

## 2015.6 六级翻译（一）详细解析

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### 【原文】

汉朝时中国历史上最重要的朝代之一。汉朝统治期间有很多显著的成就。它最先为其他文化敞开大门，对外贸易兴旺。汉朝开拓的丝绸之路通向了中西亚乃至罗马。各类艺术流派繁荣，涌现了很多文学、历史、哲学巨著。公元 100 年中国第一部字典编撰完成，一共 9000 个字，提供释义并列举不同的写法。其间，科技方面也取得了很大进步，发明了纸张、水钟、日晷（sundials）以及测量地震的仪器。汉朝历经 400 年，但统治者的腐败最终导致了它的灭亡。

### 【主题词】

今年的六级翻译主题又回到了文化，讲的是汉朝的发展和成就。出现了一些古代发明的专业词汇，如水钟等；但句子层面而言，难度不算太大，长难句不多，考生只要抓住英文句子“主-谓”框架先行，其次增加修饰成分的组句步骤，适当地简化中文，即可得分。

1、汉朝时中国历史上最重要的朝代之一。汉朝统治期间有很多显著的成就。

【翻译解析】开头两句都是简单句，难度不大，主要考察“朝代”，“统治时期”，“显著成就”等大纲内的基本词组。“朝代”我们在课上讲过，叫做 dynasty，如果不会的话，考生也可简化为“一个时期”，即 period。可以处理“统治”的词有很多，如 reign（一般指某人君主的统治期），或者 rule，这两个词既有动词词性，也可直接做名词，考生在造句的时候一定要注意使用其正确的词性。此处如果省略“统治”，直接简化为“在汉朝时”，也是可以接受的。关于“显著”一词，我们在冲刺阶段课上给大家做过总结，其同义或近义的中文还包括“卓越的，卓越的，杰出的”等，可以用的词：outstanding, excellent, extraordinary, remarkable, prominent, fine 等。第二句话的“在...期间有...”既可以用简单的 there be 结构，也可以将朝代做主语，用 witness 或者 see 做谓语来组句。

### 【参考译文】

The Han Dynasty is one of the most important imperial dynasties in Chinese history. It witnessed enormous extraordinary achievements.

2、它最先为其他文化敞开大门，对外贸易兴旺。汉朝开拓的丝绸之路通向了中西亚乃至罗马。

【翻译解析】“敞开大门”即可以直译为“open the door to”，也可以意译为“引进了其他文化”，即“introduce other cultures”。“兴旺”包括及相近意思的中文“繁荣，繁华”等也是我们在冲刺阶段给学员们总结过的，包括动词 prosper（形容词 prosperous，名词从 prosperity），boom（形容词 booming），thrive（形容词 thriving），flourish（形容词 flourishing），注意使用其正确的词性。

### 【参考译文】

It was during the Han Dynasty that other cultures were first introduced to China and foreign trade gained prosperity. The Silk Road developed during the Han Dynasty was across the Central and Western Asia and even extended to Roman Empire.

3、各类艺术流派繁荣，涌现了很多文学、历史、哲学巨著。

【翻译解析】这个流派应该用 school 来表示，“各类”也是课上讨论很多的短语，可以用 all kinds of, various, a variety of。此处“涌现”后面就是文化繁荣的成果，因此可以转化为表示结果关系的介词短语来处理，比如 result in, bring out。

【参考译文】

Various schools of liberal arts were thriving, which resulted in a great many masterpieces of literature, history and philosophy.

4、公元 100 年中国第一部字典编撰完成，一共 9000 个字，提供释义并列举不同的写法。

【翻译解析】

“公元 xx 年”我们一般表达为 xx AD.，“编撰字典”是 compile a dictionary，“释义”paraphrase 或者 explanation。这里的写法应该是指不同的字形的写法，即 characters。

【参考译文】

In 100 A.D., the first Chinese dictionary was compiled, with a total of 9000 entries. In it, every entry was offered with a paraphrase and illustrated in different characters.

5、其间，科技方面也取得了很大进步，发明了纸张、水钟、日晷（sundials）以及测量地震的仪器。

【翻译解析】“纸张”在这里应指四大发明之一的“造纸术”，即 papermaking。“水钟”water clock，“测量地震的仪器”是一个含有复杂定语修饰成分的名词短语，注意后置，an instrument used to measure the motion of the ground/ earthquake。当然词汇量巨大的同学还可以直接用 seismometer，即地震仪的意思。

【参考译文】

The dynasty also saw significant advances in science and technology. Papermaking, water clocks, sundials and instruments used to measure earthquake were all invented during this period.

6、汉朝历经 400 年，但统治者的腐败最终导致了它的灭亡。

【翻译解析】“腐败”corruption，“灭亡”简化为 end 即可，“腐败”是 corruption。

【参考译文】

The Han Dynasty lasted more than 400 years, however, the corruption of the rulers eventually led to the end of the empire.

【完整参考译文】

The Han Dynasty, which witnessed enormous extraordinary achievements, is one of the most important imperial dynasties in Chinese history. It was during the Han Dynasty that other cultures were first introduced to China and foreign trade gained prosperity. The Silk Road developed during the Han Dynasty was across the Central and Western Asia and even extended to Roman Empire. Various schools of liberal arts were thriving, which resulted in a great many masterpieces of literature, history and philosophy. In 100 A.D., the first Chinese dictionary was compiled, with a total of 9000 entries. In it, every entry was offered with a paraphrase and illustrated in different characters. The dynasty also saw significant advances in science and technology. Papermaking, water clocks, sundials and instruments used to measure earthquake were all invented during this period. The Han Dynasty lasted more than 400 years, however, the corruption of the rulers eventually led to the end of the empire.

## 2015.6 六级翻译（二）详细解析

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### 【原文】

2011 年是中国城市化 (urbanization) 进程中的历史性时刻, 其城市人口首次超过农村人口。在未来 20 年里, 预计约有 3.5 亿农村人口将移居到城市。如此大规模的城市发展对城市交通来说既是挑战, 也是机遇。中国政府一直提倡“以人为本”的发展理念, 强调人们以公交而不是私家车出行。它还号召建设“资源节约和环境友好型”社会。有了这个明确的目标, 中国城市就可以更好地规划其发展, 并把大量投资转向安全、清洁和经济型交通系统的发展上。

### 【主题词】

这篇六级段落的主题是城市规划发展, 属于时事类的翻译, 因此涉及的词汇都与政策理念相关, 如“提倡以人文本的发展理念”, “资源节约社会”等, 这些词汇大多采用直译法, 如考生觉得有难度可以适当简化或者直接跳过一些专门概念, 力求做到句子结构的正确和完整。

1、2011 年是中国城市化 (urbanization) 进程中的历史性时刻, 其城市人口首次超过农村人口。

【翻译解析】这个句子有两个分句组成, 对于基础薄弱的考生来讲, 可以拆成两个独立的句子来翻。基础比较好的考生可以考虑用从句结构进行连接。

词汇方面, “进程”可以翻成 process, 也可以省略不翻。“超过”可以用 exceed 或者 surpass, 如果都想不出来的话, 可以将句子简化为“城市人口比农村人口更多了”, 即“more than”。城市人口和农村人口分别译为“urban population”“rural population”, 或者简化为 the number of people in cities 和 in the countryside。

### 【参考译文】

2011 was a historic moment in the process of China's urbanization, as the urban population surpassed the rural population for the first time.

或 2011 was a historic moment in China's urbanization. The number of people living in cities was more than that in the countryside for the first time.

2、在未来 20 年里, 预计约有 3.5 亿农村人口将移居到城市。

【翻译解析】“未来 xx 年”是课上反复提醒同学的结构, 可以译成 in the following/ next/ coming 20 years, “预计”是 estimate, 注意其既可作为名词使用, 也可作为动词使用。“移居”是 migrate, 或者简单得翻成 move to。

### 【参考译文】

In the following 20 years, it is estimated that 350 million rural population will migrate to cities.

或 In the coming 20 years, there are about 350 million people from rural areas who will move to cities.

3、如此大规模的城市发展对城市交通来说既是挑战, 也是机遇。

【翻译解析】“大规模的发展”译为 the development on a massive/large scale, 城市交通 urban

transport/ transportation。“既...也”可以用 both ... and 或 not only ... but also。

**【参考译文】**

The urban development on such a massive scale is both a challenge and an opportunity to the city's transport system.

4、中国政府一直提倡“以人为本”的发展理念，强调人们以公交而不是私家车出行。它还号召建设“资源节约和环境友好型”社会。

**【翻译解析】**“倡导...理念” advocate the concept 或者 promote the idea，“以人为本”可以用 people-oriented，“号召做某事”可用 call for 或 appeal for（注意介词后面要跟名词性短语），“资源节约环境友好型社会”可以用 resource-conserving and environmentally friendly society

**【参考译文】**

The Chinese government has always advocated the people-oriented concept of development and recommended people to take public transport instead of private cars. It has also called for the establishment of resource-conserving and environmentally friendly society.

或 The Chinese government has always promoted the idea that people are the center of our development. It has encouraged people to take public transport instead of private cars. It has also called for the building of resource-saving and environmentally friendly society.

5、有了这个明确的目标，中国城市就可以更好地规划其发展，并把大量投资转向安全、清洁和经济型交通系统的发展上。

**【翻译解析】**“将投资转向...的发展”即“将投资重新集中用于...的发展”，因此可以译为 refocus investment on the development of ... 或者用 shift to 这样短语。

**【参考译文】**

With this clear objective, the Chinese cities can plan their development in a better way and refocus a large amount of investment on the construction of safe, clean and economical public transport systems.

或 Having this clear goal, the cities in China can make a better plan for their development and shift a large amount of investment to build a safe, clean and economical public transport systems.

**【完整参考译文】**

2011 was a historic moment in the process of China's urbanization, as the urban population surpassed the rural population for the first time. In the following 20 years, it is estimated that 350 million rural population will migrate to cities. The urban development on such a massive scale is both a challenge and an opportunity to the city's transport system. The Chinese government has always advocated the people-oriented concept of development and recommended people to take public transport instead of private cars. It has also called for the establishment of resource-conserving and environmentally friendly society. With this clear objective, the Chinese cities can plan their development in a better way and refocus a large amount of investment on the construction of safe, clean and economical public transport systems.

## 2015.6 六级翻译（三）详细解析

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### 【原文】

中国传统的待客之道要求饭菜丰富多样，让客人吃不完。中国宴席上典型菜单包括开席的一套冷菜及其后的热菜。例如肉类、鸡鸭、蔬菜等。大多数宴席上，全鱼被认为是不可少的，除非已经上过各式海鲜。如今，中国人喜欢把西方特色菜与传统中式菜肴融于一席，因此牛排上桌也不少见。沙拉也已经流行起来。尽管传统上中国人一般不吃任何未经烹饪的菜肴。宴席通常至少有一道汤，可以最先或最后上桌。甜点和水果通常标志宴席的结束。

### 【主题词】

这篇段落的风格类似于小品文，讲的是中国宴席和菜肴的特点，句子结构都不算太长，考生只要能用正确的英文句子表达意思即可。

### 【词汇解析】

待客之道: *hospitality*, 即热情好客、款待的意思。此处也可以用简单的解释法来译, *the way/the manner of treating guests*。

宴席: *banquet*, 或者用简单的 *dinner* 一词。

冷菜、热菜、菜肴: 此处的“菜”和“菜肴”是具体所指, 可以用 *dish* 一词。如果是抽象的中国菜或菜系之类的概念, 一般用 *cuisine* 来译。

上桌, 上菜: *serve the dishes*。

把西方特色菜与传统中式菜肴融于一席: *integrate/ mix western specialties with traditional Chinese dishes*

### 【完整参考译文】

The traditional Chinese way of showing hospitality is inclined to treat their guests with excessive dishes of a wide variety. A typical menu of a Chinese banquet usually starts with a set of cold dishes, followed by hot ones, such as meat, poultry and vegetables. A dish of whole fish is a must for most Chinese banquets, unless there have been all kinds of seafood served. Nowadays, Chinese people like to integrate western specialties with traditional dishes, that's why steak is often seen to be served at dinner. Another popular western dish is salad, although, traditionally speaking, Chinese are not big fans of uncooked food. There is usually a place for soup at the banquet, which can be served at the beginning or at last. When desserts and fruits are served, it is means the dinner comes to an end.

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