

## 四级翻译解析

新东方郑州学校 张驰

### 【试题】

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。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。

### 【译文】

Hotpot enjoys a history of more than 2000 years in China. At first it was popular in the coldest area, and then prevailed in many places, in which different kinds of hotpots with local characteristics appeared. When enjoying hotpot, family members and friends sit around the table, with the hotpot in the middle. People can put meat, seafood, vegetable and other ingredients in the hot pot according to their own tastes and cook by themselves. They can chat whole-heartedly and enjoy delicious food at the same time .

### 【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。第一句是四个短句的并列，考察多动句。如需拆分，可按照句间逻辑将含义接近的部分放在一起。“...已有...年历史”在 19 年 6 月题目“剪纸”和“舞狮”都有出现，注意主谓一致；或者处理为 with 结构，与第二句组合。“最早流行...然后盛行...”与上句主语相同，如果拆分句子，要补充主语。“出现了...”可翻译为主谓结构，即“不同种类火锅出现”，也可以用 there be 句型，“具有...”常用 with 结构；如果使用定从，可以选 where/in which。

地方特色 local characteristics

Hotpot enjoys a history of more than 2000 years in China.

At first it was popular in the coldest area, and then prevailed in many places,

in which different kinds of hotpots with local characteristics appeared.

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。

“...时”可处理为时间状语从句，但缺少主语，可以补充“人们”。主句中第二和第三部分主语不同，需要用并列连词，或将第三部分变为介词短语。

围坐 sit around...

When people enjoy the hotpot,

family members and friends sit around the table,  
with the hotpot 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。

考察多动句。与前一句重复的“吃火锅时”可以省略。主语是人们，动作是放和烹饪，用并列连词或转换为非谓语。“放”最好补充上“在火锅里”的地点状语，或者翻译为“添加”。13年12月四级题目“中餐”考过“配料”。

海鲜 seafood  
配料 ingredient

People can put meat, seafood, vegetables and other ingredients in the hotpot  
according to their own tastes  
and cook by themselves.

④人们可以一边尽情地聊天，一边享受美餐。

考察多动句。主语是人们，动作是聊天和享受。

一边...一边 at the same time  
尽情地 whole-heartedly

They can chat whole-heartedly and enjoy delicious food at the same time .