



KMF考满分

留学考生的在线课堂

Writing

课后资料【Day2】





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静态数据句型翻译 30 句

一. 最大值

1. 伦敦地铁最长

The underground in London stays in top position in terms of length.

The underground in London is second to none in terms of length.

The underground in London is the longest.

二. 最多的

2. 东京地铁的承载量最大。

The underground in Tokyo contains the largest number of passengers.

三. 第二大值

3. 巴黎地铁在历史上是第二建成的。

The next one is Paris' .





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Paris takes the second place in terms of date opened.

The underground in Paris is the second oldest.

四. 中间值

4. 其次是洛杉矶，华盛顿和莫斯科地铁。

This is followed by undergrounds in LA, Washington and Moscow.

Undergrounds in LA, Washington and Moscow maintain the middle position.

五. 最小值

5. 札幌的地铁最短

Miyazaki ranks the last when it comes to the length of underground.

The underground in Miyazaki is the shortest.

6. 阿根廷的文盲率最低，只有 4.6%，而报纸的销量最高，达到每一天个人里有 123 人购买。

Argentina has the lowest illiteracy rate of 4.6% and the highest newspaper sales per thousand people (123/1000).





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六. 程度对比

7. 可以发现新机构仅仅比之前的有效率了一点点。

It can be seen that the new organization is only marginally more efficient than the old one.

8. 伦敦地铁比华盛顿地铁长多了。

The underground in London is much longer than that in Washington.

七. 差值对比

9. 高圆圆比赵又廷大 5 岁

Gao is 5 years' older than Zhao.

10. 赵又廷比高圆圆高 10 厘米

Zhao is 10 centimeters' taller than Gao.

八. 分数倍数对比

11. 村子中近一半的孩子都辍学了。





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Nearly half of the children dropped out of school in the village.

12.不止 1\7 的老师拥有大学学历。

More than one in seven teachers have university degrees.

13.女孩人数是男孩的 4 倍

The number of girls is 4 times as large as that of boys.

The number of girls is 3 times larger than that of boys.

14.零售业的销售额增加了三倍。

There was a threefold increase in retail sales.

15.租金在过去平均增加了三倍。

The rent on average increased threefold in the past years.

16.公园的占地面积达到 1400 顷，是之前旧址的两倍大小。

This park will cover 1,400 surface acres, twice the size of the old park.

17.这所城市的交通意外率是全国的三倍。





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The city has an accident rate triple the national average.

九. 剑桥真题翻译

18. 伦敦在六所城市中有最早地铁，在 1863 年开通距今已有 140 岁的高龄。巴黎地铁第二老，比前者晚了 37 年。

London has the oldest railway systems among six cities, which was opened in 1863 and it is already 140 years old. Paris' is the second oldest, 37 years later than the former.

19. 东京，华盛顿和京都地铁紧随其后。洛杉矶的地铁最新，开通于 2001 年。

This is then followed by the opening of railway system in Tokyo, Washington and Kyoto. Los Angeles has the newest railway system and it was only opened in the year of 2001.

20. 至于地铁的长度方面，毫无疑问，伦敦地铁再次排名第一，一共长达 394 千米，将近是巴黎地铁的两倍。相反，京都的地铁最短，只有 11 千米，比伦敦地铁小了 30 多倍。





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In terms of the size of railway system, London, for certain, remains the top position, which is 394 kilometers long in total, nearly as twice as that of Paris. By contrast, Kyoto has the shortest railway, only 11 kilometers, which is more than 30 times less than that of London.

21. 有趣的是, 东京地铁尽管只有 155 千米却装载了最多的乘客, 高达 1927 百万每年。巴黎地铁装载量排名第二, 1191 百万每年。最为最短的地铁, 京都地铁的承载量据预计也是最少的。

Interestingly, Tokyo, which is only 155 kilometers in length, serves the greatest number of passengers per year, at 1927 passengers per year. The system in Paris has the second largest number of people, at 1191 million per year. The smallest system, Kyoto's railway system serves the smallest number of passengers as predicted.

22. 如图所示, 五个国家在食品与烟草上的花销均远远多于在服饰和休闲娱乐教育上花的钱。

It can be seen from the table that the spending on food/drinks/tobacco was much more than that on clothing/footwear and leisure/education in all five countries.



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23. 五个国家中，土耳其在食品与烟草上的消费最多，将近占到总体花销的三分之一。紧随其后的是爱尔兰，也达到了 30% 左右。而瑞典，意大利和西班牙在这方面的花销则少很多，均少于 20%。

In these five countries, Turkish people spent the highest percentage on food, drinks and tobacco(almost one third), closely followed by Irish people(nearly 30%). The figures in Sweden, Italy and Spain were much smaller and they were all less than 20%.

24. 土耳其在娱乐与教育上花费占比达到 4.35%，将近是爱尔兰的两倍，后者占比 2.21%。相反，西班牙在这方面排名垫底，仅仅占据 1.98%。而瑞典和意大利人的花销比较接近，都在 3.2% 左右。

The expenditure on leisure and education in Turkey was 4.35%, which was nearly twice as much as the percentage in Ireland(2.21%). By contrast, Spanish people spent the lowest proportion on this item(1.98%). Swedish and Italian people spent almost the same percentage (around 3.2%).





25. 拥有技校文凭的人群中年龄差距最大, 90%都为男性只有 10%为女性。

The gender difference was the largest for people who held skilled vocational diploma. 90% of them were men and only 10% were women.

26. 相反, 本科文凭中女性的比例要多于男性。70%的本科生为女性, 相比之下男生只有 30%。

By contrast, more women than men held undergraduate diploma. 70% were females, compared with 30% of males.

27. 本科学历中女性比例要略高于男性, 女性占 55%, 男性占 45%。

The percentage of females was slightly higher than that of males at the level of bachelor's degree. Females accounted for 55% and males 45%.

28. 男性在更高教育学历的人数上显著超过女性。70%的研究生文凭持有者均为男性, 而女性仅占到 30%。





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At higher levels of education, men clearly outnumbered women. 70% of postgraduate diploma holders were men and only 30% were women.

29. 然而，两者之间的差距在研究生学历上逐渐缩小，男性和女性分别占据 60%和 40%。

However, the gap was smaller at master's degree and the percentage of males and females was 60% and 40% respectively.

30. 总之，在较低和较高的教育下，男性人数多于女性。而女生中持有本科学历和文凭的人数更多。

In conclusion, more men than women held qualifications at lower and higher levels of education, while there were more women than men who had undergraduate diploma and bachelor degree.



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