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深圳是中国广东省一座新开发的城市。在改革开放之前，深圳不过是一个小渔村。仅有三万多人。20 世纪 80 年代，中国政府创立了深圳经济特区，作为实施社会主义市场经济的试验田。如今，深圳人口已经超过 1,000 万，整个城市发生巨大的变化。

到 2014 年，深圳的经济实力而言，深圳居于中国顶尖城市之列。由于其独特的地位，深圳也是国内企业家创业人均 GDP 已经达到 25,000 美元，相当于一些发达国家的水平。就综合的理想之地。

沈阳新东方 王佳老师版：

Shenzhen, a newly-developing country in Guangdong Province, China, was only a fishing village with about 30 000 population before the Reform and Opening up. In 1980s, Chinese government made Shenzhen the special economic zone as the experimental field of the market-oriented economy. Now, Shenzhen, with population of over 100 million, has witnessed its own radical changes.

In 2014, the per-capita GDP of Shenzhen has been 25,000 dollars, the level of some developed countries in the world. As for the comprehensive power, Shenzhen has been ranked the top among Chinese cities. Shenzhen's unique geographic position brings both domestic and overseas entrepreneurs an ideal place to start their career.

旗袍 (qipao) 是一种雅致的中国服饰，源于中国的满族 (Manzu Nationality)。在清代，旗袍是王室女性穿着的宽松长袍。上世纪 20 年代，受西方服饰的影响，旗袍发生了一些变

化。袖口 (cuffs) 变窄，袍身变短。这些变化使女性美得以展现。

如今，旗袍经常出现在世界级的时装秀上。中国女性出席重要社交聚会时，旗袍往往是她们的首选。很多中国新娘也会选择旗袍作为结婚礼服。一些有影响的人士甚至建议将旗袍作为中国女性的民族服饰。

Qipao, as an exquisite Chinese clothing, originates from China's Manchu Nationality. In the Qing Dynasty, it was a loose robe specially for the royal women. In the 1920s, influenced by Western clothing, it embraced many changes, for example, narrower the cuffs and shorter the dress. These changes enabled Qipao to fully express women's beauty. Nowadays, 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 personalities even suggest making it as the national costume for Chinese women.

六级翻译 (创新):

中国的创新正以前所未有的速度蓬勃发展。为了在科学技术上尽快赶超世界发达国家，中国近年来大幅度增加了研究开发资金。中国的大学和研究所正在积极开展创新研究。这些研究覆盖了从大数据到生物化学、从新能源到机器人等高科技领域。它们还与各地的科技园合作，是创新成果商业化。与此同时，无论在产品还是商业模式上，中国企业家也在努力争做创新的先锋，以适应国内外消费市场不断变化和增长的需求。

China's innovation is booming at an unprecedented speed. In order to catch

up with the developed countries in the world in science and technology as soon as possible, China has increased dramatically in recent years. The research and development is extremely rapid. China's universities and research institutes are actively carrying out innovative researches. These studies cover from large data to biochemistry, new energy to the robot and other high-tech fields. They also work with the park, which is an innovation commercialization. At the same time, either in products or business models, Chinese entrepreneurs are also trying to be the pioneers of innovation, aiming at adapting to consumers' market, which has constantly changing and growing demand both at home and abroad.