

## 第一章 四六级翻译的步骤和方法

商志提醒大家，对四六级试卷中的翻译部分，在考场上一定不要胡乱翻译或者放弃翻译，请按以下步骤和思路认真翻译，必高分！

1. 先通读整段汉语文字，掌握其大意，确定使用的时态，大体上先想想译成什么句式和词汇（词组）。
2. 分句研读，根据每句里提供的汉语初步确定相应的英语关键词和句型结构，要尽量使用地道、难度系数较高的词、词组和语法结构。要先确定句型和句子的主干，再对具体信息进行翻译。如果遇到很难的说法，不要冒险硬译，一定要先变成简单的中文然后再翻译。但绝不能空着。
3. 翻译时，要尽量把这段汉语**转化为地道的英语**，也就是要把这段汉语用心转化为具有英语特色的**固定句型、固定搭配**（如 so...that...; too...to...; 又如被动语态、各种从句，以及-ed、-ing 和 to do 等）。
4. 翻译时，要注意**上下句之间的逻辑关系**，把连着的多句汉语整合成一句英语复合句。整合时，**要注意语法正确**（时态、主谓一致、单复数、被动语态的使用等）、**搭配地道**，**千万不要译成中国式英语**。整合时，可以考虑：①添加一些连词，如 and、but、while；②用上用上-ed 分词、-ing 分词以及不定式；③用上从句、with 短语；④用上插入成分、强调句型，It 作形式主语等表达。
5. 连句成篇，并注意句子间的通顺和连贯，并检验其中的错误。

四六级翻译部分毕竟占 15% 的分数，切记“不抛弃不放弃”的原则，在上考场前这几天里请大家按照商志上面讲的 4 条方法，去认真学习以下商志为您整理的翻译资料。

## 第二章 四六级翻译用句式模板

商志为大家归纳了四六级翻译部分可套用的模板（红色部分）。

请认真记记，考场上能套上。

### 习题一

中国传统艺术形式，如剪纸、风筝、刺绣、瓷器、灯笼、灯谜、对联、书法、绘画、民歌、器乐、戏曲、建筑、雕塑、武术、服饰、中国结、各种民俗等。

#### Unit One

①.....是中国最为流行的传统民间艺术形式之一。

..... is one of China's most popular traditional folk arts.

②.....有.....多年的历史，在.....时期特别流行。

.....has a history of more than .....years. It was widespread particularly during .....

③人们常用.....。

People often .....with .....

④特别是在.....期间，.....被用来.....，以.....。

During ....., in particular, ..... are used to ..... in order to .....

⑤.....最常用的颜色是红色，象征.....。

The color most frequently used ..... is red, which symbolizes .....

⑥.....在世界各地很受欢迎，经常被用作馈赠外国友人的礼物。

..... is very popular around the world and it is often given as a present to foreign friends.

#### 例如：以剪纸为例

①剪纸（paper cutting）是中国最为流行的传统民间艺术形式之一。②中国剪纸有一千五百多年的历史，在明朝和清朝时期（the Ming and Qing Dynasties）特别流行。③人们常用剪纸美化居家环境。④特别是在春节和婚庆期间，剪纸被用来装饰门窗和房间，以增加喜庆的气氛。⑤剪纸最常用的颜色是红色，象征健康和兴旺。⑥中国剪纸在世界各地很受欢迎，经常被用作馈赠外国友人的礼物。

①Paper cutting is one of China's most popular traditional folk arts. ②Chinese paper-cutting has a history of more than 1,500 years. It was widespread particularly during the Ming and Qing Dynasties. ③People often beautify their homes with paper cuttings. ④During the Spring Festival and wedding celebrations, in particular, paper cuttings are used to decorate doors, windows and rooms in order to enhance the joyous atmosphere. ⑤ The color most frequently used in paper cutting is red, which symbolizes health and prosperity. ⑥Chinese paper cutting is very popular around the world and it is often given as a present to foreign friends.

## Unit Two

①.....最初是由.....发明的, 经过.....不断的改进, 已经成为一种.....艺术和工艺。  
..... was originally invented by ..... After hundreds of years of improvement, it has developed into.....art and craft.

②在古代, 人们用它来....., 但现在主要是用于.....的目的。  
While it was used to ..... in ancient times, it is now mainly a ..... handicraft.

③"....."在中文里意味着....., .....常常作为礼物.....或用作.....。  
Meaning..... in Chinese, ..... is often used to ..... or to .....

④这种形式的手工艺 (handicraft) 代代相传, 现在已经在中国和世界各地越来越受欢迎。  
The handicraft has passed on for generations and become increasingly popular in China and around the world.

### 例如: 以中国结为例

①中国结 (the Chinese knot) 最初是由手艺人发明的, 经过数百年不断的改进, 已经成为一种优雅多彩的艺术和工艺。②在古代, 人们用它来记录事件, 但现在主要是用于装饰的目的。③"结"在中文里意味着爱情、婚姻和团聚, 中国结常常作为礼物交换或用作饰品祈求好运和辟邪。④这种形式的手工艺 (handicraft) 代代相传, 现在已经在中国和世界各地越来越受欢迎。

①The Chinese knot was originally invented by craftsman. After hundreds of years of improvement, it has developed into an elegant and colorful art and craft. ②While it was used to record events in ancient times, it is now mainly a decorative handicraft. ③Meaning love, marriage and reunion in Chinese, knot is often used to exchange presents or to pray for good luck and ward off evil spirits. ④The handicraft has passed on for generations and become increasingly popular in China and around the world.

## 习题二

农历、24 节气、中国传统节日如除夕、春节、元宵节、清明节、端午节、七夕节、中秋节、重阳节等

①.....是中国最重要的传统节日, 在中国也被称为.....。  
..... is the most important traditional Chinese holiday. In China, it is also known as .....

②.....的庆祝活动从.....开始一直延续到.....,即.....。

..... celebrations run from ....., ....., to .....

③各地欢度.....的习俗和传统有很大差异，但通常每个家庭都会.....。

Customs and traditions concerning the celebration of ..... vary widely from place to place.

However, ..... is usually an occasion for Chinese families to .....

④为.....，家家户户都会.....。人们还会.....。

It is also traditional for every family to..... in order to ..... And .....will be -ed with.....

⑤其他的活动还有.....等。

Other activities include -ing....., -ing ....., and -ing .....

### 例如：以春节为例

①中国新年是中国最重要的传统节日，在中国也被称为春节。②新年的庆祝活动从除夕开始一直延续到元宵节（the Lantern Festival），即从农历（lunar calendar）最后一个月的最后一天至新年第一个月的第十五天。③各地欢度春节的习俗和传统有很大差异，但通常每个家庭都会在除夕夜团聚，一起吃年夜饭。为驱厄运、迎好运，家家户户都会进行大扫除。④人们还会在门上粘贴红色的对联（couplets），对联的主题为健康、发财和好运。⑤其他的活动还有放鞭炮、发红包和探亲访友等。

①Chinese New Year is the most important traditional Chinese holiday. In China, it is also known as the Spring Festival. ②New Year celebrations run from Chinese New Year's Eve, the last day of the last month of the lunar calendar, to the Lantern Festival on the 15th day of the first month. ③Customs and traditions concerning the celebration of the Chinese New Year vary widely from place to place. However, New Year's Eve is usually an occasion for Chinese families to gather for the annual reunion dinner. ④ It is also traditional for every family to thoroughly clean the house in order to sweep away ill fortune and to bring in good luck. And doors will be decorated with red couplets with themes of health, wealth and good luck. ⑤Other activities include lighting firecrackers, giving money in red envelopes, and visiting relatives and friends.

### 再如：以中秋节为例

①中国人自古以来就在中秋时节庆祝丰收，这与北美地区庆祝感恩节的习俗十分相似。②过中秋节的习俗于唐代早期在中国各地开始流行。③中秋节在农历八月十五，是人们拜月的节日，这天夜晚皓月当空，人们合家团聚，共赏明月。④2006年，中秋节被列为中国的文化遗产，2008年又被定为公共假日。⑤月饼被视为中秋节不可或缺的美食，人们将月饼作为礼物馈赠亲友或在家庭聚会上享用。

①Since ancient times, the Chinese people usually celebrate harvest in Mid-Autumn, which is similar to the custom of celebrating Thanksgiving in North America. ②The tradition of celebrating Mid-Autumn Festival became popular throughout China in the early Tang Dynasty. ③The Mid-Autumn Festival, celebrated on the 15th day of August of the lunar calendar, is a day for

worshipping the moon. **On that evening, family members** get together and enjoy the bright moon in the sky. **The Mid-Autumn Festival was listed as one of China's cultural heritages in 2006, and classified as a public holiday in 2008.** Moon cakes, an indispensable food of the Festival, **are often used as a gift for** relatives and friends or enjoyed in the family party.

### 习题三

古代文明、现代技术、民族文化、国家地理等

#### Unit One

①相传，中国的一位帝王于五千多年前发现了茶，并用来治病。

**It is said that 5,000 years ago, an emperor in China discovered tea and used it to** cure disease.

②在明清(the Ming and Qing Dynasties)期间，茶馆遍布全国。

**In the Ming and Qing Dynasties, tea houses could be found throughout the country.**

③饮茶在六世纪传到日本，但直到十七、十八世纪才传到欧美。

Tea-drinking **was introduced to Japan as early as in the sixth century, yet it was not until the 17th and 18th century** tea-drinking **was spread to** Europe and America.

④如今，茶是世界上最流行的饮料(beverage)之一。茶是中国的瑰宝，也是中国传统和文化的重要组成部分。

**Being one of the most popular beverages all over the world today, tea is the treasure of China and an important component of Chinese tradition and culture.**

#### Unit Two

①信息技术(Information Technology)正在飞速的发展，中国公民也越来越重视信息技术，有些学校甚至将信息技术作为必修课程。

**Nowadays, with the rapid development of Information Technology, Chinese citizens attach increasingly more importance to it. Some schools and universities** have even included Information Technology in their required courses.

②对这一现象大家持不同观点。一部分人认为这是没有必要的，学生就应该学习传统的课程。另一部分人认为这是应该的，中国就应该与时俱进。

**For this phenomenon, different people may come up with different opinions. Some may claim that it is unnecessary to do so and that students are supposed to take traditional courses. Others,**

however, tend to argue that it is necessary to do so, for China and its people should keep pace with the times.

③不管怎样，信息技术引起广大人民的重视是一件好事。

Anyway, it is good that Information Technology has drawn attention of the general public.

## Unit Three

①很多人喜欢中餐。Many are fond of Chinese cuisine.

②在中国，烹饪不仅被视为一种技能，而且也被视为一种艺术。

In China, cooking is not only regarded as a craftsmanship, but also as an art.

③精心准备的中餐既可口又好看。

An exquisitely prepared Chinese cuisine is a feast for both the mouth and the eyes.

④烹饪技术和配料在中国各地差别很大。但好的烹饪都有一个共同点，总是要考虑到颜色、味道、口感和营养(nutrition)。

Cooking skills and dish ingredients may vary significantly in different regions of China, but good Chinese cuisines always share something in common: the color, flavor, taste and nutrition.

⑤由于食物对健康至关重要，好的厨师总是努力在谷物，肉类和蔬菜之间取得平衡。

As food is vital for our health, a good chef always strives to balance among grains, meat and vegetables.

⑥所以中餐美味又健康。

That's why Chinese cuisine is tasty and healthy.

## Unit Four

①闻名于世的丝绸之路是一系列连接东西方的路线。

The world-renowned Silk Road is a series of roads connecting the East and the West.

②丝绸之路延伸 6000 多公里，得名于古代中国的丝绸贸易。

Expanding over 6,000 kilometres long, the Silk Road was named after the ancient Chinese silk trade.

③丝绸之路上的贸易在中国、南亚、欧洲和中东文明发展中发挥着重要作用。正是通过丝绸之路，中国的造纸、火药、指南针、印刷术等四大发明才传遍世界各地。同样，中国的丝绸、茶叶和瓷器 (porcelain) 也传遍全球。

The trade on the Silk Road played an important role in the civilization and development of China, South Asia, Europe and the Middle East, for it was through the Silk Road that the four great

inventions of ancient China ----- papermaking, gunpowder, compass and printing ----- were spread around the world. **And** Chinese silk, tea and porcelain **spread all over the world as well**.

④物质文化的交流是双向的，欧洲也通过丝绸之路出口各种商品和植物，满足中国市场的需  
求。

**The exchanges** of material culture **are mutual**: Europe also exported various goods and plants through the Silk Road to meet the needs of the Chinese market.

四六级、考研英语的更多应试教学法，请登录商志老师的新浪微博

-----商志考研英语-----认真读读每一条。