

《六级翻译28篇（含题目及答案）》

英语六级考试包括写作、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，因为英语六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。



六级翻译题目1：泡温泉

温泉的水温、流动时产生的机械冲击作用和水中所含丰富的矿物质成分使其具有了独特的保健功效。泡温泉不仅可以放松身心、消除疲劳、松弛神经、缓解压力，还可润滑肌肤、安神养颜、加速血液循环、促进人体新陈代谢，有利于人体健康。据健康专家分析，泡温泉对现在脑力劳动者的“亚健康”状态有较为明显的疗效，并将泡温泉与劳逸结合、进行有氧运动并列为消除、预防“亚健康”状态的三大良好生活习惯。

参考译文：

The water temperature, mechanical impact generated during flow, and rich mineral composition in the water of hot springs make them have unique health care effects. Bathing in hot springs can not only relax the body and mind, eliminate fatigue, relax the

nerves, relieve stress, but also lubricate the skin, calm the nerves, accelerate blood circulation, promote human metabolism, and benefit human health. according to health experts' analysis, bathing in hot springs has a significant effect on the "sub-health" state of current mental workers, and combining bathing in hot springs with relaxation, aerobic exercise is listed as the three good habits to eliminate and prevent "sub-health" state.

六级翻译题目2：贺岁片

“贺岁片”(New Year films)一词是由香港传入内地的。贺岁片是指在元旦、春节期间上映的电影。欢乐和放松是观众在逢年过节、尤其是春节期间普遍的追求,这就决定了贺岁片的风格:轻松、幽默,具有强烈的观赏性和娱乐性。因此贺岁片多与百姓节日期间喜庆的生活和习俗相关,形式多是娱乐性、消遣性较强的喜剧片和动作片。贺岁片不仅为节日增加了喜庆气氛,还带给观众不断的笑声和颇多愉悦。

参考译文：

The term "New Year films" was introduced from Hong Kong to the mainland. New Year films refer to films released during the New Year and Spring Festival. Joy and relaxation are the common pursuit of audiences during festivals, especially during the Spring Festival, which determines the style of New Year films: relaxed, humorous, and highly entertaining. Therefore, New Year films are mostly related to the festive life and customs of ordinary people during festivals, and are mostly in the form of entertaining and recreational comedy and action films. New Year films not only add a festive atmosphere to festivals, but also bring audiences endless laughter and much pleasure.

六级翻译题目3：中医

中医(Traditional Chinese medicine)有五千多年的历史,是中国古代劳动人民几千年来对抗疾病的经验总结。中医将人体看成是气、形、神的统一体,以“望、闻(auscultation and olfaction)、问、切”为其独特的诊断过程。中医使用中药、针灸(acupuncture)以及许多其他治疗手段,使人体达到阴阳调和。阴阳和五行是中医的理论基础。五行是自然界中的五种基本物质,即金、木、水、火、土。

参考译文：

Traditional Chinese Medicine has a history of over 5000 years and is a summary of the experience of ancient Chinese working people in fighting against diseases for thousands of years. traditional Chinese medicine regards the human body as a unified entity of qi, form, and spirit, with the unique diagnostic process of "observation, olfaction, questioning, and cutting". Traditional Chinese medicine uses traditional Chinese medicine, acupuncture and moxibustion and many other treatments to make the body reach the harmony of yin and yang. Yin Yang and the Five Elements are the theoretical foundations of traditional Chinese medicine. The Five Elements are the five basic

substances in nature, namely gold, wood, water, fire, and soil.

六级翻译题目4：门神

中国人春节张贴门神(doorgods)像是一项重要的风俗。门神像就是张贴在屋内屋外门上的神灵的画像。人们希望它们能驱鬼、保护家人、带来平安和吉祥。胖娃娃的图画通常被认为是屋内的门神，意味着好运、长寿和人丁兴旺。大门的门神有几种不同的形式，最早的门神是神荼(Shen Shu)和郁垒。如今，最常见的门神是元朝时期流行起来的秦叔宝和尉迟恭(YuchiGong)。秦叔宝皮肤煞白，常常佩剑；而尉迟恭皮肤黝黑，常常佩棍。他们总是成对地出现。

参考译文：

Posting door gods during the Chinese New Year is an important custom. Door gods are portraits of gods that are posted on the doors inside and outside the house. People hope that they can drive away ghosts, protect their families, and bring peace and good luck. The drawing of fat babies is usually considered to be the door god inside the house, which means good luck, longevity, and prosperity. There are several different forms of door gods for the main entrance. The earliest door gods were Shen Shu and Yu Lei. Nowadays, the most common door gods are Qin Shubao and Yuchi Gong, who were popular during the Yuan Dynasty. Qin Shubao has a white skin and often wears a sword; while Yuchi Gong has a dark skin and often wears a stick. They always appear in pairs.

六级翻译题目5：创造财富

无论如何，创造财富的物质资源，不论其初始分配如何，最终是要通过各种各样的渠道，流入到具有企业家精神的人手里，这是自由市场的一个基本趋势。这些人获得对他人的财富的支配权、使用权，以之为自己创造财富，并积累财富。这正是自由市场具有效率的根源。它可以动态地、自发地把资源从资源利用效率较低的人手里转移到资源利用效率较高的人手里。中国人讲“富不过三代”，其中有一些无奈，但也揭示了自由市场的精髓所在：财富本身并不能充当财富的保障。因为，财富本来就不是财富创造出来的。

参考译文：

In any case, the material resources that create wealth, regardless of their initial distribution, ultimately flow through various channels into the hands of entrepreneurs, which is a basic trend of the free market. These people gain the right to control and use the wealth of others, and use it to create and accumulate wealth for themselves. This is the root of the efficiency of the free market. It can dynamically and spontaneously transfer resources from those who have low resource utilization efficiency to those who have high resource utilization efficiency. The Chinese saying "Wealth cannot last for more than three generations" reveals some helplessness, but also reveals the essence of

the free market: wealth itself cannot serve as a guarantee for wealth. Because wealth is not created by wealth.

六级翻译题目6：转基因食品

转基因食品(Genetically Modified Food;GMF)是利用基因工程技术生产的食品。它具有产量高、营养丰富、抗病力强等优势，但也存在明显的缺陷—可能会造成基因污染(genecontamination)。因此，转基因食品的安全性一直是一个有争议的话题。在中国，政府和科学界支持转基因作物的推广，却持续引发信任危机。鉴于人们对相关农产品的安全担忧，中国政府草拟了新的粮食法，试图对转基因食品进行更严格的管理。该法规定，任何单位和个人不得在主要粮食品种(principal grain cultivars)上应用转基因技术。

参考译文：

Genetically modified food (GMF) is a food produced using genetic engineering technology. It has advantages such as high yield, rich nutrition, and strong disease resistance, but it also has significant drawbacks - it may cause gene contamination. Therefore, the safety of genetically modified foods has always been a controversial topic. In China, the government and scientific community support the promotion of genetically modified crops, but continue to cause a crisis of trust. In view of people's concerns about the safety of related agricultural products, the Chinese government drafted a new food law to try to impose stricter management on genetically modified foods. The law stipulates that no unit or individual shall apply genetic modification technology to major grain cultivars.

六级翻译题目7：广场舞

广场舞是舞蹈艺术中最庞大的系统，因多在广场聚集而得名。融自娱性与表演性为一体，以集体舞为主要表演形式，以娱乐身心为主要目的。广场舞在公共场所由群众自发组织，参与者多为中老年人，其中又以妇女居多。广场舞是人民群众创造的舞蹈，是专属于人民群众的舞蹈，因为民族的不同，地域的不同，群体的不同所以广场舞的舞蹈形式也不同。

参考译文：

Square dance is the largest system in dance art, named for its being often gathered in the square. It integrates self-entertainment with performance, takes group dance as the main performance form, and aims at entertaining and relaxing people. Square dance is spontaneously organized by the masses in public places, and most participants are middle-aged and elderly people, with women being the majority. Square dance is a dance created by the people and belongs to the people exclusively. Because of differences in nationalities, regions, and groups, the dance forms of square dance vary accordingly.

六级翻译题目8：手机依赖

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的交能。

参考译文：

Increasingly, Chinese people are indeed inseparable from their mobile phones now. Many of them, including the elderly, use mobile phone apps to keep in touch and broaden their circle of friends. They also shop and search for information on their phones, because mobile phones are easy to carry. In addition, communicating through mobile phone apps is cheaper than traditional telephones. However, this new trend has led to people's over-reliance on mobile phones in socializing. In fact, some young people have become so addicted that they ignore the face-to-face interactions with their family members and friends.

六级翻译题目9：婚姻

中国人称结婚为终身大事，因为中国人的家族观念很重，认为齐家是治国的根本。中国古人不断告诉读书人，要想替国家做事，必须先把家庭治理好。中国人不仅把婚姻看成一男一女的结合，还把它当作社会的基础，是很庄重的事，一点也不能马虎。旧式的中国婚姻，并不是自己选择对象，而是由家长做主，还需要媒人的介绍。到了现代，婚姻由自己做主，但是仍要征求家长同意。

参考译文：

Chinese people call marriage a lifelong event because they attach great importance to family values, believing that managing a family is fundamental to governing a country. ancient Chinese scholars constantly reminded scholars that if they wanted to serve the country, they must first manage their own families well. Chinese people not only regard marriage as the union of a man and a woman, but also as the foundation of society, which is a very solemn matter that cannot be taken lightly. In traditional Chinese marriages, individuals did not choose their own partners; instead, parents made the decision with the assistance of a matchmaker. In modern times, individuals make their own decisions about marriage, but still need to seek the consent of their parents.

六级翻译题目10：月饼

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 from the Tang Dynasty, which tells that the earth was surrounded by 10 suns at that time. One day, all 10 suns appeared in the sky simultaneously, and the intense heat almost scorched the earth. Fortunately, a skilled archer named Hou Yi shot down 9 suns, saving the earth. To reward him, the Queen Mother of the West gave Hou Yi an elixir of immortality, but she warned him to use it properly. However, Hou Yi ignored the warning of the Queen Mother and was corrupted by fame and wealth, becoming a tyrant. Unable to stand by and watch his atrocities any longer, Hou Yi's beautiful wife, Chang'e, stole the elixir of immortality and flew to the moon to escape his fury. Since then, there has been a legend about Chang'e, the Moon Palace Fairy, the beautiful woman on the moon.

六级翻译题目11：和平稳定

和平稳定是发展的前提和基础。上个世纪，人类经历了两次世界大战，生灵涂炭，经济社会发展遭受严重挫折。第二次世界大战结束以来，世界经济能够快速增长，主要得益于相对和平稳定的国际环境。

我们应该恪守联合国宪章宗旨和原则，充分发挥联合国及其安理会在维护和平、缔造和平、建设和平方面的核心作用。坚持通过对话和协商，以和平方式解决国际争端。

我们应该坚持国家不论大小、强弱、贫富都是国际社会平等一员，以民主、包容、合作、共赢的精神实现共同安全，做到一国内部的事情一国自主办、大家共同的事情大家商量办，坚定不移奉行多边主义和国际合作，推进国际关系民主化。

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参考译文：

Peace and stability are the prerequisites and foundation for development. In the last century, humanity experienced two world wars, which caused immense suffering and severe setbacks to economic and social development. Since the end of the Second World War, the rapid growth of the world economy has mainly benefited from a relatively

peaceful and stable international environment.

We should abide by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and fully leverage the core role of the United Nations and its security Council in maintaining, creating, and building peace. We should adhere to resolving international disputes through dialogue and consultation in a peaceful manner.

We should uphold the principle that all countries, regardless of their size, strength, or wealth, are equal members of the international community. We should achieve common security with a spirit of democracy, inclusiveness, cooperation, and win-win outcomes. Internal affairs of a country should be handled independently by that country, while matters of common concern should be decided through consultation among all parties. We should unswervingly adhere to multilateralism and international cooperation and promote the democratization of international relations.

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六级翻译题目12：出境游

联合国下属机构世界旅游组织(World Tourism Organization)公布的数据显示，中国游客对全球旅游业的贡献最大。中国人去年花在出境游上的支出膨胀至1020亿美元，同2011年相比增长了40%。

联合国世界旅游组织在其网站上发布的一份声明中说，这一增幅令中国迅速超越德国和美国。后两者在之前是出境游支出最高的两个国家。2012年德美两国出境旅游支出均同比增长6%，约840亿美元。

参考译文：

According to the data released by the World Tourism Organization, a subordinate body of the United Nations, Chinese tourists contribute the most to the global tourism industry. Chinese people's spending on outbound tourism last year swelled to 102 billion dollars, an increase of 40% compared with 2011. In a statement published on its website, the World Tourism organization said that this increase allowed China to rapidly surpass Germany and the United States, which were previously the top two countries in outbound tourism spending. In 2012, both Germany and the United States spent about 84 billion dollars on outbound tourism, an increase of 6% year-on-year.

六级翻译题目13：文明演变

现代人类约公元前50000年第一次从中亚或印度来到中国。这些石器时代(Stone Age)的人，居住在洞穴中，穿着毛皮。公元前4000年左右，这些人开始种植水稻，并饲养羊和鸡。约公元前3000年，他们开始使用陶器(pottery)并住在房子里。到公元前2000年，中国人已进入青铜时代(Bronze Age)，并开始用于写字。约公元前700年，中国的金属工人学会制作铁器工具和武器。

参考译文：

Modern humans first arrived in China from central Asia or India around 50,000 BC. These Stone Age people lived in caves and wore fur. Around 4,000 BC, they began to cultivate rice and raise sheep and chickens. About 3,000 BC, they started to use pottery and live in houses. By 2,000 BC, the Chinese had entered the Bronze Age and began to use writing. Around 700 BC, Chinese metalworkers learned to make iron tools and weapons.

六级翻译题目14：独生子女

今天，中国幼儿园里的大多数孩子都是独生子女。他们机灵、好学、想象力丰富、精力充沛，但往往以自我为中心，不守纪律，而且比较脆弱。一般来说，刚进幼儿园的4至6岁的孩子都是以自我为中心的，但9至10岁的孩子则表现出自制力、不怕挫折的优点。因此我们的教育强调集体主义(collectivism)、互助友爱，鼓励孩子们自己照顾自己，并且教育他们与人分享的好处。

参考译文：

Today, most children in Chinese kindergartens are only children. They are clever, eager to learn, imaginative, and energetic, but they tend to be self-centered, undisciplined, and fragile. Generally speaking, children aged 4 to 6 who have just entered kindergarten are self-centered, while children aged 9 to 10 demonstrate self-control and resilience in the face of setbacks. Therefore, our education emphasizes collectivism, mutual assistance and friendliness, encourages children to take care of themselves, and educates them on the benefits of sharing with others.

六级翻译题目15：龙图腾

对龙图腾的崇拜在中国大约已绵延了八千多年。中国龙是古人将鱼、蛇、马、牛等动物与云雾、雷电等自然天象集合而成的一种神物。中国龙的形成与中华民族的多元融合过程同步。在中国人的心目中，龙具有振奋腾飞、开拓变化的寓意和团结凝聚的精神。

参考译文：

The worship of the dragon totem has persisted for over 8,000 years in China. The

Chinese dragon is a mythical creature crafted by the ancient Chinese, combining animals such as fish, snakes, horses, and cows with natural phenomena including clouds, mist, thunder, and lightning. The evolution of the Chinese dragon parallels the process of multicultural integration within the Chinese nation. In the hearts of the Chinese people, the dragon embodies the meanings of vibrant soaring, pioneering change, as well as the spirit of unity and cohesion.

六级翻译题目16：城市化

中国城市化(urbanization)将会充分释放潜在内需(domestic demand)。一些经济学家指出，在中国几乎所有的发展中城市都面临着城市化的进程。这使得许多人的生活水平有所提高，也为人们提供更多的就业机会。随着越来越多的人向城市迁徙，住房及城市基础设施建设(infrastructure construction),包括水源等能源的供应将会成为城市发展的焦点问题。商品与服务的自由、快速流通是城市化社会的一项基本特征。逐渐扩张的城市需要更多的零售店来满足消费者的需求。

参考译文：

Urbanization in China will fully unleash potential domestic demand. Some economists point out that almost all developing cities in China are facing the process of urbanization, which has improved the living standards of many people and provided more employment opportunities. As more and more people migrate to cities, housing and urban infrastructure construction, including the supply of energy resources such as water, will become the focal issues of urban development. The free and rapid flow of goods and services is a basic feature of urbanized society. Gradually expanding cities need more retail stores to meet the needs of consumers.

六级翻译题目17：孟子

孟子(Mencius)是战国时期(the Warring States Period)伟大的思想家、教育家。孔子去世100年后，孟子传授并发展了孔子的学说，他的哲学思想与孔子是一脉相承的。孟子认为人性本善，是社会的影响引发了道德的堕落，因此十分重视道德教育。孟子的母亲在他的生命中扮演了重要的角色，她曾三度迁居，只为了帮助她的孩子找到一个合适的成长环境。

参考译文：

Mencius was a great thinker and educator during the Warring States Period. One hundred years after Confucius' death, Mencius taught and developed Confucius' doctrine, and his philosophical thinking was in line with Confucius. Mencius believed that human nature is inherently good, and it is social influence that leads to moral degeneration. Therefore, he attached great importance to moral education. Mencius' mother played an important role in his life. She moved three times just to help her child

find a suitable environment for growth.

六级翻译题目18：灯谜

灯谜(lantern riddles)是指写在彩灯上面的谜语。灯谜一般由三部分组成，即谜面、谜目(hint)和谜底。在灯谜中凡是谜面上有的字，在谜底中不能再出现。灯谜里充满着智慧，因此猜谜底显得很有趣，这也使得猜灯谜成为元宵节的一项不可缺少的活动。灯谜在中国源远流长，可以毫不夸张地说，灯谜体现着中国人民无穷的智慧。

参考译文：

Lantern riddles refer to riddles written on colored lights. Lantern riddles generally consist of three parts, namely the riddle face, the riddle (hint), and the answer. In lantern riddles, any words on the face of the riddle cannot appear again in the answer. The riddles are full of wisdom, so it is very interesting to guess the riddles, which also makes it an indispensable activity of Yuanxiao (Filled round balls made of glutinous rice-flour for Lantern Festival). Lantern riddles have a long history in China, and it is not an exaggeration to say that they reflect the infinite wisdom of the Chinese people.

六级翻译题目19：情绪控制

那些保持适应性情绪控制状态的人，把逆境看作是暂时性的，相信困难应该会过去的。在一项危机中，他们很好地调整自己，坚信控制来源于激励的行动而非控制反应。他们不会受到紧张或痛苦情绪的惊吓；他们采取有效的应对策略，例如取得亲朋的支持和自我的述说。研究表明那些拥有高情商的人处理创伤性(trumatic)事件时很少会有负面心理问题。

参考译文：

Those who maintain an adaptive emotional control state view adversity as temporary and believe that difficulties should pass. During a crisis, they adjust themselves well, firmly believing that control comes from motivating action rather than controlling reaction. They are not intimidated by nervous or painful emotions; they adopt effective coping strategies, such as obtaining support from relatives and friends and self-talk. research has shown that those with high emotional intelligence rarely have negative psychological problems when dealing with traumatic events.

六级翻译题目20：酿酒

中国是具有先进酿酒技术的国家之一。关于酒的发明有许多种说法，最著名的是杜康的传说。据说杜康一天把装有谷子(millet)的竹筒落在了树上。十四天后偶然看见被他遗忘的竹筒，惊奇地发现筒里的谷子全变成了芳香的美酒。从此，他开始酿酒。因此，他的名字经常与酒联系起来，这一点在曹操的诗句中也有所体现：“何以解忧，唯有

杜康。”

参考译文：

China is one of the countries with advanced brewing techniques. There are many theories about the invention of wine, the most famous of which is the legend of Du Kang. It is said that one day Du Kang accidentally left a bamboo tube filled with millet on a tree. Fourteen days later, he happened to see the forgotten bamboo tube and was surprised to find that the millet inside had turned into fragrant wine. From then on, he began to brew wine. Therefore, his name is often associated with wine, as evidenced by the line in Cao Cao's poem: "How to relieve my worries? Only with Du Kang."

六级翻译题目21：黄梅戏

黄梅戏(Huangmei Opera)源于湖北省黄梅县的采茶歌曲，连同京剧、越剧(Yue Opera)、评剧(Ping Opera)和豫剧(Yu Opera)是中国的五大戏曲。它最初是以一种简单的载歌载舞的戏剧形式出现的。后来，随着饱受洪水灾害的灾民，黄梅戏传到了安徽省安庆市。它吸收了徽剧和当地歌舞的元素，发展到了今天的形式。黄梅戏以一种清新的风格反映了普通居民的生活，受到了群众的喜爱。

参考译文：

Huangmei Opera originated from the tea picking songs of Huangmei County in Hubei Province. Along with Peking Opera, Yue Opera, Ping Opera, and Yu Opera, it is one of the five major types of Chinese opera. Initially, it appeared as a simple form of song and dance drama. Later, as refugees fleeing flood disasters brought Huangmei Opera to Anqing City in Anhui Province, it absorbed elements of Hui Opera and local song and dance, evolving into its present form. Reflecting the lives of ordinary people in a refreshing style, Huangmei Opera has become popular among the masses.

六级翻译题目22：印章篆刻

中国的印章篆刻(seal carving)始于古代，贯穿于整个秦朝。篆刻的印帝最初是作为皇帝的玉玺(imperial seal)来使用的。皇家的印章被称为玺(Xi)并且只能由皇室成员使用。秦朝之后，更多不同种类的印章出现了。它们作为个性化的印戳用于私人用途。这些非官方定制的印戳被称为印(Yin)。在唐朝，由于迷信(superstition)，印章的名称被改称为宝，理由是玺的发音与另一个表示“死亡”意思的汉字类似。

参考译文：

Seal carving in China originated in ancient times and became widespread during the Qin Dynasty. Initially, the art of seal carving was used for the imperial seal, which was

exclusively for the emperor. The royal seals were known as Xi and were only to be used by members of the royal family. Following the Qin Dynasty, a variety of different seals emerged, which were used as personalized stamps for private purposes. These unofficially commissioned stamps were called Yin. During the Tang Dynasty, due to superstition, the name for seals was changed to Bao, because the pronunciation of Xi was similar to another Chinese character that means “ death. ”

六级翻译题目23：当代文学

中华人民共和国成立后，文学开始繁荣。来自当时的苏联(Soviet Union)和西方国家的作品大大影响了中国文学。这一时期作品的主题包括革命历史和国家建设的新生活。最著名的作品是《红岩》(The Red Rock)和《茶馆》。1978年改革开放后，中国文学又迎来了一次新的繁荣，中外文化交流空前繁荣。今天，中国当代文学也越来越为各国人民所关注。

参考译文：

After the establishment of the People's Republic of China, literature began to flourish. Works from the then Soviet Union and Western countries greatly influenced Chinese literature. The themes of this period included the revolutionary history and the new life of national construction. The most famous works were "The Red Rock" and "Teahouse". After the reform and opening up in 1978, Chinese literature welcomed another period of prosperity, with unprecedented cultural exchanges between China and other countries. Today, contemporary Chinese literature is also gaining increasing attention from people around the world.

六级翻译题目24：中国国画

中国国画的根源可以追溯到新石器时代的陶器(Neolithic pottery)，比如鱼、青蛙、鹿、鸟、花、树叶的形状。最早的中国汉字是象形文字(pictograph)。由于相似的工具被使用于最早期的绘画和书写，绘画被认为是与书法(calligraphy)有着相同的起源。这样一来，中国国画就有着一种非凡的特征，也就是说，诗意和书法被印刻(inscribe)在画中，从而三者合为一体，给人们一种更加强烈的美的享受。

参考译文：

The roots of Chinese painting can be traced back to Neolithic pottery, with shapes such as fish, frogs, deer, birds, flowers, and leaves. The earliest Chinese characters were pictographs. Because similar tools were used for the earliest paintings and writings, painting is considered to have the same origin as calligraphy. As a result, Chinese painting has a remarkable characteristic: the poetry and calligraphy are inscribed in the painting, integrating the three into one, offering a more intense aesthetic enjoyment.

六级翻译题目25：发展学前教育

中国通过动员(mobilize)全社会的资源来发展学前教育。虽然当地政府会开办幼儿园，但也鼓励单位团体、社会组织以及个人去开办幼儿园。幼儿园采用将儿童保育和教育相结合的原则，并且保证幼儿得到体力、智力、道德和美学的(aesthetic)全方位发展。让玩耍成为活动的主要形式，幼儿园创造了一个适于学习的良好环境，并且给婴幼儿提供机会和条件来练习和展现他们的才能。

参考译文：

China mobilizes the resources of the entire society to develop preschool education. While local governments establish kindergartens, they also encourage units, social organizations, and individuals to do so. Kindergartens adopt the principle of combining childcare and education, ensuring that young children receive comprehensive development in physical, intellectual, moral, and aesthetic aspects. By making play the main form of activity, kindergartens create a conducive learning environment and provide opportunities and conditions for young children to practice and display their talents.

六级翻译题目26：中国菜

中国菜(cuisine)是中国各地区、各民族各种菜肴的统称，也指发源于中国的烹饪方式。中国菜历史悠久，流派(genre)众多，主要代表菜系有“八大菜系”。每一菜系因气候、地理、历史、烹饪技巧和生活方式的差异而风格各异。中国菜的调料(seasoning)丰富多样，调料的不同是形成地方特色菜的主要原因之一。中国菜强调色、香、味俱佳，味是菜肴的灵魂。中国饮食文化博大精深，作为世界三大菜系之一的中国菜，在海内外享有盛誉。

参考译文：

Chinese cuisine is a collective term for the various dishes from different regions and ethnic groups in China, and it also refers to the cooking methods that originated in China. With a long history and numerous culinary schools, the main representative styles are the "Eight major Cuisines." Each cuisine has its unique style due to differences in climate, geography, history, cooking techniques, and lifestyle. The seasonings used in Chinese cuisine are diverse, and the variation in seasonings is one of the main reasons for the regional characteristics of certain dishes. Chinese cuisine emphasizes harmony of color, aroma, and taste, with taste being the soul of the dish. Chinese culinary culture is profound and extensive, and as one of the world's three major culinary traditions, Chinese cuisine is highly regarded both at home and abroad.

六级翻译题目27：幸运数字

幸运数字一直以来在中国的文化中扮演着重要的角色，在很多情况下是中国人需要考虑的因素。人们在挑选住宅楼层、电话号码或车牌号的时候，往往选择幸运数字。中国人认为偶数比奇数更加吉祥(propitious)，例如，“2”代表“和谐”，“6”代表“顺利”。“8”则是中国人最受喜爱的数字，因为它与广东话(Cantonese)中的“发”是同音，意味着繁荣、财富和地位。北京奥运会开幕式时间选择在2008年8月8日晚8点，也不会是巧合吧。

参考译文：

Lucky numbers have always played a significant role in Chinese culture and are often a factor that Chinese people need to consider in various situations. When choosing a residential floor, phone number, or license plate, people often opt for numbers that are considered lucky. Chinese people tend to believe that even numbers are more propitious than odd numbers. For example, "2" represents "harmony," "6" stands for "smoothness." However, the most favored number among Chinese is "8," which sounds the same as the Cantonese word for "prosperity," symbolizing wealth, status, and success. The choice of time for the opening ceremony of the Beijing Olympics at 8:00 p.m. on August 8, 2008, was not a coincidence either.

六级翻译题目28：中国制造

“中国制造”指在中国制造的商品所附的标签。由于中国有丰富的劳动力资源和原材料资源等优势，中国制造的产品物美价廉，受到世界各国的欢迎。中国的制造业迅速发展，“中国制造”已经成为一个在全球广受认可的标签。目前中国已经成为世界制造业的中心，被称为“世界工厂”。尽管全球大量的电子产品和鞋都是中国制造，但这些产品的设计都是在欧美国家完成的，如今越来越多的中国公司致力于开创自己的品牌。希望实现从“中国制造”到“中国设计”的转变。

参考译文：

"Made in China" refers to the labels attached to products manufactured in China. due to China's abundant labor and raw material resources, products made in China are known for being high-quality and affordable, and they are welcomed by countries around the world. China's manufacturing industry has developed rapidly, and "Made in China" has become a widely recognized label globally. Currently, China has become the center of the world's manufacturing industry, often referred to as the "World Factory." despite the fact that a large proportion of global electronic products and footwear are made in China, the design of these products is often completed in European and American countries. Nowadays, an increasing number of Chinese companies are committed to creating their own brands, in the hope of transitioning from "Made in China" to "Designed in China."

