

第一套：

青藏铁路是世界上最高最长的高原铁路，全长 1 956 公里，其中有 960 公里在海拔 4 000 多米之上，是连接西藏和中国其他地区的第一条铁路。由于铁路穿越世界上最脆弱的生态系统，在建设期间和建成后都采取了生态保护措施，以确保其成为一条“绿色铁路”。青藏铁路大大缩短了中国内地与西藏之间的旅行时间。更重要的是，它极大地促进了西藏的经济发展，改善了当地居民的生活。铁路开通后，愈来愈多的人选择乘火车前往西藏，这样还有机会欣赏沿线的美景。

听课笔记

参考翻译

The Qinghai-Tibet Railway is the highest and longest plateau railway in the world, with a total length of 1 956 kilometers, of which 960 kilometers are over 4 000 meters above sea level. It is the first railway connecting Tibet with other parts of China. As the railway crosses the world's most fragile ecosystems, ecological protection measures were taken during and after construction to ensure it becomes a "green railway". The Qinghai-Tibet Railway has greatly reduced travel time between mainland China and Tibet. What's more, it has greatly promoted the economic development of Tibet and improved the lives of local residents. After the opening of the railway, more and more people choose to travel to Tibet by train, which gives them a chance to enjoy the beautiful scenery along the route.

第二套：

港珠澳大桥(Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge)全长 55 公里，是我国一项不同寻常的工程壮举。大桥将三个城市连接起来，是最长的跨海桥梁和隧道系统。大桥将三个城市之间的旅行时间从 3 小时缩短到 30 分钟。这座跨度巨大的钢筋混凝土大桥充分证明中国有能力建造创纪录的巨型建筑。它将助推区域一体化，促进经济增长。大桥是中国发展自己的大湾区总体规划的关键。中国希望将大湾区建成在技术创新和经济繁荣上能与旧金山、纽约和东京的湾区相媲美的地区。

参考翻译

The 55-kilometer Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge is an unusual engineering feat for our country. The bridge connects the three cities and is the longest sea-crossing bridge and tunnel system in the world. The bridge cut travel time between the three cities from three hours to 30 minutes. The huge steel and concrete bridge is a testament to China's ability to build record-breaking megastructures. It will boost regional integration and economic growth. The bridge is key to China's master plan to develop its own Greater Bay Area. China hopes to build the Greater Bay Area into an area that rivals the Bay Areas of San Francisco, New York and Tokyo in terms of technological innovation and economic prosperity.

第三套

北京大兴国际机场位于天安门广场以南 46 公里处,于 2019 年 9 月 30 日投入使用。该巨型工程于 2014 年开工建设,高峰时工地上有 4 万多工人。航站楼设计紧凑,可以允许最大数量的飞机直接停靠在最靠近航站楼中心的位置,这给乘客提供了极大的方便。航站楼共有 82 个登机口,但乘客通过安检后,只需不到 8 分钟就能抵达任何一个登机口。机场的设计可确保每小时 300 架次起降。机场年客运量 2040 年将达到 1 亿人次,有望成为世界上最繁忙的机场。

参考翻译:

Located 46 kilometers south of Tian 'anmen Square, Beijing Daxing International Airport was put into operation on September 30, 2019. Construction of the mega project began in 2014, with more than 40,000 workers on the site at its peak. The compact design of the terminal allows the maximum number of aircraft to park directly in the location closest to the center of the terminal, which provides great convenience to passengers. Passengers can get to any of the terminal's 82 gates in less than eight minutes after passing through security. The airport is designed to ensure 300 takeoffs and landings per hour. With an annual passenger capacity of 100 million by 2040, the airport is expected to be the busiest in the world.

第四套:

海南是仅次于台湾的中国第二大岛,是位于中国最南端的省份。海南岛风景秀丽,气候宜人,阳光充足,生物多样,温泉密布,海水清澈,大部分海滩几乎全年都是游泳和日光浴的理想场所,因而被誉为中国的四季花园和度假胜地,每年都吸引了大批中外游客。

海南 1988 年建省以来,旅游业、服务业、高新技术产业飞速发展,是中国唯一的省级经济特区。在中央政府和全国人民的大力支持下,海南将建成中国最大的自由贸易试验区。

As the southernmost province in China, Hainan is the second largest island next only to Taiwan. With its splendid scenery, pleasant climate, abundant sunshine, diverse species, dense hot springs and clear seawater, most of the beaches on Hainan Island are ideal places for swimming and sunbathing almost all the year round. As a result, it's honored as China's four-season garden and holiday paradise, attracting a large number of tourists at home and abroad every year.

Since the founding of Hainan Province in 1988, Hainan has been booming in tourism, service and high-tech industries, making it the only provincial special economic zone in China. Under the strong support of the central government and people throughout the country, Hainan will become China's largest pilot free trade zone.

1. 翻译第一句时,可以将两个分句译为 and 连接的并列句,也可像参考译文那样,将其中一个分句译为主句,将另一个分句译为 as 引导的介词短语;还可以将其中一个分句译为“海南”的同位语,即“Hainan, China's second largest island after Taiwan, is the southernmost province in China.”。
2. 翻译第二句时,可以按照中文的意群进行适当的划分,在“因而”前面断开,译为两句,同时要注意句子之间的逻辑关系。海南岛的风景、气候、阳光等因素是其成为游泳和日光浴的理想场所的原因,因此,可以将“海南岛……理想场所”翻译为第一个句子。翻译时可以将海南岛具有的这些特色翻译为 with 引导的伴随状语,将“大部分海滩……理想场所”译为主句。第二个句子中,用 as a result 承上启下,将两个句子巧妙地连接起来。“（海南岛）被誉为中国的四季花园和度假胜地”为第二句的主句,“每年都吸引了大批中外游客”是主句带来的结果,因此可以像参考译文那样将其翻译为结果状语,也可以将这两个分句译为 and 连接的句子。
3. 翻译第三句时,由本句的时间状语“……以来”可知,本句主句需要使用现在完成时态,从句用 since 引导。“是中国唯一的省级经济特区”是本句前面内容带来的结果,因此可以翻译为结果状语,或者单独成句。
4. 翻译第四句时,需注意应使用一般将来时。

resource-rich 资源丰富的
tropical 热带的
natural harbors 天然海湾
offshore waters 近海水域
abound in 盛产

话题词汇

marine products 海产品
freshwater aquaculture 淡水养殖
saltworks 盐场
cultural attractions 文化景点

第五套

青海是中国西北部的一个省份,平均海拔 3 000 米以上,大部分地区为高山和高原。青海省得名于全国最大的咸水湖青海湖。青海湖被誉为“中国最美的湖泊”,是最受欢迎的旅游景点之一,也是摄影师和艺术家的天堂。

青海山川壮丽,地大物博,石油和天然气储量丰富,省内许多城市的经济在石油和天然气工业带动下得到了长足发展。青海尤以水资源丰富而闻名,是中国三大河流长江、黄河和澜沧江的发源地,在中国的水生态中发挥着重要作用。

参考译文与难点注释

Qinghai is a province in northwestern China with an average altitude of more than 3,000 meters and most areas of the province are high mountains and plateaus. The province is named after Qinghai Lake, the largest saltwater lake in China. Known as the most beautiful lake in China, Qinghai Lake is one of the most popular tourist attractions and a paradise for photographers and artists.

Qinghai features magnificent landscapes, vast territory as well as abundant oil and natural gas resources. The oil and natural gas industry has given impetus to the substantial economic growth of many cities within the province. Qinghai is especially renowned for its rich water resources. It serves as the headstream of China's three major rivers, namely the Yangtze River, the Yellow River and the Lancang River, playing a vital role in China's water ecosystem.

1. 翻译第一句时,为了增加句式多样性,可以将“平均海拔 3 000 米以上”翻译为 with 引导的介词短语。“大部分地区为高山和高原”既可以像参考译文那样,处理为 and 连接的并列句,也可以处理为定语从句,与第一个分句合并翻译,译为“With an average altitude of more than 3,000 meters, Qinghai is a province in northwestern China which is dominated by high mountains and plateaus.”。
2. 第二句中“全国最大的咸水湖”用来修饰“青海湖”,可以像参考译文那样,翻译为 Qinghai Lake 的同位语,也可以处理为定语从句,即“The province is named after Qinghai Lake, which is the largest saltwater lake in China.”。
3. 第三句中的三个分句为并列成分,可以像参考译文那样,将第一个分句处理为分词结构,将后两个分句译为 and 连接的句子,还可以将第一个分句翻译为主句,将后两个分句处理为定语从句,即“Qinghai Lake is known as the most beautiful lake in China, which is one of the most popular tourist attractions and the heaven for photographers and artists.”。
4. 第四句比较长,可以按照中文的意群进行适当的划分,译为两句。可以将前三个介绍青海自然资源的分句合并翻译,将“省内许多城市的经济……发展”单独成句。翻译后半部分时,可以像参考译文那样以“石油和天然气工业”为主语,也可以以“省内许多城市的经济”为主语,使用被动句式,即“The economy of many cities within the province has been greatly developed under the impetus of the oil and natural gas industry.”。
5. 翻译第五句时,可以像参考译文那样,将第一个分句译为一句,将后两个分句合并翻译,也可以将第一个分句译为主句,第二个分句译为定语从句,第三个分句译为结果状语从句,即“Qinghai is especially renowned for its rich water resources, which serves as the source of China's three major rivers, namely the Yangtze River, the Yellow River and the Lancang River, thus playing a vital role in China's water ecosystem.”。

话题词汇

be adjacent to 与……相邻
worth visiting 值得一游
inland salt lake 内陆盐湖
ethnic minorities 少数民族
dwell 聚居

folk cultures 民俗文化
intangible cultural heritage 非物质文化遗产
high in west and low in east 西高东低
altitude sickness 高原反应

第六套：

云南是位于中国西南的一个省份,平均海拔 1 500 米。云南历史悠久,风景秀丽,气候宜人。云南生态环境优越,生物多种多样,被誉为野生动植物的天堂。云南还有多种矿藏和充足的水资源,为全省经济的可持续发展提供了有利条件。

云南居住着 25 个少数民族,他们大多有自己的语言、习俗和宗教。云南独特的自然景色和丰富的民族文化使其成为中国最受欢迎的旅游目的地之一,每年都吸引着大批国内外游客前往观光旅游。

参考译文与难点注释

Yunnan is a province located in the southwest of China with an average altitude of 1,500 meters. Yunnan has a long history, beautiful scenery and pleasant climate. Endowed with a superior ecological environment and a wide variety of living creatures, Yunnan is known as a paradise for wild animals and plants. Yunnan also has a variety of mineral resources and adequate water resources, which provide favorable conditions for the sustainable development of the whole province's economy.

Yunnan is inhabited by 25 ethnic minorities, most of whom have their own languages, customs and religions. With unique natural scenery and rich ethnic culture, Yunnan has been made into one of the most popular tourist destinations in China, attracting large numbers of domestic and foreign tourists each year.

1. 翻译第一句时,“位于”可以直接用介词短语翻译,所以第一个分句可译为:Yunnan is a province in the southwest of China;“位于”也可以译为分词结构作后置定语或定语从句,所以第一个分句还可译为:Yunnan is a province (which is) located in the southwest of China。“平均海拔1500米”常译为 with 引导的介词短语。
2. 翻译第二句时,可以像参考译文那样,译为“云南有悠久的历史、秀丽的风景和宜人的气候”。此外,本句还可以意译为“云南以悠久的历史、秀丽的风景和宜人的气候为特色”,即“Yunnan features a long history, beautiful scenery and pleasant climate.”。
3. 翻译第三句时,根据上下文逻辑可知,“生态环境优越,生物多种多样”是“(云南)被誉为野生动植物的天堂”的原因,因此可以翻译为表示因果关系的句子,即全句可译为“Yunnan is known as a paradise for wild animals and plants for its superior ecological environment and a wide variety of living creatures.”。另外一种翻译方式是像参考译文那样,将“云南生态环境优越,生物多种多样”译为非谓语结构表示原因。
4. 翻译第四句时,“云南还有……”可以直译为“Yunnan also has...”,也可以使用 There be 句式,即“There are also a variety of mineral resources and adequate water resources in Yunnan...”。为“为全省经济的可持续发展提供了有利条件”为上半句带来的影响或结果,可以像参考译文那样翻译为定语从句,也可以翻译为结果状语,即 providing favorable conditions for the sustainable development of the whole province's economy。
5. 翻译第五句时,可以像参考译文那样将“云南”译为主语,也可以将“少数民族”作为主语,译为 25 ethnic minorities dwell in Yunnan。“他们大多有自己的语言、习俗和宗教”可以翻译为前半句的并列句,即 and most of them have their own languages, customs and religions,也可以像参考译文那样,翻译为“少数民族”的定语从句。
6. 翻译第六句时,可以按照原文语序,将“云南独特的自然景色和丰富的民族文化”翻译为主语,将“使其成为”翻译为谓语,即“Yunnan's unique natural scenery and rich ethnic culture make it one of the most popular tourist destinations in China...”;还可以像参考译文那样采用意译法,把“云南”作为主语,把谓语意译为“被变为中国最受欢迎的旅游目的地之一”,将“(具有)独特的自然景色和丰富的民族文化”译为 with 引导的短语。“每年都吸引着大批国内外游客前往观光旅游”为上半句内容带来的结果,因此可以翻译为结果状语。

话题词汇

south of the colorful clouds 彩云之南
border 与……接壤
the Torch Festival 火把节
temperature between day and night 昼夜温差
UV radiation 紫外线辐射

underdeveloped region 欠发达地区
the canyon region 峡谷地区
farming economy 农业经济
the ancient city of Lijiang 丽江古城
historical and cultural city 历史文化名城

第七篇

《红楼梦》是中国古代文学史上思想性和艺术性结合得最好的作品之一，它集中国古代政治、经济和思想文化之大成。不仅如此，它全面展现了封建制度下错综复杂的阶级关系和形形色色的社会风貌，揭示了封建制度进入没落时期的各种历史特点，并进一步步趋向衰亡的过程。《红楼梦》无论是在思想内容上或是艺术技巧上都具有自己崭新的面貌，具有永久的艺术魅力，使它足以卓立于世界文学之林。

试译：

参考翻译：

A Dream of Red Mansions is one of the best works in the history of ancient Chinese literature combining thoughts and artistry. It is a collection of ancient Chinese political, economic and ideological and cultural achievements. Moreover, Not only that, it fully shows the complex class relations under the feudal system and all kinds of social features. It reveals various historical characteristics of the feudal system entering the declining period and a process of gradual decay. "A Dream of Red Mansions" has its own brand-new look both in ideological content and artistic skills. Therefore, it has a permanent artistic charm, which makes it stand out in the world of literature.

第八篇

《水浒传》是中国古代长篇小说的代表作之一。其故事是以宋江起义故事为线索创作出来的。元代出现了不少水浒戏，一批梁山英雄作为舞台形象出现。小说故事情节曲折，语言生动，人物性格鲜明，具有高度的艺术成就。全书以宋江领导的农民起义为主要题材，艺术地再现了中国古代人民反抗压迫的精神。

瑞斯拜的翻译：

Outlaws of the Marsh is one of the representative ancient Chinese novels. The story is based on the story of Song Jiang's rebellion. In the Yuan Dynasty, there were many plays with the theme of Outlaws of Marsh, in which a group of heroes of Liangshan appeared as stage images. In the novel, the plots are well-designed, language is vivid and the characters are distinctive, so it has reached a high degree of artistic achievement. With the peasant rebellions led by Song Jiang as the main theme, the book artistically recreates the anti-oppression spirit of the ancient Chinese people.