫁娶”状态，不用画蛇添足，写成 marry my wife。

时至轩中，从余问古事，或凭几学书。
My wife often came to my study, asking about things of old or learning calligraphy at my desk.

白话文：她时常来到轩中，向我问一些旧时的事情，有时伏在桌旁学写字。

things of old 可替换为 something old。

吾妻归宁，述诸小妹语曰：“闻姊家有阁子，且何谓阁子也？”

When she returned from her visit to her parents she told me what her sisters had asked: "We hear there is a chamber in your home, but what is a chamber really?

白话文：我妻子回娘家探亲，回来转述她的小妹妹们的话说：“听说姐姐家有个小阁楼，那么，什么叫小阁楼呢?”

told me what her sisters had asked：小妹妹们发问发生在过去的过去，故用过去完成时。

其后六年，吾妻死，室坏不修。
Six years later my wife died. The condition of the room worsened and I left it as it was.

白话文：这以后六年，我的妻子去世，项脊轩破败没有整修。

died 意同 was dead。

其后二年,余久卧病无聊，乃使人复葺南阁子，其制稍异于前。
Another two years later I fell ill and was laid up in bed for a long time. Feeling bored, I had South Chamber renovated and it looked a bit different from before.

白话文：又过了两年，我很长时间生病卧床没有什么（精神上的）寄托，就派人再次修缮南阁子，格局跟过去稍有不同。

生病；病倒 fall ill
徐光兴《枪口》

那回大姐犯病进院，还多亏这辆车接送。...When your wife *fell ill*, she was rushed to hospital in the same car."

🎈卧床 be laid up
柔石《为奴隶的母亲》
有一次，次年三月了，这妇人因为身体感觉不舒服，头有些痛，睡了三天。
Once, the following spring, it happened that the young woman *fell ill* and *was laid up* for three days with a headache.

然自后余多在外，不常居。
Since then I had been away from home most of the time and seldom lived in it.

🎈白话文：这之后我多在外边，不常住在这里。

🎈离家 be away from home

庭有枇杷树，吾妻死之年所手植也，今已亭亭如盖矣。
In the courtyard there was the loquat my wife planted the year she died. It stood there with graceful poise, its top spread out with exuberant foliage.

🎈白话文：庭院中有一株枇杷树，是我妻子去世那年我亲手种植的，现在已经高高挺立，枝叶繁茂像伞一样了。

🎈 ...the year she died：the + "词汇意义非常明确" 的时间名词，例如：the minute, the moment, the second, the instant, the time, the day, the night, the morning, the afternoon, the evening, the week, the month, the year, the first time, the last time,

等等上述时间名词，可以用作先行词，后面跟定语从句，关系副词原则使用 that 引导，不用 when，或者省略 that。

亭亭 with graceful poise
朱自清《荷塘月色》
亭亭舞女 dancing girls in all their grace
何为《第二次考试》
一株亭亭玉立的小树 a graceful tree
综上所述：“亭亭”一般译作 graceful。

必背词汇

chamber cn. (作特殊用途的)房间

英义

A chamber is a room designed and equipped for a particular purpose.

例句

For many, the dentist's surgery remains a torture *chamber*.
对许多人来说，牙医的治疗室一直是间受刑室。

emanate v.表现出，散发，流露

英义

If a quality emanates from you, or if you emanate a quality, you give people a strong sense that you have that quality.

例句

Intelligence and cunning *emanated* from him.
他透着一种智慧和狡黠。

chant v.吟诵(经文)，念经

英义

If you chant or if you chant something, you sing a religious song or prayer.

例句

Muslims *chanted* and prayed.

穆斯林们诵经、祈祷。

plaster un.灰泥，灰浆，熟石膏

英义

Plaster is a smooth paste made of sand, lime, and water which goes hard when it dries. Plaster is used to cover walls and ceilings and is also used to make sculptures.

例句

There were huge cracks in the *plaster*, and the green shutters were faded.

灰泥上出现多条大裂缝，绿色百叶窗也褪色了。

leak v.漏，渗漏，泄漏

英义

If a container leaks, there is a hole or crack in it which lets a substance such as liquid or gas escape. You can also say that a container leaks a substance such as liquid or gas.

例句

The roof *leaked*.

屋顶漏雨。

orchids n.兰科植物；兰花

英义

a plant with brightly coloured flowers of unusual shapes. There are many different types of orchid and some of them are very rare.

例句

She breeds *orchids* in her greenhouse.

她在温室里培育兰花。

🔥重点表达

可容一人居 large enough for one person to live in

稍后、不久之后 soon after

使...停止... stop n V-ing

洞然（通亮）brighten up

兰桂竹木 orchids, laurels, bamboos and trees

借来的书 books on loan

数节奏、打拍子 beat time

三五之夜 On the fifteenth night of the lunar month

多可喜，亦多可悲 happy in some ways and sad in others

建造 put up

老妪 an old maid

姐姐 elder sister

很久以来 since long

有点成就 got anywhere

象笏 an ivory tablet

前天 the day before

忍不住 couldn't help doing

着火 catch fire

焚毁；使烧成平地 burn down

获利；盈利；赚钱 make profit

为纪念某人 in commemoration of sb/in one’ s honor

默默 in obscurity

坎井之蛙 a frog at the bottom of the well

生病；病倒 fall ill

卧床 be laid up

离家 be away from home
亭亭 with graceful poise

🔥复盘测试
可容一人居
稍后、不久之后
使…停止…
洞然（通亮）
兰桂竹木
借来的书
数节奏、打拍子
三五之夜
多可喜，亦多可悲
建造
老妪
姐姐
很久以来
有点成就
象笏
前天
忍不住
着火
焚毁；使烧成平地
获利；盈利；赚钱
为纪念某人
默默
坎井之蛙
生病；病倒
卧床
离家

亭亭

🔥表达对比

「进入」有几种表达？

It faced the north and the sun could not *get inside*.
又北向，不能得日。

A few minutes later, the boss *came in* with my bag.
几分钟之后，老板拿着我的包（进来）了。

And they are ever ready to cite their own example by way of advice, in hopes of enabling young people to *gain access to* scholarship in an enjoyable way.
故不惜现身说法，诱导后学，使他们也在愉快的心情之下（走进）学问的大门。

He *entered* the room briskly and stood near the door.
他轻快地走进屋里，站在门边。

夜间来客——楼适夷

A Night Visitor——Lou Shiyi

——“名人”被访实录

—A True Story about a “Celebrity” Being Interviewed

老黄老了，人称“黄老”。

Mr. Huang was old. People addressed him as “Respected Mr. Huang.”

address 有“给…冠以某种称呼”之意，常用搭配为 address sb. as …、be addressed as。

“黄老”是对德高望重的老者的尊称，在知识界比较流行，译成 Respected Mr. Huang 较合适。

老啦，没办法。

Being old, he easily got tired and could not help it.

“老啦，没办法”是指不以人的意志为转移的意思。

吃过晚饭，看了点电视新闻，有些迷糊了，打算洗个脸，泡泡脚，上床寻梦去。

After supper, having watched News Today on the TV, he began to feel sleepy, so he went about washing his face and feet before going to bed.

“有些迷糊了”即“有些困意”，译作 began to feel sleepy。

after 和 before 等词可表时间先后关系，尤其要注意 before 意为“然后”。

门铃一声响，来了客人。
Suddenly the bell rang, announcing the arrival of a visitor.

announcing the arrival of a visitor 作伴随状语。

从不谢客，礼当相待。
As Mr. Huang had never refused any visitor before, this one should be received with courtesy too.

“礼当相待” 是以礼相待，译作 be received with courtesy。
又，receive sb 意为招待某人。

忙把袜子穿上，整冠而出。来客红光满面，一开口就知道是远客。
Quickly putting his socks back on and smoothing his hair, he hurried to the door and there he was confronted by a man with a glowing face. By the first word he uttered Mr. Huang knew that this man was from a far-off place.

遇到...be confronted with /by...

例句

Most people when confronted with a horse will pat it.

大多数人遇见马时都会轻轻地拍拍它。

By the first word he uttered 意同 By the first word (that) he uttered。

“远客”译作 this man was from a far-off place，也可译作 this man was coming from afar。
有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎?
It is such a delight to have friends coming *from afar*.

far-off 即可表示时间上的久远，也可表示距离上的遥远。

他拿出一张名片:"我是 S 文艺报社记者，由 X 同志介绍来的。来京开会，兼带访问在京名人的使命，已拜访过 Z 老、J 老。”
He took out a calling card from his pocket and said: “I’m a reporter of the Literature and Arts Gazette of S city and I'm here to see you on Mr. X's recommendation. I've come to attend a symposium in Beijing and in the meantime I’m visiting some celebrities here. I’ve had the honor of visiting with Respected Mr. Z and Mr. J.”

名片 a calling card
萧乾《说起香港》中将“名片”译作了 visiting card。

他们两老。既来之，则安之。那就请坐，不知要谈点什么，请提吧!”
“I’m not much of a celebrity though. How can I be lined up with them? However, since you've come, come on in and take a seat. Whatever you want to talk about, please go ahead.”

英语句尾加个“though”是作副词，表达一下让步的意思，可理解为“不过、但是”。

例句

I want to try my hand at politics, or go back to the law. I don't want to go to school for it, though.

我想进入政坛，或者重操律师旧业。不过我不想进学校去专门学习。

“既来之，则安之”，实指“既然来了，就请进吧”，以礼相待。

“您叫什么名字?”

老黄吓了一跳，访问名人，居然连名字还没搞清。

“What's your name?”

Mr. Huang was shocked. How come he is here visiting me as a "celebrity" and doesn't even know my name?

How come 后面接上不颠倒词序的问句，有“怎的”、“为什么竟然”的意思，来自德语 Wie kommt es...(= how comes it...)

例句

How come the door's locked?

门怎的竟然是锁着的?

How come you know my name?

你怎的知道我的名字?

“嗯嗯，我叫……”

“不，请教黄老的原名。”

“小时候妈妈叫我的吗？80 年啦，自己也忘掉了，真抱歉。”

“Well, my name is... “

"No, but I'm asking about your original name.

"You mean the one my mother gave me when I was small? But it was eighty years ago and I've clean forgotten it myself. I’ m sorry about that. ”

You mean（你是说……？/你问的是……？）是增译成分，原文虽无其词而有其意。

small 可以指物体尺寸小，也可以指人的年纪小。

把…忘的一干二净 clean forget…

“常用的笔名呢?”
“乱七八糟地写了那么些年，东换西换的，一时也排不出队来了！”
"What about the pen name you use regularly?”
“For so many years I’ ve written all sorts of stuff under all sorts of pen names. I’ m not sure I can sort them out at the moment.”

What about，是用来询问与前一个事物相关的另一个事物的状态；How about，多数是用来征求别人的意见，问别人是否能够接受另一个选择。

各种各样的 all sorts of
吴冠中《哭》
1989 年我重返巴黎，感慨万千。
In 1989, while revisiting Paris, I felt *all sorts of* emotion surging up within me.

把…分类，整理 sort out

例句

Sort out all your bills, receipts, invoices and expenses as quickly as possible and keep detailed accounts.
尽快整理好你所有的账单、收据、发票和开支，并记好账目明细。
此处也可换用为 pick them up。

于是，第二个问题：
“黄老哪里人，南方的?”
“不错，也不太南,就是你们那边一律叫‘上海人’的那种地方。”
Then came the second question.
"Where are you from? From the south?"
“Yes, quite, but not too far south. In fact I'm from a place where people are known to your area as ‘Shanghainese’."

“黄老哪里人”是这个记者当面询问黄老，而非询问二人之外的第三人，直接译作 you 即可。

口语 quite 表示“对、正是如此”。

Shanghainese 是本译文临时根据构词法临时造的一个词（并不常用），我们都知道日本人是 Japanese，中国人是 Chinese，后缀-ese 就表示“...国（或城市）的人”，故“上海人”就是 Shanghainese。

“在哪工作，多少工资?”
“老啦，干不了啦,也没什么工资，拿些退休金，就是外国人叫‘养老金领取者’。”
"Where do you work and how much do you earn? "

"I'm too old to work any more. I’ m not drawing any salary except some pension—I'm a 'pensioner' as the Westerners call it."

🎈支取工资 draw salary

【词义辨析】

earnings: 多指通过劳动或投资等手段所得到的收入。

allowance: 指收入中的补贴部分。

income: 与 earnings 含义很相近，但前者强调总收入。

salary: 指按年定下，按月或星期平均给予的报酬，指脑力劳动者的薪水。

wage: 多用复数形式，指按小时、日或星期的报酬，通常指体力劳动者的工资。

pay: 是个通用词，可取代 salary 与 wage。

fee: 指提供某种服务收取的固定费用。

pension：养老金。

“啊,离休了，每月多少，不少吧？“ 向会客室打量了一下。

“还可以就是了！”

"I see. You're retired. How much pension do you receive each month? Not too small a sum, I guess?" he said, running his eyes around the sitting-room.

"Enough to keep me going, that's all."

🎈“打量”： running his eyes...

何为《生命》

她退后一步，（打量）她这树高了多少，细心地除去树下斑斑驳驳的落叶，

She took a step back to *assess* how much the tree had grown in height and softly removed the mottled fallen leaves under it.

张林《大钱饺子》
一进家门，母亲用一种奇怪的眼光（打量）我,然后她一下子扑过来，摸着我的脸。
As I stepped into the house, Mother *looked me up and down* with unbelieving eyes before she threw herself on me and caressed my face.

见回答太简单，另换题目了。
Thinking that the answers given were too curt and brief, he came up with a new idea.

🎈参考译文将“见回答太简单”处理为了现在分词短语，亦可用 due to 等结构译出。

🎈几个 up with 相关的短语：
提出、相处（计划、想法等）come up with
以……结尾/结束 end up with
忍受;容忍 put up with
厌倦；厌恶… be feed up with

“咱们合照一个相。”
从手提包中拿出摄影机来。“请刚才那位倒茶的，按一下就行！”
“Shall we have a photo taken together?"

He produced a camera from his bag and went on: “Let's ask the old woman to help us, the one who's just brought us tea. Give a push to the button. Just as simple as that.”

Shall we……？：shall 用于第一、三人称疑问句中，表示征求对方的意见或向对方请示。

produced a camera from his bag：produce 显然不是“生产”的意思，而是指“提供”，意同 provide。之前我们也见过，萧红的《当铺》中有一句：“拿包子给他看，他跳起来了。The moment I <produced> the buns, he jumped up from his bed.”

请刚才那位倒茶的，按一下就行！”这句话显示出记者“看人下菜、以貌取人”，从而惹恼了“我”。

老黄心里对太太抱歉了，连忙声明:“对不起，刚才没介绍，那是我老伴，她不会照相，免了吧，还是谈问题。”
Feeling terribly sorry for his wife, Mr. Huang protested: “I'm sorry I forgot to introduce her to you. ‘The old woman’ is my wife. She knows nothing about the camera, so forget about the photo. Let's go on with your questions.”

“声明”译作 protested，这个词本身可表示“声明”，还有“反对”之意，融入了“我”对这个记者不尊重“我”妻子而对他感到不满的感情色彩。

‘The old woman’：加引号，以示强调。如果放在现实的对话中，这处应表现为重读。

“免了吧”指的是“照相干脆免了吧”，而不是单纯的“不让老伴儿帮忙照相”。

不免暗暗地反感了，是查户口还是什么，看他一边问，一边还记录。
Mr. Huang was kind of irritated to find that the visitor, while asking questions, kept jotting down notes like a security policeman checking household registrations.

稍微；有几分；有点儿 kind of

例句

That made me feel kind of stupid.
那使我感到有点儿愚蠢。

草草记下、匆匆记下 jot sth down/jot down sth

例句

I'll just jot down the address for you.
我这就把地址给你写下来。

“查户口”译作 like a security policeman checking household registrations，其中 a security policeman 是增译成分，因为“查户口”是中国独一份的社会现象，所以要适当补充说明，以辅助读者对这个表达的理解。

“在家做什么，写自传吗？”
“哪有这种资格，坐家呗，好久拿不起笔了,没做什么！”
“What do you do at home? Writing an autobiography?”
“Not qualified to do that. Just sitting idle at home. I haven't touched the pen for ages, as a matter of fact.”

“坐家呗”按“在家懒着呗”之意理解译作 Just sitting idle at home。译文意同 I’ m just sitting idle at home.其中，idle 的逻辑主语是 I，表示主语的状态。不及物动词后接形容词，句子的主语是形容词的逻辑主语。同样的句子还有：He married young.（他年纪轻轻就结婚了。）

事实上；其实；说真的 as a matter of fact

例句

It's a nice place. We've stayed there ourselves, as a matter of fact.

那个地方不错。事实上，我们在那儿待过。

“那我们谈谈文艺问题!”

“请说具体些可以吗?”

“Shall we talk about literature and arts?”

“Could you make it more specific, please?”

literature 作“文学（作品）”讲时不可数，复数形式 the arts 指（统称）艺术，是惯用表达。注意文艺（literature and arts）中-s 的有无。又，“谈谈文艺问题”实际就是“谈谈文艺”，“问题”无需译出。这里涉及到英汉互译中的增词与减词（《武峰 12 天》p96-119），简单提及一下，增减词的对象主要是：评论性词、范围词和对象词、范畴词、动词，如“北平的地方”=“北平”和“亲仁善邻，国之宝也”的“思想”=“亲仁善邻，国之宝也”。

“比方说，现在大家正讨论 P 诗人的朦胧诗，您老是什么个看法?”

“对不起,没读过，也读不懂，落后了；报刊少看，讨论也没关心过。”

"For example, these days people are discussing Poet P's mystic poetry. What do you think of it?"
"I'm sorry I haven't read any of his poetry and I don't think I can understand it. I have yet to catch up. I seldom read newspapers and magazines and never concern myself with the discussion of his poetry."

🎈（尤用于拿现在和过去比较）如今，而今 these days

🎈朦胧诗，是兴起于 20 世纪 70 年代末 80 年代初的一种诗歌流派，以舒婷、北岛、顾城、梁小斌、江河、食指、芒克等先驱者为代表。所谓朦胧诗，以内在精神世界为主要表现对象，采用整体形象象征、逐步意向感发的艺术策略和方式来掩饰情思，从而使诗歌文本处在表现自己和隐藏自己之间，呈现为诗境模糊朦胧、主题多义莫名这样一些特征。

🎈你（您）觉得...怎么样/对...怎么看？What do you think of ...?

🎈赶上，达到(标准、水平等) catch up

🎈关心、关注某事 concern oneself with sth

例句

I didn't concern myself with politics.
我不关心政治。

“那谈谈文学的通俗问题，这次我来京就参加这问题的讨论会，请黄老谈谈。”
“通俗嘛，好啊，人人看得懂，这就是我的意见。”老黄两眼皮又迷糊起来了。

"Would you like to talk about literature going pop, then? This is the theme of the current symposium. Could you air some views on that?"

"Literature going pop? Very well. Makes it understandable to all. This is my view, if you like." Mr. Huang began to feel drowsy again.

🎈积累表达 air views（发表意见/看法）。

air 的几个表达：

摆架子、装腔作势 airs and graces

欢天喜地、得意洋洋 float/walk on air

悬而未决 up in the air

（电视、广播等）正在/停止播送 on/off (the) air

"那谈谈对目前文艺形势的感想，好吗?"

"也没多少感想。至于目前，我'感到'有些困，'想'睡觉了！"

"Could you please tell me how you feel about the general trend of literature and arts at the moment ?"

"I don't 'feel' much about that but, 'at the moment', I 'feel' sleepy. I 'feel' like going to bed."

🎈答者利用问者的措辞（注意问句中的"文艺形势的<感想>"和答句中的"'<感>到'有些困"和"'<想>'睡觉了"二字）巧妙地回答了他的问题，讽刺效果很强，译文应照顾这一点。

这一下，可大扫了远客的兴头："啊哟，对不起，打搅了，下次再拜访!"站起来了。

This was terribly disappointing to the visitor. “Well, well, I must apologize for having disturbed you. “I visit you again next time I am in Beijing.” With this he stood up.

这句话没什么好说的，这种没有分寸、后知后觉的人确实挺招人烦的，大家生活中记得避免“不请自来，还在别人家里大摇大摆”的行为。

“是我对不起您啦，远道而来，无可奉告，恕不远送了！欢迎下次再光临!”
"I must apologize to you, sir. You've come from afar but I haven't got much to offer. Pardon me for not seeing you off. You are welcome to drop in next time."

结尾黄老的抱歉更是增强了反讽意味。

为某人送行;送别 see sb off

多指在计划之外或事先未打招呼的）偶然、顺便访问 drop in (on sb)/drop into sth
艾芜《冬夜》
倘若歇一会，暖暖身子，还要朝前赶路，一出柴门，还可听见一片欢送的声音：“转来时,请来玩呀！”
If you’ ve just dropped in to warm up and then go on your way, they will *see you off* at the gate, saying ‘Please do <drop in> on us again on your way back.’ ”

必背词汇
address v.称呼[某人]，给...冠以某种称呼
英义

If you address someone by a name or a title such as 'sir', you call them that name or title when you talk or write to them.

例句

I heard him *address* her as darling.

我听见他称她为“亲爱的”。

courtesy n.礼貌

英义

If you refer to the courtesy of doing something, you are referring to a polite action.

例句

By extending the *courtesy* of a phone call to my clients, I was building a personal relationship with them.

通过礼貌性地给客户打电话，我开始和他们建立起私交。

Ggazette n.常用于报刊名报，报纸

英义

Gazette is often used in the names of newspapers.

🔥重点表达

夜间来客 a night visitor

名人 celebrities

X 老（对德高望重的老者的尊称）Respected Mr. X

从不谢客 had never refused any visitor

以礼相待 be received with courtesy

遇到…be confronted with /by…

红光满面 with a glowing face

名片 a calling card

怎的、为什么竟然 How come…

把…忘的一干二净 clean forget…

笔名 the pen name
各种各样的 all sorts of
把…分类;整理 sort out
支取工资 draw salary
向会客室打量了一下 running his eyes around the sitting-room
提出、相处（计划、想法等）come up with
合照一个相 have a photo taken together
稍微；有几分；有点儿 kind of
草草记下、匆匆记下 jot sth down/jot down sth
(查)户口 (check) household registrations
自传 autobiography
事实上；其实；说真的 as a matter of fact
很久 for ages
文艺 literature and arts
朦胧诗 mystic poetry
（尤用于拿现在和过去比较）如今，而今 these days
你（您）觉得…怎么样/对…怎么看？What do you think of …?
赶上，达到(标准、水平等) catch up
关心、关注某事 concern oneself with sth
发表意见/看法 air views
远道而来 come from afar/ be from a far-off place
为某人送行;送别 see sb off
（多指在计划之外或事先未打招呼的）偶然、顺便访问 drop in (on sb)/drop into sth

🔥复盘测试
夜间来客
名人
X 老（对德高望重的老者的尊称）
从不谢客

以礼相待
遇到...
红光满面
名片
怎的、为什么竟然
把...忘的一干二净
笔名
各种各样的
把...分类;整理
支取工资
向会客室打量了一下
提出、相处（计划、想法等）
合照一个相
稍微；有几分；有点儿
草草记下、匆匆记下
(查)户口
自传
事实上；其实；说真的
很久
文艺
朦胧诗
（尤用于拿现在和过去比较）如今，而今
你（您）觉得...怎么样/对...怎么看?
赶上，达到(标准、水平等)
关心、关注某事
发表意见/看法
远道而来
为某人送行;送别
（多指在计划之外或事先未打招呼的）偶然、顺便访问

🔥表达对比

「称作」有几种表达？

老黄老了，人（称）“黄老”。
Mr. Huang was old. People *addressed* him as “Respected Mr. Huang.”

在他的游记里，曾仔细地描写过芦沟桥，因此直到现在，欧洲人还把芦沟桥（称作）马可波罗桥。
He makes a detailed description of Lugouqiao in his travel notes. That is why Europeans today still *refer to* Lugouqiao *as* Marco Polo Bridge.

我们很可以把蚂蚁的战争(称作)微型战争。
We may well *call* ant's wars miniature.

新兴市场过去常常(被称作)你在危急时刻脱不了身的市场。
Emerging markets used to *be known as* the markets you couldn't emerge from in an emergency.

珍禽血雉

China's Native Pheasant

🔥提示：标题“珍禽血雉”译作 China's Native Pheasant,既没有用珍禽(rare bird)，也未用血雉曾用过的译名 Temminck’ s tragopan。原因是在介绍动植物、鸟类时 rare 这个词用得较多，看了给人以似曾相识的感觉。而 Temminck’ s tragopan 这个学名一般读者不懂，何况用在这里也不确切。这种血雉是中国所特有的，出产在秦岭，所以标题译作 China's Native Pheasant，文章里干脆用 Qinling Blood Pheasant。

在陕西省西部，有一山高林密、生物资源丰富的太白山，海拔 3,767 米，是秦岭山脉的主峰。我国特有的秦岭血雉就主要出产在这里，故又称太白鸡。

The Qinling blood pheasant, also known as the Taibai chicken, lives mostly in the dense forests of the 3, 767-meter-high Taibai Mountain—the main peak of the Qinling Mountain Range.

🔥这一段第一面话“在陕西省西部……主峰”占整段文字的一大半。译文中把它放到次要地位，而把本文要介绍的血雉放在主要地位。The Qinling blood pheasant, also known as the Taibai chicken, lives mostly in... 这样既符合英语习惯，也简明易懂，而且全句内容也都有了。

秦岭血雉成形似家鸡而略小。

The bird is a bit smaller than a chicken.

这里秦岭血雉用 the bird 表达，一是为了避免重复，二是为了把珍禽的禽字带出来，但珍字还不便提。

雄鸟头部褐中杂灰，部分羽毛向后延伸成羽冠；
The head of the male bird is covered with brown and gray feathers, which extend backwards to form a crest.

雄/雌鸟 male/female bird

羽冠一般指鸟类羽冠，亦称冠羽、冠毛。鸟冠的一种，为突出于各种鸟类头顶之总状、扇状等羽毛束或头顶上面特别延长或耸起的羽毛。常为性征。是鸟类最流行的装饰，几乎绝大多数鸟类都有其明显或不明显的羽冠，尤其是雄鸟，羽冠成为炫耀的最佳武器。

下胸是鲜草绿色，尾羽因部位而异,有褐灰、绯红、灰白、褐黑等多种色彩。
Its chest is grass-green and its tail varies from brown to crimson, grayish white, and black.

积累颜色词：草绿色 grass-green、（褐）灰 brown、绯红 crimson、灰白 grayish white、（褐）黑 black。

雌鸟则以褐色为主。
The female bird's plumage is predominantly brown.

以……为主 predominantly/be predominated by
我们之前见过 predominate：

郁达夫《故都的秋》
……所以中国的诗文里，颂赞秋的文字<特别的多>。
...which accounts for *predominance* of Chinese works singing the praises of autumn.

它们生活在高寒山区，常分布于海拔 1,800-3, 200 米的针阔混交林和针叶林中；结群性较强，少时 6-8 只，入冬则结成 40-50 只的大群；见人不惧，常在林间羊肠小道上昂首阔步。
Qinling blood pheasants are usually found in the pine forests of the frigid alpine belt 1,800 to 3,200 meters above sea level. They move in groups of at least six or eight birds, and in winter a flock may have as many as 40 or 50 pheasants. They are not afraid of people, and sometimes they can be found strolling along forest trails.

这句话太长，翻译时分为三句：
1.Qinling blood pheasants are usually found...above sea level. 这里将"生活在……”和“分布于……”合在一起用 are usually found 表达，因为第一段已用了 live 这个词，再用就乏味了。

2.这里将原文“结群性较如”和“结成 40-50 只的大群”译成 move in groups 和 a flock may have as many as...这样比较通俗易懂，这种地方应该避免死译。

3.这里将“在林间羊肠小道上昂首阔步”译成 strolling along forest trails。中文常出现一些十分夸张的形容词，译成英文往往不合适,这里用 stroll（漫步）也就足够了。

每年四月底至七月初是繁殖期，这时秦岭血雉筑巢于高山草丛或石洞中，每窝产卵 18 枚，孵化期 29 天。
Mating season runs from late April to early July. The pheasants build their nests in alpine meadows or in caves, and after laying six to eight eggs, the female bird begins to brood for 29 days.

X 月底 late+月份；X 月初 early+月份

“孵化期”也可译作 hatching time 或 incubation time。

雏鸟出壳后，跟随亲鸟生活，直到冬天。血雉活动范围随季节变化而做有规律的迁移，不善飞行但奔跑疾速，夜间在树上过夜。它们的食物在夏秋是莎草科和禾本科的草叶、种子，忍冬的花朵，金背杜鹃的花以及蘑菇和少量昆虫等;
The young birds live with their parents until winter, then the family makes its seasonal migration. The bird does not fly well, but it runs very fast. It sleeps in trees and feeds during summer and autumn on leaves and sedge or grass seeds, honeysuckle and azalea flowers, mushrooms, and a few insects.

“血雉活动范围随季节变化而做有规律的迁移”这句话简译成...makes its seasonal migration,因为 seasonal（季节性的），自然是有规律的。至于“活动范围”几个字译出来就有些画蛇添足了。

冬春二季因冰雪覆盖，以苔藓为主。
In winter and spring, when the alpine belt is icebound, it mostly eats moss.

when 引导定从；it 顺承上文，仍指代“血雉 the bird”。

秦岭血雉是我国珍贵的保护鸟类之一，羽毛美丽，可供观赏。由于数量稀少,环境适应性差，目前国内外动物园中还未见饲养展出。
The Qinling blood pheasant is listed as a rare bird under special protection. Despite its beautiful plumage, the bird has never been displayed in zoos because of its scarcity and inability to adapt to new environments.

“是我国珍贵的保护鸟类之一”→被列为……，译作 is listed as…

Despite 是增译成分，显示出译者逻辑思维的强大。

最后一段译文中终于把 rare bird（珍禽）用上了，全文中只出现一次，在这里画龙点睛，恰到好处，因为血雉为什么是珍贵的保护鸟类，是在这里才说明的。

必背词汇
pheasant cn.雉，野鸡

英义
A pheasant is a bird with a long tail. Pheasants are often shot as a sport and then eaten.

例句
roast *pheasant*
烤雉肉

crest cn.鸟冠，羽冠

英义

A bird's crest is a group of upright feathers on the top of its head.

例句

Both birds had a dark blue *crest*.

两种鸟都长着深蓝色的羽冠。

alpine adj.尤指位于瑞士的高山的

英义

Alpine means existing in or relating to mountains, especially the ones in Switzerland.

🔥重点表达

秦岭山脉的主峰 the main peak of the Qinling Mountain Range

雄/雌鸟 male/female bird

羽冠 crest

草绿色 grass-green

绯红 crimson

灰白 grayish white

以……为主 predominantly

高寒山区 the frigid alpine belt

见人不惧 are not afraid of people

在林间羊肠小道上昂首阔步 strolling along forest trails

繁殖期 Mating season

高山草丛 alpine meadows

产卵 lay eggs

雏鸟 The young birds

不善飞行 does not fly well

是我国珍贵的保护鸟类之一 is listed as a rare bird under special protection

羽毛 feather/plumage

数量稀少 scarcity
环境适应性差 inability to adapt to new environments

🔥复盘测试
秦岭山脉的主峰
雄/雌鸟
羽冠
草绿色
绯红
灰白
以……为主
高寒山区
见人不惧
在林间羊肠小道上昂首阔步
繁殖期
高山草丛
产卵
雏鸟
不善飞行
是我国珍贵的保护鸟类之一
羽毛
数量稀少
环境适应性差

🔥表达对比
不同的“走”

They are not afraid of people, and sometimes they can be found *strolling* along forest trails.
见人不惧，常在林间羊肠小道上（昂首阔步）。

She turned and *walked* away.
她转身走开了。

The boy *staggered* and fell under the heavy load of books.
这男孩沉重书籍的负担而（蹒跚）跌倒。

He *trudged* the last two miles to the town.
他（步履艰难地走）完最后两英里到了城里。

常胜的歌手——王蒙

A Singer Who Always Wins——Wang Meng

有一位歌手，有一次她唱完了歌，竟没有一人鼓掌。
Once a singer finished her performance without receiving any applause from the audience.

🎈“唱完了歌”按“完成了表演”之意理解译作 finished her performance。

于是她在开会的时候说道：“掌声究竟能说明什么问题?难道掌声是美?是艺术?是黄金?掌声到底卖几分钱一斤?
Afterwards she remarked at a meeting, "What does applause mean? Is it beauty, art, or gold? How much is it worth after all?

🎈worth 和 worthy 作形容词时，worth 表示的含义是“有...价值、值得做...”，常用的固定搭配是：be worth n/doing（做某事是值得的）。worthy 表示的含义是“值得的、值得尊敬的”常用的固定搭配是：be worthy of（做某事值得尊敬的）

被观众鼓了几声掌就飘飘然，就忘乎所以，就选成了歌星，就坐飞机，就灌唱片，这简直是胡闹！是对灵魂的腐蚀！
Once one gets some applause, one's head will swell. And one will be treated like a star, given free plane trips and invited to have one's voice recorded everywhere. It's ridiculous! It is nothing but the corruption of the mind!

one 是泛指。

once 用法：

1、用作连词，意为“一旦……就……”，用于连接时间状语从句，相当于 as soon as。

例句

Once you start, you will never give up.

一旦你开始了，你就不要放弃。

2、用作副词，意为“曾经;一度;从前”。它是一个不确定的时间副词，其位置一般是在行为动词之前，系动词之后。

例句

Once he lived in America, but now he lives in England.

他曾经生活在美国，但现在他生活在英国。

3、用作副词，意为“一次”的意思。两次是“twice”，三次是“three times”，四次是“four times”。

例句

The old professor comes to see us once a week.

那个老教授一周来看我们一次。

4、用作副词，意为“曾经;一度;从前”。它是一个不确定的时间副词，其位置一般是在行为动词之前，系动词之后。

例句

Once he lived in America, but now he lives in England.

他曾经生活在美国，但现在他生活在英国。

5、“once+过去分词”作后置定语，可理解为“If once...”，具有条件从句含义。

例句

Such a thing once seen will always be remembered.
=If once such a thing is seen it will always be remembered.
如果见到这种事情，就将永远记住。

nothing but 起强调作用。

你不信，如果我扭起屁股唱黄歌儿，比她们得到的掌声还多!”
Believe it or not, if I had swayed my hips and sung obscene songs, I would've got more applause than the stars."

Believe it or not 也可替换为 Don’ t you believe it?

译文使用与过去事实相反的虚拟语气，以确切表达讲话人不服气的口气。

动词的时态变化：sing-sang-sung-singing。

她还建议，对观众进行一次调查分析，分类排队，以证明掌声的无价值或反价值。
Then the singer came up with a suggestion that the audience should be investigated, analysed, and classified in order to prove their applause being worthless or even worse for its negative effects.

提出（想法、建议等）come up with

“反价值”大概可以理解为效果适得其反。故用 negative effects。

后来她又唱了一次歌，全场掌声雷动。
Later, she gave another performance which won thunderous applause from the audience.

“唱了一次歌”的处理方式与首句相同，仍以 performance 译出。

她在会上又说开了：“歌曲是让人听的，如果人家不爱听，内容再好，曲调再好又有什么用?
She spoke at another meeting, "Songs are to be appreciated by the audience. What's the use of songs with good content and nice melody if no one likes them?

“她在会上又说开了”中的“会”是重新找开的会议，故译 at another meeting，注意细节。

群众的眼睛是雪亮的，群众的心里是有一杆秤的，
The audience is the best judge who knows how to strike a balance in the heart.

“群众的眼睛是雪亮的，群众的心里是有一杆秤的”未按字面直译，参考译文的形式更多是为了句子的整合，一是选择将潜在意译出，二是使用 who 从句进行连接。

（在对立二者之间）找到折衷办法；平衡（对立的双方）strike a balance（between A and B）

例句

The right approach is to strike a balance between the two extremes.
正确的做法是在两个极端之间达成平衡。

离开了群众的喜闻乐见，就是不搞大众化，只搞小众化，就是出了方向性差错，就是孤家寡人，自我欣赏。
Without the masses，appreciation, one will only be serving the few instead of the many. And one will be taking the wrong direction by keeping aloof from the masses and indulging in self-admiration.

平民百姓、群众 the masses，是固定搭配，注意冠词和复数形式。

instead of 和 rather than 的区别：
都有“而不是”的意思。
instead of：“代替，而不是”，重点词是 of，它是介词，所以后接名词，代词和 v-ing 形式，尤其需注意的是动词该用动名词形式，即 v-ing；
rather than：“（是……）而不是……”，它是连词，前后成分在形式上必须保持一致，所以后面的结构应该与前面一样，就有可能出现代词主格，动词的各种形式等，不一而足，但关键是要和与它对比的结构形式一致！

例句

I’ll go there instead of him.
I rather than he（与 I 一致）will go there.
Yesterday he walked here instead of driving here.
Yesterday he walked here rather than drove（与 walked 一致）here.

远离；不参与；漠不关心；无动于衷 keep/hold (oneself) aloof 或者 remain/stand aloof

例句

The Emperor kept himself aloof from the people.
这个皇帝对人民漠不关心。

我听到的不只是掌声，而且是一颗颗火热的心的跳动!”
What I heard from the audience was not only warm applause, but the beatings of their warm hearts!''

此处“掌声”对应上文提到的全“场掌声雷动”，故此处增译 warm 一词。

过了一阵子，音乐工作者开会，谈到歌曲演唱中的一种不健康的倾向和群众的趣味需要疏导，欣赏水平需要提高。
Some time later, members of the musical circles held a symposium and suggested that an unhealthy tendency should be stopped in singing performances, that appreciation levels be raised and good taste be cultivated.

circle 可表示“XX 界/圈”。

若 suggest 表示“建议”，后接从句所表示的内容为建议要做的事情，也就是从句所描述的内容尚未成为事实，此时从句谓语要用虚拟语气，即谓语采用“should+动词原形”，其中的 should 在美国英语中常被省略。

例句

I suggest that we（should） have lunch now.

我建议我们现在吃午饭。

她便举出了那一次唱歌无人鼓掌作为例子，她宣称：“我顶住了！我顶住了！我顶住了!”
The singer then cited her first performance that had drawn no applause from the audience and claimed, "See, I dared it! The unhealthy tendency! I dared it indeed!”

“我顶住了！”按“我试过了”之意理解。dare it 表示勇于尝试，例如：Life is an adventure—dare it. （人生是一场冒险，挑战它。）这种非常用语的原文可适当自由发挥。

又过了一阵子，音乐工作者又开会，谈到受欢迎的群众歌曲还是创作、演唱得太少。
After a period of time, there was another symposium among the musical circles. This time it was proposed that more popular songs be composed and sung.

propose 后省略 should 的虚拟语气，和 suggest 用法相同。这类词可以总结为：一“坚持”（insist）、二“命令”（order, command）、三“建议”（propose, suggest, advise）、四“要求”（ask, demand, request, require）。这类词（包括与这些词相关的形式，如 suggest、suggestion 等）后面的宾语从句，无论过去、现在、将来,谓语动词的形式都只能为“（should）+动词原形”。

她又举出了另一次唱歌掌声如雷的例子，宣称：“我早就做了，我早就做了，我早就做了！”

And the singer took her second performance as an example to prove her claim, "See, I did it! The popular songs! I did it indeed!"

“我早就做了，我早就做了，我早就做了！”和上处“我顶住了！我顶住了！我顶住了!”基本保持一致。

必背词汇

obscene adj.淫秽的，猥亵的，暴力的

英义

If you describe something as obscene, you mean it offends you because it relates to sex or violence in a way that you think is unpleasant and shocking.

例句

He continued to use *obscene* language and also to make threats.

他仍然不住口地说些污言秽语，而且还进行了威胁。

corruption un.腐败，贪污，受贿

英义

Corruption is dishonesty and illegal behaviour by people in positions of authority or power.

例句

Distribution of food throughout the country is being hampered by inefficiency and *corruption*.

低效和腐败行为阻碍了食品在全国的分发。

hip cn.髋，臀部

英义

Your hips are the two areas at the sides of your body between the tops of your legs and your waist.

例句

Tracey put her hands on her *hips* and sighed.

特蕾西双手叉腰叹了口气。

🔥重点表达

唱完了歌/完成了表演/表演结束 finished her performance

到底 after all

灌唱片 have one's voice recorded everywhere

对灵魂的腐蚀 the corruption of the mind

唱黄歌儿 sung obscene songs

提出（想法、建议等）come up with

反价值 negative effects

全场掌声雷动 won thunderous applause from the audience

如果…，…又有什么用？What's the use of…if…?

找到折衷办法；平衡（对立的双方）strike a balance（between A and B）

平民百姓、群众 the masses

自我欣赏(indulging in) self-admiration

脱离群众 keep aloof from the masses

一颗颗火热的心的跳动 the beatings of their warm hearts

一种不健康的倾向 an unhealthy tendency

欣赏水平 appreciation levels

音乐工作者 members of the musical circles

开会 held a symposium

无人鼓掌 draw no applause from the audience

创作 compose

🔥复盘测试

唱完了歌/完成了表演/表演结束
到底
灌唱片
对灵魂的腐蚀
唱黄歌儿
提出（想法、建议等）
反价值
全场掌声雷动
如果…，…又有什么用?
找到折衷办法；平衡（对立的双方）
平民百姓、群众
自我欣赏
脱离群众
一颗颗火热的心的跳动
一种不健康的倾向
欣赏水平
音乐工作者
开会
无人鼓掌
创作

🔥表达对比
「举例」有几种表达?

The singer then *cited* her first performance that had drawn no applause from the audience.
她便举出了那一次唱歌无人鼓掌（作为例子）

And the singer *took her second performance as an example* to prove her claim, "See, I did it! The popular songs! I did it indeed!"
她又（举出了另一次唱歌掌声如雷的例子），宣称：“我早就做了，我早就做了，我早就做了！”

Take for example public colleges and universities.
（以）公立学院和大学（为例）。

What would you do, *for instance*, if you found a member of staff stealing?
（比如说），如果你发现有职员偷东西，你该怎么办？

There is a similar word in many languages, *for example* in French and Italian.
在许多语言，（譬如）法语和意大利语中都有相似的词。

Wild flowers *such as* primroses are becoming rare.
报春花（之类的）野花越来越稀罕了。

健忘的画眉——蓝曼

The Forgetful Song Thrush——Lan Man

那天，我刚刚走进滨河公园，便听到从小树林中传出了画眉的叫声。
The other day when I went into Riverside Park, I was greeted by the chirrup of a song thrush from a grove.

那天/那天早上/那天晚上/那个星期（用于指说话前不久的日子）the other day/morning/evening/week

“便听到了画眉的叫声”未用 hear 译出，而是译作 was greeted by...（打招呼），更加俏皮。

顺声走去，我看见一只画眉正在花坛里跳来跳去。
Walking towards the sound I saw the thrush hopping about in a flower bed.

“顺声走去”也可译作 Following the sound。

about 作副词，表示“四下、到处”，可以动词 run、walk、hop 等等搭配。

花坛 a flower bed

我仔细观察，寻找它腿上应该有的细索，结果没有看到。
I looked carefully trying to spot a tiny piece of string that should have been fastened to its leg, but in vain.

🎈spot 用法较为丰富：

1、动词，表示“看到、认出、发现”。

2、名词，表示“地点、场所”。

3、常用搭配：

on the spot 在现场；当场

put ...on the spot 使...陷入困境;使...为难

in a tight spot 处于困境

🎈枉费心机、徒劳无益、白费力气 in vain

例句

All our efforts were *in vain*.

我们的所有努力都付诸东流了。

🎈徒劳无功、毫无用处、没效果 to no avail/little avail

例句

I apologized repeatedly, but *to little avail*.

我一再道歉，但丝毫没有奏效。

啊，这是一只跳出樊笼自由的鸟儿。

Ah, it must have escaped from its cage. It was a free bird!

🎈must have done 表示对过去情况的肯定推测。

它自由自在地，一会儿跳上月季的花枝，扬起头来歌唱一阵，一会儿又跳进草丛里，尾巴一翘一翘，向我张望。

One moment it jumped onto a rose spray and sang with its head high, the next it plunged into the grass and looked at me with its tail waving up and down.

一会儿...一会儿... One moment..., the next...

“扬起头”和“尾巴一翘一翘”均处理为 with 复合结构，在形式上和原文保持了对等。

它那得意的神态，确实招人喜爱。
Its proud and self-satisfied manner was really enchanting.

前缀 self-: [与形容词，名词构成的词](用于构词)表示“靠自身的”，“由自身的”，“对自身的”。
沾沾自喜/自鸣得意 self-satisfied（或 smug）
自勉自励 self-encouragement
自我防卫 self-defense means
自暴自弃 had no urge for self-improvement
舍己为公 self-sacrifice
自嘲 self-ridicule
自我欣赏 self-admiration

在离它不远的草地上，有一只鸟笼。
Not far from the bird on the grass was a bird cage.

英语中的否定词有一个共同特点，即：含有 N 开头的单词。如：no, not, never, neither, nor, nowhere, not only, no sooner 等，这些词一旦放在句首引导句子，就会产生倒装语序。not 开头时，如果是连

同宾语前置，则要倒装装。not only 开头也要倒装。但是，诸如 not far, not long ago，in no time 等表示时间、地点的副词，相对比较独立，即便放在句首也不倒装，因为二者并非正儿八经表示否定含义，比如 not far（不远处）可理解为 near（近处）；not long ago（不久前）可理解为 recently（最近）。又，英语中，有些倒装是出于语法上的需要，非用倒装语序不可，具有强制性；有些则是为了达到某种修辞效果，如强调、平衡、衔接等。本句的倒装是第二种情况。

涂了漆的竹蔑儿，根根洁净、整齐。
It was made of painted bamboo strips and looked neat and clean.

🎈说竹蔑根根洁净、整齐，用英文表述起来似不大合理，译文改为指整个鸟笼洁净、整齐。

笼顶上的那个大笼钩儿，程明瓦亮。
On top of the cage stood a big gleaming metal hook.

🎈表地点的介词/副词短语放在句首时，句子全部倒装（这时谓语为不及物动词 be, sit, stand, lie 等

笼门上还挂着一个大红绒穗子，好看极了。
From the cage-door hung a fiery red tassel, which added to the magnificence of the cage.

🎈“好看极了”按“给笼子增添光彩”之意，意译为 added to the magnificence of the cage。

若与住房比拟,这可算是一幢相当豪华的住宅了。
As birdhouses go, this was certainly a luxurious residence.

“若与住房比拟”可直译为 If compared to a house，但翻译腔十分明显，现译更符合英语表达习惯。

在附近的马缨花树下，一位老人正坐着打瞌睡。
An old man was dozing under a nearby hibiscus tree.

此处“马缨花树”译作 a hibiscus（木槿） tree，二者差别还蛮大的。不妨借鉴之前在季羡林《黎明前的北京》中出现的译法：the silk trees（合欢树）。附上之前的一个问答：

Q：“...马缨花树散发出来的阵阵幽香, the giant silk trees...”中的樱花树为啥用 silk trees?
老婆饼里没老婆，马缨花树也不是樱花，何况是“缨”不是“樱”。合欢又名绒花树，马缨花。silk trees 指合欢树。没毛病啊，翻译不是说单纯的文字对接文字就完事儿了，译者往往要查很多背景知识、百科知识。长此以往，译者就变成了一个杂家。

看来，他就是鸟笼的主人。
He seemed to be the owner of the cage.

看来/好像 seem to be

他听到我的脚步声，睁开了睡眼。
Hearing my approaching steps he opened his eyes.

approaching 是增译成分，表明“脚步声的逼近”，符合我朝老人走去的动作。

我主动向他打招呼:
“老师傅，你的画眉逃出了笼子!”
“是的，让它散散步。”
I began the dialogue.
"Hello. Your bird has got out."
"Yeah. Let it go for a stroll.”

如用 take the initiative in doing sth 或 on one's own initiative 之类词组翻译“主动向他打招呼”，则有用词过大之嫌。现译能承上启下，较为流畅自然。

“不怕它飞走了么？”我说。
老人望了望我，又冷冷一笑:“飞走，往哪儿飞!它舍不得那个食罐儿!”
"Aren't you afraid it might fly away?”
The old man cast a glance at me and gave an uncaring smile.
“Fly away? But why should it? It can't leave the food bowl.”

“往哪儿飞”，其意并不在“逃走的目的地是什么地方”，而是“有什么理由飞走”。故不要用 where 译此句，而译 why should it (fly away)?。现译使上下文更为连贯。

我望望食罐儿，并没有什么特殊之处,只不过是细瓷印有一枝梅花罢了。
Examining the bowl carefully, I found nothing special about it. It was no more than a small fine china bowl with a plum design on the side.

“望望”可按“打量”之意理解，可以选用 eye（作动词）一词。

罐中的鸟食是些黄澄澄的颗粒，有一缕野草的清香散发出来。
The bird food in it was some yellow grains which gave off the refreshing smell of wild grass.

释放，放出，发出（气味、热、光等）give off

例句

The flowers *gave off* a fragrant perfume.
花儿散发出芳香。

这不外乎把泡软了的小米拌上煮熟了的蛋黄，也许又加了一点什么香料之类，没有什么稀奇。
I thought it must be a mixture of soaked millet and the yolk of boiled eggs, perhaps with some condiments added to it. There was nothing special about it.

没有什么稀奇→没什么特别之处，译作 There was nothing special about it。special 有“具体”和“特殊”两种意思，要根据具体语境判断。

我把我的看法向老人说了。他摇了摇头，没有说什么，只冲着我微笑。
I told the old man what was on my mind, but he just shook his head and smiled at me without saying a word.

跟 mind 搭配的介词有两个：in 和 on。但 on one’s mind 和 in one’s mind 的意思不同，前者比后者多一层“挂念”的意味。由此看来，此处用 in my mind 反而比 on my mind 更为合适。

我不好再追问他，也许在养鸟这门学问里面，各有各的绝招儿，其中奥秘不愿告人。
I knew better than to keep on inquiring, for each has his own tricks in raising birds and such secrets must never be given away.

明白事理（而不至于），不至于糊涂到 know better (than that/than to do sth)

例句
He knows better than to judge by appearances.
他明白得很，决不会凭表面现象来判断。

这时，我瞧见那只自由的鸟儿，从从容容地走进了笼门儿。啪的一声，老人随后把笼门关上。
Just at that moment I saw the carefree bird walk into the cage at a leisurely pace. Seeing that his bird was re-encaged, the old man slid down the cage-door with a click.

“自由的鸟儿”当然可以译作 free bird，但此时最好加上引号，毕竟走回笼子算哪门子自由？参考译文按“无忧无虑（不忧食宿）”处理为了 carefree bird。

画眉得意洋洋，立在食罐上正啄食那黄澄澄的颗粒。
Standing on the rim of the bowl complacently, the thrush had already begun to peck at its food.

（因不饿而）浅尝几口 peck at sth

我走出公园想着，那食罐里放了什么样的“迷魂药”，竟使一只美丽的画眉,只会唱歌而忘却了自己的一双翅膀？！
As I left the park, I turned over in my mind a recurring question—what was the magic in the food that had made this beautiful bird sing so happily but forget about its wings?

“迷魂药”这一比喻不宜直译为 magic potion 之类，英语读者不好接受。译文采用了意译方法。

turned over in my mind 意为“...在我脑海里翻转”，此处表示“常常会想到”，值得借鉴。这一用法在何为的《散书偶感》中也见到过：“散书也是近年来我<常常想到>的问题... In recent years, I, too, have often <turned over in my mind> the question of ...”

必背词汇

thrush cn.鸫（一种背部为褐色、胸部有褐色斑点的鸟）

英义

a bird with a brown back and brown spots on its chest

例句

a song *thrush*

歌鸫

grove cn.树丛，小树林

英义

A grove is a group of trees that are close together.

例句

open fields and *groves* of trees

开阔的田野和片片树林

hop v.鸟、小动物双脚跳，齐足跳行

英义

When birds and some small animals hop, they move along by jumping on both feet.

例句

A small brown fawn *hopped* across the trail in front of them.

一只棕色的小鹿蹦跳着穿过他们面前的那条小路。

spray cn.（戴在身上的）一簇花，枝状饰物

英义

an attractive arrangement of flowers or jewellery, that you wear

例句

a *spray* of orchids

一簇兰花

🔥重点表达

健忘的画眉 the forgetful song thrush

那天 the other day

滨河公园 Riverside Park

花坛 a flower bed

徒劳 in vain

跳进草丛里 plunged into the grass

一会儿…一会儿… One moment…, the next…

尾巴一翘一翘 with its tail waving up and down

沾沾自喜/自鸣得意 self-satisfied
一只鸟笼 a bird cage
涂了漆的竹蔑儿 painted bamboo strips
一幢相当豪华的住宅/豪宅 a luxurious residence
打瞌睡 doze
食罐儿 the food bowl
释放，放出，发出（气味、热、光等）give off
泡软了的小米 soaked millet
煮熟了的蛋黄 the yolk of boiled eggs
没有什么稀奇。There was nothing special about it.
明白事理（而不至于）；不至于糊涂到 know better (than that/than to do sth)
（因不饿而）浅尝几口 peck at sth

🔥复盘测试
健忘的画眉
那天
滨河公园
花坛
徒劳
跳进草丛里
一会儿…一会儿…
尾巴一翘一翘
沾沾自喜/自鸣得意
一只鸟笼
涂了漆的竹蔑儿
一幢相当豪华的住宅/豪宅
打瞌睡
食罐儿
释放，放出，发出（气味、热、光等）

泡软了的小米
煮熟了的蛋黄
没有什么稀奇
明白事理（而不至于）；不至于糊涂到
（因不饿而）浅尝几口

🔥表达对比
「徒劳」有几种表达？

我仔细观察，寻找它腿上应该有的细索，（结果没有看到）。
I looked carefully trying to spot a tiny piece of string that should have been fastened to its leg, but *in vain*.

提着行李包，撑着雨伞排进等出租汽车的长队，（没希望）.
I joined a long queue for taxis with luggage and umbrella in hand, but *to no avail*.

从长远来看，也有可能是（徒劳）的。
In the long run it may *be futile*, too.

他们的意见分歧太大，以至于讨论他们的不同意见将是（徒劳）的。
They had such different ideas that discussing their difference would have been *a futile effort*.

可爱的南京

Nanjing the Beloved City

🔥提示：文章标题表达的作者对南京这座城市真情实感的流露，译作 Cute、Lovely 等词当然可以，但不妨考虑再把作者的感情色彩加入进来，译作 Beloved，让读者瞥见标题便能知道全文的感情基调，从而调整好阅读此文的心理状态。

南京，她有层出不穷的风流人物和彪炳千秋的不朽业绩。
Nanjing has witnessed the continuous emergence of many distinguished talents and noble hearts as well as monumental achievements that shone through the ages.

🎈“有”译法很多，比如 there be、boast 等等。参考译文选择 witness 一词，以 Nanjing 作主语，一方面用词新颖，让人眼前一亮，另一方面 witness（见证）一词给人一种“历史在流动”的感觉。所谓的“风流人物”和“不朽业绩”本就不是冷冰冰的 belong to 关系，而是在岁月的长河中不断积累下来的。

🎈此句中的“风流人物”指对一个时代有很大影响的人物，现译为 distinguished talents and noble hearts（可理解为“人杰”）。除此之外，本句中的用词（如：continuous、distinguished、noble、monumental、age 等等）非常大气，符合原文风格，这些词本身也是值得积累的好词汇；下句亦然。

🎈动词时态变化：shine-shone-shined-shining-shines

古往今来，这么多年来 through the ages，其中 age 的复数形式 ages 专指“很长一段时间”。

大都会特有的凝聚力，吸引了无数风云人物、仁人志士在这里角逐争雄，一逞豪彦。
Attracted by her special appeal, a great number of powerful figures and people actuated by high ideals have stayed in or frequented this metropolis to contend for the lead or to give play to their genius and virtues.

学习“大都会特有的凝聚力，吸引了”的处理方法：先是将“被特有的凝聚力吸引”译出，修饰“风云人物、仁人志士”，且用 her 一词指代南京，与用 it 相比，感情色彩上更胜一筹；然后将“大都会”和后半句的“在这里”合并翻译，译作 have stayed in or frequented this metropolis，使得译文结构紧密，安排合理。其中，frequent 指“常到、常去、常出入于某地”。本文用词丰富、准确，值得积累。

“风云人物”指活跃一时，言论行为能影响大局的人物，现译为 powerful figures。

“仁人志士”原指仁爱而有节操，能为正义牺牲生命的人，泛指爱国而为革命事业出力的人。现译为 people actuated by high ideals（为崇高理想奋斗的人）。

“角逐争雄”指互相角逐，争雄天下，现译为 contend for the lead。

“一逞豪彦”指充分发挥广博的才能，现译为 give play to their genius and virtues。其中 give (full) play to 指“（充分）发挥”，是政工中常见的表达。

从孙权、谢安到洪秀全、孙中山，从祖冲之、葛洪到李时珍、郑和，从刘勰、萧统到曹雪芹、吴敬梓，从王羲之、顾恺之到徐悲鸿、傅抱石，还有陶行知、杨廷宝等等，中国历史上一批杰出的政治家、军事家、科学家、文学家、艺术家、教育家、建筑家等荟萃于此，在这块钟灵毓秀的土地上一圆他们的辉煌之梦。

Military commanders such as Sun Quan and Xie An; political leaders such as Hong Xiuquati and Dr. Sun Yat-sen; scientists like Zu Chongzhi, Ge Hong, Li Shizhen and Zheng He; men of letters such as Liu Xie, Xiao Tong, Cao Xueqin and Wu Jingzi; artists like Wang Xizhi, Gu Kaizhi, Xu Beihong and Fu Baoshi; educators such as Tao Xingzhi; and architects like Yang Tingbao—all these renowned historical figures used to settle on this blessed land to have their splendid dreams fulfilled.

这句译文的妙处在于把“政治家、军事家、科学家、文学家、艺术家、教育家、建筑家”等表示身份的词调整语序，分别加在了对应的人物前，弥补了外国读者缺乏背景知识造成理解偏差的缺憾。

“荟萃于此”和上句中“在这里…”其实是一个意思，但译者将此处译为 settle on this blessed land，避免了“聚集”和“这里（指南京）”表达的重复，体现了译者词汇量的庞大。

“钟灵毓秀”指凝聚了天地间的灵气，孕育着优秀的人物。也就是所谓的“人杰地灵”，现用 blessed（有福的）一词译出。

🎈“政治家、军事家…、建筑家”后，以 all these renowned historical figures 进行总结，并用破折号加以连接，安排较为合理。

巍巍钟山、滚滚长江养育了他们，为他们提供了施展抱负的舞台，
The towering Purple Mountains and the billowing Yangtze River nurtured them and provided them with arenas in which to realize their aspirations.

🎈积累词汇 towering、billowing、nurture、arenas、aspirations。其中，将“巍巍”和“滚滚”分别译作 towering 和 billowing，较好地保持了和原文在声、韵上的一致。

🎈…arenas in which to realize their aspirations：主句和从句主语一样时，从句主语可以省去，把“what/where/which/when+完整句子”变为“what/where/which/when + to do 形式”，比如：The beggar has no money that he can buy food with.=The beggar has no money with which to buy food.= The beggar has no money to buy food。其实这里可以去掉 in which，直接译作 provided them with arenas to realize their aspirations，不容易引发歧义，因为“realize their aspirations”的逻辑主语可以是“南京”，但也可以是“他们”。

他们是中华民族的优秀儿女。他们也以自己的雄才大略、聪明智慧为中华民族的灿烂文明增添了流光溢彩的新篇章。
By virtue of their genius, vision, and sagacity, these best and brightest sons and daughters of the nation made spectacular contributions to the resplendent Chinese civilization.

“彩虹屁”（并没有否认这些人物成就的意思）也要夸得有水平，上句用 they、them 指“他们”，此句则又变换表达，译作 these best and brightest sons and daughters of the nation，花式指代同一对象。

对……作出（巨大）贡献 made （spectacular/tremendous/great） contributions to…

译文用词相当大气、丰富，已经说倦了，自行积累。后文不再进行提示。

南京，她自新中国建立以来发生的巨大而深刻的变化更加令人欢欣鼓舞。“虎踞龙蟠今胜昔，天翻地覆慨而慷。” 从 1949 年 4 月 23 日始，人民真正成为这座古老城市的主人。金陵回春，古城新生，昔日饱尝的屈辱和灾难，至此如同梦魇终被摆脱。

The tremendous changes that have taken place in Nanjing since New China was founded are even more inspiring, just as the much quoted couplet from a poem written by the late Chairman Mao Zedong on the occasion of the liberation of the city on April 23, 1949 has it: The city, a tiger crouching, a dragon curling, outshines its ancient glories; In heroic triumph heaven and earth have been overturned. Balmy spring winds returned to bring new life to this historic city, of which the common people came to be the genuine masters. The nightmarish sufferings and humiliations of the past were left behind once and for all.

“新中国建立以来”不建议使用 New China 一词译出，可以将其译为 since the foundation of PRC in 1949。

该句译时对语序有调整，如：将毛的诗句处理为 as 引导的从句，和“南京……令人欢欣鼓舞”连成一句，补充了原文的逻辑缺失。又比如，将“金陵回春，古城新生”和其后的半句断开，将后半句“昔日…被摆脱”转而替换成“人民真正成为这座古老城市的主人”，然后再接“昔日…被摆脱”，先总说“新气象”，然后介绍“事实”，逻辑上更合理。

最终地；最后地；彻底地；一次了结地 once and for all

人民在自己的土地上辛勤劳作，把古城南京妆扮得面貌一新。
The citizens of Nanjing have been working hard to give this age-old town a new appearance.

“古城”也可译 ancient town。

特别是近十几年来，改革开放又给这座美丽的名城注入了新的活力，
Especially for the past ten years or more, the country's reform and opening-up policy has infused new vigour into this beautiful and famous city.

“近几十年”可以说 recent decades，那么“近十几年”怎么说？可以借鉴此处的译文 for the past ten years or more。另，recent 和 past 均指过去发生的，recent 指 happened only a short while ago，而 past 指 happened before the present，后者的时间区间要宽于前者。

改革开放（政策）reform and opening-up (policy)
给……注入新的活力 infuse new vigour into…

崭新的工业、通达的运输、如画的城市建设、兴盛的第三产业、多彩的文化生活，都使这个具有古都特色的现代都市焕发出勃勃英姿。
Newly built industries, an efficient transportation network extending in all directions, picturesque urban construction, a booming tertiary industry, a varied and colourful cultural life, all these and more added charm and vitality to this modem metropolis, which retains somehow the ambience and features of an ancient capital.

“崭新的工业”也可译作 Emerging industries。

all these and more 中 and more 是增译成分，尽管原文并未提及，但字里行间都暗示读者“多彩的文化生活”后不应是逗号，应为省略号，南京的精彩远不止列出的这些，故而补充 and more。

“焕发出勃勃英姿”即“焕发新光彩”，和上句的“注入新活力”类似，换汤不换药。infuse...into...和 add...to...可以交替使用。

孙中山先生所预言的:“南京将来之发达未可限量也”，正在逐步成为现实。
The prophecy of Dr. Sun Yat-sen father of modern China that "Nanjing will have a future that knows no bounds" is becoming true.

Sun Yat-sen:
【补充】威妥玛式拼音法（Wade-Giles romanization）又称威妥玛－翟理斯式拼音，简称威氏拼音法。它是 1867 年开始的，由英国人威妥玛（Thomas Francis Wade，1818 年—1895 年，今天的习惯应该翻译成托玛斯·韦德）等人合编的注音规则，叫“威氏拼音”。中国清末

至 1958 年汉语拼音方案公布前，中国和国际上流行的中文拼音方案。这个方案被普遍用来拼写中国的人名、地名等，一般称为威妥玛式拼音。威妥玛式拼音，虽然保持了接近英文拼法的一些特点，但是并不完全迁就英文的拼写习惯。

例句

清华大学 Tsinghua University

苏州大学 Soochow University

蒋介石 Chiang Kai-shek

father of modern China 是 Dr. Sun Yat-sen 的同位语；that "Nanjing will have a future that knows no bounds"则是 that 引导的同位语从句，指 The prophecy。

南京,这座古老而又年轻的历史文化名城，是多么的可爱!

Nanjing, an old city with a rich and celebrated past, yet vigourous in her new youth—how lovely she is!

how lovely she is!是 how 引导的感叹句。

【复习】how 引导的感叹句类型：

①How + 形容词 + 主语 + 谓语!

②How + 副词 + 主语 + 谓语!

③How + 主语 + 动词!

④How+ many/much/few/little+ 名词+主语 + 谓语!

必背词汇

beloved adj.深爱的，钟爱的

英义

A beloved person, thing, or place is one that you feel great affection for.

例句

The rose is the most romantic of flowers, *beloved* of poets, singers, and artists.

玫瑰是最浪漫的花，深受诗人、歌手和艺术家的喜爱。

monumental adj.巨大的，极大的

英义

You can use monumental to emphasize the size or extent of something.

例句

It had been a *monumental* blunder to give him the assignment.

当时把这项任务给他是大错特错了。

figure cn.知名人士，重要人物

英义

Someone who is referred to as a figure of a particular kind is a person who is well-known and important in some way.

例句

The movement is supported by key *figures* in the three main political parties.

这个运动受到三大政党关键人物的支持。

🔥重点表达

层出不穷的风流人物 the continuous emergence of many distinguished talents and noble hearts

彪炳千秋的不朽业绩 monumental achievements that shone through the ages

大都会 metropolis

风云人物 powerful figures

仁人志士 people actuated by high ideals
角逐争雄 contend for the lead
一逞豪彦 give play to their genius and virtues
圆他们的辉煌之梦 have their splendid dreams fulfilled
这块钟灵毓秀的土地 this blessed land
滚滚长江 the billowing Yangtze River
施展抱负 realize their aspirations
以自己的雄才大略、聪明智慧 By virtue of their genius, vision, and sagacity
中华民族的优秀儿女 best and brightest sons and daughters of the nation
对……作出（巨大）贡献 made （spectacular/tremendous/great) contributions to…
中华民族的灿烂文明 the resplendent Chinese civilization
令人欢欣鼓舞 inspiring
虎踞龙蟠今胜昔，天翻地覆慨而慷。The city, a tiger crouching, a dragon curling, outshines its ancient glories; In heroic triumph heaven and earth have been overturned.
金陵回春，古城新生。Balmy spring winds returned to bring new life to this historic city.
成为真正的主人 came to be the genuine masters
昔日饱尝的屈辱和灾难 the nightmarish sufferings and humiliations of the past
最终地；最后地；彻底地；一次了结地 once and for all
古城 age-old town
辛勤劳作 working hard
改革开放（政策）reform and opening-up (policy)
给……注入新的活力 infuse new vigour into…
名城 famous city
崭新的工业 Newly built industries

通达的运输 an efficient transportation network extending in all directions
如画的城市建设 picturesque urban construction
兴盛的第三产业 a booming tertiary industry
多彩的文化生活 a varied and colourful cultural life
使…焕发出勃勃英姿 add charm and vitality to…
古老而又年轻的历史文化名城 an old city with a rich and celebrated past, yet vigourous in her new youth

🔥复盘测试
层出不穷的风流人物
彪炳千秋的不朽业绩
大都会
风云人物
仁人志士
角逐争雄
一逞豪彦
圆他们的辉煌之梦
这块钟灵毓秀的土地
滚滚长江
施展抱负
以自己的雄才大略、聪明智慧
中华民族的优秀儿女
对……作出（巨大）贡献
中华民族的灿烂文明
令人欢欣鼓舞
虎踞龙蟠今胜昔，天翻地覆慨而慷。
金陵回春，古城新生。
成为真正的主人
昔日饱尝的屈辱和灾难

最终地；最后地；彻底地；一次了结地
古城
辛勤劳作
改革开放（政策）
给……注入新的活力
名城
崭新的工业
通达的运输
如画的城市建设
兴盛的第三产业
多彩的文化生活
使…焕发出勃勃英姿
古老而又年轻的历史文化名城

🔥表达对比
「可爱的」有几种表达?

Nanjing, an old city with a rich and celebrated past, yet vigourous in her new youth—how *lovely* she is!
南京,这座古老而又年轻的历史文化名城，是多么的（可爱）！

Hey, it's a *cute* little squirrel having a cute little snack.
嘿，这是一只（可爱的）小松鼠在吃可爱的小点心。

But despite their appeal as *adorable* diplomats, Chinese pandas have not always been welcomed.
尽管熊猫拥有着（可爱的）外表，但这些动物外交官也并不总是受到欢迎。

The *charming* girl's gentleman friend was said to be high up in the fur business.

那（可爱的）姑娘的男朋友据说在皮货商界很有地位。

鲁迅先生记——萧红

In Memory of Mr. Lu Xun——Xiao Hong

in memory of sb 或 to the memory of sb 表示“作为对某人的纪念”。

例句

Here's to the memory of your father.
敬对令尊的追思。

鲁迅先生家里的花瓶，好像画上所见的西洋女子用以取水的瓶子，灰蓝色，有点从瓷釉而自然堆起的纹痕，瓶口的两边，还有两个瓶耳，瓶里种的是几棵万年青。
Mr. Lu Xun had a plant pot in his sitting-room. It looked like the jar European women fetched water with, as shown in paintings. It was of a bluish gray with a couple of ripples naturally embossed with its own glaze. It had a handle on each side near the top. Planted in it were a few evergreens.

一段的原文是一个长句，译成英文时将其分成几个短句效果好。

此处“花瓶”并非如今常见的桌面上的小摆件，根据“瓶里种的是几棵万年青”可以判断出是大型盆栽，译作 a plant pot（花瓶、花盆）；a potted plant 则表示盆栽植物、盆景。

It looked like the jar European women fetched water with, as shown in paintings 中，前半句的 the jar European women

fetched water with 结构同《丑石》中的“...也不像大青石那样的光滑，可以供来浣纱捶布...nor like a smooth big bluish stone people used to wash their clothes on.”类似，补充完整为 the jar European (that/which) women fetched water with，关系代词在定从中作 with 的宾语，可以省略。后半部分 as shown in paintings（as+过去分词）是一种省略表达，相当于 which is/was+过去分词。

例句

English as spoken in Australia is different from British English. = (The) English which is spoken in Australia is different from British English.

was of a bluish gray：复习“of+抽象名词”的用法。

Planted in it were a few evergreens：英语中，有些倒装是出于语法上的需要，非用倒装语序不可，具有强制性；有些则是为了达到某种修辞效果，如强调、平衡、衔接等。

我第一次看到这花的时候，我就问过：“这叫什么名字?屋中既不生火炉，也不冻死?"

The first time I visited Mr. Lu Xun I asked: "What is the name of this plant? There is no fire in the room, but it is not frozen."

The first time I visited...：the first time 后的定从可用 when 或 that 引导，也可以省略。

“也不冻死?”以反问的语气描述“花居然没被冻死”的事实。

第一次，走进鲁迅家里去，那是快近黄昏的时节，而且是个冬天，所以那楼下室稍微有一点暗，
It was toward evening one winter day. The sitting-room downstairs was dim.

此句和上句发生的场合一致，故“第一次”不再译出。

The sitting-room downstairs：副词作后置定语，是比较常见的现象。表示时间或地点的副词（here，there, over there, outside, in，out，up，down，below，above，upstairs，downstairs，indoors，outdoors，now，then, today 等）可作定语，但一般要后置。如：The building there looks very grand. 那边的那座楼看起来很壮观。

同时鲁迅先生的纸烟，当它离开嘴边而停在桌角的地方，那烟纹的卷痕一直升腾到他有一些白丝的发梢那么高。而且再升腾就看不见了。
Mr. Lu Xun was smoking a cigarette. When he took it away from his lips, holding it between his fingers at the corner of his desk, small puffs rose as high as the top of his grayish hair and, further up, they were no longer visible.

“那烟纹的卷痕”译作 small puffs。对燃烧的香烟等进行观察，能发现烟燃到哪里，最外层的纸就卷到哪里（被烧没了），同时升腾起几缕二手烟，也就是此处的 puffs。

“这花，叫‘万年青’，永久这样!”他在花瓶旁边的烟灰盒中，抖掉了纸烟上的灰烬，那红的烟火，就越红了，好像一朵小花似的，和他的袖口相距离着。
"It's called ‘evergreen’. It is always like this. "He flicked the cigarette ash to the ashtray next to the pot and the cigarette glowed redder still like a small flower glimmering two or three inches from the cuff of his sleeve.

He flicked the cigarette ash /to the ashtray (next to the pot) //and the cigarette glowed redder /still like a small flower (glimmering two or three inches from the cuff of his sleeve)：next to the pot 作 ash 的后置定语；still like a small flower 作状语；glimmering two… his sleeve 可理解为 flower 的后置定语，也可理解为伴随状语。

“这花不怕冻?”以后，我又问过，记不得是在什么时候了。
"It is not affected by the cold, is it?" I asked another time, not remembering exactly when.

“这花不怕冻?”这里没有用 afraid of 而用 affected by…（不受低温影响）

许先生说:“不怕的，最耐久！”而且她还拿着瓶口给我摇着。
"No, it is not," said Mrs. Lu Xun. "It's a tough plant." She held the pot by the top, shaking it for me to see.

“最耐久”就是“不怕冻”，译成 It’ s a tough plant 较为合适。描述植物坚韧、生命力强时可用 tough 一词。如夏衍的《野草》

中：“生命开始的一瞬间就带了斗争来的草 the grass that begins its very life with a tough struggle”。

我还看到了那花瓶的底边是一些圆石子，
I noticed there were some pebbles around the bottom.

“看到”按“注意到”理解，译作 notice，强调新发现的点。

以后，因为熟识了的缘故，我就自己动手看过一两次，又加上这花瓶是常常摆在客厅的黑色长桌上；
Later, as I got to know them better, I went once or twice up to the pot, which was placed on a long black table, to examine it more closely.

as I got to know them better：as 引导时间状语从句。

走向、走近、靠近 go/walk up to sth/sb
柔石《为奴隶的母亲》
有时他向天上望一望被云笼罩着的太阳，于是又<走向>门口问……
The next, he would look at the cloudy sky, and *walk up to* the kitchenmaid at the door…

又加上自己是来自寒带的北方，对于这在四季里都不凋零的植物，总带着一点惊奇。
Coming from the cold north I always wondered why this plant did not wither even in winter.

Coming from the cold north：现在分词短语作原因状语。

“四季里都不凋零”译作 did not wither even in winter。大部分植物春夏秋均在生长，只是速度有所不同。在冬天除去常绿植物，剩下的凄凄飘零，为来年蓄力。此处按“甚至在冬天也不枯萎”之意处理是可以的。

而现在这“万年青”依旧活着,每次到许先生家去,看到那花,有时仍站在那黑色的长桌上，有时站在鲁迅先生照相的前面。
The plant was now still alive. Sometimes it stood on the black table, other times in front of Mr. Lu Xun's photograph.

“每次到许先生家去”省译，此处着重描写“万年青”虽在屋中位置有变化，但生气依旧。若实在想译，译出大地点“许先生家”即可（但“鲁迅先生相”已经表明了这一点）。又，许先生是许广平，是鲁迅先生的第二任妻子。他们没结婚，但许广平却为鲁迅先生生下了独子——周海婴。

花瓶是换了，用一个玻璃瓶装着,看得到淡黄色的须根，站在瓶底。
But it had been transplanted into a glass pot through which their yellowish roots could be seen at the bottom.

“花瓶是换了,用一个玻璃瓶装着”以 had been transplanted into a glass pot，transplant 一词足以表示“换”，该处理方式衔接性更好。

有时候许先生一面和我们谈论着，一面检查着房中所有的花草。看一看叶子是不是黄了；该剪掉的剪掉，该洒水的洒水，因为不停地动作是她的习惯。

Mrs. Lu Xun would chat with us while moving from one plant to another, checking if any of them had turned yellow and which one needed clipping or watering. She always kept herself busy in her room.

🎈按英语语言中对妻子的称呼，“许先生”译作 Mrs. Lu Xun。

🎈 would chat：would+动词原形表示过去常发生的情况。

有时候就检查着这“万年青”，有时候就谈着鲁迅先生，就在他的照相前面谈着，但那感觉，却像谈着古人那么悠远了。

Sometimes she examined the evergreens, sometimes she talked of Mr. Lu Xun, in front of his photograph, as if of someone of the remote past.

🎈第二个 sometimes 前建议加上 and。又，as if of someone of the remote past 是 as if 的省略句，此处补充完整为 as if (she talked) of someone of the remote past。as if 省略句中，as if 后只剩名词、不定式、形容词（短语）、介词短语或分词。例如 Tome raised his hands as if (he was going) to say something.汤姆举起手，好像有话要说。

至于那花瓶呢，站在墓地的青草上面去了，而且瓶底已经丢失，虽然丢失了也就让它空空地站在墓边。我所看到的是从春天一直站到秋天；它一直站到邻旁墓头的石榴树开了花而后结成了石榴。

But where is the pot now? It is standing in the graveyard, in the grass, its bottom missing. The pot, empty, has been there spring through autumn when the pomegranate at the head of the neighboring tomb has blossomed and borne fruit.

its bottom missing 是独立主格结构。

empty 按(being) empty 理解，省去 being，主为简洁，也是英语语言习惯。

结果 bear fruit

从开炮以后,只有许先生绕道去过一次，别人就没有去过。
Since the Japanese bombardment of Shanghai, only Mrs. Lu Xun has visited the tomb, but none of the others.

“从开炮以后……”是指 1938 年日本侵略军攻占上海，所以译文用了 Since Japanese bombardment of Shanghai。

当然那墓草是长得很高了，而且荒了，还说什么花瓶，恐怕鲁迅先生的瓷半身像也要被荒了的草埋没到他的胸口。
The tomb must have been overgrown with wild grass and the porcelain bust of Mr. Lu Xun buried up to the chest, not to mention the pot.

积累词汇 overgrow。be overgrown with 指” “某区域…杂生/丛生”。

例句

We hurried on until we reached a courtyard overgrown with weeds...
我们匆匆往前走，来到一个野草丛生的院子。

and the porcelain bust of Mr. Lu Xun (must have been) buried up to the chest 省略了前半部分中一模一样的成分。

“更不用说”的表达：
①由于他们一声不响，默默无闻，就很少为人所知，（更不）受重视。
As to those engrossed in “laying eggs”, because they are reserved and content to live in obscurity they gain little public attention, *let alone* recognition.

②它的宽大的叶子也是片片向上，几乎没有斜生的，（更不用说）倒垂了；
Their leaves are broad and point upwards with very few slanting sideways, *much less* upside down.

③他会说德语和法语，（更不用说）英语了。
He can speak German and French, *not to speak of* English.

④老人、小孩都不赞成这个建议，更不用说年轻人了。
Old folks and children are all against the proposal, *not to mention* the youth.

⑤他会说德语和法语，（更不用说）英语了。
He can speak German and French, *not to speak of* English.

⑥卖文的，更不必说了。

Needless to say, the same is true of those who make a living with their pen.

我们在这边，只能写纪念鲁迅先生的文章，而谁去努力剪齐墓上的荒草?

As for us over here, there is not much we can do but write memorial articles. However, who will go and trim the grass on his tomb?

🎈在那儿 over there/here

例句

Who is the man in tweeds over there?

那儿穿花呢衣服的男子是谁?

🎈 there is not much we can do but write memorial articles 不用...but to write...。记住前有 do 后省 to 的口诀即可。

我们是越去越远了，但无论多么远,那荒草是总要记在心上的。

We are getting further and further away from him, but no matter how far away we are, we must always remember the grass.

🎈“no matter+疑问词（who, what, where, when, how）”引导让步状语从句，表示“无论，不管”，相当于“疑问词+ever”。注意：“疑问词+ever”引导名词性从句时，不可用“no matter+疑问词”互换。如：I’ll eat whatever (≠no matter what) you give me.

🔥必背词汇

pot cn.花，花钵，同 flowerpot

英义

A pot is the same as a flowerpot .

例句

The water drained out of the *flowerpot* through the hole in the bottom.

水从花盆底部的洞漏出去。

glaze cn.釉，釉料

英义

A glaze is a thin layer of liquid which is put on a piece of pottery and becomes hard and shiny when the pottery is heated in a very hot oven.

例句

hand-painted French tiles with decorative *glazes*

上了装饰釉的法国手绘瓷砖

evergreens cn.常青树，常绿树

英义

a tree or bush that has green leaves all through the year

例句

Dense forests of *evergreen* trees cover these lands.

茂密的常青树林覆盖着这些土地。

puff cn.吹出的一缕，一股

英义

A puff of something such as air or smoke is a small amount of it that is blown out from somewhere.

例句

Wind caught the sudden *puff* of dust and blew it inland.

风猛地刮起一阵灰尘，将它吹往内陆。

🔥重点表达

作为对某人的纪念 in memory of sb 或 to the memory of sb

花瓶 a plant pot

取水 fetched water

灰蓝色 of a bluish gray

瓷釉 glaze

瓶耳 handle

万年青 evergreens

那是快近黄昏的时节，而且是个冬天。It was toward evening one winter day.

升腾到他有一些白丝的发梢那么高 rose as high as the top of his grayish hair and

永久这样 is always like this

抖掉了纸烟上的灰烬 flicked the cigarette ash

袖口 the cuff of (his) sleeve

拿着瓶口 held the pot by the top

走向、走近、靠近 go/walk up to sth/sb

凋零 wither

花瓶是换了,用一个玻璃瓶装着. had been transplanted into a glass pot

古人 someone of the remote past

墓地 graveyard

从春天一直(站)到秋天 spring through autumn

石榴树 pomegranate

墓头/坟头 at the head of the neighboring tomb

结果 bear fruit

瓷半身像 the porcelain bust

更不用说 not to mention

🔥复盘测试

作为对某人的纪念

花瓶

取水

灰蓝色

瓷釉

瓶耳

万年青

那是快近黄昏的时节，而且是个冬天。

升腾到他有一些白丝的发梢那么高

永久这样

抖掉了纸烟上的灰烬

袖口

拿着瓶口

走向、走近、靠近

凋零

花瓶是换了,用一个玻璃瓶装着

古人

墓地

从春天一直(站)到秋天

石榴树

墓头/坟头

结果

瓷半身像

更不用说

🔥表达对比

「看不见、消失在视野中」有几种表达?

visible to the (naked) eyes

同时鲁迅先生的纸烟，当它离开嘴边而停在桌角的地方，那烟纹的卷痕一直升腾到他有一些白丝的发梢那么高。而且再升腾就（看不见）了。
Mr. Lu Xun was smoking a cigarette. When he took it away from his lips, holding it between his fingers at the corner of his desk, small puffs rose as high as the top of his grayish hair and, further up, they were *no longer visible*.

They *can't see* us.
他们（看不见）我们。

The actress made her exit secretly from an *unseen* exit.
女演员从一个（看不见的）出口秘密离开了。

苗族龙船节

The Miao Dragon-Boat Festival

龙船节，是黔东南清水江上苗族人民最盛大的节日。
The Dragon-Boat Festival is the most important celebration of the Miao people, who live along the Qingshui River in southeastern Guizhou Province.

celebration 可指“庆祝活动”；the Miao people：people 此处表示“民族、人民”；“黔”是贵州的别称。

节日里，聚会的苗族同胞，每年有三四万人。
Every year between 30,000 and 40,000 Miaos participate in the festivities.

截至这句话，龙船节的“节”字出现三次。中文行文无可厚非，翻译时却不可仿效。译文中分别以 festival, celebration, festivity 来表达。

龙，在苗族人心目中是吉祥如意的象征。
In the eyes of the Miaos, the dragon is a symbol of good luck.

在某人心中/眼中 in the eyes of sb
在某人脑海中 in one’s mind’s eye

例句
冰心《笑》

眼前浮现的三个笑容，一时融化在爱的调和里看不分明了。
In my mind’s eye, the three smiling faces now merged into a harmonious whole of love and became indistinguishable.

🔥“是吉祥如意的象征”也可按“象征着吉祥如意”来处理，译为 symbolizes good luck。

苗家姑娘最爱将龙的变形图案打制成银饰装点在头上气或刺绣在衣裙中，编织于围腰上。
Girls like to adorn their hair with silver ornaments shaped like dragons and wear clothes embroidered or woven with dragon patterns.

🔥“苗家姑娘最爱将龙的变形 图案打制成银饰装点在头上”这类句子翻译时应抓住要点，简明扼要译出便可。这句话的实际意思是苗家姑娘爱戴龙形状的银首饰。因此“变形图案”、“打制”可省略或灵活处理。

苗族人民制作的龙船，十分精巧、美观。龙身由一只母船和两只子船捆扎而成，叫做“子母船”。无论子船还是母船，皆为独木镂空。
The Miaos build exquisite "dragon boats", which are in reality a body formed from three canoes—one large and two small—that are strung together.

🔥翻译时“子船”、“母船”、“子母船”不必照原文重复数次。此处“船”字用 canoe（独木舟）一词也就同时表达了“独木镂空”。

两米多长的龙头，用水柳木雕刻，装有一对一米多长的龙角。龙头以主色不同，分为赤龙、青龙、黄龙。

A carved head, painted red, blue, or yellow, is made from the trunk of a weeping willow tree. It is 2 meters long and sports a pair of horns.

“用水柳木雕刻”处理为了 A carved head is made from…。“雕刻”处理为前置定语，制作材料则在后面译出。又，be made from 和 be made of 都表示“由……制成”，主语均为制成品。前者看不出原材料，后者能。龙头雕成后进行了漆染（原文提到“主色不同”），所以此处选用 is made from。

sports a pair of horns：sport 熟词僻义，表示“得意地穿戴；故意显示”。

例句

People sported swastikas and walls were covered with inflammatory slogans.

人们佩戴着纳粹党的曲十字标志，墙上写满了煽动性口号。

从施秉县的平兆到台江县的六河，每个苗族寨子都建有“龙篷”，用来保护龙船。因龙船身长 25 米，“龙篷”建成七格，每格将近四米长，当地又称之为“七间房”。

A special shelter in seven parts, extending 25 meters, to house dragon boats has been built in every Miao village along the Qingshui River from Pingzhao in Shibing county to Liuhe in Taijiang county.

本剧译文将原文整合成了一句话。细看双语文字，发现每部分原文都能分配到合适的位置，“龙篷”是主语，“从施秉县的平兆到台江县的

六河”是状语，“建有‘龙篷’”是谓语部分，“用来保护龙船”是目的状语；为使句子结构紧密合理，剩下的部分“身长 25 米，‘龙篷’建成七格，每格将近四米长，当地又称之为‘七间房’”处理为了主语的定语。

每年农历 5 月 24 日至 27 日，几十个村寨相继举行龙船节。
The Miao Dragon-Boat Festival is celebrated from the 24th to the 27th of the fifth lunar month.

农历 the lunar month
阳历 the solar/western calendar

当地习惯，从 16 日开始，只要全寨薅完秧，本寨的龙船便可下水。
But according to local custom, people are allowed to send their dragon boats down the river after the 16th, provided that they have finished weeding their fields.

“当地习惯”实则为“按照/根据当地的习惯”，译时补充完整即可。

积累 be allowed to 的用法。

provided that they have finished…：provided that 表示事实相符的真实语气时，意为“只要”，that 不可省略；当表示与事实相反的虚拟语气时，意为“假如、假设”，that 可以省略；作为固定搭配时，意为规定。又，provided that 和 providing that 都是指“要是，以……为条件”的意思，相当于连词，用来连接句子。一般情况下这两个连接词是可以交互代替使用的，用法上没有区别。

例句

I will agree to go provided that/providing that my expenses are paid.
如果帮我支付费用，我就同意去。（表示与事实相符的真实语气）

Provided it was fine we would have a pleasant holiday.
如果天气好，我们的假日真的有可能过得非常愉快。(表示与事实相反的虚拟语气，即天气实际上并不好)

因此，从龙船下水的早晚，可以看出各寨的农事生产进度。在勤劳的苗家人民心中，龙船节到了，地里的秧还未薄完，这是莫大的耻辱。
The earlier appearance of the boats on the river testifies to the villagers' efficiency, and conscientious peasants consider it a shame not to finish weeding before the festivities begin.

此处“农事生产进度”可用 efficiency 表达。这类提法一般都有所指。譬如，在这里是指薅秧工作进展情况。因此可根据上下文选用适当的词，不必死抠原文。

consider it a shame not to finish weeding before the festivities begin：it 是形式宾语，后面的 not to do 不定式才是正主儿。另，写作 before the festivities 或 before the festivities begin 均可。

节日期间，家家户户酿米酒,包粽粑,走亲访友，宴请宾朋。
During the festival, each family makes rice wine and zongba (a kind of dumpling made of glutinous rice) and calls on friends and relatives.

🎈“粽粑”译文可用拼音加解释。凡遇到中国特有的东西，这样处理较为合适。前不久，官方发布“白酒”英译应为 Chinese Baijiu。

🎈要求，呼吁，号召 call on/upon sb for sth 或 call on/upon sb to do sth。
此外，call on/upon sb 可表示“(短暂)拜访,探访，看望”
冯骥才《富人区》
前不久，一位南方朋友来<看>我
……Not long ago, a friend of mine *called on* me on his arrival from southern China.

出嫁的姑娘必须携带粽粑、鹅鸭等礼物回娘家，同父母兄妹团聚。
Married women visit their parents' homes bearing gifts—zongba, geese, and ducks.

🎈“出嫁的姑娘”中的“出嫁”不指“结婚当日”，而是指已婚状态。现按“已婚女子”之意译作 Married women。

🎈bearing gifts—zongba, geese, and ducks 作伴随状语。积累 bear 一词，此处表示“持有、携带”。

🎈我们之前见过的 bear：
生孩子 bear a child
（覆着）糖霜 frostlike bloom（动词可搭配 bear 或 cover）
轿夫 bearer
开花、结果 bear flowers/fruits
无法忍受 cannot bear to do
熊掌 bear's paw

将…记在心中、记住、考虑到 bear/keep…in mind 或 bear/keep in mind that…
与…有关；对…有影响 have a bearing on…

每只龙船都有一位鼓头。他是一切活动的主持者，由全寨推选出来的德高望重的老人担任。
In each boat, an old man rides straddling the dragon's neck. He is the most respected man in the village, chosen by the villagers to be the coxswain.

此句将下句中的“坐在龙颈上”提前译出，“都有一位鼓头”更为详细地处理为了 an old man rides straddling the dragon's neck，补充出了鼓头的姿态，更有画面感。本篇材料语序调整较为频繁，欣赏即可，译时按自己的节奏和习惯来。

“德高望重的”译作(the most) respected。还记得《夜间来客》那篇吗？当日解析写道：“黄老”是对德高望重的老者的尊称，在知识界比较流行，译成 Respected Mr. Huang 较合适。

鼓头身着长袍马褂，坐在龙颈上击鼓发令，男扮女装的鼓锣手，由十岁左右的孩童充任。
Wearing a gown and a mandarin jacket, the old man beats a drum to set the pace for the oarsmen, and several boys about 10 years of age, wearing dresses, beat drums and gongs.

“马褂”统一译作 a mandarin jacket。
【百科补充】清代初期，马褂为一般士兵穿着，至康熙时期富贵之家也有穿者。雍正后，马褂已甚为流行。并发展成单、夹、纱、皮、棉等服

装，成为男式便衣，士庶都可穿着。之后更逐渐演变为一种礼仪性的服装，不论身份，都以马褂套在长袍之外，显得文雅大方。民国年间曾被列为礼服之一。新中国成立后，马褂逐步被摈弃，后经改良又以“唐装”的名称重新回到人们的视野中。

🎈此句译时对原文相关描写进行了补充，如“击鼓发令”补充出了“给谁发令（敲节奏）for the oarsmen”。

40 位水手，身着青布上衣、士林蓝裤子，腰系银饰花带，手握五尺木桨，整齐划一，甚是威武。

The oarsmen, 40 in all, wield 5-foot-long wooden oars. These powerful-looking men wear horsetail-shaped hats, blue jackets and trousers, and embroidered waistbands pinned with silver ornaments.

🎈总共、总计 in all

例句

There were twelve of us *in all* for dinner.
我们一共十二人吃饭。

🎈注意：5-foot-long 中只能用 foot，不能用 feet。同样的例子还有:5-year-old（五岁大）。

🎈这一句的原文主语是“水手”，剩下部分全是对“水手”的描写，可处理为定语、表语、或谓语部分等。由于描写部分过长，参考译文分成了两句，但主语一致，只是指代时进行了表达替换（oarsmen、powerful-looking men），后接其他修饰成分。

水手头上的那特制的马尾斗笠，原是清水江上游苗族姑娘出嫁时的陪嫁品，却成了龙船节水手们必备的一件装饰物。
The hats, traditionally dowry gifts for girls from the upper reaches of the Qingshui River, have become an essential feature of the costumes worn by the dragon-boat oarsmen.

from the upper reaches of the Qingshui River 作 girls 的后置定语，(be) from 表示来自…。

“却成了……必备的一件装饰物”理解为“成了…必不可少的特色”，译作 become an essential feature of…。

苗族龙船节，与汉族的端午节不同。
The Miao Dragon-Boat Festival differs from the Han celebration.

differ from 同 be different from。

除时间不同外，一般不举行竞赛，主要活动是串寨子，走亲访友。
They are not celebrated on the same date (the Hans' takes place on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month), and they follow different traditions. While the Hans only hold dragon-boat races during the festival, the Miaos take the opportunity to visit friends and relatives.

(the Hans' takes place on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month)为增译成分，详细解释“时间不同”，向读者补充背景知识，输出文化。

While the Hans…, the Miao’ s…：while 暗含对比意味。又，此句的主语原文未点明，译时必须补充完整：苗族龙船节串寨子、走亲访友，汉族端午节怎样怎样。

龙船出发之前，一位歌师唱首吉祥歌，祝愿船只平安。
Before a dragon-boat sets out, somebody sings an auspicious song to the boatmen, wishing them a good voyage.

“龙船出发之前…祝愿船只平安。”这一句移到后面，插入一段文字中间。为使译文意思更完整,逻辑性更强,这类变动是常有的。（说明：因公众号排版问题，将该句原文移至此处，具体变动可自行查看纸质书籍。）

清晨,龙船开始在江水中游动，所到之处,亲友们纷纷到岸边“接龙”。
Young men set out in boats early in the morning.

此句和下段“龙船过寨，鸣放铁炮传告亲友，岸上以鞭炮声相呼应。亲友们上前……”翻译时在次序上做了重新安排，略去重复部分（也就是所到之处,亲友们纷纷到岸边“接龙”）。将主语 dragon boat 换成 young men,因为鸣放铁炮告亲友者只能是船上的人,而不是船本身。在翻译过程中应随时考虑译文的逻辑性。

龙船过寨，鸣放铁炮传告亲友，岸上以鞭炮声相呼应。亲友们上前，向船上的人各敬两杯米酒，并将礼品——鹅鸭、彩绸挂于龙头。
When they approach a village, they fire guns to announce their arrival. The villagers set off firecrackers in response and then go to meet them. The hosts present two cups of rice wine to each oarsman and then tie gifts for their relatives—

ducks, geese, and colored silks—onto the heads of the dragons.

🎈放铁炮 fire guns
放鞭炮 set off firecrackers

🎈作为回应 in response

例句

There's a lot they can do *in response*.
美国有很多回应方法。

🎈“…岸上以鞭炮声相呼应。亲友们上前…”可以按处理为原文断句…, to which the villagers set off firecrackers in response. Then they go to meet…。但这样细读起来缺乏连贯性，原文的场景应为：船在铁炮声中逐渐 approach，亲友们在鞭炮声中双向奔赴 go to，最后汇合 meet。参考译文对句子的安排较为合理。

如系女婿、姑舅等至亲，送上的礼物则是猪羊。
The traditional gifts for sons-in-law, uncles, and nephews are pigs or sheep.

🎈“女婿、姑舅等至亲”中“女婿”好翻，难的是“姑舅等至亲”。中国亲戚关系较为复杂，但至亲也就是比较亲近的“表 X”，此处不用过于纠结，处理为 uncles, and nephews 即可。

下午四时左右，龙船靠岸休息，水手们将糯米饭团和肉类放置船帮上就餐。不用碗筷，双手捏出的糯米饭团格外清香可口。

At 4 p. m. the boats stop alongside the riverbank. The drummers and oarsmen on the boats eat glutinous rice balls and meat with their fingers.

这句原文描写略有争议，并未交代“糯米饭团”是谁手工捏出的；参考译文给读者传递的信息是“水手们自行用双手捏出糯米饭团...后就餐”，姑且以译文阐释理解此处原文。

岸上的妇女和小孩纷纷前来“讨路边饭”。
Women and children on the shore ask the boatmen to share their food.

注意表达替换：drummers and oarsmen、boatmen。

传说，吃了龙船上的食品，能消灾免难，百事如愿。
It is said that eating food from a dragon-boat protects one from disaster and gives good luck.

保护...免受...protect...from...

岸上，还有苗家传统的赛马、斗牛、踩鼓等活动。
Horse races and bullfights are held during the festival.

此处“踩鼓”一词可不译。下文“姑娘们身着节日盛装,应着木鼓鼓点翩翩起舞”实际上是对这一词的解释。译出后也就将这种娱乐形式表达清楚了。

酒姑娘们身着节日盛装，应着木鼓鼓点翩翩起舞。
Girls in holiday dress dance to the accompaniment of drums.

in holiday dress（身着节日盛装）作 girls 的后置定语。

dance to...本身就表示“随着...起舞”了，参考译文中的 accompaniment 其实有些多余。

飞歌往来，昼夜不绝，青年男女通过对歌，互相了解，建立感情，增进团结和友谊,以致结成幸福家庭。
It is not unusual for young people to meet their future spouses at the songfests held on festival nights.

此句译文基本是译者把原文打碎，自行理解，重新造句后进行双语转换的产物：青年男女们往往会在这节日晚间的歌舞盛宴中觅得一生的伴侣。无论中译英，还是英译中，都要学会自行消化理解产出，在这方面，汉译英的难度比英译汉稍大些。

必背词汇

adorn v. 装饰，装扮

英义

If something adorns a place or an object, it makes it look more beautiful.

例句

His watercolour designs *adorn* a wide range of books.
他的水彩设计使许多图书大为生色。

ornament cn.首饰，饰物

英义

Pieces of jewellery are sometimes referred to as ornaments .

例句

I guessed he was the chief because he wore more gold *ornaments* than the others.
我估计他是酋长，因为他戴的金饰最多。

embroider v.在...上刺绣，绣花

英义

If something such as clothing or cloth is embroidered with a design, the design is stitched into it.

例句

The collar was *embroidered* with very small red strawberries.
衣领上绣着非常小的红色草莓。

🔥重点表达
龙船节 The Dragon-Boat Festival
苗族人民 the Miao people
吉祥如意的象征 a symbol of good luck
在某人心中/眼中 in the eyes of sb
银饰 silver ornaments
水柳木 a weeping willow tree
农历 the lunar month
薅完秧 finished weeding their fields
勤劳的 conscientious
走亲访友 visit friends and relatives
携带礼物 bearing gifts
坐在龙颈上 straddling the dragon's neck
德高望重的(the most)respected
男扮女装 boys wearing dresses
总共、总计 in all
陪嫁品 dowry gifts
唱首吉祥歌 sings an auspicious song

放铁炮 fire guns
放鞭炮 set off firecrackers
作为回应 in response
糯米饭团 glutinous rice balls
消灾免难，百事如愿 protects one from disaster and gives good luck
结成幸福家庭 to meet their future spouses

🔥复盘测试
龙船节
苗族人民
吉祥如意的象征
在某人心中/眼中
银饰
水柳木
农历
薅完秧
勤劳的
走亲访友
携带礼物
坐在龙颈上
德高望重的
男扮女装
总共、总计
陪嫁品
唱首吉祥歌
放铁炮
放鞭炮
作为回应
糯米饭团

消灾免难，百事如愿
结成幸福家庭

🔥表达对比
「参与、参加」有几种表达?
participate: 正式用词，特指参加团体活动，暗示以一个积极的角色参加。
take part in: 侧重参加某项群众性、集体性的事业、工作或活动，突出参加者在其中发挥一定的作用。
attend: 侧重参加或出席会议或学术活动等。
join: 普通用词，指加入党派、团体或游戏活动等。

节日里，聚会的苗族同胞，每年有三四万人。
Every year between 30,000 and 40,000 Miaos *participate in* the festivities.

昨天你参与吵架了吗?
Did you *take part in* the brawl yesterday?

数千人（参加了）葬礼。
Thousands of people *attended* the funeral.

他 5 年前（参军）了。
He *joined the Army* five years ago.

秋天的怀念——史铁生

Fond Memories of Autumn——Shi Tiesheng

🔥提示：这篇短小精悍的散文表达了一个双腿瘫痪的儿子对母亲深切的怀念，歌颂了伟大无私的母爱。因此，在题目中加上了“深切的”(fond)一词以突出主题。

双腿瘫痪后，我的脾气变得暴怒无常。
When my legs were first paralyzed, my temper became terrible.

🎈句中 first 并非表示“第一次瘫痪”，而是指“瘫痪后最初的一段时间”。

望着望着天上北归的雁阵，我会突然把面前的玻璃砸碎；听着听着李谷一甜美的歌声，我会猛的把手边的东西摔向四周的墙壁。
Looking at the lines of wild geese flying back north, I would suddenly smash the window pane in front of me. Listening to the sweet songs sung by the famous singer Li Guyi, I would throw whatever happened to be on hand at the wall.

🎈这两句使用了相同的平行结构以保持句子平衡。注意第二句中介词短语 on hand 与 at the wall 的用法使句子简练，意思贴切。

🎈the famous singer 是增译成分，指明“李谷一”身份，帮助外国读者理解。

I would throw (whatever happened to be on hand) at the wall:整句为 I would throw sth at the wall 句型，whatever 引导名词性从句，happen to 表示“恰好、碰巧”，后可接动词原形、名词。

母亲就悄悄地躲出去，在我看不见的地方偷偷地听着我的动静。
On these occasions Mother would steal out quietly, watching me from a place where I could not see her.

On these occasions（每当此时/这些时候）为增译成分，使上下文更好地衔接。

steal out 指“偷偷出去”，此处 steal 作动词，表示“偷偷移动至、悄悄走到”，后接 adv/prep。

当一切恢复沉寂,她又悄悄地进来，眼边红红的，看着我。
When I calmed down, she would come back softly and gaze at me with sad eyes.

“当一切恢复沉寂”指“一切声响（我“砸”东西的声音）消失”，也就是“我”冷静下来，不再乱砸的时候，现译作 When I calmed down；“眼边/眼眶红红的”是对人哭过之后的神态描写，可以按字面译作 red-rimmed eyes，但加入母亲的情感，译作 sad eyes 更能煽动感情。

“听说北海的花儿都开了，我推着你去走走。”她总是这么说。

"They say that the flowers in Beihai Park are in bloom now. Let me wheel you there，" she used to say.

🎈（鲜花）盛开 in bloom；wheel 指“用轮椅移动 sb/sth”，用词值得积累；used to say 是 used to do 结构，表示过去常常做某事，也可替换为 always said。

母亲喜欢花，可自从我的腿瘫痪后，她侍弄的那些花都死了。
Mother loved flowers dearly, but ever since my legs became paralyzed, all her flowers had died.

🎈ever since 和 since 的区别：
一、指代不同
1、ever since：打...以后。
2、since：从...以来。二、用法不同

1、ever since：since 用作连词作“自从...以来〔以后或,现在〕”解时，引导时间状语从句，在主句是现在完成时的情况下，如果 since 从句中谓语动词用一般过去时，则表示动作或状态的完成，计时的起点是动作或状态完成的那一时刻。

2、since：since 用作介词的意思是“从...以来，自从...之后”，其宾语常指过去的一个时间点，其含意通常指持续到说话时刻的动作或情况开始于什么时候。since 之后常接名词、动名词作其宾语，since then 意为“从那以后”。

三、侧重点不同
1、ever since：侧重于指从某个时间后一直持续。
2、since：侧重于只是陈述从某时以后。

“不，我不去！”我狠命地捶打这两条可恨的腿，喊着，“我活着有什么劲！”
"No, I won't go!" I shouted, while beating my cursed legs as hard as I could. "What am I still living for?"

while beating my cursed legs：从句和主句主语一致且含 be 动词，可省略主语和 be 动词。

母亲扑过来抓住我的手，忍住哭声说：“咱娘儿俩在一块儿，好好儿活，好好儿活……”
Mother would then rush up to me, holding my hands in hers and saying between subdued sobs, "The two of us should live together happily, happily..."

冲过来 rush up to sb

holding my hands in hers→holding my hands in her hands。

“忍住哭声说”译作 saying between subdued sobs，处理很巧妙，通过这个版本的译文，我们能想象到母亲持续抽泣，但为了安抚儿子不得不暂时忍住哭泣开口讲话，即讲话是穿插在抽泣声之间，between 一词用得很妙。之前，我们也多次见过 between 的身影
方志敏《清贫》
把钱平分 divide the money equally between them after selling the spoils

郑振铎《离别》与岸间的水面渐渐的阔了
leaving a widening expanse of water in between

朱自清《背影》
这些日子，家中光景很是惨淡，一半为了丧事，一半为了父亲的赋闲。
Between grandma’s funeral and father’s unemployment, our family was then in reduced circumstances.

可我却一直都不知道，她的病已经到了那步田地。
Although I did not know it, she had been seriously ill herself all the time.

🎈although 通常译作“虽然、即使”，使用 although 是为了强调“（无论我知晓不知晓）母亲的病情一直很严重”。这里也可以使用 however、but 等词，此时则稍强调“‘我’不知道…”

后来妹妹告诉我,她常常肝疼得整宿整宿翻来覆去地睡不了觉。
It was my younger sister who told me later that mother had often been kept awake the whole night with pains in the liver.

🎈the whole night 或 all the night 前无需加介词。

那天我又独自坐在屋里，看着窗外的树叶唰唰啦啦地飘落。母亲进来了，挡在窗前:“北海的菊花开了，我推着你去看看吧。”
One day I was alone in the room, watching the rustling fall of autumn leaves through the window when Mother came in. She stood between me and the window and said, "The

chrysanthemums in Beihai are blossoming. Do let me take you there for a visit. "

看着窗外的树叶唰唰啦啦地飘落→看着窗外的唰唰啦啦地飘落着的树叶，将“唰唰啦啦地飘落”动词短语处理成了名词短语 the rustling fall。“... when Mother came in”中的 when 理解成“就在这时”。

她憔悴的脸上现出央求般的神色。
Her sad eyes in her haggard face silently implored me.

此句宜意译：面部的神色主要是通过眼睛来表达，故译成 her sad eyes silently implored me 更为合乎逻辑。

“什么时候？”
“你要是愿意，就明天？”她说。我的回答已经让她喜出望外了。
“When?” I asked.
"Tomorrow, if it suits you,'' she replied, pleasantly surprised at my interest.

“我的回答”按“我的回答下隐含的意愿/兴趣”理解，译作 my interest。

“好吧，就明天。”我说。
她高兴得一会坐下，一会站起：“那就赶紧准备准备。”
"Okay, tomorrow then," I agreed.

She was so delighted that she did not know whether to sit or to stand. “Let's get ready right now,” she suggested.

“tomorrow then”中的 then 是副词，口语中译作“那么”。例句：'I got a load of money out of them.' — 'So you're okay, then.'（“我从他们那里弄到很多钱。”——“这么说，你还不错喽。”）。“高兴得一会坐下，一会站起”表面上看是“坐下”和“站起”的动作交替发生，实际上暗含的是母亲高兴的不知所措的情感，现译作 was so delighted that she did not know whether to sit or to stand。

“哎呀，烦不烦?几步路，有什么好准备的！”
"Oh, what a bore! Do we need to get ready for a park just a few steps away?" I said.

what a bore！是 what 引导的感叹句，bore 在此处是名词，表示“令人讨厌/厌烦的 sb/sth”。

她也笑了，坐在我身边，絮絮叨叨地说着:“看完菊花，咱们就去‘仿膳’，你小时候最爱吃那儿的豌豆黄儿。
She burst out laughing herself, sat down beside me and murmured, "After we've seen the chrysanthemums, well dine at Fang Shan Restaurant. You used to love their purée of peas best when you were a little boy.

She burst out laughing herself：反身代词 herself 在此处为强调用法，即用来加强某个名词或者代词的语气，可译成“亲自”、“本人”等。此时，它在句中作同位语，即使去掉，也不影响句子的完整

性。同样的例句还有：You must do it yourself.和 I myself did the homework last night.

还记得那回我带你去北海吗？你偏说那杨树花是毛毛虫，跑着，一脚踩扁一个……”
Still remember our last tour to Beihai? You insisted that the poplar flowers be worms and ran to stamp on them one by one..."

“你偏说”按“你坚持说…”之意理解为 You insisted that…。又，在表示命令、建议或要求等动词后的宾语从句中要求用虚拟语气，谓语形式为“（should）+动词原形”。这类动词有：ask, advice, suggest, request, commend, decide, determine, insist, intend, prefer, propose, order, recommend, imagine 等。

例句

I suggested that you (should) try to understand him.
我曾建议你试着去理解他。
所以译文中 insist that 后为 noun+be…

回顾 stamp
夏丏尊《我之于书》
加盖藏书印记 stamp my ex-libris on books
叶紫《长江轮上》
跺脚 stamp one’ s feet

她忽然不说了。对于“跑”和“踩”一类的字眼儿，她比我还敏感。
Here she broke off abruptly, more sensitive to words like "run" and "stamp'' than I ever was.

突然中止/停顿 break off

例句

Llewelyn broke off in mid-sentence.

卢埃林一句话说了一半突然停下来。

她又悄悄地出去了。她出去了，就再也没回来。

She went out again gently. Yes, she went out, never to come back.

yes 是增译的语气词，可以理解成对“出去了”的强调，即此处的“悄悄地出去了”不仅指走出了房门，还指母亲离我而去。

邻居们把她抬上车时，她还在大口大口地吐着鲜血。

When the neighbors carried her onto the tricycle flatcart, she was still vomiting mouthfuls of blood.

一束 a bundle of

一口 a mouthful of →（pl 形式）mouthfuls of

一皮箱 a suitcaseful of

我没想到她已经病成那样。

I had never thought she could have been so seriously ill.

could have been so seriously ill：“could have+过去分词”在此处表示“惊讶”，可译为“竟然、居然”。例句：It seems

inconceivable that the accident could have happened so quickly.这一事故发生得这么快，简直不可思议。

看着三轮车远去,也绝没有想到那竟是永远的诀别。
Watching the three-wheeler go, I had not expected it would be her departure to eternity.

此处“永远的诀别”译为 departure to eternity,表达了母亲死去的神圣意义以及儿子祝愿母亲来世永生的心情。

邻居的小伙子背着我去看她的时候，她正艰难地呼吸着，像她那一生艰难的生活。
The young man next door carried me on his back to the hospital to see her. She was gasping her last, in just the same way as she had lived her entire hard life.

at one’s last gasp 表示“最后的喘息、奄奄一息、临终”，意同 gasp one’s last。in just the same way as she had lived her entire hard life.中 as 作为关系代词引导定语从句，常用结构为 the same…as…、as…as…、such…as…、so…as…

别人告诉我，她昏迷前的最后一句话是:“我那个有病的儿子和我那个还未成年的女儿……”
I was told later that her last words before passing away were: "I have an invalid son and an unmarried daughter..."

“别人告诉我”中的“别人”并非关键信息，故使用被动语态译作 I was told，省去对“别人”的处理。last words 通常指弥留前的最后一句话、遗言等，所以在演讲场合，需要提及“我最后想说的事……”时，避免使用 the last words I want to say…

又是秋天,妹妹推我去北海看了菊花。
It was another autumn when my sister wheeled me to Beihai Park to see the chrysanthemums.

标准的强调句型是 it is/was…that/…。其它连接词很少使用。有人认为被强调的成分如果是作状语的时间名词是也可以用 when,例如：It was yesterday that/when he left for Japan. 但如果是介词短语作时间状语，则不能用 when，例如：It was in 1995 that he left for Japan. 不能用 when。

黄色的花淡雅，白色的花高洁，紫红色的花热烈而深沉，泼泼洒洒，秋风中正开得烂漫。
The yellow ones were simple and elegant; the white ones, pure and noble; and the purple ones, warm and deep; all were in full bloom, dancing in the autumn breeze.

“the white ones, pure and noble; and the purple ones, warm and deep”是省略句，省略了首句出现过的相同成分。

我懂得母亲没有说完的话。妹妹也懂。我俩在一块儿，要好好儿活……
I came to know what mother hadn't had time to finish, and so did my sister. We should live together happily….

开始懂得...come to know...
说完（话）finish (one’ s) words

“也(不)”可用 also、too、so(/neither) did sb 等表示。

必背词汇

pane cn.窗户或门上的一块玻璃

英义

A pane of glass is a flat sheet of glass in a window or door.

例句

Who broke this *pane* of glass?
是谁打破了这块窗玻璃?

wheel v.用有轮之物推动（或拉动、移动）

英义

...to move sb/sth that is in or on sth that has wheels

例句

The nurse *wheeled* him along the corridor.
护士推着他沿楼道走。

重点表达

瘫痪 be paralyzed
（鲜花）盛开 be in (full) bloom/be blossoming
我的脾气变得暴怒无常 my temper became terrible
天上北归的雁阵 the lines of wild geese flying back north
把手边的东西摔向四周的墙壁 throw whatever happened to be on hand at the wall
狠命地捶打这两条可恨的腿 beating my cursed legs as hard as I could

我活着有什么劲！What am I still living for?
冲过来 rush up to sb
常常肝疼得整宿整宿翻来覆去地睡不了觉 had often been kept awake the whole night with pains in the liver
哎呀，烦不烦? Oh, what a bore!
絮絮叨叨地说着 murmured
笑了 burst out laughing
豌豆黄儿 purée of peas
对……一类得字眼儿敏感 be sensitive to words like…
突然中止/停顿 break off
永远的诀别 departure to eternity
最后的喘息、奄奄一息、临终 gasp one’s last
菊花 the chrysanthemums
淡雅 simple and elegant
高洁 pure and noble
秋风中正开得烂漫 dancing in the autumn breeze

🔥复盘测试
瘫痪
（鲜花）盛开
我的脾气变得暴怒无常
天上北归的雁阵
把手边的东西摔向四周的墙壁
狠命地捶打这两条可恨的腿
我活着有什么劲!
冲过来
常常肝疼得整宿整宿翻来覆去地睡不了觉
哎呀，烦不烦
絮絮叨叨地说着
笑了

豌豆黄儿
对……一类得字眼儿敏感
突然中止/停顿
永远的诀别
最后的喘息、奄奄一息、临终
菊花
淡雅
高洁
秋风中正开得烂漫

🔥表达对比
「无常」有几种表达?

双腿瘫痪后，我的脾气变得暴怒（无常）。
When my legs were first paralyzed, my temper became *terrible*.
When my legs were paralyzed, my temper became *out of control*.

我们还需要多少证据来证明世界（无常）呢?
How much more proof does one need as to *the ephemeral nature* of this world?

要是相信制度，就等于让自己承受奖金数目不确定的（无常）命运。
To trust the system is to leave yourself *vulnerable to the uncertain* fate of an uncertain bonus.

但幸运的是，生命是恒常的生死拥舞，（无常）之舞。
But fortunately, life is nothing but a continuing dance of birth and death, a dance *of change*.

尽管英国的确是一个发展风轮机的好地方，但是风力，像天气一样，（无常）多变。
Although Britain is indeed a good place to put wind turbines, the wind, like the weather, is notoriously *variable*.

献你一束花——冯骥才

A Bouquet of Flowers for You——Feng Jicai

🔥提示：这是一篇有关对体育比赛失败者应持何种态度的小故事。作者通过揭示一个失败者细腻的内心活动，从侧面展示了一个道理:优胜者应当获得鲜花和喝彩，然而失败者更需要鼓励和帮助，这样他们才能继续努力，转败为胜。

鲜花，理应呈送给凯旋归来的英雄。难道献给这黯淡无光的失败者？
Flowers should be presented to winners who have returned home with flying colors after competitions. Why should they be given to this disgraced loser?

🎈Why should they be given to this disgraced loser 中 should 作为情态动词，可以用来表示意外、惊喜或者在说话人看来是不可思议的.尤其在以 why, who, how 等开头的修辞疑问句或某些感叹句中常常译为“竟会”、“居然”。又，flying colors 表示“成功、胜利”

例句

We here at VOA Learning English hope you pass your next exam with flying colors.
我们 VOA 学英语希望你能成功通过你的下次考试。

她一直垂着头。前四天，她从平衡木上打着旋儿跌在垫子上时，就把这美丽而神气的头垂下来。
Since she fell on the mattress from the horizontal bar four days before while doing a somersault, she had kept her beautiful and once proud head bent.

“神气的头”，但实际上现在不再神气了。因此翻译时在 proud 前面加了 once（曾经的） 一词。“她一直垂着头”表示一种延续的状态，已经通过 had kept her ...head bent 中体现出来了，可以不译。

现在她回国了，走入首都机场的大厅，简直要把脑袋藏进领口里去。
Now she was back at the Capital Airport from abroad. Upon entering the lobby, she wished she could hide her head under her collar.

Upon/On entering the lobby 作时间状语。
萧红《当铺》
又摸一摸当票才走进院子去。
On entering the courtyard, I touched the pawn ticket again.

她怕见前来欢迎的人们，怕记者问什么，怕姐姐和姐夫来迎接她，甚至怕见到机场那个热情的女服务员——她的崇拜者，
She was ashamed to face the people who had come to welcome her right at the airport, to be interviewed by the reporters, or to meet her sister and brother-in-law. She was

even afraid to see the warm-hearted stewardess—one of her admirers.

“怕”可理解为“害怕”，也可理解为“（因辜负…的期望而）愧对于…”，现译为 was ashamed to…、was even afraid to…。welcome her /right at the airport，right 并不和 her 连用，此处作副词，表示“（地点、位置或时间）精确地；就（在）…”

每次出国经过这里时，都跑来帮着她提包儿……有什么脸见人，大败而归！

Each time she went abroad from the airport, this stewardess would rush up to help her with her luggage. What a shame that she had absolutely failed!

上篇文章中刚见 rush up to sb，今天又见到 rush up to do（冲上来…）。help sb with sth 意为“在…上帮助某人”。What a shame that she had absolutely failed!是 what 引导的感叹句，其中 that 引导同位语从句。

这次世界性比赛，她完全有把握登上平衡木和高低杠“女王”的宝座，国内外的行家都这么估计，但她的表演把这些希望的灯全都关上了。

Before she set off for the International Gymnastics Championships, she was fully confident of winning the World Titles for horizontal bar and uneven bars, and gym experts both at home and abroad had so expected. But her poor performance had shamefully shattered all of their expectations.

出发、动身前往 set off for...

例句

He set off for the town at once.

他马上出发进城了。

获得世界冠军 win the World Title(s)

平衡木 horizontal bar

高低杠 uneven bars

注意，平衡木是 bar、高低杠是 bars，取决于横木数量的不同

“把这些希望的灯全都关上了”即“打碎了这些期望、使这些期望化为了泡影”，现译为 shattered all of their expectations。shamefully 是增译成分，着重体现“羞愧”之情，不停地责怪自己。

两年前，她第一次出国参加比赛，夹在许多名扬海外的姑娘们中间，不受人注意，心里反而没负担，出人意料拿了两项冠军。

Two years before, she had gone abroad to take part in an international competition for the first time. Among so many girls who had already won fame abroad, she attracted little attention. Yet because her mind was kept free of her anxiety about failure, she unexpectedly won two World Titles.

Among so many girls ... ： amid 与 among 的区别是 among 后面的名词是复数可数名词或是集合名词，如 among my friends/among the audience。amid 后面则是单数的抽象名词，如 amid the wreckage/amid the confusion。有些抽象名词，用于具体事件的场合，常常以复数形式出现，也可以用 amid。又，Yet because her mind...中的 yet 理解成“但是”。

回国时,就在这机场大厅里，她受到空前热烈的迎接。
When she returned home that year, she was given an enthusiastic welcome in the same lobby.

🎈“她受到空前热烈的迎接”也可译为 she was <received> enthusiastically in the same lobby。

许多只手朝她伸来，许多摄影机镜头对准她，
Many hands stretched out to her, many camera lenses focused on her.

🎈many camera lenses focused on her 是独立主格结构，相当于 and many camera lenses were focused on her。

一个戴眼镜的记者死死纠缠着问：“你最喜欢什么?”
A reporter in glasses kept pestering her with the question: "What do you like best?"

🎈“死死纠缠着问”译成 kept pestering her with the question, keep doing 用来表示“不断地做”，pester 这个动词表示“纠缠”的意思,这样就确切地表达了原意。

她不知如何作答，抬眼看见一束花，便说:“花!”
She was wondering how to respond when she caught sight of a bouquet of flowers. Then she said, “Flowers!”

“不知”可译作 was wondering，也可译作 didn’t know。was wondering 使用过去进行时表示当时正在进行的动作，即“她”在记者提问后至自己答话前这段时间的思想活动。

于是就有几十束花朝她塞来，多得抱不住。
Following her remarks, bunches of flowers were at once presented out to her, too many for her to hold.

too many for her to hold 修饰 bunches of flowers，可理解为和所修饰名词分隔开的非限制性定语。

两年来多次出国比赛，她胸前挂着一个又一个亮晃晃的奖牌回来，迎接她的是笑脸、花和摄影机雪亮的闪光。
During the past two years, she had participated in many international competitions and brought back one shining medal after another. What she got in return was all smiles, flowers and camera flashes.

一个接一个地；陆续地；络绎不绝地 one after another 或 one after the other

例句

The bills kept coming in, one after another.
账单纷至沓来。

是不是这就加重她的思想负担?
Was it because of this that she became preoccupied with winning?

此句为强调句型的疑问形式：Was it+强调的成分+that…?

愈赢就愈怕输，成绩的包袱比失败的包袱更重。
The more she won, the more obsessed she was with the fear of losing. So her mind was in fact more burdened with success than with failure.

"the more…，the more…"句型常表示"越……就越……"，是一个复合句，其中前面的句子是状语从句，后面的句子是主句。So her mind was…中 so 是增译成分，补充逻辑关系。

精神可以克服肉体的痛苦，肉体却无法摆脱开精神的压力。
The mind could control physical pains but could not free itself from mental strain easily.

上面几句话中反复出现了“思想负担”、“包袱”、“精神压力”等意思相近的词语，翻译时选择了不同的译法：preoccupied, obsessed, burdened, mental strain,这样表达既不单调又区分出了细微的差别。

这次她在平衡木上稍稍感觉自己有些不稳，内心立刻变得慌乱而不能自制。她失败了，并且跟着在下面其他项目的比赛中一塌糊涂地垮下来……
This time when she was a little off balance on the horizontal bar, she became so worried that she lost self-control and fell off. This failure was followed by several more in other events.

🎈 off balance 也可写作 out of balance。

🎈A was followed by B：要注意 A 发生在前，B 发生在后，其实大家都知道这点，但一把这个结构组合起来看，很多人都会把顺序搞反。

本来她怕见人，走在队伍最后，
Afterwards in order to avoid people at the airport, she trailed along behind the team.

🎈 trailed along 中 trail 一词用得很妙，常表示“跟着别人拖沓地走、没精打采地走”，反映出了“她”此时极度沮丧、步履沉重的状态。

可是当她发现很少有人招呼她，摄影记者也好像有意避开她时，她感到冷落，加重了心中的沮丧和愧疚，
When she found that very few people greeted her and reporters seemed to shun her, she felt hurt and deserted and became more humiliated and ashamed of herself.

🎈本句可理解为“很少有人招呼她，摄影记者也好像有意避开她时”的现象“加重了（她）心中的沮丧和愧疚”，所以后半句除了参考译文的处理方式之外，还可译为 which 引导的非限制性定从。

纵使她有回天之力,一时也难补偿，她茫然了。
However hard she tried, she couldn't turn the tide; she was a complete failure.

however 引导让步状语从句，相当于 no matter how。

转变运气；改变形势；扭转局势 turn the tide

例句

Therefore we need to find new weapons and strategies to turn the tide in this war.

因此，我们需要找到新武器和策略来逆转这场战争。

是呵,谁愿意与失败者站在一起?

Indeed, who would side with a failure?

支持某人、和某人站在一起 side with sb

例句

The kids always sided with their mother against me.

孩子们总是和妈妈站在一边，跟我唱对台戏。

忽然她发现一双脚停在她眼前。

All of a sudden, she saw a pair of shoes in front of her.

突然；猛地 all of a sudden

例句

All of a sudden someone grabbed me around the neck.

猛不防有人抓住了我的脖子。

谁?她一点点向上看，深蓝色的服装，长长的腿，铜衣扣，无檐帽下一张洁白娴静的脸儿。

Who could it be? She raised her bent head slowly and saw a navy blue suit, long legs, brass buttons and then a clear fair face under a brimless cap.

🎈“谁?”暗含了“会是谁?”的含义。“她”把所有的人都想了一遍，实在想不出谁还会来接待她这个失败者，有种出乎意料、猝不及防的意味。

🎈a clear fair face：white 多指“脸色苍白”，且一般不用来形容人的肤色。“白皙的肤色”常用 fair 一词，译为“fair complexion/skin”。

原来是机场那女服务员，正背着双手，含笑对她说：“我在电视里看见了你们比赛，知道你今天回来，特意来迎接你。”

Before her stood the stewardess with her hands behind her back, speaking with a smile, "I watched your performance on the television. I knew you would come home today. So I am here especially to welcome you."

Q：地点状语置于句首，句子是否需要倒装?

🎈一般来说

①如果句子后面动词为及物动词则不需要倒装。

例句

In the room he found his pend.

②如果句子后面动词为不及物动词则需要倒装。

例句

By the window sat a young man with a magazine in his hand.

“我真糟！”她赶紧垂下头。
“不，你同样用尽汗水和力量。”
“我是失败者。”
"I did very poorly." She lowered her head again.
"No. You did your best."
"But I failed."

“你同样用尽汗水和力量”→但你同样尽力了，译作 You did your best.。又，考虑到对话的衔接性，下句增译 but，表示“尽了全力又怎样？我还是个 loser”。

“谁都不能避免失败。我相信，失败和胜利对于你同样重要。让失败属于过去，胜利才属于未来。”女服务员的声音柔和又肯定。
“Nobody can avoid failure. I believe failure is as important to you as success. Failure belongs to the past, and victory is the future.” The stewardess's voice came gentle but firm.

failure is as important to you as success (to you)：在不引起误解的前提下，可以省略多余部分，否则不能省略。...voice came gentle...中 come 的用法：come+adj 表示“变得...”

例句

The buttons had come undone.
钮扣都松开了。
Everything will come right in the end.
切到最后都会好起来的。come 后面可接的成分很多，以后遇到再说。

她听了这话,重新抬起头来。
Hearing these words, the girl raised her head.

rise 是不及物动词＆不规则动词（rise--rose-risen），表示“向上运动；
raise 是及物动词＆规则动词（raise-raised-raised），表示“提起或举起某物”。

只见女服务员把背在身后的手向前一伸，一大束五彩缤纷的花捧到她的面前。
The stewardess held out her hands from behind her back with a big bouquet of colorful flowers, and presented it to the girl.

from behind...：这是介词 from 的一个特殊用法，就是说，from 之后还可以跟一个介词词组。有的语法书称之为双重介词（double preposition）

浓郁的香气竟化作一股奇异的力量注入她的身体。她顿时热泪满面。
The strong fragrance seemed to turn into a magic, powerful current that went through her body. She was moved to tears.

“化作一股奇异的力量注入她的身体”可以按译文的处理方式（...化作一股奇异的力量，后接定语从句，表示“注入/流经她的身体”）理解，也可以处理为两个动作的并列，即 turn into a magic, powerful current and went through her body。又，考虑到搭配问题，“力量”译作 current（一股涌流），和后文的 went through（流淌）相呼应。且，译作 current 比译作 power 更为形象，减少了抽象感。

was moved to tears 使感动得流泪
was reduced to tears 使伤心得流泪

怎么？花，理应呈送给凯旋归来的英雄，难道也要献给这黯淡无光的失败者？

Flowers are usually given to victorious heroes. Why to this disgraced loser?

🎈文章开头和结尾都采用了修辞性问句，以引起读者的深思。翻译中没有机械地重复，在结尾的句子中使用了更强的语气以加深印象。

🔥必背词汇

disgraced adj.人丢脸的，耻辱的，不光彩的

英义

You use disgraced to describe someone whose bad behaviour has caused them to lose the approval and respect of the public or of people in authority.

例句

The swimmer was sent home from the Olympics in *disgrace*.

这位游泳运动员很不光彩地从奥运会上被遣送回国。

mattress cn.褥垫，床垫

英义

A mattress is the large, flat object which is put on a bed to make it comfortable to sleep on.

例句

a soft/hard *mattress*

软/硬床垫

somersault cn.筋斗，跟头

英义

If someone or something does a somersault, they turn over completely in the air.

例句

to do/turn a *somersault*

做翻滚动作

🔥重点表达

一束花 A Bouquet of Flowers

凯旋归来的英雄 winners who have returned home with flying colors (after competitions)

黯淡无光的失败者 this disgraced loser

把脑袋藏进领口里去 hide her head under her collar

崇拜者 admirers

帮着她提包儿 help her with her luggage

有什么脸见人，大败而归！What a shame that she had absolutely failed!

完全有把握 was fully confident of

出发、动身前往 set off for...

把这些希望的灯全都关上了 had shamefully shattered all of their expectations

获得世界冠军 win the World Title(s)

平衡木 horizontal bar

高低杠 uneven bars

不受人注意 attracted little attention

受到空前热烈的迎接 was given an enthusiastic welcome

死死纠缠着问 kept pestering her with the question

看见 caught sight of

亮晃晃的奖牌 shining medals

转变运气；改变形势；扭转局势 turn the tide

支持某人、和某人站在一起 side with sb

突然；猛地 all of a sudden
是失败者 failed

🔥复盘测试
一束花
凯旋归来的英雄
黯淡无光的失败者
把脑袋藏进领口里去
崇拜者
帮着她提包儿
有什么脸见人，大败而归！
完全有把握
出发、动身前往
把这些希望的灯全都关上了
获得世界冠军
平衡木
高低杠
不受人注意
受到空前热烈的迎接
死死纠缠着问
看见
亮晃晃的奖牌
转变运气；改变形势；扭转局势
支持某人、和某人站在一起
突然；猛地
是失败者

🔥表达对比
「避开」有几种表达？

可是当她发现很少有人招呼她，摄影记者也好像有意（避开）她时，她感到冷落，加重了心中的沮丧和愧疚，
When she found that very few people greeted her and reporters seemed to *shun* her, she felt hurt and deserted and became more humiliated and ashamed of herself.

本来她怕见人，走在队伍最后……
Afterwards in order to *avoid* people at the airport, she trailed along behind the team.

雌性机智地（避开）麻烦。
The female wisely *stays clear of* trouble.

虽然严禁为烟草做广告，但一些烟草公司却通过赞助音乐会来（打擦边球）。
Although tobacco ads are prohibited, companies *get around the ban* by sponsoring music shows.

他（不）喝酒, 不抽烟。
He *keeps away from* liquor and tobacco.

鸭巢围的夜——沈从文

A Night at Mallard-Nest Village——Shen Congwen

🔥提示：本文选自老作家沈从文的《湘西散记》。作者文笔清新流畅，善于书写民间生活、乡土风情。本文描写作者 20 世纪 30 年代乘小船上溯沅江、夜泊水寨边的情景，细微尽致，宛如一幅优美的风情画。在语言方面，有较多描写笔墨，包括运用一些较复杂的长句，英译时须注意推敲。老翻译家戴乃迭的译文很有特色。

天快黄昏时落了一阵雪子，不久就停了。
Towards dusk it started snowing, but soon the snow stopped.

🔥“快黄昏”中的“快”译作 toward(s)，这个词表示一种（时间或方向上的）趋向，比如“向美好未来前进 move towards a bright future”、“靠近/走向 walk up towards sb/sth”。it 可指代天气，原句表述的是“天下雪了，（不久）雪停了”，注意主语的选用。

天气真冷，在寒气中一切都仿佛结了冰。便是空气，也像快要冻结的样子。
It was bitterly cold. In that glacial atmosphere everything seemed turned to ice, the air itself as if on the point of freezing.

🔥译文应注意反映出“严冬向晚，大雪初霁”的季节背景。对“天气真冷，在寒气中……”等处不宜平淡直译，而用 bitter, icy, freezing 或

glacier 能渲染出寒冷气氛。另外，“便是空气，也……”是紧接主句下来的，译时宜简洁，不宜拖成一个长句。the air itself (was) as if on the point of freezing 是独立主格结构。所谓独立主格结构就是带有逻辑主语的短语结构（注意不能构成句子），这个逻辑主语就叫做独立主格，在句子中所起的作用和分词短语一样，用作时间、原因、方式、伴随状语。

即将、正要、将近 on the point of

I was *on the point of* posting the letter when I saw it didn’t have a stamp on it.
我正准备寄信，突然发现上面没贴邮票。

我包定的那只小船，在天空大把撒着雪子时已泊了岸。
The small boat I had hired moored after the first flurries of snow fell.

after the first flurries of snow fell 中 first 是增译成分，根据“小船停泊时间早”的句意补充；flurry 可以表示一系列、一连串，也可以指（雪等的）一阵，是可数名词。

从桃源县沿河而上这已是第五个夜晚。
This was the fifth night of my trip upstream from Taoyuan.

看中文我们能明白“这是旅途（从桃源县沿河而上）的第五个夜晚”，译时需自行调整语序，使搭配合理。至于 my trip upstream from Taoyuan 中的 upstream from Taoyuan，副词（短语）和形

容词（短语）不同，修饰名词作定语时必须后置，如 my book here、the news abroad。

看情形晚上还会有风有雪，故船泊岸边时便从各处挑选好地方。
Because it looked as if we were in for a blizzard, the boatmen had searched for a good anchorage.

“看情形晚上还会有风有雪”，不宜简单译作...there is going to be a blizzard，而是将作者摆进画面中去，译为 it looked as if we were in for a blizzard，既自然，又能加强感染力。

即将经历，即将遭受（不愉快的事）be in for sth

例句
He's in for a shock!
他很快就会感到震惊的!

沿岸除了某一处有片岨宜于泊船以外,其余地方全是黛色如屋的大岩石。
But apart from a suitable beach, the bank was a mass of black boulders the size of houses.

the size of houses 作 boulders 的后置定语，指“像房屋那样大”，the size of 结构也可与 half 连用，写作 half the size of sth（有...的一半大），例句
To mosquitoes the size of your fist.
敬拳头大小的蚊子。

石头既然那么大，船又那么小，我们都希望寻觅得到一个能作小船风雪屏障，同时要上岸又还方便的处所。
Since they were so big and our boat was so small, we wanted to find some shelter from the wind in a place where we could easily go ashore.

they were so big and our boat was so small 中的 and 可换做 while，含对比意味。此处提到的“处所”需要满足两个条件：1 可觅得保护所 2 上岸方便，值得学习的是译者在处理时并未译作普通并列结构，而是以 in a place where 译出。类似于数学中的集合，用{可觅得保护所的地方} ⊆{上岸方便的地方}找出了同时满足两个条件的 place。

凡是可以泊船的地方，早已被当地渔船占去了。
However, all the best moorings were occupied by local fishing-boats.

However 是增译成分，原文虽无其词而有其意。moor 是动词“停泊”；moorings 是名词“系泊用具、停泊区”。

小船上的水手，把船上下各处撑去，钢钻头敲打着沿岸大石头，发出好听的声音，结果这只小船，还是不能不同许多大小船只一样，在正当泊船处插了篙子，把当做锚头用的石碇抛到沙上去，尽那行将来到的风雪，摊派到这只船上。
The crew punted our little craft up and down, the steel tips of the punting-poles clinking melodiously on the rocks; but in the end we had to draw alongside the other vessels large and small in the regular anchorage, dropping the rock which

served us as an anchor onto the sand and leaving our little craft exposed to the coming blizzard.

这句的“钢钻头敲打着沿岸大石头，发出好听的声音”，紧接前半句，修饰水手撑动小船的情景，绘声绘色。英译时，可考虑采用一种文学描写的常用形式：独立结构。这种结构对加深动作背景的描述常有较好效果。又，draw alongside 表示“并驾齐驱”。

到头来、最后、终于 in the end
坚持到底 to the very/bitter end
使收支相抵、勉强维持生计 make ends meet
持续地、连续地；直立着 on end

这地方是个长潭的转折处，两岸是高大壁立千丈的山，山头上长着小小竹子，长年翠色逼人。
This place, at a bend in a long lake, was flanked by high cliffs on the peaks of which grew small bamboos, an enchanting emerald the whole year round.

这句原文共分四层，重叠托出，是汉语结构的特点。英译时则必须分别主从，恰当地选好主句以带动其他。译文用第二层作主句，The place. . .was flanked by...，因为“岸”这个地方是各层描写的集中点，便于用介词短语、分词短语或从句（如第三层），把各层有机地联系起来，比较自然。

两侧有、(有时指)一侧有 be flanked by...

例句

李大钊《艰难的国运与雄健的国民》

有时流到很逼狭的境界，<两岸丛山迭岭>，绝壁断崖，江河流于期间，回环曲折，极其险峻。
Sometimes it comes up against a narrow section *flanked by high mountains and steep cliffs*, winding through a course with many a perilous twist and turn.

这时节两山只剩余一抹深黑，赖天空微明为画出一个轮廓。
Now that darkness was falling, only their silhouettes were outlined against the faintly glimmering sky.

用 Now that 引导一个时间状语从句来译“这时节（两山只剩余一抹深黑）”，很恰当。“（两山）赖（天空微明）为画出一幅轮廓”：戴译用...their silhouettes were outlined against（the faintly glimmering sky），自然流畅。

now that 引导原因状从时相当于 as，常译为“既然、由于”；引导时间状语从句时，可译为“现在（当...）、如今、而这时”。

但在黄昏里看来如一种奇迹的，却是两岸高处去水已 30 丈上下的吊脚楼。
What we could make out in the dusk, though, was amazing—about three hundred feet up the cliff, high above the water, was a cluster of houses on stilts.

（勉强地）辨认出、看出、听出 make out

例句

I could just *make out* a tall, pale, shadowy figure tramping through the undergrowth...

我只依稀看见一个高个的模糊身影穿过了矮树丛。

吊脚楼：于干栏式建筑，但与一般所指干栏有所不同。干栏应该全部都悬空的，所以称吊脚楼为半干栏式建筑。最基本的特点是正屋建在实地上，厢房除一边靠在实地和正房相连，其余三边皆悬空，靠柱子支撑。依山的吊脚楼，在平地上用木柱撑起分上下两层，节约土地，造价较廉；上层通风、干燥、防潮，是居室；下层关牲口或用来堆放杂物。

这些房子莫不俨然悬挂在半空中，借着黄昏的余光，还可以把这些希奇的楼房形体看得出个大略。

There they hung majestically in mid air, and in the fading light we could still see the outline of these extraordinary buildings.

“黄昏的余光”译作 the fading light，黄昏时分光线愈发黯淡，故选用现在分词 fading 译出。“看得出个大略”译作了“see the outline of…”，不知道大家是否还记得 silhouette 一词，也常表示（模糊的）轮廓。

现在分词和过去分词作前置定语：几乎所有的现在分词都可以作前置定语，现在分词表示其所修饰名词的动作，二者有逻辑上的主谓关系，并表示所修饰词的特点、性质等。所有的及物动词的过去分词都可以作前置定语；不及物动词的过去分词作前置定语时，其前常有副词修饰（如 a newly arrived visitor），当然也有少数几个可以单独使用。过去分词语已经完全变为形容词的过去分词作前置定语时的区别是：前者表示中心词承受动作的结果或状态；而后者表示中心词的特点，例如 a locked door（locked 表示状态）、an experienced doctor（experienced 表示中心词 doctor 的特点）

这些房子同沿河一切房子有个共通相似处，便是从结构上说来,处处显出对于木材的浪费。

In common with all the houses along the river, their construction was characterized by a wasteful use of timber.

与...相同/相似 in common with sb/sth

例句

Britain, in common with many other industrialized countries, has experienced major changes over the last 100 years.

与许多其他工业化国家一样，英国在过去 100 年里经历了重大的变化。

房屋既在半山上，不用那么多木料,便不能成为房子吗？半山上也用吊脚楼形式，这形式是必须的吗？

Why was so much timber needed for houses halfway up a hill? Yet they were built on stilts, quite needlessly.

原文是两个疑问句。译文从其精神，不拘泥原句形式；戴译采用自问自答，起到同等效果。

在半山上 halfway up a hill

张晓风《高处何处有》

“那不是山顶，那是山腰”译为“you've been halfway up the mountain rather than to its summit”。其中 halfway up 表示“半途、中途”

例句

He was *halfway up* the ladder.

他梯子上到了一半。

The climbers made camp *halfway up* the peak.

登山者在半山腰设置营地。
There is the bird, sitting on a twig *halfway up* the tree.
鸟儿在那里，栖息在树中段的一根细枝上。

然而这条河水的大宗出口是木料，木材比石块还不值价。因此，即或是河水永远长不到处，吊脚楼房子依然存在，似乎也不应当有何惹眼惊奇了。
Well, timber was the main product shipped out from this river, costing less than stone; and so, though there was no danger at all of flooding, it was really not astonishing that these houses were still built on stilts.

🎈“长不到”即“涨不到”；there was no danger at all of flooding 同 there was no danger of flooding at all。

但沿河因为有了这些楼房,长年与流水斗争的水手，寄身船中枯闷成疾的旅行者，以及其他过路人，却有了落脚处了；
And because they were there, the boatmen who grappled year in year out with the current, their passengers nearly bored to death, and other travellers too had somewhere to rest.

🎈年复一年 year in year out

🎈...to death 表示“……而亡”，也是对“……”的程度描写。例如：饿死 starve to death；流血而亡 is bleeding to death；被打死 be beaten to death；(be) bored to death 无聊至极。

这些人的疲劳与寂寞是从这些房子中可以一律解除的。
They could shake off their weariness and loneliness in these houses.

🎈摆脱、甩开 shake off

例句

He was generally feeling bad. He just couldn't *shake it off*.
他整个人感觉不太舒服，总是好不了。

地方既好看，也好玩。
So the place, besides being attractive, provided distractions.

🎈So 是增译成分，点出逻辑关系，更好地衔接上下文。结合上文体积的“解除疲劳与寂寞”，“好玩”未译作 fun 等词，而是译作 provided distractions（缓解精神压力）

河面大小船只泊定后，莫不点了小小的油灯，拉了篷，
After the boats large and small had moored, all lit tiny oil lamps and fixed up mat canopies.

🎈“莫不点了…”意即“（所有船只）无不（是）点了灯…”，现译作 all…。

各个船上皆在后舱烧了火,用铁鼎罐煮饭，饭炯熟后，又换锅子熬油，哗的把菜蔬倒进热锅里去。
Rice was boiled in iron cauldrons over fires in the stern, and once this was cooked the vegetables were fried in another pan of sizzling oil.

“饭焖熟后，又换锅子熬油”描述两个动作的接续进行，现处理为 once…,表示“一…就…”；“哗的（把菜蔬倒进热锅里）"，戴译用（Vegetables）were fried in…pan of sizzling oil，声景并现。

从船头到船尾 from stem to stern

一切齐全了，各人蹲在舱板上三碗五碗把腹中填满后，天已夜了。
When the meal was ready, everyone aboard could wolf down three or five bowls. By then it was dark.

用 wolf down（狼吞虎咽）译“把腹中填满”，非常地道且生动。

水手们怕冷怕冻的，收拾碗盏后，就莫不在舱板上摊开了被盖，把身体钻进那个预先卷成一筒又冷又湿的硬棉被里去休息。
When the bowls had been cleared away, the boatmen who felt cold or tired out spread their bedding on the deck and burrowed into their stiff, clammy quilts which they had laid out like tubing.

这里共有四个形容词修饰棉被:“预先卷成一筒”、“又冷又湿”、“硬”。译时，在选词、结构和次序安排上均应注意英语习惯。戴译对第一组词用定语从句，置 quilt 之后,which they had laid out like tubing;用 clammy 把“又冷又湿”就都表现出来了；“硬”译 stiff 比 hard 好。另外，“（把身体）钻进（棉被）”，用 burrow into 较生动地体现了原文形象。

至于那些想喝一杯的，发了烟瘾得靠靠灯，船上烟灰又翻尽了的，或一无所为，只是不甘寂寞,好事好玩想到岸上去烤烤火谈谈天的，便莫不提

了桅灯，或燃一段废缆子，摇晃着从船头跳上了岸，从一堆石头间的小路径，爬到半山上吊脚楼房子那边去，找寻自己的熟人，找寻自己的熟地。

Those who wanted to drank or smoked by the lamp, and when the fire on the boat had burned to ashes or there was nothing to do, if lonely or eager for a bit of fun they would go ashore to sit by a fire and chat, taking the lantern from the mast or lighting a strip of old hawser with which they jumped unsteadily ashore to take the path through rocks to the stilt-houses halfway up the cliff, in search of an old friend or familiar house.

这是汉语中罕见的长句，共 120 字。主语部分较长,描述了三种人，性格形态各异;谓语是“上岸”去，其修饰词包括描述上岸的动机、目的、方式，还有相当的景象描写。这种句子如采用通常的拆句法，势必割裂原意；戴译采用了长句，很见功力。另外，句子虽长，能从简处应力求简洁,如用一个动词（或介词）连用两个宾语，就可免去一些重复，英译文也较自然，如: ...want to drink or smoke...，和 in search of an old friend, or familiar houses 等。

陌生人自然也有来到这条河中来到这种吊脚楼房子里的时节，但一到地，在火堆旁小板凳上一坐，便是陌生人，即刻也就可以称为熟人乡亲了。

Strangers naturally travelled along the river too, but once inside these stilt-houses, sitting on low stools by the fire, in no time they would feel not strangers but friends.

这句话的前半部分提到“陌生人...【河中】来到这种吊脚楼房子里的时节”，但译文是 Strangers naturally travelled along the river，并未译出“来到这种吊脚楼房子里”，有人觉得是漏译，事实并非如

此。纵观整句，“来到这种吊脚楼房子里”和“【到地】”指的是同一件事，译文巧妙地将句意简化为地点的转化：河中（along the river）→到地（inside these stilt-houses），可作赏析。

🔥必背词汇

glacial adj.冰冷的，冰一般的

英义

very cold; like ice

例句

glacial winds/temperatures

刺骨的寒风；极低的温度

moor v.使船停泊

英义

If you moor a boat somewhere, you stop and tie it to the land with a rope or chain so that it cannot move away.

英义

She had *moored* her barge on the right bank of the river.

她把驳船停泊在河右岸。

flurry cn.(雪等的)一阵

英义

A flurry of something such as snow is a small amount of it that suddenly appears for a short time and moves in a quick, swirling way.

英义

flurries of snow

阵阵小雪

upstream adv.逆流地，往上游，在上游

英义

Something that is moving upstream is moving towards the source of a river, from a point further down the river.
Something that is upstream is towards the source of a river.

英义

The water rose high enough for them to continue *upstream*.
水位涨得够高了，他们可以继续向上游航行。

anchorage n.锚地，泊地

英义

An anchorage is a place where a boat can anchor safely.

英义

The vessel yesterday reached *anchorage* off Dubai.
船昨天到达了迪拜附近的泊地。

boulder cn.大圆石，巨石

英义

A boulder is a large rounded rock.

英义

These loose *boulders* are the mountains' crumbling bones.
这些散落的石块是从山脊上崩裂下来的。

🔥重点表达
快黄昏时 Towards dusk
天气真冷 It was bitterly cold
快要冻结 as if on the point of freezing
从……沿河而上 upstream from
即将经历，即将遭受（不愉快的事）be in for sth
上岸 go ashore
到头来、最后、终于 in the end

两岸是高大壁立千丈的山 was flanked by high cliffs
长年翠色逼人 an enchanting emerald the whole year round
（勉强地）辨认出、看出、听出 make out
悬挂在半空中 hung in mid air
与…相同/相似 in common with sb/sth
对木材的浪费 a wasteful use of timber
长年与流水斗争 grappled year in year out with the current
有了落脚处 had somewhere to rest
摆脱、甩开 shake off
狼吞虎咽 wolf down

🔥复盘测试
快黄昏时
天气真冷
快要冻结
从……沿河而上
即将经历，即将遭受（不愉快的事）
上岸
到头来、最后、终于
两岸是高大壁立千丈的山
长年翠色逼人
（勉强地）辨认出、看出、听出
悬挂在半空中
与…相同/相似
对木材的浪费
长年与流水斗争
有了落脚处
摆脱、甩开
狼吞虎咽

🔥表达对比

「快（要）」有几种表达?

天（快）黄昏时落了一阵雪子，不久就停了。
Towards dusk it started snowing, but soon the snow stopped.

天气真冷，在寒气中一切都仿佛结了冰。便是空气，也像（快要）冻结的样子。
It was bitterly cold. In that glacial atmosphere everything seemed turned to ice, the air itself as if *on the point of* freezing.

工作（快要）完成了。
The work *is close to* the end.

所有这些旧房屋都（快要）拆除了。
All these old houses *are going to* be demolished.

多吉看上去（快要）哭了。
Doge looked to be *on the verge of* tears.

我们就（快要）越界了。
We're *on our way to* cross the line

玫瑰色的月亮——李秀鲁

The Rosy Moon——Li Xiulu

就像半天空里掉下个金元宝一样，罗君的一幅条幅竟然在全省书法比赛中得了奖，整个世界立刻在 23 岁的罗君眼里变成了令人心荡神驰的玫瑰色。

When he won a prize in the Province's calligraphy contest, Mr. Luo felt elated as if a gold ingot had fallen on him from the sky. The world instantly became ecstatically rosy in the eyes of the 23-year-old winner.

“就像半天空里掉下个金元宝一样”是对“罗君”心情的描写，为使衔接顺畅，补充出了 elated（得意洋洋）一词。后半句中的“23 岁的罗君”译作 the 23-year-old winner，使用了 winner 对 Mr. Luo 进行替换。

此刻，他吸着烟，以一个书法家的眼光望着镜框里的 B 姑娘，这个差点成为自己妻子的她,原来一点也不漂亮，

At the moment, he was smoking a cigarette while judging Miss B's photograph in a glass frame with a calligrapher's eye. He found that she was by no means pretty and she was the one who almost became his wife!

这篇小说在写作手法上将人物心理描写与作者客观叙述混杂在一起，翻译时也力求表现这个特点。但为避免混乱，必要时加了补充语，如此句中的 he found that，和后文提及的 he thought、 (he) went on dreaming 等。

瞧那嘴唇，厚得多厉害，简直可以说，丑死了。
Look at her lips, he thought. How thick they are! Ugly beyond words!

表示程度:1 副词修饰；2 beyond words/description（难以言语/描述）；3 to+noun，如 to death 等。

以后人家会说——年轻的书法家，怎么找一个卖冷饮的？配得上吗？……
People would ask, then, how come a young calligrapher should choose to marry a cold drink peddler? It isn't a good match!

这里的“说”不等于英语中的 say 或 speak,实际意义为“问”，应译成 ask;这里的“找”不是寻找(look for)的意思，而是找对象结婚的概念，因此译成 choose to marry。

哎，幸亏这奖状来得是时候，不然等结了婚可就不好办了。
Well, fortunately, the prize came in time, or it would be too late if we had gotten married.

及时 in time；准时 on time

把她扔掉!
I must shake her off me!

shake off（摆脱、甩开）在上篇文章中出现过，记得及时复习。
又，I must 是增译成分，避免读者理解出现偏差。

不过肯定会有人指责这件事儿,有人就爱管闲事儿!
But some other people would certainly gossip about it, those who like to poke their noses into everything!

这里的“指责”如按字面译成 criticize 或 reproach 未尝不可，但考虑主人公的人品，他不会有一丝一毫认错的想法，用 criticize 和 reproach 都不适合，从他的立场来说 gossip 更好，表达出他对舆论的不满情绪。

干涉、插手、探听 poke one's nose into

例句

poke one's nose into other people's business
探听别人的私事

罗君可不怕这个:虽然自己曾和她信誓旦旦，但此一时彼一时也，现在我已是书法家了，搞艺术的，一个卖冷饮的懂什么艺术?
I won't be scared. Times have changed. To hell with all those solemn vows I've made to her! I am now a calligrapher engaged in art. What does a cold drink peddler know about art?

“虽然自己曾和她信誓旦旦，但此一时彼一时也……”这一句考虑到主人公的口气，译法应灵活，用 to hell with...（（表示愤怒或厌恶，不再在乎）见鬼去吧，随便）来表现主人公的不忠。

再说……比如有一个粗瓷盘子，本来一直和许多普通盘子混在一起当餐具，可有一天考古学家发现它竟是一件珍贵文物，
After all, I am like a coarse china plate that used to be put together with those common plates for daily use until one day an archeologist discovered that it was an antique.

“再说……比如有一个粗瓷盘子”，这句既可看作主人公的客观叙述，也可认为是他私下的心理活动。为了加强人物形象，充分暴露主人公那副狂妄自大、不可一世的神态，翻译时采用了后者，译成主人公自己的话:After all, I am like a coarse china plate...这样意思也更加明确。

那么以后呢，当然就跟那些珍贵文物摆到一起去啦。那些普通盘子呢，只有仰望的份！
Well, then, when it's placed with other precious antiques in the museum, all the common plates will have to bow low to it.

“仰望”按“低人（盘）一等”之意译作 bow low to（向……低头、鞠躬）

当然，羡慕和嫉妒是少不了的，人之常情嘛。
Jealousy, naturally, will come with admiration. For that's the way things are.

“羡慕和嫉妒是少不了的”译作“Jealousy will come with admiration”，侧重表达的情感是 jealousy。

想到这里罗君正气凛然地扳倒镜框，取出 B 姑娘的照片扔到一边，把 A 姑娘的彩色剧照装进去。
Thus Mr. Luo took the picture of Miss B from the frame and threw it away, feeling well justified. In its place he put in a color stage photo of Miss A, and went on dreaming.

此处“扳倒镜框”省译，可以将其理解为“取出(B 姑娘)照片”的步骤之一，既然取出了照片，那必然放倒了镜框。也可以译出。

彩色照片 a color photo
彩色电影 color movies
彩色电视机 a color television
彩色插图 color illustrations

瞧，只有千娇百媚的 A,才能配得上我！(原先，罗君觉得 A 就是女神，自己只有望望的份儿，而现在呢？他感到自己已成了艺术的王子，王子和女神……那还用说?!)
See? With her charm and grace this woman must be the one that makes a match for me now. To Mr. Luo, the woman used to be a fairy queen whom he could only look up to and admire at a distance. But now that he felt himself to be the prince of art.... A fairy queen and a prince, what a perfect match!

相配、配对 make a (perfect) match
撮合...make a match between...

“原先（觉得）”之意以“used to be”译出。“只有望望的份儿”理解为“仰望和远远观望”，现译作 could only look up to and admire at a distance，其中 admire at a distance 也就是我们信口拈来的“只可远观（而不可亵玩焉）”。But now that he felt…中 now that 引导时间状从，上篇文章中刚刚提过。

于是，他提起毛笔开始写信。
He took up a writing brush and began to write.

“于是”可以译出（So/Then 等）。

第一封信写给美丽的 A：“我现在是一位书法家了……”
第二封信写给厚嘴唇的 B：“我现在是一位书法家了……”
他把冰和火一起投进了邮筒。
"I am now a calligrapher. ..." It was a letter of fire to pretty Miss A.
The second letter was to Miss B the thick-lipped: "I am now a calligrapher..." It was a letter of ice.
He then dropped both the fire and the ice into the mailbox.

“冰和火”指代两封分别写给 A 和 B 的信,此处的“冰和火”某种程度上也指这位“书法家”对两位姑娘的态度，一个冷若冰霜，一个热情似火。

河边凉棚下，B 姑娘哭了一场，把信揉成一团，扔进了河里，转身继续工作。

河边小楼上，A 姑娘笑了一场，把信揉成一团，扔进了河里，转身继续研究剧本。
In a shed by the river, Miss B wept bitterly. She crumpled the letter, threw it into the river, and then went on with her work.
In a small house on the river bank, Miss A let out a contemptuous laugh after reading the letter, crumpled it and threw it into the river. She then turned to her study of a script.

🎈回顾 bitterly 的用法，《鸭巢围的夜》中用 bitterly cold 形容天气极冷，此处 wept bitterly 形容伤心程度之甚。“笑了一场”译作 let out a contemptuous laugh，let out 可替换为 utter，contemptuous 是增译成分，表示“嗤之以鼻、不屑”，使行文意思更确切。关于姑娘 A 的反映,这里不恰当地借用娱乐圈的一条帖子来说明:娱乐圈大佬，坐加长林肯就觉得是上等人了，老婆好嫌弃他！（感兴趣的自行百度，金星老师的言辞还是很犀利的）

两封揉成一团的信随着河水慢慢地漂下来。
The two crumpled letters floated slowly down the river and disappeared.

🎈down the river 表示沿河而下。

晚上，罗君坐在河边上吸着烟，以一个艺术家的眼光望着河水——河水里有一轮玫瑰色的月亮，月亮里有一座金碧辉煌的宫殿，宫殿里走出千娇百媚的嫦娥……
When evening came, Mr. Luo sat by the river smoking a cigarette, and gazing at the water with the eyes of an artist. There reflected a rosy moon in the water. In the moon there

was a golden palace, and out of the palace flew the charming and elegant Chang Er, the moon goddess....

“河水里有一轮玫瑰色的月亮，月亮里有一座金碧辉煌的宫殿，宫殿里走出千娇百媚的嫦娥……”一句运用顶针（也称顶真、联珠、蝉联）的修辞手法，也就是上一分句句尾的词语和下一分句句首的词语是相同的。译文处理时也尽可能地保留了这一特色（a rosy moon→in the moon、a golden palace→out of the palace）。该句也反映了“罗君”此时的状态：想挺美。

必背词汇

calligraphy un.书法，书法作品，笔迹

英义

Calligraphy is beautiful and artistic handwriting.

例句

Her *calligraphy* was the clearest I'd ever seen.
她的书法是我见过的字迹最工整的。

elated adj.兴高采烈的，得意洋洋的

英义

If you are elated, you are extremely happy and excited because of something that has happened.

例句

'That was one of the best races of my life,' said an *elated* Hakkinen.
“那是我一生中表现最好的比赛之一，”哈基宁兴高采烈地说。

match n.相配的物(或人)

英义

If a combination of things or people is a good match, they have a pleasing effect when placed or used together.

例句

Moira was a perfect *match* for him.

莫伊拉和他简直是绝配。

contemptuous adj.蔑视的，藐视的，鄙视的

英义

If you are contemptuous of someone or something, you do not like or respect them at all.

例句

She gave a *contemptuous* little laugh.

她鄙夷地轻轻笑了笑。

🔥重点表达

金元宝 a gold ingot

书法比赛 the calligraphy contest

在……眼中 in the eyes of

以……的眼光 with the eyes of

吸烟 smoke a cigarette

一点也不漂亮 was by no means pretty

丑死了！ Ugly beyond words!

卖冷饮的 a cold drink peddler

及时 in time

摆脱、甩开 shake off

干涉、插手、探听 poke one's nose into

（表示愤怒或厌恶，不再在乎）见鬼去吧，随便 to hell with...

相配、配对 make a (perfect) match

人之常情 the way things are

千娇百媚的 charming and elegant

把信揉成一团 crumpled the letter

🔥复盘测试
金元宝
书法比赛
在……眼中
以……的眼光
吸烟
一点也不漂亮
丑死了！
卖冷饮的
及时
摆脱、甩开
干涉、插手、探听
（表示愤怒或厌恶，不再在乎）见鬼去吧，随便
相配、配对
人之常情
千娇百媚的
把信揉成一团

🔥表达对比
扔掉

把她（扔掉）！
I must *shake her off me*!

想到这里罗君正气凛然地扳倒镜框，取出 B 姑娘的照片（扔到一边）……
Thus Mr. Luo took the picture of Miss B from the frame and *threw it away*, feeling well justified.

在（丢掉）盒子前先看一下制造商的使用说明。
Read the manufacturer's guidelines before *discarding* the box.

范蒂娜如今老了，像废物一样（被丢在一边）。
Now that Fantina is old, she has *been cast aside* like some useless object.

内画壶《百子图》——鄢钢

Snuff Bottles with Pictures Inside——Yan Gang

🔥提示：这类文章的标题可以直译，不像有些文学作品必须反复阅读全文，绞尽脑汁去寻找一个既醒目又能达到画龙点睛效果的标题。标题译文和原文不同是常有的事，因为很漂亮的中文标题译成外文后可能平平淡淡，毫无特色。本文标题中的“内画壶”有些含糊，翻译时必须点明内画的是鼻烟壶 Snuff Bottles with Pictures Inside。英文上看文字并不累赘，但要是中文也用“里面画着画的鼻烟壶”就很别扭。两种不同文字，即便直译，表达方法亦不必求同。“百子图”三字可省略，放上去太长，何况本文介绍的主要是内画壶。

内画壶是鼻烟壶的一种。内画技艺起源于北京。
The art of decorating snuff bottles from the inside originated in Beijing.

🔥文章一开头“内画壶是鼻烟壶的一种”这句话很重要，但译文里可省略，因为标题已点明这一点。

相传清朝道光年间 (1821-1850 年)，北京有一个破落文人，嗜好鼻烟，无钱购买时就用竹签刮烟壶壁上的烟油代替，
The story goes that in the Qing Dynasty during the reign of Dao Guang (1821—1850), an impoverished scholar was addicted to snuff. To relieve his craving for the powdered tobacco, he scraped his snuff bottle from the inside with a bamboo slip.

🎈 The story goes that...是分离式同位语从句。同位语从句在句中一般紧跟在名词之后，但也可以被主句的其他成分隔开。例如：The rumour spread that a new school would be built here.
夏衍《野草》
有这样一个故事 There is a story which goes like this:...

🎈“嗜好鼻烟”这里嗜好两字显然带有贬义，因此译成...was addicted to snuff,即吸鼻烟成瘾。

🎈craving 是名词，后接 for...或 to do sth，表示“渴望……”

久而久之，烟壶壁上一道道纹痕纵横交错，俨然如画，引起了民间艺人的兴趣，他们开始在烟壶的内壁上作画。
Gradually the marks left on the inner wall of the bottle made a picture, catching the fancy of folk artists. The art of drawing pictures inside snuff bottles was thus created and popularized.

🎈“烟壶壁”指的是“烟壶内壁”，现译作 the inner wall of...

🎈“引起了民间艺人的兴趣，他们开始在烟壶的内壁上作画”一句描述的是“内壁上作画”开始流行开来，后半句可以按字面直译，也可像参考译文一样，按“此种画法自成一派工艺，风靡一时”之意意译。

最早的内画壶，画面简单粗糙。
In the beginning the pictures were simple and roughly drawn.

at the beginning 后常接表示时间或事件等的名词（即~ of...）；in the beginning 通常单独用作时间状语。

到了光绪年间(1875—1908 年)，技艺日趋成熟，烟壶的内壁先经过磨砂，然后再将竹签或毛笔伸入壶内，采用反画技法，把图案画在壶壁上，奇异又雅致。
But by the reign of Guang Xu (1875—1908), the art had been perfected: Artists made delicate drawings with bamboo slips or calligraphy brushes on the bottles' polished inner walls.

翻译时常常会遇到中国的朝代更迭，原文并未如此处一般给出具体的年限，但在译时补充出来是非常重要的，国人对每朝每代的具体历年尚不清楚，更何况外国读者，他们更是没有时间上的概念。考场上不强求，毕竟具体时间属于背景知识，需要积累；但如果是线下时间充足的翻译工作，一定要勤查阅。

“烟壶的内壁先经过磨砂，然后……”这句话很长，却没有主语。翻译时加上了主语 artists 并把原文提炼了一下（将“先经过磨砂”处理成了 inner walls 的前置定语 polished；“反画技法”省略）

我国的内画技艺主要分为京派、冀派、鲁派三大派。
Today, snuff-bottle pictures fall into three different categories—the Jing (Beijing), Ji (Hebei) and Lu (Shandong).

可以分为；能够分成 fall into

例句

My talk falls naturally into three parts.
我的讲话可以自然分成三个部分。

工艺美术家王习三是冀派的代表人物。
Wang Xisan's art is representative of the Ji school.

🎈代表…be representative of…

1957 年，他向著名内画艺术家叶晓峰和叶小三学艺，在师承的基础上，兼收各家之长,将传统的勾竹、木笔和勾毛笔结合并用，形成自己的风格。
In 1957 Wang studied under the famous artists Ye Xiaofeng and Ye Xiaosan. He further developed the art by absorbing the good points of different schools and using the traditional tools, bamboo and wood slips, as well as writing brushes. Finally he created a style of his own.

🎈师从某人 study under sb；“在师承的基础上……”之意隐含在了 further（“进一步”深化/发展）一词中。

他突破内画壶只表现传说故事中的人物和花草的局限，创作出《猫蝶图》，描绘一只小猫和落在尾巴上的蝴蝶嬉戏的逗人情景，形象自然，妙趣横生,
Traditionally, snuff-bottle themes were confined to characters from folktales or flowers and grasses. Wang Xisan made a breakthrough by portraying a kitten playing with a butterfly on its tail, a picture full of wit and humour.

如果按照原文语序翻译，则是 Wang Xisan made a breakthrough in snuff-bottle themes that used to be/were confined to…., and then created/portrayed…。考虑“themes”后接的 that 定从略长，不妨参考译文所采用的处理方式，将该句断成两句，先交代之前的局限性，以 themes 作主语；再另起一句，以 Wang Xisan 作主语，进行阐述。

他还把绘画和书法融为一体,打破了内画艺术的呆板形式。
Wang Xisan was also the first to use calligraphy on snuff bottle pictures.

“他还把绘画和书法融为一体，打破了……”翻译时避开“融为一体”、“打破”这类较抽象的词，译成 Wang Xisan was also the first to use calligraphy on snuff bottle pictures,即王习三第一个将书法艺术应用在内圆壶上。这里包含着“打破”和“融合”的意思，把抽象的东西具体化了。英译文中切忌用含糊不清的词句。

近年来，他又吸收西洋画法，运用油画技法在内画壶上创作人物肖像，达到相当完美的境界。他的作品赢得国内外的赞赏。
In recent years his bottle drawings, using techniques borrowed from Western oil painting, have been praised in China and abroad.

using techniques borrowed from Western oil painting：现代语法把这种对某个词、短语或句子作解释补充的成分，称为补充语（supplement）。补充语包括插入语在内，但不限于插入语。非限制性定语、非限制性同位语、分词作状语等都囊括在补充语的项下。其特征是有逗号与句子隔开，其功能是对句子中的某个词、短语或整个句子

做补充解释。补充语本身可以是名词词组、形容词词组，也可以是一个分句。

“国内外”也可译作 at home and broad。

内画壶《双猿图》曾获 1980 年第 12 届国际烟壶协会优秀奖;《溥仪和婉容肖像》被第 13 届国际烟壶协会评为最优秀奖;《美国历届总统像》荣获 1985 年中国工艺美术珍品奖。
His picture Two Monkeys was awarded a prize for excellence by the 12th International Snuff Bottle Artists' Association in 1980. Pu Yi and Wan Rong was appraised as the best work by the 13th International Snuff Bottle Artists’ Association and in 1985 American Presidents won recognition as a unique piece of Chinese art.

积累句中出现的几种“获奖”的表达：be awarded a prize/be appraised as…/win recognition as…

内画壶《百子图》是王习三的代表作之一。作品以河北南皮县出土的清代水晶壶作胎，壶高八厘米，直径七厘米。
A Hundred Children, another masterpiece by Wang Xisan was painted on a bottle 8cm high and 7cm in diameter, which was modeled on a crystal bottle from the Qing Dynasty unearthed in Nanpi County, Hebei Province.

…高/宽/直径（…）…high/wide/in diameter

“（以）水晶壶作胎”译成…was modeled on a crystal bottle…既合乎英语习惯也贴近原文。

他运用彩墨画和油画技法，刻画 100 个天真活泼的儿童，在天高气爽的秋日，三五成群地聚集在屋前树下，或聚精会神地研究地震仪，或兴致勃勃地下棋，或神采飞扬地探讨诗艺画法，或攀树嬉闹。
By using a combination of Chinese ink styles and western oil, Wang vividly portrayed one hundred innocent and lively children, some clustered under a tree, others studying a seismograph or playing chess, and yet others discussing poems and painting or climbing trees.

using a combination of...指“同时运用”；vividly（生动逼真、栩栩如生）是增译成分。

“some clustered under a tree, ……and yet others discussing poems and painting or climbing trees”可改写为 some of whom clustered under a tree or were studying...while others were discussing...。但后者在“A,或 B，或 C”结构的表述上不如原译。

作品优美生动，细致入微，被国家列为工艺美术佳品珍藏。
This snuff bottle has been listed as one of the state's best works of art.

“优美生动，细致入微”已在上段描述中有所体现，不需要重复译出。

必背词汇
tobacco n.烟叶，烟草(制品)

英义

Tobacco is dried leaves which people smoke in pipes, cigars, and cigarettes. You can also refer to pipes, cigars, and cigarettes as a whole as tobacco .

例句

Try to do without *tobacco* and alcohol.
尽量不要抽烟喝酒。

slip cn.片，条

英义

A slip of paper is a small piece of paper.

例句

little *slips* of paper he had torn from a notebook
他从笔记本上撕下来的一张张小纸片

fancy cn. (尤指一时的)喜好，渴望

英义

A fancy is a liking or desire for someone or something, especially one that does not last long.

例句

She did not suspect that his interest was just a passing *fancy*.
她相信这不过是他一时兴起。

🔥重点表达
鼻烟壶 snuff bottle
起源于 originate in...
嗜好鼻烟 was addicted to snuff
破落文人 an impoverished scholar
竹签 a bamboo slip
内壁 the inner wall of...

引起了民间艺人的兴趣 catching the fancy of folk artists
画面简单粗糙 the pictures were simple and roughly drawn
到了光绪年间 by the reign of Guang Xu (1875—1908)
可以分为；能够分成 fall into
代表…be representative of…
师从某人 study under sb
赢得国内外的赞赏 have been praised in China and abroad
获奖 be awarded a prize/be appraised as…/win recognition as…
…高/宽/直径（…）…high/wide/in diameter
地震仪 a seismograph
下棋 play chess
被国家列为…be listed as one of the state's…

🔥复盘测试
鼻烟壶
起源于
嗜好鼻烟
破落文人
竹签
内壁
引起了民间艺人的兴趣
画面简单粗糙
到了光绪年间
可以分为；能够分成
代表…
师从某人
赢得国内外的赞赏
获奖
…高/宽/直径（…）

地震仪
下棋
被国家列为...

🔥表达对比
起源于

The art of decorating snuff bottles from the inside *originated* in Beijing.
内画壶是鼻烟壶的一种。内画技艺（起源于）北京。

Her interest in flowers *stems from* her childhood in the country.
她对花卉的兴趣（产生于）她在乡下度过的童年时代。

Chinese writing *began* thousands of years ago.
汉字（起源于）数千年前。

China is the homeland of tea.
茶（起源于）中国。

Greece was *the cradle of* Western culture.
希腊是西方文化的（发源地）。

维护团结的人——王蒙

A Man Upholding Unity——Wang Meng

🔥提示：本文是一篇讽刺小品，作者讥讽社会上一些无事生非,到处散布流言蜚语挑拨离间的小人。本文主人公的姓名“艾团结”，一语双关，既表示“（喜）爱”又可表示“（妨）碍”，名字虽然是爱团结的意思，而他的实际行动却是有碍团结。作者精心设计安排了这个姓名，翻译时不容回避，然而无法直译，只能采用注解法来处理这个文化差异所造成的难题。（uphold 是个好词，政工用的不少）

艾团结悄没声息地走进了老王的家，他压低了声音，对老王说：“老王，不要理他。宰相肚子里撑大船，不跟他一般见识。”
Ai Tuanjie stole into Lao Wang's home quietly and whispered surreptitiously to him, "Lao Wang, just ignore him. As the saying goes, a Prime Minister's heart is big enough for a boat to sail. So you needn't bother to reason with him."

🔥Ai Tuanjie means the love of unity. It is not a common name for a man. Here it is used in an ironical way. "Ai" can have two meanings: one is "to love" and the other is "to undermine." "Tuanjie" means unity. So Ai Tuanjie can mean: to love unity or to undermine unity. The latter is what Ai Tuanjie is actually doing.

🔥费心做某事 bother to do sth

例如

We just don't *bother to learn* another language.

我们只是不想费心费力学另一门语言。

老王莫名其妙，眨了眨眼睛，由于他正忙着打家具，顾不上回答老艾的话。
Lao Wang blinked his eyes in bewilderment. He was busy making furniture and so he didn't have the time to make any response.

🎈“莫名其妙”即不知道原由，此处指老王一脸困惑，现译作 in bewilderment。

🎈忙于……be busy doing sth 或 be busy with sth/sb

🎈“回答老艾的话”可译作 make any response、respond/(give)answer 等。

“其实你也早知道了，你不会计较的，你的水平不一样嘛。”
"In fact, you must have heard about it," he continued. "But you didn't pay any heed to it, I am sure. You are above all gossip."

🎈“其实你也早知道了”：联系身边的人的神态，想象“艾团结”说:“不用我说，你肯定早就知道了，但你肯定不会计较的啦，毕竟你的格局可比谣言传的要高”。must have heard 是 must have done 结构，表示一种肯定的推测。“你不会计较”按“你不会在意”之意译作 you didn't pay any heed to it。gossip 作名词讲时，表示“流言蜚语”不可数，表示“爱说长道短的人”可数。

老王低下头，拾掇刨子。
Lao Wang stooped to fix the plane.

巴金《木匠老陈》
我那时注意的，并不是他本人，倒是他的那些工具：<什么有轮齿的锯子啦，有两个耳朵的刨子啦，会旋转的钻子啦，像图画里板斧一般的斧子啦>。这些奇怪的东西我以前全没有看见过。
What attracted my attention, however, was not the man himself, but the tools he used, such as the saw with toothed blade, the plane with two ear-like handles, the revolving drill, the hatcher that looked like the broad axe in drawings — things entirely strange to me.

艾团结弯下腰，凑过身去说:“你知道，老周说你的鼻子是假的。”
Ai Tuanjie bent closer and went on, "You know, Lao Zhou said your nose is artificial."

“弯腰”可用 stoop、bent 等词译出，注意表达替换。“凑过身去”用比较级 closer 一词巧妙地译了出来。

artificial: 指模仿天然材料由人工制造的东西，侧重真伪对比。
false: 指因缺失而补上的替代物，有时也指伪装的。
synthetic: 与 artificial 近义，但前者强调通过化学作用或化学处理把几种物质复制成与原材料截然不同的新产品。
man-made: 指完全用人工制造，不含仿造和真伪对比的意味。

老王鼻子哼一下，没言语。

Lao Wang let out a snort through his nose but kept silent.

嗤之以鼻 let out a snort through his nose，也可直接用 snort(ed)（作动词，本身便指人因不赞成、不耐烦、觉得可笑等哼鼻子）表示。

艾团结把脸凑得更近一些，哈出来的热气冲到老王的耳朵上：“老周说，你的鼻子是从他家的垃圾堆里找出来，用猪皮胶粘在脸上的。”
Ai Tuanjie moved still closer, breathing hot air into Lao Wang's ear, “Lao Zhou said your nose was picked up from among the rubbish heap in front of his house and stuck on to your face by the adhesive made of pig skin."

from among the rubbish heap 中出现了双/二重介词 from among（从...中），指由两个单一的介词并列,作为一个介词使用并表达一个完整意思的介词.常见的有：from among, from behind, from under, until/till after 等。又，in front of 是增译成分，这和当时家家户户房屋的布局有关。

老王抬起了头。
This remark finally made Lao Wang look up at him.

“老王抬起了头”前暗含“听到这/这时……”等意，译时要补充出“艾团结的话”和“老王抬头”之间存在的逻辑关系。

“老周还说，你把你原来的鼻子卖给走私商了，没有缴纳赋税。”

He then added, "Lao Zhou also said that you have sold your own nose to a profiteer without paying tax."

raise/cut/pay/impose tax 增加/削减/缴纳/征收税收

关于“税”
tax 指税、税款，例如 income tax 所得税、tax cuts 税款削减
duty 指购物税项，尤指进口货物交纳的关税
customs 指关税、进口税
tariff 指（为使国内工业免遭廉价进口商品冲击而征收的）关税
rates 指（英国地方政府征收的）房地产税、房产税。

老王皱起了眉。
Lao Wang knit his brows.

回顾（庐隐《中学时代生活的回忆》）跑到学监处，<皱紧眉头>假称肚子疼……
I went to the proctor *with knitted eyebrows*, pretending that I was suffering from a stomach-ache.

艾团结说：“不必生气，不必生气，我们都知道嘛，你的鼻子是一等品，是珍品,是原作，他那样说，只能证明他的无知。你是不会计较的，你是不会计较的……”
"Don't get upset. Don't, please! "Ai Tuanjie hastened to console him. "We all know that your nose is first-rate. It is a rarity, an original one. What Lao Zhou said only proves his utter ignorance. You wouldn't mind, would you?"

🎈大多数人在最初接触 upset 一词时，都是中英对应：upset-沮丧的。但 upset 表示情绪时，范围没有这么狭窄，除了沮丧，也常表示生气、失望等。hastened to 是增译成分，符合艾团结此处碎碎念，借巴掌打人又偷假糖给人的行为

老王又低下了头，同时开始捉摸：“老周背后讲我的坏话究竟是什么意思呢?”
Lao Wang lowered his head again and began to wonder, "What on earth prompted Lao Zhou to talk behind my back like that?"

🎈“老周背后讲我的坏话究竟是什么意思呢?”→老周为什么要讲我的坏话呢？/是什么促使老周说我坏话呢？现译作 What on earth prompted Lao Zhou to talk behind my back like that? 其中，on earth 常用于疑问词或最高级词后加强语气，意为“到底、究竟”。

艾团结临走的时候强调说:“一定要以团结为重，一定要以团结为重。”
Ai Tuanjie emphasized, "We must first of all uphold unity. Unity comes before anything else.

🎈“以……为重”也就是“把……放在第一位”，还可以用 put...first/before everything，priority 等。例如：put people’s safety and health first（把人民的生命安全和身体健康放在第一位）。

艾团结离开了老王，又去找老周“维护团结”去了。

With these remarks, Ai Tuanjie left Lao Wang and went to "uphold unity" at Lao Zhou's.

With these remarks 可以理解为“说完这些话，艾团结又……”，也可以理解为“（艾团结又去找老周）说类似的话去了”。

必背词汇

surreptitious adj.秘密的，鬼鬼祟祟的，偷偷摸摸的

英义

A surreptitious action is done secretly.

例句

He made a *surreptitious* entrance to the club through the little door in the brick wall.

他从砖墙的小门偷偷进入俱乐部。

bewilderment un.困惑，糊涂，晕头转向

英义

Bewilderment is the feeling of being bewildered.

例句

He shook his head in *bewilderment*.

他困惑地摇了摇头。

heed v.注意，留心

英义

If you take heed of what someone says or if you pay heed to them, you pay attention to them and consider carefully what they say.

例句

But what if the government takes no *heed*?

但如果政府不理会该怎么办呢?

🔥重点表达

悄没声息地走进了 steal into...

宰相肚子里撑大船 a Prime Minister's heart is big enough for a boat to sail

跟他一般见识 bother to reason with him

莫名其妙 in bewilderment

正忙着打家具 was busy making furniture

注意……pay any heed to sth

拾掇刨子 fix the plane

鼻子哼一下 let out a snort through his nose

从垃圾堆里找出来的 was picked up from among the rubbish heap

私商 a profiteer

缴纳赋税 pay tax

皱起了眉 knit one’ is brows

是一等品 is first-rate

到底、究竟 on earth

🔥复盘测试

悄没声息地走进了

宰相肚子里撑大船

跟他一般见识

莫名其妙

正忙着打家具

注意……

拾掇刨子

鼻子哼一下

从垃圾堆里找出来的

私商

缴纳赋税
皱起了眉
是一等品
到底、究竟

🔥表达对比
「困惑」有几种表达？

Lao Wang blinked his eyes *in bewilderment*.
老王（莫名其妙），眨了眨眼睛……

Alongside the shame, there was a jolting *bafflement*.
人们在羞耻之余，还（深感困惑）。

I'm totally *confused*, and I think men are confused about these issues.
我非常（困惑），我认为男性对对这些问题也同样感到困惑。

I was *going/falling down this rabbit hole*.
我（陷入了困惑）当中。【结合“狡兔三窟”进行理解】

It can mean that someone is disorganised and confused — they *are all over the place*.
这个短语可以形容某人非常混乱和困惑——他们（非常困惑）。

我有一个志愿——老舍

I Have a Dream——Lao She

🔥提示：《我有一个志愿》是老舍先生 20 世纪 40 年代写的一篇散文，老舍写文章不做作，喜欢使用老百姓喜闻乐见的口头语言，不仅小说、剧本如此，议论性的文章也一样。翻译时意思好译，风格不好译。

我是个没有什么大志愿的人。我向来没说过自己有如何了不起的学问与天才，也没觉得谁的职业比我自己的高贵或低贱。

I am not an amb's profession as superior or inferior.

🔥参考译文过于浓缩意译，不太建议大家参考，但我们可以猜测一下译文这样安排的原因。an amb's profession 应理解为 an ambitious profession，对应“没有什么大志愿的人”，ambitious 指“有雄心壮志的”；profession 作名词指“专业人士”，既指“我”，也涵盖了后面的“了不起的学问与天才（即专业知识）”，但 profession 此种释义下多指某行业的全体人员，如 the medical profession（医务人员）、the legal profession（法律界），an profession 的搭配非常奇怪。as superior or inferior 按原意（名词）或 which/that is superior or inferior（形容词）理解，对应“职业高贵低贱”，即“我”都不觉得自己的职业有高低好坏之分，更别提别人的了。这句话大家直译即可：I am not an ambitions person. （或 As someone away from great ambitions,）I have never thought how great knowledge and genius I have, nor have I felt that anyone's profession is superior or inferior than mine.

我只希望吃得饱，穿得暖，而尽心尽力地写些文章。
I merely hope to have enough to eat and enough to wear so that I can dedicate myself to writing.

这句话存在“前半部分，（从而）后半部分”的逻辑关系，故而增译 so that。

在写文章中我可是有个志愿——希望能写出一本好的剧本来。
Talking about writing, I have a dream to realize. I hope I can write a good play some day.

“在写文章中……”即，“谈到写文章”，译成 Talking about writing。“我可是有个志愿”，译成 I have a dream to realize,若只译作 I have a dream 是可以的，加上 to realize 节奏好些。

虽然我是没有什么远大志愿的人，这个志愿——写个好心中剧本——可的确不算很小。
This dream, however, is not a small one.

“虽然我是没有什么远大志愿的人”和“写个好心中剧本”已经提及，考虑流畅性和紧凑型，此处不再单独译出。

要达到这个志愿，我须第一，去读很多很多的书——顶好是能上外国去读几年书。
To realize my dream, firstly I need to read a lot or, better still, spend a couple of years studying abroad.

实现梦想 realize the dream/make the dream come true

更好的是 better still

例句

You could also say that she reversed her earlier opinion. *Better still*, you can say her opinion evolved.

你也可以说她彻底转变了之前的观点。更好点，你可以说她的观点演变了。

第二，我须有戏必看，去“养”我的眼睛。

Secondly, I must go to the theater and see as many plays as possible to cultivate my eyes.

去“养”我的眼睛：“养”按“滋养 cultivate”理解，即充分吸收营养（知识），培养审美，升华自己。

第三，我想我应当到什么剧团中做两年职员，天天和导演、演员，与其他的专门的技术人员有亲密的接触。

Thirdly, I should get a job at the theater for a year or two to be in everyday contact with directors, actors and all kinds of technicians.

everyday 词性可以是形容词，这也是 everyday 和 every day 二者之间最主要的差别。

第四，或者我还应当学学演戏，常扮个什么不重要的角色。

Fourthly, perhaps, I should also learn some acting, getting a minor role to play from time to time.

不时；有时；间或、偶尔 from time to time

例如

She has to work at weekends *from time to time*.
她偶尔周末还得工作。

把上述四项都做到，我还不知道我是否有写剧的天才。假若没有，我的工夫虽然下到了，可还是难以如愿。
Even with all these prerequisites fulfilled, I am still not sure that I have the aptitude of a playwright. If not, my dream cannot come true even if I have worked the hardest.

Even 是增译成分，补充出话下含义：就算 blahblah…，…还是…

-titude：attitude 态度、姿势、看法
altitude 高度、海拔
latitude 纬度
longitude 经度
aptitude 天资
gratitude 感激
fortitude 坚忍不拔
ineptitude 无能

这个志愿真的不算小！
So you see, in this sense, my dream is really not a small one.

So you see 是增译成分，使行文节奏把握地更好：“所以你看……我怎么都要落个难以如愿，所以这个愿望真的不算小！”

恐怕有人以为我不很诚实吧——写个剧本也值得发这么大的愿？
You might think I am not telling the truth—making such a fuss over the mere writing of a play.

大惊小怪 make a fuss/kick up a fuss

例句

I don't know why everybody *makes such a fuss* about a few mosquitoes...
我不知道为什么大家对几只蚊子大惊小怪的。

好，让咱们往远里说说吧。
Very well. Let us look at the matter in a broader perspective.

“往远里说说”按“想法不那么局限”、“从广义上说”等理解译作 in a broader perspective。

第一，即使在没有用文字写出来的小说的民族中，他们也必定有口传的诗歌与故事。
Even in a nation without written fiction, there must be ballads and folk-tales passed down orally.

fiction 小说、ballad 叙事诗歌或民歌、folk-tale 民间故事

人，从一个意义来说，是活在记忆中的。他记得过去，才关切将来。
Man, in a sense, lives in memory. As he remembers the past, he cares for the future.

As he remembers the past 根据句意可理解为 as 引导的时间状语从句或原因状语从句，表示一种条件。

否则他们活在虚无缥缈中，不知自己从何而来，和要往哪里去。
Otherwise he loses his sense of continuity—not knowing where he comes from and where he is going.

“否则他们活在虚无缥缈中”，考虑到前面的“过去”和“将来”及后面的“从何而来”和“往哪里去”，将其译成 Otherwise he loses his sense of continuity（延续感）,比译作 Otherwise they live in nothingness 好。

因此，文艺——不管是写出来的还是口传的——老不会死亡。
Therefore, literature and arts, either in written form or oral, will never die.

文艺 literature and arts：literature 作“文学（作品）”讲时不可数，复数形式 the arts 指（统称）艺术，是惯用表达。注意文艺（literature and arts）中-s 的有无。“老不会死亡”意同“总（是）不会死亡”。

文艺出丧的日子，也就是文化死亡的时候。你看，文艺有多么重要！

If they did, culture would die too. You see how important literature and arts are!

“出丧”意同上句得“死亡”，此处用 did 指代。

第二，等到文化较高了，人们——受宗教的或社会行动的带动——才发明了戏剧。
And then, it was not until culture was further developed that man, stimulated by religious and social activities, invented drama.

此句是 not until 结构的强调句形式：“it was not until+从句+that+主句”。

戏剧比诗歌与故事年轻，而在服装上，动作上，谈吐上,都比它的哥哥们更漂亮、活泼、文雅得多。
Drama is a genre much younger than poetry and fiction, but more beautiful and lively and more refined in costume, acting and monologue or dialogue.

“谈吐”译作 monologue or dialogue，分“独白”和“对话”两种形式。

戏剧把当时的文化整个地活现在人的眼前。
Drama presents to the audience the culture of the day in a vivid manner.

the day 表示一段时期或一个时代，例如：He began to talk about the Ukraine of his uncle's day.（他开始讲述他叔叔那个时代的乌克兰。

文化有多么高，多么大，它也就有多么高，多么大。
It develops along with culture.

此句译文描述出了原文想要表达的文化和戏剧之间的同步变化，在简洁的同时，还免去了猜测“到底是什么高、什么大”造成的理解和搭配困难。

有了戏剧的民族，不会再返归野蛮，它需要好的故事，好的思想，好言语，好的音乐、服装、跳舞，与好的舞台。它还需要受过特别训练的演员与有教养的观众。
When a nation is developed in drama, it can never be barbarized again because drama requires good stories with good ideas, refined language and good music, graceful dancing and a good stage; it also requires well-trained actors and actresses and well-mannered audiences.

“好言语”译作了 refined language（高雅的语言、阳春白雪）。此句译文中出现的修饰词，大家可以留意一下。

它不但要包括艺术，也要包括文化！
It is integrated with arts and culture as well.

此句也可译作 It is arts with intertwined culture.

戏剧，从一个意义来说，是文化的发言人。

To a certain degree drama is the spokesman of culture.

在某种程度/意义上
to a certain degree
to some degree
in a way
in some ways
in a sense
in some sense

假如你还不大看得起戏剧，就请想想看吧，有没有第二个东西足以代替它？准保没有！
If by now you still held drama in contempt, I'd like you to think about one question: Is there anything else that can substitute for drama? I can assure you there is none.

轻视…/对……不屑一顾 hold …in contempt

“第二个东西”按“其他东西”译即可，不用把“第二个”明确地译出来。

再看看，哪一个野蛮民族“有”真正的戏剧?哪个文化高的民族“没有”戏剧？你看，戏剧有多么重要！
Here is another question for you to think about: Is there any barbarous tribe that is developed in real drama or any civilized country that is without drama? You see how important drama is!

“哪个……没有……？”→世上有…没有…吗？，现译作 Is there any… that…?

戏剧既是这么大的东西，我怎能不为要写个剧本而下个很大的志愿呢?
Since drama is so important, don't you think I should make a resolution to write one?

“这么大”→这么重要；“为要写个剧本而下个很大的志愿呢”旨在说明自己写剧本的 dream 的合理性，译作 make a resolution to write one（下决心…）即可。

它的根子虽然生长在文艺的园地里，它所汲取的却是艺术全部的养分啊!
Drama is rooted in the soil of literature and arts, but it absorbs nourishment from all arts.

个人觉得这句的“却是（but）”略奇怪，文艺指文学和艺术，是包含艺术的，按理说不应是“虽然……但是……”的关系。这句原文要表达的意思则刚好相反。

好吧，虽然我是个没有什么远志的人,我却要在今天——戏剧节——定下这么一个大志愿。
Well, though I am not an ambitious person, I want to make a resolution on the occasion of this Drama Festival.

值此……之际、借此机会 on the occasion of

这并不是要凑凑热闹，而是想在文化的建设中写写少不得的戏剧呀!
I don't mean to add to the clamor but to write some plays that are indispensable to the growth of culture.

🎈“在文化的建设中”，“建设”一词用 construction、development、growth 等词译出均可。

文化滋养艺术，艺术又翻回头来领导文化，建设文化。
Literature and arts take nourishment from culture and at the same time guide and promote culture.

🎈这句想说两点：一是 “艺术”究竟指什么，大家可以有各自的理解；二是句子只安排了一个主语。

在艺术中，能综合艺术各部门而求其总效果的，只有戏剧。
Of all the genres of literature and arts, drama is the only one that integrates other arts with their artistic effects.

🎈of all...限定一个范围。这句译时很容易被两个“艺术”搞懵，注意把这两个词区分开。

抗战与文化建设须携手而行。
The construction of culture has an important role to play in the War against Japanese Aggression.

🎈此句的核心意是“抗战与文化建设都要进行”，译法多样。

那么，我要立志写个好剧本，大概并不能算作无聊。至于我能否如愿以偿，那就看我的努力如何了。
So when I say I want to write a good play, I am not talking nonsense. As for whether I will be able to realize my dream, it all depends on how hard I work.

“大概并不能算作无聊”按“并非毫无意义、不切实际、说胡话”，现译作 I am not talking nonsense（不是在说胡话）

愿与戏剧同仁共勉之。
I am willing to work in this field together with my friends and colleagues to achieve this goal.

与同仁共勉之 work together with friends and colleagues to achieve the goal。“戏剧”不用译出，一是 in this field 已经说明，二是“同仁”一词含“同行”之意，再结合“我”的 big dream，colleagues 一词也可以说明。

必背词汇
dedicate v.献身，投身，致力

英义
If you say that someone has dedicated themselves to something, you approve of the fact that they have decided to give a lot of time and effort to it because they think that it is important.

例句
Back on the island, he *dedicated* himself to politics.
回到岛上后，他便投身于政治。

fulfil v.实行，执行，完成

英义

To fulfil a task, role, or requirement means to do or be what is required, necessary, or expected.

例句

Without them you will not be able to *fulfil* the tasks you have before you.

没有他们你将无法完成面临的任务。

playwright cn.剧作家

英义

A playwright is a person who writes plays.

例句

The *playwright* was slaughtered by the press.

这位剧作家受到新闻界的无情批判。

perspective cn.思考方法，态度，观点，角度

英义

A particular perspective is a particular way of thinking about something, especially one that is influenced by your beliefs or experiences.

例句

He says the death of his father 18 months ago has given him a new *perspective* on life.

他说 18 个月前父亲的去世让他对人生有了新的认识。

🔥重点表达

吃得饱，穿得暖 have enough to eat and enough to wear

尽心尽力地写些文章 dedicate myself to writing

上外国去读几年书 spend a couple of years studying abroad

更好的是 better still
实现梦想 realize the dream/make the dream come true
导演 directors
演员 actors
技术人员 technicians
扮个什么不重要的角色 get a minor role to play
不时；有时；间或、偶尔 from time to time
大惊小怪 make a fuss/kick up a fuss
口传的诗歌与故事 ballads and folk-tales passed down orally
文艺 literature and arts
把当时的文化整个地活现在人的眼前 present to the audience the culture of the day in a vivid manner
是…的发言人 is the spokesman of
从一个意义来说 to a certain degree
代替某物 substitute for sth
野蛮民族(any) barbarous tribe
下决心…make a resolution to do sth
抗战 the War against Japanese Aggression

🔥复盘测试
吃得饱，穿得暖
尽心尽力地写些文章
上外国去读几年书
更好的是
实现梦想
导演
演员
技术人员
扮个什么不重要的角色
不时；有时；间或、偶尔

大惊小怪
口传的诗歌与故事
文艺
把当时的文化整个地活现在人的眼前
是...的发言人
从一个意义来说
代替某物
野蛮民族
下决心...
抗战

🔥表达对比
「尽心尽力、致力于」有几种表达?

我只希望吃得饱，穿得暖，而（尽心尽力地）写些文章。
I merely hope to have enough to eat and enough to wear so that I can *dedicate myself to* writing.

包装歌星、包装书画家、包装著作……包装早已是堂而皇之的事业，不怕社会讥讽了。
Star singers, painters and calligraphers, authors... all *go in for* self-packaging overtly in disregard of public ridicule.

市民（致力于）新的公众解决方案。
Citizens are *engaging in* new crowdsourcing solutions.

我们（致力于）培养新的音乐人才。
We *are committed to* fostering new music talent.

他（致力于）市区公园的改进。

He *devoted his efforts to* the improvement of the parks in the city.

运动员的情操——亦云

Sportsmen's Values——Yi Yun

🔥提示：《汉英词典》“情操”条的对应词是 sentiment（a feeling or an opinion, especially one based on emotions），但例语中用的却是 values，从英语词典对 values 的解释（beliefs about what is right and wrong and what is important in life）来看，此处用它还是合适的。（说句题外话：values 和 value 虽然仅差一个 s，意思却大不相同，前者表示价值观，如核心价值观 core values；后者表示重要性、价值等。）

在世界锦标赛决赛时，一位跳板跳水名将被他的同胞战友击败，却热烈拥抱胜利者，满含热泪向观众挥手告别。

A veteran springboard diver, defeated by his compatriot in the finals of a world championship, offering congratulations to the victor in a warm embrace and waving a tearful farewell to the audience.

🎈此句和下句的译文连一个谓语动词都没有，从严格的句法结构来讲不能算是句子，但从修辞角度看却可以成立。这样译的目的是要强调其静态景观的一面，两句仿佛是两幅拍下的照片。

🎈farewell 通常译作“再会”，其实往往有“永不再会”的意思，如 He bade farewell to his native town（他永别了他的故乡）。

补充：海明威的《永别了，武器》A Farewell To Arms

一位优秀的女击剑手在决胜的一局倒下了，不是倒在敌手的剑下，而是因为自己突然肌肉痉挛。

An outstanding female fencer falling in a decisive set not under the attack of her rival's sword but as a result of a muscular spasm of her own.

in a decisive set 中的 set 表示比赛的“盘、轮、场”等

例如

Graf was leading 5-1 in the first set.

格拉芙第一盘以 5 比 1 领先。

积累词汇 decisive，常在政府工作报告中出现，如决战、决胜等。以及注意 sword 一词的发音，w 不发音，读作/sɔrd/。“因为、是...的结果”有多种表达：because of、on account of、as a result of 等等。此处考虑到 not...but...后接的结构最好一致，所以选用 as 介词与前文的 under 对应。

这类事情在体坛司空见惯，但是这些英雄的悲剧场景不仅使失败的英雄热泪盈眶，而且使观众为之落泪。

Those are common occurrences in the athletic world but they are scenes of tragic heroism bringing tears to the eyes of the outgoing heroes as well as the audience.

“这些英雄的悲剧场景”从原文看，似应译 tragic scenes of heroes,但从上下文看应把“英雄”和“悲剧”合成一个概念并强调其英雄气概的一面，故如此译。

“失败的英雄”中的“失败”不译 defeated 或 vanquished 而译 outgoing，是从冠军地位着眼，暗示其让位。

运动员把一生最美好的时光贡献出来，艰苦训练，激烈拼搏，希望成绩蒸蒸日上。
Sportsmen spend the best part of their lives in tough training and fierce competitions fighting for ever better records.

“把一生最美好的时光贡献出来”除译 spend the best part of their lives in…，还可选用之前讲过的表达：dedicate oneself/one’s life to sth。“激烈拼搏”即激烈的体育竞争，serious 或 fierce 均可修饰 competition。对于“希望…”、“以（获得/达到）”或“为了…”等含义，可以用小词 for 进行衔接，既简洁又达意。

如今他们过了巅峰走下坡路，仍然奋力发挥，力争为自己光辉的运动生涯划上一个完美的句号。
When it becomes evident they are on the decline they still make strenuous efforts to give their best so as to bring a satisfactory end to their brilliant career.

“过了巅峰走下坡路”，后一概念涵盖前一概念，可将前一概念省去。加 when it becomes evident 是要强调一下这种情况不是感觉而是事实。
(When it becomes evident they are …: 语法规定 that 引导主语从句,在句首时不可省略 that。当 it 作形式主语,在口语和非正式文体中,that 偶尔可以省略,尤其多见于非常短的句子中。

make efforts to 也是政工中常见的表达，中文中修饰词较多，此时只需在 efforts 前添加适合的定语即可，如 strenuous、huge、large、concerted、arduous 等。

人生能有几回搏!
Chances to compete for championship are few and far between.

原句重点在“几回”（强调其少）和“搏”（专指冠军的争夺而非一般拼搏），译文正是突出这两点。参照下文，“人生”这一概念此处可不译。又，few and far between 是固定搭配，指“稀少；稀疏；不常发生”，例如 But winter means good meals are few and far between.然而冬季里好吃的少之又少。

生命有限，竞技生命更是短暂的。
Life is short. Still shorter is the time for an athlete trying to win games.

后半句采用了倒装结构，是为了强调置于句首的成分；still 修饰比较级，表程度。

运动员比任何人更深刻地认识到时光易逝机会难得。
None other than an athletic contestant feels so keenly about the rarity of opportunity and the fleeting of time.

此处“运动员”不是泛指而是特指竞技运动员，要突出“竞技”这一概念。

（强调出人意料的人或事）竟然、恰恰是 none other than

例句

Her first customer was *none other than* Mrs Obama.
她的第一位顾客竟然是奥巴马夫人。

他会珍惜并利用每一分钟，抓住任何一个机会。
He cherishes every minute, makes full use of it and tries to grasp any chance coming his way.

tries to 可以看作增译成分，修饰“抓住”，体现运动员的努力；come sb’s way 是习语，意思是 to be experienced by someone；happen to sb，即“为某人所经历、降临到某人头上、出现在某人面前”，例如：They gladly accepted whatever money came their way. 不管是什么样的钱，他们都欣然接受（即来者不拒）。

他付出许多，也得到许多，不仅为自己也为祖国赢得荣誉。
He gets as much as he gives, winning honours not only for himself but also for his country.

他付出许多，也得到许多→种瓜得瓜，as much as 表示“和...一样多”。“祖国”常带感情色彩，可选用 motherland 替代 country。

参与并取胜，这就是奥林匹克精神。
To participate and to win—that is the Olympic spirit.

that 指代破折号前的成分。

它表现于弱者敢于向强者挑战，也表现于强者力争取得更好的成绩。

It finds expression in the weak daring to defy the strong, and the strong striving for ever better performance.

the weak/strong 是 the+adj 结构，表示一类人，后接的 daring to…/striving for…是后置定语，注意介词搭配。

胜而又胜，优而更优，这种理想一直鼓舞着运动员奋力前进。
Ever better—the ideal always luring a sportsman forward.

“胜而又胜，优而更优”是概念重叠，只需译后者。此句译文又是一例无谓语动词句，具有突出重点的修辞作用。

他会尽其所能，永不松懈，永不罢休。
He will do everything he can for it, never relax, never give up.

never relax, never give up 显然是顺接在 will 后的结构。用逗号连接两个句子的时候，必须加连词，因为一个主句不能有两个谓语，除非加了连词把它变成并列句或者主从句。如果想把这个句子继续写下去但又不想加连词，还可以加分号，这两个半句之间没有连接关系但依然是一句话。因为加了分号之后这两句还是一句话，所以分号后面不用加主语。除此之外就得加句号。

有人说竞技者终究会是失败者，即使是最佳运动员也终将被更强者淘汰。
It is said that none of the competitors can avoid being defeated——even the best is bound to be surpassed by someone still stronger.

“竞技者终究会是失败者”即“没有竞技者避免失败”，正话反说，现译作 none of…can avoid…

一定、势必 be bound to

夏丏尊《中年人的寂寞》平日各人所走的方向不同。思想趣味境遇也都<不免>互异，

……Since we have each followed a different course in life, our ways of thinking, interests and circumstances *are bound to* differ…

成千上万个失败者才涌现一个胜利者，这个胜利者最终仍将被取代，挤出光荣榜——这就是竞技运动的规律。

This is the rule of sports——thousands of losers to set off one victor who in turn will eventually be replaced by someone on the honour list.

“这就是竞技运动的规律”：中文往往将结论置于句尾，英语恰好相反，结论先说。

衬托，使显得更漂亮 set off

例句

Blue suits you, *sets off* the colour of your hair.

蓝色很适合你，能衬托出你的发色。

此处选用 set off 表达，体现出“有失败一词，才有相对应的成功的说法”的关系。

然而运动员却从不为这种不可避免的失败结局所沮丧，仍然力争最佳发挥。
However, undaunted by the inevitable failure, he is always striving to do the best he can.

undaunt：前缀 un-用于形容词之前，表示“不”。

实在到了自知技穷之时，他会愉快地退下来，让位给年轻的优胜者，并对自己在奥林匹克运动中争取更好成绩尽了一份力而心满意足。
When the time comes and he knows he can't, he will step down happily to give place to the younger winner, aware contentedly of the fact that he has done his bit for the "ever better" records of the Olympic Games.

尽自己的一份力量 do one's bit

郑振铎《离别》
如果它们那时还没有退去中国海，还没有为我们所消灭，那末，来，勇士们，我将加入你们的队中，以更勇猛的力量，去压迫它们，去毁灭它们！这是我的誓言！
Dear brave fighters, if the foreign warships by that time still hang on their presence in our territorial waters, I will join you to <do my bit> in getting rid of them. That is my pledge!

“实在到了自知技穷之时”意译为 When the time comes and he knows he can't，其中 the time comes 理解为上句说的“不可避免的失败结局”，he knows he can't 对应“自知技穷”。and 前后的成分使上下文衔接更加自然，不会很突兀地跳转到“技穷”。

他会自豪地说他的青春没有虚度。
He will say proudly that he has not lived his youth in vain.

虚度年华：指白白地度过年岁、浪费光阴。我们之间有总结过相关的表达，此处进行复习：

1、我自己就是（浪费了很多时间的一个人）。

All that is foolproof, yet few people really strive to make the best use of their time. Personally, I am also *a fritterer*.

2、[谚] 拖延就是（浪费时间）。

Procrastination is *the thief of time*.

3、别（浪费时间）来争论这类不关紧要的细节了。

Don’ t *waste time* arguing about such minor details.

4、我决不要（浪费光阴）徒延生命。

I shall not *waste my days* trying to prolong them.

5、“你们要相信我的话，不要(瞎忙)吧！”我再向他们解释。

“You should believe me and stop *messing around*!” I explained again.

必背词汇

veteran cn.有经验的人，老手

英义

You use veteran to refer to someone who has been involved in a particular activity for a long time.

例句

Tony Benn, the *veteran* Labour MP and former Cabinet minister.

托尼·本，一位经验丰富的工党下院议员和前内阁部长

compatriot cn.同国人，同胞

英义

Your compatriots are people from your own country.

例句

Chris Robertson of Australia beat his *compatriot* Chris Dittmar in the final.

澳大利亚的克里斯·罗伯逊在决赛中击败了自己的同胞克里斯·迪特马。

outgoing adj.离去的，往外去的

英义

Outgoing things such as planes, mail, and passengers are leaving or being sent somewhere.

例句

All *outgoing* flights were grounded.

所有离港航班皆已停飞。

🔥重点表达

同胞 compatriot

世界锦标赛决赛 in the finals of a world championship

热烈拥抱 in a warm embrace

向观众挥手告别 waving a tearful farewell to the audience

击剑手 fencer

肌肉痉挛 a muscular spasm

司空见惯（的事）common occurrences

体坛 the athletic world

使…热泪盈眶 bringing tears to the eyes of…

走下坡路 on the decline

力争 make strenuous efforts to

为…划上一个完美的句号 bring a satisfactory end to sth

时光易逝 he fleeting of time

机会难得 the rarity of opportunity
为某人所经历、降临到某人头上、出现在某人面前 come sb’s way
奥林匹克精神 the Olympic spirit
胜而又胜，优而更优 Ever better
一定、势必 be bound to
衬托 set off
尽自己的一份力量 do one's bit
虚度青春 live one’s youth in vain

🔥复盘测试
同胞
世界锦标赛决赛
热烈拥抱
向观众挥手告别
击剑手
肌肉痉挛
司空见惯（的事）
体坛
使…热泪盈眶
走下坡路
力争
为…划上一个完美的句号
时光易逝
机会难得
为某人所经历、降临到某人头上、出现在某人面前
奥林匹克精神
胜而又胜，优而更优
一定、势必
衬托
尽自己的一份力量

虚度青春

🔥表达对比

「优秀的，杰出的」有几种表达？

An *outstanding* female fencer falling in a decisive set not under the attack of her rival's sword but as a result of a muscular spasm of her own.

一位（优秀的）女击剑手在决胜的一局倒下了，不是倒在敌手的剑下，而是因为自己突然肌肉痉挛。

All *excellent* " meownicers" for a Prime " Meownister" .

所有（优秀的）喵星人都是优秀的喵首相。

For a decade 'X' was the *preeminent* punk band in Los Angeles.

10 年来，“X”乐队一直都是洛杉矶最（杰出的）朋克乐队。

I found him to be *splendid* company during the hour of our acquaintance.

在我们相处的那段时间里我发现他是个（很好的）同伴。

The students are expecting the arrival of an *eminent* scientist.

同学们正期待一位（著名）科学家的来访。

神话世界九寨沟

Jiuzhaigou, China's Fairyland

🔥提示：本文是大型画册《神话世界九寨沟》之序。旅游翻译不仅要忠实原文，而且要言简意赅，文情相生，渗透其中幽微。

蜀中山水，不知迷醉了多少古人和今人……
Sichuan Province in southwest China is renowned for its many fascinating natural wonders which have attracted millions of travelers over the centuries.

🔥蜀：中国的四川一带，商周时为蜀国，秦时为蜀郡，三国时为蜀汉地，所以四川别称蜀。

🔥in southwest China 和 is renowned for 是增译成分，前者是为了更好地说明四川的地理位置，后者则使旅游类型文章的开头更加合理。又，“山水”此处并未局限于字面，而是从宏观考虑，适当扩大词义理解为“自然风光 natural wonders”。

近年来，在四川北部南坪县境内，闪现出一颗五光十色的风光“宝石”，这就是人们赞不绝口的“神话世界”九寨沟。它镶嵌在松潘、南坪、平武三县接壤的群山之中，面积约 6 万公顷，距成都约 400 公里。
The recent discovery of the scenic beauty of Jiuzhaigou (Nine-village Ravine) has added charm to the picturesque landscape. Known as “China's Fairyland”, Jiuzhaigou is located in the hills along the borders of Nanping, Pingwu and

Songpan counties, some 400 kilometers from Chengdu, the provincial capital.

这一部分并不拘泥于原文的段落结构（句号处为一段），而把两段融为一体，尽量保持原文的丰姿。从冗余信息角度看，译文可省略“在四川北部南坪县境内”一句，省译后的九寨沟地理位置依然明白无疑。

“闪现出一颗五光十色的风光‘宝石’”对应译文中的 the discovery of the scenic beauty of...，“闪现”即（近年来）发现，“一颗五光十色的风光‘宝石’”重在“风光”二字，“五光十色”和“宝石”是对“风光”的修饰成分，合并看则表示“秀丽的自然风光”，干脆译为 the scenic beauty (of)。（此处猜测，之所以用“宝石”比喻，可能是因为俯瞰九寨沟，其整体呈现的模样如此）

has added charm to the picturesque landscape 的增译使得上下文衔接更紧密。上句说道“蜀中山水妙哉”，此处讲到“近些年发现的九寨沟风景迷人”，而九寨沟又位于四川，这样看，上下文是需要衔接的，即“九寨沟使蜀中风光更为迷人”。

some 400 kilometers...中的 some 作副词，用于数目前，表示“大约”，例如：I have kept birds for some 30 years.（我养鸟大约有 30 年了。）

九寨沟，由树正群海沟、则查洼沟、日则沟三条主沟组成，海拔平均在 2,500 米左右。

Three scenic areas—Shuzheng qunhaigou, Zechawagou and Rizegou—combine to make up the 60, 000 hectares of fairyland, which is nearly 2, 500 meters above sea level.

🎈“三条主沟”译为 three scenic areas。此处“沟”用 gully 直译有损于景点形象。词义选择必须从它在上下文中所处的地位来考虑，还要注意外国读者的接受能力。用 scenic areas 可使旅游者产生宽广的期待视野。

过去，沟中有九个藏族村寨，因此得名。
Its name “Nine-village Ravine” is supposed to be because Tibetans once inhabited nine villages in the ravine.

🎈有九个藏族村寨→藏族人分布在九个村寨里，现译为 Tibetans once inhabited nine villages。

《南坪县志-翠海》对九寨沟风光曾有过粗略的记载：“羊峒番内，海狭长数里。水光浮翠，倒映林岚。”
Here is a brief record in “Green Lakes”, a chapter in the Annals of Nanping County: "In Jiuzhaigou, lakes meander for miles, with wooded hills mirrored in the clear water."

🎈brief 的词义即表示“简要介绍”，且词性丰富，常用搭配是：简言之，总之；简短地 in brief、向（某人）介绍...brief sb on/about sth。

🎈“水光浮翠”和“倒映林岚”实际上表示相同的意思，即水面倒映着四周景色，“翠”≈“林岚”。现译作 with wooded hills mirrored in the clear water。

九寨沟风光之美，实际上百倍于这样的描绘。

The scene, actually, is much more beautiful than can be put into words.

“much more beautiful than can be put into words”，than 后的省略情况：

(1) 若 than 所连接的两个待比较的句子有相同成分，通常会有所省略，如说 He is much taller than I (am). 而不能说 He is much taller than I am tall. 但是，若所连接的两个待比较的句子没有相同成分，则不能省略，否则意思会有所变化。比较：He swims faster than I. 他游泳比我(游泳)快。//He swims faster than I run. 他游泳比我跑步还快。

(2) 有时用于类似以下这样的省略句：Don’t eat more than is good for you. 不要吃得过量。More food is wasted than is eaten in this canteen. 在这个食堂里浪费的食品比吃掉的还多。Some of the stories were really more than could be believed. 有些故事实在让人难以相信。More people own houses these days than used to years ago. 与几年前相比，目前有更多的人自己有房子。【注】为了便于理解，可以认为这类省略句的 than 为了便于理解，可以认为这类省略句后省略了 what(但实际上这个 what 通常不宜补上，除非在英国某些方言里)，但也有人认为在一些类似情况下 than 有点像关系代词，引导一个类似于定语从句的句子(但又不完全像定语从句，因为有时其前没有先行词)，这类省略句通常不能补上所缺的主语或宾语(，这类省略句通常不能补上所缺因为 than 就充当了主语和宾语)。另外，还有以下这样的省略形式(即不仅省略了主语，而且省略了助动词)：He returned three days earlier than expected.(=…than he was expected.) 他比所预料的早回三天。

就四川的名山秀水而论，总是有它们各自的独特风格和个性的。如峨嵋山的“秀”，青城山的“幽”，剑门关的“险”，夔门的“雄”。
Sichuan Province is rich in scenic wonders, each with its own distinctive features—the elegance of Mount Emei, the serenity of Mount Qingcheng, the sharp precipice of Jianmen Pass, and the grandeur of Kuimen.

each with its own distinctive features 是独立主格结构。

注意对“峨嵋山的‘秀’，青城山的‘幽’，剑门关的‘险’，夔门的‘雄’”的处理，有两种方式：以‘秀’/‘幽’/‘险’为主体（noun），后接 of...表示所属关系；以峨嵋山/青城山/剑门关为主体（noun），前放‘秀’/‘幽’/‘险’等 adj。

郁达夫《故都的秋》
“在南方每年到了秋天，总要想陶然亭的芦花，钓鱼台的柳影，西山的虫唱，玉泉的夜月，潭柘寺的钟声。
When I am in the South, the arrival of each autumn will put me in mind of Peiping’s Tao Ran Ting with its reed catkins, Diao Yu Tai with its shady willow trees, Western Hills with their chirping insects, Yu Quan Shan Mountain on a moonlight evening and Tan Zhe Si with its reverberating bell.”
柳影→成荫的柳树 shady willow trees；
玉泉的夜月→夜月的玉泉 a moonlight evening；
潭柘寺的钟声→钟声回响的潭柘寺 Tan Zhe Si with its reverberating bell；
重心在“柳”、“玉泉”、“潭柘寺”，“影”、“夜月”、“钟声”只是修饰成分。

Q:为何翻译时候把地点“陶然亭，钓鱼台，西山”作为中心语呢？选用芦花，柳影这些 speciality 不可以吗 reed catkins in Tao Ran Ting ？

🎈 换个例子，“我想起了长发飘扬的她。” 重点是她还是头发？

🎈此处译时可借鉴该思路，最终翻译版本还是 depends on your own understanding。

九寨沟的风光，因它的内涵丰富，很难以一字穷述，还须继续探幽发微。

But to depict the diverse natural beauty of Jiuzhaigou in one or two words is not nearly enough.

🎈“内涵丰富”即景色各异，以 diverse（多样）一词译出。

说它宛若“神话世界”，恐怕也只是见重于外在的美吧。

"Fairyland", however inadequate, is perhaps the only word to choose.

🎈这句话意译了（甚至和原文变得差点没什么关系），译者对这里的理解使“‘神话世界’一词虽然不足以体现九寨沟的美，但世间也唯有这一词汇能勉强配得上九寨沟了吧”。

论山品水，古今时尚。或以诗，或以画，或以游记，或以摄影，运用各种不同的艺术手段，表现出山水风光的风格和个性。九寨沟风光的风格和个性，还在不断探索和认识的过程中。

Intrigued by this fairyland, true lovers of nature have tried recording its unique beauty in poems, paintings, photographs and travel notes.

参考译文中，“论山品水，古今时尚。”一句未译出，可按“世人从古至今都爱品山论水”之意理解。“九寨沟风光的风格和个性，还在不断探索和认识的过程中”一句也未译出。这里无从猜测译者不译的原因，个人建议大家译出这两句。

这里，得感谢一位长居山中的藏族老人，他讲述了九寨山水来源的一则神话故事。他说：在很古很古的时候，九寨沟万山丛中，有个男神仙达戈，和美丽的女神仙沃诺色嫫自由恋爱，

An old local Tibetan tells the story of Jiuzhaigou: "Once upon a time, there lived deep in the mountains an immortal named Dage and a fairy maiden named Wonuosemo. They fell in love.

“长居山中”译作 local，简洁达意。

关于 time 的词组：

（用于故事的开头）从前，很久以前 once upon a time

提前、预先 ahead of time

一直;始终 all the time

任何时候、随时 at any time

同时 at the same time

有时;间或 at times

永远 for all time

目前;暂时 for the time being

不时地;间或;偶尔 from time to time

男神仙用风云磨了一面镜子,送给女神仙作梳妆打扮用;
One day, Dage presented Wonuosemo with a bright mirror which he had polished with the wind and the clouds.

“作梳妆打扮用（for dressing up）”可译可不译。这句话也可与原文结构一致，译作以 and 连接的并列句。

女神仙接镜时失手，摔成 108 块碎片，散落山中，变成了 108 个“翠海”。
Unfortunately, the mirror slipped from the maiden's hand and broke into 108 pieces, each turning into a lake of emerald green.''

Unfortunately 是增译成分，原文虽无其词而有其意。该句“女神仙接镜时失手”的主语是“女神”，剩下的部分则均以“镜子”作主语，不如变换下说法，将主语统一处理为“the mirror”。补充一个小点，最近看到一个博主的分享：“碧水”不宜译作 green waters，因为 green waters 指水质非常糟糕的水。“碧海”可以译作 turquoise seas。

古老的传说启发了我们:九寨沟的奇美风光，就在于它有这天然生成的 108 个“翠海”；从风光的结构上讲，它是以水为主体的，这就有别于其他山水的特色了。
It is no wonder why scenic Jiuzhaigou is so entertaining, with so many distinctive “Green Lakes” reigning over the whole area.

省译后半句，是因为上文 108 个“翠海”足以说明九寨沟风光以水为主,这种特点显然与其他景点之山水有所不同。直译全句反显冗赘,不堪卒读。英译旅游文章时，由于汉语中的重复词句颇多，尤其是山水景点介绍更为突出，因而要采用省译手法：若两词句所含的寓意相同或近似，只须择译其一即可。

祖国山水，风格多样;多样的风格,相对应而存在，相比较而多姿。杭州西湖，水榭歌台，人工赋予它典雅美。蜀中仙山峨嵋，飘浮于云涛雾海，呈秀色于烟雨浸漫的山林。誉满中华的桂林山水，水秀山奇，山水平分秋色。

China is a land of scenic contrasts, each uniquely representing its own area: West Lake in Hangzhou with enchanting pavilions set in quiet surroundings, Mount Emei in Sichuan with peaks peeping through mist and clouds, Guilin in Guangxi with panoramic views of mountains and rivers.

“祖国山水，风格多样;多样的风格,相对应而存在，相比较而多姿。”译作 China is a land of scenic contrasts, each uniquely representing its own area，译者对于该句的理解和对译文的整合值得大家学习。

“杭州西湖……山水平分秋色”译时仍要注意合并和省译，一些 big words 酌情处理。参考译文将此处处理为三个整整齐齐的“地点+with…”，让人觉得清爽不少。

九寨沟风光，却又是另一番景象了。在那里，古树摇曳春秋，山花自谢自开，植被茸茸生烟，海子和瀑布随着季节的推移而变幻多姿；

And Jiuzhaigou presents another view. Aged trees wave the seasons by, amid carpets of wild flowers and thick green vegetation. Sparkling lakes and waterfalls vary with every season.

“古树摇曳春秋，山花自谢自开，植被茸茸生烟”译作 Aged trees wave the seasons by, amid carpets of wild flowers and thick green vegetation，让人浮想联翩，脑子中自动产生一幅画面，电视剧里的仙境镜头不正是这样吗?

在那里，冰河时期遗留下来的星叶草、独叶草、先花后叶的领春树，以及熊猫、金丝猴、扭角羚、白马鸡、獐、鹿……组合成了奇异的“动植物王国”。

Some rare trees and grasses, survivors of the glacial epoch, still thrive here in harmony with a host of creatures which make this ravine their home, for the land teems with such animals as giant pandas, golden monkeys, takins, white-eared pheasants, deer and river deer. All of this unfolds into a panorama of beautifully balanced fauna and flora.

省译了“星叶草、独叶草、领春树”，以强调冰河时期遗留下来的稀有植物。（考场上遇到这样的词，如果能猜出来还是建议大家完完整整地译出，“星叶草、独叶草、领春树”的含义还是容易猜测的）

(Some rare trees and grasses, survivors of the glacial epoch, still thrive here in harmony /with a host of creatures which make this ravine their home, for the land teems with such animals as giant pandas, golden monkeys, takins, white-eared pheasants, deer and river deer. “/”前描述的是植物，“/”后的 with 结构则在说动物，对于译文中 for 的出现，个人觉得很奇怪，可以

把 with 结构改写成：...with a host of creatures roaming in the land of this ravine, such as giant pandas, golden monkeys, takins, white-eared pheasants, deer and river deer。大家可以有自己的看法，欢迎交流，我们互相学习。

🎈“合成了奇异的‘动植物王国’”译作 unfolds into a panorama of beautifully balanced fauna and flora，给人一种画卷缓缓铺开的美感，全文风格保持一致。

据南坪县对九寨风光有独到见解者讲：“九寨沟的山水风光，纵有万丽千奇，一旦离开原始的自然美，就一切都没有了。”他们的见解是精辟的。
As observers from Nanping County have justly put it, "All the beauty of Jiuzhaigou is endowed by nature. If the natural charm were removed, there would be no more of Jiuzhaigou."

🎈结合上下文，“九寨沟的山水风光，纵有万丽千奇”按“九寨沟的所有风光都是大自然馈赠的”，译作 All the beauty of Jiuzhaigou is endowed by nature。

当你步入沟中，便可见树正群海淡荡生辉，瀑布舒洒碧玉。
Mystic lakes and sparkling waterfalls captivate your eyes as you enter the ravine.

🎈译文比原文更能体现出“仙境”之美。原文是顺其自然看风景；译文是风景主动往眼里跑，显然后者更有感官上的冲击力。

一到金秋，满山枫叶降红。盛夏，湖山幽翠。仲春，树绿花艳……
The trees are their greenest in spring when intensified by colorful flowers. In summer, warm tints spread over the hills and lakelands. As summer merges into autumn, the maple trees turn fiery-red, splashing color through the thickly forested hills.

暖色调 warm tints；原文语序按“四时之序”进行了调整。

四时都呈现出它的天然原始，宁静幽深。日则沟里的镜湖、五花海，则查洼沟里的五彩池，虽缤纷艳丽，但令人迷醉的却是绚丽的和谐景色。
Tranquility pervades primitive Jiuzhaigou throughout the year, particularly at places around Mirror Lake and Five-flower Lake at Rizegou, and Multi-colored Lake at Zechawagou, where a profusion of colors is brought into full harmony with nature.

万紫千红、绚丽多彩 a profusion of colors

这种独特的景观,只有在这个自然保护区才能见到。
This singular spectacle can only be seen in Jiuzhaigou—a natural preserve.

此句交代了新的信息点：九寨沟是自然保护区。

因此说，天然原始是九寨沟风光的个性和风格，是比较得当的。

🎈全句省译。上文已提到“原始自然美”，再译“天然原始”显然重复叠用。

当然，这并不排除九寨沟风光的其他特点，它的风景点集中，它的三条主沟，各具特色而又富多种魅力。
In addition to this natural beauty Jiuzhaigou, again, is noted for its three scenic areas which are so concentrated in the region and yet so strikingly contrasted with each other that tourists cannot believe their eyes even when they see them.

🎈“当然，这并不排除九寨沟风光的其他特点”原文乍一看有点拧巴，按“除此之外”理解就行。(so)...that tourists cannot believe their eyes even when they see them 是增译成分，补充了一条彩虹屁，不会使句意有太大偏差，写简历不也要适当润色优点吗？（ps：考场上别学这样，容易玩火）

一位经验丰富纵览过世界风光的国际旅游企业家，曾在九寨沟风光最妩媚的秋天做了一次短游，他说：“像九寨沟这样美妙的景色，世界上是少有的。”
After visiting this fairyland in autumn, a tourist entrepreneur from abroad exclaimed, "Of all the scenic spots the world has ever produced, nothing compares with this.”

🎈“经验丰富纵览过世界风光的”可理解为隐含在了这位旅游企业家所说的“世界上...Of all the scenic spots the world has ever produced”里，故而不译。

他情不自禁地对陪同他的藏族副县长说:“你真幸福啊!你是世界上最美丽的县的县长。”
He then turned to his companion, the deputy head of Nanping County, and said, "You are lucky to govern the most beautiful place in the world."

从参考译文分析哈，“情不自禁地”不译作 could not help doing 之类的，是因为它的功能更多是为了顺接上文：“因为...所以对县长说...”，更侧重上下文逻辑关系的体现，而不是情感上的情难自已。

九寨沟风光，不愧是蜀中又一幅新的山水画卷。
Scenic Jiuzhaigou is indeed one of nature's most extravagant splendors anywhere and the crowning glory of Sichuan Province.

“不愧是蜀中又一幅新的山水画卷”有两层意思，一是夸赞九寨沟风景迷人，二是指九寨沟为蜀中锦上添花。

必背词汇
ravine cn.沟壑，深谷，峡谷，山涧
英义
A ravine is a very deep narrow valley with steep sides.
例句
The bus is said to have overturned and fallen into a *ravine*.
据说巴士发生翻车，跌进了峡谷。

fairyland n.仙境，美妙之地
英义
If you describe a place as a fairyland, you mean that it has a delicate beauty.

例句

If you came with me to one of my toy shops, you'd think you were stepping into a *fairyland*.

如果你跟我到我的一个玩具店，你会以为踏进了仙境。

🔥重点表达

不知迷醉了多少古人和今人 have attracted millions of travelers over the centuries

镶嵌在松潘、南坪、平武三县接壤的群山之中 is located in the hills along the borders of Nanping, Pingwu and Songpan counties

海拔平均在 2,500 米左右 is nearly 2, 500 meters above sea level

实际上百倍于这样的描绘 is much more beautiful than can be put into words

有它们各自的独特风格和个性 with its own distinctive features

神话世界 Fairyland

（用于故事的开头）从前，很久以前 once upon a time

翠海 a lake of emerald green

古树摇曳春秋，山花自谢自开，植被茸茸生烟 Aged trees wave the seasons by, amid carpets of wild flowers and thick green vegetation.

动植物 fauna and flora

万紫千红、绚丽多彩 a profusion of colors

自然保护区 a natural preserve

🔥复盘测试

不知迷醉了多少古人和今人

镶嵌在松潘、南坪、平武三县接壤的群山之中

海拔平均在 2,500 米左右

实际上百倍于这样的描绘

有它们各自的独特风格和个性

神话世界
（用于故事的开头）从前，很久以前
翠海
古树摇曳春秋，山花自谢自开，植被茸茸生烟
动植物
万紫千红、绚丽多彩
自然保护区

🔥表达对比
「以……闻名/著称」有几种表达？

Sichuan Province in southwest China *is renowned for* its many fascinating natural wonders which have attracted millions of travelers over the centuries.
蜀中山水，不知迷醉了多少古人和今人……

My hometown *is famous for* pottery and porcelain.
我的家乡因陶瓷而闻名。

Erie *has a reputation for* treacherous flash storms.
伊利湖以其突如其来的闪电式风暴而（闻名）。

Other people were known for singing. I *was known for* talking.
其他人都是以唱歌而闻名。我是以说话而（闻名）。

The Victorian Age *is often boasted of* as an age of progress.
维多利亚时代常常（被夸耀为）进步时代。

生命的三分之一——邓拓

One Third of Our Lifetime——Deng Tuo

🔥提示：这是一篇很好的论述文，劝导人们珍惜时间，努力读书，学习前人的科学文化知识， 充实自己的生活。文字简洁、准确，译成英语时应注意这一特点。

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；
What is the significance of life? Is there any gauge to measure it? It would be very difficult, of course, trying to advance an absolute standard.

🎈“究竟”也可选用我们之前提过的 on earth 表达译出。“有多大意义”按“有多重要”之意理解。“提出一个绝对的标准当然很困难”的参考译文中 trying to advance an absolute standard 是 it 的同位语；译文可改写为 it would be… to (trying to) advance…形式，此时不定式是真正的主语。advance 一词含义较为丰富，可指
①推进/促进/增强（系列词还有 boost、enhance、facilitate、increase、strengthen 等等）
②提前（搭配为 in advance）
③提出理论、论点等

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。

However, the significance of one's existence can more or less be evaluated by examining his attitude toward life and work.

🪶译文意为“一个人对待生命的态度是否严肃认真【多多少少反映在[可以通过…来评判]（more or less be evaluated by）】他对待劳动、工作等等的态度中”，【】中的内容是原文含义的另一种表述方式，意思并未改变。

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。

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.

🪶“当他活着一天”理解为了“当他活着的时候，哪怕只剩一日活头”，从而译作 While they are alive, even if there is only one day left to live，将含义最大程度地释放了出来。“不肯虚度年华”和“让时间白白地浪费掉”意思相似，译一处即可：never letting a single day slip by without any gain。

我国历代的劳动人民以及大政治家、大思想家等等都莫不如此。

This is true of the working people as well as of the great statesmen and great thinkers in our history.

🪶…也是如此、…同样适用于…the same/this is true of…

例如：The same is true of the political field.
政治领域也一样。
(劳动人民 labouring/working people
朱德《母亲的回忆》
母亲是一个“平凡”的人，她只是中国千百万<劳动人民>中的一员，但是正是这千百万人创造了和创造着中国的历史。
Mother is an “ordinary” person and one of the millions of *labouring people* who have made and are still making Chinese history.

班固写的《汉书》《食货志》上有下面的记载：“冬，民既入；妇人同巷，相从夜绩，女工一月得四十五日。”
In the chapter "Foods and Goods" of The Chronicles of the Han Dynasty, the great historian Ban Gu states: “In winter people stay indoors. Women get together to spin hemp threads at night. They manage to work forty-five days in a month.”

《食货志》，“《书》《洪范》：‘八政：一曰食，二曰货，三曰祀，四曰司空，五曰司徒，六曰司寇，七曰宾，八曰师。’后因以食货为国家经济财政的统称。”（引自《辞源》）。将《食货志》译成 Foods and Goods 符合其原意，并取得元韵修辞效果。

“妇人同巷，相从夜绩”中的“巷”指“居住的宅子”，“绩”是动词，意为“纺麻线”。

这几句读起来很奇怪，怎么一月能有 45 天呢？

It sounds strange. How come there are forty-five days in a month?

How come 后面接上不颠倒词序的问句，有“怎的”、“为什么竟然”的意思，来自德语 Wie kommt es...(= how comes it...)。【例如】How come the door's locked? 门怎的竟然是锁着的？/ How come you know my name? 你怎的知道我的名字?

再看原文底下颜师古做了注解，他说:“一月之中，又得夜半为十五日，共四十五日。” 这就很清楚了。
Let us look at its annotations given by Yan Shigu: "They gain half a day's time every night and, therefore, they have forty-five days in a month." Now it's clear.

30 个白天+30 个夜晚（即 15 个白天），所以是四十五日。

原来我国的古人不但比西方各国的人更早地懂得科学地、合理地计算劳动日，而且我们的古人老早就知道对于日班和夜班的计算方法。
Our ancestors had, earlier than the westerners, learned how to calculate workdays accurately and reasonably. They had also learned how to calculate day shift and night shift as well.

日班 day shift 、夜班 night shift
shift 作名词表示“轮班;当班时间;轮班职工”。

例句

workers coming home from the afternoon shift
上完下午班回家的工人们
His father worked shifts in a steel mill.

他父亲是一家炼钢厂的轮班工人。
The night shift should have been safely down the mine long ago.
上夜班的矿工应该早就安全地到达井下了。

一个月本来只有 30 天，古人把每个夜晚的时间算做半日，就多了 15 天。
It is common knowledge that there are only thirty days in a month. Counting the time of one night for half a day, our forefathers managed to extend the month by fifteen days.

常识 common knowledge/sense

extend the month by fifteen days：介词 by 表示数量变化了……；to 则表示（数量）变化到……

从这个意义上来说,夜晚的时间实际上不就等于生命的三分之一吗?
In this sense the night time gained amounts to one third of our lives, doesn't it?

在某种程度/意义上
to a certain degree
to some degree
in a way
in some ways
in a sense
in some sense

对于这三分之一的生命，不但历代的劳动人民如此重视，而且有许多大政治家也十分重视。
This one third of life is not only treasured by the working people but also by the great statesmen in our history.

“重视”可选用 treasure、value、cherish 等词。

班固在《汉书》《刑法志》里还写到：“秦始皇躬操文墨，昼断狱，夜理书。” 这里写的是秦始皇在夜间看书学习的情形。
In the chapter "Criminal Law" of The Chronicles of the Han Dynasty, Ban Gu also states: “The First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty set a good example in being industrious—disposing of lawsuits during the day and reading at night.” This is about how he tried to find time to read at night.

这句古文的意思是:秦始皇亲自拿着毛笔，白天审理案件，晚上整理文书。

树立榜样 set a good example in 是根据文意适当增译的成分，突出秦始皇夜间看书学习之勤勉。

处理、解决 dispose of

例句

The justices have been arguing about how the case should be *disposed of*.
法官们就如何处理该案一直争论不休。

有的人一听说秦始皇就不喜欢他，其实秦始皇毕竟是中国历史上的一个伟大人物，班固对他也还有一些公平的评价。
To some people the First Emperor of Qin isn't a pleasant name to recall but there is no denying that he was a great figure in the history of China. Even Ban Gu has an impartial opinion of him.

“其实…”译作了 but there is no denying that…（但不能否认他也是个伟大的历史人物），后面再接（所以）就连班固……，逻辑关系更加明确。

据刘向的《说苑》所载，春秋战国时有许多国君都很注意学习。
Liu Xiang, the great scholar of the Han Dynasty, cites in his Historical Anecdotes many princes of the Spring and Autumn period and the Warring States period who paid great attention to learning.

the great scholar of 是增译成分，补充背景知识，辅助读者理解。

春秋战国 the Spring and Autumn period and the Warring States period：东周的前半期，诸侯争相称霸，称为春秋时代，春秋时期的得名，是因孔子修订《春秋》而得名；公元前 453 年，韩赵魏三家联手灭智氏家族后，三家分晋，各诸侯相互征伐，称为战国时代。

如：“晋平公问于师旷曰：吾年七十，欲学恐已暮矣。师旷曰：何不炳烛乎?”
For example: "Duke Ping of the State of Jin asked Shi Kuang: 'I am already seventy years old. Isn’t it too late for me to

learn?' Shi Kuang suggested: 'Why not make use of your night time?'"

“何不炳烛乎？”根据下文的“烛烬夜有数升”，此处的“烛”不是蜡烛，而是一种木烛，因此不能将其译作 candle，而是 wood torch 或 wooden torch。

在这里，师旷劝 70 岁的晋平公点灯夜读，拼命抢时间，争取这三分之一的生命不至于继续浪费，这种精神多么可贵啊！
Here Shi Kuang encouraged the seventy-year-old Duke Ping to read at night, making up for the one third of the lifetime. Oh, what a great spirit!

“争取这三分之一的生命不至于继续浪费”笼统译作了 making up for the one third of the lifetime，省去了“继续”之意，其实这里译作 making up for the past nighttime that have been wasted 大意上也还行，虽然“三分之一”未译出，但这一概念在前文已提及，此处不受影响。

《北史·吕思礼传》记述这个北周大政治家生平勤学的情形是：“虽务兼军国，而手不释卷。
“Life of Lu Sili” of The History of the Four Northern Dynasties, in stating what a diligent learner this great statesman was, says: “Though he took responsibilities for both administrative and military affairs, he was never seen without a book in his hands.

对……负责 take/be responsibilities for

🎈administrative affairs 指行政事务；美国政府用“总统名+administration”表示，例如：特朗普/拜登政府 the Trump/Biden Administration。

昼理政事，夜即读书，令苍头执烛，烛烬夜有数升。”
He tended state affairs during the day and read at night with a servant holding a wood torch for him. At the end of each session you would find as much ashes in his study as to fill several sheng—an old-fashioned grain measure.”

🎈此句意为：白天打理政务，晚上就读书，让奴仆（苍头就是奴仆）拿着蜡烛，蜡烛燃烧后的灰烬一晚上有数升之多。又，At the end of each session 中的 session 是可数名词，指（某项活动）的一段时间，此处也就是指“每晚”。

光是烛灰一夜就有几升之多，可见他夜读何等勤奋了。
By the amount of ashes we can imagine how avidly he read at night.

🎈“光是烛灰一夜就有几升之多”是在重复上一句，译时简要指代即可，译作 By the amount of ashes。

像这样的例子还有很多。
There are more examples of this kind in the book.

🎈“这样的例子”译作 more examples of this kind、more examples like this 均可。

为什么古人对于夜晚的时间都这样重视，不肯轻轻放过呢？
Why did the people in the past set such great store by the night time?

🎈（十分）看重，重视（某事物）set/put (great, etc.) store by sth

例句
She *sets great store by* her appearance.
她十分看重自己的外貌。

我认为这就是他们对待自己生命的三分之一的严肃认真态度，这正是我们所应该学习的。
I think this is positive proof of their attitude toward the one third of their lives. This is exactly what we should learn from them.

🎈...的确证、毋庸置疑证明了... ...be positive proof of...

我之所以想利用夜晚的时间，向读者同志们做这样的谈话，目的也不过是要引起大家注意珍惜这三分之一的生命，使大家在整天的劳动、工作以后，以轻松的心情，领略一些古今有用的知识而已。
My intention of writing this little essay tonight is to call the reader’s attention to the one third of his lifetime so that, after working for a whole day, he can sit relaxed at home,

browsing through and appreciating the useful knowledge of the past and of the present.

“向读者同志们做这样的谈话”即指“写这篇内容 writing this little essay”，不指 face-to-face 那种谈话。又，译文中的 he 改为 you 或者 our 都是可以的。

必背词汇

gauge n.评价或判断的事实，依据，标准

英义

A gauge of someone's feelings or a situation is a fact or event that can be used to judge them.

例句

The index is the government's chief *gauge* of future economic activity.

这一指数是政府判断未来经济活动的主要依据。

advance v.提出理论、论点

英义

When a theory or argument is advanced, it is put forward for discussion.

例句

Many theories have been *advanced* as to why some women suffer from depression.

就一些女性患抑郁症的原因，各种说法纷至沓来。

slip v.迅速而悄无声息地走(到某处)，溜(到某处)

英义

If you slip somewhere, you go there quickly and quietly.

例句

Amy *slipped* downstairs and out of the house.
埃米偷偷下楼溜出了房子。

🔥重点表达
这有什么标准可以衡量吗? Is there any gauge to measure it?
手不释卷 was never seen without a book in his hands
很严肃地对待 are very serious about
虚度年华/让时间白白地浪费掉 letting a single day slip by without any gain
劳动人民 labouring/working people
大政治家 great statesmen
大思想家 great thinkers
...也是如此、...同样适用于...the same/this is true of...
劳动日 workdays
日班 day shift
夜班 night shift
常识 common knowledge/sense
处理、解决 dispose of
树立榜样 set a good example （in...）
中国历史上的一个伟大人物 a great figure in the history of China
春秋战国 the Spring and Autumn period and the Warring States period
对……负责 take/be responsibilities for
像这样的例子 more examples of this kind
（十分）看重，重视（某事物）set/put (great, etc.) store by sth
...的确证、毋庸置疑证明了... ...be positive proof of...

🔥复盘测试
这有什么标准可以衡量吗?
手不释卷

很严肃地对待
虚度年华/让时间白白地浪费掉
劳动人民
大政治家
大思想家
...也是如此、...同样适用于...
劳动日
日班
夜班
常识
处理、解决
树立榜样
中国历史上的一个伟大人物
春秋战国
对……负责
像这样的例子
（十分）看重，重视（某事物）
...的确证、毋庸置疑证明了...

🔥表达对比
（数量、程度变化）增加、延长

Counting the time of one night for half a day, our forefathers managed to *extend* the month by fifteen days.
古人把每个夜晚的时间算做半日，就（多）了 15 天。

It even gets a little bit *denser* as time goes on.
随着时间（延长），浓度更大。【比较级】

This covers you for a *further* two years.

这又可以（延长）两年质保。

I hope I may （postpone） the date of my passport.

我想（延长）护照的有效期。

Getting that job did a lot to *boost* his ego (= make him feel more confident).

得到那份工作使他信心（倍增）。

我可能是天津人——侯宝林

I Might Have Come from Tianjin ——Hou Baolin

还是从火车上说起吧！大约在我四岁多的时候，我坐过火车。
Let me begin with my trip on the train. When I was about four years old I had traveled by train.

🎈“还是从火车上说起吧”不能译作 Let me begin from the train，因为这样译不能把作者的意思说清楚。

当时带我坐车的人，是我的舅舅，叫张全斌。
The man I traveled with was my uncle Zhang Quanbin.

🎈“带我坐车”按“和我一起、我身边的”之意理解译作 I traveled with…

我记得那时我的打扮挺滑稽的，穿着蓝布大褂、小坎肩，戴瓜皮小帽。
I still remember how funny I looked the way I was dressed—in a blue cloth gown with a short sleeveless jacket over it and a scullcap on the head.

🎈 the way I was dressed（从我的打扮看来）意同 the way in which I was dressed，先行词是 the way 时,定语从句的关系词有三种选择 1.省略 2.that 3.in which。

那时候,小孩儿打扮成那个样子，够不错了。
In those days it was decent enough for small kids to be dressed like that.

🎈当时；在过去的日子里；在那些天 In those days
朱德《母亲的回忆》
在这样的年月里，我家也遭受更多的困难……
In those days, my family also met with increasing difficulties.

在我的童年中，也就只有过这么一次。
However, it was my only experience to boast about in my childhood.

🎈夸耀、吹嘘、值得说道 boast about
例句
I speak proudly - I *boast about* - Neymar, veterans like Ronaldo, Bebeto.
我很骄傲地讲，我要夸一下内马尔，退伍军人罗纳尔多，贝贝多。

在火车上，因为小，没坐过火车,也很少见过家里以外的人,觉得挺新鲜。
As I had never traveled by train or met anyone outside my family before, I felt everything on the train was new to me.

🎈此句意为：因为小，……家里以外的人，所以觉得火车上的一切都很新鲜。As 引导原因状从。

也许人在幼年时代终归想要些温暖吧!
Probably in childhood, one always needs some comfort.

🎈“温暖”译作 comfort，大家可以想下小孩子最想要什么？答案是关注度/宠爱/陪伴/想要大人哄哄自己之类的。所以个人觉得“温暖”直译也好，意译也罢，根据个人理解不同，最后的译文呈现是不同的。

那时舅舅抱着我，哄着我，我觉得很温暖。
Sitting in my uncle's lap, being humored all the way, I was very happy.

🎈此句译文以“我”为主语，并用两个分词短语，这样句子简洁。

一路上吃了半斤炒栗子，睡了一会儿觉，就到了北京。
We ate half a jin of roast chestnuts, had a nap and soon arrived in Beijing.

🎈“吃、睡、到达”三个动作处理成了并列形式。

根据这个情况，现在估计起来，我可能是从天津来的。
With the hints mentioned above I assume I might have come from Tianjin.

🎈“根据这个情况”即“根据（上文提到的）回忆里的模糊印象”，现译作 With the hints mentioned above。

我现在对我原来的父母还有个模糊不清的印象，父亲、母亲的形象还能回忆起一点儿，但很模糊。
Even today I can recollect what my own parents looked like but, of course, my impression is already very vague.

“对我原来的父母还有个模糊不清的印象”和“父亲、母亲的形象还能回忆起一点儿”意思类似，只需译出核心意：只记得一点父母亲的形象。然后捋顺这句话的逻辑，原文提到了“但”，译文处理为 of course（虽然记得点，但肯定是记不清了）也是可以的。

究竟家里姓什么?哪里人?不知道。
As for what my family name was and where my parents came from, I really don't know.

“家里姓什么”（根据传统）指的是男方家族的姓氏，也就是家族姓氏。

我只知道自己的生日和乳名。
I only remember my birthday and my infant name.

乳名（infant name），又称小名，意为孩子出生后在吃奶时期，父母给孩子起的昵称，与学名不同，并不正式。

生日是自己长大以后听家里大人说的，是农历 10 月 15 酉时生人。

I was told about my birthday by my foster parents when I grew up. I was born in the "you" period (between 5—7 pm), 15th of the tenth lunar month.

🎈“生日是自己长大以后听家里大人说的”这句选“生日”或“我”作主语均可。这里说明一点，“家里大人”译作了 foster parents，是译者在了解作者的早年经历之后做出的决定。（百度百科：侯宝林，男，满族，1917 年 11 月 29 日出生于天津市，其家境并不富裕，5 岁时被亲戚带到北京，送到一户侯姓人家做养子，其养父是一位厨师，但收入很微薄，所以年幼的侯宝林很早就体会到了社会的艰辛与人情的冷暖。）

🎈“酉时”译作 in the "you" period (between 5—7 pm)，小括号里的内容是一定要加的，一是区分单词“you（你）”，二是使文章更易于理解，保证外国读者不会因专属于中国文化的时间名词感到困惑。

所以我的乳名叫“酉”，北京人的习惯爱用儿化韵，前面加个小，后面加“儿”，就叫“小酉儿”。
So I was named You. Prefixed with xiao—young, and suffixed with a diminutive er—an intimate way of addressing young and small things by Beijingers, my name, therefore, became Xiao You'r.

🎈“北京人的……就叫‘小酉儿’”,这一句涉及到中国文化问题，应交代清楚。

🎈address 有“给…冠以某种称呼”之意，常用搭配为 address sb. as ….

关于我个人的历史情况，我就知道这一些，再多一点都记不起来了。
This is all I know about my childhood and beyond that I do not remember much else.

“关于我个人的历史情况”本译作 This is all about my childhood，现将“我就知道这一些”的意思加了进来，处理成了 all (that) I know about my childhood，较为简洁。又，“再多一点”即指“除此之外的情况”，活用了 beyond 一词，值得学习。

必背词汇

suffix cn.后缀，词尾

英义

A suffix is a letter or group of letters, for example '-ly' or '-ness', which is added to the end of a word in order to form a different word, often of a different word class. For example, the suffix '-ly' is added to 'quick' to form 'quickly'.

例句

The *suffix* “ist” can be added to “sex” to form the word “sexist”.
后缀 ist 加在 sex 之后可构成 sexist 一词。

diminutive cn.（单词，尤指名字的）非正式缩略形式

英义

a short informal form of a word, especially a name

例句

‘Nick’ is a common *diminutive* of ‘Nicholas’.
Nick 是 Nicholas 的常用简称。

chestnut cn.栗子

英义

Chestnuts are the reddish-brown nuts that grow on chestnut trees. You can eat chestnuts.

例句

roast *chestnuts*

炒板栗

🔥重点表达

坐过火车 had traveled by train

当时；在过去的日子里；在那些天 In those days

夸耀、吹嘘、值得说道 boast about

在幼年时代 in childhood

半斤炒栗子 half a jin of roast chestnuts

乳名 infant name

养父母 foster parents

酉时 in the "you" period (between 5—7 pm)

🔥复盘测试

坐过火车

当时；在过去的日子里；在那些天

夸耀、吹嘘、值得说道

在幼年时代

半斤炒栗子

乳名

养父母

酉时

🔥表达对比

「迹象」有几种表达？

With the *hints* mentioned above I assume I might have come from Tianjin.
根据这个情况，现在估计起来，我可能是从天津来的。

My sensor is detecting *signs of life*.
传感器检测到了（生命迹象）。

She doesn't have any *evidence* of the tumor whatsoever.
她没有任何肿瘤的（迹象）。

Every *indication* is continuing to get stronger.
不断有（迹象）表明飓风即将来临。

五台名刹画沧桑——常书鸿 李承仙

The Famous Monastery Witnesses Vicissitudes——Chang Shuhong & Li Chengxian

🔥提示：标题《五台名刹画沧桑》，意义颇为含糊，可理解为“在五台名刹作画，画出人间沧桑”，也可理解为“五台名刹的画，表现了人间的沧桑”。但从原文内容看，是指两位作者在日本东京枣寺绘制五台山壁画，故上述两种理解均不合适。译文也只好含糊一下了，成了 The Famous Monastery Witnesses Vicissitudes，意为“名刹历尽了人间沧桑”，倒也表现了原文的内容。我们在翻译类似“xx 时间/xx 地点（发生了什么事）”可套用类似表达，译作：“时间/地点 +witness/see 等……”。例如：“传统产业加快升级”可译作 traditional industrials saw faster upgrading。

1985 年 7 月 24 日至 10 月 30，我和李承仙为完成日本东京枣寺前住持菅原惠庆长老之遗愿，应邀为该寺绘制《玄中寺组画》。
At the invitation of the Buddhist abbot of the Date Monastery in Tokyo, Japan, Li Chengxian and I did a set of mural paintings of the Xuanzhong Monastery—Monastery of Mystery for the Date Monastery from July 24 to October 30, 1985, thus carrying out the behest of Keikyo Sugehara, the late abbot of the well-known Japanese Buddhist temple.

🔥原文“应邀为该寺绘制《玄中寺组画》”未提应谁之邀，译文因行文需要补充了 of the Buddhist abbot of the Date Monastery。

玄中寺位于山西省交城县西北十公里的石壁山上，始创于北魏延兴二年（472 年），建成于承明元年（476 年）。因此地层峦叠嶂，山形如壁，故又改名“石壁寺”。//据记载，北魏孝庄帝永安年间，高僧昙鸾在玄中寺创立了佛教净土宗派。唐代时，日本高僧来中国学习了净土宗教义，从此中国佛教中的净土宗就传到了日本。以后，日本高僧开创了日本净土宗，其弟子又开创了净土真宗。这两个宗派的信徒、弟子把玄中寺视为祖庭。凡日本这两个宗派的佛教弟子来中国参观、访问，都要到玄中寺进香。因此，玄中寺又成了中日文化交流的纽带。//1983 年 3 月，日本佛教净土宗菅原长老的部分遗骨安放在玄中寺，谱写了中日友好往来的又一佳话。1942 年，他克服重重困难，突破封锁，从日本东京来到玄中寺，参加昙鸾大师 1400 年的纪念法会，并将玄中寺的枣带回东京运行寺种植，将寺改为“枣寺”，列为玄中寺的下院。//不用怀疑自己看错，“枣”确实是 date 这个单词。

behest 的常用搭配是 at the behest of...（在...命令下），“遗愿”可用 dying/last wish 表示，此外 bucket list 指“遗愿清单”。又， a set of 指一套、一组、一系列...

玄中寺位于距山西省太原市 60 公里的吕梁山脉的石壁山中。
The Mystery Monastery is located in the Lüliang Mountains, 60km from Taiyuan in Shanxi Province, China.

此句是地理位置的描写：...be located in..., ...km from...已经成了套话了，下次见到类似的搬模板就行。

据记载，寺为北魏延兴二年（公元 472 年）由高僧昙鸾大师所建。

Records show that the temple was built by an eminent monk named Tanluan in the 2nd year of Yanxing(472) of the Northern Wei Dynasty (386— 534).

🎈“据记载”除了按译文所示那样处理，也可译作 It’s recorded that...

昙鸾研究佛学，专修净土，先后撰写了《净土十二偈》、《续龙树偈》、《调气论》、《往生论注》等著作，得到北魏孝文帝的尊重，赐号《神昙》，故常推为净土教的始祖。
Master Tanluan was a Buddhist scholar, specializing in the Sukhavati Sect. He wrote The Twelve Gathas of the Sukhavati and some other important works. He won the respect of Emperor Xiaowen, who granted him the title of "Tan，the Immortal". That is why Master Tanluan is commonly regarded as the founder of the Sukhavati Sect.

🎈此段原文为一长句，译文分为四个短句，简洁清楚。其次，句中的动词词组“研究佛学”，译成 a Buddhist scholar,符合英语名词用得多的习惯。第三，原文列举了昙鸾大师撰写的四种著作，译文只举了《净土十二偈》，而译成 He wrote The Twelve Gathas of the Sukhavati and some other important works 的省略译法。

至隋唐时代，高僧道绰、善导都先后在玄中寺住持，探讨、研究净土佛学, 讲经说法。
In the Sui (581-618)and Tang (618-907)Dynasties, eminent monks like Daochuo and Shandao became abbots of the

temple successively, where they distinguished themselves in the study of the doctrine of the Sukhavati Sect.

temple 除了指寺庙，还可以指太阳穴，比如“鬓发斑斑”可译为 grey-templed。

使某人在…（方面）/以…（身份）出名 distinguish sb in sth/distinguish sb as…

玄中寺成为我国佛教净土宗的祖庙和中国北方的主要道场，在中国佛教史上有十分重要的地位。
The Mystery Monastery is the first temple of the Sukhavati Sect and a principal Buddhist temple in Northern China. Obviously, the Monastery occupies an important position in the history of Buddhism in China.

净土宗 the Sukhavati Sect:中国佛教宗派，亦称“莲宗”。唐代善导创立。

“玄中寺成为我国佛教净土宗的祖庙”句中的"祖庙"一词，译成 the first temple。

因此，唐代之后，虽迭遭兵燹，但屡毁屡建，以至保存到现在。
Although it was destroyed many times during dynastic wars, it was rebuilt time and again so that it is now preserved as before.

一次又一次；一再；屡屡；总是 time and again

巴金《朋友》
他们的友爱，他们的帮助，他们的鼓励，*几次*把我从深渊的边沿救回来。
Thanks to their fraternal love, assistance and encouragement, I have *time and again* been saved from falling into an abyss while on its verge.

从唐代以来，以昙鸾、道绰、善导所创立的净土法门体系传到日本后，日本高僧法然和亲鸾，先后以三位大师著作为依据，立教开宗，建立了日本佛教净土宗和净土真宗。
Since the Tang Dynasty, the doctrine of the Sukhavati Sect originated by Tanluan, Daochuo and Shandao has been passed on to Japan, where Japanese eminent monks like Horan and Qinluan founded the Sukhavati Sect in Japan on the basis of the Buddhist works by the above-mentioned three Chinese masters.

🎈find 的过去式和过去分词是 found，而原形即如此的 found 一词指“创建”，如中华人民共和国成立 the founding of the PRC。

🎈base 和 basis 的区别：
1、base 的基本意思是“底座，基础”,一般指具体有形的事物的底部、基座等；也可用来比喻理论的基础或讨论的根据等。base 还可作“基地”解，多指军事或工业基地。base 是可数名词，其前可加 a 或 the，在句中可作主语或宾语。

2、basis 的基本意思是指人们采取某一行动的“原因；缘由”，也可指人们组织、安排和操作某事的“基准；准则；方式”，作此解时 basis 是单数名词。basis 还可指事物的“主要成分，最重要的部分”，由此

事物得以形成、开始和发展，作此解时 basis 是可数名词，常用于单数形式，有时也用作不可数名词。

自此,与玄中寺一脉相承的净土宗教义在日本广为流传。
That is how the doctrine of the Sukhavati Sect, which originated in the Mystery Monastery in China, has been wide spread in Japan.

doctrine 一词常表示“教义”等意。如季羡林的《容忍》一文中提到：我们几个中国留学生相约：如果外国人污辱了我们自身，我们要揣度形势，主要要容忍，以东方的*恕道*克制自己……
We pledged that in case of ourselves being insulted we should weigh the pros and cons and give precedence to patience in line with the Oriental *doctrine of magnanimity*...

1920 年 12 月 27 日，日本常盘大定博士历尽千辛万苦寻访了山西玄中寺，并著书立说，玄中寺即被尊为日本佛教净土宗的祖庭。
On December 27, 1920, Dr. Daitei Tokiwa, having gone through all kinds of hardships and difficulties, reached the Mystery Monastery in Shanxi Province. He wrote many books to confirm the fact that the Japanese Sukhavati Sect of Buddhism originated in the Mystery Monastery of China.

历尽千辛万苦 go through all kinds of hardships and difficulties

“被尊为日本佛教净土宗的祖庭”即“日本佛教净土宗起源于……（祖庭）”，现译作...originated in...

1942 年秋，日本佛教界著名人士常盤大定博士、菅原惠庆长老等专程前来玄中寺举行了纪念昙鸾大师圆寂 1,400 年奉赞会。
In the fall of 1942, Dr. Daitei Tokiwa and Master Keikyo Sugehara made a special trip to the Mystery Monastery and held a ceremony there in commemoration of the 1,400th anniversary of the death of Master Tanluan.

🎈fall 作名词时可指“秋天”

🎈（时间点）是 xx 周年 be/mark the xxth（序数词）anniversary of…
庆祝 xx 周年 celebrate the xx anniversary of…
补充：100 周年可以是 the 100th anniversary，也可以是 centenary。

🎈以纪念、为了纪念 in commemoration of
万全《搪瓷茶缸》
我的丈夫以他的全部零用钱买了一只米黄色茶缸赠我，作为胜利的纪念。
My husband used all his pocket money to buy me a creamy enamel mug *in commemoration of* the victory of the War of Liberation.

当时菅原惠庆长老怀着对祖师庭的崇高敬意，从寺中摘了一把枣子带回日本，经过精心培育,长成了一棵枣树。
Having a deep respect for the founder, Master Sugehara picked a handful of dates from the date tree in the Monastery

and took them to Japan. He planted the seed in his monastery, where, with the meticulous care, it has grown into a big date tree.

一把... a handful of。类似的“a xx-ful of”的表达还有：一口 a mouthful of、一束 a bundle of、一皮箱 a suitcaseful of 等。

长老遂把自己住持的寺院更名为枣寺。
So Master Sugehara named his temple "The Date Monastery".

name 的相关表达：
命名 name sth...
代表;以...的名义 in the name of
以名字;指名道姓地 by name
最重要的东西;实质 the name of the game
例句
The name of the game is survival.
重要的是活下去。

日本佛教界朋友们在战后非常困难的情况下，为促进中日友谊做了大量工作。
After World War II, friends in the Japanese Buddhist world did a lot to promote the friendship between Japan and China under most difficult conditions.

之前提过表示“促进”的一系列词，记得复习。

1953 年大谷莹润、菅原惠庆等收集了战争中在日本殉难的七千余中国烈士之遗骨送还中国。
In 1953, Eijun Otani, Keikyo Sugehara and others gathered remains of over 7,000 Chinese prisoners of war who died in Japan during the war, and sent them back to China.

“……战争中在日本殉难的七千余中国烈士之遗骨”这一词组译成英文时是值得细究的。若译成 Chinese soldiers who died in Japan during the war,就让人觉得是中国士兵在日本国土上打仗而在那儿牺牲了，但这不符合历史事实。可以推测，在日本牺牲的中国烈士是指 the Chinese prisoners of war who died in Japan during the war。只有这样译才符合事实和逻辑。

周恩来总理生前曾以“饮水不忘掘井人”来赞扬日本朋友们，肯定了他们对中日关系正常化所起的作用。
In high praise of the Japanese friends for their contributions to the normalization of relationship between the two countries, the late Premier Zhou Enlai said: "Don't forget the well-diggers when you drink from the well."

积累一些词汇，比如 normalization、contribution、relationship 等，注意 contribution to 后跟名词或者动名词形式，没有 contribute/contribution to do 这种用法。又，（高度）赞扬...in （high） praise of...

饮水不忘掘井人/吃水不忘挖井人 Don't forget the well-diggers when you drink from the well.

1977 年日本佛教界朋友成立了“日中友好净土宗协会”。
In 1977, friends in the Japanese Buddhist world set up the Japan-China Friendship Association of the Sukhavati Sect.

创建、建立 set up

例句

The two sides agreed to *set up* a commission to investigate claims.
双方同意组建一个委员会来调查那些索赔要求。

菅原惠庆长老不遗余力，在他 84 岁高龄时，还创办了《玄中一派》的期刊，致力于日本中国友好的宣传。
Master Keikyo Sugehara in spite of his advanced age of 84, started the publication of the magazine True Disciples of the Mystery Monastery, thus making fresh efforts to promote the friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples.

“致力于日本中国友好的宣传”句中，“宣传”一词，在汉语中往往是褒义，在英语中往往具有贬义，故回避了 propaganda 一词，译文中用 thus making fresh efforts to promote the friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples。其中 making fresh efforts to 理解成“做出新贡献（也就是贡献出自己的一份力量）”，相当于 do his part /bit（尽己所能）

早在 1958 年我们第一次在日本举办敦煌艺术展览时，菅原惠庆长老曾邀请我们为他的寺院绘制五台山壁画。
As early as 1958, the year when the Dunhuang Murals Exhibition was held for the first time in Japan, Master Keikyo

Sugehara invited Li Chengxian and me to do paintings of Wutai Mountain for his monastery.

🎈绘制壁画 do paintings/draw murals/draw paintings。根据故事所述，文中出现的“绘画”必然是指“绘制壁画”。

但因为当时敦煌百废待举，工作繁重，无法承担。
As that was the time when we were busy restoring the Dunhuang Murals, we could find no time for that task.

🎈“当时敦煌百废待举”句，较为笼统，译文变笼统为具体 busy restoring the Dunhuang Murals。

🎈“find+宾语+宾语补足语”的结构中，宾补可以是：
①形容词 I found the text difficult to understand.（课文很难理解）
②名词或代词 I find it a boring film.（是部无聊的片子）
③副词 Mary hurried there, only to find them/all out.（发现他们都出去了）
④介词短语 When he woke up, he found him in hospital.（在医院里）
⑤不定式 They find the Chinese people to be happy and cheerful.（发现中国人很幸福快乐）
⑥现在分词 We found him waiting to receive us.（发现他正等着迎接我们）
⑦过去分词 The old man found his hometown much changed.（发现故乡变化很大）

菅原惠庆长老于 1982 年 2 月仙逝。
In February, 1982, Master Sugehara passed away.

仙逝意思指登仙而去，是人死的委婉语。
【补充】“死”的 10 种委婉表达
pass away 去世，与世长辞
breathe one's last 咽气，断气
to go west 撒手归西
pay the debt of nature 了结尘缘
depart to the world of shadows 命丧黄泉
give up the ghost 见阎王
kick one's bucket 翘辫子
kick up one's heels 蹬腿
lay down one's knife and fork 不吃饭（死亡之意）
close(end) one's day 寿终就寝

枣寺继承人为完成菅原惠庆长老热心中日友好和文化交流的遗愿，正式邀请我和李承仙东渡日本在新落成的枣寺正殿绘制壁画。
To carry out his last wish and promote the friendship and cultural exchange between Japan and China, the present abbot of the Date Monastery sent us an official invitation to paint murals in the newly constructed Main Hall of his monastery.

正式邀请 sent sb an official invitation

我们受文化部和中国佛教协会的委派，于 1985 年绘制了《玄中寺组画》。

In 1985, the Chinese Ministry of Culture and the China Buddhist Association entrusted us with the responsibity for the work.

“于 1985 年绘制了《玄中寺组画》”，因上文已有交待，故用 ...entrusted us with the responsibility for the work 代之，以免重复。其中，entrust 表示“委托、交付”。

常用搭配

entrust B with A、entrust A (to) B

例如

He entrusted his nephew with the task.

He entrusted the task to his nephew.

他把这任务托付给了他的侄儿。

《玄中寺组画》的创作构思和绘制技法，是我们本着对敦煌艺术临摩和研究四十多年的经验，主要继承中华民族遗产的风度，吸取了敦煌唐宋时代壁画法华经《化城喻品》等艺术风格形成的。

As Li Chengxian and I had engaged in the study and copying of the Dunhuang Murals for 40-odd years, we did the set of mural paintings of the Mystery Monastery after the techniques and style of the Dunhuang art.

“《玄中寺组画》的创作……等艺术风格形成的”这一长句,没有按词照译，而是采用了简约翻译法，用 after the techniques and style of the Dunhuang art 这一词组，概括了其艺术风格。

我们在画幅中按照其地理环境和内容，标出 15 个榜题，即：山西五台山、挂山古松、太原双塔、文水之渡、玄津石桥、秋容胜境、永宁禅

寺、大玄中之寺、象离大和尚之塔、菅原惠庆长老之塔、中日友谊之树、大祖师之殿、俱会一处之冢、西方圣境、大千佛之阁。在画幅上部七身奏乐飞天配以随风飘动的七种乐器，以表现天上、人间、中日深厚的友情。

The murals are composed of 15 paintings, each presenting a different location or content: Wutai Mountain in Shanxi, Old Pines on Gua Hill, Twin Pagodas in Taiyuan, China-Japan Friendship trees, the Pure Land, to name just a few.

“我们在画幅中……中日深厚的友情。”这一大段又采用了简约译法，原文所列举的 15 个榜题只选了五个,最后用 to name just a few 作结，简洁明了。这一段的最后一句也略去不译，因“中日友谊”或“日中友谊”全文重复多次。

这是我们在日本东京 100 个日日夜夜劳苦工作的结晶，用心血谱写出来的中日友情。

We worked hard day and night for over three months. The paintings symbolize our efforts to contribute to the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

“ 100 个日日夜夜”译为 day and night for over three months、"这是……的结晶"，译为 The paintings symbolize our efforts...这些短语或句子，均未直译，主要考虑译文的搭配和习惯，以使译文流畅通顺。

愿中日两国人民像飞翔在天上的香音神那样，世世代代友好，愿中日友好文化交流万古长青！

1986 年 8 月 15 日写于北京

May the cultural exchange be everlasting between China and Japan.
Beijing, August 15, 1986

区分 wish 和 may 的用法：
1、wish：wish sb/sth +n 或 wish that…（that 从句要用虚拟语气，表示客观上比较难或不太可能实现的希望）
2、may：may sb/sth+v

必背词汇
vicissitudes n.变化，变迁

英义
You use vicissitudes to refer to changes, especially unpleasant ones, that happen to someone or something at different times in their life or development.

英义
Whatever the *vicissitudes* of her past life, Jill now seems to have come through.
不管过去经历了什么坎坷，吉尔现在似乎都已经挺过来了。

monastery cn.寺院，隐修院

英义
A monastery is a building or collection of buildings in which monks live.

behest v.按…的吩咐，应…的要求，遵照…的命令

英义
If something is done at someone's behest, it is done because they have ordered or requested it.

英义

In 1970, at his new wife's *behest*, they moved to Southampton.
1970 年，应他新任妻子的要求，他们搬到了南安普敦。

abbot cn.男修道院院长，大寺院男住持

英义

An abbot is the monk who is in charge of the other monks in a monastery or abbey.

🔥重点表达
一套、一组、一系列...a set of
位于 is located in
高僧 an eminent monk
始祖 the founder
一次又一次；一再；屡屡；总是 time and again
迭遭兵燹 was destroyed many times during dynastic wars
作为依据 on the basis of
广为流传 be wide spread
历尽千辛万苦 go through all kinds of hardships and difficulties
以纪念、为了纪念 in commemoration of
一把... a handful of
战俘 prisoners of war
饮水不忘掘井人/吃水不忘挖井人 Don't forget the well-diggers when you drink from the well.
创建、建立 set up
绘制壁画 do paintings/draw murals/draw paintings
仙逝 pass away
正式邀请 sent sb an official invitation
把 B 托付给 A entrust B with A、entrust A (to) B
文化部 the Ministry of Culture

🔥复盘测试

一套、一组、一系列…

位于

高僧

始祖

一次又一次；一再；屡屡；总是

迭遭兵燹

作为依据

广为流传

历尽千辛万苦

以纪念、为了纪念

一把…

战俘

饮水不忘掘井人/吃水不忘挖井人

创建、建立

绘制壁画

仙逝

正式邀请

把 B 托付给 A

文化部

🔥表达对比

「位于、坐落于」有几种译法?

The Mystery Monastery *is located in* the Liiliang Mountains, 60km from Taiyuan in Shanxi Province, China.

玄中寺（位于）距山西省太原市 60 公里的吕梁山脉的石壁山中。

The capital of Spain, Madrid, *is situated in* the centre of the country.
西班牙首都马德里（位于）西班牙中心。

The lake *sits on* a volcanic crater.
这座湖位于火山口。

爱梦想的羞怯女孩——在美

A Shy Dreamer——Zaimei

🔥提示：标题译作 A Shy Dreamer，这是精简译法，因为 dreamer 一词就可表示“爱梦想的女孩”，此处不用过分强调性别，标题只是文章的一部分，看完内容即可知道。

我们宿舍里没有穿衣镜，饭厅门口倒是有一面。
Our bedroom has no full-length mirror. There is one at the canteen entrance.

🎈…倒是有一面（镜子），译作 there is one…，one 指代 full-length mirror（全身镜/穿衣镜）

每当我穿上一件漂亮的新连衣裙，我就禁不住暗暗地想往镜子里瞧瞧自己。
I always cherish a secret desire to take a peep before it at myself in a beautiful new dress.

🎈前文 always 可表示“每当”，此处便可用一个英语短语来译该汉语分句。“禁不住（暗暗地）”译作 cherish a secret desire to（cherish 是晕染了感情色彩的 have），译文生动地刻画出了女孩的娇羞，比 couldn’t help doing 感染力要强。

但总是在要去瞧的时候就感到特别不自在而踉跄离去——总是在关键时刻打了退堂鼓。
However, each time when it comes to the fulfillment, I get seized with such an uneasiness that I literally stagger away—backing out at the critical moment.

和上句一样，此处用了简缩译法，以 fulfillment（实施行动）一词来译"要去瞧"的复杂概念。又，译文加了 literally 一词是限定 stagger 只指动作，并强调此种动作特点。

被…（情绪）包围/笼罩 be/get seized with…
《小麻雀》
想到这个，我忽然的很难过。
Suddenly I *was seized with* sadness.

我就是这么羞怯,简直羞怯得不可救药!
Shy I am, so helplessly!

Shy I am 倒装句旨在强调 shy。
英语中，有些倒装是出于语法上的需要，非用倒装语序不可，具有强制性；有些则是为了达到某种修辞效果，如强调、平衡、衔接等。

我从小就对自己没有信心，这是问题的根子。
At the root of it is my diffidence by which I have been enslaved since childhood.

缺乏自信 diffidence
自信(self-)confidence

这种情绪使我受到一点点表扬都会难为情，使我怎么也说不出一个“不”字，也使我不敢向父母多要一分钱。
It embarrasses me at the mildest flattery, crushes my utmost efforts to say "no", and prevents me from asking my parents for one cent more than necessary.

🎈再次用短语（at the mildest flattery）来译汉语分句（“我受到一点点表扬”），可见这是汉译英常用的技巧。

此外，这种缺乏信心的情况也影响了我对钢琴的热爱。
Among other things, diffidence has wormed its way into my love of piano.

🎈worm one' s way into 意为“渗透进来"，既然 my love of piano 渗进了 diffidence，当然就受其影响了。

那是我 14 岁的时候，有一个星期天的早晨，我被一阵唱赞美诗的响亮歌声唤醒。
At the age of 14, one Sunday morning, I was woken up by a resounding hymn.

🎈“唱赞美诗的响亮歌声”→响亮/悠扬的赞美诗，现译作 a resounding hymn。根据下句可知：歌声是从教堂里传来的，用 resounding 一词修饰比用 loud 合适。

我循着这上帝的召唤来到附近的一所教堂，一进教堂我就被那钢琴的乐音吸引住了，简直不能自拔。可是我父母哪儿买得起钢琴呀。
Tracing that call of God into a neighbouring church, I found myself inexorably attracted by the melody of a piano—something beyond the means of my parents.

found myself attracted 是“不由自主被吸引住”，inexorably 译“简直不能自拔。”

破折号后面又是用英语一个短语把原文一个独立句子译出了。可是我父母哪儿买得起钢琴呀→我父母买不起/办不到→超出能力 beyond the means of...

“不能”译作 beyond
我还没有那么大的本事 it is far beyond my capacity to（老舍《养花》）
不可能 beyond the possible （聂绀弩《我若为王》）
不可描述 beyond words

更糟糕的是，据说钢琴家都有音乐细胞，是遗传的；我想我父亲是工程师，母亲是技术员，哪会遗传什么音乐细胞呀。
To make it worse, people say a pianist is supposed to have music in the blood, but I believe I had none from my engineer father and technician mother.

have sth in the blood 是英语习语，sth 指某种特性，in the blood 指由遗传而具有，原文实指遗传的音乐天赋，因此可用上述习语来表达。

可是好多天我脑子里尽想这些，我是在梦想了。
For days on end, I kept thinking of nothing else. I had a dream.

on end 表示“连续地、不断地”。

例如
He would disappear for weeks *on end*.
他常常是连续几周不见人影。

我不是做发财的梦。为了发财我的几个好朋友都下海了，当了个体商贩。
It wasn't a dream after gold, which enticed some of my close friends to engage in business as a self-employed trader or a street pedlar.

a dream after gold 按 a dream (of being) after gold 理解，be after 指追求、搜寻…，例如：They were after the money…（他们想得到这笔钱）。“下海”只能意译为 engage in business,“商贩”是个大概念，只好译成两词 trader or street pedlar（等于 peddler）

她们手指上戴的金戒指脖子上戴的精美项链有时也让我看得眼花缭乱，但是透过这些东西我仿佛看见她们也有难言之隐,使我对这种发财狂望而生畏退避三舍。
I was sometimes dazzled by their gold rings or elegant necklaces behind which, however, I seemed to catch sight of

skeletons in their cupboards and was frightened away from the craze for fortune.

skeletons in the cupboards 是习语，指不可告人的家丑，此处借译“难言之隐”。

“（令人）眼花缭乱”此处译作 be dazzled by，类似意思的译法多半和 dazzle 这个词管不了关系。
季羡林《上海菜市场》
这里面五光十色，<令人眼花缭乱>。
The rich assortment of hues and colors were *dazzling*.
乱花渐欲<迷人眼>
A riot of blooms begin to *dazzle the eyes*

失望之余，我孤独自处，被缺乏自信的情绪沉重地笼罩着，什么也干不了，只好转向梦想求得安慰，求得勇气来好高骛远地希冀那得不到的东西。
Out of despair, I retreated into seclusion, diffidence weighing heavy on me. I could do nothing but turn to my dream for comfort, for courage to aim high and wish for the impossible.

aim high 本指"目标远大"，但和 wish for the impossible 连用则可表达“好高鹜远”之意。
茅盾《白杨礼赞》
那是一种<力争上游>的一种树，笔直的干，笔直的枝。
With straight trunks and branches, white poplars *aim high*.

the impossible 是 the+adj 结构，表示一类人或一类物。

我深信我要想买得起昂贵物品（对我来说，那就是钢琴），首先必须在学业上求上进，力求学历尽量高些。
I was convinced that before I could afford anything expensive (to me, it was a piano), I should climb up the academic ladder as high as possible.

译文将“学业”、“学历”合并起来，使用了一个形象语汇 the academic ladder。

这以后的九个年头，为了保持求学（尤其是英语学习）的高昂斗志，我压抑着对音乐的朦胧向往。
For the next nine years I carefully smothered my hazy aspiration for music to keep aflame my quest for learning, especially in English studies.

smother 作动词，指“压抑（情感或反应）；镇压/压制（活动或行为）”。keep aflame my quest for learning 按 keep my quest for learning aflame 理解，aflame 是形容词，指“燃烧的”，也就是此处的斗志昂扬。

我的这番努力取得了丰硕成果，我在家乡读完了中学和大学，都很顺利。
My efforts were so rewarding that I went successfully through high school and college in my hometown.

译文中的 so…that…结构补充出了逻辑关系。

我还考上了首都北京的一家名牌大学读第二学位。当我接到通知书时我真感动得热泪盈眶了。

When I received the admission notice for a second degree course at a prestigious university in Beijing, the national capital, tears welled up in my eyes.

“考上大学”也就是“收到了录取通知”，现译作 received the admission notice。

涌出 well up，这个短语中 well 是动词。well 的词性丰富，不同语境中注意甄别。

我懂英语，我知道这就是我的本钱，我可以和有钢琴的人进行互助，我教他英语他让我弹琴。

I knew my command of English was my asset, for I might make a deal with a pianist who would give me access to his piano in exchange for English lessons.

command of 指...造诣/掌握程度/水平。

例句

I have a good *command of* both English and Portuguese.
我的英语和葡萄牙语都很熟练。

此处“互助”从下文看相当于 make a deal with（进行一种交易）。“有钢琴的人”总是会弹琴的，而 pianist 指 a person who plays the piano,故可对应。

这个愿望实现了！
And that has come true!

🪶has come true 也可写作 has been realized。二者都可表示愿望实现。

时至今日，每当我手指触及雪白的琴键，准备弹一曲时，仍然感到羞怯。
To this day whenever I lay my fingers on the snow-white keyboard, ready for a melody, I still feel shy.

🪶“雪白的琴键”有点点奇怪，明明是黑白相间的 hhh。

我深知自己音乐天赋有限，但我这个爱梦想的羞怯女孩却找到了一条成功之路,那就是竭尽一切努力务使梦想成真。
I am quite aware of my limited music talent, but as a shy dreamer I have found my way to success—making every effort to tum a dream into reality.

🪶“深知”可译作 be convinced/convince that/be aware of/know/believe…。看见 believe 别一股脑译成“相信”，有时候它和 think 差不多。

🪶竭尽全力、不遗余力 spare no effort/make every effort/do or try one’s best to do…或 work/go all-out for/to…或 do whatever sb can to do…

🔥必背词汇

peep n.偷偷一瞥

英义

a quick or secret look at sth

例句

Dave took a quick *peep* at the last page.

戴夫迅速地瞟了一下最后一页。

diffidence n.缺乏自信

英义

lack of confidence

例句

She overcame her natural *diffidence* and spoke with great frankness.

她克服了胆怯的毛病，非常坦率地说出了自己的想法。

🔥重点表达

全身镜/穿衣镜 full-length mirror

饭厅门口 at the canteen entrance

暗暗地瞧瞧...take a peep at

踉跄离去 stagger away

被...（情绪）包围/笼罩 be/get seized with...

在关键时刻打退堂鼓 back out at the critical moment

受到一点点表扬都会难为情 it embarrasses me at the mildest flattery

渗透进来 worm one' s way into

超出能力 beyond the means of...

遗传...have sth in the blood

连续地、不断地 on end

追求、搜寻...be after

下海 engage in business

目标远大 aim high
好高鹜远 aim high and wish for the impossible
涌出 well up
竭尽全力、不遗余力 make every effort to do

🔥复盘测试
全身镜/穿衣镜
饭厅门口
暗暗地瞧瞧…
踉跄离去
被…（情绪）包围/笼罩
在关键时刻打退堂鼓
受到一点点表扬都会难为情
渗透进来
超出能力
遗传…
连续地、不断地
追求、搜寻…
下海
目标远大
好高鹜远
涌出
竭尽全力、不遗余力

🔥表达对比
「迄今」有几种表达？

To this day whenever I lay my fingers on the snowwhite keyboard, ready for a melody, I still feel shy.

（时至今日），每当我手指触及雪白的琴键，准备弹一曲时，仍然感到羞怯。

This is what we know *so far*.
下面是(迄今)我们所了解到的。

Up to now both sides in the dispute have been cautious, but now the gloves are off and a serious confrontation is expected.
（到目前为止）争论的双方都保持谨慎的态度，但现在他们已不再迴避忍让，一场恶斗即将开始。

Commodities have *until now* primarily featured as a diversifier in investors' portfolios due to a tendency to rise in times of poor equity and bond market returns.
（到现在为止）商品在投资者组合主要起着多元化投资的作用，因其在股票和债券市场表现差的时候上涨。

The exhibition contains some of his best work *to date*.
这个展览有他（迄今为止）一些最好的作品。

永久的憧憬和追求——萧红

My Longing and Yearning——Xiao Hong

🔥注释：萧红（1911-1942），黑龙江省呼兰县人，官僚地主家庭出身，是才华横溢的女作家。本文是她应美国友人斯诺之约而写的小传。文章诉说她如何在祖父在关怀和抚育下度过寂寞的幼女时代。

🔥学习建议：文中列出了两种译文(选自《张培基散文选》和《散文佳作 108 篇》)，句子解析部分只针对译文 1。大家可自行从选词、句式、冗长 or 精简、直译 or 意译、修辞手法等角度对两种译文进行供对比赏析。两种译文没有对错之分，都是学习的好材料，可以借鉴模仿。

🔥说明：对于翻译学习者来讲，除了积累表达和运用翻译技巧，对不同的译文进行对比也是一种好的学习方式。

🔥对比时注意
①自己想不到的地方
②各译文的不同之处。
提供多种译文版本的材料真的很难得，请一定珍惜这些材料并进行对比赏析，这会让翻译学习有一个质的提升。本期活动会穿插几篇提供两种译文的文章，供大家学习。

一九一一年，在一个小县城里边，我生在一个小地主的家里。那县城差不多就是中国的最东最北部——黑龙江省——所以一年之中，倒有四个月飘着白雪。
译文 1：In 1911, I was born into a petty Landlord family in a remote county town in Heilongjiang Province—a town

situated virtually at the northeastern tip of China. We had snow there for as long as one third of a year.

译文 2：In 1911 I was born into a small landlord family in a small county town in Heilongjiang—China's far northeastern province where it snowed for four months of the year.

“那县城差不多就是中国的最东最北部——黑龙江省——”意即“那县城在黑龙江省，差不多位于中国的东北角”。现译为 in a remote town in Heilongjiang Province—a town situated virtually at the northeastern tip of china，其中以 remote（偏僻的、边远的）表达“小”，便于烘托原文的气氛；at the northeastern tip of China 比 in China’s northeastern part 灵活顺口。

as long as one third of a year 是 as...as...结构，意为"和……一样"，表示同级的比较。

父亲常常为着贪婪而失掉了人性。

译文 1：Father, driven by avarice, often became very unfeeling.

译文 2：Father was almost inhumanly avaricious.

常常为着贪婪而失掉了人性→由于贪婪变得没有人性。译文用“driven by 受……驱使”表示原因。

他对待仆人，对待自己的儿女，以及对待我的祖父都是同样的吝啬而疏远，甚至于无情。

译文 1：He would treat his servants, his own children and even my grandpa alike with meanness and indifference, not to say with ruthlessness.

译文 2：To his servants, his children and even his own father, he was just as miserly and indifferent, or heartless for that matter.

“甚至于无情”译为 not to say with ruthlessness，其中 not to say 是英语成语，意即 and almost 或 and perhaps even。

Q：not to say 我查到的意思是“说不上”，把“甚至……”翻成 not to say……会不会有点不太贴切？

not to say 同 if not。本来的意义是“如果不是”，但是实际意义往往是“更上一层楼，甚至是…”。

例如

He bullied his opponents and impugned their integrity, if not their patriotism.
他威吓对手们，否定他们的正直，甚至否定他们的爱国心。
Their behavior was reproachable, if not criminal.
他们的行为是恶劣的，甚至是罪恶的。

Q：这句怎么看出来用 would 这个时态的？

例如：He would drink a cup of tea after lunch when he was in the college. 他上大学的时候饭后常常会再喝一杯茶。（这里的 would 表示过去经常做什么事情，不能简单的看成是 will 的过去时态，类似的意思有 use to，不过 use to 是表示过去常常做什么，而现在却不做了）

alike 是副词，表示都。例如 The techniques are being applied almost everywhere by big and small firms alike.无论在大公司还是小公司，这些技术的应用几乎无处不在。

有一次，为着房屋租金的事情，父亲把房客的全套的马车赶了过来。
译文 1：Once, due to a dispute over house rent, he took away by force a tenant’s horse-drawn cart and drove it home.

译文 2：Once because a tenant failed to pay his rent, Father detained his cart and horses.

dispute 和 argue 的区别：dispute 指“激烈争辩”，含有“相持不下”或“未得解决”之意，侧重对分歧进行激烈的讨论，带一定感情色彩，常隐含“各持己见”或“争论不休”意味；argue 则指提出理由或证据为自己的看法或立场辩护，着重说理、论证和企图说服。

此句“为着”仍同“因为，由于”。

把房客的全套的马车赶了过来→带走马车+把马车赶回自己家，是两个动作，故译为 took away (the cart)+ drove (it) home。作者写这句话的意图在于说明父亲的没有人性， “by force 强行”则强调了父亲的“无情、无人性”。

Q：父亲把房客的全套的马车赶了过来 he took away by force a tenant’s horse-drawn cart and drove it home.为何省译“全套的”？

全套=马+车。已经有了 horse 和 cart，可以不译。

房客的家属们哭着诉说着，向我的祖父跪了下来，于是祖父把两匹棕色的马从车上解下来还了回去。

译文 1：The tenant’ s family came to see grandpa and, dropping to their knees, tearfully related their troubles. Grandpa unharnessed the two chestnut horses and returned them to tenant.

译文 2：The tenant's family knelt in front of Grandpa, pleading for mercy with tears in their eyes. Grandpa unharnessed the two brown horses from the cart and gave them back to the tenant.

🎈房客的家属们哭着诉说着，向我的祖父跪了下来→理解为“房客的家属们来找到祖父，向祖父跪下，哭诉他们的困难”。故译为 The tenant’ s family came to see grandpa and, dropping to their knees, tearfully related their troubles.

🎈“哭着诉说着”译为 tearfully related their troubles，其中 related 意同 told。

🎈“棕色的马”译为 chestnut horses。英语常用 chestnut 指马的棕色，或棕色的马.

为着这匹马，父亲向祖父起着终夜的争吵。

译文 1：That touched off a night-long quarrel between father and grandpa.

译文 2：Over this Father wrangled with him for the whole night.

译文 touched off 是成语，作“激起”、“引起”解。

常见的“争论”：

argue ：指提出理由或证据为自己或自己一方的看法或立场辩护，着重说理、论证和企图说服。 She argued the case for bringing back the death penalty. 她为恢复死刑的主张提供论据。
quarrel ：指两人之间或两个团体之间不友好的、吵吵嚷嚷地大声争论某事，尤指“吵嘴、吵架”。 She quarrelled with her brother over their father's will. 她和弟弟因父亲遗嘱的事起了争执。
debate ：侧重指意见等对立的双方之间正式或公开的争辩。 Politicians will be debating the bill later this week. 政界将在本周晚些时候讨论这个议案。
dispute ：侧重对分歧进行激烈或热烈的争论或争辩，带一定感情色彩，常隐含“各持已见”或“争论不休”意味。 The issue remains hotly disputed. 这个问题至今仍在激烈地辩论中。
discuss ：最常用词，指就某一或某些问题表明观点、看法等，以便统一认识，解决问题。 We need to discuss when we should go. 我们需要商量一下什么时候动身。

Q：为了这匹马，父亲向祖父起着终夜的争吵，对象发出者是父亲，译文是 that touched off a night long quarrel between father and grandpa ，只说了父亲和祖父之间有争吵，并没有说是谁发起的，这样属不属于表意不清呀

俩人的事。一个巴掌拍不响。

“两匹马，咱们是算不了什么的，穷人，这匹马就是命根。”祖父这样说着，而父亲还是争吵。

译文 1： “The two horses mean nothing to us, but everything to the poor,” argued grandpa. Father, however, refused to listen.

译文 2： “Two horses don't mean much to us,” said Grandpa, “but they are the life-blood to the poor.” Father bickered on.

“穷人，这匹马就是命根”译为 they mean everything to the poor，其中 everything 和前面的 nothing 相互应。

而父亲还是争吵→父亲不听劝。此处未将“争吵”译为 continue to argue，避免与“argued grandpa”中的 argue 重复。

九岁时，母亲死去。父亲也就更变了样，

译文 1：Mother died when I was nine. From then on father went from bad to worse.

译文 2：When I was nine years old Mother died and Father became worse.

“父亲也就更变了样”译为 From then on father went from bad to worse，其中 from then on 是连接上句的添加成分。又 went from bad to worse 是成语，作“越来越坏”、“每况俞下”解。

偶然打碎了一只杯子，他就要骂到使人发抖的程度。
译文 1：Even a mere cup accidentally broken by someone would send him into such a violent rage that we all shivered with fear.

译文 2：If you accidentally broke a small thing like a cup, he would keep throwing curses at you until you shivered all over.

“even a mere cup”中的 even 和 mere 突出强调了父亲的变本加厉，即：哪怕就是一只杯子，也要骂上半天。

（偶然打碎了一只杯子，）他就要骂到使人发抖的程度→（打碎杯子这件事）使父亲暴怒，现译作 send him into such a violent rage that we all shivered with fear。其中包含 such a/an… + that 结构。

后来就连父亲的眼睛也转了弯，每从他的身边经过，我就像自己的身上生了针刺一样；他斜视着你，他那高傲的眼光从鼻梁经过嘴角而后往下流着。
译文 1：Later, whenever I happened to walk past him, he would even have his eyes directed sideways, which made me feel like being pricked all over on thorns. When he looked askance at me, superciliousness gushed from his eyes down the bridge of his nose and then off the corners of his mouth.

译文 2：Later even his eyes could cast crooked glances. Whenever I passed by him, he would eye me sideways with his arrogant look streaming down the bridge of his nose and

then off the comer of his mouth, making me feel as if pricked on needles.

眼睛转了弯→不正眼看，即斜眼看，现译为 have his eyes directed sideways，此处有 have sth. done 的结构。

“就像自己的身上生了针刺一样”译为 feel like being pricked all over on thorns，其中 feel like 是短语动词，作“如同”解，介词 on 常用来指人体受到伤害的原因。

每从他的身边经过→偶然路过父亲身旁，故译作 happened to walk past him。

译文 superciliousness gushed from his eyes…是隐喻，指 superciliousness 像液体等一样流出。

off 是“离开“之意，即 then superciliousness gushed off the corners of his mouth。

所以每每在大雪中的黄昏里，围着暖炉，围着祖父，听着祖父读着诗篇，看着祖父读着诗篇时微红的嘴唇。

译文 1：Often of a snowy evening, we children would hang about grandpa by a heating stove, listening to him reading poems aloud and meanwhile watching his busy ruddy lips.

译文 2：In snowy evenings I would sit with Grandpa by the stove, listening to him reading poems, watching his pink lips while he was reading.

译文 Often of a snowy evening 中的 of 等于 on，但有“经常”的含义。

“围着暖炉，围着祖父，听着祖父读着诗篇，看着祖父读着诗篇时微红的嘴唇”译为 would hang about grandpa by a heating stove, listening to him ready poems aloud and meanwhile watching his busy ruddy lips，其中 hang about 或 hang around 为动词短语，作“待在……身边”解，通常有亲密、友好的含义；by 表示在……旁。busy 一词描述祖父的嘴唇不断张合，以代替“读着诗篇时”。

Q：hang about with sb =hang around with sb 表示“（和某人）长时间待在一起，泡在一块儿”。为何原文是 hang about grandpa，没有 with 呢？字典上 hang about 表示“（在某处附近）等待，逗留，闲荡”。

书上原注释写的是 hang about。自己要用 hang about with。

we children 是口语中的常见表达。

例句

We children played in the river.

我们小孩子在河边玩耍嬉戏。

父亲打了我的时候，我就在祖父的房里，一直面向着窗子，从黄昏到深夜——窗外的白雪，好像白棉花一样飘着；而暖炉上水壶的盖子，则像伴奏的乐器似的振动着。

译文 1：Whenever father had given me a beating, I would seek solace in grandpa’ s room where I would stay gazing out of the window from dusk till late into the night while snowflakes were flying like cotton and the lid of the kettle over the

heating stove rattling like a musical instrument playing an accompaniment.

译文 2：When Father beat me, I would go to Grandpa's room and stood by the window from evening till late into the night, watching the white snow falling like cotton, while the lid of the kettle over the stove clinked like a musical instrument playing accompaniment.

🎈whenever 引导时间状语从句时，表示“每当；一……就……”，与 when 用法相似，但 whenever 语气更强烈；whenever 引导让步状语从句时，表示“无论何时”，相当于 at whatever time, no matter when。

🎈“打了我”译作 give a beating。beat me 除了“打我”，还有“把我打败，击败我”的意思。

🎈“父亲打了我的时候，我就在祖父的房里”→译文增译“我就在祖父房里寻求慰藉 seek solace。

🎈一直面向着窗子→看向窗子（外面），故译作 stay gazing out of the window

🎈late into the night 到深夜

例句

This means to work or study *late into the night*.

这个习语的意思是工作或学习到深夜。

🎈“暖炉上水壶的盖子，则像伴奏乐器似的振动着”译为 and the lid of the kettle over the heating stove rattling like a musical

instrument playing an accompaniment, 其中 rattling 表达“振动”，而不用 vibrating 等，因 to rattle 不仅指“振动”，而且指格格作响声，与“伴奏乐器”的比喻相互应。此处，省略 be。

祖父时时把多纹的两手放在我的肩上，而后又放在我头上，我的耳边便响着这样的声音：“快快长吧！长大就好了。”
译文 1：Grandpa would place his wrinkled hand on my shoulder and then on my head, saying, “Grow up quick, poor child! You’ll be all right after you’ve grown up.”

译文 2：Grandpa would put his wrinkled hand on my shoulder and then my head, saying into my ear: “Grow quickly, my child. When you are grown, things will be better.”

“saying……”是伴随状语。

增译“poor child”，意为“我可怜的孩子”，体现祖父对我的疼惜。

二十岁那年，我就逃出了父亲的家庭。
译文 1：I fled from home at twenty.

译文 2：At the age of twenty I fled home.

在二十岁 at twenty
在某人二十多岁的时候 in one’s twenties

直到现在还是过着流浪的生活。
译文 1：And so far I still live the life of a vagrant.

译文 2：Even today I am still wandering around like a hobo.

过着流浪的生活 live the life of a vagrant

“长大”是“长大了”，而没有“好”。
译文 1：True, I’ve “grown up”, but I’m not yet “all right”.

译文 2： “Grown” as I am, but things are not any “better”.

“长大”是“长大了”，而没有“好”
译时补充出主语 I。

可是从祖父那里，知道了人生除掉了冰冷和憎恶而外，还有温暖和爱。
译文 1：Nevertheless, from grandpa I’ve learned that apart from coldness and hatred, there is also warmth and love in life.

译文 2：However, from Grandpa I have learned that in life there is not only coldness and hatred, but also warmth and love.

apart from
·中文“除了…之外”，可以有两个意思，一个是“以…为例外”（“把…除外不算在内”），一个是“有了…，还加上（别的）”。

·英文的 apart from 也同样有这两个大不相同的意义。
前面一个意思。

例句

Apart from her, we were all in agreement.
除了她一个人不同意，我们大家都一致同意。
This movie house has a reduced price, apart from Saturday and Sunday.
这家电影院有减价票，但是星期六和星期天不减。
Apart from the cost, the plan was a good one.
成本高了一点，但计划还是不错的。

后面一个意思。

例句

Quite apart from the time it would take, I can't afford it.
不但时间要拖得很长，而且我也负担不起。
Who else went there apart from you?
除了你，去那里的还有谁?
There are other problems with that car apart from its cost.
这辆车不但价钱高，而且还有其他一些问题。

所以我就向这“温暖”和“爱”的方面，怀着永久的憧憬和追求。
译文 1：Hence my everlasting dream and pursuit of this “warmth” and “love”.

译文 2：For that “warmth” and “love” I will keep longing and yearning.

Q: hence 的用法

①hence 后面可以直接放上一个名词成分，形成一个没有谓语动词的特殊句型，表示“因为前面说过的缘故，所以有了…”。

例句

Hence my surprise. 所以我感到惊讶。
Hence my letter. 所以我就写这封信。
Hence the fact that... 因此...

②hence 也可以作为一个普通的副词（“因此”、“由此”）放在正常的句子中起作用。

例句

These cars have become cheaper, and hence affordable to more people.
这些汽车变得更为便宜，因而为更多的人所买得起。

③ hence 还有“从现在算起”的副词意义。

例句

The property must be vacated 12 days hence.
该不动产应该自现在起 12 天内腾出。

这句话解释了题目的由来。

必背词汇

everlasting adj.永恒不变的，永不停止的

英义

If you describe something as everlasting, you mean that it seems never to change or end.

例句

I have loved you with an *everlasting* love!
我对你的爱从未改变！

vagrant cn.流浪汉，漂泊者，乞丐

英义

A vagrant is someone who moves a lot from place to place because they have no permanent home or job, and have to ask for or steal things in order to live.

例句

He lived on the street as a *vagrant*.

他以在大街上乞讨为生。

avarice un.贪财，贪婪，贪得无厌

英义

Avarice is extremely strong desire for money and possessions. E.g. 例句

He paid a month's rent in advance, just enough to satisfy the landlord's *avarice*.

他预交了一个月的房租，正好满足房东的贪心。

🔥重点表达

永远的憧憬和追求 Everlasting Dream and Pursuit

生在一个小地主的家里 was born into a petty Landlord family

在一个小县城里 in a remote county town

有四个月 for as long as one third of a year

为着贪婪 driven by avarice

对待……都是同样的吝啬而疏远，甚至于无情 treat... with meanness and indifference, not to say with ruthlessness

强行 by force

起着终夜的争吵 touch off a night-long quarrel

跪了下来 dropping to their knees

哭诉他们的困难 tearfully related their troubles

棕色的马 chestnut horses

对 A 算不了什么，但是 B 的命根 mean nothing to A,but everything to B
越来越坏，每况日下 go from bad to worse
他就要骂到使人发抖的程度 send him into such a violent rage that we all shivered with fear
眼睛也转了弯 have his eyes directed sideways
像自己的身上生了针刺一样 feel like being pricked all over on thorns
斜视着你 looked askance at me
高傲的眼光从鼻梁经过嘴角而后往下流着 superciliousness gushed from his eyes down the bridge of his nose and then off the corners of his mouth
每每在大雪中的黄昏里 Often of a snowy evening
暖炉 a heating stove
从黄昏到深夜 from dusk till late into the night
面向着窗子 stay gazing out of the window
像伴奏乐器似的振动着 rattling like a musical instrument playing an accompaniment
长大就好了 You’ll be all right after you’ve grown up.
在二十岁 at twenty
在某人二十多岁的时候 in one’s twenties
过着流浪的生活 live the life of a vagrant
除了 apart from
待在……身边 hang around/about

🔥复盘测试
永远的憧憬和追求
生在一个小地主的家里
在一个小县城里
有四个月

为着贪婪
对待……都是同样的吝啬而疏远，甚至于无情
强行
起着终夜的争吵
跪了下来
哭诉他们的困难
棕色的马
对 A 算不了什么，但是 B 的命根
越来越坏，每况日下
他就要骂到使人发抖的程度
眼睛也转了弯
像自己的身上生了针刺一样
斜视着你
高傲的眼光从鼻梁经过嘴角而后往下流着每每在大雪中的黄昏里
暖炉
从黄昏到深夜
面向着窗子
像伴奏乐器似的振动着
长大就好了
在二十岁
在某人二十多岁的时候
过着流浪的生活
除了
待在……身边

🔥表达对比

「勃然大怒」有几种译法？

偶然打碎了一只杯子，他就要（骂到使人发抖的程度）。

Even a mere cup accidentally broken by someone would *send him into such a violent rage that we all shivered with fear*.

当约翰发现他妻子不等他就外出时，便莫名奇妙地（勃然大怒）并且砸坏了家具。
When John found that his wife had gone out without waiting for him, he *got into a blind fury* and smashed the furniture up.

当他得知妻子有外遇时，他（勃然大怒）。
When he knew his wife had an affair with others, he *flew off the handle*.

玛丽看到孩子们在取笑那位残废的女孩时，(勃然大怒)。
It *made Mary's blood boil* to see the children make fun of the crippled girl.

天神终于知道了事情的真相，(勃然大怒)。
Knew the truth of the thing at last, the Sky God *flew into a rage*.

老人和他的三个儿子——冯雪峰

The Old Man and His Three Sons——Feng Xuefeng

🔥提示：《老人和他的三个儿子》实属寓言散文，为了突出其寓意，使用了一些色彩鲜明的形容同，译好这些形容词很重要。

一位老人有三个儿子。大儿子是一个非凡的水手:坚强、勇敢、尽职，而且富于冒险精神。
An old man had three sons. The eldest was an extraordinary sailor—tough, brave, dutiful and adventurous.

🎈一系列形容词：非凡的 extraordinary、坚强的 tough、勇敢的 brave、尽职的 dutiful、富于冒险精神的 adventurous。

老人真的爱他，认为这是一个做父亲的值得骄傲的光荣。
The old man loved him indeed, thinking he was the kind of son for a father to be proud of.

🎈那种/这种……the kind of...
巴金《做一个战士》
这便是我们现在需要的战士。
This is *the kind of* fighter we now need.

🎈现在分词短语做状语可当做句子衔接的手段之一。

可是，在一次暴风雨中，这个儿子以他的大胆和勇猛气葬身于大海的狂涛骇浪里了。
But caught in a tempest on the sea this tough and brave son of his was engulfed in the stormy waves.

“这个儿子以他的大胆和勇猛”，这句话照字面直译比较困难，译文对此做了调整，将其处理为 son 的前置定语，表明人物性格特质。

二儿子是一个不知道辛苦和疲劳的、力气比一般伙伴都更大的壮健的矿工，又很诚实和守信义，乐意帮助伙伴和朋友，所以矿工们，尤其是青年们，都和他做朋友，以得到他的友谊为快乐。
His second son was a strong coal miner, stronger than the other miners. No hard work could ever fatigue him. Besides, he was honest and trustworthy, willing to help others. Therefore, his fellow miners, especially the young ones, sought for his friendship and took pleasure in being friends with him.

此句原文一“逗”到底，需要断句，可参考逻辑词为断句点。

那父亲也真爱他,尤其是在大儿子死了以后，更认为这是上天给他的最大的弥补。
His father cherished him as a godsend—a great compensation for the loss of his eldest son.

cherished him as a godsend 表示“看成宝贝”的意思，体现了父亲爱二儿子的程度，和原文的“真爱他”不谋而合。

可是，不久，二儿子也殉身于自己的勇敢和自我牺牲的行为了，
But unfortunately he also lost his life in a brave act of self-sacrifice.

“二儿子也殉身于自己的勇敢和自我牺牲的行为了”，原文的两个形容词“勇敢”和“自我牺牲的”，在译文里合并为一个结构，即 in a brave act of self-sacrifice,这样既简练又明确。

因为这一天他在煤矿中工作，矿坑因为支柱损坏而崩坍，他英勇地撑住一根支柱，救出了许多伙伴，而他自己却被压死了。
One day when he was working down the pit, the props, damaged, gave way and the pit caved in. He grasped one prop that was about to fall and held fast to it. Many of the miners got out of danger, but he was crushed in the pit.

down the pit 中 down 作介词，表示“在……之下”。

give way 表示断裂、塌陷（to break or fall down），(being) damaged 可理解为 prop 的修饰语。

坚持…，撑住 hold fast to sth

老人的伤痛是不用说的，他马上变成一个非常衰败的软弱的人了。
There were no words to describe how grieved the old man was. Soon he became weak and flabby.

“老人的伤痛是不用说的”可以作两种理解：一是老人无疑非常悲伤；二是老人的悲伤无法言语（可用 beyond 一词）。

不过， 还剩下一个小儿子，是做父亲的唯一的安慰。
However, he had another son—the youngest one—to fall back on.

(其他方法行不通时)转而做，转而使用，转而依靠 fall back on

例句
Unable to defeat him by logical discussion, she *fell back on* her old habit of criticizing his speech.
由于在条理上说不过他，她便转而重施故技，抓住他的演讲不放。

老人改变了主意,决心不让小儿子成为一个出众的英雄好汉的人物，因为他实在不能再忍受那种折损儿子的痛苦。
This time he changed his mind. He did not encourage him to become a hero, because he could no longer stand the poignancy of losing his last child.

“忍受”译作 stand，这个词可以表示“经得起（考验）、承得住（痛苦）等”。

他叹着气说：“唉，与其因为他有才能而被夺，我宁愿他是一个一无所长的没出息的人呵。”
He said with a sigh, "I would rather he be a mediocrity than be a talented person and lose his life.”

此处“被夺”指（像老大、老二那样）被夺去生命，译作 lose his life；“一无所长的没出息的人”→庸才，译作 a mediocrity。

这样，老人就亲自教育这个小儿子，采取了一种连那些老婆婆们教育女娃娃都很少采用的教育方法。
He set about educating him in such a way that even old women would not adopt in educating their granddaughters.

开始做、着手 set about (doing) sth
季羡林《黎明前的北京》
我不出去跑步或散步，而是一下床就干活儿。
Instead of going out for a jog or walk, I’ ll *set about* my work as soon as I’ m out of bed.

而这个小儿子，也真孝顺，果然没有叫父亲失望。
And this son of his turned out to be very obedient—he did not let him down.

this son of his：如果表示所有关系，通常要用 of+形容词性物主代词，如 an old friend of mine（我的一位老朋友）。如果不是表示所有关系，可以根据句式得需要使用 of+人称代词的宾格形式。

使某人失望 let sb down
不辜负某人期望 live up to the expectations of sb

就是说，他让自己成为一个又懦弱又自私而真的一无用处的人了。

In other words he became a weak, selfish and worthless person.

“懦弱”还可译作 coward、spineless（没有骨气的;懦弱的）等词。

可是，真没有想到，到了这时候，这个老人感到从来没有过的悲哀和不幸了。
It was not until then that the old man found himself a sad and most unfortunate man he had never been.

此句是强调句式，not until then 是被强调的部分，其中 then 表示“当时、此时”；found himself a sad and most unfortunate man (he had never been)是 find+宾语+宾补的结构。

他一边痛悔自己的错误，一边憎恨而又可怜自己的小儿子说：“这就叫做废物，这就叫做脓包，是我一向所痛恨的。
He was full of remorse for the mistake he had made. He said in a tone filled with anger and pity for his son, "This is what is called good-for-nothing. He has now become the very kind of person I dislike.

He was full of remorse for the mistake he had made. He said…也可处理为 Full of remorse for…, he said in a tone…，体现“一边…一边…”之意。good-for-nothing 可作形容词，指“一无是处的”，也可作名词，指“一无是处的人、废柴”。the very kind of 中 very 起强调作用。

现在因为我自私，亲手把他制造出来了！
I am to blame though, for I've made him like this with my own doing.

句尾的 though 理解成“可（能怨谁呢？我才是罪魁祸首，因为是我一手培养的）。” be to blame (for sth)表示对（坏事）负有责任、应被指责。例如：Which driver was to blame for the accident?哪个司机是此次事故的肇事者？

嗳，嗳，这样的一个海淹不死、山压不死的人，他活着到底做什么的？”
Ai, I wonder if life has any meaning to such a creature, though he is not drowned in the sea, nor buried in the pit."

个人觉得此句可以理解成：“这样一个海淹不死、山压不死的人（倒是安安稳稳地活着，人生却没一点出彩之处）他活着到底有什么意义？”括号中的内容只是为了帮助大家理解原文，此处参考译文根据原文的说法，综合考虑下选择译成了 he is not drowned in the sea, nor buried in the pit。大家可以适当增译。

这个老人实在无法爱他的小儿子，因为他只能爱波澜壮阔的海和巍峨坚实的山以及像他大儿子二儿子那样的人的。
The old man could not bring himself to love his son any more, for he could only love stormy seas, lofty mountains and heroic people like his first two sons.

bring himself to 意同 let/allow himself to…。

因此，他现在做父亲的心，不得不无限地痛苦，这是他一度错误的想法和他亲手毁坏了小儿子这件事情的一个惩罚。
Being a father, he was now suffering from a broken heart—-a punishment brought on himself for ruining his youngest son as a result of his own mistake.

suffer 是“受（苦）”，“受（痛）”，“受（损失）”等的“受”，它的宾语是 distress，pain，loss，grief，insult，defeat，punishment，wrong，hardship，torture，drudgery，injustice，persecution，discouragement，disappointment 等词。suffer from 是“受...的苦”，它的宾语没有限定。但说“患某病”该在病名前面用 suffer from。例如：She is suffering from a headache.

必背词汇
extraordinary adj.非凡的，优秀的，出色的
英义
If you describe something or someone as extraordinary, you mean that they have some extremely good or special quality.
例句
We've made *extraordinary* progress as a society in that regard.
在那个方面，我们的社会已经取得了巨大的进步。

dutiful adj.顺从的，尽职的，恭敬的
英义
If you say that someone is dutiful, you mean that they do everything that they are expected to do.

例句

The inspector *dutifully* recorded the date in a large red book.
检查员很尽职地在一本大红册子上记下了日期。

engulf v.常指突然吞没，吞噬

英义

If one thing engulfs another, it completely covers or hides it, often in a sudden and unexpected way.

例句

A seven-year-old boy was found dead after a landslide *engulfed* a block of flats.
山体滑坡掩埋了一栋公寓楼，造成一名 7 岁男孩丧生。

tempest cn.暴风雨

英义

A tempest is a very violent storm.

例句

Torrential rain and a howling *tempest* cut a swathe of destruction across the country.
狂风暴雨横扫全国，所到之处，一片狼藉。

godsend n.天赐之物，助益匪浅的事物

英义

If you describe something as a godsend, you are emphasizing that it helps you very much.

例句

Pharmacists are a *godsend* when you don't feel sick enough to call the doctor.
生病了但不严重、无需求医的时候，药店能帮上大忙。

🔥重点表达

非凡的 extraordinary

坚强的 tough

勇敢的 brave

尽职的 dutiful

富于冒险精神的 adventurous

那种/这种……the kind of…

葬身于狂涛骇浪里 was engulfed in the stormy waves

不知道辛苦和疲劳 No hard work could ever fatigue him.

诚实 honest

守信义 trustworthy

乐于助人 willing to help others

弥补 compensation

断裂、塌陷 give way

坚持…；撑住 hold fast to sth

(其他方法行不通时)转而做，转而使用，转而依靠 fall back on

一无所长的没出息的人 a mediocrity

开始做、着手 set about (doing) sth

使某人失望 let sb down

🔥复盘测试

非凡的

坚强的

勇敢的

尽职的

富于冒险精神的

那种/这种……

葬身于狂涛骇浪里

不知道辛苦和疲劳

诚实

守信义
乐于助人
弥补
断裂、塌陷
坚持…；撑住
(其他方法行不通时)转而做，转而使用，转而依靠
一无所长的没出息的人
开始做、着手
使某人失望

🔥表达对比
「忍受」有几种表达？

老人改变了主意,决心不让小儿子成为一个出众的英雄好汉的人物，因为他实在不能再（忍受）那种折损儿子的痛苦。
This time he changed his mind. He did not encourage him to become a hero, because he could no longer *stand* the poignancy of losing his last child.

她能（忍受）一切艰难，痛苦，而达到它所选定的目标。
He can *endure* any hardships or sufferings while striving to attain his chosen objectives.

我甚至怨恨它这么多年竟会默默地（忍受）着这一切，而我又立即深深地感到它那种不屈于误解、寂寞的生存的伟大。
I have even complained about it having *pocketed* silently all it had experienced for so many years, but again I am struck by the greatness that lies in its lonely unyielding existence of being misunderstood by people.

我再也无法（忍受）他们抽烟了。
I can’ t *put up with* their smoking any longer.

这些，又一些，因我的死亡而将使父母及丈夫所遭受到的大劫难，每想起来，便是（不忍），不忍，不忍又不忍。
I *cannot bear to* think of the great adversity to be brought on my parents and husband by my death. No, I can't, absolutely can't.

乐山龙舟会多姿多彩——何志范

Dragon-Boat Festival at Leshan——He Zhifiin

🔥提示：翻译不可不实，不实则不信;翻译不可太实，太实则不达。一篇中文旅游文章，在描绘某一景点或某一壮观活动场面时，往往文采奕奕，婆娑多姿，华丽词藻娓娓动听，有时甚至贯穿全文。然而我们在阅读英美旅游文章时，这类现象并不多见。此时，译者可根据外国读者的习惯，把中文堆砌的词藻用简洁明快的英文表达出来。适当调整词语，力求保持原作韵味，做到忠而不泥，活而不滥，贵在句练词精。殊不知，过多的修饰语会失之于累赘沉重,译文令人厌读，达不到我们宣传旅游景点的目的，岂非弄巧成拙？本文标题中的“多姿多彩”在英译时省去，就是为了使标题既醒目又简洁，突出中心词。

乐山水光山色独特，地理环境优越，素有“绿扬夹岸水平铺”之称，举行龙舟竞渡得天独厚。

Famous for its “tranquil river fringed with rich vegetation”, Leshan in Sichuan Province has the ideal setting for its Dragon-Boat Festival.

🔥第一小段的英译文省掉“水光山色独特，地理环境优越”，也是为了行文简练，以求神似。其实，“绿扬夹岸水平铺”就是省略部分的具体表现。又，be fringed with sth 意为“以...作为边缘；周边是...”，例如：Her eyes were large and brown and fringed with incredibly long lashes.（她有一双褐色的大眼睛，睫毛特别长。

乐山龙舟会融文化、艺术、经济、旅游、体育为一体，规模宏大，更具地方特色。

The traditional Dragon-Boat Festival, a scene of bustling activity, blends Leshan's culture, arts, economy, tourism and athletics into a wealth of features.

很多的、大量的 a wealth of...

例句

There's *a wealth of* books in the library.

这个图书馆藏书丰富。

每年农历五月初五，数十万乐山人民欢庆端午佳节，观赏嘉州风采。

On the fifth day of the fifth lunar month (early in June) each year, thousands upon thousands of Leshan people gather together along with tourists to celebrate the festival and enjoy the scenic splendor of Jiazhou, Leshan's ancient name.

农历 the lunar month；阳历 the solar/western calendar

成千上万的 thousands upon thousands of

along with 表示“与...一道(又), 连同...一起, 随同...一起”。例如：A bill came along with the package.清单与包裹一并到达。

Leshan's ancient name 是对“Jiazhou”的解释说明，因为上文一直在说乐山，现在突然冒出一个嘉州，容易让读者摸不着头脑。

江岸上彩楼林立，彩灯高悬，旌旗飘摇，呈现出一派喜气洋洋的节日场面。

High-rise buildings ornamented with colored lanterns and bright banners stand out along the river banks.

此句中“江岸上彩楼林立”译作了 High-rise buildings…。回顾：季羡林的《上海菜市场》中有句是“上海尽有看不够数不清的高楼大厦……Shanghai has countless eye-catching skyscrapers…”，skyscraper 的表达也可借鉴。

引人注目，显眼 stand out

例句

Every tree, wall and fence *stood out* against dazzling white fields.

每棵树、每堵墙和每道栅栏都在白得耀眼的田野映衬下十分夺目。

“呈现出一派喜气洋洋的节日场面”省译，可能是考虑到全文的描述对象即为节日场面，也可译出。又，此句和下句分别描写河岸和河面上的景象，译作 along the river banks 和 on the river itself。

千姿百态的各式彩龙在江面游弋，舒展着优美的身姿，有的摇头摆尾，风采奕奕;有的喷火吐水，威风八面。

On the river itself, gaily decorated dragon-shaped boats await their challenge, displaying their individual charms to their hearts’ content. One boat wags its head and tail; another spits fire and sprays water.

此段中，译文打破原文的句子排列，用 displaying their individual charms to their hearts' content 来表示群龙在竞赛前各显其能，舒

展各自身姿的奕奕风采和八面威风；await their challenge 又为龙舟夺标做了铺垫，起了承上启下的作用。

信号弹划过上空，龙舟夺标开始了。
As the starter's gun booms, the boats spring into action.

“夺标开始了”译作 spring into action，不但紧扣上句，也与下句的“如箭离弦，顺流而下”的场面呼应。

各色各状造型的“蛟龙”如箭离弦，顺流而下，欲争群龙首。
Rows of dragons pull downstream, each striving to take the lead.

此处 pull 表示向某一方向移动，downstream 则和之前讲过的 downstairs 类似，有形容词、副词两种词性。又，each striving to take the lead 是独立主格结构，其中 take the lead 译为“带头、为首”。

此时，乐曲响彻江面，皮鼓冬冬，铜锣当当，号子高亢。
In rhythm with the competition, wild music clangs across the river, as drums, gongs and horns sound enthusiastically.

“此时”译作 in rhythm with the competition，含“与比赛同步的还有…、”之意，要比 meanwhile 或 at the same time 紧凑。
“乐曲”译 wild music，目的是渲染比赛的炽热气氛，以传达原作的神韵。

每只龙舟上，身着一色的 14 名健儿分列两舷。健儿们激浪高歌，狠劲猛划，奋力冲刺；
Seven pairs of athletes on each boat, bright in their team colors, row with tremendous outbursts of strength and chant in unison over the crest of every wave.

“14 名健儿分列两舷”巧妙地处理为了 Seven pairs of athletes，pair 一词即表达了“分列两边”的意思。bright in their team colors 同(being) bright in their team colors，对主语状态进一步补充说明，这种情况下 being 通常省略不写出。“狠劲猛划”译作 row with tremendous outbursts of strength，outburst 用词准确，指爆发力，符合每下划桨动作肌肉紧绷猛使劲儿的场景。“激浪高歌”译作...over the crest of every wave，crest 指波峰，体现了健儿们每分每秒都在奋力前行的精神。“奋力冲刺”未译成，因为“激浪高歌，狠劲猛划”已经含有这层意思了。

两岸山呼海啸，滚起阵阵“加油”声。
The river rings with fervent cheers of "Go! Row! Go! Row!" from the banks, to the rhythm of the athletes’ oars.

“加油”译作 Go! Row!，符合舟船竞赛实战情景，呼喊声铿锵有力，声韵和谐，给人以如闻其声、似见其形的感受。

“千顷水面琉璃滑，百艘龙舟竞争先。”
"The river extends as far as your eyes can see; Hundreds of dragon boats compete in a race for the winner."

此句意为：广阔的水面像琉璃一般平滑，很多龙舟在水面上竞相追逐。

传统的抢鸭子竞赛也是龙舟会上精彩纷呈的项目之一，是白天活动的高潮。
A highlight during this festive occasion is the customary chasing of ducks on the river, the climax of the daytime activity.

今年外长答中外记者会中提到了“新中国外交的重点和亮点（priorities and highlights）”。the climax of the daytime activity 是“抢鸭子活动”的同位语。

一只只鸭子抛向空中，嘎嘎叫着扑腾到水面。
Quacking ducks are tossed up over the water one after another.

“嘎嘎叫着”由状语或者鸭子发出的动作转换成了 ducks 的前置定语。

多数情况下，one by one 可与 one after another 替换。不过 one by one 通常强调的是一次一个,而 one after another 则强调连续性。

龙舟上敲着急促的锣鼓，划桨奋力击水，围追堵截，鸭子扑打着翅膀纷纷逃避。

Immediately from the dragon boats, drums and gongs beat furiously as oarsmen strain their muscles to chase the floating ducks.

🎈“桨奋力击水”的类似表述（激浪高歌，狠劲猛划，奋力冲刺）在上文中已经出现过，此处注意表达替换，译作了 strain their muscles to ...(绷紧肌肉...

只见抢鸭子勇士跪蹲船头，双眼凝视着猎物，一旦接近目标，便眼疾手快地跃入水中，眼看鸭子在劫难逃，不料它们狡黠异常，然悄悄地潜水遁去，消逝得无影无踪。

The chasers crouch near the bow, their eyes fixed on the prey. On approaching the ducks, they plunge into the river. But the ducks are tricky, they quickly dive underwater and vanish.

🎈“抢鸭子勇士”只用 chaser 一词便表示了出来，和前几天见过的“爱梦想的女孩 dreamer”类似。

🎈凝视、盯着看 fix one’s eyes on

何为《生命》

然后仰起头来，对着树身<凝视>，翕动着她独有的小小嘴唇，既像独语，又像倾诉。

She raised her head to *fix her eyes on* the tree and kept moving her unique small lips as if she were soliloquizing or sharing her innermost feelings with someone.

🎈On approaching the ducks 根据个人理解可作时间/条件状语，)还记得《养花》里的一进门就大喊的送牛奶工（a milkman exclaimed

on entering our gate）吗?这句话中的 on getting up 中 on 就表示的是“当……时”。
(“眼看鸭子在劫难逃”省译，这个分句完全可以从语境中推测出来。某种程度上，“双眼凝视着猎物，一旦接近目标，便眼疾手快地跃入水中”就等同“猎物在劫难逃”。

然后，暂停鼓锣，船上岸边的人们聚精会神扫视着水面，
For a moment, drums and gongs stop. Both participants and onlookers hold their breath in anticipation, eyes wide open, sweeping the river in search of the targets.

🎈片刻、一会儿 for a moment
冯骥才《富人区》
这个日本朋友*稍稍想了想*，摇摇头说：“不会的。”
After *pondering for a moment*, he shook his head and said, "No, never.”

🎈“船上岸边的人们”并未死按字面只译 onlookers，而是适当增加了 participants（追鸭子的勇士）。此外，in anticipation, eyes wide open 也是对人们神态描写的补充，使得文章表意更加充分。

一当鸭子露面，立刻喊声乍起，各船迅速拨转船头重新“围剿”，水面立时锣鼓喧天。就在小伙子跃入水中一刹那，鸭子再度潜入水中逃出重围。
No sooner does a duck appear than shouts of excitement echo from bank to bank again, accompanied by thunderous rolls from the drums and the gongs. The young rowers warm

to their work and continue the chase, but when they jump into the river, the ducks once again dive underwater.

英译“各船迅速拨转船头重新‘围剿’”时，已打破原句的形似框架。鸭子并不是都在船后露面，未必非得拨转船头不可。重要的是，抢鸭勇士又重鼓干劲，继续围剿，故译作 warm to their work。

对 … 更加感兴趣（或热衷）warm to/towards sth

例句

The speaker was now *warming to* her theme.
演讲者就她的主题越讲越起劲。

“再度潜入水中逃出重围”也可以译作 once again escape into deep water。

观众中响起一片掌声，为抢鸭手鼓劲加油。
Spectators break into applause to cheer the chasers on.

为…加油;为…喝彩 cheer sb on

例句

Most will probably be *cheering on* their favourite players.
多数人大概都会为自己喜欢的球员加油。

那些抢到鸭子的勇士们，激情满怀地把捕获物高高举起，赢来了船上和岸上的阵阵欢呼声和热烈的掌声。
Those who catch the clucks lift their catch high in the air to show their courage. A storm of applause and cheers rises everywhere.

🎈catch 作名词，指“捕获物”，也就是“被抓到的鸭子”。“勇士们”未作主语，而是处理为了 to show their courage，更能体现竞技的快乐，就好比很多运动员获胜后都会用食指比“1”或者将奖杯高高举起，一是展示结果，二是气氛所使。又，“船上和岸上”不用译的太老实，everywhere 一词够了。

据说,抢到鸭子的小伙子可博得姑娘的青睐。
It has been said that those who succeed in the game of chasing ducks can also win the love of the girls!

🎈“据…”直接套用 it is said/alleged/…句型。“抢到鸭子”也就是在游戏中获胜，译作 succeed in the game 即可，后面的 of chasing ducks 可有可无。此处也可译成…those who win the game/catch ducks can also…。that 后的时态用了一般现在时，因为是在客观叙述游戏规则。

晚上的夜游活动堪称压轴节目。
Evening activity brings another exciting moment to the festival.

🎈“堪称压轴节目”按“则更/同样激动人心”之意理解。

夜幕降临，乐山上空礼炮轰隆，彩灯光芒四溢。
As night falls, salutes from the city cannon thunder across the sky, a signal for countless bright lights to flash alive on all the dragon boats up and down the river.

thunder 做动词，指“轰隆作响”，salutes 是名词，指“鸣礼炮；鸣炮致敬”，后面的, a signal for countless bright lights to…也可写作, which means/is a signal for…

河面各只彩船上无数五颜六色的霓虹灯、日光灯齐放光华，闪烁迷离，和水中倒影连成一片。
Those myriad-lighted boats become a riot of color which blends most subtly with colors from the river's reflected surface.

a riot of color 有点“百灯竞闪”的感觉。思考：我们之前提过“水天一色”译作 the water jointed the sky，这句中的“和水中倒影连成一片”是否也可以用 join 一词来翻呢?

票灯点缀河面，似万点繁星坠落人间。在奇光异彩交相辉映中，众多的龙舟如银河流星，顺河而下，千姿百态，令人叫绝。在探照灯的扫射下，河面激起变幻莫测的五彩霞光。一时间，呈现出一幅光的天地一色的世界。
As the dragon boats row slowly and silently downstream, search lights along the shore highlight the procession of sparkling beauty. For a moment, before all fades to night, the spectators both afloat and ashore share this beautiful picture of universal brightness and magical color.

探照灯 search lights。before all fades to night 为增译成分，使“一时间”概念更加明确。这段话，尤其前半部分，个人建议大家按原文字面译即可。因为参考译文省的有点多，“似万点繁星坠落人间”、

“奇光异彩交相辉映”、“如银河流星”、“千姿百态，令人叫绝”等直接缩成了 sparkling beauty，不太合适，一些比喻还是要保留的。

🔥必背词汇

tranquil adj.平静的，安静的，宁静的

英义

Something that is tranquil is calm and peaceful.

例句

The *tranquil* atmosphere of The Connaught allows guests to feel totally at home.

康诺特酒店的宁静氛围让客人完全找到了宾至如归的感觉。

fringed adj.周边是...的，以...作为边缘的

英义

If a place or object is fringed with something, that thing forms a border around it or is situated along its edges.

例句

tiny islands *fringed* with golden sand

金色沙滩围绕的小岛

blend v.结合，融合，综合想法、政策和风格

英义

If you blend ideas, policies, or styles, you use them together in order to achieve something.

例句

His 'cosmic vision' is to *blend* Christianity with 'the wisdom of all world religions'.

他的“远大设想”就是将基督教和“全世界所有宗教的智慧”融为一体。

bustling adj.繁忙的，熙熙攘攘的

英义

full of people moving about in a busy way

例句

a *bustling* city

熙熙攘攘的城市

🔥重点表达

绿扬夹岸水平铺 tranquil river fringed with rich vegetation

很多的、大量的 a wealth of...

农历 the lunar month

成千上万的 thousands upon thousands of

与...一道(又), 连同...一起 along with

引人注目;显眼 stand out

带头、为首 take the lead

14 名健儿分列两舷 Seven pairs of athletes

凝视、盯着看 fix one’ s eyes on

片刻、一会儿 for a moment

对 ... 更加感兴趣（或热衷）warm to/towards sth

为...加油;为...喝彩 cheer sb on

探照灯 search lights

🔥复盘测试

绿扬夹岸水平铺

很多的、大量的

农历

成千上万的

与...一道(又), 连同...一起

引人注目;显眼

带头、为首

14 名健儿分列两舷
凝视、盯着看
片刻、一会儿
对 … 更加感兴趣（或热衷）
为…加油;为…喝彩
探照灯

🔥表达对比
「融合」有几种表达方式?

乐山龙舟会（融）文化、艺术、经济、旅游、体育为一体，规模宏大，更具地方特色。
The traditional Dragon-Boat Festival, a scene of bustling activity, *blends* Leshan's culture, arts, economy, tourism and athletics into a wealth of features.

它极易（溶）于冷水或热水，冲成既可口又充饥的饮料。
It *mixes* easily with cold or hot water to make a tasty, filling drink...

他没有顺利地（融入）到意大利的生活方式中。
He didn't *integrate* successfully into the Italian way of life...

我们需要（融合）双方优势。”
We need to *combine* the development strengths of both sides.

美国银行与一家竞争银行（合并）了。
Bank of America *merged* with a rival bank...

撷自那片芳洲的清供——贾宝泉

An Offering from His Sweet Homeland——Jia Baoquan

🔥提示：文中内容有对题目进行解释。

探家归来，他左手提着旅行包，右手擎着盛了大半清水、插了一束嫩绿柳枝的玻璃瓶，在街上缓缓地走着。这时，轻风拂面，凉雨漫洒，叫人忧伤……

Returning from a visit to his hometown, he walked slowly along the street in a chilly drizzling rain, a travelling bag in his left hand, and in his right hand a half-filled glass water bottle with a bunch of green tender willow twigs stuck in it. A light wind touching his face called for painful memories of the past...

🎈整个句子一眼看去可以逮到主体部分：他探家归来，在街上缓缓地走着。剩下的描述看作对主语的修饰成分，最容易想到的就是处理成 with 结构。参考译文所示的独立主格结构的处理方式也非常值得借鉴。“嫩绿柳枝”译作 green tender willow twigs，未用 tender/light 修饰 green 颜色词，即归根究底，“嫩”在柳枝，颜色是外在表现。“凉雨漫洒”调整到译文开头的部分，先行描绘一幅“雨中街巷”之图，增强氛围感。“这时”未译，如果译出则更突兀，本来人、雨、街、风共同构成了一个完整的意境，让人觉得轻柔又忧伤，强加 at this moment 之类的表达，反而略显强硬，有失意境。以及，“叫人忧伤”译作了 called for painful memories of the past，这是基于全文内容给出的译文，此情此景，令人想起伤心往事，引发愁绪。

当时，爸爸妈妈深翻土地去了，据说土地挖到五尺深，就能打下万斤粮。

Those were the days when Father and Mother went deep-ploughing in the fields. They were told that when the earth was ploughed five feet deep, the grain yield per mu would reach ten thousand jin.

🎈Those 指上句中提到的 painful memories。the days when…中 when 引导定语从句，先行词是 days。went deep-ploughing in the fields 这种 go doing 的结构想必大家都不陌生，从小学我们就开始背 go swimming、go shopping 等等。

🎈在家庭内或在关系比较要好的朋友之间谈及自己的 mother 或 father 时（通常大写第一个字母）

例句

I really ought to phone Mother.
我真的该给母亲打个电话了。

🎈“据说……”译作了 They were told that…而非 It’s said that…，后者不能说错，但不如前者效果好。此处的“据说”指的是身旁人都七嘴八舌的议论，说的话一传十十传百，传到了其他人（包括“我”的“爸爸妈妈”）耳中，所以译作 They were told that…或者 They heard that…较为贴切。

🎈粮食产量 the grain yield，请死死记住这个表达，如果（我是说如果哈）今年 catti 考试中出现了脱贫攻坚或者农业致富主题的材料，多半离不了“粮食”，到时候再不会写就有点过分了哈。

一尺深就是 2,000 斤啊！

Simply digging one foot down would amount to two thousand jin of grain!

🎈注意一点，这里不能简单地写成“一尺+be+2000 斤”，哪有这么换算的，逻辑完全不对。参考译文的理解是：“挖一尺深”这个动作是因，“产 2000 斤粮”是果，如果觉得把“就是”译作“=”之类的含义有点绕，不如直接用 if...结构表示。

为了这“一本万利”的大事业，他们经常是十多天才回一趟家。
Busy with such a "highly profitable" significant job, they could come back home only once in more than ten days.

🎈一本万利（出自清·姬文《市声》）：指本钱小，利润大。现译作 highly profitable（获利极高的）

🎈之前有提过“事业”可译作 cause 一词，比如说“中华民族复兴”可以说是 cause，但此处的“一本不利”并不适用。

这样，照料幼小的他的活务，就落在了 14 岁小姐姐嫩弱的肩上……
The task of taking care of him thus fell upon the limp shoulders of his 14-year-old sister.

🎈thus（于是、就这样）译出了逻辑关系，用 therefore 也是完全 okkk 的。

🎈fall on 表示“（责任、命运等）落在 … 身上；由 … 负担”。

例句

The full cost of the wedding *fell on* us.

整个婚礼费用由我们负担了。

他肚子像着了火，热辣辣地难受，在炕上打滚哭闹：“我饿，我睡不着呀!”
His stomach was aching as if catching fire; he rolled back and forth on the kang crying out loud, "I am so hungry. I can't sleep!"

as if catching fire 是 “as if + 与主句一致的主语+一般时（现在或过去）或进行时” 的省略。catch fire 表示着火，例如：Yet this month he denied the trees can catch fire.（然而本月他否认这些树会着火）

打滚 rolled back and forth

躺在他身边的姐姐连忙坐起来，伸手将他托到自己腿上，小声地唱着：
小弟弟，好宝宝，
小弟第，快睡觉。
His sister who lay beside him sat up at once. Resting him on her legs, she sang to him softly:
Little Brother, good baby,
Little Brother, sleep well.

Resting him on her legs 中 rest 熟词僻义，此处作动词，指“放置、安置”，常用搭配是 rest+ noun+ prep。

天大亮了。没有苇席的土炕上，空落落地躺着他一个人，他急得大哭大喊:“妈，姐姐——”

“小弟，我在这儿哩，快来呀!”

It was broad daylight when he woke up to find himself alone on the matless kang. He screamed with fear, “Mum! Sister—”

"Little Brother, I am here. Come over here quickly!"

光天化日、大白天(in) broad daylight

例句

The robbery occurred *in broad daylight*, in a crowded street.

抢劫就发生在光天化日之下的一条熙熙攘攘的街道上。

看到这句译文中的 to find，不知道大家有没有觉得熟悉感蹭蹭往上涨？复习一个相关联的小知识点：only to 表示和本来意思相反的意思 only to do 的意思是“不料（却）……，结果（却）……", 表示一个没有料到的结果。

胡适《差不多先生传》

他从从容容地走到火车站，迟了两分钟，火车已经开走了。

But he arrived at the railway station unhurriedly *only to find* the train already gone, because he was two minutes late.

茅盾《白杨礼赞》）然而刹那间，要是你猛抬眼看见了前面远远地有一排，——不，或者甚至只是三五株，一二株，傲然地耸立，像哨兵似的树木的话，那你的恹恹欲睡的情绪又将如何?

Now what will become of your weariness if you suddenly raise your eyes *only to catch* sight of distant row of trees (or just a couple of them) standing there proudly like sentries.

他循着姐姐的声音,赤脚光腱跑出屋门,
Following the voice of his sister, he ran out of the room, his feet and bottom all bare.

his feet and bottom all bare 是独立主格结构。又，bottom 指屁股

例如
If there was one thing she could change about her body it would be her bottom.
如果能对自己的身体做一点改变，那她会选择臀部

只见院子中央的那棵大柳树下，支着一根顶门棍，姐姐正踮起脚跟站在木棍的顶端上，左手抓着一根树杈杈，右手向一簇挂满了柳芽的柳枝伸去。
It was under the big willow tree in the middle of the courtyard that he found his sister standing on her toes on the top end of a door-propping stick being leaned against the tree. Her left hand seized hold of a branch while her right hand was stretching for a cluster of twigs prospering with buds.

It was under the big willow tree…that he found…是强调句。

一个有趣的问题：是“踮起脚尖”还是“踮起脚跟”（stand on sb’ s toes）？虽说“踮起脚尖”的说法提的更多，但“踮起脚尖”干嘛呢？应该是“踮起脚跟”才对。《汉语大词典简编》（世纪出版集团、汉语大词典出版社 2004 年 12 月第 1 版）“踮”字条解释为“提起脚跟，用脚尖着地行走。

由于个子矮，怎么也够不着。
But she was too small to reach them.

太……而不能……too…to…

她忽然猛地向上一跃，扑向那柳枝。
Then she suddenly jumped up in an attempt to get at them.

学习 in an attempt 这种衔接句子前后的方式，介词衔接法也很常用。

get at 有多重含义，此处取下列第一种。
1、触及，够得着，抓住

例句

A goat was standing up against a tree on its hind legs, trying to get at the leaves.
一只山羊后腿撑地，搭着树站立起来，试图去够叶子。

2、查明，弄清楚

例句

We want to get at the truth. Who killed him? And why?
我们想查明真相。是谁杀了他？为什么？

3、指责；数落；奚落

例句

They don't like my moustache and my long hair, they get at me whenever they can.

他们不喜欢我的小胡子和长发，一有机会便数落我。

倏然间，就跌倒在地上了，手里却还紧紧攥着那簇柳枝。
Before he realized what had happened, she fell on the ground, but with a firm grip of those twigs in her hand.

🪶“倏然间”译作了“Before he realized what had happened(还没反应过来发生了什么)”，也从侧面反映了“猝不及防”

“姐——”，他连滚带爬地扑过去。
"Sister——" he threw himself upon her.

🪶何为《回忆一个历史镜头》
有一回，北海道的一户牧场主看见我们<伏地便拜>【理解成扑倒在地】。这是我亲眼目睹的事实。
Once, I saw with my own eyes how the owner of a livestock farm in Hokkaido *threw himself on the ground* before us to show his remorse for the Japanese invasion of China.

姐姐躺在地上，慢慢睁开了眼睛，朝他笑了。她的右眼角上方在滴血。
Slowly she opened her eyes and smiled at him, when he spotted a bleeding cut above her right eye-comer.

🪶spot 换作 notice/see 都可。

他跑到墙根寻来极细极细的土末末，撒在姐姐的伤口上止住了血。

At the foot of the wall, he swiftly collected a pinch of very fine dust and sprinkled it on the cut. It stopped bleeding.

一撮、少许 a pinch of

例句

Go to take something with *a pinch of* salt.

拿东西时候加一撮盐。

姐姐两手撑地坐起来，把柳枝上的嫩芽一个个小心摘下，放进一个盛着清水的瓦盆里，然后两只手就在盆里不停地揉捏，不一会儿，清凌凌的水就给染上了浓重的翡翠色。

Sister propped herself up with both hands. She carefully stripped all the buds off the willow twigs and put them in an earthen pot filled with clean water. Then she kept squashing and rubbing them between her fingers; soon the water was dyed a thick emerald green.

支撑、维持 prop up…/prop…up

叶紫《长江轮上》

产妇勉强地<挣起半边身子>，流着眼泪，伸手战栗地接着钱钞……

The woman barely managed to *prop herself up* with tears in her eyes and reached out her tremulous hand for the money.

stripped all the buds off the willow twigs 中可以把 strip A off B 看作固定表达，其中 of 是介词，表示“从…移开；从…脱离”，是要比 from 多出一层“离开”的意味的。

姐姐又换了一盆清水，继续揉捏着，直到盆里的水不再变绿，才将柳芽捞出来，捏成一个拳头大小的团子，递到他的手里。
She replaced it with another pot of clean water and repeated her action until the water no longer changed its color. Scooping up the buds and kneading them into a ball no bigger than a fist, she handed it to him.

🎈复习几个“代替、替换”的表达：
1、Under certain circumstances, it is not only worthy of the saying, “Let the ear *do duty for* the eye,” it can even excel the eye.
在某种场合，它不但无愧于 “以耳（代）目”这句话，而且比眼睛做得更好。

2、The delicate operation to *replace* one cap with a more tight-fitting one could take up to a week.
用更加严密结合的盖帽（代替）原有盖帽的精密操作将需要一周的时间来完成。

3、Think of it as a combination of shapes and aim for symbolism *rather than* realism, and it's not as hard as you'd think.
把它想成各种图形的结合，以象征性（代替）写实，不会像你想的那么困难。

4、The Soviet scientist made his experiments with a bad light, on wooden tables, using an old vacuum cleaner *instead of* a compressor.
他们的手术在一张木桌子上，借着糟糕的光线进行，用一台旧真空吸尘器（代替）压缩机。

5、He said it would not *work as a substitute for* basic hygiene and food safety measures.
他说这并不是一个可以（代替）保证基本卫生和食品安全的方法。

🎈a ball no bigger than a fist 意同 a ball (that’ s no bigger than a fist)

“哈哈哈，好小弟，快吃呀!吃了肚子就不唱大戏了。”
"Aha, my good brother. Now eat it and your stomach will not make any noise again. "

🎈Now eat it and your stomach will not make any noise again.：“祈使句，+ and + 陈述句”。在这里祈使句相当于 if 引导的条件状语从句（此时去掉 and）。如：Give me one more hour, and I’ ll get the work finished.→ If you give me one more hour, I’ ll get the work finished.

🎈“肚子就不唱大戏”指“肚子就不咕噜咕噜叫了”，译作 will not make any noise。again 是增译成分，是当时“缺粮”大背景的体现，也和前文呼应。（补充：肚子咕咕叫 the stomach +be growling/rumbling）

他一把夺过来就吃，淡淡的清苦味中，竟有一股甜丝丝的味道。
He grabbed it and gobbled it up. It even tasted somewhat sweet mingled with a slight bitterness.

🎈狼吞虎咽 gobble up

例句

The children *gobbled up* their food and rushed out to play.
"孩子们急急忙忙吞下食物,便跑出去玩了。"

“淡淡的清苦味中，竟有一股甜丝丝的味道”强调的是“甜味”而不是“苦”，所以 mingled with 前后的成分并不能互换。

深挖土地的鏖战还在进行，姐姐就病了。
The deep-ploughing battle was still on when Sister fell ill.

when 连接两件同时发生的事情。

开始只说是脖子疼，后来脖子上暴起了又粗又红的筋，那破了的地方还流出黄粘的汁液。
Initially, she felt a pain on her neck; then reddish thick veins popped out along her neck, with ulcers oozing thick yellow mucus.

积累下“青筋暴起”的表达 veins pop out

例句

Little *veins popping out* of your temple.
太阳穴的青筋也爆出来了。

那天一早，一辆古老的独轮车推着姐姐和他走上了村头那条弯弯曲曲的蛋黄色小路，
That morning saw an ancient one-wheeled pushcart, with both his sister and him sitting on it, rolling along the yolk-

yellow winding path stretching away from the end of the village.

That morning saw...:我们在翻译类似“xx 时间/xx 地点（发生了什么事）”就可套用这种表达，译作：“时间/地点+witness/see 等……”。例如：“传统产业加快升级”可译作 traditional industrials saw faster upgrading。

中午时分，他们找到了那家全县最大的医院，谁知医生们也都参加中心任务去了，
At noon time, they arrived at the biggest hospital in town. Who would have thought that all the doctors were away to participate in the “central tasks” of the time!

谁会想到……呢？Who would have thought that……?
顾均正《耳闻不如一见》
<谁会想到>，在这个每天接触到的日常现象上，从古到今，无论是什么人，无论在什么地方，都一直在受着眼睛的骗？……
Who would have thought that, when it comes to this common phenomenon in our daily life, people the world over should have been fooled by their own eyes ever since time immemorial?

中心任务 central tasks: tasks characteristic of the political climate of the time but unrelated to medicine.
为使不了解中国背景的读者对原文理解更确切，这里加了英文注释。

值班的小阿姨根本没有见过姐姐得的这种病。

The young nurse on duty had never seen such a case before.

🎈duty 相关表达：
①应尽的义务 bounden duty
萧红《当铺》
本来手就应该给我服务。
It was their *bounden duty* to wait on me.

②当作…用、用作…的代用品、充当…do duty for
顾均正《耳闻不如一见》
以耳代目。
Let the ear *do duty for* the eye.

③尽职、尽本分 do one's duty

④值班，当班 on duty

独轮车又顺着来时的路返回了。
The cart rolled back following the same route it came in the morning.

🎈it came in the morning 写作 along which it came in the morning 或者 it crushed（碾压）in the morning

以后，就请乡下的土医生给姐姐治病。
Then some local medical men were called in.

这里亦可译作 local doctors。“土医生”一词在此暗示这些人未受过正规教育，医术不高，用 medical men 更贴切些，表示他们是行医者，却不一定是正规医生。

他们不用任何麻醉药，拿一把明晃晃的刀子在姐姐脖子割治。
They performed an operation on Sister's neck with a dazzling knife without using anesthetic.

（医生给病人）做手术 perform an operation
（病人被）动刀子 be operated 或 have an operation 或 get/have a surgery

“（明）晃晃”译作 dazzling，dazzle 一词重出江湖！
吴冠中《上海街头》
“花花世界”译作 the dazzling city，常说“花花世界迷人眼”

季羡林《上海菜市场》
这里面五光十色，<令人眼花缭乱>
The rich assortment of hues and colors were *dazzling*.

乱花渐欲<迷人眼>A riot of blooms begin to *dazzle the eyes*.

姐姐不哭，实在忍不住才哼一声。她用手紧紧抓着他的胳臂，指甲抠进他的肉里。
She refused to cry, only uttering a groan at the most unbearable moment, her hand clutching his arm, her nails digging into his flesh.

her hand clutching his arm, her nails digging into his flesh 是独立主格结构。

土医生们吃喝一顿走了，却没有把姐姐的病带走。
The men left after a big dinner, but they did not take away Sister's disease.

带走，拿走，取走 take away

例句

They were *taken away* in a police bus.
他们被抓上一辆警车带走了。

他守在姐姐身边，给她端开水，倒便盆。
He stayed close by to look after her, bringing in drinking water and carrying away the bedpan.

“守在姐姐身边”中“守”包括“陪伴”+ “照顾”两层含义。

她的病越来越重，身子越来越虚，一小碗开水分几次喝，还累得直喘气。
Nevertheless, she was getting weaker and weaker, so feeble that she even had to stop several times to gasp for breath when drinking a small bowl of water.

Nevertheless 是增译成分，指：虽然有弟弟无微不至的照顾，但姐姐的病还是恶化了。

（大口）喘气 gasp for breath

想睡，脖子疼得不能合眼。
She wanted to sleep, but the pain in the neck was too gnawing to let her close her eyes.

gnawing adj. 折磨人的，令人痛苦的，使人苦恼的
原形是 gnaw（噬咬），很容易联想到“痛入骨髓”、“百蚁噬心”之类的词，极大地增强了文字的表现力。

那天，她示意他走过去，摸住了他的手。
One day, she motioned him to come over and held his hand.

示意 motion sb to do
何为《回忆一个历史镜头》
何矜持地<示意>他们可入席坐下，便转向中外记者宣布，距签字式只有“最后五分钟”了。
General He reservedly *motioned them to* their seats, and then turned to the newsmen with the announcement that the surrender ceremony was to begin in five minutes.

2 、The boss *beckoned* him into her office.
老板<招手示意>他去她的办公室。

3、（哲中《过戈壁》）它吃完干粮，转身卧到地上，<示意>请我骑到背上。
After eating, it turned to lie on the ground, *motioning me to* ride on it.

“人死了……还吃……吃饭吗？”昏昏迷迷中，姐姐像是问他，又像是问自己。
"When... people die, do... they... eat?” she asked half-consciously. It was hard to tell whether she was asking him or herself.

”昏昏迷迷”按“意识半清醒状态”之意理解译作 half-consciously

很难辨别/判断... It was hard to tell...

他不点头，也不摇头，四顾茫然地瞪大了眼睛。
He did not nod, nor did he shake his head, his eyes wide open staring around vacantly.

后半部分的 his eyes (wide open) staring around vacantly 是独立主格结构，wide open 作 eyes 的后置定语。又，“朝四周张望”可译作 stare about 或 stare around。

她忽然长了精神，眼睛也亮起来了，脸上有了红晕，说话也不那么气喘了。他想，姐姐这下可好了。
Suddenly, her spirit seemed to come back to her: her eyes shone, her cheeks flushed, and she no longer panted when she spoke. She's getting better now, he thought.

“这下可好了”不宜理解为完全康复，而应是“有所好转”，译作 get better。

“……吃啥呢……”
他依旧不点头，不摇头，只是听到说“吃”，忙说：“吃柳芽，我给你摘好多柳芽。”
"... what to eat..."
He was still motionless, but upon hearing the word "eat," he answered, "Ha, willow buds. I'll pick up a lot of willow buds for you."

“不点头，不摇头”是之前弟弟回答相同问题时的表现，此处译文的 still+ motionless 足以表现出原文的意思了。以及，upon hearing the word 这种 upon+V-ing 表时间的方式说过好多次了。

她的眉舒展了，带着一丝不易觉察的笑，慢慢地松开了手，眼睛虽然还看着她，却没有了往日的晶亮的闪耀。
Her brows smoothed, and, with a smile that could hardly be detected, she slowly loosened her hand. Her eyes still watched him, but lacked their usual luster.

Her brows smoothed 和 with a smile that could hardly be detected 都是表示一种伴随的状态/动作。“没有了往日的晶亮的闪耀”→失去了以往的光彩，译作 lacked their usual luster，“晶亮的闪耀”这个表述本身就有点重复，既已闪耀，何失晶亮？

她走了，带着小弟无意中的一句安慰，心满意足地永远地去了。
She was gone; she left forever satisfied with a word of comfort uttered unintentionally by her little brother.

was gone 中 gone 作形容词，表示“离开的；过去的；不复存在”。

例句

By morning the smoke will be all gone.
这些烟到了早上就会散尽。

left forever satisfied 中 satisfied 是对主语状态的补充说明。

他那时虽然年岁还小，却没有忘记自己许诺过的，在姐姐唇边放了几枚枯黄的柳叶。
Though he was young at the time, he did not forget his promise. He put a few withered willow leaves on Sister's lips.

和前文提及的 green tender willow twigs 一样，“枯黄的柳叶”中枯黄是外在表现，体现的是柳叶一种衰败的状态，译作 withered willow leaves 即可。

过了些时日，他提得动水桶，也扛得动铁锹了，就在姐姐的坟头上种了棵小柳树，三天两头浇水，施肥，没事就围着它看。
As time advanced, he was old enough to be able to carry a bucket and to use a shovel. He planted a small willow tree on his sister's grave and came almost every day to see it and to take care of it.

过了些时日 As time advanced 或 As time went by
种了棵小柳树 planted a small willow tree 或 planted a willow seedling

不久，他上学了。
Before long, he went to school.

不久以后 before long

例句

The government purposed that the project would be carried out *before long*.
政府决心不久就开始实行这项工程。

望着瓶里的那束柳枝，他心里默默地诉说着：“姐姐：你百般宝爱的小弟，已经是人民解放军的一名团级指挥员了。
Gazing upon the willow twigs in the bottle, he poured out in his heart silently to his sister: "My dear sister, your dearly beloved little brother is now a P.L.A. regimental officer.

倾吐，倾诉，毫无保留地诉说思想、感情或经历 pour out

例句

I poured my thoughts out on paper in an attempt to rationalize my feelings.
为了对自己的感情做出合理的解释，我把想法全都写在纸上。

中国人民解放军 PLA（Chinese People’s Liberation Army）

这次回乡省亲，又到你的坟上去了。
I went to your grave again when I returned to our village recently to see our parents.

🎈回乡省亲→回乡+（去）省亲，译作 returned to our village to see our parents。

这束柳枝就是从那树上采来的，它将作为你的照片，你的雕像，供置于我的案头。
This is a bunch of branches I picked up from that willow tree. I’ ll take it as your picture, as your statue, and place it as an offering to you on my desk.

🎈本句是点题句，也就是解释了题目“撷自那片芳洲的清供”的由来，所以一定要把 as an offering to you 译出。

“姐姐：双亲虽然年逾古稀，体格尚好。
“Dear Sister, our parents are now over 70, in fairly good health for their age.

🎈古代年龄称谓：
垂髫：3、4 岁至 8、9 的儿童
束发：指 15 岁
弱冠：指 20 岁
而立：指 30 岁
不惑：指 40 岁
知命（半百）：指 50 岁
花甲（耳顺）：指 60 岁
古稀：指 70 岁
耄耋：指 80-90 岁
期颐：百岁

娘对我说： ‘可怜你姐她没有熬过来。这会儿吃啥?别说是啥柳芽子,黄灿灿的玉米面都喂鸡了。’ ……”
Mother said to me, ‘It's a pity that your sister did not drag through those hard years. See what we eat today? We even feed the chickens with golden com flour, not to mention willow buds...’ "

好（不）容易才完毕，（使）缓慢地通过 drag through

更不用说 not to mention
①由于他们一声不响，默默无闻，就很少为人所知，（更不）受重视。
As to those engrossed in “laying eggs”, because they are reserved and content to live in obscurity they gain little public attention, *let alone* recognition.

②它的宽大的叶子也是片片向上，几乎没有斜生的，（更不用说）倒垂了；
Their leaves are broad and point upwards with very few slanting sideways, *much less* upside down.

③他会说德语和法语，（更不用说）英语了。
He can speak German and French, *not to speak of* English.

④老人、小孩都不赞成这个建议，更不用说年轻人了。
Old folks and children are all against the proposal, *not to mention* the youth.

⑤It was too expensive, *to say nothing of* the time it wasted.

这太贵了，（更不用说）它浪费的时间了。

⑥他会说德语和法语，（更不用说）英语了。
He can speak German and French, *not to speak of* English.

前面就是他的住所了。
Ahead of him was his house.

英语中，有些倒装是出于语法上的需要，非用倒装语序不可，具有强制性；有些则是为了达到某种修辞效果，如强调、平衡、衔接等。

他一边回思着那段回弯曲折的历史，一边极小心地用脚试探着凸凹不平的路面，
As his feet carefully probed the uneven surface of the road, his mind kept pondering on that part of history, a tortuous path they had gone by.

“一边 A 一边 B”表面上看 A 和 B 地位同等，但考虑到与下句的衔接，还是将“回思着那段回弯曲折的历史”放在主句较为合适。

沉思、深思、考虑 ponder over/on/upon

例句

The more I *pondered over* this harpooneer, the more I abominated the thought of sleeping with him.
我越想到这个标枪手，越厌恨要跟他一起睡的念头。

他想起曲折的路心里就酸楚得难以自抑，虽然他并不是不知道，世界总是在曲折中前进的……

He could not help feeling grief, even with an awareness that history never followed a straight forward course...

忍不住、禁不住……couldn’t help doing

并不是不知道=知道。even 是增译成分，表明：哪怕明白这些道理，也难抑心中酸楚，感情色彩更为浓厚。

必背词汇

willow cn.柳，柳树

英义

A willow or a willow tree is a type of tree with long branches and long narrow leaves that grows near water.

例句

Willow trees breaking out into buds foretell the coming of spring.

柳枝绽青报春来。

plough v.犁地，耕地

英义

When someone ploughs an area of land, they turn over the soil using a plough.

例句

They *ploughed* nearly 100,000 acres of virgin moorland.

他们犁了将近 10 万英亩未开垦的高沼地。

重点表达

旅行包 a travelling bag

一束嫩绿柳枝 a bunch of green tender willow twigs
几枚枯黄的柳叶 a few withered willow leaves
一本万利 highly profitable
（责任、命运等）落在 … 身上；由 … 负担 fall on (one’s shoulder)
在炕上打滚 rolled back and forth on the kang
光天化日、大白天(in) broad daylight
赤脚光腱 his feet and bottom all bare
踮起脚跟 stand on sb’s toes
太……而不能……too…to…
触及；够得着；抓住 get at
一撮、少许 a pinch of
支撑、维持 prop up…/prop…up
肚子就不唱大戏了 your stomach will not make any noise again
狼吞虎咽 gobble up
青筋暴起 veins pop out
一辆古老的独轮车 an ancient one-wheeled pushcart
弯弯曲曲的蛋黄色小路 the yolk-yellow winding path
谁会想到……呢？ Who would have thought that……?
值班，当班 on duty
（医生给病人）做手术 perform an operation
一把明晃晃的刀子 a dazzling knife
实在忍不住才哼一声 only uttering a groan at the most unbearable moment
带走，拿走，取走 take away
便盆 the bedpan
（大口）喘气 gasp for breath
疼得不能合眼 was too gnawing to let her close her eyes
示意 motion sb to do
很难辨别/判断… It was hard to tell…
朝四周张望 stare around

不久以后 before long
人民解放军的一名团级指挥员 a P.L.A. regimental officer
倾吐，倾诉，毫无保留地诉说思想、感情或经历 pour out
好容易才完毕，（使）缓慢地通过 drag through
更不用说 not to mention
沉思、深思、考虑 ponder over/on/upon
忍不住、禁不住……couldn’t help doing

🔥复盘测试
旅行包
一束嫩绿柳枝
几枚枯黄的柳叶
一本万利
（责任、命运等）落在 … 身上；由 … 负担
在炕上打滚
光天化日、大白天
赤脚光腱
踮起脚跟
太……而不能……
触及；够得着；抓住
一撮、少许
支撑、维持
肚子就不唱大戏了
狼吞虎咽
青筋暴起
一辆古老的独轮车
弯弯曲曲的蛋黄色小路
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更不用说
沉思、深思、考虑
忍不住、禁不住……

🔥表达对比
「等于」有几种表达？

Simply digging one foot down would *amount to* two thousand jin of grain!
一尺深（就是）2,000 斤啊！

The angle of incidence *is equal to* the angle of reflection.
入射角（等于）反射角。

To sum up, the certificates do not really *mean* competence.
总结，证书不（等于）能力。

The victory *equalled* Southend's best in history.

那次胜利（堪比）索森德历史上最漂亮的获胜。

三峡多奇景 妙笔夺天工——李海瑞

The Scenic Three Gorges Captured in Their Essence——Li Hairui

🔥提示：本文选自《杨和岳长江三峡画卷》大型画册。全文不少地方采用意译手法，极力反映原文之笔调，以达到外师造化而中得心源。

大自然的鬼斧神工，造就了长江三峡绝妙的奇景。
The Yangtze River boasts of the fascinating Three Gorges created by Mother Nature in all her glory.

🎈 River 不止表示“河”，也可译作“江”。某次三口考试中，很多人把 Huangpu River 译作了黄浦河。

🎈夸耀...boast of/about...

例句
Carol *boasted about* her costume.
卡萝尔炫耀着自己的穿着打扮。

🎈Mother Nature 大自然(尤指被看作影响人类的力量)
Mother Nature is sometimes used to refer to nature, especially when it is being considered as a force that affects human beings. 例句：...when Mother Nature created Iceland out of volcanic lava and glaciers...当时大自然用火山熔岩和冰川造就了冰岛

🎈in all one's glory 英义为 at one’ s best, happiest, etc.，在句中作状语。

气势雄伟的瞿塘峡，逶迤曲折的巫峡，礁石纵横的西陵峡，无不风姿绰约，光彩照人；
The Three Gorges consist of grandiose Qutang Gorge, meandering Wu Gorge and heavily-shoaled Xiling Gorge, all saturated in splendid colors.

The Three Gorges consist of 是增译成分，交代“三峡”实为“三/峡”。all saturated in splendid colors 是独立主格结构。

深藏其间的小三峡，更是曲水通幽，楚楚动人，山翠，水清，峰奇，瀑飞，倾倒了天下多少游人。
Tucked away among these are three little gorges. All of them form a veritable wonderland of clear water with plunging waterfalls and velvety hillsides, often rising to fantastic peaks—beckoning travelers from afar.

把...隐藏，把...隐匿 tuck away
《想北平》
最小的胡同里的房子也有院子与树。Even houses <tucked away> in very small lanes have their own courtyards and trees.

often rising to fantastic peaks 对应“峰奇（描写峡谷地势变化）”。“倾倒了天下多少游人”→使远方游人慕名而来，译作 beckoning travelers from afar.

如今，由于国家建设的需要，正着手筹建三峡大坝水电工程。

Today, as part of China's national development, the massive Three-Gorge-Hydroelectric Project is set to become a reality.

“由于国家建设的需要”按“（三峡工程）作为国家建设计划的一部分”之意译作 as part of China's national development。注意，此时 part 前不加 a。

“告别三峡游”的旅游广告，拨动了无数中外游客的心弦。
The advertisement of the “Farewell to the Three Gorges” touches the hearts of numerous travelers who know them, both in China and abroad.

who know them 是增译成分，旨在使行文逻辑更接洽（通过某种渠道接触之后，才有可能被拨动心弦）。不译出也不算错。

三峡旅游的热潮正一浪高似一浪。
Excursionists in increasing numbers are visiting them to participate in this farewell.

此句意即“越来越多的游客来三峡旅游”。Excursionists 意同 traveller。participate in this farewell 的理解要结合上句提到的“‘告别三峡游’（的旅游广告）Farewell to the Three Gorges”

尽管将来大坝建成,水位升高，三峡美景也并非单纯的“减”，而是“有减有加”，略有改变而姿色依然。
Raising the water level by building the dam is not expected to decrease the essence of the Gorges' beauty. On the

contrary, upon completion of the project, this scenic area will almost be preserved in its entity.

“尽管将来大坝建成，水位升高”直译成 Even after the dam is built and the water level raised...不如意译紧凑，用词精当。“建成大坝”和“会升高水位”其间有一定的逻辑关系。

然而，人们传统的恋旧心绪，对眼前的长江三峡总有一种依依惜别之情。
Nevertheless, visitors' fond memories dwell upon past recollections of the traditional gorges.

老是想着，唠叨 dwell upon/on sth

例句

So you made a mistake, but there's no need to *dwell on* it.
你是错了，不过不必老是想着这事儿。

这句译文和原文乍一看甚至有点毫不相关，译者对此句的处理程度略大，看过即可。原文理解成“对三峡的依依惜别之情总在人们回忆里占据一席之地”，译文 fond memories dwell upon past recollections of...指“美好的记忆里总是有（在）三峡往事的身影”。大家开放理解。

画家杨和岳正是怀着如此这般的心情，四游长江三峡。
With these thoughts in mind, Mr. Yang Heyue, an artist, cruised through the Three Gorges four times in succession.

接连、连续 in succession

例句

Three bombs went off in quick succession in Kabul.
三枚炸弹在喀布尔接连爆炸。

他望着滔滔东去的三峡江水，不胜感慨地说：“留住它，这令人迷恋、神往的三峡景色!”
As he looked eastward with the current of the water, Mr. Yang exclaimed enthusiastically, "Keep this fabulous scenery as it is!"

As he looked eastward with the current of the water 中的 with the current of the water 后若加 gushing 一词更合理，构成 with 复合结构。“留住它，这令人迷恋、神往的三峡景色!”理解成“就让这滚滚江水一直流淌下去吧”。

于是他摊开纸，握起笔，饱蘸墨汁，酒融入他那艺术家的浓浓深情，将今日之三峡留在了画卷之上。
Then he donned the tools of his trade—parchment, brush and ink. With earnest emotion, the artist captured today's Three Gorges on paper.

用 don the tools of one's trade 来译准备纸、笔和墨的一些动作。倘若仅译 with parchment, brush and ink,则表示状态，不如动态生动。

杨和岳先生出生在风景佳丽的雁荡山麓，自幼承受大自然熏陶而萌发绘画的志向。60 年代，在中国美术大学（原浙江美术学院）完成了学业，奠定了绘画技能的扎实基础。

Yang Heyue was born at the foot of beautiful Yandang Mountain. From his childhood, nature was his inspiration. During the 60s, he completed his studies at the China University of Art (formerly the Zhejiang College of Art), giving him the rudiments of his artistic skills.

“山麓”指的是山坡和周围平地相接的部分，即“山脚”，现译为 the foot of the mountain。

猜测“自幼承受大自然熏陶而萌发绘画的志向”只译为 From his childhood, nature was his inspiration，是因为“萌发绘画的志向”在后半部分的描述中已然体现。

早年曾从事木刻创作，后又长期潜心于山水画的研究，探古究今，博采众长，逐渐形成自己清秀、细腻的独特画风。

In his early years after graduation, he took up wood caning, only to abandon it in later years for a relentless pursuit of depicting mountain and water landscapes. Part of his studies was comparative art illustration, which enabled him to fuse classical and contemporary techniques into his own distinct and elegant style.

Part of his studies was comparative art illustration 是增译成分，作为对此人背景的补充，使信息更充足。我们自己译的时候必然是不会这么处理的，一是确实不知道这个信息点，二是知道了也无法将其和此句所提的画风联系起来。

他的作品多次参加各地画展获奖，深受国内外观众和美术收藏家的好评。
At many exhibitions, his works received wide acclaim and distinguished awards from art collectors and lovers both at home and abroad.

🎈个人不会选择把“获奖”和“深受好评”如参考译文一样合并处理为received wide acclaim and distinguished awards from…，而是老老实实按原文语序，先说“获奖”won distinguished awards，再说“深受好评”received wide acclaim from…。毕竟观众和美术收藏家给出的是好评，而不是奖项。

长江三峡曾是许多画家的创作题材，但多是取其一角，反映某个段落。
The Three Gorges have always been a popular subject matter for painters, most of whom portrayed only a section or passage.

🎈“取其一角，反映某个段落”表达的是一个意思，译出核心意即可：portrayed only a section or passage。 “, most of whom… ”可变为 “. (But) Most of them…”

像杨和岳先生那样，西自白帝城，东至葛洲坝，将瞿塘峡、巫峡、西陵峡的三峡全貌,洋洋洒洒地尽收于一纸画卷，实属少见。这或许是作者胸中汹涌浩荡气势的溢露。
Mr. Yang, however, united the panorama of all three gorges contiguously from Baidi Township in the west to Gezhou Dam

in the east, onto one scroll. This is rare and representative of his momentous spirit.

“这或许是作者胸中汹涌浩荡气势的溢露”理解成“（杨和岳先生）赏三峡奇景即时的（澎湃激荡）的心情”，“汹涌浩荡气势”某种程度上描写的是“三峡景色”，现将此句译作 This is representative of his momentous spirit.

杨和岳先生笔下的三峡，不拘形似而强调神韵，外师造化而中得心源。
His “Three Gorges” is painted so exquisitely that the interpretation seems to touch the heart of the gorges.

问自己一下：假如在考场上，并且不允许在线搜索，该如何理解“外师造化而中得心源”？其实，中文的很多句子都是互相解释的关系，我们只需要看懂容易理解的那个版本（也就是不拘形似而强调神韵）即可。

他运笔若行云流水，渲染烟云尤为独到，勾皴点染，疏密、浓淡、聚散，虚虚实实，笔势奔腾豪放，墨色淋漓酣畅，尽情抒发了作者如涌的情感。
Mr Yang's depiction is very unique and detailed, and light appears to radiate from his smoothly flowing brush strokes. Although the force of his brush is turbulent and unrestrained, Yang Heyue's paintings have the right touch of color and balance. This work fully expresses the painter's profound affection for the area.

“(勾皴点染)疏密、浓淡、聚散，虚虚实实”：很明显能看出是几对反义词，译者将其笼统处理为 the right touch of color and balance，称得上是一智举，其中 touch 表示“格调”

这幅三峡长卷的装帧也匠心独运。它采取中国传统的“折子”样式，启合自如，折叠起浑然一册，抖开来全幅在目。
The highly decorative binding of the scroll is done in an accordion-like traditional paper-folding technique. When folded, it is a book; unfolded, the entire scene can be viewed.

上述好几句均采用意译予法，打破句子结构，不拘形似，强调神韵。

accordion-like：后缀“-like”与名词连用构成形容词表示“像...的”，“有...特征的”。

例句
snake-like undulations 蛇形起伏
此处的“折子”和手风琴 accordion 确为相似

When folded, it is a book; unfolded, the entire scene can be viewed.中出现了省略现象，一是 when folded：主语一致，可省略主语和 be；二是 unfolded：省略 when。

而其大小，恰似西方游客所喜爱的可以随手插在口袋里的 Pocket Book。
The book is pocket-size and very portable for western tourists.

“所喜爱的”并未译 favorite，而是译作 portable（便携的），解释 pocket book 的本质属性。

画家说:“人家爱出大画册，我却欢喜这精美的袖珍长卷。它小巧玲珑，逗人喜爱，又携带方便，价廉物美。”
The painter says, “Many artists like to publish coffee-table books, I prefer the beauty, originality and portability of a small, long and elegant scroll at a reasonable price.”

英译时，“它小巧玲珑……价廉物美”与“这精美的袖珍长卷”合译更符合逻辑。

“Pocket Book 口袋书”与此处的“coffee-table books 大画册”对应，有对应物进行类比，不仅描述更生动，脑子中也更有画面感，从而更易想象和理解。

艺术家的用心和中外旅游者购买旅游纪念品的心理需求是相通的。
Special attention has been paid to current consumer trends in tourism.

此句用主动态也可:Artists have paid special attention to…。此外，还可将此句直译，“是相通的”处理为 A be line with B。

他尤其关注当今大多数旅游者的实际消费水平，小折子画卷比大型画册有更广阔的销售市场，从而让高雅的艺术走进芸芸寻常百姓之中。
The artist's intention corresponds with both Chinese and foreign tourists' preference in buying souvenirs. This folding “pocket scroll” has more appeal than a coffee-table book.

Thus, beautiful and lofty art is made available to the general public.

“实际消费水平”处理成了“preference（偏好）”，姑且理解成是购买力导致的偏好差异把。从这点出发，is made available to 也可译 is made accessible to 或 is made affordable to。

愿长江三峡美景与此小小画折长久共存。
As long as this humble "pocket scroll" lives, so shall the beauty of the Three Gorges.

so shall the beauty of the Three Gorges 就是我们常见的“so+助动词/情态动词+主语（eg. so do I）结构，意同 the beauty of the Three Gorges shall live, too.。此句也可译 May this humble "pocket scroll" coexist with the beauty of the Three Gorges for good。

必背词汇

glory n.辉煌时刻，巅峰

英义

A person's glories are the occasions when they have done something people greatly admire which makes them famous.

例句

The album sees them reliving past *glories* but not really breaking any new ground.
这张专辑使他们重温了昔日的辉煌，但实际上没有任何新的突破。

gorge cn.峡，峡谷

英义

A gorge is a deep, narrow valley with very steep sides, usually where a river passes through mountains or an area of hard rock.

例句

the Rhine *Gorge*

莱茵峡谷

grandiose adj.华而不实的，浮夸的

英义

If you describe something as grandiose, you mean it is bigger or more elaborate than necessary.

例句

Not one of Kim's *grandiose* plans has even begun.

金那些华而不实的计划甚至一个都还没有开始实施。

saturate v.浸透，渗透，使湿透

英义

If someone or something is saturated, they become extremely wet.

例句

If the filter has been *saturated* with motor oil, it should be discarded and replaced.

过滤器如果已被机油浸透，则应丢弃并换上新的。

velvety adj.天鹅绒般的，柔软光滑的

英义

If you describe something as velvety, you mean that it is pleasantly soft to touch and has the appearance or quality of velvet.

例句

The grass grew thick and *velvety*.
草长得又茂密又柔软。

tuck v.把…塞入，把…藏入

英义

If you tuck something somewhere, you put it there so that it is safe, comfortable, or neat.

例句

She found a rose *tucked* under the windscreen wiper of her car one morning.
一天清晨，她发现自己汽车的挡风玻璃雨刷下插着一支玫瑰。

veritable adj.真正的，十足的，不折不扣的用于强调大小、数量或性质等

英义

You can use veritable to emphasize the size, amount, or nature of something.

例句

a *veritable* army of security guards
一支真正的警卫部队

🔥重点表达
长江 The Yangtze River
夸耀…boast of/about…
大自然 Mother Nature
无不风姿绰约，光彩照人 all saturated in splendid colors
把…隐藏;把…隐匿 tuck away
三峡大坝水电工程 the massive Three-Gorge-Hydroelectric Project
拨动了……的心弦 touch the hearts of

姿色依然 this scenic area will almost be preserved in its entity
老是想着，唠叨 dwell upon/on sth
接连、连续 in succession
将……留在了画卷之上 capture… on paper
中国美术大学（原浙江美术学院）the China University of Art (formerly the Zhejiang College of Art)
探古究今，博采众长，逐渐形成自己清秀、细腻的独特画风 fuse classical and contemporary techniques into his own distinct and elegant style
国内外 at home and abroad
大画册 coffee-table books
价廉 at a reasonable price
芸芸寻常百姓 the general public

🔥复盘测试
长江
夸耀…
大自然
无不风姿绰约，光彩照人
把…隐藏;把…隐匿
三峡大坝水电工程
拨动了……的心弦
姿色依然
老是想着，唠叨
接连、连续
将……留在了画卷之上
中国美术大学（原浙江美术学院）
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国内外
大画册

价廉
芸芸寻常百姓

🔥表达对比
「永久、永远」有几种表达?

我毫无成就，样样不长进，我可不愿与任何人易地而处，无论（长期的）或是暂时的。
I am just an ordinary man with no urge to do better, so I hate to change places with anybody else, whether for a while or *for good*.

这“路”是非常的长的，黑暗而且艰难的，他的作品将（永远）像一盏明灯那样地照耀我们前进!
The way before us is very long, and dark and arduous. His works, however, will shine *permanently* like a beacon to guide our advance.

这激流（永远）动荡着，并不曾有一个时候停止过，而且它也不能够停止；没有什么东西可以阻止它。
This torrent is *always* surging ahead; it has never stopped for a single moment and will never stop. Nothing whatever can hold it up.

吾弟尝以“计利当计天下利，求名应求（万世名）”自勉，
You used to seek self-encouragement from the motto, “The interests to be considered should be the interests of all; the fame to be sought should be *an everlasting fame*.”

初到中国旅游可到哪些地方

Tips on Traveling to China the First Time

🔥提示：本文是一篇旅游文体的短文。当今，英语旅游文体的特点倾向于简明、流畅，介绍内容重点突出,使旅游者一目了然。原文题目较长，英译时应概括全文的内容，给初来乍到的外国游客提供明快的信息。tip 一词似乎与中文标题稍有出入，但与全文介绍的内容融会贯通，因为原文中的三大问题不仅反映了“应当去中国的哪些地方”，而且还描述了“应当买什么东西”。tip 在此意为 helpful information，这难道不是初来中国的游客所期待的吗?此种译法在文章标题、画册解说中尤为突出。

一、第一次到中国旅游，应当先去哪些地方?

1. Which cities are preferable for tourists to visit on their first trip to China?

🔍这句话译法多种多样，比如 which cities should be listed as favorable places on my/tourists’ first trip to China? 不用设限。

答:这首先要看您能安排多少时间。

What you see depends on how long you can stay in China.

🔍what 引导主语从句，what to see 就表示“您观赏/参观的内容（要根据停留时长而定）”

一般地说，第一次到中国应当先到北京、上海、西安等地。
Generally speaking, tourists should first visit cities like Beijing, Shanghai and Xi'an.

Q:英文 Xi'an 为什么要加一撇?
因为前后要分开来读，读成“西安”。如果不加一撇，就有可能读成“现”，这一撇其实是汉语拼音中的隔音符号。

北京是中国的政治、文化中心。在这里您可以游览万里长城中的一段——八达岭；明、清两代皇室居住的地方——故宫；清朝御花园——颐和园和北海；
Beijing is a political and cultural center that offers some scenic attractions: Badaling which is a part of the spectacular Great Wall; Gugong (Imperial Palace) where emperors of the Ming and the Qing dynasties lived; Yiheyuan (Summer Palace) which is an imperial garden of the Qing dynasty; and Beihai, also an imperial garden used by successive emperors in the Yuan, the Ming and the Qing dynasties.

学习句子的衔接方式：...center that offers...，也可译作从句，例如...center where you can enjoy...

“北海”其实是元、明、清的仲花园，故添上元、明，以增加其胜景的诱惑力。

还可品尝到正宗的北京烤鸭、涮羊肉。

There is more to Beijing than buildings. Foods such as authentic Beijing roast duck and instant-boiled mutton have proved popular with tourists as well.

🎈本句谈及品尝的食物,与上句观光的内容有异。英译时应依据英语的语法结构，增添适当的连接词句,以分开两类不同的内容，使英语行文自然，无突兀佶屈之感。也可用 in addition 来代替 There is more to Beijing than buildings。

🎈...还不止如此 There is more to...

例句

Anyway, *there is more to* the story.
不管怎样，后面还有故事。
But *there is more to* this city.
不过，城市别有洞天。

上海是中国最大的城市，在这里选购物品最合适。
Shanghai, a shopping center for best buys, is the largest city in China.

🎈“在这里选购物品最合适”译作 a shopping center for best buys，其中 buy 是可数名词，指划算的东西、性价比高的商品，和“选购物品最合适”在文意上是一致的。

上海品种繁多的小吃、 糕点和手工艺品、纺织品，会使您感到满意。
Tourists will be satisfied with what the city supplies, from various snacks and cakes to handicrafts and textiles.

对……感到满意 be satisfied with

例句

Secretary Kerry says no one can *be satisfied with* the situation in Syria today.

国务卿克里表示，没有一方会对叙利亚现在的情况感到满意。

离上海仅有几小时路程的苏州和杭州，是中国园林艺术的代表，被人称为“天堂”。

Neighboring Suzhou and Hangzhou, only a couple of hours away from Shanghai by train, are two garden cities, each considered by Chinese to be “paradise on earth”.

“隔壁学校”就可以说 neighboring school/university。only a couple of hours away…是典型的用时间表示距离的用法，如：The house is ten minutes away. 那个房子距这儿有 10 分钟的路程。each considered by Chinese to be “paradise on earth”是独立主格结构。

西安是古丝绸之路的起点，也是中国历史上建都最多的城市之一。

Xi'an, the starting point of the ancient Silk Road, was capital intermittently for many dynasties in the Chinese history.

这句译文的结构安排和上文介绍“上海”时是一致的。译文加上 intermittently 以揭示“建都”的内涵,使读者对西安有进一步的认识，不添此词,句子同样成立。

起点 the starting point

古丝绸之路 the ancient Silk Road

新发掘的秦兵马俑被称为“世界第八大奇迹”；
The life-size terra cotta soldiers and horses of the Qin dynasty (221-206 B.C.), unearthed recently, are praised as "the Eighth Wonder of the World.”

life-size 是形容词，专门表示绘画、雕塑等与真人或实物一样大小的。(221-206 B.C.)是增译成分，使读者脑中有更清晰的时间线。

大雁塔、鼓楼是唐代留下来的建筑; 您可以到杨贵妃洗澡的华清池去洗温泉澡; 作为炎黄子孙还可以去拜谒离西安不远的黄帝陵。
Other interesting sites in the vicinity are Dayan Ta (Great Wild Goose Pagoda) and Gu Lou (Drum Tower), both erected in the Tang dynasty; and the Huaqing Hot Springs where visitors may bathe in the warm mineral water. This site used to be the private baths for Yang Guifei, favorite concubine of the Tang emperor. If you are of Chinese descent, you may pay tribute to the tomb of Huangdi (Yellow Emperor), first Chinese emperor.

本句重新组织译文结构和段落:把大雁塔、鼓楼等古迹视为 other interesting sites,以突出秦兵马俑的世界第八大奇迹。

把“炎黄子孙”译为 of the Chinese descent,译义与原句的内涵基本保持不变，避免句子冗长、拖沓。本句增添 first Chinese emperor 至关重要，以免外国读者对 Huangdi 这概念模糊不清。同样理由，上句中的杨贵妃，译文中也附加了同位语 favorite concubine of the

Tang emperor,以帮助缺乏中国文化背景知识的外国人。增添必要的同位语是汉英翻译中的常用技巧之一，值得重视。

在西安还可以欣赏到仿唐音乐和歌舞，尝品唐菜。
In addition, tourists will enjoy the pleasing Tang music and dance, as well as the duplication of fancy Tang dishes available there.

🎈增添 pleasing 和 fancy 仿佛无关紧要，但这类调味词点缀了 Tang music and dance 和 Tang dishes,极大地提高了外籍游客的情趣。

二、什么时候到中国旅游最佳?冬季去什么地方好?
2. When is the best time for the trip? Where are the best places available in winter?

🎈available 一词用法灵活。大体上表示“可以满足他人在某一场合的例行需要”。例如打电话找某人，找得到就是 available；要拜访某经理，秘书说他忙或者外出了，就是 not available；市场上某种货物脱销，也是 not available。

答：中国幅员广大，各地景色、气候差异很大，可以说一年四季都可以旅游。
China is a vast land with great contrasts in landscape and climate. Consequently, tourists may pay a visit anytime.

🎈幅员广大 is a vast land，catti 必备。可以说→也就是说/正因如此…，译作 Consequently。

pay a visit (to...)是固定搭配，指“参观(某地)”

季羡林《上海菜市场》

但是，我们的许多外国朋友却偏要去<看一看>早晨的菜市场。

Nevertheless, many foreign friends of mine would rather *pay a morning visit to* the food markets there.

如到上述所说的北京、上海、西安最好是在春秋两季。

Spring and autumn are supposed to be the best time to tour cities like Beijing, Shanghai and Xi'an.

结构划分：...the best time/ to tour cities /like Beijing...，其中“tour+地点”指在某地旅游观光。

冬季您若怕冷的话可以到没有酷暑和严冬的“春城”——昆明，那里有引人入胜的石林和滇池，还可到西双版纳去欣赏亚热带风光。

If you dislike the cold, you can visit Kunming in south China, which is known for its year-round spring weather. A closer look takes you to the Stone Forest and the Dianchi Lake. You can also go to Xishuangbanna to enjoy subtropic scenery.

破折号后的“那里”一词已由 A closer look 译出。根据上下文，英译文显然内含“仔细看，那里还有惹人注目的名胜”。接着很自然地引出了昆明附近还有两处胜景——石林和滇池。这类译法不但达原作的意境，而且还追求上下文的协调，旅游重点随之突出。

词义辨析 scene、scenery：

scene 指局部的、一眼可见全貌的风景或景色,不限于自然的风景,也常指(戏剧、电影、小说等的)场景、布景。scenery 则指某一国家或某一地区的整体的自然风景。

也可以去桂林，沿着漓江顺水而下到阳朔，“桂林山水甲天下，阳朔山水甲桂林”，这个旅游项目不会使你失望。
Guilin in south China lies on the banks of the Li River. Downstream Yangshuo stands by. “Guilin has the most beautiful scenery in China, while Yangshuo is the most fascinating part of a Guilin tour.” A tour of these cities will be a most rewarding experience.

“阳朔山水甲桂林”译为 Yangshuo is the most fascinating part of a Guilin tour 固然也未尝不可，然而，桂林之景既然堪称中华之冠为何阳朔之美还胜于桂林呢?咀嚼本句之余，一阵矛盾之感油然而生。

把“失望”直译为 disappointing 不符合英美人习惯。在众多的场合下，他们习惯使用正面或吉利的语言，回避那些反面或不吉利的语言。rewarding experience 颇合习惯。

没有见过冰雪的港澳同胞，不妨在一二月份去哈尔滨，那里是冰雪的世界，可以观雪景，看冰灯，滑雪，滑冰。
Harbin is particularly good for sightseeing in January and February. Those who have never seen any snow in Hong Kong or Macao may either view the ice festival or go skiing and skating in this world of snow.

“……的人”可用 “one/those who……”的结构。“观雪景，看冰灯”合并译作 view the ice festival，结合哈尔滨冰雪节的背景看是可以的。

三、在中国有什么东西最值得买?在什么地方买最合适?

3. What is well worth purchasing in China? Where are those things available?

worth 和 worthy 作形容词时，worth 表示的含义是“有...价值、值得做...”，常用的固定搭配是：be worth n/doing（做某事是值得的）。worthy 表示的含义是“值得的、值得尊敬的”常用的固定搭配是：be worthy of。

答：中国的手工艺品、丝绸、瓷器、地毯、棉纺织品在世界上享有盛名，而且比在世界其他地方购买价格更合理，挑选余地更大。

China has won a worldwide reputation for handicrafts, silk, porcelain, carpets and textiles, all more reasonably priced and of greater variety than elsewhere in the world.

have/enjoy a + adj+ reputation 可以套用到复试自我介绍中夸目标学校。

中国各地都有自己独特的产品可买，比如说北京的景泰兰、地毯；上海的中国服装、棉纺织品，杭州的丝绸；苏州的古玩;到西安您可以买兵马俑、唐三彩。

Unique local creations are available in their own cities, such as Beijing's cloisonné and carpets, Shanghai's Chinese clothing and cotton textiles, Hangzhou's silk, Suzhou's

antiques, and Xi'an's three-colored glazed pottery of the Tang dynasty and terra-cotta figures.

在译文中，“兵马俑”和“唐三彩”互换位置,以免产生歧义。若硬套汉语排列序，译文为 Xi'an's terra cotta figures and three-colored glazed pottery of the Tang dynasty,容易把 terra-cotta figures 误认为是唐朝的产物。

如果您嫌麻烦，也可以在北京、上海的友谊商店里将东西一次买齐，大城市的友谊商店一般货源都比较充足，而且一般可以代您托运。
If tourists are not able to reach these cities, most of these products can be purchased in the Friendship stores in big cities like Beijing and Shanghai. These stores will also help you transport what you have bought.

不直译"嫌麻烦"，用委婉语 to be not able to reach these cities 表达。切忌使用 trouble 一类貌似神离的词，仿佛游客在旅途中会遇到什么麻烦似的。

爱好艺术的游客，还可以在中国购买字画和古玩。
Some tourists who are keen on art may wish to buy antique objects as well as Chinese calligraphy and paintings.

喜欢、爱好 be keen on
老舍《想北平》
对于物质上，我却＜喜欢＞北平的花多菜多果子多。
But I *am keen on* the flowers, vegetables and fruit which grow in rich abundance in Peiping.

但记住一定要有发票和正式鉴定标记（即红漆标记），才不致在海关遇到麻烦。

Be sure to get your receipts and an identification seal (a red wax seal) before you go through the Chinese customs.

此句不宜直译，应根据具体实物逐译。避开令人扫兴的“麻烦”一词，告诫外籍游客购买字画和古玩应有发票和正式鉴定标记。译文语气朴实、婉转，与欢度节假日的游客的心情融为一体，以免大煞游兴。

看到 a red wax seal，想补充一个和 red 有关的表达：red tape 繁文缛节。几个世纪以来，英国的律师和官员都是以红色的书带绑住一踏踏的文件。所以 red tape 是公文的代称，再进一步引申为繁文缛节、官样文章。例如，员工向公司申请一支笔，要填三张表、盖五个章，就可称为 red tape。

必背词汇

spectacular adj.引人注目的，惊人的，壮观的

英义

Something that is spectacular is very impressive or dramatic.

例句

spectacular views of the Sugar Loaf Mountain

甜面包山的壮观景色

textile n.纺织品

英义

any type of cloth made by weaving or knitting

例句

a factory producing a range of *textiles*

生产一系列纺织品的工厂

🔥重点表达

一般地说 Generally speaking

政治、文化中心 a political and cultural center

长城 the spectacular Great Wall

御花园 an imperial garden

故宫 Gugong (Imperial Palace)

颐和园 Yiheyuan (Summer Palace)

正宗的北京烤鸭、涮羊肉 authentic Beijing roast duck and instant-boiled mutton

...还不止如此 There is more to...

对……感到满意 be satisfied with

起点 the starting point

古丝绸之路 the ancient Silk Road

秦兵马俑 The life-size terra cotta soldiers and horses of the Qin dynasty (221-206 B.C.)

大雁塔 Dayan Ta (Great Wild Goose Pagoda)

鼓楼 Gu Lou (Drum Tower)

幅员广大 is a vast land

各地景色、气候差异很大 with great contrasts in landscape and climate

参观(某地) pay a visit (to...)

观雪景 view the ice festival

滑雪滑冰 go skiing and skating

享有盛名 have/enjoy a + adj+ reputation

唐三彩 three-colored glazed pottery

景泰兰 cloisonné

喜欢、爱好 be keen on

海关 the customs

🔥复盘测试

一般地说

政治、文化中心

长城

御花园

故宫

颐和园

正宗的北京烤鸭、涮羊肉

...还不止如此

对……感到满意

起点

古丝绸之路

秦兵马俑

大雁塔

鼓楼

幅员广大

各地景色、气候差异很大

参观(某地)

观雪景

滑雪滑冰

享有盛名

唐三彩

景泰兰

喜欢、爱好

海关

🔥表达对比

「适合」有几种表达？

一、第一次到中国旅游，应当先去哪些地方？

1. Which cities are *preferable* for tourists to visit on their first trip to China?

上海是中国最大的城市，在这里选购物品（最合适）。

Shanghai, a shopping center for *best buys*, is the largest city in China.

在小学和中学的时代容易结成真实的友谊，那时彼此尚不感到生活的压迫，入世未深，打算计较的念头也少，朋友的结成全由于志趣相近或（性情适合），差不多可以说是“无所为”的，性质比较地纯粹。

Real friendship is easily formed in primary or middle school days when, being socially inexperienced and free from the burden of life, you give little thought to personal gains or losses, and make friends entirely as a result of similar tastes and interests or *congenial disposition*. It is sort of “friendship for friendship’ s sake” and is relatively pure in nature.

耶娅觉得她不安分的个性（不适合）包办的婚姻。

Jeya feels that her ambitious nature made her *unsuitable for* an arranged marriage.

“唔，也许，紫丁香花这种淡雅而又有点忧郁的情调（适合）我的气质。”

“Well, maybe. Their quiet elegance plus a slight touch of melancholy *suits* my disposition.”

滚球

A Ball to Roll Around

🔥说明：108 篇的汉译英部分已经学习完毕，从此篇开始，会再从 108 篇中的 EC 部分选取 6 篇不同类型的学习材料，现仍将内容整理为 CE 形式（也就是所谓的“回译”）供大家学习。将母语人士写的文章和由译者翻译的文章的译文放在一起，能轻而易举得知哪个是母语人士的手笔，原因很简单：母语人士能想到的，非母语人士想不到。无论中文还是英文，母语人士写作的流畅、自然与出其不意，译者往往需要大费力气才能有所弥补，这正是翻译时需要特别注意和加强的地方。

🔥提示：该篇类型为人生哲理类。这篇短文的作者罗伯特• G.奥尔曼是位盲人，他在运动、法律及电台体育广播三个不同的领域获得极大的成功。他幼时就读于费城奥弗布鲁克盲人学校并在该校学会了摔跤。在宾夕法尼亚大学学习期间，他曾在五十多场摔跤比赛中获胜。在弟弟的帮助下（因为几乎没有法律书籍是用盲文印刷的），他在该校法学院学习并顺利毕业。由于他热爱运动，一度任电台体育节目广播员，他认为盲人不应该只从盲人身上寻求安慰，而应该“走出家门与世人接触”。该文文字朴实，生动流畅。其间所含的人生哲理，对人颇有启迪。

🔥roll around 在美国口语中有 return at a regular or usual time 即“周而复始”之意。但此处的意思与正文中的 roll it around 一致，取“滚...”之意。

四岁那年在大西洋城，我从货场一辆货车上摔下来，头先着地，于是双目失明。

I lost my sight when I was four years old by falling off a box car in a freight yard in Atlantic City and landing on my head.

🎈CE 看到这样的中文句子，大部分人会下意识地老老实实按原句语序处理，甚至可能会出现一组并列结构。但母语人士写出的句子主干只有：I lost my sight，剩下的成分则合理安排。但 EC 时，我们必须调整语序，说地道的中文。了解中英两种语言的差异对翻译学习是很有帮助的。

现在我已经 32 岁了。我还模糊地记得阳光是多么灿烂，红色是多么鲜艳。
Now I am thirty-two. I can vaguely remember the brightness of sunshine and what color red is.

🎈“阳光是多么灿烂，红色是多么鲜艳”也可译作 how +adj +S +is。

能恢复视觉固然好，但灾难也能对人产生奇妙的作用。
It would be wonderful to see again, but a calamity can do strange things to people.

🎈恢复视觉 restore vision/see again。

有一天我突然想到，倘若我不是盲人，我或许不会变得像现在这样热爱生活。
It occurred to me the other day that I might not have come to love life as I do if I hadn't been blind.

那天/那天早上/那天晚上/那个星期（用于指说话前不久的日子）the other day/morning/evening/week

《健忘的画眉》

<那天>，我刚刚走进滨河公园，便听到从小树林中传出了画眉的叫声。

The other day when I went into Riverside Park, I was greeted by the chirrup of a song thrush from a grove.

if I hadn't been 是一个对过去的虚拟语气(即一种对过去的假设)；又，“might +have +done”表示对过去事情的推测，might 与 may 意思相同，但可能性更小，多用于虚拟语气结构中。

现在我相信生活，但我不能肯定如果自己是明眼人，会不会像现在这样深深地相信生活。

I believe in life now. I am not so sure that I would have believed in it so deeply, otherwise.

otherwise 在这里作副词用，可用 if I hadn’t been blind 代替。

这并不意味着我宁愿成为盲人，而只是意味着失去视力使我更加珍惜自己其他的能力了。

I don't mean that I would prefer to go without my eyes. I simply mean that the loss of them made me appreciate the more what I had left.

prefer to go/live without my eyes = prefer being blind

what I had left 指除眼睛以外的脑、耳朵、嘴等其他器官。

我认为，生活要求人不断地自我调整以适应现实。
Life, I believe, asks a continuous series of adjustments to reality.

I believe 是插入语。

补充 adjust 的一个常用搭配：adjust oneself to the new environment 适应新环境

人愈能及时地进行调整，他的个人世界便愈有意义。
The more readily a person is able to make these adjustments, the more meaningful his own private world becomes.

此句是 the+比较级…，the+比较级…（……越…，则…越…）结构。

调整决非易事。
The adjustment is never easy.

决非易事 is never easy/is always difficult

我曾感到茫然害怕。但我很幸运：父母和老师在我身上发现了某种东西——可以称之为活下去的潜力吧——而我自己却没有发现。他们激励我誓与失明拼搏到底。
I was bewildered and afraid. But I was lucky. My parents and my teachers saw something in me—a kind of potential to live,

you might call it—which I didn't see, and they made me want to fight it out with blindness.

此句双语对照形式基本一致，尤其是破折号的保留。

以斗争方式解决；辩论出结果 fight out sth /fight it out

例句

The conflict is still being *fought out*.

仍在通过战斗解决这次冲突。

我必须学会的最艰难的一课就是相信自己，这是基本条件。

The hardest lesson I had to learn was to believe in myself. That was basic.

看到...was to do 结构，我们顺带回顾一下“前有 do 后省 to”

萧乾《说起香港》

在送审的校样上他随便打个红叉，我就只好抽掉。When a British censor put in a red cross at will, all I could do was withdraw the entire manuscript. 注意“all I could do was withdraw”中是 withdraw 而不是 to withdraw。

如做不到这一点，我的精神就会崩溃，只能坐在前门廊的摇椅中度过余生。

If I hadn't been able to do that, I would have collapsed and become a chair rocker on the front porch for the rest of my life.

a chair rocker = a person sitting on the rocking chair。同理，a dreamer= a person pursuing his/her dream。

相信自己并不仅仅指支持我独自走下陌生的楼梯的那种自信。
When I say belief in myself I am not talking about simply the kind of self-confidence that helps me down an unfamiliar staircase alone.

相信自己 belief in myself（名词短语）；“支持我独自走下”译作 that helps/allows/encourages me down…alone 均可。

那是一部分。但我指的是大事：是坚信自己虽然有缺陷，却是一个真正的有进取心的人；坚信在芸芸众生错综复杂的格局当中，自有我可以安身立命的一席之地。
That is part of it. But I mean something bigger than that: an assurance that I am, despite imperfections, a real, positive person; that somewhere in the sweeping, intricate pattern of people there is a special place where I can make myself fit.

“是坚信…”对应“an assurance that…”，注意此处的词性转化，这也是翻译常见的技巧之一。sweeping, intricate pattern of people 指世界上的人形形色色，很复杂。

我花了很长时间才树立并不断加强这一信念。这要从最简单的事做起。
It took me years to discover and strengthen this assurance. It had to start with the most elementary things.

🎈学习 discover 这个词的妙用，非母语人士多半会选择 build、establish 之类的词。

有次一个人给我一个室内玩的棒球，我以为他在嘲笑我，心里很难受。
Once a man gave me an indoor baseball. I thought he was mocking me and I was hurt.

🎈心里很难受 was hurt/was upset/feel sad/...

“我不能使这个。”我说。“你拿去，”他竭力劝我，“在地上滚。”他的话在我脑子里生了根。
“I can't use this,” I said. “Take it with you,” he urged me, “and roll it around.” The words stuck in my head.

🎈“在我脑子里生了根”译作 stuck in my head（刺进了我的脑袋中），stuck 的原形是 stick，这个表达是不是很有冲击力，甚至觉得自己脑瓜儿也被刺了一下?

“在地上滚！”滚球使我听见它朝哪儿滚动。
“Roll it around!” By rolling the ball I could hear where it went.

🎈around 作副词，表示“各处、在别的地方”。

我马上想到一个我曾认为不可能达到的目标:打棒球。
This gave me an idea of how to achieve a goal I had thought impossible: playing baseball.

how to achieve a goal (that) I had thought impossible: that 在定从中作 thought 的宾语，可以省略。

在费城的奥弗布鲁克盲人学校，我发明了一种很受人欢迎的棒球游戏,我们称它为地面球。
At Philadelphia's Overbrook School for the Blind I invented a successful variation of baseball. We called it ground ball.

the Blind 是 the+adj 结构，表示一类人或物。variation 表示一种“变体”，词根是 vary。

我这一辈子给自己树立了一系列目标，然后努力去达到，一次一个。
All my life I have set ahead of me a series of goals and then tried to reach them, one at a time.

ahead of me 理解为 for me/for my future 即可。

我必须了解自己能力有限。若开始就知道某个目标根本达不到却硬要去实现，那不会有任何好处，因为那只会带来失败的苦果。
I had to learn my limitations. It was no good to try for something I knew at the start was wildly out of reach because that only invited the bitterness of failure.

没（或没什么、没多大）用处（或好处）It was no good to=It was not any/much good

例句

This gadget isn't much good.
这小玩意儿没多大用处。

wildly out of reach 中 wildly 是副词，表程度，指“非常、极其”；out of reach 则指“无法到达、无法达成、能力范围之外”。(学习 invite（带来）一词的灵活运用，这也是非母语人士基本想不到的用法。

我有时也失败过，但一般说来总有进步。
I would fail sometimes anyway but on the average I made progress.

“would+动词原形”可指过去的一种状态/发生的动作。

平均而言；一般说来 on the average

例句

On average, the virus kills about half of those who get it.
平均来说，这种病毒使一半的感染者死亡。

必背词汇

calamity n.灾难，灾祸，祸患

英义

A calamity is an event that causes a great deal of damage, destruction, or personal distress.

例句

He described drugs as the greatest *calamity* of the age.
他称毒品是这个时代最大的祸害。

bewildered adj.困惑不解的，不知所措的，晕头转向的

英义

If you are bewildered, you are very confused and cannot understand something or decide what you should do.

例句

Some shoppers looked *bewildered* by the sheer variety of goods on offer.

光是摆在那里的各式商品就让一些购物者晕头转向了。

🔥重点表达

从……上摔下来 fall off...

头先着地 landing on my head

双目失明 lost my sight

模糊地记得 vaguely remember...

...固然好 It would be wonderful to...

对人产生奇妙的作用 do strange things to people

倘若我不是盲人，我或许不会变得像现在这样热爱生活。I might not have come to love life as I do if I hadn't been blind.

那天/那天早上/那天晚上/那个星期（用于指说话前不久的日子）the other day/morning/evening/week

决非易事 is never easy

茫然害怕 bewildered and afraid

相信自己 to believe in myself

在芸芸众生错综复杂的格局当中 in the sweeping, intricate pattern of people

树立并不断加强这一信念 discover and strengthen this assurance

从最简单的事做起 start with the most elementary things

心里很难受 was hurt

在我脑子里生了根 stuck in my head

一次一个 one at a time

那只会带来失败的苦果 that only invited the bitterness of failure

没（或没什么、没多大）用处（或好处）It was no good to=It was not any/much good
（某个目标）根本达不到 was wildly out of reach
平均而言；一般说来 on the average

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从……上摔下来
头先着地
双目失明
模糊地记得
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平均而言；一般说来

🔥表达对比
「突然想到」有几种表达？

有一天我（突然想到），倘若我不是盲人，我或许不会变得像现在这样热爱生活。
It occurred to me the other day that I might not have come to love life as I do if I hadn't been blind.

关于孩子底名字，秀才是煞费苦心地想着，但总（想不出）一个相当的字来。
As to the baby’ s name, the scholar racked his brain, but just could not *hit upon* a suitable one.

他（突然想到）了一个绝妙的主意。
An ingenious *idea suddenly came upon* him.

就（突然想到）的吗?
It just *popped into your head*?

费利西娅的旅行——威廉·特雷弗

Felicia’s Journey——William Trevor

🔥提示：这篇仍为回译练习，注意感受母语人士的语言使用习惯。

阳光正暖，江面水波不兴。
The sun is warm now, the water of the river undisturbed.

🔥sun 既可表示太阳，是单数名词，也能表示日光、阳光，是不可数名词，如：晒太阳/沐浴阳光 soak up some sun。后半句 the water of the river undisturbed 是独立主格结构。

海鸥在她面前的护墙上摇摇摆摆地走着，船只从她身边驶过。
Seagulls teeter on the parapet in front of her, and boats go by.

🔥parapet 是名词，指“（矮）护墙”，在此含义基础上，引申出下列用法：
冒险……put one’s head above the parapet
避免冒险……keep one’s head below the parapet

例句

He was not prepared to put his head above the parapet and say what he really thought (= he did not want to risk doing it).
他不想冒然出头说出自己的真实想法。

一行树木打破了人行道的单调，树上长满了深浅不一的黄褐色树叶。
The line of trees that breaks the monotony of the pavement is laden with leaves in shades of russet.

前后部分的主语“一行树木”和“树”实则指同一对象，故参考译文将“打破了人行道的单调”处理为一个定从，“长满了深浅不一的黄褐色树叶”作为主干。也可有其他处理方式，如把“打破了人行道的单调”处理成现在分词短语作伴随状语。

充满、载满...be laden with...

例句

He *is laden with* heavy responsibility.
他肩负重任。

远方桥上的行人正心无旁骛大踏步地向前走着，那些小人儿细细点点的，看上去影影绰绰、似真似幻。
Figures stride purposefully on a distant bridge, figures in miniature, creatures that could be unreal.

积累 figure 一词的用法。“身影、人影”常译作 figure。
《三体》一中：大楼顶上出现了一个娇小的<身影>……
The slender *figure* of a beautiful young girl emerged at the top of the building,...。

柯灵《巷》）偶然呀的一声，墙门口显现出一个<人影>，又往往是深居简出的姑娘，看见你们，会娇羞地返身回避了。
Suddenly, at a creaking sound, there may appear a *figure* by a door—usually an unsophisticated young girl. She will, at the sight of you, withdraw coyly into the house.

figures in miniature, creatures that could be unreal 均看作句首出现的 Figures 的同位语，其中 in miniature 意为“微型的；缩微的”，例句：It's a continent in miniature.（它是南美大陆的缩影）。

远处什么地方的扩音器里传来响亮的声音。
Somewhere a voice is loud on a megaphone.

看这句译文，我们发现“传来”在参考译文中虽找不到 from 之类的对应翻译，但这层含义却已经体现出来了，更显朦胧美。

她一点儿也不饿，还要再过几小时才会感到饿，那时候垃圾箱里自会有人家扔掉的东西。
She is not hungry. It will be a few hours before she begins to feel hungry and then there will be the throwaway stuff in the bins.

积累 before 用法。我们看到这个词，很有可能会条件反射先将 before...这一结构先译出，译作“在...之前”。但 before 作为表示时间/事件先后的词，直接顺着时间逻辑按“然后”之意翻译即可。

天空湛蓝湛蓝的，一丝云彩也没有，连天边的颜色都不见淡下去。
The sky is azure, evenly blue, hardly faded at the edges at all.

对于句中的 azure 和 blue：azure 专指天空蔚蓝（可以有白云），而 blue 则范围更广，就是指纯色蓝（即一丝云彩也没有）

“碧、绿、蓝、青”等颜色词，请自行根据具体语境翻译]关于中文汉字“碧”的一些搭配

A：①碧澄[blue and clear][水、天空]碧蓝而明净；河水清湛碧澄。

②碧海青天[a blue ocean under a blue sky] 形容天水一色，无限辽远。

③碧汉[the blue sky, the azure sky] 碧天银汉的合称，即天空。

如：起楼侵碧汉，初日照红妆。——江总《和衡阳殿下高楼看妓》

④碧海[blue sea] 碧蓝色的海。

⑤碧空[the azure sky; the blue sky] 蔚蓝色的天空。如：孤帆远影碧空尽。——唐·李白《黄鹤楼送孟浩然之广陵》诗。

⑥碧落[the sky] 天空。如：上穷碧落下黄泉，两处茫茫皆不见。——唐·白居易《长恨歌》

⑦碧霄[the blue sky] 蓝天。

她用手在座椅的一条横木上来回摩挲着,手指爱抚地摸着光滑的木头，油漆磨掉的地方木料的质感不同。

She moves a hand back and forth on a slat of the seat she is sitting on, her fingers caressing the smooth timber, the texture different where the paint has worn away.

来来往往、来来回回 back and forth

《撷自那片芳洲的清供》

在炕上打滚 rolled back and forth on the kang

her fingers caressing the smooth timber 和 the texture different where the paint has worn away 均为独立主格结构。想说下后者，其中，where=介词+地点，则可理解为 the texture (where the paint has worn away=in the part whose paint has worn away) (is) different。

两周前拔牙后留下的那个豁口现在已经不痛了。
The gap left where a tooth was drawn a fortnight ago has lost its soreness.

拔牙 draw a tooth

fortnight 指两周、十四天。有时“半月”的概念也可以用这个词表达。

她用舌头舔着它，把舌尖伸进那个小洞里，同时回想着那曾经有过的痛楚。
She feels it with her tongue, pressing the tip of her tongue into the cavity, recalling the aching there has been.

“舔着它”未译作 lick，而译 feel（感受）

那话是那个威尔士人达沃说的，当时他们正搭伴一块儿往前走，因为他认识路。
It was the Welshman, Davo, who said that. They went along together because he knew the way.

去某地、向前走 go along

例句

He *went along* slowly, reading a book.
他走得非常慢，一边走一边看书。

“没有多少人会为你的牙痛操心的。”他说。没有多少人会想到无家可归的人也会牙痛。

“Not many would bother with your toothache,” Davo said. Not many would think toothache would occur in a derelict's mouth.

为...而费心，为...操心 bother with

例句

She did not want to *bother with* anything unpleasant now.
她现在根本就不想在令人不快的事情上费心思。

“你什么时候都可以过来，”那个女牙医说，“别强忍着痛。”

“You can always come back,” the woman dentist said. “Don't be in pain.”

“别强忍着痛”译“Don't be in pain”，并未出现“忍痛”之意。这个女牙医言下之意是：“牙疼就复诊。” “Don't be in pain（别疼着）”也就是“别忍着疼不来复诊”。

女牙医把自己献给了无家可归者的烂牙，献给了无家可归者身上的臭味和污秽。她的好心肠很是让人费解。

The woman dentist has dedicated her existence to the rotten teeth of derelicts, to derelicts' odour and filth. Her goodness is a great mystery.

献身、把（时间、精力等）用于... dedicate...to...

例如

But you decide to *dedicate* your entire day *to* finish it.
但是你决定要花一整天来完成它。

她翻转双手，让阳光从不同的角度拂照着它们，并且微微抬起头，让脸的另一侧也能感受到阳光的温暖。
She turns her hands so that the sun may catch them differently, and slightly lifts her head to warm the other side of her face.

🔥注意译文中的 catch 一词，我们很难想到。（只是个人感受）不得不说，这个词使得文章文学气息更添一分：阳光普照大地，就像一个慈善的、心中满是爱意的神，不会丢弃任何一个需要光与热的生灵，所以会努力地 catch them。这和上句的内容也相呼应。

🔥必背词汇
seagull cn.海鸥
英义
A seagull is a common kind of bird with white or grey feathers.
例句
There is a *seagull* perched atop the mast.
有一只海鸥停歇在桅杆上。

teeter v.人步履蹒跚，踉踉跄跄，物摇摇欲坠，东倒西歪
英义
If someone or something teeters, they shake in an unsteady way, and seem to be about to lose their balance and fall over.
例句
He watched the cup *teeter* on the edge before it fell.

他眼看着茶杯在边上摇摇欲坠，然后掉落。

parapet cn.桥、房顶等上的矮护墙，女儿墙

英义

A parapet is a low wall along the edge of something high such as a bridge or roof.

例句

The outer *parapet* of the Great Wall is crenelated with merlons almost 2 m high from the base of the wall.
长城外部的低墙几乎高出墙体基座 2 米左右。

russet n.赤褐色的，红褐色的

英义

Russet is used to describe things that are reddish-brown in colour.

例句

The maple trees were in their autumn glory of *russets*, reds and browns.
正值秋季，赤褐色、红色和棕色的枫树绚烂夺目。

🔥重点表达

阳光正暖，江面水波不兴 The sun is warm now, the water of the river undisturbed.
摇摇摆摆地走 teeter
驶过 go by
长满了深浅不一的黄褐色树叶 is laden with leaves in shades of russet
微型的；缩微的 in miniature
扩音器 a megaphone
（人家）扔掉的东西 the throwaway stuff

湛蓝 azure
来来往往、来来回回 back and forth
拔牙 draw a tooth
回想着那曾经有过的痛楚 recalling the aching there has been
去某地、向前走 go along
为…而费心，为…操心 bother with
献身、把（时间、精力等）用于… dedicate…to…

🔥复盘测试
阳光正暖，江面水波不兴
摇摇摆摆地走
驶过
长满了深浅不一的黄褐色树叶
微型的；缩微的
扩音器
（人家）扔掉的东西
湛蓝
来来往往、来来回回
拔牙
回想着那曾经有过的痛楚
去某地、向前走
为…而费心，为…操心
献身、把（时间、精力等）用于…

🔥表达对比
「长满、充满」有几种表达？

The line of trees that breaks the monotony of the pavement *is laden with* leaves in shades of russet.

一行树木打破了人行道的单调，树上（长满了）深浅不一的黄褐色树叶。

His face *was covered with* wrinkles, and so were his hands that were resting on top of his sheets.
他脸上（满是）皱纹，放在床单上的手也是。

The banks *teem with* more life than I thought possible.
河岸上（充满）生机，超乎我的想象。

The ground outside *was strewn with* broken twigs and dry leaves.
窗外断枝残叶狼藉（满地）

I found a crumpled *tear-stained* sheet stuffed in the back of his desk.
我在他桌子深处找到一张皱巴巴的（满是泪迹）的纸。

新型灯泡提高能效——保罗·马拉默德

New Light Bulb Offers Energy Efficiency——Paul Malamud

华盛顿——据美国能源部宣称，一种新近发明的灯泡可能会使今后全世界的灯泡使用者大幅度地节约能源，并获得更好的灯光。
Washington—A newly-invented light bulb could offer significant energy savings—and better light—to future users worldwide, according to the U.S. Department of Energy.

根据英语使用习惯“据……宣称”类似结构常放在句尾，或插在句中；在中文中则要率先交代清楚。翻译时破折号大部分情况会保持一致，但也可酌情处理。

美国能源部 the U.S. Department of Energy
（中国）文化部 Ministry of Culture of the PRC

10 月 20 日，美国能源部宣布，它正把它安装在首都华盛顿的福雷斯特尔总部大楼以及史密森国家航空和航天博物馆的试验装置上，作为一种新型灯泡“开始投入使用”。
On October 20 the U.S. Department of Energy （DOE） announced it was “inaugurating the use" of the new kind of light bulb in experimental installations at its Forrestal Headquarters Building and at the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum in Washington, D. C.

学习“inaugurating the use（开始投入使用）"中 inaugurate 一词的用法。此外，这个词还常表示“就职”，如 inauguration speech（就职演说）

the Smithsonian's 指 Smithsonian Institute（史密森博物馆），1846 年由英国科学家 James Smithson 捐款修建，以普及教育和传播知识为目的。

National Air and Space Museum 缩略为 NASM（美国）国家航空和航天博物馆。

美国能源部在一份书面声明中称，这种新的照明技术，一旦投入商业生产，将很可能为“室内外宽阔场地提供高质量、高效率的照明”。
The new lighting technology, DOE said in a written statement, is most likely to take the form of "high quality, high-efficiency illumination for large indoor or outdoor spaces" once it is made commercially available.

照明技术 lighting technology

以...形式出现 take the form of

例句

They *take the form of* ponds, streams, rivers, bogs and swamps.
它们以湖泊、河流、小溪、沼泽以及湿地的形式存在着。

投入商业生产 is made commercially available
available 一词是点睛之笔，运用非常灵活，大体上表示“可以满足他人在某一场合的例行需要”。例如打电话找某人，找得到就是

available；要拜访某经理，秘书说他忙或者外出了，就是 not available；市场上某种货物脱销，也是 not available。make something available 是常用的说法，多用被动语态，表示“发表”、“公布”。

例句

The photos were made *available* by the official news agency.
照片是官方通讯社发表的。

用主动语态也可以有“发挥”、“使之起作用” 的意思。

例句

They were invaluable in the transformation of the group, making *available* their organizational skills.
他们发挥了自己的组织才能，对改造该团体起了宝贵的作用。

make oneself available 是婉转的说法，相当于“赶到现场”

make a room available 腾出一个房间（作某种用途）

这种新型的人造灯是由一个充满惰性气体和少量硫的灯泡组成的，受微波轰击而发出冷光。
The new kind of artificial light consists of a bulb filled with inert gas and a small amount of sulfur that is bombarded by microwaves to produce luminescence.

inert gas：（化学）不起化学作用的气体；惰性气体，如：氦、氖等。

sulfur=sulphur 硫

bombard（物理）以高能量粒子或放射量冲击。

luminescence 无热光，冷光

《华盛顿邮报》写道：“一个高尔夫球大小的硫灯泡，一旦受到普通家用微波炉中那种小型微波发生器的辐射时，就可发出相当于几百个高强度汞汽灯所产生的亮度。”
The Washington Post wrote, "One golf-ball-sized sulfur bulb, when irradiated by the kind of compact microwave generator found in ordinary kitchen ovens, puts out as much light as hundreds of high-intensity mercury vapor lamps.

compact：紧密的、小型的，如：（小型电池）compact battery。

此句是在描述不受时间限制的科学事实、客观真理，故用一般现在时 puts out…。when irradiated by…是 when it was irradiated by…的省略形式：when/while 引导的从句，若其（逻辑）主语和主句主语相同且含有 be 动词，则可以省略主语和 be。

安装在灯泡底座的一个小微波发生器轰击惰性气体，使其发热。热气体使硫里的电子载能。电子便放射出大量的可见光。
A small microwave generator at the base of the bulb bombards the inert gas, heating it. The hot gas energizes electrons in the sulfur, which then emit a large amount of visible light.

base 和 basis 的区别：

1、base 的基本意思是“底座，基础”,一般指具体有形的事物的底部、基座等；也可用来比喻理论的基础或讨论的根据等。base 还可作“基地”解，多指军事或工业基地。base 是可数名词，其前可加 a 或 the，在句中可作主语或宾语。

2、basis 的基本意思是指人们采取某一行动的“原因；缘由”，也可指人们组织、安排和操作某事的“基准；准则；方式”，作此解时 basis 是单数名词。basis 还可指事物的“主要成分，最重要的部分”，由此事物得以形成、开始和发展，作此解时 basis 是可数名词，常用于单数形式，有时也用作不可数名词。

“热气体使…（电子）…。电子便……”译“The hot gas …(electrons)…, which …”，中文拆成了两个独立的句子，第二个句子的主语是第一个句子的宾语，英译时很自然地用 which 引导的非限制性定从译出第二句。

“使…载能”译时没有大费笔墨，而是用 energize 一词便表示了出来。类似的-ize 结尾的词还有很多，如：使……受欢迎 popularize。

灯泡本身则由一个马达带动迅速旋转以使其冷却——否则灯泡将会熔化。
The bulb itself is rotated quickly by a motor to cool it—otherwise it would melt.

The bulb itself…中 itself 是 the bulb 的同位语。译“使其冷却”要搞明白“其”指的是“灯泡”。
补充《武峰 12 天》中提到的一个小点：可用“人称代词”或“其”指代重复出现的名词

美国能源部的一位官员克里斯廷•欧文称这种技术“先进而前途无量”，认为“它能节约大量能源，同时发出光量更大，质量更好”。
Christine Ervin, an official at DOE, called the technology “advanced and promising,” noting “it can save large amounts of energy and at the same time deliver more quantity and better quality light.”

called the technology “advanced and promising”是 call+宾语+宾补的结构。其中 call 意为“认为……是……”，常用搭配是：①call n n②call n adj③call it adj to do④call pron-refl n。

她还补充说，该技术既可改进公共场所的照明，又有利于“经济和环境”。
She added the technology could improve lighting of public spaces while benefiting "the economy and the environment."

improve 可表示“改进、优化”等，如：调整结构 improve the structure。

欧文说，在福雷斯特尔大楼安装的新型照明系列之后，该地的能源消耗节省“60%以上”。
After the new lighting arrays were installed in the Forrestal Building, they reduced energy usage “by more than 60 percent” for that area, Ervin said.

arrays：列；系统；布置；配置。laser array 指激光阵列。

be reduced *by* 是“节省<了>”
be reduced *to* 是“节省<至>”

能源部估计，美国大面积的照明每年共须花费 80 亿美元，因此，如果新型灯泡能广泛应用，节约的金额将是巨大的。
DOE estimates that the cost of lighting large areas in the United States is $ 8,000 million a year, so if the new bulb is widely used, savings could be significant.

lighting large areas 是动名词短语，作介词 of 的宾语；saving 作可数名词讲，指“节省物；节省；节约”。

例句
With the new boiler you can make big savings on fuel bills.
用这种新锅炉，能省一大笔燃料开销。

据能源部宣称，新光源具有很吸引人的光学质量，“近乎可模拟太阳光”。
According to DOE, the new lighting has attractive optical qualities, “closely simulating sunlight.”

“宣称”可不译，类似的还有：（数据表明）according to the data。

在最近的几组试验中，两个小灯泡分别装进一只 72 米长的反射塑料“光管”的两端。
In current test arrays, two small bulbs are put into each end of a 72meter-long reflective plastic "light pipe."

新型照明系列 the new lighting arrays
最近几组试验 current test arrays

现在，其中的一只光管照亮了福雷斯特尔大楼的一个原由 240 个 175 瓦汞灯照明的区域，发出的光为汞灯的四倍而成本仅为原来的三分之一。
One of these pipes now lights an area that had been lit by 240 175-watt mercury lamps in the Forrestal Building, producing four times as much light at one third the cost.

（照亮了）福雷斯特尔大楼的一个原由 240 个 175 瓦汞灯照明的区域：这么长的修饰成分译时必然是不可能处理成前置定语的，用定从译出是很好的方式。从句、分词作状语、独立主格都是句子衔接可以考虑的方法。

专家们认为，这种“新奇的”灯泡所射出的紫外线光少于传统的大面积采光，从而更有利于避免对陈列品或艺术品的损坏。
Experts note the “new-fangled” bulb emits less ultraviolet light than traditional large-area lighting, making it easier to avoid damaging displays or works of art.

new-fangled：新近流行的；新奇的。new-fangled gadgets 指新奇的小玩意儿。

艺术品 works of art。work 指“工作”不可数（job 可数）；指“作品”时可数。

此外，由于该新光源在光学上有些近似太阳光，因此似乎有利于植物的生长。
In addition, the new kind of light, which is optically somewhat similar to sunlight, seems to be good for growing plants.

somewhat 作副词，表示“有点儿；有些；有几分”
《枣核》
朋友<有点>不好意思地解释说，……
My friend looked *somewhat* ill at ease when he told me this: ...

目前，尚无人知道该新型灯泡的寿命有多长。
At the moment, nobody knows how long the new bulbs will last.

“寿命”也可按“使用年限、使用寿命”之意理解译作 service life、life span 等。

由于它们没有电极，也就没有烧毁灯丝的问题——因此它们可能会使用很长时间。
Since they do not have electrodes, there are no filaments to bum out—so they may last a long time.

电极，这里指阴极和阳极，故用复数 electrodes。

很多人在使用 there be 句型时，常会写成“there be+完整的句子（eg. there is a girl lives in this small village）”，这样的用法是错误的，there be noun 后一定不跟动词原形。

在广泛的使用之后，光的输出量似乎并不会减少——而且，由于这种高效灯不使用汞，也就无需处理有毒的水银。
Light output doesn't seem to diminish after extensive use—and since this high-efficiency lamp does not make use of mercury, there is no toxic mercury to dispose of.

“由于这种高效灯不使用汞”还可用 without mercury used in this high-efficiency lamp 译出。

必背词汇

bulb cn.电灯泡

英义

A bulb is the glass part of an electric lamp, which gives out light when electricity passes through it.

例句

The stairwell was lit by a single *bulb*.
楼梯间只有一盏灯照明。

inaugurate v.开创，开展

英义

If you inaugurate a new system or service, you start it.

例句

Pan Am *inaugurated* the first scheduled international flight.
泛美航空公司开通了第一条国际定期航班线路。

installation n.安装，设置

英义

the act of fixing equipment or furniture in position so that it can be used

例句

Installation of the new system will take several days.
新系统的安装需要几天时间。

headquarters n.总部，总公司

英义

The headquarters of an organization are its main offices.

例句

The building is the *headquarters* of the family firm.
这座大楼是该家族公司的总部。

🔥重点表达

美国能源部 the U.S. Department of Energy
一种新近发明的灯泡 A newly-invented light bulb
今后全世界的灯泡使用者 future users worldwide
开始投入使用 inaugurating the use
（美国）国家航空和航天博物馆 National Air and Space Museum
照明技术 lighting technology
以...形式出现 take the form of
投入商业生产 is made commercially available
惰性气体 inert gas
冷光 luminescence
小型微波发生器 compact microwave generator
高强度汞汽灯 high-intensity mercury vapor lamps
电子 electrons
电极 electrodes

改进公共场所的照明 improve lighting of public spaces
有利于 benefit/be good for…
新型照明系列 the new lighting arrays
最近几组试验 current test arrays
新奇的小玩意儿 new-fangled gadgets
紫外线光 ultraviolet light
艺术品 works of art

🔥复盘测试
美国能源部
一种新近发明的灯泡
今后全世界的灯泡使用者
开始投入使用
（美国）国家航空和航天博物馆
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以…形式出现
投入商业生产
惰性气体
冷光
小型微波发生器
高强度汞汽灯
电子
电极
改进公共场所的照明
有利于
新型照明系列
最近几组试验
新奇的小玩意儿
紫外线光
艺术品

🔥表达对比

「发出、输出」有几种表达?

美国能源部的一位官员克里斯廷•欧文称这种技术“先进而前途无量”，认为“它能节约大量能源，同时（发出）光量更大，质量更好”。
Christine Ervin, an official at DOE, called the technology “advanced and promising,” noting “it can save large amounts of energy and at the same time *deliver* more quantity and better quality light.”

专家们认为，这种“新奇的”灯泡所（射出）的紫外线光少于传统的大面积采光，从而更有利于避免对陈列品或艺术品的损坏。
Experts note the “new-fangled” bulb *emits* less ultraviolet light than traditional large-area lighting, making it easier to avoid damaging displays or works of art.

在广泛的使用之后，光的（输出量）似乎并不会减少——而且，由于这种高效灯不使用汞，也就无需处理有毒的水银。
Light *output* doesn't seem to diminish after extensive use—and since this high-efficiency lamp does not make use of mercury, there is no toxic mercury to dispose of.

舐岸的微波（吐出）群鱼喋嗡的声韵。
The gentle waves licking at the shore *gave forth* a humming sound like that of fish in shoals.

我的生命要到什么时候才会（开花）？难道我已经是“内部干枯”了吗?

When can my life *put forth flowers*? Am I already dried-up from within?

论领导

On Leadership

🔥提示：本文是一篇以精练的语言写成的小品文。全文以简单句为主，但遣词造句讲究修辞，文体的特点是言简意赅，采用对比、排比、堆砌的手法渲染主题加强气势，使人印象深刻。像这样的文章总体了解并不难，但词的含义和辨义以及汉语对应词的选择，却并不容易。这是本文翻译的主要问题。

🎈英文标题中的介词 on/of+...表示“关于，涉及”。如弗朗西斯·培根著作《论学习》/《谈读书》，其标题译为 Of Studies.

什么是领导？领导应具备什么品质，这很难精确地解说，但辨认指陈却不难。

What is leadership? Its qualities are difficult to define. But they are not so difficult to identify.

🎈leadership 意为“领导（一种行为）”，不可数。这个词本身也可以作可数名词，表示“领导班子”。“领导”也可译 leader。

🎈“这很难精确地解说，但辨认指陈却不难”→很难定义（define），却易辨认（identify）

领导者不强制别人与自己协调一致，而是帮助他们跟上。

Leaders don't force other people to go along with them. They bring them along.

bring along 和 go along 一样都有 advance 之意，后者还有 agree 的意思。

领导者让别人承担义务，首先自己承担义务，造成一种能鼓励创造的环境，待人诚恳，处事公正。
Leaders get commitment from others by giving it themselves, by building an environment that encourages creativity, and by operating with honesty and fairness.

it 即 commitment，理解为“义务”；giving it themselves 意即“自己承担义务”。

断句：首先自己承担义务，（造成一种能鼓励创造的环境），/待人诚恳，处事公正。括号内的部分是“自己承担义务”的目的。整句话即：
领导者要让别人承担义务，就要做到
1.自己承担义务（以……）
2.待人诚恳，处事公正。又，“待人诚恳，处事公正”是以工作环境为前提，可以理解成“经营、管理、运营”之意，也就是 operate。

领导者对人要求很多，同时给人也很多。他们有雄心壮志——不仅为自己，也为和他们一道工作的人。
Leaders demand much from others, but also give much to them. They are ambitious—not only for themselves, but also for those who work with them.

🎈要求...（做）... demand A from B

例句

Mr Byers last night *demanded* an immediate explanation *from* the Education Secretary.

昨晚拜尔斯先生要求教育大臣立刻作出解释。

🎈“有雄心壮志”→“雄心勃勃的”（词性转换），译作 ambitious。

他们设法吸引人才，留住他们，使他们充分发挥才能。

They seek to attract, retain and develop other people to their full abilities.

🎈设法 seek to/try to/strive to/manage to/find a way to/...

🎈充分发挥...give full play to...

例句

The tutor is asked to give the student individual support and encourages them to *give full play to* their potential.

导师要对学生进行单独辅导，并鼓励他们充分发挥个人潜力。

好的领导者不是“孤胆骑警”。他们认识到一个组织要获得成功，其方针在于把许多人的才能和力量结合起来。

Good leaders aren't "lone rangers." They recognize that an organization's strategies for success require the combined talents and efforts of many people.

🎈“孤胆骑警”：美国有一部非常流行的电视连续剧，片名和主人公都叫 The Lone Ranger，是个仗义行侠的骑，喜欢单独行动或带一个印第安人帮手（名为 Tonto）。此人标志是红衫和黑面罩。

🎈“一个组织要获得成功，其方针在于…”也可译 the success of an organization relies on its strategies combining/integrating talents and efforts of many people。

领导艺术是一种催化剂，把众人的才智转化成业绩。
Leadership is the catalyst for transforming those talents into results.

🎈把…转化成…transform A into B

例句

Your metabolic rate is the speed at which your body *transforms* food *into* energy.
新陈代谢率是身体把食物转换为能量的速度。

领导者明白，在争论的问题上出现两种意见时，并非必然有一种是错的。
Leaders know that when there are two opinions on an issue, one is not bound to be wrong.

🎈明白 know/understand/realize/recognize/be aware of…

🎈注定、肯定 be bound to

例句

Well, our kids *were bound to* meet.
我们的孩注定相遇。

他们认识到匆忙草率就会促成肤浅片面。
They recognize that hustle and rush are the allies of superficiality.

“会促成肤浅片面”译作 are the allies of superficiality（是...的盟友），表达生动形象，让人眼前一亮。

他们愿意接受新的设想或建议，但对它们的后果要作认真的探讨。
They are open to new ideas, but they explore their ramifications thoroughly.

“愿意接受……”完全可以译作 be willing to do 结构。而参考译文选用的 be open to sth 所表示的含义并未偏离原文，可以借鉴积累。explore 主要有两个意思：1、探险、探索 2、探讨（观点、建议等）

成功的领导者无论是感情上还是理智上都着眼未来而不眷恋过去。
Successful leaders are emotionally and intellectually oriented to the future—not wedded to the past.

“无论是感情上还是理智上”译作两个副词 emotionally and intellectually，简单明了。此外，“身体上和精神上”也常用类似表达
老舍《养花》
有益身心 keep me fit in mind and body/keep me mentally and physically fit

他们渴望负责、改革、开拓。

They have a hunger to take responsibility, to innovate, and to initiate.

🎈渴望...have a hunger to...。乔布斯在斯坦福大学毕业演讲中说过，他最喜欢的一句话叫做 Stay hungry, Stay foolish 求知若饥，虚心若愚

他们不仅仅满足于守成，他们要前进，要创新。
They are not content with merely taking care of what's already there. They want to move forward to create something new.

🎈满足于 be content with/be satisfied with

🎈负责、处理、照料 take care of

例句

Don't worry about the travel arrangements. They're all being *taken care of*.
别担心旅行安排，一切都会有人照管的。

🎈创新 innovate/create something new，形容词修饰-body、-thing 等词需要后置。

领导者不仅给予方向性指导，也对问题和要求给予具体解答，不仅示以献身精神而且给予力量。他们说话既根据经验，也根据对问题的认识和对同事的了解。
Leaders provide answers as well as direction, offer strength as well as dedication, and speak from experience as well as

understanding of the problems they face and the people they work with.

🎈给予 provide/offer/produce

《夜间来客》

从手提包中拿出摄影机来。He produced a camera from his bag。：produce 显然不是“生产”的意思，而是指“提供”，意同 provide。之前我们也见过，

萧红的《当铺》中有一句：“拿包子给他看，他跳起来了。

The moment I *produced* the buns, he jumped up from his bed.”

领导者处事灵活而不武断。他们认为与其循规蹈矩不如目标一致。他们力图在矛盾冲突中求得意见协调。

Leaders are flexible rather than dogmatic. They believe in unity rather than conformity. And they strive to achieve consensus out of conflict.

🎈instead of 和 rather than 的区别：

都有“而不是”的意思。

instead of：“代替，而不是”，重点词是 of，它是介词，所以后接名词，代词和 v-ing 形式，尤其需注意的是动词该用动名词形式，即 v-ing；

rather than：“（是……）而不是……”，它是连词，前后成分在形式上必须保持一致，所以后面的结构应该与前面一样，就有可能出现代词主格，动词的各种形式等，不一而足，但关键是要和与它对比的结构形式一致！

例句

I’ll go there instead of him.

I rather than he（与 I 一致）will go there.
Yesterday he walked here instead of driving here.
Yesterday he walked here rather than drove（与 walked 一致）here.

🎈达成一致、达成共识 achieve consensus (on...)/reach a consensus

领导艺术全在于使下级工作人员不断地发挥所长，帮助他们最大限度地发掘潜力，推动他们为共同事业而奋斗。
Leadership is all about getting people consistently to give their best, helping them to grow to their fullest potential, and motivating them to work toward a common good.

🎈all about = entirely concerned with

🎈grow to their fullest potential 意同 come to their fullest potential（达到极限，即发掘潜能）

🎈共同事业/共同利益 a common good。其中 good 是单数名词，表示“好处、利益”。

例句

为了国家的利益辞职 to resign for the good of the country。

领导者务使该办的事情按时办成。
Leaders make the right things happen when they're supposed to.

the right things 指“该做的事",make. . .happen 可译“办成”。when they are supposed to 之后省了 happen, be supposed to happen = should happen, they 指上文的 things。“使该办的事情按时办成”何尝不是我们每个人对自己的要求，所以 to be a qualified leader for ourselves。

好的领导者，卓有成效的领导者，善于对人关怀尊重。
A good leader, an effective leader, is one who has respect.

A good leader 和 an effective leader 互为同位语；积累 one/those who...的句型。has respect 要参考下句来决定意思，下句 have to have in order to get，明确指出 have 具有 give 或 show 的意思。其实，这里“对人关怀尊重”可以补全译作 has respect for others。

要得人尊重必须尊重别人。
Respect is something you have to have in order to get.

结构划分：Respect is something you have to have /in order to get（目的状语），整句为主系表结构。这句话 paraphrase 一下，就是“尊重别人是赢得别人尊重的前提”，也可译作 Respecting others is the prerequisite of being respected。译法多种多样，大家选自己顺手的。

领导者对本组织各级人员都表示尊重，对他们的工作、能力、愿望与要求表示关怀，他就会发现人家也尊重他关怀他。

A leader who has respect for other people at all levels of an organization, for the work they do, and for their abilities, aspirations and needs, will find that respect is returned.

who has respect for other people … and for their abilities, aspirations and needs 整个都是 who 引导的定从，修饰句首的 a leader。

这样，所有有关人员就都会激励起来共同努力。
And all concerned will be motivated to work together.

“这样”可以译出，则译文为 And so all…，此时 so 为副词，表示“那么、这样一来”。

所有有关人员 all (that is/are) concerned/involved

共同努力 work together/make joint efforts/go hand in hand

必背词汇
commitment cn.承诺，责任，义务

英义
A commitment is something which regularly takes up some of your time because of an agreement you have made or because of responsibilities that you have.

例句
I've got a lot of *commitments*.
我承担了很多责任。

fairness un.公平，公道，公正

英义

Fairness is the quality of being reasonable, right, and just.

例句

He says the new document will guarantee *fairness* for blacks in Georgia.

他说这个新文件将保证佐治亚州的黑人受到公平对待。

motivate v.使决心做，使决意做

英义

If someone motivates you to do something, they make you feel determined to do it.

例句

How do you *motivate* people to work hard and efficiently?

你是怎样激励大家奋发高效地工作的?

🔥重点表达

很难精确地解说 are difficult to define

辨认指陈却不难 are not so difficult to identify

造成一种能鼓励创造的环境 building an environment that encourages creativity

有雄心壮志 are ambitious

设法 seek to

孤胆骑警 lone rangers

催化剂 catalyst

把...转化成...transform A into B

注定 be bound to

匆忙草率 hustle and rush

...会促成肤浅片面 are the allies of superficiality

愿意接受新的设想或建议 are open to new ideas

后果 ramifications

无论是感情上还是理智上 emotionally and intellectually

着眼未来 oriented to the future
眷恋过去 wedded to the past
渴望...have a hunger to...
满足于 be content with
力图在矛盾冲突中求得意见协调 strive to achieve consensus out of conflict
共同事业/共同利益 a common good
使该办的事情按时办成 make the right things happen when they're supposed to
所有有关人员 all concerned
共同努力 work together

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满足于
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共同事业/共同利益
使该办的事情按时办成
所有有关人员
共同努力

🔥表达对比
「设法，千方百计」有几种表达？
（leave no stone unturned; bend over backwards; by all manner of means; by hook or by crook; make every endeavor）

They *seek to* attract, retain and develop other people to their full abilities.
他们（设法）吸引人才，留住他们，使他们充分发挥才能。

I think Richard is *bucking for* a promotion.
我看理查德正在（千方百计地）想要升职。

We must *do everything to* rise the per unit yield.
我们要（千方百计）提高单位面积产量。

Still Holmes *managed to* talk his way out of trouble.
贺姆斯仍然（设法）逃过一劫。

But please, *find a way to* be around each other.
但是请（设法）和平相处。

天空的色彩——阿尔弗雷德·拉塞尔·华莱斯

The Colour of the Sky——Alfred Russel Wallace

晴空万里的夏日，如果我们观察一下天空，且背向太阳，极目仰望，就会发现头顶上空的蓝色最纯净，最浓郁。

If we look at the sky on a perfectly fine summer's day we shall find that the blue colour is the most pure and intense overhead when looking high up in a direction opposite to the sun.

🎈“如果我们观察一下天空”和“且背向太阳，极目仰望”是“就会发现头顶上空的蓝色…”的两个前提条件，可以将条件 1 放在 if 从句中，条件 2 附加在主句中，处理成一个 when 引导的时间状从:when (we’re) looking high up…。

靠近天边，色彩往往较暗淡，太阳周围的地方则略呈黄色。

Near the horizon it is always less bright, while in the region immediately around the sun it is more or less yellow.

🎈句中的 it 指 sky。“往往较暗淡”体现了天空色彩的渐变，译作 less bright 比译 dim 要好。immediately around the sun 中 immediately 相当于 closely，意为“紧接地;紧靠地;贴近地”。“略呈黄色”→多多少少呈现出一丝黄色，译作 is more or less yellow，其中，more or less 意为“或多或少”。

这是因为我们向天边望去时，目光要穿过一层极厚的低空大气层，其中布满颗粒较大的尘埃，反射出白光，这就冲淡了天际高空大气层的纯蓝色。
The reason of this is that near the horizon we look through a very great thickness of the lower atmosphere, which is full of the larger dust particles reflecting white light, and this dilutes the pure blue of the higher atmosphere seen beyond.

The reason of this is that…中 that 引导表语从句，注意与 the reason why/that…is…句型区分开。

“其中布满颗粒较大的尘埃，反射出白光”中“其中”顺接上句的“低空大气层”，译时自然而然地选用定语从句句式进行衔接。又，“尘埃”dust particles，PM2.5（大气中直径小于或等于 2.5 微米的颗粒物,也称为可入肺颗粒物）全称是 fine particulate matter。

在太阳附近，大量蓝光则由细微的尘埃反射回太空，这样，主要由低空大气层的粗粒尘埃反射到地面的光线，便带有浅黄色。
And in the vicinity of the sun a good deal of the blue light is reflected back into space by the finer dust, thus giving a yellowish tinge to that which reaches us reflected chiefly from the coarse dust of the lower atmosphere.

在……周围/附近 in the vicinity of

a lot of, a great/good deal of, plenty of, a great amount of, a great quantity of 这些短语都表示“许多”或“大量”的意思。

, thus giving a yellowish tinge to that which reaches us reflected chiefly from the coarse dust of the lower

atmosphere：其中 thus 后接现在分词，表示“于是、这样”。that 指 the blue light，在定从中是先行词，关系词则习惯用 which。

不过，在日出日落时，由于光线到达地面需要穿过厚厚的大气层，这种反射效果大大增强了。
At sunset and sunrise, however, this last effect is greatly intensified, owing to the great thickness of the strata of air through which the light reaches us.

🎈大气层、空气层 the strata of air

🎈表示“因为”，可选的表达很多，比如：because of、due to、thanks to、owing to 等。

只有在这种时候，我们才可以直视太阳，即使万里长空没有一点云彩，不见一丝雾霭。这就充分显示了低空尘埃的数量之大。
The enormous amount of this dust is well shown by the fact that only then we can look full at the sun, even when the whole sky is free from clouds and there is no apparent mist.

🎈充分显示了...is well shown by...。
显示 demonstrate/show/reveal/display

🎈没有一点云彩 is free from clouds
免税 duty-free/ interest-free/tax-free

🎈只有在这种时候 only then，其中 then 是副词，指“当时、那时、届时”。

但是太阳的光线终于到达了地面。它们先是穿过厚度极大的高空大气层，其中的细微尘埃把大部分蓝色的光反射掉了，让补色的黄光继续通行。

But the sun's rays then reach us after having passed, first, through an enormous thickness of the higher strata of the air, the minute dust of which reflects most of the blue rays away from us, leaving the complementary yellow light to pass on.

🎈（太阳的）光线 light/rays/sunlight

🎈注意 after 和 before 这对词在翻译中的应用。

🎈微尘 minute dust，其中 minute 是形容词，意同 fine，表示“非常细小的;十分微小的”。

然后，粗粒尘埃又反射掉绿色的光，让偏橙色的光继续通行；最后，部分黄色的光也反射掉，剩下几乎是纯红色的了。

Then, the somewhat coarser dust reflects the green rays, leaving a more orange-coloured light to pass on; and finally some of the yellow is reflected, leaving almost pure red.

🎈the somewhat coarser dust ： a(little) bit, a little, slightly, somewhat, any 等常放在比较级前,表示两者差别不大,常译为“一些”、“一点”、“稍微”。

不过，由于不断出现气流，把尘埃与水汽分层排列，广度不均，密度各异，加上高低空常有云层，不同程度地吸收并反射阳光，我们这才看到各种奇异的色调斑剥陆离，诸多绚丽的色彩变化万千；任何人只要有幸将西天的景致一览无余，只要有心观看大自然不时展现的那一幅幅瞬息万变的彩画，都会为之赞不绝口，喜不自胜。

But owing to the constant presence of air currents, arranging both the dust and vapour in strata of varying extent and density, and of high or low clouds which both absorb and reflect the light in varying degrees, we can see all those wondrous combinations of tints and those gorgeous ever-changing colours which are a constant source of admiration and delight to all who have the advantage of an uninterrupted view to the west and who are accustomed to watch for those not infrequent exhibitions of nature's kaleidoscopic colour painting.

🎈翻译这一段的难点集中在对句子的整合，我们可以借鉴参考译文的处理方式。

1、词性转换：不断出现气流→气流的不断出现 the constant presence of air currents。

2、用 of 结构或从句译较长的修饰成分：“广度不均，密度各异”修饰“（尘埃、水汽）分层”，“不同程度地吸收并反射阳光”修饰“（高低空的）云层”。

3、重写句子（recasting）：“任何人只要……都会为之赞不绝口，喜不自胜”即“……”是“为之赞不绝口，喜不自胜”的原因或缘由，故译 which are a constant source of…to all who…。

随着夕阳缓缓西坠，这种景观也不断变幻；尤其是在太阳沉入地平线之后，由于角度更加适宜，五颜六色的光就都反射到地面上来。
With every change in the altitude of the sun the display changes its character; and most of all when it has sunk below the horizon, and owing to the more favourable angles a larger quantity of the coloured light is reflected toward us.

🎈“随着…”用 with 或 as 相应结构表示均可。学习“缓缓西坠→高度变化 every change in the altitude of the sun”的译法。

🎈most of all 是“尤其是”的意思。例如：Recent decades, and the 1990s most of all, drove these points home with terrible clarity. 最近几十年，尤其是 20 世纪 90 年代，已经把这几点表现得触目惊心。

🎈文中出现的“反射到地面”，并未译 ground，而是多采用 reach/reflect toward us。

遇有些许云雾，更是如此。
Especially when there is a certain amount of cloud is this the case.

🎈译文采用了倒装结构，正常语序应为…this is the case，the case 对应“如此”。另，该句也可译为 Such is the case for/The same is even more true for the occasion when there is a certain amount of cloud.

本来，只要太阳还位于地平线之上，云雾便截住了不少阳光和色彩；而今太阳从我们的视野消失，阳光便更为直接地照射到密度各异的重重云霭与层层大气的底部；
These, so long as the sun was above the horizon, intercepted much of the light and colour; but when the great luminary has passed away from our direct vision, his light shines more directly on the under sides of all the clouds and air strata of different densities;

句首的“本来”和后面的“而今”对应，应按“以前”之意理解，所以用了一般过去时。

从我们的视野消失...has passed away from our direct vision
扑入你的视野的是 all you see before you is
看不见、消失在视野中 visible to the (naked) eyes
消失在视野中 out of sight
在视野范围内、可以看见的 in sight

一片崭新的、更加灿烂的阳光染红了西天，一幅景观色彩绚丽，变化万千，观赏者固然赏心悦目，丹青手只好自叹莫及。
a new and more brilliant light flushes the western sky, and a display of gorgeous ever-changing tints occurs which are at once the delight of the beholder and the despair of the artist.

“染红了”：看到“染”字，我们可能会想到 tinge 一词，但这个单词却缺乏“红”的意思，需要再说明，而 flush 一词则可以表示“使……发红”，更省空间。“观赏者固然赏心悦目，丹青手只好自叹莫及”译作 are the delight of the beholder and the despair of

the artist，也可直接用及物动词译，写作 delight sb and shame sb（使……自愧不如）

🎈ever-用以构成形容词，强调持续状态一直、不断。

🎈“丹青手”指画家，如明·李玉《占花魁·第二三出》费骚人携遍诗囊，丹青手岂易摹肖！

🎈观赏者 beholder/spectator/observer

而我们之所以能领略如此无与伦比的美景，全应归功于——尘埃！
And all this unsurpassable glory we owe to—dust!

🎈这句话有两点需要注意：1、英语中，有些倒装并非是出于语法上的需要，而是为了达到某种修辞效果，如强调、平衡、衔接等。2、固定表达：把 A 归功于 B owe A to B。

例句

梁实秋《学问与趣味》
任公先生的学问之所以那样的博大精深，涉笔成趣，左右逢源，不能不说的一大部分<得力于>他的学问根底之打得坚固。
There is no denying the fact that Mr. Liang *owed* his wide erudition and unusual literary talent, for the most part, *to* his good grasp of foundation knowledge.

🔥必背词汇
intense adj.强烈的，剧烈的，极度的

英义

Intense is used to describe something that is very great or extreme in strength or degree.

例句

He was sweating from the *intense* heat.

高温酷热让他大汗淋漓。

overhead adj.在头顶上的，在上面的，高架的

英义

You use overhead to indicate that something is above you or above the place that you are talking about.

例句

She turned on the *overhead* light and looked around the little room.

她打开头顶上方的灯，环视了一圈这个小房间。

dilute v.使稀释，使冲淡

英义

If a liquid is diluted or dilutes, it is added to or mixes with water or another liquid, and becomes weaker.

例句

If you give your baby juice, *dilute* it well with cooled, boiled water.

如果给婴儿喝果汁，要用凉开水充分稀释。

vicinity n.邻近地区，附近

英义

If something is in the vicinity of a particular place, it is near it.

例句

There were a hundred or so hotels in the *vicinity* of the railway station.

在火车站附近大约有 100 家旅馆。

🔥重点表达

背向太阳，极目仰望 looking high up in a direction opposite to the sun

一层极厚的低空大气层 a very great thickness of the lower atmosphere

冲淡 dilute

在太阳附近 in the vicinity of the sun

大量 a good deal of

细微的尘埃 the fine(r) dust

粗粒尘埃 the coarse dust

微尘 minute dust

大气层、空气层 the strata of air

由于 owing to

…充分显示了…is well shown by…

没有一点云彩 is free from clouds

随着夕阳缓缓西坠，这种景观也不断变幻 With every change in the altitude of the sun the display changes its character

沉入地平线 has sunk below the horizon

五颜六色的光 the coloured light

从我们的视野消失…has passed away from our direct vision

染红了西天 flush the western sky

一幅景观色彩绚丽，变化万千 a display of gorgeous ever-changing tints

把 A 归功于 B owe A to B

🔥复盘测试

背向太阳，极目仰望

一层极厚的低空大气层

冲淡

在太阳附近

大量
细微的尘埃
粗粒尘埃
微尘
大气层、空气层
由于
充分显示了
没有一点云彩
随着夕阳缓缓西坠，这种景观也不断变幻
沉入地平线
五颜六色的光
从我们的视野消失
染红了西天
一幅景观色彩绚丽，变化万千
把 A 归功于 B

🔥表达对比
「周围、附近」有几种表达?

And *in the vicinity of* the sun a good deal of the blue light is reflected back into space by the finer dust, thus giving a yellowish tinge to that which reaches us reflected chiefly from the coarse dust of the lower atmosphere.
在太阳附近，大量蓝光则由细微的尘埃反射回太空，这样，主要由低空大气层的粗粒尘埃反射到地面的光线，便带有浅黄色。

There were a lot of trees *near* the house, but no people lived near it.
房子（附近）有许多树，但无人住在附近。

Rwanda is to hold talks with leaders of *neighbouring* countries next week.
卢旺达下周将与（周边）国家的领导人举行会谈。

He might easily have been seen by someone who *lived nearby*.
（住在附近）的人很可能有谁见过他。

I took up the time admiring my *surroundings*.
我趁这时欣赏（周围的环境）

河之歌

The Song of the River

🔥提示：本文是一篇写景抒情的散文。作者毛姆是当代英国著名小说家。他于 20 年代末曾到中国，并有机会沿长江溯流而上进入四川，本文后半部所写可能就是山城重庆的景象。毛姆把他在中国旅行所见写成一本散文集，名为《在中国屏幕上》(On a Chinese Screen)，本文即选自该书。毛姆在文中写了江上听到的三种劳动人民的歌声，但着力写的是两种。虽然这已是许久以前旧中国的情况，但文章情景交融，读来仍然亲切感人。

沿河上下都可以听见歌声。它响亮而有力，那是船夫，他们划着木船顺流而下，船尾翘得很高，桅杆系在船边。

You hear the song all along the river. You hear it, loud and strong, from the rowers as they urge the junk with its high stern, the mast lashed alongside, down the swift running stream.

🔥loud and strong 可看作 the song 的补充语，对其特征进行解释说明。划着木船顺流而下 urge the junk down the swift running stream。the mast (being) lashed alongside 是独立主格结构。

🔥“船首”用 bow 或 stem 表示，“船尾”用 stern 表示。

补充一个俚语：从船首到船尾 from stem to stern

例如

A South African television report said the ship was ablaze *from stem to stern*.

南非一则电视新闻报道称，那艘船从头到尾都着了火。

它也可能是比较急促的号子，那是纤夫，他们拉纤逆流而上，如果拉的是小木船，也许就只五六个人，如果拉的是扬着横帆的大船过急滩，那就要二百来人。

You hear it from the trackers, a more breathless chant, as they pull desperately against the current, half a dozen of them perhaps if they are taking up a wupan, a couple of hundred if they are hauling a splendid junk, its square sail set, over a rapid.

a more breathless chant 是 it 的同位语；as they pull…中的 they 指 trackers（纤夫）。half a dozen of them perhaps if they are taking up a wupan 可以理解成 half a dozen of the trackers (will pull desperately against the current) if they are taking up a wupan，后文同理。wupan 是按汉语“五板”和英语 sampan（舢板）模式造出来的词，指中国的一种小木船。

square sail 是航海词汇，指“横帆”。if they are hauling a splendid junk, its square sail set, over a rapid 意同 if they are hauling a splendid junk over a rapid with its square sail set。其中，rapid 作名词，指“急流、湍流”，set sail 表示扬帆起航。

船中央站着一个汉子不停地击鼓助威，引导他们加劲。于是他们使出全部力量，像着了魔似的，腰弯成两折，有时力量用到极限就全身趴在地上匍匐前进，像田里的牲口。

On the junk, a man stands amidships beating a drum incessantly to guide their efforts, and they pull with all their strength, like men possessed, bent double; and sometimes in

the extremity of their travail they crawl on the ground, on all fours, like the beasts of the field.

“引导他们加劲”译作 to guide their efforts，“他们”指纤夫，“加劲”实则指“拉纤”，是纤夫们发起的动作，现用 efforts 一词指代。

“像着了魔似的（like men possessed）”，指纤夫拼命使劲不顾一切的样子。“腰弯成两折（bent double）”指人的身体弯成 z 字形，即头肩低-臀部高-膝盖低。固定搭配 be bent double 表示“直不起腰[美国英语中亦用 bent over double]”，例句：He left the courtroom on the first day bent double with stomach pain.（第一天他就因胃痛得直不起腰而离开了法庭）。又，double bend road 又可以表示“之”字路，zigzag 也可表示此意。

on all fours 表示“四肢并用”，all fours 可指“（动物的）四足”。beasts 不可译“野兽”，这里指“牲口”。

他们使劲，拼命使劲，对抗着水流无情的威力。
They strain, strain fiercely, against the pitiless might of the stream.

might（名词）力量-mighty（形容词）强有力的

水流 stream/current/flow/rivers

领头的在纤绳前后跑来跑去，见到有人没有全力以赴，竹板就打在他光着的背上。

The leader goes up and down the line and when he sees one who is not putting all his will into the task he brings down his split bamboo on the naked back.

🎈来回，往复 up and down/back and forth

例句

She was pacing *up and down* in front of her desk.
她在办公桌前踱来踱去。

🎈全力以赴 put all his will into...（把所有精力都投入到）

🎈竹板就打在他光着的背上→用竹板鞭打他光着的背，译作 whip his naked back with a split bamboo 是可以的，但参考译文中的 bring sth down 的表达值得我们学习，比如“仰起头”可以说 bring one’s head up。

每个人都必须竭尽全力，否则就要全功尽弃。
Each one must do his utmost or the labour of all is vain.

🎈竭尽全力 do one’s utmost to...

🎈有时“每一……”也用 every single noun 表达，比如：每一天 every single day。

🎈vain 是形容词，作表语；in vain 是副词词性，作状语。

就这样他们还是唱着激昂而热切的号子，那汹涌澎湃的河水号子。

And still they sing a vehement, eager chant, the chant of the turbulent waters.

a vehement, eager chant：两个形容词修饰同一名词时，之间用逗号连接的情况非常常见。

我不知道词语怎样能描写出其中所包含的拼搏，它表现的是绷紧的心弦，几乎要断裂的筋肉，同时也表现了人类克服无情的自然力的顽强精神。

I do not know how words can describe what there is in it of effort. It serves to express the straining heart, the breaking muscles, and at the same time the indomitable spirit of man which overcomes the pitiless force of nature.

how words can describe...中的 describe 不可替换成 depict，describe 指文字描述，depict 则侧重于带图画的描绘。...describe what there is in it of effort 中 what 引导宾语从句，相当于相当于“the thing that...”，in it of effort 理解成 in /the song of effort，表示纤夫鼓足劲拉纤绳唱的（奋力拼搏的）号子。serve to 这样的过渡结构在不同情境下相当于“是”、“为了...”、“旨在...”等等。

虽然绳子可能扯断，大船可能倒退，但最终险滩必将通过，在筋疲力尽的一天结束时可以痛快地吃上一顿饱饭……

Though the rope may part and the great junk swing back, in the end the rapid will be passed; and at the close of the weary day there is the hearty meal...

the great junk swing back 相当于 the great junk may swing back，省略了 and 前已经出现过的 may。译文句尾的 hearty 与 meal 连用时意为 large，即只指“量”而不指“质。

然而最令人难受的却是苦力的歌，他们背负着船上卸下的大包，沿着陡坡爬上城墙。

But the most agonising song is the song of the coolies who bring the great bales from the junk up the steep steps to the town wall.

coolies（cooly 或 coolie），音同其中文含义“苦力”。bring the great bales from the junk (up the steep steps) to the town wall 简化后即为 bring sth. from A to B，“up the steep steps”介词短语作状语。

他们不停地上上下下，随着无尽的劳动响起有节奏的喊声：嗨，哟——嘀，嗨。

Up and down they go, endlessly, and endless as their toil rises their rhythmic cry. He, aw-ah, oh.

endless as their toil rises their rhythmic cry 是个倒装句，旨在强调，而非出于语法强制，主语是 cry。动词 rises 在这样的上下文里不是指“升起”或“提高”而是“发出”。

他们赤着脚，光着背，汗水不断地从脸上流下。他们的歌是痛苦的呻吟，失望的叹息，听来令人心碎，简直不像是人的声音。

They are barefoot and naked to the waist. The sweat pours down their faces and their song is a groan of pain. It is a sigh of despair. It is heart-rending. It is hardly human.

上身赤裸 be naked to the waist
令人心碎的 heart-rending/heartbroken

“汗水不断地从脸上流下”中的“流”译作 pours，表示汗流浃背，更能体现出劳动的强度。It is hardly human 按 It is hardly human voices 理解，human 此时是形容词。

它是灵魂在无尽悲戚中的呼喊，只不过有着音乐的节奏而已。那终了的一声简直就是人性泯灭的低泣。
It is the cry of souls in infinite distress, only just musical, and that last note is the ultimate sob of humanity.

注意 infinite 和 finite 的发音，虽然二者只差了一个前缀 in-，但发音大不相同：/'ɪnfɪnɪt/、/'faɪnaɪt/。musical 不可译成“音乐的”，这里主要指其有节奏。“简直就是人性泯灭的低泣”译作 the ultimate sob of humanity，很多人会有疑问：为什么“泯灭”未译出，大家可以类比一个耳熟能详的表达 the last word（遗言），the ultimate 即暗含“泯灭”之意。此外，补充一个与动物相关的表达：swan song 指“最后的作品（往往是使其成名的作品）”，这个短语源于一个传说：传说天鹅存活一世都是哑巴，从未开口，但是在临死前会唱出优美而悲壮的歌声。

生活太艰难，太残酷，这喊声正是最后绝望的抗议。这就是河之歌。

Life is too hard, too cruel, and this is the final despairing protest. That is the song of the river.

绝望的 despairing
绝望地、失望地 in despair
陷入绝望 fall into despair
令某人担心（或绝望）be the despair of sb

必背词汇

rower n.划船者

英义

a person who rows a boat

例句

The Romanian *rowers* pulled ahead with fast, powerful strokes.
罗马尼亚划浆手以快速有力的划水占据了领先位置。

junk cn.中国式平底帆船，舢板

英义

A junk is a Chinese sailing boat that has a flat bottom and square sails.

stern cn.船尾，艉部

英义

The stern of a boat is the back part of it.

mast cn.船桅，桅杆

英义

The masts of a boat are the tall upright poles that support its sails.

lash v.绑紧，扎牢

英义

If you lash two or more things together, you tie one of them firmly to the other.

例句

Secure the anchor by *lashing* it to the rail.

把锚系到栏杆上拴牢。

amidships adv.在或靠近船体中部

英义

Amidships means halfway along the length of a ship.

例句

The ferry hit us *amidships*.

渡船拦腰撞上了我们的船。

🔥重点表达

响亮而有力 loud and strong

船夫 the rowers

纤夫 the trackers

划着木船顺流而下 urge the junk down the swift running stream

船尾 stern

桅杆 mast

急促的号子 a breathless chant

横帆 square sail

过急滩 over a rapid

不停地击鼓助威 beating a drum incessantly to guide their efforts

像着了魔似的 like men possessed

腰弯成两折 bent double

田里的牲口 the beasts of the field
来回；往复 up and down
全力以赴 put all his will into…/ do one’s utmost to…
否则就要全功尽弃 or the labour of all is vain
绷紧的心弦 the straining heart
断裂的筋肉 the breaking muscles
人类克服无情的自然力的顽强精神 the indomitable spirit of man which overcomes the pitiless force of nature
最终 in the end
在筋疲力尽的一天结束时 at the close of the weary day
一顿饱饭 the hearty meal
（绳子）扯断、断裂 part
城墙 the town wall
赤着脚 barefoot
上身赤裸/光着背 be naked to the waist
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痛苦的呻吟 a groan of pain
终了的一声 that last note
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🔥表达对比

「冷酷的、无情的」有几种表达？

cruel: 一般用词，指行动或态度的残忍。
brutal: 指极端的残忍，强调无情或缺乏同情心，含不择手段的意味。
inhuman: 着重缺乏同情心、仁爱等人类特有的良好的品质。
savage: 指缺乏文明人应有的教养，尤指在动怒或冲动时表现出的粗野蛮横，含野蛮意味。
barbarous: 专指只有原始或未开化的人才会有的残忍行为。

fierce: 指天性凶恶，令人害怕。
ruthless: 与 cruel 同义。强调为达到目的，对别人的痛苦毫无怜悯之心。

他们使劲，拼命使劲，对抗着水流（无情的）威力。
They strain, strain fiercely, against the *pitiless* might of the stream.

生活太艰难，太（残酷），这喊声正是最后绝望的抗议。这就是河之歌。
Life is too hard, too *cruel*, and this is the final despairing protest. That is the song of the river.

他对他工人的安全（毫不关心）。
He *is callous about* the safety of his workers.

在处理任何内部政治分歧的苗头时，总统都（毫不留情）。
The President was *ruthless* in dealing with any hint of internal political dissent.

对鲸的野蛮屠杀既不必要也（不人道）。
The barbaric slaughter of whales is unnecessary and *inhuman*.