

《英语四级翻译25篇（含答案）》

英语四级考试包括写作、听力、阅读和翻译四个部分，其中，阅读是很多同学的弱点和槽点，因为四级翻译不仅考察了我们的语法功底，而且对我们的语言运用能力有一定的要求。只有每天多练习，才能稳步提升翻译能力。

四级英语翻译训练1：中国戏曲

四级翻译题目：

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。

参考译文：

As traditional Chinese art, opera can be traced back to Tang Dynasty. unique facial painting is one of the features of Chinese Opera, which attracts much audiences. Different types of facial makeup represent different characters and their destinies. through boserving those facial paintings, audiences can understand the characters' stories better.

Appreciating Chinese Opera is a pleasure for Chinese people, especially the elderly. To acctract young audiences, the traditional opora has been continually developing and innovating. Now more and more foreigners are also interested in Chinese opera.

四级英语翻译训练2：电子产品

四级翻译题目：

如今，中国已经成为智能手机和个人电脑的最大消费国。根据相关资料显示，到去年年底，中国智能手机市场已成为全球智能手机出货量(shipment)第一的市场。与此同时，在个人电脑销售方面，中国去年售出了8520万台，超越美国成为最大的个人电脑市场。中国在电子产品方面消费的增加充分体现了中国市场的巨大变化：财力的增加和消费者受教育程度的提高。电子产品价格的走低也被认为是吸引中国消费者的重要原因之一。

译文：

Today, China has become the largest consumer of smartphones and personal computers. according to relevant data, by the end of last year, the Chinese smartphone market had become the world's largest in terms of shipment volume. At the same time, in terms of personal computer sales, China sold 85.2 million units last year, surpassing the United States to become the largest personal computer market. The increasing consumption of electronic products in China reflects significant changes in the Chinese market: an increase in financial resources and an improvement in consumer education levels. The decrease in prices of electronic products is also considered one of the important reasons attracting Chinese consumers.

四级英语翻译训练3：义务教育

四级翻译题目：

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需缴纳学费。随着一系列教育改革举措的实施，中国义务教育的质量也有显著提高。

参考译文：

The Chinese government has been vigorously promoting compulsory education to ensure that every child has the opportunity to receive education. Since the Compulsory Education law came into effect in 1986, through unremitting efforts, the goal of implementing compulsory education nationwide has been achieved. Nowadays, in China, children start primary school at the age of six and receive nine years of compulsory education from primary school to junior high school. Since the autumn semester of 2008, students in the compulsory education stage have been exempted from paying tuition fees. With the implementation of a series of education reform measures, the quality of compulsory education in China has also been significantly improved.

四级英语翻译训练4：高等教育

四级翻译题目：

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。

参考译文：

Since the reform and opening up more than 40 years ago, the Chinese government has paid more and more attention to higher education, and higher education has entered a stage of steady development. The total number of college students has reached nearly 47 million, ranking first in the world. With the rapid development of China's economy and the continuous improvement of people's living standards, more and more people are eager to receive higher education. The number and disciplines of colleges and universities in China continue to increase, the enrollment number increases year by year, and the teaching quality is also constantly improving, creating opportunities for more young people to receive higher education.

四级英语翻译训练5：终身教育

四级翻译题目：

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。

参考译文：

China is paying more and more attention to lifelong education, and developing 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 become the main body of continuing education. Therefore, in recent years, many universities have adapted to social needs, strengthened communication with employers, and strived to explore a new path for the development of continuing education that is in line with China's national conditions, so as to make continuing education play a greater role in the national development strategy.

四级英语翻译训练6：倾听

四级翻译题目：

许多冲突都源自误会，所以，请先确认你领会了对方的意思。在碰到烦人的家伙时，不予理会并不是件难事，不过这里有个诀窍：提问的时候要有的放矢，以获得所需的讯息，使谈话步上正轨，而不是被扯远了去。倾听不力导致的直接后果就是误会重重，为了消除这些误会，你需要花费更多的时间在澄清事实上，也就意味着会有更多与“极品们”共处的时间。

参考译文：

Many conflicts stem from misunderstandings, so make sure you understand the other

person's point of view first. It's not difficult to ignore annoying people, but here's a trick: ask questions with a clear purpose in mind to get the information you need and keep the conversation on track, rather than getting sidetracked. Poor listening can lead to misunderstandings, and in order to eliminate these misunderstandings, you need to spend more time clarifying the facts, which means more time with "nasty people".

四级英语翻译训练7：黄帝

四级翻译题目：

黄帝(Yellow Emperor)被认为是中华文明的奠基人和祖先。他生活在大约4000年前。他是黄河中部流域一个最强部落的神秘首领。在该时期，许多部落在黄河附近定居。部落之间相互征战以获取更多耕地。持续不断的战争给人民带来诸多苦难。黄帝决定结束这种情势。他制定出一套道德规范(ethical code)，训练他的军队。他和他的军队征服了黄河流域的一大片区域，成为了部落联盟(tribal union)的首领。

参考译文：

The Yellow Emperor is considered to be the founder and ancestor of Chinese civilization. He lived about 4,000 years ago. He was the mysterious leader of the strongest tribe in the middle reaches of the Yellow River. During this period, many tribes settled near the Yellow River. The tribes fought each other to obtain more arable land. The constant wars brought many hardships to the people. The Yellow Emperor decided to end this situation. He formulated a set of ethical codes and trained his army. He and his army conquered a large area of the Yellow River basin and became the leader of the tribal union.

四级英语翻译训练8：吃月饼

四级翻译题目：

关于吃月饼这个传统的来历有两个传说。一个是唐朝的神话故事，说的是当时地球被10个太阳包围着。有一天10个太阳同时出现在天空中，巨大的热量几乎把地球烤焦了。多亏一位名叫后羿的神箭手射下了9个太阳，地球才被保住。为了奖励后羿，王母娘娘赐给后羿一种长生不老药，但是王母警告他必须正当使用。然而后羿没有理会王母娘娘的警告，他被名利冲昏了头脑，变成了一个暴君。后羿美丽的妻子嫦娥对他的暴行再也不能袖手旁观，于是她偷走了后羿的长生不老药，飞到月亮上逃避后羿的狂怒。从此就有了关于月宫仙子嫦娥，这个月亮上的美丽女人的传说。

参考译文：

There are two legends about the origin of the tradition of eating mooncakes. One is a

mythological story in the Tang Dynasty, which says that the earth was surrounded by 10 suns at that time. One day, all 10 suns appeared in the sky simultaneously, and the huge heat almost roasted the earth. Thanks to a divine archer named Houyi, who shot down 9 suns, the earth was saved. In order to reward Houyi, the Heavenly Queen Mother gave him a elixir of immortality, but warned him that he must use it properly. However, Houyi ignored the Queen Mother's warning and was blinded by fame and fortune, becoming a tyrant. Houyi's beautiful wife Chang'e could no longer stand by and watch his tyranny, so she stole Houyi's elixir of immortality and flew to the moon to escape his fury. Since then, there has been the legend of the beautiful woman Chang'e on the moon palace.

四级英语翻译训练9：剪纸

四级翻译题目：

今天，中国的剪纸主要用于装饰。在中国人看来，贴在门上的红色剪纸能够给全家带来吉祥幸福。在中国的传统节日里，尤其是春节期间，剪纸尤为常见。剪纸可以作为礼物送给亲朋好友。在中国传统文化里，剪纸可以反映出生活中的各个方面，如吉祥如意、健康长寿和五谷丰登。春节期间，“福”字经常倒贴在门上，表达人们对“福到”的祝福。

参考译文：

Today, Chinese paper cutting is mainly used for decoration. In the eyes of Chinese people, the red paper cutouts posted on the door can bring good luck and happiness to the whole family. At traditional Chinese festivals, especially during the Spring Festival, paper cutting is very common. Paper cutting can be used as a gift to friends and family. In traditional Chinese culture, paper cutting can reflect all aspects of life, such as good luck, longevity, and abundant grain harvests. During the Spring Festival, the word "good fortune" is often posted on the door upside down to express people's wishes for "arriving good fortune".

四级英语翻译训练10：孩子简单

四级翻译题目：

孩子简单。他们不爱钱，不爱荣誉，不爱大而漂亮的房子，有人把他弄痛了，哭过一场也什么都忘了。所以，他们脑袋一碰枕头就能呼呼睡去，拥有世界上最佳质量的睡眠。

孩子好奇。孩子总在想一些东西，也在思考一些东西。他们的大脑常常处于快乐的旋转之中。一朵奇特的云，一片鲜见的树叶，都会引发孩子许多的联想。同样的生活，

在孩子的眼里会呈现出我们发现不了的乐趣和快乐。

参考译文：

Children are simple. They don't love money, honor, or big and beautiful houses. If someone hurts them, they will cry and forget everything. Therefore, they can fall asleep as soon as their heads touch the pillow, and have the best quality of sleep in the world.

Children are curious. They are always thinking about something and pondering over something. Their brains are often in a happy whirl. A peculiar cloud, a rare leaf, can trigger many associations in children. The same life can present us with joy and happiness that we cannot find in the eyes of children.

四级英语翻译训练11：鸟巢

四级翻译题目：

后来鸟巢渐渐少了。村庄没有了树术,也就没有了鸟巢。村西北角二里路的地方有一个鸟巢,成为我们村土地上惟一的一个鸟巢。其实,鸟巢实在是鸟儿们给人类的一种特殊的赏赐,是鸟儿们赏赐给人类的爱护自然、保护环境的勋章,是鸟儿们戴在人类头上的光荣的桂冠。鸟巢越多,你的功劳越大,光荣也就越多。没有鸟巢的村庄不能算村庄,要算也只能算是耻辱的村庄。所幸的是在我们村庄周围,鸟巢又一个接一个地建立起来了。

参考译文：

Later, there were fewer and fewer bird nests. Without trees in the village, there were no more bird nests. There was only one bird nest in the northwest corner of the village, two miles away. Actually, bird nests are a special gift from birds to humans. They are a medal of love and protection for nature and the environment, and a glorious crown for humans. The more bird nests there are, the greater your contribution and the more glory you will have. A village without bird nests cannot be considered a village, but only a village of shame. Fortunately, one by one, bird nests were established around our village.

四级英语翻译训练12：诚实

四级翻译题目：

正如谚语所说,诚实是上策。如果你想被朋友信任、尊敬、你就得诚实。一个撒谎的人总被旁人看低和提防。的确,各行各业也都意识到诚信的重要性。比如,商人的诚实是否买卖公平,一个医生的诚实就是他置人道主义高于一切的天职;就大学生而言,

诚实意味着既追求学业的真实又要追求道德修养的真实。以当今的社会标准来衡量，一位纯洁正直的毕业生要比一个脑子好但品行肤浅的毕业生对社会更有用。

参考译文：

As the proverb says, honesty is the best policy. If you want to be trusted and respected by your friends, you have to be honest. A liar is always looked down upon and kept in suspicion by others. In fact, all professions have realized the importance of integrity. For example, a businessman's honesty determines whether the trade is fair; a doctor's honesty means that he regards humanitarianism as his highest duty; for college students, honesty means to pursue both academic and moral integrity. Measured by today's social standards, a pure and upright graduate is more useful to society than one who is intelligent but shallow in character.

四级英语翻译训练13：道德规范

四级翻译题目：

当今，人们讨论最多的社会问题就是大学生的道德规范问题。从大学生吸烟、考试以及研究中的作弊，到金钱崇拜，甚至谋害其他同学，他们中的许多人对那些大学生“应该做”或“不应该做”的道德规范持漠视态度。

参考译文：

Today, the most discussed social issue is the moral code of college students. From smoking, cheating on exams and research, to worshipping money and even murdering other students, many of them are indifferent to the moral norms that college students "should do" or "should not do".

四级英语翻译训练14：电子产品

四级翻译题目：

如今，中国已经成为智能手机和个人电脑的最大消费国。根据相关资料显示，到去年年底，中国智能手机市场已成为全球智能手机出货量(shipment)第一的市场。与此同时，在个人电脑销售方面，中国去年售出了8520万台，超越美国成为最大的个人电脑市场。中国在电子产品方面消费的增加充分体现了中国市场的巨大变化：财力的增加和消费者受教育程度的提高。电子产品价格的走低也被认为是吸引中国消费者的重要原因之一。

参考译文：

Today, China has become the largest consumer of smartphones and personal computers.

according to relevant data, by the end of last year, China's smartphone market had become the world's largest smartphone shipment market. At the same time, in terms of personal computer sales, China sold 85.2 million units last year, surpassing the United States to become the largest personal computer market. The increase in consumption of electronic products in China fully reflects the tremendous changes in the Chinese market: the increase in financial resources and the improvement of consumers' educational level. The lower price of electronic products is also considered to be one of the important reasons to attract Chinese consumers.

四级英语翻译训练15：中国

四级翻译题目：

中国，地球上最吸引人的国家之一，有5000多年的历史，是目前全球第二大经济体(the second largest economy)。随着广泛的经济改革，中国正经历着显著、快速的变化。1949年以前的中国极端贫困、收入不平衡(income inequalities)、国家不安全。由于经济改革，从1980年开始，人民的生活水平开始提升至基本水平之上。全国人口有了足够的食物、衣服和住房，普通家庭可以吃得起各种各样的食物，穿得上时尚的衣服。

参考译文：

China, one of the most attractive countries on earth, has a history of more than 5,000 years and is currently the second largest economy in the world. With extensive economic reforms, China is experiencing significant and rapid changes. Before 1949, China was extremely poor, with income inequalities and national insecurity. due to economic reforms, since 1980, the living standards of the people have begun to rise above the basic level. The national population has enough food, clothing, and housing, and ordinary families can afford a variety of food and fashionable clothes.

四级英语翻译训练16：社会关系

四级翻译题目：

中国的社会关系是典型的由共同的社交网络(social network)组成的社会关系。社交网络中的个体通过“关系”相连，关系中的情感被称为“感情”。中国的社会关系中一个非常重要的概念是“面子”概念，就像其他许多亚洲文化中的一样。正如中国学术大家费孝通的社会学著作中所写的那样，中国人一跟其他社会的人相比一倾向于从社会网络角度看社会关系。因此，人们的关系以“近”或者“远”界定，而不是“有”或者“无”。

参考译文：

Chinese social relations are typically composed of shared social networks. Individuals in

the social network are connected through "relationships," and the emotions in the relationship are called "feelings." A very important concept in Chinese social relations is the concept of "face," as in many other Asian cultures. As Chinese academic Fei Xiaotong wrote in his sociological work, Chinese people tend to view social relations from the perspective of social networks compared to other societies. Therefore, people's relationships are defined by "close" or "far," rather than "having" or "not having."

四级英语翻译训练17：亚洲第一大国

四级翻译题目：

中国是亚洲第一大国，世界第三大国，有着比其他任何国家都多的人口。中国的人口超过十亿，这意味着地球上超过五分之一的人都生活在中国。但是，中国有大片区域几乎没有人烟，人们可能旅行好几天都看不到人类生命的迹象。中国的大多数人口生活在东部地区。与其他地区相比，东部人口密集，几乎所有可已被开垦(under cultivation)。从长江(the Yangtze River)流域往北，直至首都北京的大片区域是中国最大的人口聚居区。

参考译文：

China is the largest country in Asia and the third largest country in the world, with a population larger than any other country. China's population exceeds one billion, which means that more than one-fifth of the people on Earth live in China. However, there are vast areas in China where there is almost no human habitation, and people may travel for several days without seeing any sign of human life. Most of China's population lives in the eastern region. Compared with other regions, the eastern region is densely populated, and almost all of it can be cultivated. From the Yangtze River basin northward, until the capital Beijing, a large area is the largest population center in China.

四级英语翻译训练18：教育体系

四级翻译题目：

中国的教育体系是一个由教育部(Ministry of Education)管理的国有公共教育系统。所有公民都必须接受9年义务教育。政府提供六七岁开始的小学教育(primary education), 持续6年, 紧随其后的是为12岁至18岁的孩子准备的六年中学教育。一些省份可能有五年制的小学, 但中学则为六年, 一般初中为三年, 高中为三年。教育部公布的小学入学率为99%, 初、高中入学率均为80%。

参考译文：

China's education system is a state-owned public education system managed by the Ministry of Education. All citizens are required to receive nine years of compulsory

education. The government provides primary education starting at the age of six or seven for six years, followed by six years of secondary education for children aged 12 to 18. Some provinces may have five-year primary schools, but the middle school is six years, generally three years for junior high school and three years for senior high school. The Ministry of Education announced that the enrollment rate of primary schools is 99%, and the enrollment rate of junior and senior high schools is 80%.

四级英语翻译训练19：四合院

四级翻译题目：

四合院(the quadrangle)是中国的一种传统合院式住宅。一个标准的四合院通常由一个庭院及其四周独立的房屋构成。不同方位的房屋有着不同的名称。坐北对着庭院入口处的称为正房(main house)，东西两边的称为厢房(side house)，坐南朝北的称为倒座房(reversely-set house)。长辈或一家之主任住正房，晚辈住厢房。倒座房可以用作厨房、储物间、客厅或书房。四合院如今已经成为观光景点，并为世界各地的游客所熟知。

参考译文：

The quadrangle is a traditional courtyard-style residence in China. A standard quadrangle usually consists of a courtyard and its surrounding independent houses. Houses in different directions have different names. The one facing the entrance of the courtyard in the north is called the main house, the ones on the east and west sides are called the side houses, and the one facing the north in the south is called the reversely-set house. The elders or the head of the family live in the main house, and the younger generations live in the side houses. The reversely-set house can be used as a kitchen, storage room, living room, or study room. The quadrangle has now become a tourist attraction and is well known to tourists around the world.

四级英语翻译训练20：太极拳

四级翻译题目：

太极拳(Tai Chi)是一系列缓慢的动作，旨在修炼身心。它就像是一种舞蹈，却不需要你随音乐起舞，而是需要你向内看，聆听内心的节奏。它创自数千年前，原本是一种武术(martial art)——一种自卫的技艺。然而，它的武术方面如今不太流行了。目前全世界成千上万人练习它，主要是由于它对于人类健康的神奇作用。它将身体动作与平静、冥想的(meditative)心理状态结合起来，所以也被称作“冥想运动(meditation in motion)”。

参考译文：

Tai Chi is a series of slow movements designed to cultivate the body and mind. It is like a dance, but it does not require you to dance to music, but rather requires you to look inward and listen to the rhythm of your heart. It was created thousands of years ago and was originally a martial art—a skill for self-defense. However, its martial aspect is not very popular today. Currently, thousands of people around the world practice it, mainly due to its magical effects on human health. It combines physical movements with a calm, meditative state of mind, so it is also known as "meditation in motion".

四级英语翻译训练21：中国木雕

四级翻译题目：

中国木雕(wood carving)有着悠久的历史，是中国传统艺术之一。人们认为现存最早的木雕大约是在三千年前的战国时期雕刻完成的。在中国，木雕主要分成三个类别：建筑雕刻、家具雕刻和艺术品雕刻。中国的木雕以其令人印象深刻的细致构造和主题之美受到了全世界的欣赏。今天，我们可以在私人画廊里看到传统木雕，也可以在长江两岸整个区域的宅邸装饰上看到它。

参考译文：

Wood carving in China has a long history and is one of the traditional Chinese arts. It is believed that the earliest existing wood carving was completed about 3,000 years ago during the Warring States Period. In China, wood carving is mainly divided into three categories: architectural carving, furniture carving, and artwork carving. Chinese wood carving is admired worldwide for its impressive detailed structure and beauty of theme. Today, we can see traditional wood carving in private galleries, and also on the decorations of mansions throughout the region on both sides of the Yangtze River.

四级英语翻译训练22：中国琴

四级翻译题目：

在中国,琴(qin)是所有中国乐器中最令人尊敬的,它大约有5000年的历史。早在战国时期的孔子时代,古琴(guqin)已成为才子们必弹的乐器。古琴数千年来一直与才子(gifted scholar)们的生活密切相关。他们弹奏古琴来表达自己的情感和梦想。古琴甚至已经超越了音乐的范畴,成为了良好人格的象征。大量古琴杰作被保存了下来,组成了中国音乐巨大的、有价值的音乐集锦。

参考译文：

In China, the qin is the most revered of all Chinese musical instruments, with a history of approximately 5,000 years. As early as the Warring States Period of Confucius, the guqin had become a must-play instrument for gifted scholars. For thousands of years, the guqin

has been closely associated with the lives of gifted scholars. They play the guqin to express their emotions and dreams. The guqin has even transcended the realm of music and become a symbol of good character. A large number of guqin masterpieces have been preserved, forming a huge and valuable collection of Chinese music.

四级英语翻译训练23：皮影戏

四级翻译题目：

皮影戏(shadow play), 一门古老的中国传统民间艺术, 是世界上最早由人配音(dub)的活动影画艺术。这门古老的艺术流行范围极为广泛。千百年来, 给祖祖辈辈的人带来了许多欢乐的时光。皮影戏所用的幕影原理, 以及表演形式, 对近代电影的发明和发展也起到了重要的先导作用。几年前, 皮影戏被列入联合国教科文组织人类非物质文化遗产名录(UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage Lists)。

参考译文：

Shadow play, an ancient Chinese traditional folk art, is the world's earliest dubbed moving picture art. This ancient art is widely popular. For thousands of years, it has brought many happy moments to generations of people. The principle of screen shadow used in shadow play and the performance form also played an important role in the invention and development of modern film. A few years ago, shadow play was included in the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage Lists.

四级英语翻译训练24：过年发红包

四级翻译题目：

过年发红包 (gift money) 和收红包是中国传统习俗, 寓意祝福和团圆。如今, 红包文化在新技术的推动下推陈出新, 虽然是源于商业目的, 但在效果上契合了网络时代的社交需求。红包文化本身就是图个气氛。现在, 这一古老习俗再生(revive)于网络, 核心体验不在于红包现金的多寡, 而在于每个人参与其中营造了过年的气氛, 使人们体验了发红包和抢红包的快乐, 回归了这份古老习俗的本义。

参考译文：

Giving and receiving red envelopes during the Spring festival is a traditional Chinese custom, symbolizing blessings and reunion. Nowadays, the red envelope culture has been renewed with the promotion of new technologies. Although it originated from commercial purposes, it fits the social needs of the Internet age in terms of effect. The red envelope culture itself is about creating an atmosphere. Now, this ancient custom is revived on the Internet, and the core experience lies not in the amount of cash in the red envelopes, but in everyone's participation in creating a New Year's atmosphere, allowing

people to experience the joy of giving and snatching red envelopes, returning to the original meaning of this ancient custom.

四级英语翻译训练25：京剧角色

四级翻译题目：

“生、旦、净、丑”是京剧中的角色分类。“生”是男性正面角色，“旦”是女性正面角色，“净”是性格鲜明的男性配角(supporting role)，“丑”是幽默滑稽的人物或反面角色。每种角色都有表明身份的脸谱(facial make-up)和扮相(costume)，只要演员一上场，你一看便知。在人的脸上涂上某种颜色以象征这个人的性格和品质、角色和命运，是京剧的一大特点，也是理解剧情的关键。简单地讲，红脸含有褒义，代表忠勇(valor);黑脸为中性，代表猛(vigor)智;黄脸和白脸含贬义，代表凶诈。

参考译文：

"Sheng", "Dan", "Jing" and "Chou" are the role classifications in Peking Opera. "Sheng" is a male positive role, "Dan" is a female positive role, "Jing" is a male supporting role with a distinctive personality, and "Chou" is a humorous or funny character or negative role. Each role has a facial makeup and a costume to show its identity. As long as the actors are on the stage, you can see it at a glance. Applying a certain color to a person's face to symbolize their personality, qualities, character, and destiny is a major characteristic of Peking Opera and a key factor in understanding the plot. simply put, a red face carries a positive connotation, representing loyalty and bravery (valor); Black face is neutral, representing fierce intelligence; Yellow and white faces carry a derogatory connotation, representing malice and deceit.