

<<英语笔译实务（2级）>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

本书是《英语笔译实务》二级指定教材的配套训练用书。

本书分为十五个单元,涉及政治、经济、文化、历史、文艺、贸易、外交、工业、农业、教育、法律、科技等领域,内容丰富,题材广泛。

本书的编写宗旨是为广大的考生提供大量的翻译练习材料,帮助考生强化翻译实践和训练,熟练掌握翻译技巧,增加对翻译的感悟,获得更多的翻译经验,分析研究好的译文,借鉴译文中的词语运用和翻译风格,提高翻译水平和能力。

本辅导用书的特点:(1)无论是英译中或中译英,首先练习句子翻译,然后才着手翻译短文,让考生由浅入深地学习翻译,领悟翻译;(2)短文的注释增加了中国和英美背景知识的介绍,帮助考生拓宽知识面,扩大视野;(3)鉴于经贸和法律文体翻译的特殊性,第十四、十五单元主要介绍经贸翻译中的常用术语、常见商业信函和合同的翻译方法,以及法律翻译中的词语选择和其它应注意的问题。

本书既可供讲授翻译的教师和准备参加英语二级笔译考试的考生使用,也可供普通英语学习者和翻译自学者单独使用。

作者简介

卢敏,男,译审,现任中国外文局翻译专业资格考评中心副主任,全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试英语专家委员会委员。

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长期从事党和国家领导人著作,全国人民代表大会及中国共产党全国代表大会重要文件和国际会议的翻译工作,参加了全国人大七届三次至九届五次会议和中国共产党十四、十五和十六次全国代表大会重要文件的英文翻译,改稿和定稿工作,参加了《周恩来选集》、《陈云选集》,《刘少奇选集》、《邓小平选集》和《我的父亲——邓小平》(上卷)英文版翻译、改稿和定稿工作。

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书籍目录

Unit 1 英译汉 句子翻译 段落翻译 passage 1 Vera Perlin passage 2 Billi Dyer 汉译英 句
子翻译 段落翻译 passage 1 孟母教子 passage 2 朱自清Unit 2 英译汉 句子翻译 段落翻
译 passage 1 Satiric Literature passage 2 Ameiican Folk Art 汉译英 句子翻译 段落翻译
passage 1 汉族人的宗教 passage 2 说“席” Unit 3 英译汉 句子翻译 段落翻译 passage 1
Obesity,a Growing Problem in the US passage 2 Gender Tax 汉译英 句子翻译 段落翻译
passage 1 林语堂的幽默演讲 passage 2 西方人眼中的中国人Unit 4 英译汉 句子翻译 段落翻译
passage 1 2004 State Of the Union Address passage 2 2004 State Of the Union Address 汉译英 句
子翻译 段落翻译 passage 1 巩固中非传统友谊深化中非全面合作 passage 2 巩固中非传统友谊
深化中非全面合作Unit 5 英译汉 句子翻译 段落翻译 passage 1 Extreme Cold Forecast in US
over Next 2—3 Weeks passage 2 Tigers in Times Square 汉译英 句子翻译 段落翻译
passage 1 飞雪突降申城 passage 2 泥巴地图抒情怀Unit 6 英译汉 句子翻译 段落翻译
passage 1 Germany Moonlighter Economy passage 2 The Supernote 汉译英 句子翻译Unit 7
Unit 8Unit 9Unit 10Unit 11Unit 12Unit 13Unit 14Unit 15全国翻译专业资格 (水平) 考试问答

章节摘录

Anyone who sees this map made with mud would be struck by its novelty, by the soil colours in particular, as the colours were not painted on, but were the natural colour of the soils themselves. Altogether the soils come in 34 different colours and every bit of them was collected by Gu Lipeng in the capital cities of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of China. For example, the Liaoning Province in the map was represented by the soils in Shenyang, Beijing by the soils from the Temple of Heaven and the Palace Museum, Tibet by the soils from Potala Palace and so forth. The motive behind Mr. Gus painstaking effort to make this mud map was at the beginning not to set a Guinness record, but for something else. It all happened that Mr. Gu had an uncle who was a Kuomintang general and fell in a battle against the Japanese army in 1944. Gus family came to know all of this only several years ago with the help of Song Xilian, a high-ranking general of Kuomintang who was then residing in the United States. Gu met Song during a business trip to America. In order to show his gratitude as well as alleviate the homesickness of the old man, Gu began thinking about making a present for Song. On his way home from New York Gu made a stopover in Hong Kong. In an outing to the Ocean Park there, Gu was attracted by the growing flowers and grass and the uncovered earth. He could not help but gathered some soil in a handkerchief. Just at this moment an idea occurred to him. He decided to make a unique mud map of China by using soils from all the Chinese provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and give it to Song as a gift. Unfortunately, Song died only 36 days after their meeting. But Gu did not change his mind and decided to finish the making of the map. He asked craftsmen to make a copper plate into a sketch map of China and mark out each province, autonomous region and municipality with a separator. Then he embarked on the long journey of gathering soils from across China. He collected soils himself during business trips and asked his local friends to collect soils for him in places where he could not make a trip to. The gathering process continued until the latter half of 1999 when he had come by the soils from every part of China except that from Taiwan. Back in Shenyang Gu decided to try to paste the soils already in his possession onto the map. He had thought it would be very easy: just mix up the soil and glue and then put the mixture onto the map, thats all. But, he realized immediately that he was wrong once he started. The soil lost its cohesiveness when it dried up and began to peel off bit by bit. As soon as Gu tried to place the map in an upright position, the soil representing Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region fell plopping to the ground, and then Qinghai followed suit. When he moved the copper plate a bit, other places fell off too, one after another. "Its because the glue does not stick," Gu thought. "Where there is pain there is gain," as the proverb goes. Gu finally succeeded, after many failures, in gluing the soils onto the places on the copper plate they belonged. Gu was pondering over another question now. How to best represent the Yangtze and Yellow River. He came to the conclusion of using gold and silver necklaces for the purpose. To do this he would need a dozen necklaces. So far in his life he had only bought his wife a gold necklace of 14 karats, would his wife agree to spend fortunes on buying so many gold and silver pieces just for making a map ? His wife finally agreed, succumbing to his patient persuasion. With her support, the glittering gold necklaces were embedded onto the map. Gu was beside himself with joy when he looked at the shining Yangtze and Yellow River. Now the only regret was Taiwan. Without the soil from that province the map is ~ot yet complete. In September 1999, Mr. Cui Hui, a shipping manager, told Gu that one of his Shenzhen friends named Cai Kun would come to Shenyang on a business trip and suggested that Gu approach him to see if there was any hope. When Caiar arrived, Manager Cui threw a banquet for the visitor and invited Gu to accompany his guest. Three cups of wine later, Gu mentioned the matter in detail and asked Cai if he could help. Cai agreed without a moment of hesitation. "No problem," he said. "We in the Shenzhen Shipping Company maintain business ties with Kaohsiung of Taiwan and the US. I would ask sailors destined for Taiwan to gather some soil for you. " Some time later Cai brought to Shenyang some Taiwan soil that Gu had been waiting for so long. Gu felt extremely warm and excited. The soil was a component part of his efforts of making a unique mud map. With the Taiwan soil in hand Gu succeeded in completing his mud map of China, which took him 7 years and over 60,000 yuan. Here now before his eyes stood a map of China made of soils in 34 different colours representing the 34 provinces,

autonomous regions and municipalities of China. Gu felt very proud in his heart of hearts.

编辑推荐

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