

## 1、2023 年 12 月英语四级翻译真题

### 1) 中国饮食

改革开放以来，中国人的饮食发生了显著的变化。过去由于经济落后，食品种类有限，数量不足，人们仅仅满足于吃得饱。如今中国经济快速发展，食品不仅更多丰富多样，质量也大幅提高。随着生活水平不断提升，人们对饮食的要求越来越高，更加注重吃的营养。因此目前市场上推出的低脂、低糖、有机食品受到人们的普遍欢迎。

Since the reform and opening-up, Chinese diet has undergone significant changes. In the past when the economy was backward, food was so short in both kinds and amount that people were only concerned about whether they had enough to eat. Today, as the Chinese economy develops rapidly, food is not only more diverse but also much better in quality. With the improvement of living conditions, people have higher demand for food, paying more attention to food nutrition. Therefore, low-fat, low-sugar and organic foods that are launched into the market enjoy great popularity among people.

### 2) 饮食健康

中国政府十分重视人们健康饮食(diet)，通过大力提倡健康饮食，人们对合理营养增进健康的重要性有了更加深刻的认识。“吃得安全、吃得营养、吃得健康”是人民对美好生活的基本需要，是提升人民幸福感的必然要求，也为食品产业的发展提供了新机遇。目前，各级政府都在采取多种举措确保人民饮食健康，推进健康中国的建设。

The Chinese government attaches great importance to people's healthy diet, and by vigorously boosting healthy diet, people have gained a deeper understanding of the importance of reasonable nutrition to promote health. Eating safely, nutritionally, and healthily is the fundamental demand for people to live a better life, an inevitable requirement for enhancing people's sense of happiness, and also provides new opportunities for the development of the food industry. At present, governments at all levels are taking different measures to ensure the healthy diet of the people and propel the construction of a healthy China.

### 3) 中国人民的生活水平

改革开放以来，中国人民生活水平不断提高，这在人们的饮食(diet)变化上得到充分体现。如今，人们不再满足于吃得饱，而是追求吃得更加安全、更加营养、更加健康，食物也愈来愈丰富多样，不再限于本地的农产品。物流业(logistics industry)的发展使人们很容易品尝到全国各地的特产。毫无疑问，食品质量与饮食结构的改善为增进人们健康提供了有力的保障。

参考译文：

The living standard of the Chinese people has been constantly improved since the reform and opening up, which is fully reflected in the change in people's diet. Currently, people are no longer satisfied with eating enough but are going to eat safer, more nutritious, healthier, and more varied foods, no longer limited to local produce. The development of the logistics industry has made it effortless for people to taste specialties from all over the country. There is no doubt that the improvement of food quality and diet structure provides a strong guarantee for the stepping up of people's health.



## 2、2023 年 6 月英语四级翻译真题

### 1) 终身教育

中国越来越重视终身教育，发展继续教育是构建终身教育体系的有效途径。高校作为人才培养的基地，拥有先进的教学理念和优越的教学资源，理应成为继续教育的办学主体。因此，近年来许多高校适应社会需求，加强与用人单位沟通，努力探索一条符合中国国情的继续教育发展新路，以使继续教育在国家发展战略中发挥更大的作用。

China is increasingly emphasizing lifelong education, and the development of continuing education is an effective way to build a lifelong education system. As a base for talent cultivation, universities have advanced teaching concepts and superior teaching resources, and should be the main body of continuing education. Therefore, in recent years, many universities have adapted to social needs, strengthened communication with employers, and worked hard to explore a new path for the development of continuing education that is in line with China's national conditions, in order to make continuing education play a greater role in the national development strategy.

### 2) 高等教育

改革开放 40 多年以来，中国对高等教育越来越重视，高等教育已经进入稳步发展阶段。高校学生总数已接近 4,700 万人，位居世界第一。随着我国经济的快速发展，人民生活水平不断提高，越来越多的人渴望接受高等教育。我国高校的数量和学科专业持续增加，招生人数逐年上升，教学质量也在不断改进，为更多年轻人创造了接受高等教育的机会。

Since the reform and opening-up policy was introduced over 40 years ago, the Chinese government has increasingly emphasized the importance of higher education, which has now entered a stage of steady development. The total number of university students in China has reached nearly 47 million, ranking first in the world. With the rapid economic development and improvement in people's living standards, more and more people are eager to receive higher education. The number of universities and disciplines in China continues to increase, the enrollment of students is increasing year by year, and the quality of teaching is also constantly improving, creating opportunities for more young people to receive higher education.

### 3) 义务教育

中国政府一直大力推行义务教育(compulsory education)，以使每个儿童都享有受教育的机会。自 1986 年《义务教育法》生效以来，经过不懈努力，实现了在全国推行义务教育的目标。如今，在中国，儿童年满六周岁开始上小学，从小学到初中一共接受九年义务教育。从 2008 年秋季学期开始，义务教育阶段学生无须缴纳学费。随着一系列教育改革的实施，中国义务教育的质量也有显著提高。

The Chinese government has been vigorously promoting compulsory education so that every child has the opportunity to receive education. Since the Compulsory Education Law was enforced in 1986, the goal of promoting compulsory education throughout the country has been achieved through unremitting efforts. Nowadays, in China, children attend primary school at the age of six and receive nine-year compulsory education from primary school to junior high school. Starting from the autumn semester of 2008, students at the stage of



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compulsory education do not have to pay tuition fees. With the implementation of a series of educational reform measures, the quality of China's compulsory education has also improved significantly.

### 3、2023 年 3 月英语四级翻译真题

#### 1) 自助旅游

近年来，越来越多的年轻人喜爱各种形式的自助旅游。许多自助旅游者选择徒步或骑自行车出游。他们自己设计路线，自带帐篷、厨具以及其他必备的生活用品。在旅途中，自助旅游者经常能够发现一些新的美丽景点，但有时也会遇见意想不到的困难或突发事件。游客在旅行中拥抱自然、欣赏美景，同时也增强了自己克服困难的勇气和野外生存的能力。

In recent years, more and more young people are fond of various forms of self-guided travel. Many travelers choose to travel on foot or by bicycle. They design the routes by themselves and bring their own tents, cookers and other necessities. During their travels, they often find some new and beautiful scenic spots, but sometimes they encounter unexpected difficulties or contingencies/emergencies. Self-guided travelers can not only embrace the nature and enjoy beautiful scenery during their travels, but also strengthen their courage to overcome difficulties and their ability to survive in the wild.

#### 2) 自驾游

随着生活水平的提高，更多人开始加入到自驾游的行列之中。自驾游者既可驾驶自家车也可借车或租车出游。司机可能是车主或结伴出游者。自驾游与传统的组团旅游不同，它能够更好地满足旅游者的个性化需求，使他们更好地享受旅游的过程。自驾游尤其受到年轻出游者的欢迎。年轻人追求独立自由的生活，而自驾游恰好满足了他们的这一需求。

With the improvement of living standards, more and more people begin to join the ranks of self-driving tour. Travelers can either drive their own cars or borrow or rent a car. The driver may be the car owner or a traveler in company. Different from the traditional group tour, self-driving tour can better meet the individual needs of tourists and make them better enjoy the process of travel. Road trips are especially popular among young travelers. Young people pursue an independent and free life, and road trips just meet their needs.

#### 2) 乡村旅游

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In recent years, more and more city residents are attracted by the rural landscape and they travel to the countryside during the holidays. They stay in farmers' houses and taste farm food with local flavor. Some tourists also participate in activities such as picking melons and fruits so as to experience the joy of harvest. Rural tourism can effectively help tourists relieve pressure, relax, improve physical and mental health. In fact, this kind of



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tourism can not only benefit urban tourists, but also increase farmers' income and promote rural economic development.

#### 4、2022 年 12 月英语四级翻译真题

##### 1) 立秋

在中国农历中，立秋(Start of Autumn)意味着夏天的结束和秋天的开始。立秋带来的首先是天气的变化，气温逐渐下降。人们看到树叶开始变黄飘落时，知道秋天已经来临，这就是所谓的“一叶知秋”。但此时酷热的天气并未完全结束，高温通常还会持续一段时间，被称为秋老虎”。立秋对农民意义重大，这时各种秋季作物迅速生长，开始成熟，收获的季节即将到来。

Start of Autumn signifies the end of summer and the beginning of autumn in the Chinese lunar calendar. Firstly, Start of Autumn brings the change of weather, with the temperature gradually decreasing. When people see that leaves are turning yellow and falling, they realize that autumn has arrived, which is the so-called “knowing the autumn has arrived through the falling of one leaf”. However, the heat doesn't entirely end at this moment. It usually lasts for a while, which is called “Autumn Tiger”. Start of Autumn means a lot to farmers because at this time all kinds of autumn crops grow rapidly and begin to mature, and the season of harvest is coming.

##### 2) 立春

立春(Start of Spring)在中国农历中表示春天的开始。立春之后，白天变得更长，天气也愈发温暖；万物开始复苏，大地充满生机。人们常说“一年之计在于春”，农民在这个时节开始播种，为全年的丰收打下基础。中国人早在三千年前就已开始在立春这一天举行庆祝活动。数百年来，迎春一直是民间的重要习俗。在春暖花开的日子里，人们常常外出游玩，欣赏春天的美景。

Start of Spring means the beginning of spring in the Chinese lunar calendar. After the Start of Spring, the days get longer and the weather gets warmer: everything starts to recover and the earth is full of life. It is often said that “a year's plan begins in spring”. Farmers start planting seeds at this time to lay the foundation for the whole year's harvest. As early as 3,000 years ago, Chinese people began to celebrate the Start of Spring on this day. Welcoming spring has been an important folk custom for hundreds of years. In the spring days, people often go out to play and enjoy the beautiful scenery in spring.

##### 3) 冬至

冬至(Winter Solstice)是全年白昼最短、黑夜最长的一天，标志着一年中最寒冷时节的开始。冬至过后，气温越来越低，人们的户外活动逐渐减少。农民地里活儿不多，主要忙于灌溉系统的维护和农作物的防冻，同时为来年春天播种做准备。中国人历来很重视冬至，许多地方都把冬至当作一个节日，庆祝方式各地不尽相同。北方人有冬至吃饺子(jiaozi) 的习俗，南方人有冬至吃汤圆(tangyuan) 的传统。

The winter solstice is the day with the longest days and shortest nights of the whole year, marking the beginning of the coldest time of the year. After the winter solstice, the temperature gets colder and people's outdoor activities gradually decrease. Farmers are not doing much work in the fields and are mainly busy with the maintenance of irrigation systems and freeze protection for major crops, while preparing for planting in the



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coming spring. The Chinese have attached great importance to the winter solstice for many years. Many places regard the winter solstice as a festival, and the way to celebrate it is different. People in the north have the custom of eating dumplings, while people in the south have the tradition of eating sweet dumplings.

## 5、2022 年 9 月英语四级翻译真题

### 1) 太极拳

太极拳起源于中国古代，是中国武术的一个重要分支。太极拳原本是用来防身的，现在却是促进身体健康的有效方法。大量研究表明，这种运动有助于保持力量、柔韧性和平衡，减少压力和焦虑。太极拳练习起来轻松愉快。通过轻柔流畅的动作，可以让你冷静、清醒。如今，太极拳已遍布世界各地，深受广大健美人士的喜爱。

Taijiquan /Tai Chi, deriving from ancient China, is a significant branch of Chinese martial arts. It was initially used to defend oneself, however, it has become an efficient way to promote people's physical health. A great many surveys have shown that it contributes to the maintenance of human bodies' strength, flexibility and equilibrium/balance and, at the same time, reduces pressure and anxiety. Practicing Taijiquan makes people relaxed and pleased. Through its gentle and smooth movements, exercisers are able to feel calm and sober. These days/Nowadays, it has enjoyed a great deal of popularity throughout the world, especially among a number of bodybuilders.

### 2) 压岁钱

按照中国民间的传统习俗，春节期间长辈通常会给孩子发红包，俗称压岁钱(lucky money)，以表达对孩子的祝福，祝他们好运。如今，红包不仅是孩子的礼物，而且经常也是给长辈或亲朋好友的礼物。近年来，随着微信用户数量的增加，微信红包变得愈加流行。欢度春节时，人们经常互发微信红包表达问候，这无疑是一种与远方亲友联系的便捷方式。

Red envelopes, commonly known as lucky money, are normally handed out to children during the Spring Festival by their elders to express blessing and wish them good luck, according to the traditional custom of Chinese folk. Nowadays, red envelopes are gifts for not only children but also elders, relatives and friends. In recent years, with the increasing of the amount of WeChat users/with the amount of WeChat users increasing/As the amount of WeChat users increases, WeChat electronic red envelopes have become progressively/more and more/even more popular. While celebrating Chinese New Year, people often send WeChat red envelopes reciprocally, which undoubtedly turns out to be a more convenient way to keep in touch with relatives and friends who stay faraway.

### 3) 戏曲

戏曲属于中国的传统艺术，它可以追溯到唐朝。中国戏曲吸引观众的特点之一是其独特的面部绘画。不同的脸谱象征着不同的人物和他们的命运。观众可以通过观察那些面部绘画来更好地理解人物的故事。欣赏中国戏曲对中国人来说是一种乐趣，尤其是老年人。为了吸引年轻观众，传统戏曲不断发展和创新。如今，越来越多的外国人也对中国戏曲感兴趣。

Opera, which could be traced back to Tang Dynasty, belongs to a kind of Chinese traditional art. One of the



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features of Chinese Opera that attracts spectators and audiences is its uniquely painted facial makeups, different kinds of which represent different characters and their corresponding destinies./The unique facial painting of Chinese Opera is one of its features which attracts the audiences. Different facial paintings represent different characters, as well as their fates. The stories behind those characters can be better understood by audiences and spectators through observing those diversified facial paintings./The audience can get a better understanding of the stories of characters by observing their facial paintings. It is a great pleasure for Chinese to appreciate Chinese Opera, especially for the elders. In order to attract more younger generations, traditional opera needs developing and innovating continuously. Presently, an increasing number of foreigners have become absorbed in Chinese Opera./At present, more and more foreigners also take interests in Chinese opera.

## 6、2022 年 6 月英语四级翻译真题

### 1) 守株待兔

从前，有个农夫正在地里耕作，突然看见一只兔子飞奔而过，撞在一棵大树上死了。农夫毫不费力就吃到了兔肉，心里非常高兴。他想，“如果总是这样该多好啊！”于是，不再耕作，每天守候在那棵树旁，等待着能再捡到撞死在树上的兔子。他等呀等，等了一天又一天，田地也荒芜了，却再也没有等到第二只兔子。人们因而都嘲笑他把偶然当成必然。

Once upon a time, a farmer was plowing his field when he suddenly saw a rabbit darting past and crashing into a large tree and dying. The farmer had no trouble eating the rabbit and was overjoyed. He thought, "How wonderful it would be if it were always like this!" So he stopped plowing and waited by the tree every day, waiting for another rabbit to be picked up from the tree. He waited and waited, day after day. The field was deserted, but he never got a second rabbit. Therefore, people laughed at him for taking the chance for granted.

### 2) 亡羊补牢

从前有个人养了一群羊。一天早上他准备出去放羊，发现少了一只。他仔细一看，看到羊栏上有个窟窿。显然，夜间有狼钻进羊圈叼走了羊。邻居劝他修羊栏，可是他不听。第二天，他发现狼又通过窟窿叼走一只羊。他想起邻居的话，就赶快堵上窟窿，把羊栏补好。此后，他的羊再也没有被狼叼走。故事告诉我们，问题出了及时补救，可以防止蒙受更大损失。

Once upon a time, there was a man who had a flock of sheep. One morning he was about to go out to herd the sheep when he noticed that one was missing. He looked closely and saw a hole in the sheepfold. Apparently, a wolf had gotten into the sheepfold during the night and taken the sheep. The neighbour advised him to fix the sheepfold, but he didn't listen. The next day, he found that the wolf had taken another sheep through the hole. Remembering his neighbor's words, he quickly closed the hole and repaired the sheepfold. After that, his sheep were never taken by wolves again. The story tells us that remedying problems in time can prevent further losses.

### 3) 拔苗助长

从前有个农夫嫌他种的禾苗长得慢，就到地把禾苗一株株地拔高了一点。回家后他对家人说：“今天可真把我累坏了！但我总算让禾苗一下子长高了。”他儿子到地里去一看，禾苗都已死光了。现在有些家长急



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于让孩子成功，往往步那个农夫的后尘，搞得孩子苦不堪言，却不见孩子学业长进。这样的家长是否该对这个问题有所醒悟，让孩子自然成长呢？

Once upon a time, there was a farmer who thought that the seedlings he planted grew slowly, so he went to the field and pulled them up one by one. After returning home, he said to his family, "I'm really exhausted today! But I finally made the seedlings grow taller." When his son came to the field, he found that all the seedlings were dead. Now some parents are eager to make their children successful, and they often follow in the footsteps of the farmer. As a result, their children suffer a lot, and there is no improvement in their study. Should such parents realize this problem and let their children grow up naturally?

## 7、2021 年 12 月英语四级翻译真题

### 1) 大运河

大运河(Grand Canal)是世界上最长的人工河，北起北京，南至杭州。它是中国历史上最宏伟的工程之一。大运河始建于公元前 4 世纪，公元 13 世纪末建成。修建之初是为了运输粮食，后来也用于运输其他商品。大运河沿线区域逐渐发展成为中国的工商业中心。长久以来，大运河对中国的经济发展发挥了重要作用，有力地促进了南北地区之间的人员往来和文化交流。

The Grand Canal is the longest man-made river in the world, running from Beijing in the north to Hangzhou in the south. As one of the most magnificent projects in Chinese history, the Grand Canal was built in the 4th century B.C and completed at the end of the 13th century A.D. In the beginning, it was built to transport food, and later also used to transport other commodities. And the area along the Canal gradually developed into China's industrial and commercial center. For a long time, the Grand Canal has played an important role in China's economic development and greatly promoted personnel and cultural exchanges between the North and the South.

### 2) 都江堰

都江堰(Dujiangyan)坐落在成都平原西部的岷江上，距成都市约 50 公里，始建于公元前三世纪。它的独特之处在于无需用堤坝调控水流。两千多年来，都江堰一直有效地发挥着防洪与灌溉作用，使成都平原成为旱涝保收的沃土和中国最重要的粮食产地之一。都江堰工程体现了我国人民与自然和谐共存的智慧，是世界年代最久、仍在使用的无坝控水的水利工程。

Dujiangyan is located on the Minjiang River in the west of Chengdu Plain, about 50km away from Chengdu City. It was built in the third century BC. Its unique feature is that it does not need dams to regulate the flow of water. For more than 2000 years, Dujiangyan has been playing an effective role in flood control and irrigation, making Chengdu Plain a fertile land during drought and flood and one of the most important grain producing areas in China. Dujiangyan project embodies the wisdom of the harmonious coexistence of Chinese people and nature. It is the oldest water conservancy project in the world that is still in use and has no dam to control water.

### 3) 坎儿井

坎儿井(Karez)是新疆干旱地区的一种水利系统，由地下渠道将水井连接而成。该系统将春夏季节渗入(seep



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into) 地下的大量雨水及积雪融水收集起来，通过山体的自然坡度引到地面，用于灌溉农田和满足人们的日常用水需求。坎儿井减少了水在地面的蒸发(evaporation),对地表破坏很小，因而有效地保护了自然资源与生态环境。坎儿井体现了我国人民与自然和谐共存的智慧，是对人类文明的一大贡献。

The Karez is a water conservancy system in the arid regions of Xinjiang, consisting of underground channels connecting Wells. The system collects a large amount of rain and melt water of snow that seeps into the ground in spring and summer and leads it to the ground through the natural slope of the mountain. The water is brought to the ground and used to irrigate farms and meet people's daily water needs. The Karez reduces evaporation of water at the surface, does little damage to the surface, and thus effectively protects the natural resources and ecological environment. The Karez embodies the wisdom of the harmonious coexistence of the Chinese people and nature, and is a great contribution to human civilization.

## 8、2021 年 6 月英语四级翻译真题

### 1) 铁观音

铁观音(Tieguanyin)是中国最受欢迎的茶之一，原产自福建省安溪县西坪镇，如今安溪全县普遍种植，但该县不同地区生产的铁观音又各具风味。铁观音一年四季均可采摘，尤以春秋两季采摘的茶叶品质最佳。铁观音加工非常复杂，需要专门的技术和丰富的经验。铁观音含有多种维生素，喝起来口感独特。常饮铁观音有助于预防心脏病、降低血压、增强记忆力。

Tieguanyin is one of the most popular types of tea in China with its origin in Xiping Town, Anxi County, Fujian Province. Although now widely planted in Anxi County, the tea produced in different parts tastes very differently. Tieguanyin can be picked all the year around with the best in spring and autumn. The tea involves very complex process, which needs professional skills and sophisticated experience. As it contains many vitamins and possesses a unique flavor, the tea helps prevent heart diseases, lower blood pressure and improve memory if one drinks it regularly.

### 2) 龙井

龙井(Longjing)是一种绿茶，主要产自中国东部沿海的浙江省。龙井茶独特的香味和口感为其赢得了“中国名茶”的称号，在中国深受大众的欢迎，在海外饮用的人也越来越多。龙井茶通常手工制作，其价格可能极其昂贵，也可能比较便宜，这取决于它的生长地、采摘时间和制作工艺。龙井茶富含维生素 C 和其它多种有益健康的元素。经常喝龙井茶有助于减轻疲劳，延缓衰老。

Longjing is a type of green tea which is mainly produced in Zhejiang Province in the coastal area of east China. With the unique fragrance and flavor, the tea is well recognized as China's Famous Tea, which enjoys great popularity at home and also increasing popularity overseas. Longjing is usually handmade. It can be extremely expensive or comparatively cheap, which depends on the origin, the picking time and the workmanship. As it contains rich Vitamin C and many other beneficial elements, the tea helps relieve fatigue and delay the aging process if one drinks it regularly.

### 3) 普洱



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普洱（Pu'er）茶深受中国人喜欢，最好的普洱茶产自云南的西双版纳（Xishuangbanna），那里的气候和环境为普洱茶树的生长提供了最佳条件。普洱茶颜色较深，味道与其他的茶截然不同。普洱茶泡（brew）的时间越长越有味道。许多爱喝的人尤其喜欢其独特的香味和口感。普洱茶含有多种有益健康的元素，常饮普洱茶有助于保护心脏和血管，还有减肥、消除疲劳和促进消化的功效。

Pu'er is one of the most popular types of tea among the Chinese people, with its best produced in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Province, where the climate and environment provide the tea with the best growing conditions. Pu'er tea features comparatively dark color and totally different flavor. The longer it brews, the better it tastes. Many Pu'er lovers especially fancy its unique fragrance and flavor. As it contains many beneficial elements, the tea helps not only protect the heart and blood vessels but also lose weight, relieve fatigue and improve digestion if one drinks it regularly.

## 9、2020 年 12 月英语四级翻译真题

### 1) 团圆饭

春节前夕吃团圆饭是中国人的传统。团圆饭是一年中最重要的晚餐，也是家庭团聚的最佳时机，家人生活在不同地方的家庭尤其如此。团圆饭上的菜肴丰富多样，其中有些菜肴有特殊含义。例如，鱼是不可缺少的一道菜，因为汉语中的“鱼”字和“余”字听上一样。在中国的许多地方，饺子也是一道重要的佳肴，因为饺子象征着财富和好运。

It is a Chinese tradition to have a family reunion dinner on the eve of the Spring Festival. The reunion dinner is the most important dinner of the year and the best time for family reunion, especially for families living in different places. The dishes served at the reunion dinner are rich and varied, some of which have special meanings. Fish, for example, is an indispensable dish, because the Chinese word for fish (鱼) sounds the same as the word for surplus (余). In many parts of China, dumplings are also an important delicacy because they symbolize wealth and good luck.

### 2) 饮食

生活在中国不同地区的人们饮食多种多样。北方人主要吃面食，南方人大多吃米饭。在沿海地区，海鲜和淡水水产品人们在饮食中占有相当大的比例，而在其他地区人们的饮食中，肉类和奶制品更为常见。四川、湖南等省份的居民普遍爱吃辛辣食物，而江苏和浙江人更喜欢甜食。然而，因为烹饪方式各异，同类食物的味道可能会有所不同。

People in different parts of China have a variety of diets. In the north the staple food is pasta, while in the south rice. In coastal areas, seafood and freshwater products make up a large part of the local diet, while in other areas, meat and dairy products are more common on the table. People in Sichuan, Hunan and other provinces generally prefer spicy food, while people in Jiangsu and Zhejiang prefer sweet food. However, due to different cooking methods, similar foods may taste different from one another.

### 3) 鱼



关注公众号：英专生靓仔学长，回复关键词：四六级、专四专八、大英竞赛、领取历年真题、预测卷

鱼是春节前夕餐桌上不可或缺的一道菜，因为汉语中“鱼”字的发音与“余”字的发音相同。正由于这个象征性的意义，春节期间鱼也作为礼物送给亲戚朋友。鱼的象征意义据说源于中国传统文化。中国人有节省的传统，他们认为节省得愈多，就感到愈为安全。今天，尽管人们愈来愈富裕了，但他们仍然认为节省是一种值得弘扬的美德。

Fish is a very necessary dish on the dinner table on the eve of Spring Festival, for the reason that the “fish” in Chinese sounds the same as the Chinese character “Yu” (which means the amount of grains and money received is greater than the amount you need.) Because of this symbolic meaning, fish are also given as gifts to relatives and friends during the Spring Festival. The symbolic meaning of fish is said to be rooted in traditional Chinese culture. Having a tradition of saving, the Chinese think the more they save, the more secure they feel. Today, although people are getting richer, they still regard saving as a virtue worth promoting.

## 10、2020 年 9 月英语四级翻译真题

### 1) 茅台

茅台(Moutai)是中国最有名的白酒，在新中国成立前夕，被选为国宴用酒。据说赤水沿岸的村民四千年前就开始酿造茅台。在西汉时期，那里的人们生产出了高质量的茅台，并把它献给皇帝。自唐朝开始，这种地方酒通过海上丝绸之路运往海外。茅台味道柔和，有一种特殊的香味;适量饮用可以帮助缓解疲劳，有镇静作用，因而广受国内外消费者的喜爱。

Moutai, China's most famous liquor, was chosen for national banquets on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China. It is said that villagers along the Chishui River began brewing Moutai 4,000 years ago. During the Western Han Dynasty, the people there produced Moutai of superior quality and presented it to the emperor. Since the Tang Dynasty, this local beverage has been shipped overseas via the Maritime Silk Road. Moutai is mild in flavor with unique fragrance; and helps relieve fatigue and achieve tranquility if taken properly, so it is widely favored by domestic and foreign consumers.

### 2) 茶文化

茶拥有 5000 年的历史。传说，神农氏(Shen Nong)喝开水时，几片野树叶子落进壶里开水顿时散发出宜人的香味。他喝了几口，觉得很提神。茶就这样发现了。自此，茶在中国开始流行。茶园遍布全国，茶商变得富有。昂贵、雅致的茶具成了地位的象征。今天，茶不仅是一种健康的饮品，而且是中国文化的一个组成部分。越来越多的国际游客一边品茶，一边了解中国文化。

Tea has a history of 5000 years. Legend has it that when Shen Nong drank boiled water, several wild leaves fell into the pot and the boiled water immediately gave off a pleasant fragrance. After a few sips, he felt refreshed. This is how tea was discovered. Since then, tea has become popular in China. Tea plantations spread all over the country and thus tea merchants became rich. Expensive and elegant tea sets became a symbol of status. Today, tea is not only a healthy drink, but also an integral part of Chinese culture. More and more international tourists learn about Chinese culture while sipping tea.

### 3) 北京烤鸭



关注公众号：英专生靓仔学长，回复关键词：四六级、专四专八、大英竞赛、领取历年真题、预测卷

你如果到北京旅游，必须做两件事：一件是登长城，另一件是吃北京烤鸭。闻名遐迩的北京烤鸭曾仅限于宫廷，而现在北京数百家餐厅均有供应。北京烤鸭源于 600 年前的明代。来自全国各地的厨师被挑选出来到京城为皇帝做饭。人们认为在皇宫做饭是一种莫大的荣誉，只有厨艺出众者才能获得这份工作。事实上，正是这些宫廷厨师使北京烤鸭的烹饪艺术日臻完善。

If you travel to Beijing, you must do two things: one is to climb the Great Wall and the other is to eat Beijing Roast Duck. The famous Beijing Roast Duck was only limited to the royal court once, however, now it is available in hundreds of restaurants in Beijing. Beijing Roast Duck originated 600 years ago in the Ming Dynasty. Chefs from all over the country were selected to cook for the emperor in the capital of the country. It is considered as a great honor to cook in the royal court, and only those with outstanding cooking skills can get this job. In fact, it is these royal court chefs who have perfected the culinary art of Beijing Roast Duck.

#### 11、2020 年 7 月英语四级翻译真题

##### 1) 火锅

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。

Hotpot in China has a history of more than two thousand years. In the earliest days, it was only popular in the coldest areas. Later on, it became very common in many areas, and hotpot with local features also appeared. When eating hotpot, family and friends sit around a table and the steaming hotpot is placed at the center of it. People can put meat, seafood, vegetables, as well as other ingredients into the pot according to their own tastes. That is, they cook themselves. They also chat as much as they like while enjoying their meal.

#### 12、2019 年 12 月英语四级翻译真题

##### 1) 汉族名字

中国汉族人的全名由姓和名组成。中文姓名的特点是，姓总是在前，名跟在其后。千百年来，父姓一直世代相传。然而，如今，孩子跟母亲姓并不罕见。一般来说，名有一个或两个汉字，通常承载父母对孩子的愿望。从孩子的名字可以推断出父母希望孩子成为什么样的人，或者期望他们过什么样的生活。父母非常重视给孩子取名，因为名字往往会伴随孩子一生。

The full name of China's Han ethnic group is made up of family name and given name. One characteristic of the Chinese name is that the family name always comes first, followed by given name. For thousands of years, the father's family name has been passed on from generation to generation. However, it is not uncommon now for a child to have the mother's family name. Generally speaking, a given name contains one or two Chinese characters, which carries the parents' hope for the kid. Therefore, it's easy to infer from the name what kind of person the parents expect their child to be, or what kind of life to lead. Parents attach great importance to naming their kid as names usually go with them for a whole life.

##### 2) 年轻人要不要和家人住在一起



关注公众号：英专生靓仔学长，回复关键词：四六级、专四专八、大英竞赛、领取历年真题、预测卷

中国的家庭观念与其文化传统有关。和睦的大家庭曾非常令人羡慕。过去四代同堂并不少见。由于这个传统，许多年轻人婚后继续与父母同住。今天，这个传统正在改变。随着住房条件的改善，越来越多年轻夫妇选择与父母分开住。但他们之间的联系依然很密切。许多老年人仍然帮着照看孙辈。年轻夫妇也抽时间探望父母，特别是在春节和中秋节等重要节日。

The concept of family in China is related to its cultural traditions. The large and harmonious families were once very enviable. The four generation family used to be very common in the past. As a result of this tradition, many young people continue to live with their parents after marriage. Today, the tradition is changing. With the improvement of housing conditions, An increasing number of young couples choose to live apart from their parents. But the connection between them remains strong. And many old people still have to look after their grandchildren. Young couples also get around to visit their parents, especially during the holidays, such as the Spring Festival and Mid-autumn Festival.

### 3) 家庭教育观

中国家庭十分重视孩子的教育。许多父母认为应该努力工作，确保孩子受到良好的教育。他们不仅非常情愿为孩子的教育投资，而且花很多时间督促他们学习。多数家长希望孩子能上名牌大学。由于改革开放，越来越多的家长能送孩子到国外学习或参加国际交流项目，让其拓宽视野。通过这些努力，他们期望孩子健康成长，为国家的发展和繁荣做出贡献。

Chinese families place a great premium on their children's education. The majority of parents hold that they should work hard to ensure that their children can get a good education. Not only are they willing to invest in children's education, but also they spend plenty of time urging them to learn. Meanwhile, most of them want their children to go to prestigious universities. Due to the reform and opening up, an increasingly number of parents can send their children to study abroad or participate the international exchange programs to broaden their horizons. Through these efforts, they anticipate that their children can grow up healthily and make contributions to the development and prosperity of our nation.

## 13、2019 年 6 月英语四级翻译真题

### 1) 灯笼

灯笼起源于东汉，最初主要用于照明。在唐代，人们用红灯笼来庆祝安定的生活。从那时起，灯笼在中国的许多地方流行起来。灯笼通常用色彩鲜艳的薄纸制作，形状和尺寸各异。在中国传统文化中，红灯笼象征生活美满和生意兴隆，通常在春节、元宵节和国庆等节日期间悬挂。如今，世界上许多其他地方也能看到红灯笼。

Lanterns, which originated from the East Han Dynasty, was first used for lighting. In the Tang Dynasty, they were used to celebrate the peaceful life. From then on, lanterns have become popular in various parts of China. A lantern is usually made of thin paper, in various colors, shapes and sizes. Red lanterns symbolize happy life and prosperous business, traditional Chinese culture and thus are hung up in holidays and festivals such as the Spring Festival, Lantern Festival and National Day. Today, red lanterns can be seen in many places of the world.

### 2) 剪纸



关注公众号：英专生靓仔学长，回复关键词：四六级、专四专八、大英竞赛、领取历年真题、预测卷

剪纸是中国民间艺术的一种独特形式。已有 2000 多年历史。剪纸很可能源于汉代，继纸张发明之后。从此，它在中国的许多地方得到了普及。剪纸用的材料和工具很简单：纸和剪刀。剪纸作品通常是用红纸做成的，因为红色在中国传统文化中与幸福相联。因此，在婚礼、春节等喜庆场合，红颜色的剪纸是门窗装饰的首选。

Paper cutting is a unique form of Chinese traditional folk art with a history of more than 2,000 years. Paper cutting probably originated in the Han Dynasty, following the invention of the paper. Since then, it has been spread widely in many parts of China. The materials and tools for paper cutting are simple: paper and scissors. Paper cutting works are usually made of red paper, because red is associated with happiness in traditional Chinese culture. Therefore, in the wedding, the Spring Festival and other festive occasions, red paper cutting is the first choice of door and window decoration.

### 3) 舞狮

舞狮作为中国传统民间表演已有 2000 多年历史。在狮子舞中，两位表演者同披一件狮子服，一个舞动头部，另一个舞动身体和尾巴。他们熟练配合，模仿狮子的各种动作。狮子也是兽中之王，象征幸福和好运，所以人们通常在春节和其他节日期间表演狮子舞。狮子舞也可能出现在其他重要场合，如商店开业和结婚典礼，往往吸引许多人观赏。

Lion Dancing is a traditional Chinese folk performance with a history of more than 2,000 years. In the Lion Dancing, two performers share one lion costume, one performer moves the head of costume, the other moves his body and tail. They work together skillfully, imitating the lion's movements. The lion is also the king of animals, symbolizing happiness and good luck, so people usually perform the Lion Dancing during the Spring Festival and other festivals and holidays. Lion Dancing can also be seen on other important occasions, such as the opening ceremony of a shop and wedding ceremonies, often attracting large audience.

## 14、2018 年 12 月英语四级翻译真题

### 1) 过度依赖手机

越来越多的中国人现在的确离不开手机了。他们中的许多人，包括老年人，都使用手机应用程序保持联系并拓宽朋友圈。他们也用手机购物，查找信息，因为手机便于携带。此外，使用手机应用程序通信比传统电话便宜。然而，这种新趋势导致人们在社交时过度依赖手机。事实上，一些年轻人已经变得十分上瘾，以至于忽略了家人和朋友面对面的交流。

Nowadays, an increasing number of Chinese people can not live without mobile phones. Many of them, including the elderly, keep in touch with the others and broaden their circle of friends with the use of applications. They also use their cell phones for shopping online and searching for information as phones are easy to carry. In addition, the communication by mobile applications is cheaper than that by traditional phones. However, this new trend makes people over-reliant on mobile phones for social interaction. In fact, some young people have become so addicted that they ignore the face-to-face communication with their family and friends.

### 2) 移动支付



关注公众号：英专生靓仔学长，回复关键词：四六级、专四专八、大英竞赛、领取历年真题、预测卷

过去几年里，移动支付市场在中国蓬勃发展。随着移动互联网的出现，手机购物逐渐成为一种趋势。18 到 30 岁的年轻人构成了移动支付市场的最大群体。由于现在用手机付款极容易，许多消费者在购物时宁愿用手机付款，而不愿用现金或信用卡。为了鼓励人们多消费，许多商店给使用移动支付的顾客打折。专家预测，中国移动支付市场未来仍有很大发展潜力。

In the past few years, mobile payment market has developed rapidly in China. With the appearance of mobile internet, shopping on phones has become a trend. The young men between 18 and 30 make up the biggest group of users in the mobile payment market. As the payment by phone is very easy, many consumers are willing to use phones to pay for shopping, but not willing to use cash or credit cards. To encourage people to buy more, many shops give discount to the customers who use mobile payment. Experts predict that China's mobile payment market has great potential of development.

### 3) 手机改变阅读

由于通信网络的快速发展，中国智能手机用户数量近年来以惊人的速度增长。这极大地改变了许多人的阅读方式。他们现在经常智能手机上看新闻和文章，而不买传统报刊。大量移动应用程序的开发使人们能用手机读小说和其他形式的文学作品。因此，纸质书籍的销售受到了影响。但调查显示，尽管能手机阅读市场稳步增长，超半数成年人仍喜欢读纸质书。

Due to the rapid development of communication network, the number of Chinese smartphone users has grown at an alarming rate in recent years. This has dramatically changed the ways of reading for many people. They now often read news and articles on their smartphones instead of buying traditional newspapers. The development of a large number of mobile applications enables people to read novels and other forms of literature works on their mobile phones. Therefore, the sale of paper books has been affected. But the survey shows that despite the steady growth of the mobile phones' reading market, more than half of adults still like to read paper books.

## 15、2018 年 6 月英语四级翻译真题

### 1) 地铁

近年来，中国有越来越多的城市开始建造地铁。发展地铁有助于减少城市的交通拥堵和空气污染。地铁具有安全、快捷和舒适的优点，越来越多的人选择地铁作为每天上班或上学的主要交通工具。如今，在中国乘坐地铁正变得越来越方便。在有些城市里，乘客只需用卡或手机就可以乘坐地铁。许多当地老年市民还可以免费乘坐地铁。

In recent years, a considerable number of cities in China have begun to build subways. Developing subways can help reduce traffic congestion and air pollution in cities. Owing to the fact that the subway has the advantages of safety, speed and comfort, a host of people choose subway as the main means of transportation to work or school every day. Nowadays, it is becoming increasingly convenient to take the subway in China. In some cities, passengers can take the subway simply by using a card or cell phone. Many older residents can also take the subway for free.

### 2) 公交车



公交车曾是中国人出行的主要交通工具。近年来，由于私家车数量不断增多，城市的交通问题越来越严重。许多城市为了鼓励更多人乘坐公交车出行，一直努力改善公交车的服务质量。车辆的设施不断更新，车速也有了显著提高。然而，公交车的票价却依然相当低廉。现在，在大多数城市，许多当地老年市民都可以免费乘坐公交车。

Buses used to be the main means of transportation for Chinese. In recent years, since the increase of amount of private cars, the traffic problems in cities have been increasingly serious. In order to encourage people to go out by bus, many cities are continuously improving the service of buses. So the facilities are always renewed and the speed is remarkably promoted. But the ticket prices are still inexpensive, and in most cities, many senior citizens can enjoy free ticket while taking a bus.

### 3) 乘飞机出行

过去，乘飞机出行对大多数中国人来说是难以想象的。如今随着经济的发展和水平的提高，越来越多的中国人包括许多农民和外出务工人员都能乘飞机出行。他们可以乘飞机到达所有大城市，还有许多城市也在筹建机场。航空服务不断改进，而且经常会有特价机票。近年来，节假日期间选择飞机外出旅游的人不断增加。

In the past, it was unimaginable for a majority of Chinese to travel by air. Nowadays, with the development of the economy and the improvement of living standard, an increasing number of Chinese, including many peasants and migrant workers, can go by air. They can take a plane to all the big cities. In addition, plenty of cities are planning to build an airport. Air services are constantly progressing and special low-price tickets are often offered for sale. In recent years, people choosing to go out to travel by air during holidays are increasing.

## 16、2017 年 12 月英语四级翻译真题

### 1) 泰山

泰山位于山东省西部。海拔 1500 余米，方圆约 400 平方公里。泰山不仅雄伟壮观，而且是一座历史文化名山，过去 3000 多年一直是人们前往朝拜的地方。据记载，共有 72 位帝王曾来此游览。许多作家到泰山获取灵感，写诗作文，艺术家也来此绘画。山上因此留下了许许多多的文物古迹。泰山如今已成为中国一处主要的旅游景点。

Mountain Tai, 1,500 meters above sea level and 400 square kilometers, which is located in the western part of China. It enjoys not only the magnificent sight, but the high reputation for its historical culture. Mountain Tai is a place of worship for pilgrims for 3,000 thousand years. According to the record, it was visited by 72 emperors in total. Many writers obtain inspiration and compose poems and compositions by visiting Mountain Tai. Besides, artists also draw paintings here. Consequently, there are a lot of cultural relics and historic sites. Nowadays, Mountain Tai has become one of the most well-known tourist attractions in China.

### 2) 黄山

黄山位于安徽省南部。它风景独特，尤以其日出和云海著称。要欣赏大山的宏伟壮丽，通常得向上看。但要欣赏黄山美景，得向下看。黄山的湿润气候有利于茶树生成，是中国主要产茶地之一。这里还有许多温



泉，其泉水有助于防治皮肤病。黄山是中国主要旅游目的地之一，也是摄影和传统国画最受欢迎的主题。

Mount Huang is located in the south of Anhui province. Its landscape is unique, and it is especially famous for its sunrise and sea of clouds. In order to appreciate the magnificence of this great mountain, one has to look up, but to enjoy the beautiful scenery of Mount Huang, one has to look down. Mount Huang's humid climate is fit for the growth of tea tree, and it is one of the major tea tree growing areas of China. There are also many warm springs in Mount Huang, whose water is helpful for the prevention and treatment of skin diseases. Mount Huang is one of the major tourist destinations in China, and is also the most popular subject of photography and traditional Chinese paintings.

### 3) 华山

华山位于华阴市，距西安 120 公里。华山是秦岭的一部分，秦岭不仅分隔陕南与陕北，也分隔华南与华北。与从前人们常去朝拜的泰山不同，华山过去很少有人光临，因为上山的道路极其危险。然而，希望长寿的人却经常上山，因为山上生长着许多药草，特别是一些稀有的药草。自上世纪 90 年代安装缆车以来，参观人数大大增长。

Huashan is located in Huayin City, 120 kilometers away from Xi'an. It is part of the Qinling Mountains, which not only separate Southern and Northern Shaanxi, but also separate South and North China. In the past, Huashan was rarely visited because of its hard and steep road, which is unlike Mountain Tai where people often went to worship. However, those who wish to live longer often ascend the mountain for many herbs grow on the mountain, especially some rare herbs. After the installation of cable cars in the 1990s, the number of visitors has increased greatly.

## 17、2017 年 6 月英语四级翻译真题

### 1) 黄河

黄河是亚洲第三、世界第六长的河流。“黄”这个字描述的是其河水浑浊的颜色。黄河发源于青海，流经九个省份，最后注入渤海。黄河是中国赖以生存的几条河流之一。黄河流域（river basin）是中国古代文明的诞生地，也是中国早期历史上最繁荣的地区。然而，由于极具破坏力的洪水频发，黄河曾造成多次灾害。在过去几十年里，政府采取了各种措施防止灾害发生。

The Yellow River is the third longest river in Asia and the sixth longest in the world. The word “yellow” refers to the muddy water of it. The River, originating from Qinghai, flows through nine provinces, and finally pours into the Bohai Sea. It is one of several rivers for the Chinese to live on. “The river basin” is not only the birthplace of the ancient Chinese civilization, but also the most prosperous region in the early history of China. However, because of the frequent devastating floods, it has caused disasters many times. In the past few decades, the government has taken a variety of measures to prevent the disaster.

### 2) 珠江

珠江是华南一大河系，流经广州市，是中国第三长的河流，仅次于长江和黄河。珠江三角洲(delta)是中国最发达的地区之一，面积约 11,000 平方公里。它在面积和人口方面也是世界上最大的城市聚集区。珠江三



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角洲九个最大城市共有 5,700 多万人口。上世纪 70 年代末中国改革开放以来，珠江三角洲已成为中国和世界主要经济区域和制造中心之一。

The Pearl River is a major river system in south China that flows through Guangzhou City. It's the China's third longest river, only after the Yangtze River and the Yellow River. The Pearl River Delta is one of the most developed regions in China with an area of 11,000 square kilometers. It is the largest urban area in the world in both size and population. The nine largest cities of the Pearl River Delta have a combined population of more than 57 million. Since China launched the reform and opening up policy in the late 1970s, the Delta has become one of the leading economic regions and a major manufacturing center both of China and the world.

### 3) 长江

长江是亚洲、世界上第三长的河流。长江流经多种不同的生态系统，是诸多濒危物种的栖息地，灌溉了中国五分之一的土地。长江流域（river basin）居住着中国三分之一的人口。长江在中国历史、文化和经济上起着很大的作用。长江三角洲（delta）产出近 20% 的中国国民生产总值。几千年来，长江一直被用于供水、运输和工业生产。长江上还坐落着世界最大的水电站。

The Yangtze River is the longest in Asia and the third longest in the world. The river, which flows through/supports/sustains varied/diverse ecosystems along its passage, offers habitats for many endangered species and provides irrigation for 1/5 of China's land. The Yangtze River basin is home to 1/3 of China's population. The river plays a very important role in China historically, culturally and economically/bears historical, cultural and economic significance for China. The Yangtze River Delta contributes up to 20% of China's GDP. For millennia, the Yangtze River has been used for water supply, shipment and industrial activities. The world's largest hydropower station is also built/sits on the river. /The river also boasts the world's largest hydropower station.

## 18、2016 年 12 月英语四级翻译真题

### 1) 红色

在中国文化中，红色通常象征着好运、长寿和幸福，在春节和其他喜庆场合，红色到处可见。人们把现金作为礼物送给家人或亲密朋友时，通常放在红信封里。红色在中国流行的另一个原因是人们把它与中国革命和共产党相联系。然而，红色并不总是代表好运与快乐。因为从前死者的名字常用红色书写，用红墨水写中国人名被看成是一种冒犯行为。

The color of red in Chinese culture usually means good luck, longevity and happiness. Red can be found everywhere during Chinese Spring Festival and other joyous occasions. Cashes often in red envelopes are sent to family members or close friends as gifts. Its popularity can also be attributed the fact that people accociate it with Chinese revolution and Communist Party. However, it does not always equal to good luck and joy in that the name of the dead used to be written in red. Using red ink to write names of Chinese people were seen as an offense.

### 2) 黄色

在中国文化中，黄颜色是一种很重要的颜色，因为它具有独特的象征意义。在封建(feudal)社会中，它象征



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统治者的权力和权威。那时，黄色是专为皇帝使用的颜色，皇家宫殿全都漆成黄色，皇袍总是黄色的，而普通老百姓是禁止穿黄色衣服的。在中国，黄色也是收获的象征。秋天庄稼成熟时，田野变得一片金黄。人们兴高采烈，庆祝丰收。

In Chinese culture, yellow is an important color because of its unique symbolic meaning. In feudal society, it symbolizes the rulers' power and authority. At that time, yellow was designed to use for the emperor—the royal palace was painted yellow and the imperial robe was always yellow too. However, the ordinary people were not allowed to wear yellow clothes. In China, yellow also signifies harvest. The fields grow golden yellow in autumn when the crops mature. People celebrate the harvest cheerfully.

### 3) 白色

随着中国的改革开放，如今很多年轻人都喜欢举行西式婚礼。新娘在婚礼上穿着白色婚纱，因为白色被认为是纯洁的象征。然而，在中国传统文化中，白色经常是葬礼上使用的颜色。因此务必记住，白花一定不要用作祝人康复的礼物，尤其不要送给老年人或危重病人。同样，礼金也不能装在白色信封里，而要装在红色信封里。

With China's reform and opening up, many young people tend to hold Western-style weddings these days. The bride wears a white wedding dress at the wedding, because white is considered as a symbol of purity. However, in traditional Chinese culture, white is often used in funerals, so be sure to remember that white flowers must not be used as a gift to the patient, especially not to the seniors or patients in critical conditions. Similarly, the cash gift cannot be packed in a white envelope, but in a red envelope.

## 19、2016 年 6 月英语四级翻译真题

### 1) 乌镇

乌镇是浙江的一座古老水镇，坐落在京杭大运河畔。这是一处迷人的地方，有许多古桥、中式旅店和餐馆。在过去一千年里，乌镇的水系和生活方式并未经历多少变化，是一座展现古文明的博物馆。乌镇所有房屋都用石木建造。数百年来，当地人沿着河边建起了住宅和集市。无数宽敞美丽的庭院藏身于屋舍之间，游客们每到一处都会有惊喜的发现。

Wuzhen is an ancient water town of Zhejiang province, is located near the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal. This is a charming place. There are many ancient bridges, Chinese style hotels and restaurants. In the past one thousand years, the water system and way of life here haven't experienced many changes, so it is a museum of ancient civilizations. All rooms in Wuzhen are made of stone and wood. Over hundreds of years, the locals have built houses and markets along the riverbank. Numerous spacious and pretty courtyards are wrapped in those houses everywhere, serving as surprises and waiting to be found /discovered by the tourists .

### 2) 功夫

功夫（Kung Fu）是中国武术（martial arts）的俗称。中国武术的起源可以追溯自卫的需要,狩猎活动以及古代中国的军事训练，它是中国传统体育运动的一种。年轻人，老年人都练，它已逐渐演变成了中国文化的



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独特元素，作为中国的国宝，功夫有上百种的风格，是世界上练得最多的艺术形式，有些风格模仿了动物的动作。还有一些则受到中国哲学思想，神话和传说的启发。

Kung Fu is the folk name of Chinese martial arts, which dates back to the need of self-defense, hunting, and military drill in ancient China. It is one of China's traditional sports, and all people, old and young, would participate in. It has gradually evolved into a unique element of the Chinese culture. As a national treasure of China, it has hundreds of styles. Meanwhile, it is also the most practiced art form in the world- some imitating the movements of animals, while others are inspired by Chinese philosophy, mythology and legend.

### 3) 风筝

在山东省潍坊市，风筝不仅仅是玩具，而且还是这座城市文化的标志。潍坊以“风筝之都”而闻名，已有将近 2400 年放飞风筝的历史。传说中国古代哲学家墨子用了三年时间在潍坊制作了世界上首个风筝，但放飞的第一天风筝就坠落并摔坏了，也有人相信风筝是中国古代木匠鲁班发明的。据说他的风筝用木头和竹子制作，飞了三天后才落地。

In Weifang city, Shandong province, kites are not only toys but the city's cultural symbols. Weifang is well-known / famous for the “capital of kites” with a history of nearly 2,400 years in flying kites. It is said that Chinese ancient philosopher Mozi spend three years making the world's first kite. However, it fell and broke in its first day debut / flying. It is also believed that kites were invented by Chinese ancient carpenter Luban. It's said that his kite was made of wood and bamboo and it landed after three days' flying.

## 20、2015 年 12 月英语四级翻译真题

### 1) 中国父母

中国的父母往往过于关注孩子的学习，以至于不要他们帮忙做家务。他们对孩子的首要要求就是努力学习，考得好，能上名牌大学。他们相信这是为孩子好，因为在中国这样竞争激烈的社会里，只有好成绩才能保证前途光明。中国父母还认为，如果孩子在社会上取得大的成就，父母就会受到尊重。因此，他们愿意牺牲自己的时间，爱好和兴趣，为孩子提供更好的条件。

Chinese parents tend to place so much emphasis on their children's learning that they won't let their kids do any housework. The primary demands that they want to make of their children to study hard, to achieve high grades in order to enter top universities. They believe it is good for their children because in such a highly competitive society, only the best achievement can ensure a bright prospect. Also, Chinese parents claim that they will be respected if their children get significant status in the society. Therefore, they are willing to sacrifice time, hobbies and interest of their own to provide their children with better living conditions.

### 2) 丽江古镇

云南省的丽江古镇是中国著名的旅游目的地之一，那里的生活节奏比大多数中国城市都要缓慢，丽江到处都是美丽的自然风光，众多的少数民族同胞提供了各式各样，丰富多彩的文化让游客体验。历史上，丽江还以“爱之城”而闻名。当地人中流传着许多关于因爱而生、为爱而死的故事。如今，在中外游客眼中，



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这个古镇被视为为爱情和浪漫的天堂。

The ancient town of Lijiang in Yunnan province is one of the famous tourist destinations. Its living rhythm is slower than that of most other Chinese cities. Lijiang is full of natural beautiful sceneries, where numerous minority nationalities provide rich and varied cultures in order to give tourists a different experience. Historically, Lijiang was also known as “the city of love”. Plenty of stories about living for love and dying for love have been spread among the natives. Nowadays, the old town equals the paradise of love and romance in the eyes of Chinese and foreign tourists.

### 3) 汉语演讲比赛

今年在长沙举行了一年一度的外国人汉语演讲比赛。这项比赛证明是促进中国世界其他地区文化交流的好方法。它为世界各地的年轻人提供了更好地了解中国的机会。来自 87 个国家共计 126 位选手聚集在湖南省省会参加了从 7 月 6 号到 8 月 5 号进行的半决赛和决赛。比赛并不是唯一的活动，选手们还有机会参观了中国其他地区的著名景点和历史名胜。

The annual Chinese speech contest for foreigners was held in Changsha this year. The contest proves to be a good way to promote cultural exchanges between China and other parts of the world. It offers the young all over the world an opportunity to know more about China. 126 candidates from 87 nations gathered in the capital of Hunan province to attend the semi-final and the final from July 6 to August 5. Besides the contest, the candidates also got a chance to visit famous tourist attractions and historical interests in other parts of China.

## 21、2015 年 6 月英语四级翻译真题

### 1) 中国

中国是世界上最古老的文明之一。构成现在世界基础的许多元素都起源于中国。中国现在拥有世界上发展最快的经济，并经历着一次新的工业革命。中国还启动了雄心勃勃的太空探索计划，其实包括到 2020 年建成一个太空站。目前，中国是世界上最大的出口国之一，并正在吸引大量外国投资。同时，它也在海外投资数十亿美元。2011 年，中国超越日本成为第二大经济体。

China is one of the oldest cultures in the world, from which much that constructs the foundation of the modern world is derived. China is witnessing the fastest development of its economy and experiencing a new industrial revolution. Also, China has started the ambitious program for exploring the outer space, including to complete a space station by 2020. Currently, being one of the largest exporters in the world, China is attracting massive foreign investment. And the same time, it has invested billions of dollars overseas. In 2011, China surpassed Japan as the world's second-largest economy.

### 2) 大米

在西方人心目中，和中国联系最为密切的基本食物是大米。长期以来，大米在中国人的饮食中占据很重要的地位，以至于有谚语说“巧妇难为无米之炊”。中国南方大多种植水稻，人们通常以大米为主食；而华北



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大部分地区由于过于寒冷或过于干燥无法种植水稻，那里的主要作物是小麦。在中国，有些人用面粉做面包，但大多数人用面粉做馒头和面条。

In the eyes of the western, the basic food closest to China is rice. Rice has long occupied so significant a position in the diet of Chinese that there is a proverb “ Even a clever housewife can not cook a meal without rice ”. Rice is grown mostly in southern China where people usually take rice as their staple food, while it cannot be planted in northern China where the climate is either too cold or too dry for rice to grow. As a result, the main crop in the north is wheat. In China, some people use flour to make bread, but most people use flour to make bread and noodles.

### 3) 快递

据报道，今年中国快递服务（courier service）将递送大约 120 亿件包裹。这将使中国有可能超越美国成为世界上最大的快递市场。大多数包裹里装着网上订购的物品。中国给数百万在线零售商以极具竞争力的价格销售商品的机会。仅在 11 月 11 日，中国消费者就从中国最大的网购平台购买了价值 90 亿美元的商品。中国有不小这样的特许购物日。因此，快递业在中国扩展就不足为奇了。

It is reported that China's express courier service will deliver about 12 billion packages this year. China could overtake the United States as the world's largest express market. Most packages are for items ordered online. China provides opportunities to millions of online retailers to sell goods at very competitive prices. Only on November 11th, Chinese consumers bought \$9 billion worth of goods from the nation's largest shopping platform. There are many such special shopping days in China. Therefore, the expansion of express industry is not surprising at all.

