

第1章 参考答案

1. Translate the following paragraphs from Chinese to English (汉译英训练)

(1) It is a Chinese tradition to have reunion dinner on the eve of the Spring Festival. As the most important dinner of the year, the reunion dinner is the best time for family reunion, especially for families whose members live in different places. The dishes at the reunion dinner are rich and varied, some of which have special meanings. For example, fish is an indispensable dish because the Chinese characters for “fish” and “yu” (which means abundant in English) sound the same. In many places in China, dumplings are also an important delicacy, because dumplings symbolize wealth and good luck.

【翻译解析】

① 春节前夕吃年夜饭是中国人的传统。

第一句从句式上是“A是B”的主系表结构，“春节前夕”为时间状语，需调整修饰顺序，放于句末去翻译；“年夜饭”实为“团圆饭”reunion dinner，若不会翻译，可简化为“吃晚饭在除夕”have dinner on the eve of the Spring Festival

It is a Chinese tradition to have reunion dinner on the eve of the Spring Festival.

② 团圆饭是一年中最重要的晚餐，也是家庭团聚的最佳时机，家人生活在不同地方的家庭尤其如此。

第二句动词“是……也是……”，可升级句式为“As B, A is C”的结构；“……尤其如此”可处理为介词短语“especially for....”；“家人生活在不同地方的”为定语结构，后置在名词family之后。

As the most important dinner of the year, the reunion dinner is the best time for family reunion, especially for families whose members live in different places.

③ 团圆饭上的菜肴丰富多样，其中有些菜肴有特殊含义。

第三句省略动词“是”，为典型的主系表结构；“其中有些……”和前半句有共同的名词概念为“菜肴”，句式可升级为“主句，some of which...”；“菜肴”的单词不会写的话，可简化处理为“food”，该词在历年四六级翻译真题中出现过多次。

The dishes at the reunion dinner are rich and varied, some of which have special meanings.

④ 例如，鱼是不可缺少的一道菜，因为汉语中的“鱼”和“余”字听上去一样。

第四句可以把两句合并起来，用because连接；“听上去一样”可简化处理为“A和B的发音听起来是一样的”。

For example, fish is an indispensable dish because the Chinese characters for “fish” and “yu” (which means abundant in English) sound the same.

⑤ 在中国的许多地方，饺子也是一道重要的佳肴，因为饺子象征着财富和好运。

第五句也可以把两句合并起来，用because连接，“佳肴”即为“美食”，delicacy如不会写，用delicious food即可。

In many places in China, dumplings are also an important delicacy, because dumplings symbolize wealth and good luck.

(2) For example, fish is an indispensable dish on the dinner table on the Eve of Chinese New Year, because the Chinese characters for “fish” and “yu” (which means abundant in English) sound the same. Because of this symbolic meaning, fish are also given as gifts to relatives and friends during the Spring Festival. The symbolic meaning of fish is said to be derived from traditional Chinese culture. Chinese people have a tradition of saving, the more they save, the more they feel safe. Today, even though people are getting richer, they still believe that saving is a virtue worth of promoting.

【翻译解析】

① 鱼是春节前夕餐桌上不可或缺的一道菜，因为汉语中“鱼”字与“余”字的发音相同。

第一句从句式上是“A是B”的主系表结构，“春节前夕”为时间状语，需调整修饰顺序，放于句末去翻译；“不可或缺”为 indispensable，若不会写，也可简化翻译为 important, essential, 寻找宽泛词。

For example, fish is an indispensable dish on the dinner table on the Eve of Chinese New Year, because the Chinese characters for “fish” and “yu”(which means abundant in English) (建议此处“余”翻译为“surplus”或“abundant”) sound the same.

② 正由于这个象征性的意义，春节期间鱼也作为礼物送给亲戚朋友。

第二句动词是“作为”，主语是“鱼”，是一个一般现在时被动语态的考点，词汇方面“春节期间”“象征性意义”为高频短语结构，during the Spring Festival 和 symbolic meaning；若“象征性的”形容词不会写，也可简单处理为“正是由于这个象征”。

Because of this symbolic meaning, fish are also given as gifts to relatives and friends during the Spring Festival.

③ 鱼的象征意义据说源于中国传统文化。

第三句动词“源于”译为 originate from 或 be derived from，“据说；据传”可处理为“It is said that ...”或 sth is said to ...”

The symbolic meaning of fish is said to be derived from traditional Chinese culture.

④ 中国人有节省的传统，他们认为节省的愈多，就感到愈为安全。

第四句是典型的“the more..., the more...”的结构，一旦不会写，可进行同义句替换“当人们节省更多的钱，他们就会感到更加安全”。

Chinese people have a tradition of saving, the more they save, the more they feel safe.

⑤ 今天，尽管人们愈来愈富裕了，但他们仍然认为节省是一种值得弘扬的美德。

第五句可以把两句合并起来，“他们仍然认为节省是一种值得弘扬的美德”是主句。词汇方面“弘扬”若不会写，可同义替换为“赞扬”praise。

Today, even though people are getting richer, they still believe that saving is a virtue worth of promoting / praising.

(3) Since ancient times, the Chinese people usually celebrate harvest in the Mid-Autumn, which is similar to the custom of celebrating Thanksgiving Day in the North America. The tradition of celebrating Mid-Autumn Festival became popular throughout China in the early Tang Dynasty. The lunar August 15 is a day for people worshipping the moon. On this day, under the dazzling bright

moon, families reunite and enjoy the moon's beauty. In 2006, the Mid-Autumn Festival was listed as one of China's cultural heritages, and in 2008, it was classified as a public holiday. Moon cakes, as indispensable delicious food of the festival, were gifts people sent to families and friends during the festival and usually eaten on family gatherings. There are characters of "longevity", "good fortune" and "harmony" on the traditional moon cakes.

2. Writing (写作训练)

The pie chart provides some interesting data regarding the family expense of urban residents during Spring Festival in our country. As is shown above, the family expense during the holiday is mainly used for gifts, accounting 40 percent of the whole expense.

Obviously, such statistics regarding family expenses reflects the lifestyles of the average urban family in China. To begin with, the most expense used for buying presents suggests that Chinese people are more likely to enjoy a lifestyle of communication during holidays, which may add more flavor to their routine life. What's more, it is interesting to note that urban residents attach importance to giving others gifts, thereby devoting much of the income to gifts for friends, relatives and family members. In addition, there is no denying in saying that the major factor responsible for the phenomenon is that urban people possess more money available for gifts thanks to the growth of urban economy.

Taking above-mentioned analysis into account, we can naturally arrive at the conclusion: as the society further develops, the trend mirrored by the table is bound to continue for a couple of years in the forthcoming future.

第2章 参考答案

1. Translate the following paragraphs from Chinese to English (汉译英训练)

(1) Tieguanyin is one of the most popular types of tea in China. It was originally produced in Xiping Town, Anxi County, Fujian Province. Nowadays, Tieguanyin is widely grown in Anxi County, but Tieguanyin, produced in different regions of the county, has its own flavor. The tea leaves of Tieguanyin can be picked in all seasons, but those picked in spring and autumn have the best quality. The processing of Tieguanyin is very complicated and requires expertise as well as rich experience. Tieguanyin contains a variety of vitamins and possesses a unique texture. Drinking Tieguanyin regularly helps prevent heart disease, lower blood pressure and improve memory.

【翻译解析】

① 铁观音 (Tieguanyin) 是中国最受欢迎的茶之一, 原产自福建省安溪县西坪镇, 如今安溪全县普遍种植, 但该县不同地区生产的铁观音又各具风味。

解析: 原句较长, 可以在前两个逗号处切分, 使其变成三个短句, 然后分别进行翻译。第一部分中, “最受欢迎的” 可以翻译为 the most popular; 第二部分中, “原产” 可以翻译为被动语态 was originally produced, 也可以翻译为动词 originated, 需要用一般过去时, 地点需要从小到大描述, 即 Xiping Town, Anxi County, Fujian Province; 第三部分中, 两个分句之间存在

转折关系，需要运用表示转折的连词，“各具风味”可以翻译为 *has its own flavor*。

Tieguanyin is one of the most popular types of tea in China. It was originally produced in Xiping Town, Anxi County, Fujian Province. Nowadays, Tieguanyin is widely grown in Anxi County, but Tieguanyin, produced in different regions of the county, has its own flavor.

② 铁观音一年四季均可采摘，尤以春秋两季采摘的茶叶品质最佳。

解析：主语可补充 *The tea leaves of Tieguanyin*，下半句中再次出现“茶叶”，可以用 *those* 进行替换，避免重复。“一年四季”可以直接翻译为 *in all seasons*，“采摘”可以翻译为被动的 *(be) picked*，“春秋两季采摘的茶叶”可以翻译为 *those picked in spring and autumn*

The tea leaves of Tieguanyin can be picked in all seasons, but those picked in spring and autumn have the best quality.

③ 铁观音加工非常复杂，需要专门的技术和丰富的经验。

解析：“加工”可以翻译为 *progressing*；“复杂”可以翻译为形容词 *complicated*；“专门的技术”可以翻译为一个词 *expertise*，也可以翻译为一个词组 *specialized skills*。

The processing of Tieguanyin is very complicated and requires expertise as well as rich experience.

④ 铁观音含有多种维生素，喝起来口感独特。

解析：两个小分句中间可以用 *and* 并列连接起来。“维生素”的英文是 *vitamin*；“口感”可以翻译为 *texture* 或者 *taste*。

Tieguanyin contains a variety of vitamin and possesses a unique texture.

⑤ 常饮铁观音有助于预防心脏病、降低血压、增强记忆力。

解析：“预防心脏病”可以翻译为 *prevent heart disease*；“降低血压”可以翻译为 *lower blood pressure*；“增强记忆力”可以翻译为 *improve/enhance memory*。

Drinking Tieguanyin regularly helps prevent heart disease, lower blood pressure and improve memory.

(2) Pu'er tea is much affected by the Chinese, the first rate of which is native to Xishuangbanna, Yunnan province where climate and environment are optimum for the growth of Pu'er tea tree. With dark color and absolutely recognizable flavor, the longer period the tea is brewed, the more fragrance it will present and its aroma and taste are especially adored by its fans. The Pu'er tea contains numerous wholesome elements and it helps protect the cardiovascular condition, lose weight, relieve the tiredness and improve the digestion of those who enjoy drinking it.

(3) Longjing, a green tea majorly produced in Zhejiang Province alongside the eastern coast of China, enjoys the title of “Famous Chinese Tea” for its incomparable flavor and taste. Not only popular in China but also more and more consumed overseas, Longjing tea is typically handmade, the price of which can be costly in an extreme way, or relatively inexpensive, depending on the growing location, harvest timing and production techniques. This kind of drink serves as a great source of vitamin C and many other wholesome elements. Hence, drinking Longjing tea frequently contributes to fatigue relief and delaying aging.

(4) Tea has a history of 5000 years. Legend has it that when Shen Nong drank boiled water, several wild leaves fell into the pot and the boiled water immediately gave off a pleasant fragrance. After a few sips, he felt refreshed. This is how tea was discovered. Since then, tea has become

popular in China. Tea plantations spread all over the country and thus tea merchants became rich. Expensive and elegant tea sets became a symbol of status. Today, tea is not only a healthy drink, but also an integral part of Chinese culture. More and more international tourists learn about Chinese culture while sipping tea.

(5) People living in different parts of China have a variety of diets. The Northerners mainly prefer food made of flour, while the southerners mostly eat rice. In coastal areas, seafood and freshwater aquatic products account for a considerable proportion of people's diet, while in other areas, meat and dairy products are more commonly used in people's diets. Residents in Sichuan, Hunan and other provinces generally like spicy food, while people in Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces prefer sweets. However, because of different cooking methods, the taste of similar foods may be different.

【翻译解析】

① 生活在中国不同地区的人们饮食多种多样。

第一句主干是“饮食多样”，因没有动词，需添加谓语“人们的饮食是多种多样的”，可用饮食作主语，也可用“人们有不同的饮食习惯”

People living in different parts of China have a variety of diets.

② 在沿海地区，海鲜和淡水水产品被人们饮食中占有相当大的比例，而在其他地区人们的饮食中，肉类和奶制品更为常用。

第三句“沿海地区”需后置到句尾做状语，“海鲜和淡水水产品”为该句难词之一，海鲜和淡水水产品不能划等号，不可简译为其中之一。“占有相当大的比例”可简写为“人们主要吃海鲜和水产品”。

③ 四川、湖南等省份的居民普遍爱吃辛辣食物，而江苏和浙江人更喜欢甜食。

第四句可以把两句合并起来，用 while 连接，居民的修饰语建议后置到名词后翻译

Residents in Sichuan, Hunan and other provinces generally like spicy food, while people in Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces prefer sweets.

(6) In China, hotpot has got a history more than 2000 years. It became popular among several coldest areas and it spread to many other places rapidly. Naturally, hotpot got more diverse form with the local taste. When eating hotpot, people get together to sit around a dining-table and the steaming hotpot will be in the middle on it. People can choose their favorite food such as meat, seafoods, vegetables and other side dishes to cook. Diners will chat with each other deeply and enjoy the delicious foods.

【翻译解析】

① “吃火锅时……”：可以翻译成状语从句的省略，置于句首；②get together：在英文书面表达和口语中十分地道；③dining-table，餐桌，不会写亦可直接用 table；④“热气腾腾地”，steaming；⑤反复出现的“人们”，诸如：folks/diners/households。

(7) If you travel in Beijing, you must do two things: climbing the Great Wall and tasting Beijing roast duck. The well-known Beijing roast duck used to be available only in the imperial court, but now is supplied in hundreds of restaurants in the city. Beijing roast duck originated in the Ming Dynasty 600 years ago, when chefs from all parts of the country were selected to cook for the emperor in the capital. People believed that it's a great honor to cook in the palace for only those

with outstanding cooking skills could be offered the job. In fact, it's these royal chefs who have gradually perfected the cooking art of Beijing roast duck.

【翻译解析】

①源于：originate；发源于一个地区：originate from；发源于一个时间点：originate in ②“均有供应”可以替换成“被提供”be provided ③京城其实就是指国家的首都，可以翻译成 capital ④使…日臻完善，可以翻译成 make... perfect 或 perfect... ⑤烹饪技术 culinary art 如果不会写，可以换成 cooking art。

【拓展词汇】

imperial n. 纸张尺寸；特等品 adj. 帝国的；皇帝的；至高无上的；威严的；英制的

Imperial sovereignty rests on a mixed constitution. 帝国的主权基于一种复杂的构成。

originate v. 起源于，来自，产生；引起

All carbohydrates originate from plants.

所有碳水化合物都来自植物。

(8) Moutai is China's most famous liquor which was selected as the drink for national banquets right before the founding of the People's Republic of China. It is said that the villagers along the Chishui River started to make Moutai 4,000 years ago. In the West Han Dynasty, the people produced Moutai liquor of superior quality, which was paid as the tribute to the emperor. Since the Tang Dynasty, this local beverage has been shipped overseas by the Maritime Silk Road. Moutai features mild flavour and unique fragrance, and helps relieve fatigue and achieve tranquility if taken properly, thus winning great popularity among domestic and foreign consumers.

【拓展】

1. 据说……，据报道……，据记载……就是 it is said that...;
2. 西汉时期：the Western Han Dynasty；皇帝：emperor
3. “味道柔和”可以说是“有一种柔和的口感”mild flavour 或者 soft taste
4. “缓解疲劳”也可以用 alleviate/relieve fatigue，或者是“让你变得不是很累”make you less tired；“受……喜爱”也可以用 be popular with sb

(9) The traditional Chinese hospitality requires food diversity, so that guests will be full before eating up all the dishes. A typical Chinese banquet menu includes cold dishes served at the beginning, followed by hot dishes, such as meat, poultry, vegetables, etc. At most banquets, the whole fish is considered to be essential, unless various kinds of seafood have been served already. Today, Chinese people would like to combine Western specialties with traditional Chinese dishes. Therefore, it is not rare to see steak being served as well. Salad is gaining popularity although traditionally the Chinese people generally do not eat any food without cooking. There is usually at least a bowl of soup, served at the beginning or in the end of the dinner party. Desserts and fruit usually mark the end of the feast.

【翻译解析】

① 词汇考查：这套六级翻译考查了大量的饮食词汇，对于吃货来说，甜点什么的不是问题。除此之外，考察的词汇还有，宴席（banquet/feast/dinner party）、鸡鸭（poultry）、全鱼（whole fish）、海鲜（seafood）。

② 语法考查：因果关系的考察（因此牛排上桌也不少见）；被动语态的考察（全鱼被认

为是必不可少的，除非已经上过各式海鲜)；转折关系的考察（尽管传统上中国人一般不吃任何未经烹饪的菜肴)；无主句翻译的考察（可以最先上或最后上桌）。

2. Writing (写作训练)

(1) 【参考范文】

Dear International Students,

As one of the organizers of Campus Culture Department, I am writing to invite you to attend the coming Food Festival in our school.

It would be extremely exciting to taste various traditional Chinese food from different areas. There would be such amazing food types as Gong Bao Chicken from Sichuan Province and Roast Beijing Duck from Beijing, which can fully enhance your cognition on Chinese food culture as well as the costumes featuring regional characteristics. Additionally, delicious food can arouse the sense of happiness, giving you all a lovelier experience during your study in China.

The Food Festival will be held on the west square next to library, from 9:30 a.m. to 12:00 a.m. this Saturday. An early reply on our invitation would be appreciated, and we will be delighted if you could attend the activity.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

(2) a. 审题谋篇：

本题为图画作文，图片上是一个热气腾腾的火锅，里面包括着诸如“儒学”“解构”“人本”“莎士比亚”“功夫”等中西文化标志词。下面有一行注释，在审题构思时应该注意：把握好这幅图的象征寓意。火锅中包含着各种各样的文化元素，代表了不同文化的和谐融合，民族的文化可以成为世界的，这一趋势对人类发展是有利的。由此可见，本次作文的主题是文化融合。

提纲包括两点，一是描述图片并解释含义，二是对此现象作出评论。文章也可分为三段：第一段：描述图画，描述图片中的各类文化元素。可能用到的词汇是 literature(文学)、moral values (道德价值)、performing arts (表演艺术)等；

第二段：阐释图片含义。最好在段首设置主题句，然后围绕主题句展开。本图片中所显示的文化交流反映了两方面的情况，一方面，中国文化对世界文化的渗透，中国的腾飞无疑使中国文化这颗世界文化中的瑰宝更加耀眼。另一方面，中国文化也逐渐受到其他国家文化的影响；

第三段：对此现象做出评论。评论部分可以提出建议，考虑背景及原因，或描述未来，预测未来，也可以讲世界文化融合、交流是时代的潮流，同时还要继承和振兴各族文化。

b. 参考范文：

The enlightening picture portrays that a hot pot, with numerous ingredients in it, includes such domestic and alien cultures as literature, moral values and performing arts. It seems that the hot pot tastes very delicious because of the rich nutrition of the multi-cultural elements.

Obviously, the picture characterizes the status quo of Chinese society in which Chinese and Western culture conflict with each other but also merge into a unique form to a certain degree. Since China has opened its door widely to the outside world, many people from different countries have been deeply fascinated by Chinese culture. They will accept and love the Chinese culture as a whole.

In addition, Chinese culture should be well shared with foreign people, who have shown their enthusiasm towards China. Meanwhile, the Chinese people are also exposed to foreign cultures when more foreign people come to this oriental country. In this way people from various nations in the world will be able to acquire better understanding of each other and live peacefully in this world.

In my opinion, the culture of any nation is a kind of precious heritage, and belongs to the whole mankind. With economic globalization, the blending of different cultures has become an inevitable trend of the time. No country is an isolated island, be it China or the western world. The clearer we grasp the current situation, the more it would be beneficial to the global villagers.

第3章 参考答案

1. Translate the following paragraphs from Chinese to English (汉译英训练)

(1) Qipao, an exquisite Chinese clothing, stems from Manchu Nationality in China. In the Qing Dynasty, it was the loose robe for the royal women. In the 1920s, influenced by Western clothing, it went through some changes. For example, the cuffs went narrower, and the dress got shorter. These changes enable Qipao to fully show women's beauty. Today, Qipao quite often appears on world-class fashion shows. It is usually the first choice for Chinese women as they attend social parties. Meanwhile, many Chinese brides will select it as their wedding dress. Some influential figures even suggest making it as the national costume for Chinese women.

【翻译解析】

- ① 源于: stem from/originate from
- ② 在清代: In the Qing Dynasty
- ③ 受……的影响: influenced by /affected by
- ④ 经历变化: go through changes/experience changes
- ⑤ 充分地展现: fully elaborate/show
- ⑥ 出席社交聚会: attend social parties

(2) The world-renowned Silk Road is a series of routes connecting the East and the West. It extended more than 6,000 kilometers. The Silk Road was named after ancient China's silk trade which played an important role in the civilization development of China, South Asia, Europe and the Middle East. It was through the Silk Road that papermaking, gunpowder, compass and printing of the four great inventions of ancient China were introduced to the world. Similarly, Chinese silk, tea and porcelain spread all over the world. Europe also exported various goods and plants through the Silk Road to meet the needs of the Chinese market.

(3) The color of red in Chinese culture usually means good luck, longevity and happiness. Red can be found everywhere during Chinese Spring Festival and other joyous occasions. Cashes often in red envelopes are sent to family members or close friends as gifts. Its popularity can also be attributed the fact that people associate it with Chinese revolution and the Communist Party. However, it does not always equal to good luck and joy in that the name of the dead used to be

written in red. Using red ink to write names of Chinese people were seen as an offense.

(4) With China's reform and opening up, many young people tend to hold Western-style weddings these days. The bride wears a white wedding dress at the wedding because white is considered as a symbol of purity. However, in traditional Chinese culture, white is often used in funerals, so be sure to remember that white flowers must not be used as a gift to the patient, especially not to the seniors or critically ill patients. Similarly, the cash gift cannot be packed in a white envelope, but in a red envelope.

(5) The color of Yellow, because of its unique symbolic meaning, is very important in Chinese culture. In feudal society, it represents the rulers' power and authority. At that time, the color was exclusively used for the emperor—the royal palace was painted yellow and the imperial robe was always yellow. However, the ordinary people were forbidden to wear clothes of the color yellow. In China, it also signifies harvest. The fields grow golden yellow in autumn when the crops mature. People celebrate the harvest cheerfully.

(6) China is the earliest country to that produced silk. Archaeologists believe the technology of silk weaving has at least a history of more than 4,000 years. Silk had been the main materials to make clothes for the noblemen and their families as well as an important commodity for export since long ago. There are various kinds of ancient Chinese silk. Westerners were very fond of Chinese silk. It is said that during the first century AD, a Roman emperor went the theatre wearing silk, which made a great stir in the audience. Since then, people wished to wear clothes made of Chinese silk. China, therefore, was called the "Silk Country". Silk has made people's life beautiful and promoted friendly exchanges between China and other countries.

2. Writing (写作训练)

Modern Clothes and Traditional Clothes

When early humans invented clothes, they probably wanted to keep warm. I am sure he never intended that it should become as elaborate as it has become today. For many a year, traditional clothes and modern clothes have been in competition as to which of them make the wearer more beautiful. But it does seem that a lot of modern clothes are simpler and more practical. Perhaps we are moving back to the age of cavemen who wore clothes for practical purposes.

Modern clothes are definitely more practical as against traditional clothes. Almost all people now wear modern clothes. Nowadays even more and more people wear casual clothes. Jeans are everywhere except at formal parties. T-shirts are common, too. They look comfortable and fashionable. However, there are also a lot of people who take the effort to dress well informal clothes like shirts, trousers and suits. I find them smart, too.

But then, it is important to hold on to our topic. In my opinion, each type of dress has its place. Modern clothes are ideal for most situations, while casual clothes are worn more freely. As to traditional clothes, they must be worn for special occasions.

【用词解析】

elaborate 精心制作的

many a year = many years

It does seem that... 句中 does 用来加强语气

caveman 山洞人
 as against... 与……相比
 casual clothes 休闲服
 hold on to our topic 紧扣主题
 has its place 有其地位

第4章 参考答案

1. Translate the following paragraphs from Chinese to English (汉译英训练)

(1) The Grand Canal, one of the most magnificent projects in the Chinese history, is the longest man-made waterway in the world, which stretches from Beijing in the north to Hangzhou in the south. The construction of the canal began in the 4th century and was completed at the end of 13th century. Originally, it was responsible for grain transportation, and later was used to carry other commodities. The areas along the canal have gradually developed into the center of industry and commerce in China. For a long time, it has played a key role in the economic development of China, promoting the personal exchange and cultural communication between the north and the south greatly.

【翻译解析】

①大运河（Grand Canal）是世界上最长的人工河，北起北京，南至杭州。它是中国历史上最宏伟的工程之一。

解析：该句中“世界上最长的... one of the longest man-made rivers in the world”类似句式在2017年6月珠江、长江、黄河的题目中都有出现过，由此可见回顾往年真题的重要性。在翻译技巧上，该句属于课上重点强调过的多动句的翻译，可以选择用定语从句或者并列句来进行翻译。另外，句2句式较为简单且为对句1的解释说明，所以采取了同位语的结构来处理。

译文：The Grand Canal, one of the most magnificent projects in the Chinese history, is the longest man-made waterway in the world, which stretches from Beijing in the north to Hangzhou in the south.

②大运河始建于公元前4世纪，公元13世纪末建成。

解析：该句主要注意“公元前4世纪”的表述为“the 4th century BC”；另外，需要注意第二个分句主干需要用到被动语态来处理，以及由于出现了表示过去的时间，所以选择一般过去时。

译文：The construction of the canal began in the 4th century BC and was completed at the end of 13th century.

③修建之初是为了运输粮食，后来也用于运输其他商品。

解析：句中“是为了”可以用句型“was responsible for”，需要注意句中表述为“修建之初”，所以时态是一般过去时，句式上，同样是对多个动作的处理，选择了并列来表达。

译文：Originally, it was responsible for grain transportation, and later was used to carry other commodities.

④大运河沿线区域逐渐发展成为中国的工商业中心。

解析：该句注意定语的翻译：“大运河沿线区域：areas along the canal”，选择用介词短语后置修饰前面的名词，类似句式也出现在2016年6月乌镇的题目中。

译文：The areas along the canal have gradually developed into the center of industry and commerce in China.

⑤长久以来，大运河对中国经济发展发挥了重要作用，有力地促进了南北地区之间的人员往来和文化交流。

解析：词汇短语上：“长久以来：for a long time”以及“发挥了……重要作用：play a key role in”都曾出现在往年真题中，再次体现了真题词汇的重要性。另外句式上，也是多动句的处理，选择了非谓语来表达。

译文：For a long time, it has played a key role in the economic development of China, promoting the personal exchange and cultural communication between the north and the south greatly.

(2) Dujiangyan, whose construction began in the 3rd century BC, is located across the Minjiang River in west Chengdu Plain, about 50 kilometres away from Chengdu. What impresses people most is the damless water control. For over 2,000 years, it has been playing an effective role in flood prevention and irrigation, turning the Chengdu Plain into a fertile land guaranteed for harvest against drought or flood and one of the most significant grain production areas in China. Dujiangyan serves as the oldest water conservancy project in the world, which is still used to control water without the help of dam, embodying the Chinese wisdom that people and nature co-exist in harmony.

(3) Karez is a water conservancy system in the arid area of Xinjiang, in which wells are connected by underground channels. The system collects vast amounts of rainwater and melted snow water that seep into the ground in spring and summer, and draws the water to the ground through the natural slope of the mountain to irrigate farmland and meet people's daily needs. Karez reduces the evaporation of water on the ground and does little damage to the ground, effectively protecting the natural resources and ecological environment. Karez embodies the wisdom of the harmonious coexistence between people and nature, which is a great contribution to human civilization.

【译文解析】

①坎儿井（Karez）是新疆干旱地区的一种水利系统，由地下渠道将水井连接而成。

解析：坎儿井（Karez）是新疆干旱地区的一种水利系统 = 主干（坎儿井）是一种水利系统+定语（新疆干旱地区的）；主干为主系表结构，定语可用介词短语进行翻译；“由地下渠道将水井连接而成”进一步补充说明这一水利系统，因此可将其处理为定语从句。

译文：Karez is a water conservancy system in the arid area of Xinjiang, in which wells are connected by underground channels.

②该系统将春夏季节渗入（seep into）地下的大量雨水及积雪融水收集起来，通过山体的自然坡度引到地面，用于灌溉农田和满足人们的日常用水需求。

解析：本句较长，但是句子成分相对明确；主干：该系统将雨水及积雪融水收集起来，引到地面；状语：用于灌溉农田和满足人们的日常用水需求+通过山体的自然坡度；定语：春夏季节渗入（seep into）地下的+大量；状语定语都是四级常考形式。

译文：The system collects vast amounts of rainwater and melted snow water that seep into the ground in spring and summer, and draws the water to the ground through the natural slope of the mountain to irrigate farmland and meet people's daily needs.

③坎儿井减少了水在地面的蒸发（evaporation），对地表破坏很小，因而有效地保护了自然资源与生态环境。

解析：本句结构清晰，典型的主谓宾结构；“因而”可以直接处理为结果状语或者直接用伴随状语进行翻译。

译文：Karez reduces the evaporation of water on the ground and does little damage to the ground, effectively protecting the natural resources and ecological environment.

④坎儿井体现了我国人民与自然和谐共存的智慧，是对人类文明的一大贡献。

解析：本句结构清晰，主干可以直接用 and 并列两个谓语动词或用多动句的处理方法进行翻译；“我国人民与自然和谐共存的”这一定语可直接用介词短语进行翻译。

译文：Karez embodies the wisdom of the harmonious coexistence between people and nature, which is a great contribution to human civilization.

(4) Located in 46 kilometers south of Tiananmen Square, Beijing Daxing International Airport was put into operation on Sept 30, 2019. Construction on the giant project began in 2014, with more than 40,000 workers on the site at its peak. The compact design of the terminal allows the maximum number of aircraft to stop at the location closest to the center of the terminal, providing great convenience for passengers. It takes passengers less than 8 minutes to get to any of the terminal's 82 gates after passing through security inspection. The airport is designed to handle 300 takeoffs and landings per hour and is expected to handle 100 million passengers a year by 2040, making it the world's busiest airport.

(5) The 55-kilometer Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge is an extraordinary engineering feat for our country. Connecting the three cities, the bridge is the longest sea-crossing bridge and tunnel system in the world. It shortens travel time between the three cities from 3 hours to 30 minutes. The reinforced concrete bridge with huge spans is compelling evidence of China's ability to complete the record-breaking huge construction. It will boost regional integration and economic growth. It is crucial to the master plan of developing China's own Great Bay Area, which China intends to turn into one paralleling those of San Francisco, New York and Tokyo in terms of technological innovation and economic prosperity.

(6) The Qinghai-Xizang Railway is the world's highest and longest plateau railway, with a total length of 1,956 kilometers, 960 kilometers of which are more than 4,000 meters above sea level. It is the first railway connecting Xizang with the rest of China. As the railway traverses some of the world's most fragile ecosystems, ecological protection measures have been taken during and after construction to ensure that it becomes a "green railway". The Qinghai-Xizang railway has greatly shortened the travel time to Xizang. What's more, it has greatly promoted the economic development of Xizang and improved the lives of local residents. After the opening of the railway, more and more people chose to travel to Xizang by train, which enables them to enjoy the beautiful scenery along the route.

(7) China is paying more and more attention to public libraries and encouraging people to make

full use of them. According to the newly released statistics, the number of public libraries in China is growing year by year. A large number of libraries have created a quieter and more comfortable environment for readers through refurbishment and expansion. Large public libraries not only provide a wide variety of reference materials, but also regularly hold lectures, exhibitions and other activities. There have also been many digital libraries in recent years, which saves the space needed to store books. Some libraries have also introduced a self-service system that makes it easier for readers to borrow books and return books, further satisfying the needs of readers.

【译文解析】

①中国越来越重视公共图书馆，并鼓励人们充分加以利用。

解析：句意判断本句为现在进行时态；“充分利用”译为 make full use of/take full advantage of。

译文：China is paying more and more attention to public libraries and encouraging people to make full use of them.

②新近公布的统计数字表明，中国的公共图书馆数量在逐年增长。

解析：“新近公布的统计数字表明”：according to the newly released statistics/newly released statistics show that。

译文：According to the newly released statistics, the number of public libraries in China is growing year by year.

③许多图书馆通过翻新和扩建，为读者创造了更为安静、舒适的环境。

解析：注意比较结构，“a quieter and more comfortable environment”。

译文：A large number of libraries have created a quieter and more comfortable environment for readers through refurbishment and expansion.

④大型公共图书馆不仅提供种类繁多的参考资料，而且定期举办讲座、展览等活动。

解析：“不仅……而且……”：not only...but also...

译文：Large public libraries not only provide a wide variety of reference materials, but also regularly hold lectures, exhibitions and other activities.

⑤近年来，也出现了许多数字图书馆，从而节省了存放图书所需的空间。

解析：“出现”表存在，用存在句型“there be”；“从而”后接非限制性定语从句；“存放图书所需”修饰“空间”，可用过去分词短语作定语修饰“空间”。

译文：There have also been many digital libraries in recent years, which saves the space needed to store books.

⑥一些图书馆还推出了自助服务系统，使读者借书还书更加方便，进一步满足了读者的需求。

解析：“使读者……”这里可接定语从句；“进一步满足了读者的需求”可用现在分词短语作结果状语。

译文：Some libraries have also introduced a self-service system that makes it easier for readers to borrow books and return books, further satisfying the needs of readers.

(8) In recent years, more and more museums in China have been opened to the public free of charge. There has been a significant growth trend in terms of the number of museum exhibitions and visitors. Long queues are very common in front of some popular museums. These museums must

take measures to limit the number of visitors. Today, the form of exhibitions is becoming more diverse. Some large museums use advanced technologies, such as multimedia and virtual reality, to make the exhibition more attractive. Many museums also hold online exhibitions where people can watch rare exhibits. However, the experience of watching the exhibits on site is still more attractive to most visitors.

【翻译解析】

①近年来，中国越来越多的博物馆免费向公众开放。

解析：“免费”：free of charge；“今年来”，时态为现在完成时。

译文：In recent years, more and more museums in China have been opened to the public free of charge.

②博物馆展览次数和参观人数都明显增长。

解析：“明显增长”可用 there be 句型；

译文：There has been a significant growth trend in terms of the number of museum exhibitions and visitors.

③在一些广受欢迎的博物馆门前，排队已很常见。

解析：“常见”是被见，考查被动语态；

译文：Long queues can be seen frequently in front of some popular museums.

④这些博物馆必须采取措施限制参观人数。

解析：“采取措施”：take measures。

译文：These museums must take measures to limit the number of visitors.

⑤一些大型博物馆利用多媒体和虚拟现实等先进技术，使展览更具吸引力。

解析：举例可用插入语“such as multimedia and virtual reality”来表达。

译文：Some large museums use advanced technologies, such as multimedia and virtual reality, to make the exhibition more attractive.

⑥不少博物馆还举办在线展览，人们可在网上观赏珍稀展品。

解析：“人们可在网上观赏珍稀展品”与前句承接，可处理为地点状语从句。

译文：Many museums also hold online exhibitions where people can watch rare exhibits.

⑦然而，现场观看展品的体验对大多数参观者还是更具吸引力。

解析：“吸引”别重复用词，换种说法，用“attractive”或者“appealing”。

译文：However, the experience of watching the exhibits on site is still more appealing to most visitors.

(9) The Chinese government has further increased investment in stadium construction to better meet the people's rapidly growing demands for fitness in recent years. In addition to building the new stadiums, many cities have also taken measures to renovate old factories and commercial buildings for the purpose of increasing the number of local stadiums. Under the support of government funds, more and more gymnasiums are open to the public for free or for a low fee. Many gymnasiums have greatly improved the quality of service through the application of modern information technology so that people can conveniently book the venue and pay in advance. It is foreseeable that with the continuous improvement of sports facilities, more and more people will do exercise in gymnasiums.

【翻译解析】

①近年来，中国政府进一步加大体育馆建设投资，以更好地满足人们快速增长地健身需求。

解析：“近年来”，用现在完成时。

“以”“去”“来”表目的，用“to do”连接即可。

译文：The Chinese government has further increased investment in stadium construction to better meet the people's rapidly growing demands for fitness in recent years.

②除了新建体育馆外，许多城市还采取了改造旧工厂和商业建筑等措施，来增加当地体育馆的数量。

解析：“改造”用“renovate”；“翻新”用“rebuild”；表目的还可用“for the purpose of”。

译文：In addition to building the new stadiums, many cities have also taken measures to renovate old factories and commercial buildings for the purpose of increasing the number of local stadiums.

③在政府资金的支持下，越来越多的体育馆向公众免费开放，或者只收取少量费用。

解析：“免费”“少量费用”可译为“for free or for a low fee”。

译文：Under the support of government funds, more and more gymnasiums are open to the public for free or for a low fee.

④许多体育馆通过应用现代信息技术大大提高了服务质量。人们可以方便地在线预定场地和付费。

解析：方式状语“through the application of modern information technology”后置翻译：“许多体育馆通过应用现代信息技术大大提高了服务质量。人们可以方便地在线预定场地和付费。”两个句子之间有因果关系，可用“so that”连接。

译文：Many gymnasiums have greatly improved the quality of service through the application of modern information technology so that people can conveniently book the venue and pay in advance.

⑤可以预见，随着运动设施地不断改善，愈来愈多的人将会去体育馆健身。

解析：“可以预见”可译为it为形式主语的句子。

译文：It is foreseeable that with the continuous improvement of sports facilities, more and more people will do exercise in gymnasiums.

(10) After 3,000 years of evolvement, Chinese gardens have become a unique landscape. This includes both large gardens built as entertainment venues for royal family, and private gardens built as secluded retreats for scholars, merchants and retired government officials. These gardens have constituted a miniature that is designed in praise of the harmony between human and nature. A typical Chinese garden is surrounded by walls and consists of various buildings linked by winding trails and corridors, with ponds, rockeries, trees, and flowers scattered in it. Wandering in such a well-designed garden, people may feel that they are walking in a landscape painting.

2. Writing

参考范文：

Dear Professor Williams,

I feel really delighted and honored to be invited to give a presentation to the foreign students,

and I will certainly be careful to prepare for the making of it.

To let the overseas students know much about our traditional Chinese architecture culture, I think that my presentation is supposed to include at least two key points. On the one hand, I will put much stress on the history of traditional Chinese architecture. You must know that China is an ancient country with a pretty long history in its traditional Chinese architecture. On the other hand, my second strong point should be put on the main features of Chinese architecture, such as timber framework, plain, flexible and beautiful layout. The reason is that traditional Chinese architecture has formed and preserved some distinct and diverse architectural features after a long period of development.

Those two points are what I would like to emphasize, and I would like to know of your opinions on this and I wish you could give me some further ideas on it. I am looking forward to your reply. Thank you.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

第5章 参考答案

1. Translate the following paragraphs from Chinese to English (汉译英训练).

(1) *Water Margin* is one of the Four Great Classic Novels in Chinese literature. It is based on the story of the historical figure Song Jiang and his companions' rebellion against the feudal emperor. The story has been very popular among Chinese readers for hundreds of years. Without exaggeration, nearly every Chinese can recognize some of the main characters in the novel. The exciting tales have been told over and over again in teahouses, on theater stages, by radios, televisions and movies, and in millions of families. As a matter of fact, the influence of this novel has gone far beyond the national boundaries. More and more foreign readers have found these stories moving and intriguing.

(2) *Dream of the Red Chamber* is a novel written by Cao Xueqin in the 18th century. The writer told a love tragedy between Jia Baoyu and Lin Daiyu, based on his own painful experience. There are about 30 main characters and over 400 minor characters, each vividly portrayed with distinct personalities. The novel describes in detail the rise and fall of four prominent families, reflecting the hidden crises of feudal society and the intricacies of social conflicts.

Dream of the Red Chamber is a work combining both realism and romanticism, imposing a strong artistic influence. It is widely recognized as the greatest Chinese novel and one of the world's greatest literary creations.

(3) *Journey to the West* might be the most influential one among the Four Great Classical Novels of Chinese literature, and the most well-known one overseas. This novel depicts the suffering journey of the famous monk Xuanzang together with his three disciples, as they traveled through the western regions of China to India to bring back Buddhist scripture. Though the theme of the story is based on Buddhism, the novel borrows a large number of materials from Chinese folk tales and

myths, creating various vivid characters, the most well-known among which is Sun Wukong, whose fights against various monsters are familiar to virtually every Chinese kid.

(4) *The Romance of Three Kingdoms* written in the fourteenth century is a famous historical novel in China. Based on the history of the Three Kingdoms period, this literary history describes the war between Wei, Shu and Wu from the late second century to the late third century. The novel portrays almost a thousand characters and countless historical events. Although most of these characters and events are based on real history, they are romanticized and dramatized to varying degrees. *The Romance of Three Kingdoms* is regarded as a literary masterpiece. It has attracted generations of readers since its publication, and it also exerts a widespread and lasting influence on Chinese history.

【译文解析】

① 《三国演义》写于 14 世纪，是中国著名的历史小说。

解析：译文保留一个谓语，使整句话更连贯，将“写于 14 世纪”处理为过去分词短语，修饰名词《三国演义》；也可以处理为插入语形式：..., which is written in the fourteenth century,...

② 从二世纪下半叶到三世纪下半叶

解析：这是一个时间状语，在翻译时注意“下半叶”固定的表达为：the second of...

③ 虽然这些人物和事件大多是基于真实的历史，但它们都不同程度地被浪漫化和戏剧化了。

解析：这句话注意让步的翻译，如果上半句用了 although，下半句句首不要出现 but，二者只能出现一个；注意积累浪漫化和戏剧化的表达。

④ 《三国演义》是一部公认的文学巨著解析：该剧中的“公认”可以处理为“被认为”，对应的词组有：be recognized/regarded as...

(5) In recent years, more and more Chinese culture products have appeared on the global market and gradually gained the favor of overseas consumers. With the rapid development of foreign culture trade, the export volume of Chinese culture products has been ranking high in the world for many years in a row, contributing to the establishment of a series of Chinese culture products and brands with international influence. Statistics show that the sales volume of the Chinese publications, films and TV programmes, internet literature and cartoon products has been on the rise for years. The Chinese government has introduced a series of policies to support and encourage more outstanding culture products with Chinese elements to go abroad and expand the overseas market shares to further raise the global influence of Chinese cultures.

(6) The Tang Dynasty began in 618 and ended in 907, which was the most glorious period in Chinese history. Through three hundred years' development, it became the most prosperous powerful country in the world, and its capital, Chang'an, was the largest metropolis in the world. At that time, economy was developed, business flourishing, social order stable, and even the border opening up. With the increase of wealth of urbanization, art and literature prospered as well. Li Bai and Du Fu were poets known for the natural and concise works. Their poems touched the hearts of scholars and ordinary people, many of which are still read and recited today by children and adults.

(7) After the founding of People's Republic of China, literature began to boom. Works from Soviet Union then and western countries exerted a profound influence on the Chinese literature. The

themes expressed in the works of this period covered revolution history as well as the new life of nation's construction. The best-known works are *The Red Rock* and *Teahouse*. After the Reform and Opening up in 1978, Chinese literature won a new prosperity with sino-foreign cultural exchanges flourishing as never before. Today, Chinese contemporary literature is drawing more and more attention of the people of the world.

(8) The Four Great Classical Novels of China refer to the four greatest and most influential novels written in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. Reading them can acquaint people with traditional Chinese society, history, geography, folk customs and philosophy of life. Most Chinese are pretty familiar with the figures, plots and scenes in the four novels. They have profoundly influenced the mentality, ideas and values of Chinese people. Nowadays, the four novels have already been adapted into movies or TV series, favored by lots of audiences. Being high in artistic standard, the Four Great Classical Novels are precious heritages of Chinese nation and pioneering works in the history of Chinese literature.

(9) Once upon a time a farmer who felt unhappy with the slow growth of the seedlings went to the field and pulled them up a bit one by one. Returning home he told his family, "I am exhausted today! However I finally made those seedlings grow taller all at once." His son hurried to the field only to find that the seedlings had died out.

Nowadays, some parents are so eager for their children's success that they will repeat the tragedy of the farmer, making their kids suffer greatly and meanwhile seeing no progress of them. Should such parents wake up to this reality and give their children space for natural growth?

(10) Once upon a time, a man, who kept a flock of sheep, was ready to herd them when he noticed one of them was gone. Observing carefully, he saw a hole in the sheepfold. Obviously, a wolf must have got in and taken the sheep away. His neighbor advised him to fix the sheepfold, but he wouldn't listen only to find the next day that another sheep was carried away by the wolf. Remembering his neighbor's words, he hurried to repair the sheepfold by plugging the hole. Since then, no sheep was missing in this way ever again.

The story tells us: if we solve the problem in time, we can prevent ourselves from suffering bigger loss.

(11) Once upon a time, a farmer, who was working in the field, suddenly saw a hare running past, hitting a large tree and killing itself. He was so pleased to eat its meat easily that he thought, "What a wonderful thing to have this all the time!" From then on, he stopped working and waited by the tree for more hares that would crash. He waited and waited one day after another, in vain, only to have a deserted field. Therefore, people laughed at him for taking the accidental for the inevitable.

2. Writing(写作训练)

参考范文:

Dear Jack:

I would like to convey my heartfelt thanks to you for your warm reception when I participated in the America-Sino culture exchange program in your country.

Your generous help made it possible for me to have a very pleasant stay and a chance to know American culture better. Besides, I think it is a great honor for me to share Chinese culture to you

and make friends with you and I will cherish the goodwill you showed to me wherever I go. I do hope that you can visit China someday, so that you can better understand Chinese traditional culture and I could have the opportunity to repay your kindness and refresh our friendship.

I feel obliged to thank you again.

Sincerely Yours,
Zhang Wei

第 6 章 参考答案

1. Translate the following paragraphs from Chinese to English (汉译英训练)

(1) Paper cutting is a unique form of Chinese folk arts with 2000 years' history. It probably originated in the Han Dynasty, following the invention of paper. From now on, it has gained popularity in many parts of China. Materials and tools used for paper-cut are simple: paper and scissors. Paper-cut works are usually made of red paper, because Red is associated with happiness in traditional Chinese culture. Therefore, Red paper-cut is the preferred decoration for doors and windows on wedding, The Spring Festival and other festive occasions.

① 剪纸是中国民间艺术的一种独特形式，已有 2000 年历史。

从整个句子来看该句有两个谓语动词，即“是”和“有”，可做非谓语处理，将其中的“有”翻译为 with 短语，即 with 2000 years' history，“是”则用 be 动词来表示。还有另外一种处理方式，使用 which 引导的非限定性定语从句，which has a history more than 2000 years. “民间艺术”可译为 folk art。剪纸 paper cutting/paper cut 都是可以的

Paper cutting is a unique form of Chinese folk arts with 2000 years' history.

② 剪纸很可能源于汉代，继纸张发明之后。

很可能 be likely to do; probably

源于 be traced back to; originate from

从此 from now on; from this time on; from then on

It probably originated in the Han Dynasty, following the invention of paper.

继纸张发明之后： following the invention of paper; following 一词使用得比较巧妙，用 ing 的非谓语形式

③ 从此，它在中国的许多地方得到了普及。

得到普及： gain popularity, be popularized in

From now on, it has gained popularity in many parts of China.

剪纸用的材料和工具很简单：纸和剪刀。

材料和工具： materials and tools

用的： used for

Materials and tools used for paper-cut are simple: papers and scissors.

④ 剪纸作品通常是用红纸做成的，因为红色在中国传统文化中与幸福相联。

通常是用 usually, generally

与……相联: be associated with; be connected with

Paper-cut works are usually made of red paper, because Red is associated with happiness in traditional Chinese culture.

⑤ 因此, 在婚礼、春节等喜庆场合, 红颜色的剪纸是门窗装饰的首选。

“是……的首选” 可以用 the preferred decoration, 也可用 the best choice

“婚礼、春节等喜庆场合”, 使用 wedding, The Spring Festival and other festive occasions.

Therefore, Red paper-cut is the preferred decoration for doors and windows on wedding, The Spring Festival and other festive occasions.

(2) Lanterns, originating from the East Han Dynasty, were first mainly used for lighting. In the Tang Dynasty, the red lanterns were used to celebrate the peaceful life. Since then, they have become popular in many parts of China. Lanterns are usually made of thin papers of bright colors, in different shapes and sizes. Hung during the festivals such as the Spring Festival, the Lantern Festival and the National Festival, the red lanterns are the symbol of pleasant life and booming business in Chinese traditional culture. Nowadays, lanterns can be seen in many other places in the world.

【翻译解析】

灯笼起源于东汉, 最初主要用于照明。

解析: 考查一主多动词的翻译技巧: 同一个主语“灯笼”有两个动词“起源”和“用于”, 选择其中一个动词为谓语, 另一个动词为非谓语、介词等。考查被动结构翻译: “用于”译为“be used for”; 灯笼: lantern; 起源: originate from; 东汉: East Han Dynasty; 照明: lighting

参考答案: Lanterns, originating from the East Han Dynasty, were first mainly used for lighting.

在唐代, 人们用红灯笼来庆祝安定的生活。

解析: 考查过去时态。

唐代: Tang Dynasty 庆祝: celebrate 安定的: peaceful

参考答案: In the Tang Dynasty, people used red lanterns to celebrate the peaceful life.或者 In the Tang Dynasty, the red lanterns were used to celebrate the peaceful life.

从那时起, 灯笼在中国的许多地方流行起来。

解析: 考查状语翻译的语序; 考查完成时态。从那时起: since then; 中国的许多地方: in many parts of China

参考答案: Since then, they have become popular in many parts of China.

灯笼通常用色彩鲜艳的薄纸制作, 形状和尺寸各异。

解析: 考查被动结构翻译: “用……制作”译为“be made of”; 考查后置定语的翻译: “色彩鲜艳的薄纸”译为“the thin paper of bright colors”; 形状: shape; 尺寸: size

参考答案: Lanterns are usually made of thin papers of bright colors, in different shapes and sizes.

在中国传统文化中, 红灯笼象征生活美满和生意兴隆, 通常在春节、元宵节和国庆节等节日期间悬挂。

解析: 考查一主多动词: 同一个主语“红灯笼”有两个动词“象征”和“(被)悬挂”, 将“象征”处理为谓语动词, “(被)悬挂”处理为非谓语动词; 考查被动结构翻译: “悬挂”与“灯笼”是被动关系; 中国传统文化: Chinese traditional culture; 象征: be the symbol of / symbolize; 美满生活: pleasant life; 兴隆生意: booming business; 春节: the Spring Festival;

元宵节: the Lantern Festival; 国庆节: the National Festival; 悬挂: hang (过去分词 hung)

参考答案: Hung during the festivals such as the Spring Festival, the Lantern Festival and the National Festival, the red lanterns are the symbol of pleasant life and booming business in Chinese traditional culture.

如今, 世界上许多其他地方也能看到红灯笼。

解析: 考查主干的翻译和被动结构的翻译。主干是“红灯笼也能(被)看到”。

参考答案: Nowadays, lanterns can be seen in many other places in the world.

(3) 【参考译文】

Lion dancing with a history of more than 2,000 years has been a form of traditional Chinese folk art. During the dancing, the two performers wear the one lion uniform with one controlling the actions of the head and the other controlling the actions of the body and tail. They cooperate skillfully with each other in order to imitate the various and vivid actions of lions. As the monarch of all beasts, lions symbolize blessedness and fortune, therefore, lion dancing is usually performed during the Spring Festival and other festivals. It probably appears in other such important occasions as business opening and wedding ceremonies, attracting many individuals to appreciate.

【翻译解析】

原文 1: 舞狮作为中国传统民间表演已有 2000 多年历史。

解析: 本句中可以将“已有 2000 多年历史”这一非主要信息处理成介词短语做定语, 减少动词的使用, 减少犯错可能性。

参考译文: Lion dancing with a history of more than 2,000 years has been a form of traditional Chinese folk art.

原文 2: 在狮子舞中, 两位表演者同披一件狮子服, 一个舞动头部, 另一个舞动身体和尾巴。

解析: 本句中将“两位表演者同披一件狮子服”处理为主句, 将“一个舞动头部, 另一个舞动身体和尾巴。”处理为状语, 减少动词的使用, 体现动作的主次性。

参考译文: During the dancing, the two performers wear the one lion uniform with one controlling the actions of the head and the other controlling the actions of the body and tail.

原文 3: 他们熟练配合, 模仿狮子的各种动作。

解析: 本句中可以将“他们熟练配合”处理为主句, 后半句“模仿狮子的各种动作”是两人配合表演的目的可以处理为目的状语, 可以体现前后句的逻辑性。

参考译文: They cooperate skillfully with each other in order to imitate the various and vivid actions of lions.

原文 4: 狮子是兽中之王, 象征幸福和好运, 所以人们通常在春节和其他节日期间表演狮子舞。

解析: 本句中“the monarch of all beasts”是大多数考生的难点, 需要在平时备考中多多积累, 当然在考场环境中也可以简化翻译为“king of all animals—the lion”。

同时后半句可以转换翻译视角, 选择舞狮作为主语, 处理为被动句进行翻译。

参考译文: As the monarch of all beasts, lions symbolize blessedness and fortune, therefore, lion dancing is usually performed during the Spring Festival and other festivals.

原文 5: 狮子舞也可能出现在其他重要场合, 如商店开业和结婚典礼, 往往吸引许多人观

赏。

解析：本句中可以将“往往吸引许多人观赏”处理为状语，避免写并列句造成译文句式单一。

参考译文：It probably appears in other such important occasions as business opening and wedding ceremonies, attracting many individuals to appreciate.

(4) In Weifang City, a city in Shandong Province, flying kites are not just toys, but also a sign of the city culture. Weifang City is famous for “the flying kites”, which has a flying history of nearly 2400 years. Legend has it that the ancient Chinese philosopher—Mozi, in Weifang City, had spend three years to make the first flying kite in the world. However, the flying kite had dropped and been broken on the first flying day. Some people believe that the kites are invented by ancient Chinese carpenter—Luban. Because it is said that his kite has been made of wood and bamboo, which has been flying for three days in the sky before it fall to the ground.

(5) Rural life ideals reflected in Chinese arts and literature is an important feature of Chinese civilization. This is largely attributed to feelings of Taoism to the nature. There are two most popular themes in traditional Chinese paintings. One is various scenes of happy family life with the elderly drinking teas and playing chess, men plowing and harvesting, women sewing and weaving, or children playing outdoors. The other is a variety of fun in rural life with a fisherman fishing on the lake, farmers cutting firewood or collecting medicinal herbs, scholars reciting poems or painting pictures under a pine tree. These two themes represent separately Confucian and Taoist ideal life.

2. Writing (写作训练)

【参考范文】

Dear international students

I hope this email finds you well. I am writing to inform you about an exciting event happening on our campus—a traditional Chinese music festival.

Traditional Chinese music is not only rich in history, but it also reflects the cultural diversity of Chinese society. It encompasses a wide range of instruments, including erhu, pipa, guzheng, Sanxian Qin and bamboo flute, etc, which producing melodious tunes that captivate listeners. This festival will be a great opportunity for you to immerse yourselves in the beauty of traditional Chinese music.

I would like to invite all of you to participate in this festival. Whether you have experience playing a musical instrument or not, we welcome everyone to join us in celebration of this mesmerizing art form. Together, we can embrace and appreciate the beauty of traditional Chinese music.

Looking forward to seeing you there!

Best regards,

Li Ming

第7章 参考答案

1. Translate the following paragraphs from Chinese to English (汉译英训练)

(1) Chinese families place a great premium on their children's education. The majority of parents hold that they should work hard to ensure that their children can get a good education. Not only are they willing to invest in children's education, but also they spend plenty of time urging them to learn. Meanwhile, most of them want their children to go to prestigious universities. Due to the reform and opening up, an increasingly number of parents can send their children to study abroad or participate the international exchange programs to broaden their horizons. Through these efforts, they anticipate that their children can grow up healthily and make contributions to the development and prosperity of our nation.

【翻译解析】

1. 词/词组翻译:

十分重视 place great premium on; pay more attention to; attach great importance to

努力工作 work hard; endeavor to work

名牌大学 a prestigious university; a famous university

改革开放 reform and opening up

国际交流项目 international exchange programs

拓宽视野 broaden one's horizon

国家的发展和繁荣 the development and prosperity of the nation

2. 句子的翻译:

首先,从时态角度来讲,本文翻译主要采用一般现在时。其次,从句子角度来讲,大家需要注意句间的衔接。再者英文重简洁,所以大家翻译时要注意代词的指代,以避免重复。

句子1:许多父母认为应该努力工作,确保孩子受到良好的教育。

◆ 该句后者为前者的目的,所以大家翻译时需要体现出这一目的。

句子2:他们不仅非常情愿为孩子的教育投资,而且花很多时间督促他们学习。

◆ 该句中的“不仅……而且……”大家可以采用固定用法“not only……but also……”。Not only 放在句首时,需要采用倒装形式。

句子3:由于改革开放,越来越多的家长能送孩子到国外学习或参加国际交流项目,让其拓宽视野。通过这些努力,他们期望孩子健康成长,为国家的发展和繁荣做出贡献。

◆ 本句话中,要体现“由于改革开放”和之后家长们行为之间的因果关系,所以要用相关因果词进行凸显,比如 thanks to; due to; because of 等。再者就是“通过这些努力”是对上文的总结,大家需要体现出来。

(2) In the past, traveling by air was unimaginable for most Chinese people. Nowadays, with the development of economy and the improvement of living standards, more and more Chinese people, including many farmers and migrant workers, can travel by air. They can fly to all domestic major cities, and many other cities are also planning to build their airports. Meanwhile, aviation services

are constantly improving and there are often special fares. In recent years, there have been increasing numbers of people who choose to travel by air during holidays.

(3) Buses used to be the main means of transportation for Chinese people. In recent years, with the continuous increase of private cars, the urban traffic problems have become more and more serious. In order to encourage more people to travel by bus, many cities have been trying to improve the bus service quality. The facilities of bus are constantly updated and the speed has also been significantly improved. However, the bus fare is still quite low. Nowadays, in most cities, many local senior citizens can travel by bus for free.

(4) In recent years, more cities in China have begun to build subways in a bid to reduce urban traffic congestion and air pollution. A growing number of people choose subway as their main means of daily transportation to work or school to enjoy its advantages of safety, speed and comfort. Nowadays, taking the subway is becoming increasingly convenient in China. Simply with IC cards or mobile phones, passengers in some cities are able to take the subway and many local senior citizens can also go out by subway for free.

(5) Due to the rapid development of communication network, the number of Chinese smartphone users has increased at an amazing speed in recent years, which has dramatically changed numerous peoples' way of reading. Nowadays, they always read news and articles through smartphones instead of buying traditional newspapers. The development of a large number of mobile applications enables people to read novels and other forms of literary works with their phones. Therefore, the sale of paper works has been affected. But the survey reveals that although the smartphone reading market is growing steadily, more than half of the grown-ups still enjoy reading printing books.

(6) Today, more and more Chinese can't live without phones, many of them, the old included, keep in touch and expand their circle of friends by mobile apps. They also use phones for shopping and searching information due to their portability. Besides, the communication by mobile apps is cheaper than that by traditional phones. However, the new trend also leads to the overdependence on phones, as a result of which some youngsters have become so addicted that they ignore the face-to-face communication with their family members and friends.

(7) The past few years has witnessed the rapid development of China's mobile payment market. The appearance of mobile internet has turned shopping on phones into a trend. The young men between 18 and 30 are the largest consumer group on this market. Considering the extreme convenience of the mobile payment, many consumers are willing to use phones rather than cash or credit cards for the payment. To encourage people's consumption, many shops offer discounts to the customers who use mobile payment. It is predicted by experts that there exists great potential for China's mobile payment market.

(8) The Song Dynasty began in 960 and continued until 1279. During this period, China experienced sharp economic growth and became the world's most advanced economy, with science, technology, philosophy, and mathematics flourishing. It was the first government to issue banknotes in the whole history of the world and also the earliest to use gunpowder and invent the movable type printing. The high fertility made a growing number of people flock to cities where there were lively

entertainment quarters. Social life during the Song was vibrant. Citizens gathered to view and trade precious artworks. The Song's government system was also advanced then. For example, government officials were recruited through competitive examinations.

(9) In the past, cycling was once the major means of transportation in China's urban and rural areas, for which China was once labeled the "bike kingdom." Nowadays, as the city's traffic congestion and air pollution become increasingly serious, cycling has gained its popularity again. Recently, Chinese entrepreneurs have combined mobile Internet technology with traditional bicycles, innovating a new business model called "shared bicycle". With the advent of shared bicycles, cycling is much more convenient: people can ride a shared bicycle at any time with only a mobile phone. In order to encourage people to cycle, many cities have built bicycle lanes. Nowadays, the number of Chinese people who like to exercise by cycling keeps increasing.

2. Writing

参考范文:

Dear Professor Williams,

Thank you for inviting me to give a presentation about traditional Chinese education to a group of international students. I am honored to accept your invitation.

During my presentation, I plan to focus on the following key points:

1) Historical Background: I will provide an overview of the origins of traditional Chinese education, tracing its roots back to ancient times. I will discuss the influence of Confucianism and the imperial examination system on shaping the foundations of education in China.

2) Philosophical Concepts: I will delve into the philosophical concepts that have underpinned traditional Chinese education, such as the importance of filial piety, respect for authority, and the pursuit of knowledge as a means to self-improvement.

3) Modern Adaptations: Lastly, I will discuss how traditional Chinese education has evolved and adapted to the modern era, exploring the changes in educational philosophy, curriculum, and teaching methods.

I believe that these key points will provide the international students with a comprehensive understanding of traditional Chinese education. Thank you again for this opportunity, and I look forward to delivering an engaging presentation.

Best regards,

Li Ming

第8章 参考答案

1. Translate the following paragraphs from Chinese to English (汉译英训练)

(1) Start of Spring means the beginning of spring in the Chinese lunar calendar. After the Start of Spring, the days get longer and the weather gets warmer: everything starts to recover and the earth is full of life. It is often said that "a year's plan begins in spring". Farmers start planting seeds at this

time to lay the foundation for the whole year's harvest. As early as 3,000 years ago, Chinese people began to celebrate the Start of Spring on this day. Welcoming spring has been an important folk custom for hundreds of years. In the spring days, people often go out to play and enjoy the beautiful scenery in spring.

(2) The Winter Solstice is the day with the longest days and shortest nights of the whole year, marking the beginning of the coldest time of the year. After the Winter Solstice, the temperature gets colder and people's outdoor activities gradually decrease. Farmers are not doing much work in the fields and are mainly busy with the maintenance of irrigation systems and freeze protection for major crops, while preparing for planting in the coming spring. The Chinese have attached great importance to the Winter Solstice for many years. Many places regard the Winter Solstice as a festival, and the way to celebrate it is different. People in the north have the custom of eating dumplings, while people in the south have the tradition of eating sweet dumplings.

(3) Start of Autumn signifies the end of summer and the beginning of autumn in the Chinese lunar calendar. Firstly, Start of Autumn brings the change of weather, with the temperature gradually decreasing. When people see that leaves are turning yellow and falling, they realize that autumn has arrived, which is the so-called "knowing the autumn has arrived through the falling of one leaf". However, the heat doesn't entirely end at this moment. It usually lasts for a while, which is called "Autumn Tiger". Start of Autumn means a lot to farmers because at this time all kinds of autumn crops grow rapidly and begin to mature, and the season of harvest is coming.

(4) In the mind of Westerners, Chinese people have the closest connection to rice, basic food for the Chinese. For a long time, rice occupies a very important position in the Chinese diet. There is even a saying that "even a clever housewife cannot cook a meal without rice". People in south China plant and live on rice, while people in the most parts of North China cannot plant rice due to excessively dry and cold weather. The main crop there is wheat. In China, some people use flour to bake bread, while most people make steamed bread and noodles with flour.

(5) Agriculture is one of the most important industries in China which embraces more than 300 million workers. China's agriculture output ranks the first all over the world, and it mainly produces rice, wheat and beans. China provides 20 percent of the world food, though its agriculture land only accounts for 10% of the world's total. China's history of planting rice dates back as early as 7700 BC. Long before the use of machinery and fertilizers, industrious and creative farmers had already used different kinds of methods to increase crop yields. The latest trend of the agriculture development in China is to promote organic agriculture. And the organic agriculture can serve a variety of purposes, which including food safety, public health and sustainable development.

2. Writing (写作训练)

(1) 【参考范文】

Embrace the Arrival of Spring: An Introduction to the 24 Solar Terms

Today marks the beginning of spring with the arrival of the first solar term, Li Chun. The 24 solar terms have been a part of traditional Chinese culture for over 2,000 years, serving as a way to divide the year into 24 segments to reflect the changing of seasons and climate.

Each solar term represents a specific time of the year and is associated with natural phenomena

such as the ripening of crops, migratory patterns of animals, and the changing of the weather. The 24 solar terms are calculated based on the sun's longitude, which is the measurement of the sun's position relative to the earth's equator.

In addition to serving as a way to mark the passage of time, the 24 solar terms also hold cultural significance. For example, the Beginning of Spring is considered to be a time of renewal and growth, as the world awakens from winter and new life begins to sprout.

In conclusion, the 24 solar terms play an important role in Chinese culture, reflecting the close relationship between humans and nature. The arrival of the Beginning of Spring marks the beginning of spring and serves as a reminder to embrace the beauty and renewal of the natural world.

第9章 参考答案

1. Translate the following paragraphs from Chinese to English (汉译英训练)

(1) Located in western Shandong province in eastern China, Mount Tai stands over 1500 meters above sea level and covers an area of about 400 square kilometers. It is a mountain of historical and cultural significance. Religious worship of Mount Tai dates back 3,000 years. In recorded history, 72 emperors came here to pay homage to heaven and earth. Mount Tai has seen many poets, literary scholars as well as painters who have traveled there for inspiration. That explains why Mount Tai features numerous cultural relics and historic sites. Mount Tai has become one of the leading tourist attractions in China.

(2) Mount Hua is located in Huayin City (Shaanxi, China), 120 kilometers away from Xi'an. It is part of the Qinling or Qin Mountains, which divide not only northern and southern Shaanxi, but also south and north China. Unlike Mount Tai that used to be frequented by worshippers, Mount Hua was not well visited by pilgrims from the rest of China as the roads in the mountain were extremely dangerous because of inaccessibility of its summits. Back then, however, those who wished to enjoy longevity seekers ventured in Mount Hua quite a lot because it was believed that numerous herbs, rare ones in particular, grew in the mountain. Since cable cars were installed in Mount Hua in the 1990s, the number of visitors has increased dramatically.

(3) Located in southern Anhui province in eastern China, Huangshan or literally Yellow Mountain is known for its unique natural scenery, particularly sunrises and sea of clouds. To appreciate the magnificence of the mountain, you have to look upward in most cases while to enjoy the fascinating landscape of Huangshan, you've got to look downward. The humid climate of the area offers favorable conditions for tea trees to grow, which makes the surrounding area of Huangshan one of the major producers of teas. The mountain is also home to numerous hot springs, which is helpful for preventing skin disease. As one of the top tourist destinations in China, Huangshan represents one of the most popular themes of photographic works and traditional Chinese paintings.

(4) Qinghai is a province in northwest China with an average altitude of over 3,000 meters, and most of the areas are high mountains and plateaus. Qinghai Province is named after Qinghai Lake, the largest saltwater lake in China. Known as "the most beautiful lake in China", Qinghai Lake is

one of the most popular tourist attractions and a paradise for photographers and artists.

Qinghai has magnificent mountains, vast territory and abundant resources. The abundant reserves in oil and natural gas have greatly promoted the economic development of many cities in the province. Moreover, Qinghai is especially famous for its rich water resources, which is the birthplace of the Yangtze River, the Yellow River and the Lancang River, the three major rivers in China, and plays an important role in China's water ecology.

(5) Yunnan is a province located in southwest of China, with an average elevation of 1,500 meters above sea level. Yunnan has a long history, beautiful scenery and a pleasant climate. With its superior ecological environment and diverse living species, Yunnan is praised as the paradise of wildlife. In addition, there are a variety of mineral resources and sufficient water resources in Yunnan, which provide favorable conditions for the sustainable economic development of the whole province. Yunnan is home to 25 ethnic minorities, most of whom have their own language customs and religions. Owing to the unique natural scenery and rich ethnic culture, Yunnan becomes one of the most popular tourist destinations in China, attracting a large number of tourists from home and abroad every year.

(6) Hainan, the second in size island after Taiwan, is situated in the most south part of China as a province, which is praised as China's garden of seasons and holiday paradise for the reason of its lovely scenery, hospitable climate, exuberant sunshine, various creatures, intensive hot springs, crystal water and most beaches optimal for swimming and sunbathing almost throughout the year. Thus, it captivates a substantial number of tourists at home and abroad annually. Since being provinciated in 1988, the tourism, service and high-tech industries of Hainan have been accelerating, making it the only special economic zone at provincial level in China. Under the vigorous backup of the central government and the people of China, Hainan will be built into China's largest pilot free trade zone.

2. Writing (写作训练)

Dear students

As a member of the Students Union, I am delighted to write this letter to inform you a tour which I have planned for you. The destination of your trip will be the Mount Taishan, which is the most famous sacred mountain of China.

The reason why I highly recommend it to you is that with a history of more than 2000 years, it is still one of the most appealing attractions all around China owing to its exceptional historic, cultural, aesthetic and scientific value. It is considered one of the most beautiful scenic spots in China and was an important cradle of oriental East Asian culture since the earliest times. During this trip, it is advisable to bring enough food and water. And if you like, you can take your camera to take photos because the scenery is so magnificent.

The Mount Taishan is too beautiful for words and I am sure that you will love it. I hope you will enjoy your trip.

Yours sincerely
Li Ming

第 10 章 参考答案

1. Translate the following paragraphs from Chinese to English (汉译英训练)

(1) 【基础版】 The Pearl River is a major river system in south China. It flows through Guangzhou. It is the third longest river in China, only shorter than the Yangtze River and the Yellow River. The Pearl River delta is one of the most developed areas in China. It is as big as 11,000 square kilometers. It is the largest gathering of cities in size and population. There are 57 million people in nine major cities on the Pearl River delta. Since China's reform and opening in the late 1970s, the Pearl River delta has become one of China's and world's major economic districts and manufacturing centers.

【进阶版】 The Pearl River, China's third longest river is a major river system in Southern China and flows through the city of Guangzhou second only to the Yangtze River and the Yellow River. As the densest region of cities and population in world and one of China's most developed areas, the Pearl River delta covers an extent of about 11,000 square kilometers and resides more than 57 million people in top 9 largest cities in this area. Since China's reform and opening in the late 1970s, Pearl River delta has become one of the major economic areas and manufacturing centers of China and the world.

【翻译解析】

第一句：珠江是华南一大河系，流经广州市，是中国第三长的河流，仅次于长江和黄河。在这个句子里比较难的单词是华南 southern China、流经 flow through、仅次于 only shorter than，另外“一大”的翻译也会有点难，应该翻译成 a major。

这句中文比较长，我们可以把它在翻译的时候变成英文的复合句来处理：

The Pearl River, China's third longest river after the Yangtze River and Yellow River, is a major river system in Southern China and flows through the city of Guangzhou.

当然，如果对复合句语法的正确性不能确定，也可以把这个句子拆分成几个简单句：

The Pearl River is a major river system in south China. It flows through Guangzhou. It is the third longest river in China, only shorter than the Yangtze River and the Yellow River.

第二句：珠江三角洲是中国最发达的地区之一，面积约 11,000 平方公里。

这个句子里的单词都还比较简单，“平方公里”的表述是 square meters。

多达，是 as...as...这个词组。还有要注意，英文里形容人口多不是用 many，而是用 big。我们可以直接把这句话翻译成：

The Pearl River delta is one of the most developed areas in China. It is as big as 11,000 square kilometers.

第三句：它在面积和人口方面也是世界上最大的城市聚集区。

“城市聚集区”难倒了很多同学，它的英文翻译是 gathering of cities。

另外“在……方面”用 in 就可以了。

所以这句话就翻译成：

It is the largest gathering of cities in size and population.

第四句：珠江三角洲九个最大城市共有 5,700 多万人口。

这句话很简单，用上 there be 句型就行。九个最大城市 nine major cities，我们还是用 major 这个词。

There are 57 million people in nine major cities on the Pearl River delta.

第五句：上世纪 70 年代末中国改革开放以来，珠江三角洲已成为中国和世界主要经济区域和制造中心之一。

改革开放已经是一个老生常谈的词组了，reform and opening。其他几个有难度的单词是主要经济区域和制造中心 economic districts and manufacturing centers。

最后，“自……以来”，我们在翻译这样的句子的时候要用现在完成时，那么这个句子的翻译就是：

Since China's reform and opening in the 1970s, the Pearl River delta has become one of China's and world's major economic districts and manufacturing centers.

(2) 【基础版】The Yangtze River is the longest river in Asia. It is also the third longest river in the world. It flows through many different kinds of eco-systems. Many endangered species live there. It also waters one fifth of China's land. One third of China's population live in the Yangtze River basin. It plays an important role in China's history, culture and economy. About 20% of China's GNP comes from the Yangtze River delta. Over thousands of years, the Yangtze River has been used for water supply, transportation and industrial production. The largest hydro-power station is also on the Yangtze River.

【进阶版】

The Yangtze River is the longest river in Asia, and ranks third in the world. It flows through a variety of eco-systems and becomes a habitat for many endangered species. Moreover, the Yangtze River also irrigates one fifth of China's farmland, and the Yangtze River basin resides one third of China's population and plays an essential role in China's history, culture and economy. The Yangtze River delta accounts for as much as 20% of China's GNP. For thousands of years, the Yangtze River has always been used for water supply, transportation and industrial production. It also settles the world's largest hydro-power station.

【翻译解析】

这段文字有七个比较简短的句子

第一句：长江是亚洲最长、世界上第三长的河流。

单词都不难，重点是最高级的应用。

最长，longest，第三长是 the third longest

这句话就可以翻译成 The Yangtze River is the longest river in Asia. It is also the third longest river in the world.

当然这句话也可以翻译成稍微复杂一点的形式：

The Yangtze River is the longest river in Asia, and ranks third in the world.

第二句：长江流经多种不同的生态系统，是诸多濒危物种的栖息地，灌溉了中国五分之一的土地。

难的单词有：流经 flow through，不同的 different kinds of，生态系统 ecosystems，诸多 many，

濒危物种 endangered species, 栖息地 habitat, 土地 farmland。另外最难的就是“灌溉”这个词了, irrigate, 如果不会写的话直接写 water 也可以

这句话是原文中最长的一句, 我们可以把它转化成几个简单句:

It flows through many different kinds of ecosystems. Many endangered species live there. It also waters one fifth of China's land. One third of China's population live in the Yangtze River basin.

那么更高级一点的写法呢, 就是:

It flows through a variety of eco-systems and becomes a habitat for many endangered species. Moreover, Yangtze River also irrigates one fifth of China's farmland.

第三句: 长江流域 (river basin) 居住着中国三分之一的人口。

这个句型不难, 但是“居住着”是这个句子里的难点单词。这里的居住着的意思实际上就是这片土地 hold 住了多少人的意思, 英文的单词是 reside。如果 reside 不会写怎么办, 那你可以把人作为主语, 用 live 就好了

那么这个句子简单一点就是 One third of China's population live in the Yangtze River basin.

如果要用刚才说的高级一点的 reside, 可以写成 the Yangtze River basin resides one third of China's population

第四句: 长江在中国历史、文化和经济上起着很大的作用。

“起很大的作用”, 这个词组非常重要, play an important role

这句话就翻译成 It plays an important role in China's history, culture and economy.

第五句: 长江三角洲 (delta) 产出多达 20% 的中国国民生产总值。

难点在于产出, 不能说是 produce, 那个是生产某个产品。那么这个句子应该怎么处理才能保证用词的准确性呢? 可以把主语换成“国民生产总值”, 再用 come from 就行了。当然, 如果不想改变主语, 也可以用一个高级的词组 account for。多达的翻译是 as much as, 另外国民生产总值是 GNP, 不是 GDP

简单版本的翻译可以是:

About 20% of China's GNP comes from the Yangtze River delta.

高级一点的话, 可以翻译成:

The Yangtze River delta accounts for as much as 20% of China's GNP.

第六句: 几千年来, 长江一直被用于供水、运输和工业生产。

这里的几千年来, 我们看到“……以来”这样的话, 就要在翻译中用完成时。

另外供水、运输、生产三个难点单词的翻译分别是 water supply, transportation, industrial production。

For thousands of years, the Yangtze River has always been used for water supply, transportation and industrial production.

第七句: 长江上还坐落着世界最大的水电站。

这里的“坐落”是 settle。

另外“水电站”这个单词很难, 是 hydro-power station。

最后这个句子就可以翻译成 The largest hydropower station is also on the Yangtze River.

(3) 【基础版】The Yellow River is Asia's third longest and world's sixth longest river. The word “yellow” describes the color of its unclear water. The Yellow River originates from Qinghai, flowing through nine provinces, and flows into Bohai Sea. The Yellow River is one of the rivers that China

lives on. The Yellow River basin was the birthplace of Chinese ancient civilization, and was the most prosperous area in early Chinese history. However, the Yellow River had caused a number of disasters because of the extremely destructive floods that happened frequently. Over the past decades, the government has taken all kinds of measures to prevent disasters from happening.

【进阶版】The Yellow River is the third longest river in Asia and sixth-longest river in the world, the word “Yellow” in its name was derived from the color of the muddy water. Originating in Qinghai province, the Yellow River flows through nine provinces, and it empties into the Bohai Sea. The Yellow River basin was the birthplace of ancient Chinese civilization and it was the most prosperous region in early Chinese history. However, the Yellow River also caused several severe damages because of frequent devastating floods. During the past decades, the government has taken a variety of measures to prevent it.

【翻译解析】

这段话由七个句子构成，都是简单句。

第一句：黄河是亚洲第三、世界第六长的河流。

单词都不难，关键是要把最高级用对。

亚洲第三长 Asia's third longest, 世界第六长 world's sixth longest.

这句话很好翻：

The Yellow River is Asia's third longest and world's sixth longest river.

第二句：“黄”这个字描述的是其河水浑浊的颜色。

这句话句型很简单，难度都在单词上。

描述 describe，也可以是 refers to，当然我们也可以说“be derived from”，“由……派生而来”。“浑浊”也就是不清澈的，可以直接用 unclear，高级一点的词是 muddy。

用简单的词翻这句话就是：

The word “yellow” describes the color of its unclear water.

高级一点的翻译是：

The word “Yellow” in its name was derived from the color of the muddy water.

第三句：黄河发源于青海，流经九个省份，最后注入渤海。

难的单词有：发源于 originate，流经 flow through，注入 flow into 或者 empty into

这个句子由三个简单句构成，我们在翻译的时候可以处理成一个复合句长句

Originating in Qinghai province, the Yellow River flows through nine provinces, and it empties into the Bohai Sea.

当然，我们也能把这句中文拆分成三个英文的简单句

The Yellow River originates from Qinghai. It flows through nine provinces. It finally flows into Bohai Sea.

第四句：黄河是中国赖以生存的几条河流之一。

赖以生存这个词组是 live on，之一是 one of，后面要跟复数的名词。

The Yellow River is one of the rivers that China lives on.

第五句：黄河流域（river basin）是中国古代文明的诞生地，也是中国早期历史上最繁荣的地区。

这句话里要注意用词的准确性，古代应该是 ancient，而不是 old，文明是 civilization 而不

是 culture。另外繁荣是 prosperous。

这句话翻译成:

The Yellow River basin is the birthplace of Chinese ancient civilization, and was the most prosperous area in early Chinese history.

第六句: 然而, 由于极具破坏力的洪水频发, 黄河曾造成多次灾害。

“然而”这个表示转折的词有很多种翻译方法, 放在句首, 我们这里用 however。

极具破坏力的: extremely destructive。

这句话能翻译成一个含有因果关系的复合句:

However, the Yellow River had caused a number of disasters because of the extremely destructive floods that happened frequently.

第七句: 在过去几十年里, 政府采取了各种措施防止灾害发生。

首先我们看到“在过去几十年里”, 这种表示过去的一个时间跨度, 是一个完成时的标志, 它的翻译是 over the past decades, 其中 decade 是“十年”的意思。

采取措施 take measures 防止灾害发生 prevent

那么这句话最终的翻译就是:

Over the past decades, the government has taken all kinds of measures to prevent disasters from happening.

(4) Xu Xiake is a famous geographer in the Ming Dynasty. He spent more than thirty years traveling around most of China. He explored many remote areas, mainly on foot. He wrote down his observations and investigation results in detail, leaving precious investigation materials for posterity. He corrected errors about water sources in the literature by conducting field surveys of many rivers. He also described in detail the effects of terrain, climate and other factors on plants, and vividly depicted many places of interest and local customs. His investigation records were compiled into the Travel Notes of Xu Xiake by later generations, which has a wide influence at home and abroad.

(5) Lijiang, an ancient town in Yunnan Province, is one of the most famous tourist attractions in China. The life tempo there is slower than that of most Chinese cities. There is beautiful natural scenery everywhere in Lijiang, and many minorities provide tourists with various and colorful cultural experience. It has also been known as the “City of Love” in history. Numerous legends about people who were born for love and died for love circulate among the local folk. Nowadays, this ancient town is regarded as the paradise of love and romance in the eyes of both Chinese and foreign visitors.

(6) Wuzhen, an ancient water town of Zhejiang province, is located near the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal. It is a charming place. Many ancient bridges, Chinese style hotels and restaurants dwell there. In the past one thousand years, the water system and the way of life there haven't changed much, so it is a museum of ancient civilizations. All rooms in Wuzhen are made of stone and wood. Over hundreds of years, the locals have built houses and markets along the riverbank. Numerous spacious and pretty courtyards hide in those houses, serving as surprises and waiting to be found by the tourists.

(7) The giant panda is a kind of gentle animal with a black-and-white coat. It has been listed as an endangered animal due to its very limited number. The giant panda is of great significance to

WWF (World Wide Fund For Nature). The panda has been its symbol since its establishment in 1961. The giant panda is the rarest animal of the bears, mainly living in the forests in south west of China. Now, there are approximately 1,000 giant pandas. The animal that mainly eats bamboo is facing many threats. Therefore, it is of greater importance than before to ensure its safety.

(8) The Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, located mostly in Yunnan Province and Guizhou Province, is the fourth largest plateau in China which covers a total area of 0.5 million square kilometres and rises 2,000–4,000 metres above the sea level on average. The plateau slopes from the west to the east with many rivers flowing through, gradually forming a lot of steep canyons where there are fertile lands which benefit the growth of many crops.

The unique natural environment of the plateau contributes to great biological and cultural diversity. It is well recognized as both an area rich in forest and mineral resources and an important human cradle. It is also the region with the most minority peoples in China, where their colourful cultural traditions are well preserved.

(9) The Loess Plateau, the third largest plateau in China, covers an area of 600,000 square kilometres and rises 1,00–2,00 metres above the sea level on average. As the majority of the plateau is covered with 50–80 metres thick layer of loess, it is the most concentrated area in loess distribution in the world. Therefore, it is well recognized as a miracle created by the nature and the unique one on this planet.

The Loess Plateau is one of the cradles of the Chinese nation where Chinese began farming 5,500 years ago. With the continuous development of agriculture, the population kept increasing on the plateau, which became the political and economic centre of China in the Han Dynasty. Today, with the Western Development strategy implemented, the economy of the Loess Plateau area is developing rapidly.

(10) The Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, located in southwest China, covers an area of 2.3 million square kilometres and rises over 4,000 metres above the sea level, thus enjoying the reputation as “the world roof”. The plateau boasts abundant natural resources, many rare wild animals and picturesque views.

The plateau features a large area of high mountains and glaciers due to the low temperature and the origin of many well-known Asian rivers which are well recognized as the major providers of fresh water for China and southeast Asian countries. Therefore, the plateau plays a key role in the global eco-system. Owing to the impact of climate change, the glaciers here are melting more quickly. The Chinese government has been endeavouring to conserve the eco-system here, gradually increasing the fraction of green coverage and effectively protecting many endangered species.