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六级翻译题型汇总

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注意事项：

- 单词或短语的翻译，原词使用加粗，译词使用红色字体
- 定语和状语从句使用下划线
- 解释说明使用灰色字体

- 审题第一步，确定时态

常见翻译：

- dozen十 hundred百 thousand千 million百万 billion十亿
- resource-saving and environment-friendly 资源节约型和环境友好型
- energy-saving and emissioni-reduction 节能减排
- 100 A.D. 公元100年 100 B.C. 公元前100年
- Currently, Nowadays 如今 Recently 最近，近年来 at present 目前
Up to now 至今，到目前为止（逗号隔开） In the past 在过去
- latest 最新
- unless 除非
- accordingly 这样，因此，依照，相应地
- its, their own 自身
- tend to do 往往
- although 虽然（放在开头）
- urbanization 城市化
modernization 现代化 modernize
commercialization 商业化
- U.N. 联合国
- WTO 世界贸易组织
- According to the estimate of ... 据...估计
- decrease 下降 increrase 增加
- booming economy 经济的蓬勃发展

1. 201406 中文热词

中文热词通常反映社会变化和文化，有些在外国媒体上愈来愈流行。例如，土豪和大妈都是老词，但已获取了新的意义。

土豪以前指欺压佃户和仆人的乡村地主，现在用于指花钱如流水或喜欢炫耀财富的人，也就是说，土豪有钱，但是没有品位。大妈是对中年妇女的称呼，但是现在特指不久前金价大跌时大量购买黄金的中国妇女。

土豪和大妈可能会被收入新版的牛津(Oxford)英语词典，至今约有120中文加进了牛津英语词典，成了英语语言的一部分。

The Chinese heated words (中文热词) usually **reflect (反映)** social changes and culture (单纯指文化时用单数，表示不同文化时用复数 *different cultures; other cultures*), **some of which (有些)** **are increasingly popular with (在...中受欢迎)** foreign media (*more and more popular in the foreign media*). Tuhao and dama, for example, are both old words

(*Both tuhao and dama are old words*), but they get new explanation
(*u. n.* 能说明事实原由、具体的解释时是 *c. n.*) now(老词获新义).

The word tuhao **used to mean** (以前指, *used*代替*in the past*) **rural landlords** (乡村地主) who **suppress** (压迫) their **tenants** (佃户/房客) and **servants** (佣人/仆人/雇工), **while now it refers to** (现在用于指) people **spending money without limits or those showing off** (*show off*使突出; 炫耀) **all around** (周围) (现在分词做后置定语表主动关系 *people who spend*). **That is to say** (也就是说), tuhao **owns** (拥有; 承认) money rather than **taste** (品味) (有钱没品味). The word dama **is used to describe** (*be used to do sth.* 被用来做某事 *be used to doing sth.* 习惯于做某事) **middle-aged women** (中年妇女 *woman*的复数). While now it refers to **call** (称呼) those Chinese (有中国特色一般用 *Chinese*) women who **rushed to** (迅速) purchase gold when the gold price **decreased** (减少) **sharply** (突然地) **not long ago**.

Tuhao and dama **may** (可能) **be included** (被加入) in the new Oxford dictionary. **Up to now** (到目前为止), about 120 Chinese words have been added **to it ** (到词典中), becoming (主动关系, *which become* 这里是已经成为, 时态理论上是过去完成时, 但在定语从句中指考虑主动和被动即可) a part of English language.

2. 201406 科学

最近中国科学院(Chinese Academy of Science)出版了关于其最新科学发现与未来一年展望的年度系列报告。系列报告包括三部分: 科学发展报告, 高技术发展报告, 中国可持续战略报告。第一份报告包含中国科学家的最新发现, 诸如新粒子研究与H7N9病毒研究的突破。该报告还突出强调了未来几年需要关注的问题。第二份报告公布了一些应用科学研究的热门领域, 如3D打印和人造器官研究。第三份报告呼吁加强顶层设计, 以消除产业升级中的结构性障碍, 并促进节能减排。

Tips: 陈述事实用一般现在时即可, 无须用过去时态

Chinese Academy of Science (中国科学院) recently published an **annual report** (年度系列报告) about **its** (其) **latest scientific findings** (最新科学发现) and **the prospect** (前景, 展望) of the **next year** (未来一年展望). The report **consists of** (包含, 可用 *includes* 替换) three parts: science development, **more advanced technology development** (高科技发展) and **the sustainable strategy of China** (中国可持续战略). The first one includes the latest findings of Chinese scientists, such as **the research of new particle** (粒子) (新粒子研究) and **the breakthrough in the study of H7N9 virus** (*H7N9*病毒研究的突破). Furthermore, it **highlights** (强调) some problems (此处省略 *on which*) we need to focus in next few years. The second one **announces** (公布) some **heated fields** (热门领域) in **applied science** (应用科学). For example, the 3-dimension print (*n.*) and **the study of artificial organs** (人造器官的研究). The third one **suggests** (呼吁, 等价于 *appeals to*) people **enhance** (加强) the top design in order to **get rid of** (摆脱/消除 *dispose of* 代替) **the structural obstacles** (结构性障碍) in **industrial upgrading** (产业升级) and to (*and* 连接的要带 *to*, 没有 *to* 的要动词) **promote the energy-saving and emission-reduction** (促进节能减排).

3. 201406 环境

北京计划未来三年投资7600亿元治理污染，从减少pm2.5排放入手。这一新公布的计划旨在减少四种主要污染源，包括500万辆机动车的尾气排放、周边地区燃煤、来自北方的沙尘暴和本地的建筑灰尘，另外850亿元用于新建或升级城市垃圾处理和污水处理设施，加上300亿元投资未来三年的植树造林。

市政府还计划建造一批水循环利用工厂，并制止违章建筑，以改善环境。另外，北京还将更严厉地处罚违反减排规定的行为。

Tips: 北京还将更严厉地处罚违反减排规定的行为。(翻译时处罚的对象要换成人而不是行为)

Beijing is going to **invest** (投资) 760 billion yuan in next three years to **fight pollution** (治理污染), beginning with **reducing the emission of PM 2.5** (减少 **PM2.5** 的排放). This **newly** (**adv.**) announced project **aims to** (旨在, 目的是) reduce four major **sources of pollution** (污染源), including **exhaust** (**n.** 排气/耗尽) from 5 million **motor** (发动机, 此处为 **adj.**) **vehicles** (机动车), **coal-burning in surrounding areas** (周边地区燃煤), **sandstorms from the north** (来自北方的沙尘暴) and **local construction dust** (本地建筑灰尘). Another 85 billion yuan **is used to** (**be used to do sth.** 被用于做某事 **be used to doing sth.** 习惯于做某事) **build or upgrade** (新建或升级) the **facilities** (设备/设施 **capacity** 容量, 能力) of **disposing** (消除) **garbage** (垃圾) and **sewage** (污水) of the city. In addition, 30 billion to support **afforestation** (造林/造林地区 **forest** 森林) **programs** (植树造林) in next three years (没有特别强调是没有 **the** 的, 如果用逗号隔开则需要 **the**).

The municipal (市政的) **government** (市政府) also plans to construct some factories to use cycle water (建造一批水循环工厂), **banning illegal constructions** (禁止违章建筑) to **improve the environment** (改善环境). **Furthermore** (另外), Beijing will **sharply** (严厉地) punish those who violate the rules of emission-reduction.

4. 201412 教育

中国将努力确保到2015年就业者接受过平均13.3年的教育。如果这一目标得以实现，今后大部分进入劳动力市场的人都需获得大学文凭。

在未来几年，中国将着力增加职业学院的招生人数：除了关注高等教育外，还将寻找新的突破以确保教育制度更加公平。中国正在努力最佳地利用教育资源，这样农村和欠发达地区将获得更多的支持。

教育部还决定改善欠发达地区学生的营养，并为外来务工人员的子女提供在城市接受教育的同等机会。

Tips: 这样翻译成accordingly

China will spare no efforts to ensure every **employee** (就业者) to have average 13.3 years of education by 2015. If the goal is achieved, a majority of people entering the **labor market** (劳动力市场) will be having **Bachelor's degree** (学士学位) (**will be doing** 将来进行时, 将来某一时间开始, 并继续下去的动作 **be going to do**).

In the next few years (在未来几年, 逗号隔开要加 **the**), China will increase the number of people in **vocational college** (职业学院). Except focusing on the **higher education** (高等教育), the government will **find** (寻找) a breakthrough point to ensure **the justice of** (...的公平) education. China is trying to **optimize education resources** (优化教育资源) and, **accordingly** (因此/依照/相应地), the

countryside as well as **the less developed areas** (欠发达地区) will receive more support.

In addition, **the education ministry** (教育部) decides to improve **the nutrition of students** (学生的营养) in less developed areas and **provides equal opportunities for** (为 sb. 提供平等的机会) the children of **workers from out of town** (外来务工人员) to **receive education** (接受教育) in the city.

5. 201412 生活理想

反应在艺术和文学中的乡村生活理想是中国文明的重要特征。这在很大程度上归功于道家对自然的感情。

传统中国画有两个最受青睐的主题，一是家庭生活的各种幸福场景，画中往往有老人在下棋饮茶，男人在耕耘收割，妇女在织布缝衣，小孩在户外玩耍。另一个则是乡村生活的种种乐趣，画有渔夫在湖上打渔，农夫在山上砍柴采药，或是书生坐在松下吟诗作画。这两个主题可以分别代表儒家和道家的生活理想

The **ideal** (理想的) rural lifestyle reflected in the art and literature is a **great characteristic** (重要特征) in (**of**) **Chinese civilization** (中国文明). It is largely **attributed to** (归因于某人或某物) the **Taoism** (道家的学说) **affection** (喜爱/情感/感情) to nature.

There are two **most preferred** (最受青睐/最受喜欢) topics in traditional Chinese paintings. One kind **describes** (描绘) various happy scenes of family life in which the **elderly** (**n./adj.** 老人，当做复数使用) **play chess and drink tea** (下棋饮茶) (定于从句中的从句是一个完整的句子，**play**和**drink**此处是谓语), young men **farm and harvest in the field** (田地), women **weave or sew clothes** (织布或缝衣) and **kids** (复数) play in the outside. The other describes the **entertainment** (消遣/娱乐) of rural life in which fishermen **fish on the lake** (湖上打渔), farmers cut firewoods or collect **herbs** (草药) on the hills and **scholars** (学者) **compose** (创作(乐曲, 诗歌)) **poems or paintings** (吟诗作画) under pine trees. These two **themes** (主题) **respectively** (各自地) **represent** (代表) the **ideal** (理想) life of **Confucianism** (儒家的学说) and **Taoism** (道家的学说).

6. 201412 经济

自从1978年启动改革以来，中国已从计划经济转为以市场为基础的经济，经历了经济和社会的快速发展。平均10%的GDP增长已使五亿多人脱贫。联合国的“千年(millennium)发展目标”在中国均已达到或即将达到。目前，中国的第十二个五年规划强调发展服务业和解决环境及社会不平衡的问题。政府已设定目标减少污染，提高能源效率，改善得到教育和医保的机会，并扩大社会保障。中国现在7%的经济年增长目标表明政府是在重视生活质量而不是增长速度。

Tips: 改善得到教育和医保的机会 一个句子中有两个动词，删除一个，或者名词化一个。

Since the reform in 1978, **with** (随着) the rapid development of economy and society, Chinese economy has **transferred into** (转到) market economy from **command economy** (计划经济). **The average 10% growth of GDP** (平均百分之十的 **GDP** 增长) **has contributed to more than 500 million people out of poverty**. **The Millennium Goal** (在引号内的要首字母大写) of the **U.N.** (联合国) has been fully or **partially** (部分地) achieved in China. **At present** (在目前), **the 12th Five-year Plan in China** (中国的第十二个五年规划) **emphasizes** (强调, 可用 **highlights** 替换) the **development of service**

industry (发展服务业) and the solution of **imbalance** (不平衡) of environment and society. The government has **set goals** (设定目标) to reduce pollution, **improve energy efficiency** (提高能源效率), improve educational opportunities and **medical insurance** (医保) (*insurance* 是名词后面不能跟 *opportunity*) 可替换成 *improve education and medical insurance opportunities* and **expand social security** (扩大社会保障). The 7% **growth annual goal** (年增长目标) indicates that the government attaches great importance to the quality of life **rather than** (而不是) the speed of growth.

7. 201506 宴席

中国传统的待客之道要求饭菜丰富多样，让客人吃不完。中国宴席上典型的菜单包括开席的一套凉菜及其后的热菜，例如：肉类，鸡鸭，蔬菜等。大多数宴席上，全鱼被认为是必不可少的，除非已经上过各式海鲜。如今，中国人喜欢把西方特色菜与传统中式菜肴溶于一席，因此牛排上桌也不少见。沙拉也已流行起来，尽管传统上中国人一般不吃任何未经烹任的菜肴。宴席通常至少有一道汤，可以最先或最后上桌。甜点和水果通常标志宴席的结束。

In China, **variety of** (多种多样等价于 *various*) **foods and dishes** (饭菜丰富多样) is needed in **traditional ways of entertaining guests** (中国传统的待客之道) and makes them impossible to finish the dinner. Typical menus of Chinese **banquet** (宴会) include **cold dishes** (凉菜) to start and the following **hot ones** (热菜). For example, **meat** (肉类), **chicken** (鸡), **duck** (鸭) and vegetables (肉鸡鸭泛指时都是 *u. n.*). In **most** (大多数) **banquets** (宴会), **a whole fish dish** (全鱼) is considered **essential** (必要的) (... *be considered* + *adj.* ... 被认为是 *adj.*), unless **various kinds of seafood** (各式海鲜) have been served. Nowadays, Chinese people tend to **mix** (混合) Western **specialties** (特制品, 特色) **with traditional Chinese dishes** ((传统中国菜肴). Thus, **steak** (牛排) is not **rare** (罕见的). Traditionally, although the Chinese do not eat any of the uncooked dishes, salads have also become (过去式 *became* 过去分词 *become* 现在分词 *becoming*) popular. The **banquet** (宴会) usually has at least **a bowl of soup** (一道汤 / 一碗汤) that can be offered as the first or the final dish. **Desserts** (甜点) and **fruits** (水果) usually mean the end of the **banquet** (宴会).

8. 201506 城市化

2011年是中国城市化进程中的历史性时刻，其城市人口首次超过农村人口。在未来20年里，预计约有3.5亿农村人口将移居到城市。如此规模的城市发展对城市交通来说既是挑战，也是机遇。中国政府一直提倡“以人为本”的发展理念。强调人们以公交而不是私家车出行。它还号召建设“资源节约和环境友好型”社会。有了这个明确的目标，中国城市就可以更好地规划其发展，并把大量投资转向安全、清洁和经济型交通系统的发展上。

Tips: 时态混用

2011 was **a historic moment** (历史性时刻) in **the process of urbanization** (都市化, *urban* 都市的) in China (中国城市化进程) **as its** (其) urban population **exceeded** (超过) the rural population for the first time. In the next 20 years, about 350 million rural population will **move into** (迁移到) the city. **Such scale of urban development** (如此规模的城市发展) is both a challenge and an opportunity for **urban transportation** (城市交通). The Chinese government has **always advocated the idea that "people come first"** (一直提倡以人为本的发展理念). It **stresses** (强调) that people should **take buses**

(公交) instead of private cars. It also calls for the construction of "**resource-saving and environment-friendly**" (资源节约和环境友好型) society. With this clear goal, Chinese city can better **plan its development** (规划发展) and **turn a lot of investment to** (把大量投资转向) the **safe** (安全), **clean** (清洁) and **economic transportation system** (经济交通系统).

9. 201506 汉朝

汉朝是中国历史上最重要的朝代之一。汉朝统治期间有很多显著的成就。它最先向其他文化敞开大门，对外贸易兴旺。汉朝开拓的丝绸之路通向了中西亚乃至罗马。各类艺术一派繁荣，涌现了很多文学、历史、哲学巨著。公元100年中国第一部字典编撰完成，收入9 000个字，提供释义并列举不同的写法：期间，科技方面也取得了很大进步，发明了纸张、水钟、日晷(sundials)以及测量地震的仪器。汉朝历经400年，但统治者的腐败最终导致了它的灭亡。

Han Dynasty was one of the most important dynasties in Chinese history. There were many remarkable achievements during the Han Dynasty. It was the first dynasty to open its door to other cultures and its **foreign trade** (对外贸易) was **thriving** (adj. 繁荣, 兴旺). The Silk Road initiated by Han Dynasty **led to** (通向, 导致) Central and Western Asia and even to Rome. Various kinds of art **prospered** (繁荣), with the **emergence** (出现) of a lot of literature, history and **philosophy** (哲学) **masterpieces** (巨著/杰作). In 100 A.D., Chinese first dictionary completed, which included 9000 words, providing interpretation (**explanation**) and various **styles of writing** (写作风格). Meanwhile, technology had also achieved great progress. Paper, water clocks, sundials and earthquake **detectors** (探测器) were invented. The **reign** (统治) has **lasted** (持续) for 400 years. However, the corruption of the **rulers** (统治者) eventually led to its **downfall** (垮台).

10. 201512 贫困

在帮助国际社会于2030年前消除极端贫困过程中，中国正扮演着越来越重要的角色。

自20世纪70年代末实施改革开放以来，中国已使多达四亿人摆脱了贫困。在未来五年中，中国将向其他发展中国家在减少贫困、发展教育、农业现代化、环境保护和医疗保健等方面提供援助。

中国在减少贫困方面取得了显著进步，并在促进经济增长方面作出了不懈努力，这将鼓励其他贫困国家应对自身发展中的挑战。在寻求具有自身特色的发展道路时，这些国家可以借鉴中国的经验。

China is playing an increasingly important role in helping the **international community** (国际社会) in the process of **eliminating** (消除 = **disposing**) **extreme poverty** (消除极端贫困) by 2030.

Since **the implementation of reform and opening up** (实施改革开放) **in the late 1970s** (20世纪70年代末), China has contributed to more than 400 million people **out of poverty** (摆脱贫困). In the next five years, China will provide **help** (n.) to other developing countries in poverty reduction (注意句型的一致性, 不能 **reduction poverty**), **education development**, **agricultural modernization** (农业现代化), **environmental protection**, **health care** (医疗保健) and so on.

China has made remarkable progress in poverty **reduction**, and it has spared no efforts to promote economic growth. This will encourage other poor countries to **deal with** (应对, 对付) **their own** (自身) development challenges. These countries can learn from China's experience in seeking **the path of development with their own characteristics** (自身特色的发展道路).

11. 201512 中国制造

最近，中国政府决定将其工业升级，中国现在涉足建造高速列车、远洋船舶、机器人，甚至飞机。不久前，中国获得了在印度尼西亚（Indonesia）建造一条高铁的合同；中国还与马来西亚（Malaysia）签署了为其提供高速列车的合同。这证明人们信赖中国造产品。

中国造产品越来越受欢迎。中国为此付出了代价，但这确实有助于消除贫困，同时还为世界各地的人们提供了就业机会。这是一件好事，值得称赞。下次你去商店时，可能想看一看你所购商品的出产国名。很有可能这件商品是中国造的。

Recently, the Chinese government **decided to** (*decide to do sth.* 决定做某事) upgrade its industry. China is now involved in the **construction of high-speed trains** (高速列车的建造), **ocean-going vessels** (远洋船舶), robots, and even **aircrafts** (飞机). **Not long ago** (不久前), China **obtained the contract** (获得合同) for construction of a **high-speed rail** (高铁) in **Indonesia** (印度尼西亚). It has also **signed a contract** (签订合同) with **Malaysia** (马来西亚) to provide **high-speed trains** (高速列车). This proves that people have **faith** (信任) in (*have faith in* 信任) **China-made products** (中国制造).

China-made products are **gaining** (获得, 增加) popularity (留疑: *are increasingly popular* 此处是否可行, *increasingly* 副词可以修饰形容词的), **for** which China has **paid** a price. However, it does contribute to the **elimination** (根除) of poverty (替换成 *poverty elimination*) and also, in the meantime, **offer** (接在 *does* 之后用原形) **job opportunities** (提供就业机会) for people around the world. This is a good **deed** (行为) which is **commendable** (值得称赞的). You may want to **take a look at** (看一看) the **purchased goods** (所购商品) **for** (此处表目的) the name of the producing (动词直接变名词) country next time you go to the store. Most probably the product is made in China.

12. 201512 教育

在中国，父本总是竭力帮助孩子，甚至为孩子做重要决定，而不管孩子想要什么，因为他们相信这样做是为孩子好。结果，孩子的成长和教育往往屈从于父母的意愿。

如果父母决定为孩子报名参加一个课外班，以增加其被重点学校录取的机会，他们会坚持自己的决定，即使孩子根本不感兴趣。

然而在美国，父母可能会尊重孩子的意见，并在决策时更注重他们的意见。

中国父母十分重视教育或许值得称赞。然而，他们应该向美国父母学习在涉及教育时如何平衡父母与子女间的关系。

In China, parents are always trying to help their children and even help make important decisions **regardless of** (不管, 不顾) what their children want, because they believe that it is good for the children. As a result, the growth and education of the children tend to **submit to** (使...屈服) the wishes of their parents.

If the parents decide to **sign up** (报名) **extra-curricular** (额外课程) **classes** (报名参加课外班) for their children in order to increase their chances of **being admitted to** (被...录取) **key schools** (重点学校), they would **insist on** (坚持, *adhere to*) their decisions, **even if** (即使) the children **simply** (实在, 简单的) are **not** interested in them **at all** (根本不).

However, in the United States, parents **are likely to** (*be likely to do sth.* 可能做某事) respect their children's decision, and pay more attention to their ideas in **decision-making** (决策).

It is probably **commendable** (值得称赞的) that Chinese parents **attach great importance to** (+*n.* 重视) education. However, **when it comes to** (当提到...) education, they should learn from American parents ==on== how to balance the relationship between parents and children.

13. 201606 旗袍

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, an **elegant** (优美的) Chinese clothing, **comes from** China's **Manchu Nationality** (满族). In the Qing Dynasty, it was a **loose** (宽松的) **robe** (睡袍, 长袍) for the **royal** (王室的) women. In the 1920s, influenced by Western clothing, it changed a lot. For example, the **cuffs** (袖口) went narrower, and the dress got shorter. These changes enabled to fully show women's beauty. (*enable to* 使能够)

Nowadays, Qipao often appears on **world-class fashionshows** (世界级的时装秀, 可用 *fashion show* 代替). It is usually the first choice for Chinese women as they **attend social parties** (出席社交聚会). Meanwhile, many Chinese **brides** (新娘, *bridegroom* 新郎) will select it as their **wedding dress** (结婚礼服). Some influential people even suggest making it as the national dress for Chinese women.

14. 201606 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 and 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 unprecedented. In order to exceed developed countries on science and technology **as soon as possible** (尽可能快的), China has **sharply** (严厉地, 明确地) increased research and development fund in recent years. Chinese universities and **institutes** (*n.* 协会, 学院, 机构) are actively doing innovative researches, covering various fields of high technology, from big data to biochemistry, and from new energy to robots. They also **cooperate with** (与...合作) **science and technology parks** (科技园) in different places, so as to commercialize their **fruits of innovation** (创新成果). Meanwhile, to adapt to the change and growth in foreign and domestic market, Chinese entrepreneurs are also making pioneering efforts to innovate their products and business models.

15. 201606 深圳 经济

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

到2014年，深圳的人均(per-capita)GDP已达25,000美元，相当于世界上一些发达国家的水平。就综合经济实力而言，深圳居于中国顶尖城市之列。由于其独特的地位，深圳也是国内外企业家创业的理想之地。

Shenzhen is a **newly-developed city** (新开发的城市) in Guangdong province, China. Before **the implementation of reform and opening-up policy** (改革开放), it **was but** (只不过是) a fishing village only with **a population of** (...的人口) **over** (*more than*) 30 thousand. In the 1980s, Chinese government established Shenzhen **Special Economic Zone** (经济特区) as the experimental plot for implementation of **socialist** (社会主义) **market economy** (社会主义市场经济). Currently, the population of Shenzhen has exceeded 10 million and great changes have taken place in the whole city.

By 2014 (到2014年), the per-capita GDP of Shenzhen has **reached** (达到) 25 thousand dollars, **equivalent to** (等于) that of some developed countries in the world. Shenzhen is listed among the top cities in China in terms of overall economic power. Due to its unique status, it is also an **ideal** (理想的) place for **entrepreneurs at home and abroad** (国内外企业家) to **start their business** (创业).

16. 201612 旅游

随着生活水平的提高，度假在中国人生活中的作用越来越重要。过去，中国人的时间主要花在谋生上，很少有机会外出旅游。然而，近年来中国旅游业发展迅速。经济的繁荣和富裕中产阶级的出现，引发了一个前所未有的旅游热潮。中国人不仅在国内旅游，出国旅游也越来越普遍。2016年国庆假日期间，旅游消费总计超过4000亿元，据世界贸易组织估计，2020年中国将成为世界上最大的旅游国，在未来几年里将成为出境旅游支出增长最快的国家。

With the improvement of living standards (随着生活水平的提高), vacation is playing an increasingly important role in Chinese people's life. **In the past** (在过去), Chinese people mainly focused their time on **earning a living** (谋生) and seldom had the opportunities to **travel abroad** (外出旅游). However, The Chinese tourism industry developed rapidly in recent years with the boom of economy and emergence of **the rich middle class** (中产阶级), has contributed to an **unprecedented** (前所未有的) **tourism boom** (旅游热潮). Chinese people are not only traveling within China, but traveling abroad is also becoming more and more popular. During **the National Day** (国庆) holiday of 2016, the consumption of tourism exceeds 400 billion. **According to the estimate** (评估) (据估计) of the **WTO** (世界贸易组织), China will become the country with the largest tourism industry in the world in 2020, and it will become the country with the fastest consumption increase (n.) (消费增长最快) in **traveling abroad** (外出旅游) in the next few years.

17. 201612 学汉语

随着中国经济的蓬勃发展，学汉语的人数迅速增加，使汉语成了世界上人们最爱学的语言之一。近年来，中国大学在国际上的排名也有了明显的提高。由于中国教育的巨大进步，中国成为最受海外学生欢迎的留学目的地之一就不足为奇了。2015年，近40万国际学生蜂拥来到中国市场。他们学习的科目不再限于中国语言和文化，而包括科学与工程。在全球教育市场上，美国和英国仍占主导地位，但中国正在迅速赶上。

Tips: 中国经济的蓬勃发展，China's booming economy(形容词和名词相互改变位置不影响原意的表达)

With **China's booming economy** (中国经济的蓬勃发展), the number of people who learn Chinese **grows rapidly** (迅速增加). It contributes to Chinese become one of the most preferred languages in the world. **Recently** (近年来), Chinese universities rise significantly in international rankings. Since the great progress made in Chinese education, **it is no wonder that** (不足为奇，难怪，毋庸置疑) China has been one of **the most favored(preferred) places** (最喜欢的地方) for **overseas students** (海外学生 **overseas = oversea = 海外的**). In 2015, nearly 400 thousand international students came into the Chinese market. The subjects they studied were no longer limited to Chinese language and culture, but also science and engineering. Although the global education market is still dominated by US and UK, China is **trying to** (努力做某事，等价于 **striving**) **catch up** (追上).

18. 201612 农业

农业是中国的一个重要产业，从业者超过3亿。中国农业产量全球第一，主要生产水稻、小麦和豆类。虽然中国的农业用地仅占世界的百分之十，但为世界百分之二十的人提供了粮食。中国7700年开始种植水稻。早在使用机械和化肥之前，勤劳和富有创造性的中国农民就已经采用各种各样的方法来增加农作物产量。中国农业最近的发展是推进有机农业。有机农业可以同时服务于多种目的，包括食品安全，大众健康和可持续发展。

Agriculture is one of the most important industries in China which includes more than 300 million workers. China's agriculture output **ranks the first** (排名第一) all over the world, and it mainly **produce** (v. 对应的名词是 **product**) rice, wheat and **beans** (豆类). Chinese agricultural land accounts for only ten percent of the world, but it provides food for twenty percent of the world's people. China began to grow rice in 7700 B.C.. Long before the use of **machinery** (机械) and **fertilizers** (化肥), **industrious** (勤劳的) and creative farmers **had already used** (已经使用) different kinds of **methods** (注意有加 **s**) to increase **crop** (庄稼，农作物) **yields** (产量, **output**). The latest trend of the agriculture development in China is to promote **organic agriculture** (有机农业). And the organic agriculture can serve various purposes simultaneously, which including **food safety** (食品安全), **public health** (大众健康) and **sustainable development** (可持续发展).