

2017 年 6 月六级三套翻译解析

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第一套

【试题】

宋朝始于 960 年，一直延续到 1279 年。这一时期，中国经济大幅增长，成为世界上最先进的经济体，科学、技术、哲学和数学蓬勃发展。宋代中国是世界历史上首先发行纸币的国家。宋朝还最早使用火药并发明了活字印刷。人口增长迅速，越来越多的人住进城市，那里有热闹的娱乐场所。社会生活多种多样。人们聚集在一起观看和交易珍贵艺术品。宋朝的政府体制在当时也是先进的。政府官员均通过竞争性考试选拔任用。

【译文】

The Song Dynasty began in 960 and lasted all the way to 1279. During that period, China's economy grew dramatically, rising to be the most advanced economy in the world. Its science, technology, philosophy and mathematics all witnessed a booming development. China during the Song Dynasty was the first country in world history to issue banknotes. In addition, the Song Dynasty was the first to use gunpowder and the movable-type printing was invented in that dynasty. Its population increased rapidly, and an increasing number of people moved into cities, where there were boisterous entertainment venues. Its social life was also various and colorful. People often gathered together to watch and trade precious works of art. Also well-developed at that time was its government system, under which government officials were selected and appointed through competitive examinations.

【解析】

- 1) 宋朝始于 960 年，一直延续到 1279 年。

该句比较简单，注意谓语动词用过去时及加 and 连接就行。词汇方面“一直”用“all the way”。

译文：The Song Dynasty began in 960 and lasted all the way to 1279.

- 2) 这一时期，中国经济大幅增长，成为世界上最先进的经济体，科学、技术、哲学和数学蓬勃发展。

这句话要注意断句，后面“科学、技术、哲学和数学蓬勃发展”是对前面的说明，可以独立成句，没必要都塞在同一句中。前面“这一时期，中国经济大幅增长，成为世界上最先进的经济体”中，“成为世界上最先进的经济体”为“中国经济大幅增长”的结果，直接处理成现在分词“becoming the most advance economy in the world”作状语就行。词汇方面需要大家积累“先进”、“哲学”等表达。译文中给出了“rise to be ...”结构，表示“一跃成为”，更加形象。“大幅增长、蓬勃发展”可以直接处理成“动词+副词”的形式，也可以借用“witness/experience+名词”的结构，表达更加地道。

译文：During that period, China's economy grew dramatically, rising to be the most advanced economy in the world. Its science, technology, philosophy and mathematics all witnessed a booming development.

- 3) 宋代中国是世界历史上首先发行纸币的国家。

该句用到了不定式作后置定语修饰国家

词汇方面需要大家积累“发行”、“纸币”等表达。

译文：The China during the Song Dynasty was the first country in world history to issue banknotes.

- 4) 宋朝还最早使用火药并发明了活字印刷。

该句“最早使用火药”同样用到了不定式作后置定语；“发明了活字印刷”这里要注意逻辑上发明活字印刷的是人，不是宋朝，所以不能以宋朝作主语，译文这里把它处理成被动，将宋朝放在最后作状语。

词汇方面需要大家积累“火药”等表达。

译文：In addition, the Song Dynasty was the first to use gunpowder and the movable-type printing was invented in that dynasty.

5) 人口增长迅速，越来越多的人住进城市，那里有热闹的娱乐场所。

该句有三个小短句构成，要注意用连词将其衔接起来。第一和第二个小短句之间为并列关系，直接用 and 连接；第三个小短句是在修饰城市，用 where 引导定语从句接在后面。

词汇方面“越来越多”的表达除了“more and more”，还可以用“an increasing number of”；

“娱乐场所”为“entertainment venues”，当然一些别的表达也可以。

译文：Its population increased rapidly, and an increasing number of people moved into cities, where there were boisterous entertainment venues.

6) 社会生活多种多样。人们聚集在一起观看和交易珍贵艺术品。

第一句话就是一个简单的主系表结构，记得加上系动词就行。第二句话有两个动词“聚集”和“观看和交易”（并列结构看作整体），“观看和交易”是“聚集”的目的，用“to do”来翻译。

词汇方面注意“艺术品”，可以直接用“arts”，也可以用“works of art”。

译文：Its social life was also various and colorful. People often gathered together to watch and trade precious works of art.

7) 宋朝的政府体制在当时也是先进的。政府官员均通过竞争性考试选拔任用。

这里可以直接翻成两句话或者用 and 连接。第二句话注意逻辑上“政府官员”是“被选拔和任用”，记得用被动语态。

词汇方面需要积累“政府体制”、“竞争性的”、“选拔任用”等词；同时，这里“先进”可以换用“well-developed”替换之前用过的“advanced”，体现词汇多样性。

补充说明：从逻辑上讲，后一句话暗含着“在这种体制之下”之意，所以译文通过倒装将“政府体制”移到句末，然后在加了一个“under which”来衔接这两句话，行文更加流畅。

译文：Also well-developed at that time was its government system, under which government officials were selected and appointed through competitive examinations.

第二套

【试题】

唐朝始于 618 年，终于 907 年，是中国历史上最灿烂的时期。经过三百年的发展，唐代中国成为世界上最繁荣的强国，其首都长安是世界上最大的都市，这一时期，经济发达，商业繁荣，社会秩序稳定，甚至边境也对外开放，随着城市化的财富的增加，艺术和文学也繁荣起来。李白和杜甫是以作品简洁自然而著称的诗人。他们的诗歌打动了学者和普通人的心，即使在今天，他们的许多诗歌仍广为儿童及成人阅读背诵。

【译文】

The Tang Dynasty, which began in 618 and ended in 907, is the most splendid period in China's history. Through three hundred years of development, China during the Tang Dynasty became the most prosperous power in the world, with its capital—Chang'an—being the largest metropolis in the world. During that

period, its economy was advanced, business booming, social order stable and even its borders open to the outside world. With the growth of wealth resulting from urbanization, art and literature also began to prosper. Li Bai and Du Fu are poets whose works are famous for the terse and natural style. Their poems have struck the chord with scholars and common people. Even today, many of their poems are widely read and recited by both adults and children.

【解析】

1) 唐朝始于 618 年，终于 907 年，是中国历史上最灿烂的时期。

该句说了两件事，一件事是唐朝的起始和终止时间，一件事是说它是中国历史上最灿烂的时期，可以简单处理成 and 并列句；但考虑到句型的多样性，将第一件事唐朝的起始和终止时间处理成定语从句会更好；其次要注意下谓语动词的时态，起始和终止都发生在过去，用一般过去时，“是中国历史上最灿烂的时期”为客观评价，用一般现在时即可。

词汇方面“灿烂”用“splendid/glorious/magnificent”均可，实在词汇量不行，简单处理成“bright”也可。

译文：The Tang Dynasty, which began in 618 and ended in 907, is the most splendid period in China's history.

2) 经过三百年的发展，唐代中国成为世界上最繁荣的强国，其首都长安是世界上最大的都市，这一时期，经济发达，商业繁荣，社会秩序稳定，甚至边境也对外开放，随着城市化的财富的增加，艺术和文学也繁荣起来。

该句是中文中典型的流水句，需要进行断句。这里我们根据句意断成三句话：“经过三百年的发展，唐代中国成为世界上最繁荣的强国，其首都长安是世界上最大的都市”为第一句；“这一时期，经济发达，商业繁荣，社会秩序稳定，甚至边境也对外开放”为第二句；“随着城市化的财富的增加，

艺术和文学也繁荣起来。”为第三句。第一句中“其首都长安是世界上最大的都市”是对前文的补充，可以简单处理成 and 并列句；但考虑到句型多样性，我们将其处理成 with 独立主格结构会更好。第二句为四个主席表短句并列，大家直接处理成四个完整句子并列即可；但处理成省略结构更简洁，更上档次。第三句话比较简单，“随着”我们可以直接处理成“with”结构，这里“城市化的财富的增加”我们直接从后往前加 of 处理成“the growth of wealth of urbanization”也行，但将“of”换成“resulting from”句意更明确。

词汇方面“强国”我们可以用“a power”，当然简单处理成“a strong country”也行；“城市化”为“urbanization”；“都市”为“metropolis”，当然也可以简单处理为“large city”；“社会秩序”固定表达为“social order”

译文：Through three hundred years of development, the China during the Tang Dynasty became the most prosperous power in the world, with its capital-Chang'an- being the largest metropolis in the world. During that period, its economy was advanced, business booming, social order stable and even its borders open to the outside world. With art and literature also began to prosper.

3) 李白和杜甫是以作品简洁自然而著称的诗人。

该句说了两件事，一件事为“李白和杜甫是诗人”，第二件事为“他们的作品以简洁自然而著称”。在这里我们可以用 whose 引导的定语从句将这两件事连起来。

词汇和表达方面“因...著称”我们可以用“be famous/known/renowned for”，但要注意这里“简洁自然”接在介词 for 后面要用名词形式，所以译文处理成 the terse and natural style.

译文：Li Bai and Du Fu are poets whose works are famous for the terse and natural style.

4) 他们的诗歌打动了学者和普通人的心，即使在今天，他们的许多诗歌仍广为儿童及成人阅读背诵。

该句有两层意思，我们可以分为两句翻译。前半句“他们的诗歌打动了学者和普通人的心”注意

谓动词时态用现在完成时较好；后半句“即使在今天，他们的许多诗歌仍广为儿童及成人阅读背诵”中“为...阅读背诵”注意要用被动语态。

词汇方面“打动”我们可以用词组“strike/touch a chord with sb”，当然也可以简单处理成“touch/move”也行。

译文：Their poems have struck the chord with scholars and common people. Even today, many of their poems are widely read and recited by both adults and children.

第三套

【试题】

明朝统治中国 276 年，被人们描绘成人类历史上治理有序、社会稳定的最伟大的时代之一。这一时期，手工业的发展促进了市场经济和城市化。大量商品，包括酒和丝绸，都在市场销售。同时，还进口许多外国商品，如时钟和烟草。北京、南京、扬州、苏州这样的大商业中心相继形成。也是在明代，由郑和率领的船队曾到印度洋进行了七次大规模探险航行。还值得一提的是，中国文学的四大经典名著中有三部写于明朝。

【译文】

The Ming Dynasty, which ruled China for 276 years, is described as one of the greatest dynasties in human history with orderly governance and a stable society. During that period, the development of the handicraft industry promoted the market economy and urbanization. A large quantity of commodities, such as alcohol and silk, were sold in the market. At the same time, a sea of foreign goods were also imported, such as clocks and tobaccos. Such giant commercial hubs as Beijing, Nanjing, Yangzhou and Suzhou emerged one after another. It is in the Ming Dynasty that the fleet led by Zheng He once conducted seven large-scale adventurous voyages to the Indian Ocean. It is equally worth mentioning that three of the four great classical novels of Chinese literature were written in the Ming Dynasty.

【解析】

- 1) 明朝统治中国 276 年，被人们描绘成人类历史上治理有序、社会稳定的最伟大时代之一。

该句说了两件事，一件事是明朝统治中国 276 年，一件事是说它被人们描绘成人类历史上治理有序、社会稳定的最伟大时代之一，这两件事可以简单处理成 and 并列句；但考虑到句型的多样性，将第一件事明朝统治中国 276 年处理成定语从句会更好；同时需要注意谓语动词的时态和语态，“统治”是过去发生的事情，要用一般过去时，“被人们描绘”就是现在的事情用一般现在时的被动。“治理有序、社会稳定”是修饰“时代”的，可以处理成“when”引导的定语从句，也可以简单用“with”介词短语翻译。

词汇方面“统治”可以用“dominate/rule”均可；“治理”用“governance”。

译文：The Ming Dynasty, which ruled China for 276 years, is described as one of the greatest dynasties in human history with orderly governance and a stable society.

- 2) 这一时期，手工业的发展促进了市场经济和城市化。

该句比较简单，就是一个主谓宾结构，注意谓语动词时态用一般过去时就行。

词汇方面需要大家积累“市场京津”、“城市化”等表达。

译文：During that period, the development of the handicraft industry promoted the market economy and urbanization.

- 3) 大量商品，包括酒和丝绸，都在市场销售。

该句中“在市场销售”要注意逻辑上应该是“在市场上被销售”，所以这里把它处理成被动。

词汇方面 “大量” 可以用 “a large quantity/number of” 表示。

译文：A large quantity of commodities, such as alcohol and silk, were sold in the market.

4) 同时，还进口许多外国商品，如时钟和烟草。

该句为中文中常见无主句，可以加泛指人称或者直接处理成被动。

词汇方面 “同时” 可以用 “at the same time/meanwhile” 均可。

译文：At the same time, a sea of foreign goods were also imported, such as clocks and tobaccos.

5) 北京、南京、扬州、苏州这样的大商业中心相继形成。

举例我们可以用 such as 后置, such as 可以一起用也可以像译文中分开用；“大商业中心” 中 “中心” 可以用 “center/hub”；“相继” 用 “one after another” 来表达。

译文：Such giant commercial hubs as Beijing, Nanjing, Yangzhou and Suzhou emerged one after another.

6) 也是在明代，由郑和率领的船队曾到印度洋进行了七次大规模探险航行。

这句话用一个强调语气，我们可以用英文中对应的强调句来表达这种语气。“由郑和率领的” 修饰 “船队”，我们可以处理成过去分词短语作后置定语。

词汇方面 “印度洋” 为 “the Indian Ocean”；“大规模” 为 “large-scale”；“探险航行” 为 “adventurous voyage”。

译文：It is in the Ming Dynasty that the fleet led by Zheng He once conducted seven large-scale adventurous voyages to the Indian Ocean.

7) 还值得一提的是，中国文学的四大经典名著中有三部写于明朝。

该句中真正的主语为“中国文学的四大经典名著中有三部写于明朝”，我们可以把其处理成主语从句后置，借用“it”形式主语，“写于明朝”从逻辑上讲是“在明朝被写”，所以这里要处理成一般过去时的被动语态。

词汇方面“值得做某事”用“be worth doing”；“四大经典名著”用“the four great classical novels of Chinese literature”

译文：It is equally worth mentioning that three of the four great classical novels of Chinese literature were written in the Ming Dynasty.