

Translation

华山位于华阴市，距西安 120 公里。华山是秦岭的一部分，秦岭不仅分割陕南与陕北，也分隔华南与华北。与从前人们常去朝拜的泰山不同，华山过去很少有人光临，因为上山的道路极其危险。然而，希望长寿的人却经常上山，因为山上生长着许多草药，特别是一些稀有的草药。自上世纪 90 年代安装缆车以来，参观人数大大增加。

Mount Hua is located in Huayin City, which is 120 kilometers away from Xi'an. Qinling Mountains, a part of which is Mount Hua, not only separate the southern and northern parts of Shaanxi but also the South and North China. Unlike Taishan Mountain, which has been a place of worship frequented by people, there used to be few people going to Mount Hua as the roads to the mountains are extremely dangerous. However, people who wish to promote longevity often climb mountains as there are many herbs on them - especially some rare ones. The number of visitors has increased dramatically since cable cars were installed in the 1990s.

第一句：华山位于华阴市，距西安 120 公里。Mount Hua is located in Huayin City, which is 120 kilometers away from Xi'an. 本句使用了定语从句结构，主要信息句选定前半句，次要信息句选定后半句，后半句使用非限定性定语从句结构用于进一步补充说明主句的信息，注意这里同学们常犯的错误是写成限定性定语从句，这样会产生歧义。

第二句：华山是秦岭的一部分，秦岭不仅分隔陕南与陕北，也分隔华南与华北。Qinling Mountains, a part of which is Mount Hua, not only separates the southern and northern parts of Shaanxi but also the South and North China. 本句使用了两个重要结构，插入语和 not only, but also，作为较长的三个单句结构，并且其中具有关联，为达成关联性和提升流利度，第一个重要结构使用的

插入语结构来处理掉三句中的次要信息内容“华山是秦岭的一部分”，即 a part of which is Mount Hua，这时就剩下主要句意鲜明的“秦岭不仅分隔陕南与陕北，也分隔华南与华北”，第二个重要结构使用了非限定性定语从句嵌入到插入语中，实现将原先中文三句话从头到尾，贯穿一体。注意，本句小心使用将后两句“秦岭不仅分隔陕南与陕北，也分隔华南与华北”变为非限定性定语从句的写法，因为结合第一句写成简单句 Mount Hua is a part of Qinling Mountains 以后，后面 which 引导的非限定性定语从句在 which 指代时极其导致歧义，导致与原文中文的不忠实。

第三句：与从前人们常去朝拜的泰山不同，华山过去很少有人光临，因为上山的道路极其危险。Unlike Taishan Mountain, which has been a place of worship frequented by people, there used to be few people going to Mount Hua as the roads to the mountains are extremely dangerous. 本句使用了三个语言特点，第一，非限定性定语从句，第二，“朝拜”和“人们常去”更好的译法，第三，非谓语动词结构。具体分别为：非限定性定语从句连贯起了“与从前人们常去朝拜的泰山不同”和“华山过去很少有人光临”原文本身断句之间的关联；“朝拜”译为是 place of worship 的惯用表达，“人们常去”这里特指地点“泰山”，英文中简单词 frequent 的熟词新用，用作动词即为特指“常去的地方”；非谓语动词用了 going to Mount Hua，注意 there be 句型中常犯的“*There is sb do sth*”型错误。

第四句：然而，希望长寿的人去经常上山，因为山上生长着许多药草，特别是一些稀有的药草。However, people who wish to promote longevity often climb mountains as there are many herbs on them - especially some rare ones. 本句第一，定语从句较为容易应用出来，注意主谓一致；第二，语言点“希望长寿”的译法和“特别是一些稀有的药草”前“,”的转换。“希望长寿”译为 promote longevity 较为得体，live longer 相对口语化，不甚符合书面文体；“特别是一些稀有的药草”前“,”转化成“-”，较为得体，破折号其中一个重要用法就是强调说明，这里用于连接具有强调意义的“特别是一些稀有的药草”更为得体。

第五句：自上世纪 90 年代安装缆车以来，参加人数大大增加。The number of visitors has increased dramatically since cable cars were installed in the 1990s. 较为容易句。本句需要注意时态的正确使用以及“大大” dramatically 较为合适的译法。