

(1)With the improvement of living standard, taking a holiday is playing a more and more significant role in Chinese people's lives. (2)In the past, spending most of the time on making a living, Chinese people seldom had opportunities to travel. (3)In recent years, however, Chinese tourism has developed rapidly. (4)An unprecedented tourism boom has been brought out by the prosperity of the economy and the emergence of the rich middle class. (5)Not only traveling at home, but traveling abroad is more and more common among Chinese people. (6)During the period of the National Day Holidays, the total price of the tourism consumption is over 4 hundred billion yuan. (7)According to the estimation of the WTO, in 2020, China will become the largest tourist country in the world, and will be a country with the fastest speed in the increase of the expense on the outbound tourism in the next few years.

解析：(1)：“随着生活水平的提高”，可以用 with 引导的伴随状语，“提高”用 improvement，“生活水平”翻译为 living standard。“度假”用一个动名词短语做主语，可以翻译为 taking a holiday。作用越来越重要，可以用固定短语 play an important/significant role。

(2) 过去，中国人...外出旅行。这句话可以将主语的位置后移，花费时间在某事上用短语 spend time on doing sth, 用“spent”过去分词表示过去的动作，“谋生”可以译为 make a living。

(3) 将 however 插入句中，协调副词短语之间的顺序，用现在完成时。

(4) 这句话的结构可以进行调整，用被动句的形式将主语变为旅游热潮。“旅游热潮”译为 tourism boom。“前所未有的”翻译为“unprecedented”。“经济的繁荣”翻译为“prosperity of economy”，“中产阶级”翻译为“middle class”，出现用单词“emergence”。

(5) 不但，而且的句式：not only, but also。“越来越普遍”：more and more common.

(6) “消费”翻译为 consumption。总计可以翻译为 total price. 超过可用“over”或“more than”。

(7) “世界贸易组织”缩写为“WTO”。估计翻译为“estimation”。最后一句用 with 做定语，先说中国将成为一个国家，后面的定语修饰这个国家。“出境旅游支出”翻译为“the expense on the outbound tourism”。“增长最快”翻译为“the fast speed in the increase”。

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