

评分：A

译文准确，表达通畅，逻辑清楚，解析详尽。

天津四级翻译试卷解析

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1. 试题：

在中国，火锅已有 2000 多年的历史，最早流行于最寒冷的地区，然后在很多地区盛行，出现了具有地方特色的种类。吃火锅时，家人和朋友围坐在桌边，桌子中间放着热腾腾的火锅。吃火锅时，人们可以根据自己的口味放肉，海鲜，蔬菜和其他配料，自己烹饪。人们可以一边尽情地聊天，一边享受美餐。

2. 译文：

In China, hotpot enjoys a history of over 2,000 years, which at first gained popularity in the coldest areas, then prevailing in many places with local characteristics. When eating hotpot, family and friends are sitting around the table, with the hotpot in the middle. People can put meat, seafood, vegetables and other ingredients into the hotpot according to their own tastes, chatting with friends while having a good meal.

3. 解析：

(1) 在中国火锅已有 2000 多年的历史，最早流行最寒冷的地区，然后在很多地区盛行，出现了具有地方特色的种类。

【解析】考查非限定性定语从句和非谓语动词的翻译。“最早流行……”属于第二句无主语的情况，因此可以使用非限定性定语从句；后两句可译为非谓语动词 doing 形式。

【参考答案】In China, hotpot enjoys a history of over 20,000 years, which at first gained popularity in the coldest areas, then prevailing in many places with local characteristics.

(2) 吃火锅时，家人和朋友围坐在桌边，桌子中间放着热腾腾的火锅。

【解析】考查简单句和 with 作伴随状语。

【参考答案】While eating hotpot, family and friends sit around the table, with the hot pot in the middle.

(3) 吃火锅时，人们可以根据自己的口味放肉，海鲜，蔬菜和其他配料，自己烹饪。人们可以一边尽情地聊天，一边享受美餐。

【解析】考查合译和省译策略。两个话说的都是吃火锅的情况，可以合成一句来翻译。“自己烹饪”，前面已经说到吃火锅自己加菜，两个短句讲同一件事，可省译。

【参考答案】People can put meat, seafood, vegetables and other ingredients into the hotpot according to their own tastes, chatting with friends while having a good meal.