Writing
课后资料【Day1】

动态数据句型翻译 35 句

一. 上升、下降 (三大基本句式)

1. 从 1905 年到 1945 年日本的出生率增长很快

The birth rate of Japan increased sharply from 1905 to 1945.

A sharp increase was found in the birth rate of Japan from 1905 to 1945.

The birth rate of Japan experienced a sharp increase from 1905 to 1945.

2. 1945 年日本的出生率急剧下降至 2%

The birth rate of Japan dropped sharply to 2% in 1945.

A dramatic decrease to 2% was found in the birth rate of Japan in 1945.

The birth rate of Japan experienced a significant fall to 2% in 1945.

3. 1945 年日本的出生率急剧下降了 2%

The birth rate of Japan declined dramatically by 2% in 1945.

A dramatic decline of 2% was found in the birth rate of Japan in 1945.

The birth rate of Japan experienced a dramatic decline of 2% in 1945.

4. 从 1905 到 1945 年,日本的出生率由 13%增长到 29%.

The birth rate of Japan increased by 16% from 13% in 1905 to 29% in 1945.

A rise of 16% was found in the birth rate of Japan from 13% in 1905 to 29% in 1945.

The birth rate of Japan experienced a growth of 16% from 13% in 1905 to 29% in 1945.

二. 极值点

5.数据显示失业率在 10 月份达到了顶峰 9.8%。

The figure shows that the unemployment rate peaked at 9.8% in October.

6.通货膨胀率在过去的五年里跌到最低点。

The inflation bottomed out in five years.

7.日本的出生率在过去五年里缓慢下降，在 1975 年达到了最低点 5%.

The birth rate of Japan experienced a slow decrease in the past five years, reaching its minimum of 5% in 1975.

三．波动

8.中国的出生率在 1945 年至 1975 年间波动剧烈。

The birth rate of China considerably fluctuated over the period 1945 to 1975.

9.继 2000 年显著上升后，水能发电又跌落至 1990 年时的数量。

After a sharp increase in 2000, hydro power has fallen back to the 1990 figure.

四．平稳

10. 出于兴趣学习的人数在 1998 年上升到 3000 人，在之后的五年里保持稳定不变。

The total number of studying for interest rose to 3,000 in 1998 after which it plateaued for about 5 years.

五. 超过

11. 据预计，到 2035 年北京的增长率将超过东京。

The growth rate of Beijing is expected to surpass that of Tokyo by 2035.

六. 比例关系

12. 存款量与花销成反比。

The amount of money people saved is in inverse proportion to the amount they spent.

13. 工厂能源消耗量与产品数量成正比。

The amount of energy consumed in this factory is in proportion to its number of products.

七.剑桥真题翻译

14.第一张图显示因为事业而学习的人数会随着年龄的增加逐渐下降。

The first graph shows that there is a gradual decrease in study for career reasons with age.

15.接近80% 的年龄在26 岁一下的学生会为了事业而学习。这一比例以每十年10%-20%下降。40-49 与49 岁以上的年龄层分别只有40%和18%选择继续学习来发展事业。

Nearly 80% of students under 26 years study for career, which gradually declines gradually by 10% to 20% every decade. Only 40% of 40-49 years old and 18% of over 49 years old are study for career in late adulthood.

16.相反，在第一张图中， 出于兴趣而学习的人数会随着年龄的增长而上升。在26 岁以下的人种只有10% 的年轻人会因为兴趣而学习。在40 岁前其增长速度较慢，但在成年后期呈现飞快增长。

Conversely, the first graph also shows that the number of people studying stemming of interest grows with age. Only 10% of under 26 years old study for personal interest. It slowly increased until the beginning of the fourth decade but soars in later adulthood.

17.40-49 岁年龄组中的兴趣学习与事业型学习的人数持平。不过，超过 49 岁的人群中，70%的人会因为兴趣而学习，与同期只有 18% 的事业型形成鲜明对比。

Nearly same number of people from 40 to 49 years old study for interest and for career. Nonetheless, there is 70% of over 49 years study for interest in stark contrast with 18% for career in that late age.

18.第二张图中，对于 26 岁以下的员工老板的支持率是最大的，将近 60%。

The second graph shows that employer support is maximum (approximately 60%) for the under 26 years students.

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19.到了 30 岁这一支持率快速下降到32%并在后期上升到44%。 我们并不清楚老板的支持是否是给予事业型学习的人群,但是图中最高的支持率给了那些只要了为了提升事业而学习的人。

It drops rapidly to 32% up to the third decade of life and then bounces back to 44% in late adulthood. It is unclear whether employer support is only for career-focused study, but the highest level is for those who study for career purpose.

20.如图所示, 在这三十年中美国结婚人数之间下降到 2 百万, 与此同时离婚的人数也小幅小降到 1 百万。

As is evident from the graphs, the number of married Americans dropped gradually to 2 million during these three decades meanwhile that for divorced couples also witnessed a slight fell to 1 million.

21.对于数据更详细的分析显示: 在 1970 年出于婚姻状态中的人数占压倒性地总体中的70%, 与同期的15%从未结过婚, 2% 的离婚和8% 的寡居者形成鲜明对比。

A more thorough analysis of the data displays that in 1970, the percentage for people in marriage overwhelmingly accounted for nearly 70%, in stark comparison to that for never married (approximately 15%), divorced (merely 2%) and the widowed (unfortunately 8%).

22.然而，30 年后，结婚比例显著下降到 60%左右，另一方面不婚主义比例大幅上升到 20%，离婚比例也攀升到 10%。伴侣去世的比重小幅地下降了 2%。

Nonetheless, after thirty years, there was an overt dip to 60% in the proportion of those who had been married whilst considerable growth to 20% in never married and almost 10% in divorced. The percentage of people whose couple had passed away decreases moderately by 2%.

23.1940 年，美国，瑞典和日本的老年人口分别占据了 9%， 7% 和 5% 左右。

In 1940 the proportion of elderly people aged 65 or more stood at approximately 9% in USA, 7% in Sweden and only 5% in Japan.

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24.接下来到了差不多 1990 年，欧美两个国家的老龄率快速上升到 15%左右。同期日本却下跌到只有 2.5%直到最近才反弹到 1940 年的水平。

Afterwards, the figures for Western countries grew sharply to about 15% in around 1990.   The figures for Japan, conversely, dipped to merely 2.5% for much of this period before bouncing back to the 1940's figure at the present time.

25.尽管未来有波动，在接下来的 20 年间，三个地区的老龄人口比重都将继续保持增长，尤其是日本将会在 2030 超过前两个国家，2040 年达到 27%，成为老龄化最严重的国家。

In spite of some fluctuations in the expected percentages, the proportion of older people in three countries will probably keep rising in the next two decades. A more dramatic escalation to nearly 27% is predicated to appear between 2030 and 2040, by which time it is anticipated that Japan will overtake USA and Sweden in terms of proportion of the elderly.

26. 到 1979 年，牛肉是至今三种食物中最受欢迎的一种，达到了每人每周 225 克左右。 同期的羊肉和鸡肉的消耗量相同，分别占据 150 克左右，然而鱼肉的消耗量远比前者少，仅仅 50 克上下。

In 1979, the beef was by far the most popular of these food, with about 225 grams per person per week. Contemporarily, lamb and chicken were ate in similar quantities (around 150 grams), whilst much less fish was consumed (just over 50 grams).

27. 然而，在接下来的 25 年间，牛肉和羊肉的消耗量分别急剧地下跌到 100 克和 55 克左右。 鱼肉虽然也下降了，但却没有那么显著，仅仅跌破 50 克左右，因此尽管排名最末，但鱼肉的消耗量一直都是最稳定的。

However, during this 25-year period, the consumption of beef and lamb declined dramatically to approximately 100 grams and 55 grams respectively. That of fish also fell, but much less significantly to just 50 grams; thus although it was still the least popular food, its consumption level was most stable.

28.另一方面，鸡肉的消耗量却呈现出一路上扬的趋势，分别在 1980 年和 1989 年超过了羊肉和牛肉的消耗量。 到了 2004 年底，鸡肉将会飙升到每人每星期 250 克左右。

The consumption of chicken, on the other hand, showed an upward trend, overtaking that of lamb in 1980 and that of beef in 1989. By 2004, it had soared to almost 250 grams per person per week.

29.折线图显示了自 1980 年到 2012 年美国的能源消耗情况以及在 2030 年的预计情况。

The graph gives information about the energy consumption in the US from 1980 to 2012, and projected consumption to 2030.

30.纵观整个时期，汽油和石油一直占据着主导地位，从 1980 年的 35q 上升到 2012 年的 42q.尽管经历了前期的小幅波动，在 1995 年以后趋势归于平稳。据预计，消耗量将持续增长，到 2030 年将达到 47q。

Petrol and oil are the dominate fuel sources throughout this period, with 35q units used in 1980, rising to 42q in 2012. Despite some initial slight fluctuation, from 1995 there was a steady increase which is expected to continue, reaching 47q in 2030.

31.天然气和煤炭的消耗量比较相似。 1980 年分别消耗 20q 和 15q，接下来前者呈现小幅下降而后者逐渐上升，在 1985 年到 1990 年间两者持平。接下来两者的消耗量在 24q 上下波动。煤炭预计将在 2030 年稳步达到 31q 而天然气将继续保持在 25q 左右。

Consumption of energy deprived from natural gas and coal is similar over the period. From 20q and 15 q respectively in 1980, afterwards, the initial showed a slight drop whilst the latter presented a gradual increase, with the two equal between 1985 and 1990. Consumption fluctuated since 1990 but both provide 24q. The coal is predicated to grow steadily to 31q in 2030 whereas the natural gas will remain stable at around 25q after 1994.

32.1980 年时，清洁能源的消耗量相等，都处于 4q. 核能和太阳能与风能分别上升了 3q 和 2q. 而水能，在经历了小幅上升后跌回到 1980 年的数值，并被预计保持在这个水平到 2030 年。相反，2025 年后其他两种清洁能源将小幅上升。

In 1980, energy from nuclear, hydro- and solar\wind power was equal at only 4q. Nuclear has risen by 3q and solar\wind by 2q. After slight increases, hydropower has fallen back to the 1980 figure. It is expected to maintain this level until 2030 while the others should rise slightly after 2025.

33.在从 1974 到 2002 这 28 年的时间里，公路，水运和管道运输货物的数量都有所上升，然而铁路运输一直保持在 40 左右。

Over the span of 28 years from 1974 to 2002, the quantities of goods transported by road, water and pipeline have all increased while that by railway has remained almost constant at 40 million tonnes.

34.1974 年和 2002 年，运载量最多的均是公路运输，分别达到 70 和 98 m，相反，管道运输量是最小的，分别保持 5 和 22m。水路运输的总量在 1974 年到 1978 年较为一致，一路上升至 60 m 左右，然后在接下来的 20 年间保持该数值不变后开始重新上升。

The largest quantities of good transported both in 1974 and 2002 was by road (70 million tonnes and 98 million tonnes respectively) meanwhile the least amount of good was transported by pipeline (5 million tonnes and 22 million tonnes individually). The quantities of goods transported by water was constant from 1974 to 1978, rising to approximately 60 million tonnes after which it reached the plateau for about twenty years before starting to rise gradually again.

35. 铁路运输总量在 1974 年至 2002 年基本保持稳定与 40 m ，期间有一些小下降。值得指出的是，除了管道运输，其他三种运输方式都在 1994 年下降，并且前者达到了运载量最大值。

The amount of goods transported by rail is almost constant at 40 million tonnes in 1974 and 2002, with decreases in quantities in between the years. It is also noticeable that almost all showed a decrease in 1994 in almost in amount of goods transported except for the pipeline, which actually peaked in that year.

36. 综上所述，公路运输在英国是最受欢迎的运货方式，并且水路和管道运输逐渐被大众应用。

In conclusion, the road remains the most popular method of transporting goods in the UK while water and pipelines are becoming increasingly used.