第一章
食品安全

食品大致包括谷类及薯类（如米、面、土豆、红薯）、动物性食物（如猪、羊、鸡、鱼、蛋、牛奶及其制品）、豆类及其制品（如黄豆、豆腐）、蔬菜水果类（包括植物的根、茎、叶、果实等，如胡萝卜、白菜、苹果等）以及纯热能食物（如色拉油、淀粉、食用糖、白酒等）。食品安全意味着在食品加工、存储、销售等过程中需确保食品卫生及食用安全，降低疾病隐患，防范食物中毒。中国作为世界上重要的贸易大国，从国外进口大量的谷物、食糖和动植物油等，同时向国外出口农副产品等，食品质量与安全受到了越来越多的重视，同时我们需要更多的专业人才来进行食品检测，保证食品安全。把我国领先的检测技术向国外宣传以及维护我国的合法利益，都离不开优秀的具有扎实的食品行业知识、具备翻译方面专业知识的专业外语人才。因此，食品及其安全等方面的英汉互译显得尤为重要。

第一节　英汉互译

英汉语篇一：

选材说明：以下案例的内容节选自“A scientific analysis of the rat study conducted by Gilles-Eric Séralini et al.”，为农达公司和转基因食品对人类健康有害做出辩解的文章。该文章声称，Séralini 所作的关于转基因生物与农达（Roundup）对健康的影响的说明是站不住脚的。我们对农达公司和转基因食品对人类健康是否有害不持观点，只针对以上英文的词句加以学习。

Dose–Effect Relationship	剂量效应关系
Further analysis of the data in the study shows that **no relationship was found between the dose** (any cases overlap with the effects that were observed the amount of GMO① and/or Roundup②) **and the effect** (tumors/ pathologies③/ death rate). Séralini *et al*.④ acknowledge this in their article and explain it by claiming that:	对该研究数据的进一步分析显示，**剂量**（转基因生物和/或农达用量）**与效应**（肿瘤/病症/死亡率）**之间未发现任何关联性**。Séralini 等人在他们的文章里承认了这一点，并作出以下解释：
"As is often the case⑤ for hormonal diseases, most observed effects⑥ in this study were not proportional to the dose of the treatment (GM maize with and without Roundup application, Roundup alone), non-monotonic, and with a threshold⑦ effect."	"由于大鼠通常有内分泌疾病，本研究中多数观察效应都与处理剂量（不论转基因玉米中有无使用农达，也不论农达是否单独使用）不成比例，成非单调关系，而且有阈值效应。"
What they fail to report, however, is that the observed effects in many cases overlap with the effects that were observed in the control⑧ groups. **They can only invoke non-dose-related effects as an explanation if these effects are not observed in the control group, and that is not the case.** Over and above⑨ this, in their conclusion Séralini and his team attribute⑩ the non-dose-related effects to the non-linear endocrine-disrupting effects⑪ of Roundup. They ignore the fact that comparable non-linear effects can also be seen in the treatments⑫ that did not include Roundup,	但是，有一个事实他们没有报道，就是在很多处理情况下的观察效应与对照组的观察效应相重合。**如果这些效应在对照组中观察不到，他们只能将其解释为非剂量相关性效应，但事实并非如此。**除此之外，Séralini 及其团队还在他们的结论中，将这种非剂量相关性效应归因于农达的非线性内分泌紊乱效应。他们忽略了一个事实，即在不含有农达的处理组中也可看出可比较的非线性效应，

① GMO = genetically modified organisms：转基因生物。 GM = genetically modified：转基因的。

② Roundup：农达。即农达草甘膦（Glyphosate），是一种有机磷除草剂。

③ pathologies：n. 病症。（注意别译成"病理"或"病理学"）

④ et al：（拉丁文）以及其他人；等人。 注意：请勿将 et al 与 etc. 相混淆。

⑤ as is often the cases：通常就是这样；情况通常如此。

⑥ observed effects：观察效应。

⑦ threshold：阈值。 经常有人将 threshold 的中文写成"阀值"，这里的"阀"是笔误。

⑧ control：n. 对照；对照物。 control group：对照组。
对照实验指其他条件都相同，只有一个条件不同的实验。在化学、生物学、医学、药学等实验中，通常会把实验对象随机分成两组，其中一组经过一定处理，被称为"处理组（treatment group）"或"实验组"，另一组不经任何处理，纯粹只是为了与处理组对照，以看出经处理的和不经处理的两组有什么差别，这样的组被称为"**对照组**（control group）"。

⑨ over and above：除……之外；在……之上。

⑩ attribute… to…：将……归因于……

⑪ endocrine-disrupting effect：内分泌紊乱效应。这一表达与前面的 hormonal diseases 意思相同，属于同义变换，以免反复使用同一个词。

⑫ treatments：处理组。treatments 的本意是"处理"，但根据语境，宜将其理解为"处理组"。

Dose–Effect Relationship	剂量效应关系
perhaps because this would undermine① their conclusion. And, as we noted previously, for several of the treatments the lowest mortality was among those who had been given the highest doses. Mortality increases in line with the dose when the substance is in actual fact carcinogenic.	其原因可能是这会削弱他们的结论的合理性。而且，正如我们前面所指出的一样，死亡率最低的处理组正是使用剂量最高的组。但是，当一种物质实际上是致癌物时，死亡率应随着剂量的升高而升高。
Dose–Effect Relationship	剂量效应关系
Because of the small number of control animals② and the absence of adequate controls, the reliability of the limited data is seriously compromised and so Séralini *et al*. go to great lengths③ to find explanations for their findings. **They ignore, however, the most obvious explanation, namely that the established variability in the data is not supported by a proper research design④, which precludes adequate interpretation of the data.** Moreover, they use an unorthodox statistical method ('two class discriminant analysis') that aims at finding differences instead of investigating differences between the treated animals and the control group.	由于对照大鼠数量少，缺少适当的对照，有限数据的可靠性被严重削弱，因此Séralini等人竭尽全力为他们的发现作出解释。**然而，他们忽略了最明显的解释，即数据现有的变异性无法被合理的研究设计所支持，这就排除了数据的合理解释。**此外，他们使用了非正统的统计法（"二级判别分析法"），以便从处理组大鼠与对照组大鼠之间找出差异，而不是调查研究这些差异。
In other words, they are only looking for interpretations that support their theory.	也就是说，他们只寻找支持他们的理论的解释。
Misleading	误导
There are also other places in the publication where there is evidence of incorrect interpretation of the results or a one-sided presentation of these. For instance, there is only a photograph of a treated rat that developed⑤ a tumor. There are no photographs of control rats. It was this photo of the rat that was sent around the world. And, to show the pathologies that developed in greater detail, rats from the control group that had not developed tumors were selected,	该出版物中还有其他地方可找到对实验结果的不正确解释或者片面描述的证据。比如，文中只提供一张显示长有肿瘤的处理过的大鼠的图片，却未提供对照组大鼠的图片。而正是这张处理过的大鼠的图片传遍了整个世界。而且，为更详细地表现所产生的病症，他们从对照组里选择了未长肿瘤的大鼠，却从处理组

① undermine：（逐渐）破坏；削弱。

② control animals：对照大鼠。 其中 animals 是 rats 的上义词，英文里经常用上义词、代词、同义词、别名等替代一些概念性名词（或动词等），以免反复使用同一个词。

③ go to great lengths：竭尽全力。

④ proper research design：adj. 合理的研究设计（proper：合理的）。

⑤ develop：vt. 生（病等）；长（疮、瘤等）。

Misleading	误导
while[①] from the treated group rats were selected that had developed tumors. On the basis of previous publications as well as from data from Séralini's study, we know that rats in control groups also develop tumors.	里选择了长有肿瘤的大鼠。而根据前述出版物，以及 Séralini 的研究数据，我们得知对照组的大鼠也长有肿瘤。

英汉语篇二：

本部分内容选自英国 2018 年 2 月 10 日的《经济学人》（*The Economist*）第 72 页“How too much fructose may cause liver damage”一文。文章说明的是摄入过量果糖对人体的影响。《经济学人》文章的用词和句式都很经典，这篇文章也不例外，是学习笔译的好材料。

Fructose[②] is the sweetest of the natural sugars. As its name suggests, it is found mainly in fruits. Its job seems to be to appeal to the **sweet tooths** of the vertebrates these fruit have evolved to be eaten by, **the better to** scatter their seeds far and wide.[③] Fructose is also, however, often added by manufacturers of food and drink, to sweeten their products and make them appeal to one species of vertebrate in particular, namely ***Homo sapiens***[④]. And that may be a problem, because too much fructose in the diet seems to be associated with liver disease and **type 2 diabetes**[⑤].	果糖是自然界最甜的糖。顾名思义，果糖主要来自水果。果糖的目的，似乎就是为了吸引喜欢甜食的脊椎动物，这类水果的进化目的，就是要被动物吃掉，而且最好把它们的种子散播到遥远而宽广的地方。但是，食品和饮料制造商经常将果糖加入产品中，使产品变甜，从而尤为吸引一类脊椎动物，即人类。但这也造成了一个问题，因为食用过多果糖似乎与肝病和 2 型糖尿病有关联。

① while：然而；却。

② fructose：n. 果糖。

③ Its job seems to be to appeal to the **sweet tooths** of the **vertebrates** these fruit have evolved to be eaten by, **the better to** scatter their seeds far and wide. 果糖的目的，似乎就是为了吸引喜欢甜食的脊椎动物，这类水果的进化目的，就是要被动物吃掉，而且最好把它们的种子散播到遥远而宽广的地方。

分析：本句的难点在于 vetebrates（脊椎动物）后面的部分。vetebrates 后面的（that) these fruit have evolved to be eaten by 是 the sweet tooths of the vetebrates 的定语从句，改成正常语序后应为 these fruit have evolved to be eaten by the sweet tooths of the vetebrates，其中 to be eaten by… 是 evolved 的目的状语。

the better to scatter their seeds far and wide 则是对这个定语从句的补充说明，the better to do sth. 的意思是“要是做某事就好了”“最好做某事”，相当于 it would be better to do sth.。

appeal：vt. 吸引。 sweet tooths：喜好甜食者。 vertebrates：n. 脊椎动物。 the better to：最好是。

④ *Homo sapiens*：人类；智人。

⑤ type 2 diabetes：2 型糖尿病。 注：糖尿病有 1 型、2 型和其他特异型等类型，最常见为 2 型。

The nature of this association has been debated for years. Some argue that the effect is indirect. They suggest that, because sweet tastes suppress the feeling of being full (the reason why desserts, which come at the end of a meal, are sweet), consuming foods rich in fructose encourages overeating **and** the diseases consequent upon that.① Others think the effect is more direct. They suspect that the cause is the way fructose is metabolised. Evidence clearly supporting either **hypothesis**② has, **though**③, been hard to **come by**④.	对这一关联性性质的争论已经持续好多年了。有些人认为果糖的影响是间接性的。他们指出，由于甜味会抑制饱腹感（这也是餐后点心是甜食的原因），食用富含果糖的食物会促使人们过量饮食，从而导致相应疾病。其他人则认为果糖对疾病的影响是直接的。他们怀疑疾病原因在于果糖的代谢方式。但截至目前，还难以得到能够明确支持任何一种假说的证据。
This week, however, the metabolic hypothesis has received a **boost**⑤ from a study published in *Cell Metabolism* by Josh Rabinowitz of Princeton University and his colleagues. Specifically, Dr. Rabinowitz's work suggests that fructose, when consumed in large enough quantities, **overwhelms**⑥ the mechanism in the **small intestine**⑦ that has evolved to handle it. This enables it to get into the bloodstream along with other digested molecules and travel to the liver, where some of it is converted into fat. And that is a process which has the potential to cause long-term damage.	然而本周，普林斯顿大学的乔希·拉比诺维茨（Josh Rabinowitz）与其同事在《细胞新陈代谢》（*Cell Metabolism*）期刊上发表了一篇研究文章，为新陈代谢假说提供了论据。拉比诺维茨博士在文章中特别指出，当食用足够量果糖时，会给原本经进化至适应果糖的小肠的运作机制不堪重负。这样，果糖就会和其他已消化的分子一起进入血管并到达肝脏，并在那里部分转化为脂肪。而这一过程可能对肝脏造成长期的损害。
Dr. Rabinowitz and his **associates**⑧ came to this conclusion by tracking fructose, and also glucose, the most common natural sugar, through the bodies of mice. They did this by	拉比诺维茨博士与其同事是通过跟踪最常见的自然糖类（果糖和葡萄糖）在小鼠体内的运行轨迹得出这一结论的。他

① They suggest that, because sweet tastes suppress the feeling of being full (the reason why desserts, which come at the end of a meal, are sweet), **consuming** foods rich in fructose **encourages** overeating and the diseases consequent **upon that**. 他们指出，由于甜味会抑制饱腹感（这也是餐后点心是甜食的原因），食用富含果糖的食物会促使人们过量饮食，从而导致相应疾病。

分析：本句难点在括号里。括号里不是个完整句子，而是个名词性成分，其核心是 the reason，后面 why 引导的是 reason 的定语从句（即 why desserts are sweet），其中还嵌套了另一由 which 引导的定语从句，修饰 desserts。

consume：vt. 耗用；耗光；**食用**。 encourage：vt. 激励；**促使**；**导致**。

consequent upon：跟着……发生的；因……而引起的；起因于。 that = overeating。

② hypothesis：n. 假设；假说。

③ though：adv. 但是，尽管如此（= however，常用在描述转折的情况之后）。

④ come by：获得；得到；经过。

⑤ boost：n. 推动；帮助；宣扬。

⑥ overwhelm：vt. 使不堪重负；使承受（过重负担）；淹没；压倒。

⑦ small intestine：小肠。

⑧ associates：n. 同事；合作伙伴。

making sugar molecules that included a rare but non-radioactive **isotope**① of carbon, ^{13}C. Some **animals**② were fed fructose **doped**③ with this isotope. Others were fed glucose doped with it. By looking at where the ^{13}C went in each case the researchers could follow the **fates of the two sorts of sugar**④.	们在果糖分子中加入了不具放射性的碳同位素 ^{13}C。一些小鼠被喂食了掺杂有这种同位素的果糖，其他小鼠则被喂食了掺杂有这种同位素的葡萄糖。研究人员可通过观察每种情况下 ^{13}C 的运行轨迹，跟踪两种糖的去处。
The liver is the **prime**⑤ metabolic processing centre in the body, so they **expected**⑥ to see fructose dealt with there. But the isotopes told a different story. When glucose was the doped sugar molecule, ^{13}C was carried rapidly to the liver from the small intestine through the **hepatic portal vein**⑦. This is a direct connection between the two organs that exists to make such transfers of digested food molecules.⑧ It was then distributed to the rest of the body through the **general blood circulation**⑨. When fructose was doped, though, and **administered** in small quantities, the isotope gathered in the small intestine instead of being transported to the liver.⑩ It seems that the intestine itself has the job of dealing with fructose, thus making sure that this substance never even reaches the liver.	肝脏是身体的主要代谢处理中心，所以研究人员以为果糖会被肝脏所处理。但同位素显示结果却不一样。当掺杂有 ^{13}C 的糖分子是葡萄糖时，^{13}C 从小肠通过肝门静脉迅速被带往肝脏。这两个器官存在的直接联系，促成了被消化的食物分子的这种转移。接着，葡萄糖就通过全身血液循环被分配到身体其他部分。但当果糖掺杂了 ^{13}C，并被小剂量喂食时，同位素就在小肠聚集，而不是被运送到肝脏。看来，肠道本身承担着果糖代谢的任务，以保证果糖绝不会到达肝脏。

① isotope：n. 同位素。

② animals = mice。 这也是变换用词（见前文 fructose 的解释）的一个例子，这里 animals 是 mice 的上义词。

③ dope：vt. 掺杂；掺；混杂。

④ the fates of the two sorts of sugar：两种糖的去向。 fate：n. 命运；归宿；最终结果。 two sorts of sugar：两种糖。根据上文语境可知，这里指的是果糖和葡萄糖。

⑤ prime：adj. 主要的；最好的；基本的。

⑥ expect：vt. **认为**；预料；预计。

⑦ hepatic portal vein：肝门静脉。

⑧ This is a direct connection between the two organs that exists to make such transfers of digested food molecules. 这两个器官存在的直接联系，促成了被消化的食物分子的这种转移。

分析：注意，本句的结构是 This is sth. that …，其主句为 This is a direct connection between the two organs。后面 that 引导的是 connection 的定语从句，其中 to make such transfers of digested food molecules 是 exists 的结果状语。

⑨ general blood circulation：全身血液循环。

⑩ When fructose was doped, though, and **administered** in small quantities, the isotope gathered in the small intestine instead of being transported to the liver. 但当果糖掺杂了 ^{13}C，并被小剂量喂食时，同位素就在小肠聚集，而不是被运送到肝脏。

分析：本句的主句是 the isotope gathered in the small intestine instead of being transported to the liver，前面的 when fructose was doped (with ^{13}C) and administered in small quantities 是主句的时间状语。其中 doped 后面省略了 with ^{13}C。

administer：vt. 喂食；服用（药物）。

though：但是。 though 当副词用时，用法与 however、nevertheless、still 相似，既可置于句首，也常置于句中，但置于句中时，前后都要加逗号。

Having **established**[①] that the two sorts of sugar are handled differently, Dr. Rabinowitz and his colleagues then upped the doses. Their intention was to mimic in their mice the proportionate amount of each sugar that a human being would ingest when consuming a small fructose-enhanced soft drink.[②] As they expected, all of the glucose in the dose was transported efficiently to the liver, **whence**[③] it was released into the wider **bloodstream**[④] for use in the rest of the body. Also as expected, the fructose remained in the small intestine for processing. But not forever. About 30% of it escaped, and was carried unprocessed to the liver. Here, a part of it was converted into fat.	在确定了两种糖的不同代谢方式后，拉比诺维茨博士与其同事加大了喂食剂量。其目的是按照人类在喝加果糖的小份软饮料时各种糖的摄入量，让老鼠按成比例的数量进行模拟试验。正如他们预料的，所有果糖都被迅速运送到肝脏，并从肝脏释放到更广泛的血液循环中，供身体其他部分使用。同样如他们预料的是，果糖被留在小肠里等待处理，但是不是永久性的。大约有30%的果糖会流失掉，未经处理就被带到肝脏，并在肝脏部分转换为脂肪。
That is not a problem in the short term. Livers can store a certain amount of fat without fuss. And Dr. Rabinowitz's experiments are only short-term trials. But in the longer term **chronic**[⑤] fat production in the liver often leads to disease—and is something to be avoided, if possible.	这在短期内不是问题，肝脏可以毫无问题地储藏一部分脂肪。拉比诺维茨博士的实验只是短期试验。但在肝脏内更长时间地产生脂肪通常会引发疾病，而如果可能的话，这是需要避免的。

汉英语篇一：

本部分内容选自某公司的《万吨洋葱库贮藏保鲜解决方案》文件。原文质量有些小瑕疵，译文在字面上跟原文没有严格对应，但意思基本一致，而且非常简洁。本部分内容可让学习者了解在原文表达啰嗦、不准确或不妥当时，应当将原文适当简化，纠正表达，或对句子做一定调整，并按简洁、纠正或调整后的表达译成英文。另外，中文主谓式短语转化成英文“形容词（或分词）+名词”结构，也是需要重点学习的表达法。

① establish：vt. 确认；确定。

② Their intention was to mimic in their mice the proportionate amount of each sugar that a human being would ingest when consuming a small fructose-enhanced soft drink. 其目的是按照人类在喝加果糖的小份软饮料时各种糖的摄入量，让老鼠按成比例的数量进行模拟试验。

分析：本句主句为 Their intention was to mimic (in their mice) the proportionate amount of each sugar，其中 mimic 的宾语是 the proportionate amount of each sugar，而 in their mice 则是地点状语。后面的 that 从句，则是 the proportionate amount (of each sugar) 的定语从句，这个定语从句的后面还有一个 when 引导的时间状语。需要注意的是 each sugar（每一种糖，各种糖）分别指果糖和葡萄糖。

③ whence：adv. 由此；从何处。

④ bloodstream：n. 血液；血流；血液循环。

⑤ chronic：adj. 长期的；慢性的。

洋葱可分为普通洋葱、分蘖洋葱和顶生洋葱。[①] 栽培和贮藏都是以普通洋葱为主。普通洋葱鳞茎肥大，产量高，品质好，但休眠期短，易萌芽。[②]	There are three kinds of onions: Common onion, tillered onion and acrogenous onion. The common onions are most valuable in cultivation and storage because of their large bulbs, high output and good quality. However, they are bothered by short period of dormancy and easy sprouting.
普通洋葱依洋葱鳞茎色泽可分为[③]红皮种、黄皮种和白皮种。	The common onions include red onions, yellow onions and white onions.
1. 红（紫）皮种：鳞茎外皮紫红色或红色，扁圆或球形，多为晚熟品种。[④] 鳞茎大，产量高，脆嫩多汁，辣味较浓，但休眠期较短，品质和耐贮性不如黄皮洋葱。[⑤]	1. Red (purple) onions: The skin is red or purple and the bulb is oblate or spherical. Most of them are late-maturing. They feature large bulbs, high output, crispy and juicy taste, strong piquancy, short period of dormancy and less good quality and storage property compared with yellow onions.
2. 黄皮种：扁圆形或圆球形，外皮黄色，鳞茎浅黄色，肉质细嫩，味甜且	2. Yellow onions: The bulb is oblate or spherical; the skin is yellow and the bulb is pale yellow. The taste is tender, sweet and

① 洋葱可分为普通洋葱、分蘖洋葱和顶生洋葱。 There are three kinds of onions: common onions, tillered onions and acrogenous onions.

分析：本句原文是“A 可分为 B、C、D”，译文意思则相当于“A 有三类：B、C、D”，实际意思是一样的。

② 栽培和贮藏都是以普通洋葱为主。普通洋葱鳞茎肥大，产量高，品质好，但休眠期短，易萌芽。 The common onions are most valuable in cultivation and storage because of their large bulbs, high output and good quality. However, they are bothered by short period of dormancy and easy sprouting.

分析：中文重意合，英文重形合。这两句是典型的意译。具体说明如下：

1）原文看似两个独立句子，但实际上，后一句的前三点相当于给前一句补充说明原因，后两点则表示转折。这也是中文一种常见的意合表达方法，但中国人经常会注意不到。

2）原文“栽培和贮藏都是以普通洋葱为主”的表达很中式，不宜直译，原译者将其理解成“普通洋葱的栽培和贮藏价值最大”译出。后面用 because of 引出原文第二句前三小点的译文，体现了英文形合的表达方式。

3）原文“茎肥大，产量高，品质好，但休眠期短”都是主谓式结构，译文将这四个短句和“易萌芽”都转化成名词式结构。也就是说，中文主谓式结构在英译时，经常可转换成“adj. + n.”（形容词 + 名词）结构。

③ 可分为 = 包括：include。

④ 红（紫）皮种：鳞茎外皮紫红色或红色，扁圆或球形，多为晚熟品种。 Red (purple) onions: The skin is red or purple and the bulb is oblate or spherical. Most of them are late-maturing.

分析：本句“鳞茎外皮”简化译为 the skin，并将“扁圆或球形”理解为“鳞茎扁圆或球形”，译为 the bulb is oblate or spherical。另外，本句原文最后的“多为晚熟品种”，其意思相对独立，因此被当作独立句子译出。

⑤ 鳞茎大，产量高，脆嫩多汁，辣味较浓，但休眠期较短，品质和耐贮性不如黄皮洋葱。 They feature large bulbs, high output, crispy and juicy taste, strong piquancy, short period of dormancy and less good quality and storage property compared with yellow onions.

分析：本句原文句式松散，如果跟着原文节奏翻译，句子不好组织。原译者将整个句子理解为是对普通洋葱的特征描述，巧妙地译成 They feature … 句式，句子就很好组织了。但要注意，这里 feature 后面必须跟名词或名词短语，也就是说，必须将原文的一系列主谓结构短语转化成名词或形容词加名词的结构。

辣，味较淡[①]，多为中、晚熟品种[②]，产量不及红皮种。但品质和耐贮性均佳。其中近几年从国外引进的黄色品种品质更佳，近几年冷库贮存的主要品种有：红叶三号、中甲高、大宝、地球、中生黄金玉[③]等品种。	spicy and not that strong. Most of them are late or medium maturing. While their output is lower than red onions, they have better quality and storage property, especially varieties introduced from foreign countries in recent years. No.3 Hongye, Zhongjiagao, Dabao, Diqiu, Zhongsheng Huangjinyu are most frequently applied to refrigeration storage in recent years.
3. 白皮种：鳞茎小，外皮及肉质均为白色，品质极好，多为早熟品种，不耐贮藏，易抽薹[④]。	3. White onions: The bulb is small, with white skin and pulp and excellent quality. Most of them are early maturing and cannot be stored for long due to easy sprouting.
洋葱属于二年生蔬菜，具有明显的生理休眠期，自夏季收获后即进入休眠期，[⑤]呼吸减弱，虽有适宜的生长条件，鳞茎也不萌芽，能安全地度过炎热季节[⑥]。洋葱休眠期约 1.5 ～ 2.5 个月，通过休眠期的洋葱，遇有高温高湿条件便萌芽生长。洋葱收获后到九、十月间大都萌芽生长，养分转移到生长点，品质逐渐下降。因此冷库贮存过程实际上也是延长休眠期、阻止萌芽的过程[⑦]。	Onions are biennial vegetable and have an obvious period of dormancy after summer harvest, characterized by weakened breath and no sprouting even under suitable growth condition, so they can ride out the hot season. The period of dormancy lasts 1.5–2.5 months. After that, onions will grow in environments with high temperature and high humidity. Most onions sprout in September and October and their nutrient transfers to the growing points, declining their quality gradually. Therefore, refrigeration storage aims at prolonging the period of dormancy and preventing sprouting.

① （味）较淡：not that strong。
注意：this 和 that 都可当副词用，意思是“那么”。

② 多为中、晚熟品种 = 多为中、晚熟　Most of them are late or medium maturing.
注意：这一句中省略了一个 maturing，这也是英文常见的省略共同成分的方法。

③ 红叶三号、中甲高、大宝、地球、中生黄金玉　No.3 Hongye, Zhongjiagao, Dabao, Diqiu, Zhongsheng Huangjinyu
注意：这些都是源自中文的产品编号，英译时，一般全拼音翻译，即使是意思很明显的中文名称，也直接音译，比如“地球”，就译成 Diqiu，而不是 Earth。

④ 多为早熟品种，不耐贮藏，易抽薹。Most of them are early maturing and cannot be stored for long due to easy sprouting.
分析：本句后面的“易抽薹”，其实是对前面“不耐贮藏”的原因说明，因此其当作原因状语译出。

⑤ （洋葱）具有明显的生理休眠期，自夏季收获后即进入休眠期　(Onions) have an obvious period of dormancy after summer harvest
分析：原文本句明显啰嗦，译文相当于其简洁表达“（洋葱）在夏季收获后有一个明显的休眠期”。

⑥ 呼吸减弱，虽有适宜的生长条件，鳞茎也不萌芽，能安全地度过炎热季节　(they are) characterized by weakened breath and no sprouting even under suitable growth condition, so they can ride out the hot season
分析：本句译文将对洋葱的描述当作其特点，译成 be characterized by … 句式，其中“呼吸减弱”这一主谓短语译成英文“形容词（分词）+ 名词”结构，并将后面关于不萌芽的描述也转化成名词形式，形成并列名词结构。

⑦ 实际上也是延长休眠期、阻止萌芽的过程 = 目的是延长休眠期、阻止萌芽。

洋葱适应冷凉干燥的环境。温度维持在 0 ～ 1℃，相对湿度低于 75% 才能减少贮藏中的损耗。[①] 如收货后遇雨，或未经充分晾晒以及贮藏环境湿度高，都易造成腐烂损失。[②]	Onions can be stored without much loss in a cool and dry environment with temperature of 0-1 ℃ and relative humidity of lower than 75%. They may rot easily in case of rain after harvest, insufficient airing and highly humid storage environment.
洋葱贮存过程中因贮存条件不适引起的伤害[③]：	Damages caused by improper storage conditions:
（1）发芽：若洋葱贮藏的温湿度偏高，会使养分消耗加快，导致鳞茎发软，中空，迅速发芽（水根）。品质下降，食用价值大大降低。[④]	(1) Sprouting: high temperature and high humidity will accelerate nutrition consumption, resulting in softened and hollow bulbs, quick sprouting (water root), declined quality and greatly lowered edibleness.
（2）冻害：洋葱怕热也怕寒[⑤]，温度太低易引起冻害，冻害后的洋葱从外皮往里扩展，出库温度提升后洋葱软烂失去商品性。	(2) Freeze damage: Onions fear both heat and coldness. Low temperature may cause freeze damages which expand from the skin to inside. The damaged onions will rot and soften when they leave the refrigerator and encounter higher temperatures.
（3）二氧化碳中毒：洋葱不耐高 CO_2，如果 CO_2 浓度高了会发生 CO_2 中毒现象，发生 CO_2 中毒的洋葱从外观上看似冻害，表层发亮。[⑥] 在贮藏期间，要定期进行排风换气，前期排风换气的次数更多一些。	(3) Carbon dioxide poisoning: Onions will be poisoned by high concentration of CO_2 and show shining skin like suffering freeze damage. Therefore, regular ventilation is required during storage and ventilation frequency should be higher in the early stage.

① 洋葱适应冷凉干燥的环境。温度维持在 0 ～ 1℃，相对湿度低于 75% 才能减少贮藏中的损耗。
说明：原文这两句紧密相关，这里经合并重组后译出。

② 如收货后遇雨，或未经充分晾晒以及贮藏环境湿度高，都易造成腐烂损失。 They may rot easily in case of rain after harvest, insufficient airing and highly humid storage environment.
分析："遇 / 遇到（不利情况等）"通常可译成 in case of sth. 或 in case that …。

③ 洋葱贮存过程中因贮存条件不适引起的伤害：Damages caused by improper storage conditions。
分析：本句省译了"洋葱贮存过程中"，也就是说，文章各级标题等需简洁翻译的内容，其不重要成分通常可以省译。

④ 若洋葱贮藏的温湿度偏高，会使养分消耗加快，导致鳞茎发软，中空，迅速发芽（水根）。品质下降，食用价值大大降低。 high temperature and high humidity will accelerate nutrition consumption, resulting in softened and hollow bulbs, quick sprouting (water root), declined quality and greatly lowered edibleness.
分析：这两句的翻译涉及以下处理方法：
1）将原文断句不妥之处重新断句，也就是将原文中间的句号当作逗号，将两句合并翻译。
2）将条件句转化成名词形式：即"若洋葱贮藏的温湿度偏高"译成 high temperature and high humidity。
3）将中文主谓短语译成英文"名词 + 名词"或"形容词（过去分词）+ 名词"结构，也就是说，"会使"和"导致"后面的内容，以及后面的"品质下降，食用价值大大降低"都是主谓短语，都译成了名词结构。

⑤ 怕热也怕寒：fear both heat and coldness。 注意：fear 也可以当动词。

⑥ 洋葱不耐高 CO_2，如果 CO_2 浓度高了会发生 CO_2 中毒现象，发生 CO_2 中毒的洋葱从外观上看似冻害，表层发亮。Onions will be poisoned by high concentration of CO_2 and show shining skin like suffering freeze damages.
分析：本句原文偏啰嗦。译文的字面意思相当于"洋葱在高 CO_2 浓度下会中毒，使其表层发亮，看起来像冻害一样。"

汉英语篇二：

本部分内容是关于野生灵芝与人工栽培灵芝的比较。文章的行文总体尚可，但有些地方表达不够清楚，还有些地方句子较复杂。通过本部分内容的学习，可以让学员进一步了解该如何纠正原文的不当表达，正确理解原文的复杂句或表达不够清晰的地方，并学会复杂句的重组和相应的词句译法。

市售野生灵芝与人工栽培灵芝[①]的比较：	Comparison between marketed wild and cultivated Ganoderma lucidum:
人们常说的灵芝，是指灵芝的子实体。目前市场上见到的灵芝，有野生的，有人工栽培的。在人们的印象中[②]，野生灵芝非常罕见，十分宝贵，其实未必如此[③]。中国著名灵芝学者、国家药理学会理事长、被誉为“灵芝之父”的北大林志彬教授和河北省科学院微生物研究所郭振宇副研究员[④]都指出，没有证据表明野生灵芝的药效比人工栽培的灵芝好。	The Ganoderma lucidum usually means the fruiting bodies (sporophores) of Ganoderma lucidum. Currently, the Ganoderma on the market are partly wild and partly cultivated. In people’s minds, wild Ganoderma lucidum is very rare and valuable, but it is not necessarily so. Lin Zhibin, the Professor of Peking University, a famous scholar of Ganoderma lucidum known as “Father of Ganoderma Lucidum”, and the director-General of Chinese Pharmacological Society, and Guo Zhenyu, the research associate of Microbiology Institute of Hebei Academy of Science pointed out that, no evidence shows that the efficacy of wild Ganoderma lucidum is better than cultivated ones.
1. 性状：野生灵芝一般大小不一，不规整，形状一般较畸形，很多都是各形各异的。人工栽培的灵芝菌盖大，平整。[⑤]	1. Properties: Generally speaking, wild Ganoderma lucidum have irregular sizes and deformed shapes, many of them are in odd shapes. However, cultivated Ganoderma lucidum has large, flat caps.

① 野生灵芝与人工栽培灵芝：wild and cultivated Ganoderma lucidum。
注意：这里的 Ganoderma lucidum 可以共用，而且“人工栽培”可以只译成 cultivated，不必译成 artificially cultivated。

② 在人们的印象中：in people’s minds。

③ 其实未必如此：it is not necessarily so。

④ 中国著名灵芝学者、国家药理学会理事长、被誉为“灵芝之父”的北大林志彬教授和河北省科学院微生物研究所郭振宇副研究员：Lin Zhibin, the Professor of Peking University, a famous scholar of Ganoderma lucidum known as “Father of Ganoderma Lucidum”, and the director-General of Chinese Pharmacological Society, and Guo Zhenyu, the research associate of Microbiology Institute of Hebei Academy of Science。
对于具有一长串职务职称的名人的翻译，通常是将其职务职称的译文当作同位语按顺序放在姓名后头。如果有两位或更多个这样的人，则在翻译另一人时，前面要加个逗号隔开。

⑤ 人工栽培的灵芝菌盖大，平整。 However, cultivated Ganoderma lucidum has large, flat caps.
注意：本句译文增译了 However，因为这一句的意思与前一句形成了鲜明的对比。

2. 本身生长问题[①]：野生灵芝由于没有经过精心栽培和照料[②]，风吹日晒雨淋，品质很差。当人们发现时，灵芝不是老化变质，就是虫蚁蛀蚀，灵芝所含有的有效成分[③]将逐渐减少，最后整体木质化而降低功效。野生灵芝多在幼芽时期便被虫蛀，且因为野生灵芝环境的随机性，许多不明菌种混杂在野生灵芝中或者土壤受到农药污染导致野生灵芝重金属超标，诸多原因使得野生灵芝品质难以保证，误食对身体是有害的。[④]而人工栽培灵芝经过精心栽培和照料，能够保证灵芝的功效。[⑤]	2. Growth Problems: Wild Ganoderma lucidum is poor in quality due to absence of careful cultivation and sunlight, wind and rain. When discovered, the fungus is aging or deteriorated, or decayed by pests, active ingredients contained will gradually decrease, and the efficacy will finally reduce due to overall lignifications. Most wild Ganoderma lucidum is damaged by pests in germ stage; moreover, wild Ganoderma lucidum is mixed with many unknown species of fungus for poor environment or with too much heavy metals due to pesticide pollution of soils, all these make it difficult to guarantee the quality, and eating by mistake will be harmful. However, carefully cultivated Ganoderma lucidum can ensure the effectiveness.
3. 采摘优势：野生灵芝无法掌握合适的采摘时间，如果在成熟期未采摘，生长三年后有效成分就会老化变质[⑥]，子实体木质化[⑦]，药理活性就会消失。而人工灵芝可控制生长条件，能够在灵芝活性物质含量最高时采摘并及时采收灵芝孢子粉，品质较野生灵芝稳	3. Picking Advantages: It is hard to pick wild Ganoderma lucidum in right time; if it is not harvested at maturity, three years later, the active ingredients will degenerate, the fruiting bodies will be lignified, and the pharmacological activity will disappear. In contrast, cultivated Ganoderma lucidum has controllable growth conditions, can be harvested when the content of active substances reach the peak, with the spore powder

① 本身生长问题 = 生长问题：Growth problems。

② 精心栽培和照料 = 精心栽培：careful cultivation。

③ 灵芝所含有的有效成分：active ingredients contained。
注意：这里使用了后置定语 contained，而且省译了“灵芝”。

④ 野生灵芝多在幼芽时期便被虫蛀，且因为野生灵芝环境的随机性，许多不明菌种混杂在野生灵芝中或者土壤受到农药污染导致野生灵芝重金属超标，诸多原因使得野生灵芝品质难以保证，误食对身体是有害的。
Most wild Ganoderma lucidum is damaged by pests in germ stage; moreover, wild Ganoderma lucidum is mixed with many unknown species of fungus for poor environment or with too much heavy metals due to pesticide pollution of soils, all these make it difficult to guarantee the quality, and eating by mistake will be harmful.
分析：本句译文涉及以下处理方法：
1）用词选择。原文的“环境的随机性”，其实应该理解成“环境不佳”，故译成 poor environment。另外，be mixed 后面用两个 with 接两个宾语，也是一种避免句子结构不清晰的做法。
2）句子结构选择。原文句式变换较大，主语不统一，需做一定调整后译出。译文将第一小句“野生灵芝多在幼芽时期便被虫蛀”独立译出，第二、三、四小句转换成“野生灵芝由于环境不佳而被混入许多不明菌种，或者因土壤受到农药污染而重金属超标”之后译出。最后一小句则将 eating by mistake（“误食”）当作主语。

⑤ 而人工栽培灵芝经过精心栽培和照料，能够保证灵芝的功效。 However, carefully cultivated Ganoderma lucidum can ensure the effectiveness.
分析：本句原文有点啰嗦，这里将句子理解成“经过精心栽培的灵芝可以保证功效”译出。

⑥ 老化变质 = 退化：degenerate。

⑦ 木质化：lignify。

定安全，且无任何副作用。①	collected in time, of more stable quality and safer than the wild fungus, and of no side effects.
4. 孢子粉收集优势：灵芝孢子粉是灵芝的最精华部分，野生灵芝在采摘时，一般只能采摘到子实体，灵芝的孢子粉属于特定生长周期的产物，非人工栽培几乎不可能收集到。② 而人工栽培灵芝则能很好地掌握③其生长周期，孢子粉能完全收集④。在生理活性方面，研究者在进行灵芝对体外肿瘤细胞的杀伤实验时⑤，将野生灵芝粉、人工栽培灵芝粉及人工栽培灵芝粉加孢子粉等进行三组实验对比发现：野生灵芝与人工栽培灵芝对肿瘤细胞的杀伤能力基本相同，在人工栽培灵芝粉中加入孢子粉后，其杀伤癌细胞的能力增强了 10 倍，说明孢子粉与灵芝子实体配伍⑥合用极大地提高了灵芝的生理活性。	4. Spore Collection Advantages: Generally, the fruiting body is the only part that can be picked in the harvesting season of wild Ganoderma lucidum; the spore powder, as the essential of Ganoderma lucidum and the product of certain growth cycle, can hardly be collected for non-cultivated fungus. The growth cycle of cultivated Ganoderma lucidum can be well mastered, so its spore powder can be completely gathered. For the bio-activity experiments of Ganoderma lucidum on in vitro killing of tumor cells, researchers put wild Ganoderma lucidum powders, cultivated Ganoderma lucidum powders, and cultivated Ganoderma lucidum powders plus spore powder as three groups for comparative experiments, and found that: Wild and cultivated Ganoderma lucidum have nearly the same ability in killing tumor cells, and cultivated Ganoderma lucidum powder plus spore powder can increase the killing ability by ten-fold, which indicates that combining the two can greatly improve the bio-activity of Ganoderma lucidum.

① 而人工灵芝可控制生长条件，能够在灵芝活性物质含量最高时采摘并及时采收灵芝孢子粉，品质较野生灵芝稳定安全，且无任何副作用。 In contrast, cultivated Ganoderma lucidum has **controllable growth conditions**, can be harvested when the content of active substances **reach the peak**, with the spore powder collected in time, of more stable quality and safer than the wild fungus, and of no side effects.

分析：本句原文各小句的主语不一致，但由于句子还不算特别长特别复杂，可选用 cultivated Ganoderma lucidum（“人工灵芝”）作唯一主语，将其他成分用适当方式给处理好。本句译文将句子后半部用 with 引导的独立主格结构表达了出来，学习时要注意全句的用词方法，比如：controllable growth conditions、reach the peak、of more stable quality and safer than the wild fungus、of no side effects。

② 灵芝孢子粉是灵芝的最精华部分，野生灵芝在采摘时，一般只能采摘到子实体，灵芝的孢子粉属于特定生长周期的产物，非人工栽培几乎不可能收集到。Generally, the fruiting body is the only part that can be picked in the harvesting season of wild Ganoderma lucidum; the spore powder, as the essential of Ganoderma lucidum and the product of certain growth cycle, can hardly be collected for non-cultivated fungus.

分析：本句原文第一、四、五小句的主语都是“孢子粉”，第二、三小句则是相对独立的句子，因此，译文将第二、三小句先译出，并将第一、四、五小句合并翻译，放在其后。

最精华部分 = 精华：the essential。

野生灵芝在采摘时：in the harvesting season of wild Ganoderma lucidum。

非人工栽培 = 非人工栽培灵芝：non-cultivated fungus。

③ 很好地掌握：be well mastered。

④ 收集：gather。 为避免同一词语 collect 反复使用，有时可将“收集”译成 gather 等。

⑤ 在生理活性方面，研究者在进行灵芝对体外肿瘤细胞的杀伤实验时：For the bio-activity experiments of Ganoderma lucidum on in vitro killing of tumor cells。

分析：本句原文的表达有点不合理，意思不好理解，译文相当于把原文理解成“在对灵芝进行体外肿瘤细胞杀伤的生理活性实验时，研究者……”。

⑥ 孢子粉与灵芝子实体配伍 = 将孢子粉与灵芝子实体相结合：combining the two。

5. 营养成分优势：有机锗溶于水，野生灵芝在风吹、日晒、雨淋下，有机锗几乎流失殆尽，这也是野生灵芝的反面看起来不黄的原因。[①] 野生灵芝无遮盖，风吹雨打，灵芝中最精华的部分——孢子粉也难以留存。另外，野生灵芝在野外有可能因霉变而失去药用价值。	5. Nutritional Advantages: Organic Germanium is water soluble, and nearly completely lost under the wind, sunshine and rain, which is why the opposite side of wild fungus does not seem yellow. Wild Ganoderma lucidum is naked under the wind and rain, which also cause the loss of the essential of Ganoderma lucidum—spore powder. In addition, wild fungus may lose its medicinal value due to mildewing.

第二节　翻译练习

英汉练习一：

The ingredients of the microcap can be viewed as a component of a DHA nutrient preparation rather than additives for use in infant formula. Furthermore, these ingredients do not fulfill any technological function in the final product. The only component of the microcap intended to provide a technological function is the DHA fish oil. ONC's fish oil microcap can be considered a vehicle for the delivery of DHA, an approved nutrient fortifier for infant formula et al. The miscellaneous components of the microcap can be considered incidental ingredients that may be present in infant formula in trace amounts at safe levels.

According to our understanding, the Chinese hygienic standards for use of food additives does not contain any specific prohibition against DHA fish oil powder. The hygienic standards regulate the types of foods which additives can be used, but contain no restrictions on the substances which can be used in or added to other food additives. It is helpful to acknowledge that within the hygienic standards, a carry-over principle is described. Although this principle applies to food additives for various food categories rather than nutrient preparations, the principles could be interpreted to apply to DHA microencapsulated powder.

An example given in the application guide to the hygienic standard for use of food additives is that benzoic acid is not approved for use in cooked meat products, but it is

---

① 有机锗溶于水，野生灵芝在风吹、日晒、雨淋下，有机锗几乎流失殆尽，这也是野生灵芝的反面看起来不黄的原因。 Organic Germanium is water soluble, and nearly completely lost under the wind, sunshine and rain, which is why the opposite side of wild fungus does not seem yellow.

分析：本句前三小句出现了两个“有机锗”，其中后一个是多余的。译文将第二、三小句合并翻译，并将第二小句的内容当作第三小句的时间状语，与第一小句共用主语。而第四小句则是相对独立的一个句子，对前面三小句做补充说明，像这种情况，通常译成 which 引导的非限制性定语从句，将“……的原因”译成 why … 从句，作为该句表语从句。以上手法都是典型的句子重组和简洁翻译的方法。

approved for use in soy sauce. Soy sauce is approved for use in cooked meat products. Therefore cooked meat products can lawfully contain detectable amounts of benzoic acid, carried over into the food by soy sauce. Currently many of the additives such as vitamins and minerals permitted for use in infant formula are stabilized with additives whose scope of use does not include infant formula.

Considering our views in this letter, we feel that using ONCs DHA microencapsulated fish oil powder in infant formula, formulated milk powder for children, cereal products for children and infants and weaning foods is acceptable under the current Chinese government regulations.

参考译文

DHA 微胶囊所含的成分可以视为 DHA 营养制品的一个组分，而非婴儿配方食品所使用的添加剂。而且，DHA 微胶囊的成分并不能发挥终产品具有的任何工艺功效。在 DHA 微胶囊中唯一具有工艺功效的组分是 DHA 鱼油。ONC 公司的鱼油微胶囊可视作输送 DHA 的一种载体，一种用于婴儿配方食品等的改良营养强化剂。该微胶囊所含的其他成分，可以视为婴儿配方食品中可能存在的安全等级微量附带成分。

根据我们的理解，中国使用食品添加剂的卫生标准并未对 DHA 鱼油粉末的使用加以任何具体禁止。中国使用食品添加剂的卫生标准规定了可使用食品添加剂的各个食品种类，但并未对可用于或可添入其他食品添加剂的物质加以限制。中国食品添加剂卫生标准规定了一项“传递”原则，理解这一原则将会有所帮助。虽然该原则的适用对象为用于各类食品的食品添加剂，而非营养制品，但该原则可以解释成适用于 DHA 微胶囊粉末。

在中国使用食品添加剂的卫生标准中，对食品添加剂的使用给出了该卫生标准适用指南的一个范例：不准将苯甲酸用于熟肉制品，但允许将苯甲酸用于酱油。而熟肉制品又允许使用酱油。因此，熟肉制品中可合法含有一定可检出数量的苯甲酸，并通过酱油的使用传递至其他食品中。目前，许多食品添加剂，如允许用于婴儿配方食品的维生素和矿物质，都会通过使用范围并不涵盖婴儿配方食品的添加剂，加以稳化。

据本函所述观点，我们认为，将 ONC 公司的 DHA 微胶囊鱼油粉末用于婴儿配方食品、儿童配方奶粉、婴幼儿谷类食品以及婴幼儿断奶过渡期食品，是目前中国政府法规所允许的。

英汉练习二[①]：

The mucky sediment below fish farms usually teems with antibiotic-resistant bacteria. The presence of such bacteria is a cause of increasing concern because resistance can limit

① 本部分练习选自 2017 年 9 月 9 日的《经济学人》（*The Economist*）的第 69 页文章“Feeding-Time Worries”。

the ability to fight diseases, but it is also not that surprising: Pisciculturalists have a long history of dosing① fish they are breeding and rearing with antibiotics. But some scientists suspect there is more to it than that②. One group, led by Jing Wang of Dalian University of Technology in China, has found that the problem is also linked to what the fish are being fed.

Dr. Wang knew from previous reports that fish farmers who had not used antibiotics for years, or had never used them at all, still had sediment in their marine farms carrying bacteria with many of the genes associated with drug resistance. The genes had to be getting into the bacteria somehow; one possible pathway was through antibiotic-resistance genes in fish food mingling in various ways with bacteria in the sediment.

Working with a team of colleagues, Dr. Wang set up an experiment to find out if that was the case. As they report in *Environmental Science and Technology*, the researchers obtained five commonly used fishmeal products and subjected each one to a detailed genetic analysis. This revealed the presence of 132 drug-resistance genes, suggesting that heavy antibiotic use on the fish products which are themselves ground up into fishmeal formulations, was behind the transfer of genes.③

But that, too, was not as straightforward as it seemed. Further analysis revealed that of the five products, the one with the highest concentration of residual antibiotics was a fishmeal from Russia. It contained 54 nanograms of antibiotics per gram of food, although it had only eight resistance genes present. In contrast, a fishmeal from Peru had just 16 nanograms of antibiotics per gram of food, but carried a disturbing 41 resistance genes.

The next step was to discover④ whether mixing resistance genes from fish food into bacteria-rich sediments would allow the resistance traits to transfer over. To test this out, the team set up microcosms of fish farms in flasks containing 300 millilitres of seawater and 200 grams of sediment. The microcosms were incubated and gently shaken periodically for 50 days and then had a small amount of the Peruvian fishmeal added to them, or were left untouched to function as controls. The researchers regularly collected bacterial samples from the sediments for a further 50 days and analysed them.

The results were clear. Although the control microcosms started with some resistance

---

① dose… with…：给……投放 / 喂……（药物等）。 dose：vt. 给……服药。

② there is more to it than that：问题还不止这些。

③ This revealed the presence of 132 drug-resistance genes, suggesting that heavy antibiotic use on the fish products which are themselves ground up into fishmeal formulations, was behind the transfer of genes. 分析显示，在基因转移的后面，隐藏着 132 种抗药性基因，这说明在被磨成鱼粉材料的鱼类产品中大剂量使用了抗生素。

分析：本句主句是前后两小句，中间部分（suggesting that… formulations）是对前面内容的补充说明。其中 which are themselves ground up into fishmeal formulations 是 fish products 的定语从句，be ground up into 的意思是“被磨碎”。

④ discover：了解；认识到。

genes present (as there is bound to be in nature) the number did not increase. In contrast, the number of resistance genes present in the microcosms exposed to the Peruvian fishmeal increased tenfold.

The discovery of fish food as a source of resistance genes migrating into oceanic bacteria is worrying, and the researchers say more work is needed to determine if these resistance traits can find their way into the human food chain. But, says Dr. Wang, the Russian fishmeal, which clearly came from fish that had been given a lot of antibiotics before being ground up yet did not contain much resistant genetic material, points to a solution. This is to concentrate on processing methods that destroy the DNA in fishmeal with heat and chemicals. That should rid fish feed of much of its cargo of resistance genes[①] before the food is packed and shipped.

参考译文

养鱼场底下的肮脏沉淀物经常充满具抗生素耐性的细菌。这些细菌的存在成为人们日益关切的焦点，因为它们的耐药性会削弱鱼的抗病能力，但也不必那么大惊小怪：鱼农们给他们繁殖喂养的鱼投放抗生素的历史已经很长了。但有些科学家怀疑，养鱼业的问题还不止这些。由中国大连理工大学的王经（音译）带领的一个研究小组发现，这一问题也与给鱼类所喂的东西有关。

王经博士从之前的报告中得知，即使是多年或者从来都不使用抗生素的鱼农，其渔场里的沉积物仍然有许多具有与抗药性相关的基因。这些基因必须某种程度上适应这些细菌；一种可能途径是通过鱼食里具抗生素耐性基因适应，这些鱼食通过各种方式与沉积物里的细菌混合在一起。

王博士与其团队的同事一起，设计了一个实验，以确定情况是不是这样。正如他们在《环境科学与技术》里报道的一样，研究人员选取五种常用的鱼粉产品，对他们逐一进行详细的基因分析。分析显示，在基因转移的后面，隐藏着 132 种抗药性基因，这说明在被磨成鱼粉材料的鱼类产品中大剂量使用了抗生素。

但这同样不像看起来那么直接。进一步分析显示，在这五种鱼粉产品中，残留抗生素浓度最高的是来自俄罗斯的鱼粉。这种鱼粉每一克含有 54 纳克的抗生素，但是只有八种抗药性基因。相比较而言，来自秘鲁的一种鱼粉每一克仅有 16 纳克抗生素，但却有令人不安的 41 种抗药性基因。

第二步是了解在将来自鱼食的抗药性基因混入富菌沉积物后，是否会导致抗药特性的转移。为对此做彻底检验，该团队在装有 300 毫升海水和 200 克沉积物的水箱里建立微型渔场。培养微型渔场，并以 50 天为周期轻轻摇晃，接着，往其中加入少量秘鲁鱼粉，或者保持不动作为对照组。研究人员在另一个 50 天后，定期收集沉积物里的细菌样品，并加以分析。

---

① cargo of resistance genes：抗药性基因物质。

结果很明显。尽管对照组微型渔场开始时有一些抗药性基因存在（因为自然状态下肯定会有），但其数量并未增加。相比较而言，接触秘鲁鱼粉的微型渔场里存在的抗药性基因数量增加了 10 倍。

鱼食是向海洋细菌转移的抗药性基因的来源这一发现令人担忧，研究人员表示，在确定这些抗药性特征是否会设法进入人类食物链，还需要做更多实验。但是，王博士表示，明显来自于在被磨成粉之前被喂食了大量抗生素的鱼的俄罗斯鱼粉，并未含有很多抗药性基因材料，这为人们指明了一种解决方案。这一解决方案集中于用热量和化学品摧毁鱼粉里的 DNA 的加工方法，这就要求在包装装运鱼食之前，除掉鱼饲料里的大量抗药性基因物质。

汉英练习一：

恒温库贮存

1. 收购：洋葱收购在六月中旬前后，一般赶在七月份雨季来临之前入库完毕，收购的洋葱要充分成熟、组织紧密时采收，第一、二叶片枯黄，第三、四叶片变黄，地上部分管状叶开始倒伏，外部鳞片变干时采收。成熟度过小，组织松软，水分含量高，贮藏中易腐烂萌芽；成熟度过大，鳞茎外皮易破裂，不利贮藏。以圆形、椭圆形、鸭蛋形为主，尽量不要收扁平圆形、畸形、双心形、抽薹洋葱。干藏的洋葱外层鳞片要干燥。收购时要选晴天，避免机械伤害。出口洋葱一般要求直径 8.0 厘米以上，收购装网袋时要轻拿轻放，网袋也不宜过大，以 15 ～ 25 公斤为宜，防挤压伤。

2. 运输：洋葱在运输过程中要防雨淋，载货高度不要太高，防挤压伤害。

3. 消毒：在入库前三天完成。在贮藏期定期通臭氧杀菌，净化贮藏环境中的气体成分，是减少洋葱腐烂的重要条件。

4. 入库：入库贮存的洋葱有架藏和垛藏。垛藏的洋葱高度不宜太高、太宽，留好通风道。架藏洋葱防止机械伤害，架藏贮藏比垛藏贮存效果更好。

5. 库房管理：

（1）温度

温度是洋葱贮藏的一个关键因素。

近年来收购的**黄皮洋葱**水分较大，在水分大的情况下黄皮洋葱入库后立即降温至 0.0 ～ 1.0℃，严禁低于 0℃，这样可以更好地保证洋葱的贮藏品质。**红皮洋葱**干藏的逐步降温至 -0.6 ～ -0.8℃，待预冷彻底后将库温提升至 -0.4 ～ -0.6℃。

据国外资料报道，用于长期贮存的洋葱在干燥后应立即进行预冷，使温度到达 0℃。预冷的方式影响产品的耐贮性，快速预冷可以抑制洋葱在贮藏中的生根发芽。自然（慢速）预冷可提高耐贮性，这是因为洋葱有一个较长时间的休眠期，这种状况有利于洋葱的愈伤。但逐渐冷却（每天降温 1℃）在抑制洋葱发芽生根方面不如快速冷却。

（2）湿度　湿度一般控制在 70% 左右，库内保持干燥，必要时加干石灰吸潮。

（3）通风　由于贮藏洋葱库体空间利用率很高，无论是前期、中期还是后期，要注意通风换气，以排除库内二氧化碳及乙烯等有害气体，防止产生二氧化碳中毒及无氧呼吸。

参考译文

Constant Temperature Storage

1. Purchase: Onions should be purchased around middle June and put in storage before the rainy season begins in July. The harvest should be conducted when onions are fully mature and have tight tissues, that is, when the first and second leaves are withered and yellow, the third and fourth leaves are yellow, tubular shaped leaves above ground fall over and outside leaves dry up. When they are less mature, the tissues are soft and loose and water content is too high, making them easily rot and sprout during storage. When they are postmature, the skin may easily break, making them difficult to store. Good onions should be spherical, elliptical or olivary while oblate, abnormal, double-heart shaped and sprouting onions should be avoided. Dry storage requires dry outside leaves. The onions should be purchased in sunny days and mechanical damages should be avoided. Onions for export should have diameters larger than 8.0cm. They should be gently put into mesh bags. Size of the bags should be controlled to prevent crush damage and 15–25kg/bag is preferable.

2. Transportation: The onions should be protected from rain during transportation. The loading height should be controlled to prevent crushing damage.

3. Sterilization: It should be completed three days before storage. Ozone sterilization should be conducted regularly during storage to purify the air, which is important to prevent rotting.

4. Storage: The onions can be stored on shelves or stacked. The stack should be controlled in height and width and provided with ventilating ducts. As to shelf storage, mechanical damage should be prevented. The shelf storage is better than stacking storage.

5. Storage room management

(1) Temperature

Temperature is a key factor in onion storage.

The yellow onions contain a lot of water, so the temperature should be lowered to 0.0–1.0℃ (temperature lower than 0℃ is strictly forbidden) as soon as they are put in storage to better ensure their quality. For dry storage of red onions, the temperature should be lowered to -0.6–-0.8℃ gradually and increased to -0.4–-0.6℃ after complete pre-cooling.

According to foreign reports, onions for long-term storage should be pre-cooled right after drying until the temperature is 0℃. The pre-cooling methods will influence the storage property.

Fast pre-cooling can inhibit sprouting. Natural (slow) pre-cooling can increase the storage property because the period of dormancy is long and in favor of the callus tissues. However, gradual cooling (1℃ lower everyday) is not comparable to fast pre-cooling in inhibition of sprouting.

(2) Humidity: Usually around 70%. The storage rooms should be dry and dry lime can be applied for dehumidification if necessary.

(3) Ventilation: Due to high utility rate of space, attention should be paid to ventilation throughout the storage so as to expel hazardous gas like carbon dioxide and ethylene and prevent carbon dioxide poisoning and anaerobic respiration.

汉英练习二：

美国加州于 1991 年条款 65 中宣布溴酸钾为一种致癌毒素。州立法呼吁在加州所有的焙烤制品中取消使用溴酸钾或者要在所有的焙烤制品包装上贴上癌症警告标签，最后，相比于在包装上贴上规定的标签，加州的焙烤商们都宁愿改用无溴酸盐工艺，在美国除加州之外的其他州都设有相关立法。

在美国德莱尼修正案中有关食品、药物及化妆品的条款中规定所有致癌的食品添加剂通常都可以被禁止。然而，由于在德莱尼修正案于 1958 年生效之前美国食品及药物管理局已经批准了溴酸盐的使用，这更加增加了机构禁止使用溴酸盐的难度。先批准的情况使得要想改变这种现状 FDA 必须通过立法说明溴酸盐具有健康问题。

食品及药物管理局没有禁止使用溴酸盐，而是自 1991 年起呼吁焙烤商们自动停止使用溴酸盐，并且取得了部分的胜利。

1991 年焙烤业经与食品及药物管理局磋商后，自动将溴酸钾添加量从 75ppm 降至 50ppm。

FDA 已自行对溴酸钾的危险性进行了调查。并且确定焙烤终制品中溴酸盐的安全残余含量应为 20ppb。为了达到这个标准 1998 年 3 月焙烤业自动将面包及面包卷 / 馒头中溴酸盐的添加量分别降低至 30ppm ～ 15ppm。因为研究表明，当溴酸钾的起始用量适当时，溴酸盐的残余物可被降至 20ppb 或更低，在该指标用量下添加溴酸钾时，因而得出了以上的使用剂量。90 年代中期，据估计焙烤业大约有 75% 的厂商已转而使用溴酸盐替代品。

由于添加剂的价格螺旋形上升，并且小麦的质量很差，有些焙烤商们又开始恢复使用溴酸盐，但添加量要低很多。虽然溴酸盐的合法添加量为 75ppm，但焙烤商们恢复使用溴酸盐的添加量也就在 20ppm ～ 30ppm 的水平。无论如何，大部分的焙烤商已经试用了替代品并且随时准备根据要求开始转换，比如食品及药物管理局发出的指令。

参考译文

California declared potassium bromate as a carcinogen under the state's proposition 65 in

1991. The state legislation urged to avoid the use of potassium bromate in all baked products or attach a cancer warning label to the packages of all baked products. Finally, all Californian bakers would rather use potassium bromate free processes than posting a specified label on the package. All other states in the U.S. also have relevant legislations.

The items about food, drug and cosmetics in Delaney Clauses provide that, generally all carcinogenic food additives can be prohibited. However, The FDA sanctioned the use of bromate before the Delaney Clause went into effect in 1958, which increased the difficulty of banning the use of bromate by organisations. The previous sanction force FDA to make a law to explain the health problems of bromate, so as to change the conditions.

Instead of inhibiting the use of bromate, since 1991, the FDA has urged bakers to voluntarily stop using it, with partial success obtained.

The baking industry voluntarily reduced the dosing amount of bromate from 75ppm to 50 ppm in 1991 after the negotiation with the FDA.

The FDA has investigated the risks of bromate, and determine that the safe levels of bromate residues in the final baked products should be 20ppb. To satisfy this standard, in March 1998, the baking industry voluntarily decreased the dosing amount of bromate in rolls/steamed buns to 30ppm–15ppm. As the research showed that, when the initial dose of potassium bromate is suitable, the level of bromate residues can reach 20ppb or less. The above dose is acquired when potassium bromate is dosed under the consumption index. It is estimated that, about 75% manufacturers of the baking industry have turned to the substitutes of bromate in mid 1990s.

Due to the escalation of additive prices and poor quality of wheat, some bakers began to restore the use of bromate, but in far lower dose. The legal dose of bromate is 75ppm, while the restored one of bromate by the bakers was at the level of 20ppm–30ppm. Anyway, most bakers have tried substitutes and were ready for the transition in line with the requirements, such as the directives from the FDA.

第三节　词汇拓展

食物中“豆”类繁多，英汉语的表达各不相同，了解其中相应表达，是翻译工作者必备的技能。

类别	英语	汉语
beans（豆、豆子、豆荚）	mung bean	绿豆
	black soya beans; black turtle beans	黑豆
	broad beans; horse bean	蚕豆
	black-eyed pea; cowpea; china bean	豇豆
	asparagus bean	长豇豆
	kidney beans	芸豆
	soy beans	黄豆
	white navy beans	白色海军豆
	Romano beans	罗马豆
	pinto beans	斑豆，花豆
	dark red kidney beans	红腰豆；红芸豆
	Adzuki beans	红小豆；赤小豆；米小豆
	Garbanzo Beans	鹰嘴豆
peas（豌豆）	yellow split peas	黄豌豆；马豆
	green split peas	绿豌豆
	black-eyed peas	眉豆
	chick peas	鹰嘴豆
	red cowpeas	红豇豆
	common cowpea	印度豇豆
lentils（扁豆）	red lentils	红扁豆
	brown lentils	棕色的小扁豆
	green lentils	绿扁豆
	black beluga lentils	黑扁豆

第四节 翻译知识拓展

英语介词 of 与 for 用法探讨

一、引言

读者一定记得林肯 1863 年在美国宾夕法尼亚州葛底斯堡（Gettysburg）演讲词中的名句，“of the people, by the people and for the people（民有、民治、民享）”，奥巴马在就职演说的时候再次提到它，这是他们自认为的所谓美国民主制度最精炼的概括。但这也体现了 of 与 for 的魅力。

当提到 of 与 for 时，我们往往想到的是“……的”和“为”，但现实远非如此。of 与 for 语义甚广，李士钧[①]在《英语介词用法词典》中列举了 of 的 16 种意义或用法、for（作为介词）的 20 种意义或用法；英国培生教育出版有限公司编写的《朗文当代高级英语辞典（英英・英汉双解）》（以下简称《朗文》）[②]列出了 of 的 18 条释义、for 的 31 种意义或用法（包括一些固定表达）；赵振才[③]在《英语常见问题解答大词典》中对有关 of 的一些疑点进行了解释；美国著名的翻译理论家 Nida 在 *Language and Culture: Contexts in Translating*[④]与 *Toward a Science of Translating*[⑤]中对“of+ 名词”作为后置定语分别归纳出了 13 种关系和 14 种关系。由此可见，of 与 for 形式简单，却意义复杂，特别是由 of 构成的语义关系更为复杂，使用起来难度更大。本节通过举例比较分析 of 与 for 的用法，同时探讨分别由 of 与 for 构成的一些短语，以对翻译或写作有所启发和借鉴。

二、of 与 for 用法探析

综上所述，英语介词 of 意义很广，可以表示起源、原因、行为、空间或时间的距离和位置、所属或所有、与某一事物有关联或关系、原料或材料组成、部分或包括或选择、主格、宾格、同格、属性和后置宾语等意义，很多词典对此进行了解释，在此不再赘述。下面探讨上述某种具体意义或某几种具体意义的综合，即“用于描述某一特定的人或事物”这一含义，因为其用法复杂且对写作与翻译具有借鉴和启发意义。例如：

（1）a woman of tremendous spirit

一个具有惊人勇气的妇女

---

① 李士钧，《英语介词用法词典》，天津：天津科学技术出版社，2003 年，第 491-494，206-211 页。

② 英国培生教育出版有限公司，《朗文当代高级英语辞典（英英・英汉双解）》，北京：外语教学与研究出版社，2004 年，第 754-755，1352-1353 页。

③ 赵振才，《英语常见问题解答大词典》，西安：世界图书出版西安公司，2005 年，第 1021-1027 页。

④ Nida, Eugene, *Language and Culture: Contexts in Translating*, 上海：上海外语教育出版社，2001 年，第 54-55 页。

⑤ Nida, Eugene, *Toward a Science of Translating*, 上海：上海外语教育出版社，2004 年，第 207-208 页。

（2）a woman of beauty

美丽的妇女

（3）enthusiasm of youth

年轻人的热情

（4）stillness of the night

夜晚的温和与宁静

（5）a devil of a job

糟糕透顶的工作

（6）a genius of a child

有天分的孩子

（7）an angel of a woman

天使般的妇女

（8）this jail of a house

监狱般的房子

以上例子是由中心词和修饰语构成的“名词 + 名词”结构，具体分为两种形式：（A）N_1 + of + N_2，如例（1）—（4）；（B）a（或 this 等指示代词或 his 等物主代词）N_1 + of + a（抽象名词前可省）+ N_2，如例（5）—（8）。

在（A）中，N_1 为中心词，N_2 为修饰语；在（B）中，N_2 为中心词，N_1 为修饰语。写作或翻译时要注意两种形式的差异，避免出现错误；同时可以了解其规则，根据需要对结构形式进行改变，以满足不同体裁对写作与翻译的不同需要。例如：

（9）她是个多么美丽的妇女啊！

What a woman of beauty she is! √ =(What a beautiful woman she is!)

What a woman of a beauty she is! × =(What a woman beauty she is!)（与汉语句意不符）

（10）理查德住在宫殿般的宅邸里，却过着地狱般的生活。

Richard lives in a palace of a house, but he is living a hell of a life（可替换为 a life of hell）.

（11）我那个傻瓜大夫让我写遗嘱。

我们发现上述打着重符号的部分似乎很难翻译，若译为“My doctor, who is a fool…”，读者还真地以为大夫是个傻瓜，这与原句句意不符。但是上述结构形式（B）却帮了大忙。故可译为：My fool of a doctor told me to make my will.

由此看来，在掌握规则的前提下，我们可以根据需要对结构形式进行改变，有时是为了文采的需要，有时确是不得已而为之。请注意以下几个例子的转换规则。

（12）a genius of a child → a child of genius

（13）a woman of beauty → a beauty of a woman

（14）She is a fine figure of a woman. → She is a woman of fine figure. (她是个身材很

美的妇女。)

如果中心词和修饰语之间的逻辑关系较为紧密、自然，还可以用“and + 名词”结构代替“of + 名词”结构，修饰前面的名词。例如：

（15）We all pretended to admire enthusiasm and youth (= enthusiasm of youth).

我们装着羡慕年轻人的热情。

（16）It was a soft stillness and the night. (= of the night)

那是夜晚的那种温和与宁静。

（17）Then come and kiss me, sweet and twenty. (Shakespeare, *The Twelfth Night*)[①]

有人把 sweet and twenty 解释为“二十岁的甜人儿”，那也就是 and twenty = of twenty。

for 作为介词，意义也很广，表示代替或代表、对应或对等、为了、愿望或期待、赞成或支持或拥护、适合、目的或志向、目的地或目标、充当、原因或理由、虽然、至于、在（某件事情）上或在（某一方面）、就（某种情况）而论、数量或距离或广度等意义。需要指出的是，for 意为“为了”时，常用在口号语中，以达到简洁有力、铿锵悦耳的效果。例如：education for all（全民教育）、health for all（全民健康）、food for all（人人有饭吃）和 jobs for all（人人有工作）等。相对 of 而言，for 构成的短语或固定表达较多，且意义比较容易推定，限于篇幅，在此不做阐述。下面着重比较分析 of 与 for 构成的短语中几种较为复杂、容易混淆的意义或用法。

（一）of 还是 for?

要回答这个问题，也许有人认为有点可笑，但我们在写作或翻译中却经常混淆了其用法差异，屡犯错误。英语介词 of 与 for 形式简单，意义甚广，使用频率极高，但错误率也高。例如：

（18）有必要把科学研究从满足工业直接需要中解放出来。

There is the need for scientific research freed from the immediate demands of industry.

need 与 desire 后跟 for 似乎可以理解，但 demand 后不是也经常跟 for 吗？若是这样的话，译文中的 of是否可以换成 for？答案显然是否定的。因为 of 引导的短语充当后置定语的作用，类似的句子如：

（19）The government refused to give in to the demands of the terrorists.

政府拒绝对恐怖分子提出的要求做出让步。

顺便提一下，定语与其中心词之间的语义关系极为复杂，落实到具体情况需视情景而定。除了需要注意上述（A）与（B）两种形式外，还要知晓“名词 +of+ 名词”这一结构能够表示多种多样的关系。美国著名的翻译理论家 Nida[②] 在 *Toward a Science of Translating* 中归纳出 14 种关系。

---

① 部分例子参见陈德彰，《翻译辨误》，北京：外语教学与研究出版社，2007 年，第 91 页。

② Nida, Eugene. *Toward a Science of Translating*. 上海：上海外语教育出版社，2004 年，第 208 页。

A. day of wrath → day which will bring wrath

B. the door of faith → how they could believe

C. Father of glory → glorious father

D. wisdoms of words → well arranged (i.e. wise) words

E. knowledge of God → to know God

F. object of his desire → that which he desires

G. God of peace → God who gives peace

H. man of sin → one who sins

I. love of God → God loves

J. the peace of God → the peace (or reconciliation) which God causes

K. temple of his body → temple which was his body

L. Jesus of Nazareth → Jesus who comes from Nazareth

M. heart of man → heart in a man

N. the house of Philip → the house Philip owned

为何上述例子中 demands of 不能代替 demands for?

demand 充当名词（一般用复数），后接 of短语，即 demands of表示“请求、要求（a very firm request for something that you think someone should give you, or think you have a right to）[①]”，有时还可以表示“困难［烦人，累人］的事情”，如：the demands of the peace and demands of modern life（现代生活的节奏和烦心事）；后接 for（demand 一般用作单数或不可数名词），表示“需求（people's need or desire to buy or use particular goods and services）[②]”，前面常跟 cope with, meet, satisfy, create, generate, boost, increase, stimulate, reduce, exceed, outstrip 等动词。例如：

（20）It is the job of the marketing manager to create demand for the new product.

为新产品创造需求是销售经理的职责。

demand 充当动词时，常与 of 或 from 构成固定表达，即 demand sth of/from sb（向某人要某物）。例如：

（21）我要求他离开。

I demanded of him to leave. =I demanded that he (should) leave.（注意不能用 I demanded him to leave.）

因此，了解 of与 for 的不同用法很有必要。请看以下原文和译文。

（22）原文：I studied the guitar of an evening at school.

译文：我在学校里学过一个晚上的吉他。

---

① 英国培生教育出版有限公司，《朗文当代高级英语辞典（英英·英汉双解）》，北京：外语教学与研究出版社，2004 年，第 497 页。

② 同上，第 1352 页。

译文译者误把 the guitar of an evening 看成一个“名词 + 名词”的结构，实际上 of an evening 是个固定表达，表示“晚上经常”。请看《朗文》的释义：“of an evening/of a weekend—used to say that you often do something in the evenings, at weekends, etc 晚上 / 周末经常：We always like to walk by the river of an evening. 我们总喜欢傍晚到河边去散步。”故原句应译为“我过去经常晚上在学校里学吉他。”若要表达“我在学校里学过一个晚上的吉他”，可译为：I studied the guitar for an evening at school.

相比之下，care for（照顾；喜欢）与 care of（由……转交）之间的差异就比较清晰，不再赘述。顺便提一下 care about（关注，在意；担心），care about 表示你是否认为某事对你是重要的。在否定句中很常用，about 用在宾语前，但是在连词前面一般都省掉。如[①]：

（23）Most people care about other people’s opinions.

大多数人对别人的意见很在乎。

（不能说：…take care of/care for other people’s opinions.）

（24）I don’t care whether it rains — I’m happy.

我才不在乎下不下雨呢 —— 我快活着呢。

（二）“be + of”与“be + for”

众所周知，“be + of + 名词”的结构常常用于表示人或事物所具有的性质、特征或所属。例如：

（25）New Zealand wine is of high quality.

新西兰的葡萄酒质量很好。

（26）They are of great help to learners of English. (= They are greatly [very] helpful to learners of English.)

它们对英语学习者来说都是很有帮助的。

“be + for + 名词”的结构常用来表示同意、赞成，反义结构为“be + against”。例如：

（27）I am for Paul.（= I am in favor of you.）

但是需要注意的是：I am of Paul. 就不是表示人或事物所具有的性质、特征或所属，而是表达 I walk behind Paul. 之意。

（三）“in + n + of”与“in + n + for”

“in + n + of”结构与“in + n + for”结构构成的短语较为常见。特别是“in + n + of”结构，可以构成表示时间、位置、地点、方式、方向、动机、数量、形状等意义。本节仅针对这两个结构中名词（前面不跟冠词）含有动词意义的情况或由原来动词变化而来的情况进行比较分析。

---

① Swan, Michael. *Practical English Usage*. 北京：外语教学与研究出版社，2010 年，第 127-128 页。

“in + n + of”结构主要用来表示目的或意图，偶尔也表示方式等。名词前不带冠词，名词要么本身也可充当动词因而具有很强的动作感，要么是由原来的动词变来的，of后面的构成部分一般与of前的名词有谓宾的语义关系，如：

（28）That firm has reserved a large quantity of goods in anticipation of an advance in demand.

那家公司已经贮存大量商品为需求增加预做准备。（anticipate an advance）

“in + n + of”结构具有极强的开放性，只要满足上述条件，读者可以发挥想象，组成许许多多的词组。这对我们翻译以及写作等方面的启发和帮助极大。常见的例子列举如下：

（29）in admiration of　赞赏；赏识

（30）in anticipation of　为……预做准备；预期

（31）in appreciation of　由于对……的赏识、欣赏

（32）in burning/instant/sore need of　紧急需要

（33）in celebration of　为了庆祝

（34）in chase of　追赶；追逐

（35）in command of　指挥；统帅

（36）in consideration of　考虑到；体谅

（37）in contemplation of　沉思……

（38）in contempt of　藐视；完全不理

（39）in defect of　因……的缺点

（40）in defense of　为了保卫；为了防卫

（41）in defiance of　蔑视；不顾（上级的命令规定等）

（42）in derision of　嘲笑；嘲弄

（43）in exchange of/for　交换

（44）in excuse of　为……辩解

（45）in explanation of　解释；说明

（46）in hopes of/the hope of　希望着；期待着

（47）in honor of　向……表示敬意；为祝贺

（48）in place of　代替

（49）in possession of　拥有；持有

（50）in praise of　称赞；赞美

（51）in proof of　证明；作……之证据

（52）in pursuance of　依照；按照

（53）in pursuit of 追求

（54）in quest of 寻找；为了寻求

（55）in recognition of 承认；为酬答

（56）in remembrance of 为了纪念

（57）in satisfaction of 作为……的补偿

（58）in search of 搜寻；寻找

（59）in support of 支持

注意：这种结构中名词前面如果不是 in 的话，名词后面的介词有时要用 for。例如：

（60）develop a deep admiration for… 产生深深的敬佩之情

（61）out of consideration for… 出于对……的考虑

“in + n + for”结构主要表示目的或意图，与 of 相比，它表示的意图更为明显，这从 for 本身这个词就可以看出来。同时，for 引导的短语具状语特性，不与前面的名词（同样不带冠词）构成直接的谓宾语义关系，而且，for 与其前面的名词的动词形式具有固定的搭配关系。因此，相对而言“in + n + for”结构所受到的限制更多。常见例子如下：

（62）in apology for 为……表示歉意

（63）in compensation for 赔偿；补偿

（64）in preparation for 为……做准备

（65）in readiness for 为……做好准备

（66）in return for 作为……的回报

（67）in revenge for 报复

（68）in trim for 为……做好准备

（四）专有名词翻译中的 of与 for

专有名词在科技文章中最为常见。在汉语科技文章中常出现“学会”一词，例如“造船工程学会”“土木工程学会”等，应该分别译为 Society of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering、Society of Civil Engineering 还是 Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers、Society of Civil Engineers？实际上，society 一词是指人群的集合，因此 Society of后面跟的应是人而不是学科。故后者正确。例如，“美国的土木工程师学会”是 American Society of Civil Engineers，“美国机械工程师学会”是 American Society of Mechanical Engineers，等等。国外也有用学科命名的 society，但此时 society 后面不用 of 而用 for，例如，American Society for Metals（美国金属学会）、American Society for Testing Materials（美国材料试验学会）。[①] 在这一意义上，association 与 society 如出一辙，如：“中国科学技术协会”译为 China Association for Science and Technology，而“大学教师协会”译为 Association of University Teachers。因此，在翻译冠以“学会”的专有名词时，后面跟 of 还是 for，需特别注意，避免犯错。

① 《中国翻译》编辑部，《中译英技巧文集》，北京：中国对外翻译出版公司，1992 年，第 169 页。

目前，of与 for 在专有名词中的搭配关系较为混乱。如："……国家重点实验室"，有时译为 State Key Laboratory of…，有时译为 State Key Laboratory for…，有时译为 State Key… Laboratory，没有较为统一的模式。笔者认为处理这种问题的原则应该是在尊重已经约定的译名的基础上，使专有名词的译名努力向科学化和规范化的方向发展。本着专有名词简洁易懂的特点，笔者认为可以把 Laboratory 放在最后，构成"地点＋研究内容＋实验室"模式。若确实需要搭配介词，可用"State Key Laboratory for… Science(s)/-ics/-ology"，或"State Key Laboratory of＋具体研究内容"，即后面有出现"科学（学科）名称"的就用 for，for 表示"应用于"。如：State Key Laboratory of Information Security、European Laboratory for Particle Physics 等。这样一来，我们就能够在较大程度上达到译名的统一和规范。同样，为了达到译名的统一规范，福建省教育厅在《关于福建省高校重点实验室和人文社科研究基地建设有关事项的通知》（闽教科 [2007] 4 号）中特地为实验室的英文译名统一进行了规定，"各重点实验室对外使用的英文名称统一为 The key laboratory for... of Fujian higher education（某某学院，某某大学）"。这也不失为一个很好的举措，同时可以有效解决 of与 for 之间的位置等关系问题。

由于介词 of组成 of 短语作后置定语时，定语与中心词之间的复杂较为关系。of 短语易产生歧义，在使用时还要特别考虑其表达的意思是主语性的还是宾语性的或者是被用于词类转换、动词名词化。若是倾向于表目的，可用介词 for 代替。例如：

（69）Linear Programming Method of Optimization of Systems of Partial Differential Equation

这个结构中有两个 of，为避免歧义，可保留关系较为密切的第二个 of，用 for 代替第一个 of，即为

（70）Linear Programming Method for Optimization of Systems of Partial Differential Equation

把 of与 for 互换，使它们的关系有机统一起来，这对我们的实践具有极大的参考和借鉴意义。

三、结语

通过对 of与 for 的比较分析，我们发现这两个介词的使用并非简单，它们的语义并非一成不变。掌握不好，容易犯错。运用时要留心它们之间的差异，翻译时要不拘一格、灵活运用 of与 for；写作时，善于运用 of与 for 结构，比如说能创造性运用"in＋n＋of"与"in＋n＋for"结构，有时不但能解决措词时的尴尬，还会增添文采。