

2022年6月六级考试真题第3套解析

Part I Writing

Roses Given, Fragrance in Hand

第1段引出话题：越来越多的人喜欢向有需要的人提供帮助，这种传统美德值得赞扬和提倡。

第2段具体阐述帮助他人的重要性和意义。

第3段总结全文，重申观点。

范文点评：

参考范文	精彩点评
<p>Roses Given, Fragrance in Hand</p> <p>【1】 Nowadays more and more people take delight in offering help to the needy. 【2】 Helping others in need is one of the traditional virtues of the Chinese nation. Thus it deserves more attention and applause.</p> <p>【3】 In the first place, people who give a helping hand to others are more likely to gain a sense of accomplishment and happiness. 【4】 Besides, the most remarkable significance of helping the needy is that people who have received warmth and kindness are more likely to pass on this love to others. 【5】 Last but not least, this sort of exemplary behavior plays a vital role in cultivating children's awareness of caring for others, which makes a lot of sense in creating a more civilized and harmonious society.</p> <p>【6】 As the old saying goes, roses given, fragrance in hand. 【7】 I really believe that a brighter future is awaiting us as long as everyone is ready for giving a hand to other people at any time.</p>	<p>【1】【2】 引出话题：越来越多的人喜欢向有需要的人提供帮助，这种传统美德值得关注和掌声。</p> <p>【3】【4】【5】 分别用“In the first place...” “Besides...” “Last but not least...” 来引出三个分论点。</p> <p>【6】【7】 通过引用谚语“roses given, fragrance in hand (赠人玫瑰，手留余香)”重申帮助他人的重要意义，同时展望未来。</p>

话题词汇：

traditional virtues 传统美德

sense of righteousness 正义感

with clean hands 廉洁

compassion 同情心

harmonious society 和谐社会

green development 绿色发展

fairness and justice 公平正义

common prosperity 共同富裕

参考译文与难点注释

The Zhaozhou Bridge, which was constructed in the Sui Dynasty around 605 AD, is 50.82 meters long, 9.6 meters wide with a span of 37.37 meters. Li Chun, a genius architect, designed and supervised its construction. The Zhaozhou Bridge features a novel structure and graceful shape. The bridge has a main arch with two minor arches on its ends to help release floodwater, reduce the total weight of the bridge and save the stone. Since its completion, the bridge has stood the tests of numerous floods and earthquakes, but its main structure remains intact and still in use today.

The Zhaozhou Bridge is a pioneering undertaking in the history of world bridge construction, and an outstanding achievement in the history of the Chinese ancient civilization. Bridges with similar design did not appear in Europe until the 14th century, 700 years later than the Zhaozhou Bridge.

1. 第一句介绍赵州桥的建成年代及长、宽、跨度等基本信息。翻译时可以把建成年代和长、宽、跨度等基本信息翻译为独立的两个句子,也可以把其中一个翻译为主句,另外一个翻译为从句或复合结构。参考译文将建成年代翻译为定语从句,将长、宽、跨度等基本信息翻译为主句。另外一种翻译方式是将建成年代翻译为主句,将长、宽、跨度等基本信息翻译为 with 复合结构,即“The Zhaozhou Bridge was constructed in the Sui Dynasty around 605 AD, with a length of 50.82 meters, a width of 9.6 meters and a span of 37.37 meters.”。
2. 第二句介绍赵州桥的设计者。“天才建筑师李春”可以翻译为形容词结构 the talented architect Li Chun,也可以 Li Chun 作主语,把“天才建筑师”翻译为同位语或定语从句
3. 第三句介绍赵州桥的外观特点。本句可以直译为两个并列句,即“The Zhaozhou Bridge has a novel structure and a graceful shape.”,也可以像参考译文那样,使用谓语 features 或 boasts,意译为“以结构新颖、造型优美为特色”。
4. 第四句介绍赵州桥桥拱的作用。“桥有一个大拱”及“在大拱的两端有两个小拱”可以翻译为并列成分,也可以将后者翻译为 with 复合结构表示伴随;“帮助……”是桥拱设计的目的,因此,应翻译为 to, in order to, so as to 等引导的目的状语。
5. 第五句说明赵州桥建成以后经历的自然灾害及现状。前面两个分句与后面两个分句为转折关系,用 but 连接。“建成以来”提示我们本句要翻译为现在完成时。“经受了多次洪水和地震”可译为 has stood the tests of/withstood numerous floods and earthquakes。“主体结构仍然完好无损”与“至今仍在使用”是并列成分,前者翻译为 its main structure remains intact,后者翻译为(it is) still in use today,用 and 连接。
6. 第六句介绍赵州桥在世界桥梁建筑史和中国古代文明史上的历史地位。句中两个分句为并列成分,宜翻译为 and 或“not only... but also...”连接的并列句。
7. 第七句说明欧洲桥梁与赵州桥的对比。“类似设计的桥梁”即“具有类似设计的桥梁”,因此可以翻译为 with 复合结构;“直到……才”译为“not...until”结构;“比赵州桥晚了 700 多年”既可以像参考译文那样,翻译为“14 世纪”的同位语结构,还可以翻译为定语从句,修饰主句中的“桥梁”。

话题词汇

stone-arched bridge 石拱桥
reputation 名气,信誉
creation 创造
reinforce 加强;加固
unique design 独特的设计

layout 布局,设计
resemble 与……相似
solid foundation 坚实的基础
ingenious construction techniques 巧妙的施工技术
scientific contribution 科学贡献