

《英语四级翻译28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：长三角区域

长三角地区是我国经济增长的重要引擎，长三角区域一体化，是区域协调发展战略“大棋局”中落下的重要一子。去年11月，习近平总书记在首届中国国际进口博览会上宣布，支持长江三角洲区域一体化发展并上升为国家战略。今年政府工作报告中提出，将长三角区域一体化发展上升为国家战略，编制实施发展规划纲要。

参考译文：

The Yangtze River Delta region is an important engine for China's economic growth, and the integration of the Yangtze River Delta region is an important step in the regional coordinated development strategy. Last November, general Secretary Xi Jinping announced at the first China International Import Expo that he supported the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta region and upgraded it to a national strategy. This year's government work report proposed to upgrade the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta region to a national strategy and formulate and implement the development plan outline.

四级英语翻译训练2：港珠澳大桥

2018年10月23日，国家主席习近平在广东省珠海市的开通仪式上，宣布港珠澳大桥正式开通。作为世界上最长的跨海大桥，这座55公里长的大桥历经5年规划、9年建设，被《卫报》誉为“新世界七大奇迹”。“港珠澳大桥的意义首先在于交通，此外，它在社会、经济、文化、旅游等方面也会发挥重要作用。”港珠澳大桥管理局副局长余烈说。港珠澳大桥使粤港澳地区形成了“一小时生活圈”，这有望吸引更多游客前往粤港澳大湾区。

参考译文：

On October 23, 2018, Chinese president Xi Jinping announced the formal opening of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge at the opening ceremony held in Zhuhai, Guangdong Province. The world's longest cross-sea bridge, with a length of 55 kilometers, has gone through five years of planning and nine years of construction, and was praised as "one of the seven new wonders of the world" by the Guardian. "The significance of the Hong

Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge lies first in transportation. In addition, it will also play an important role in society, economy, culture, tourism and other aspects," said Yu Lie, Deputy director of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Authority. The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge has formed a "one-hour living circle" in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, which is expected to attract more tourists to the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

四级英语翻译训练3：中国香烟

中国香烟占全球香烟的三分之一,每年因吸烟而死亡的人数超过100 万人。2015 年 6 月,北京实施“史上最严”的控烟条例,除了所有公共场所、工作场所室内区域及公共交通工具禁止吸烟外,部分室外场所也被列入禁烟范围,违反禁令的烟民,最高罚款200元。公共场所禁烟不仅是一种革除国民陋习、倡导社会公德的进步举措,也是净化生活环境、保障人民健康的民生工程。

参考译文：

Chinese cigarettes account for one-third of the world's cigarettes, and the number of people who die from smoking every year exceeds 1 million. In June 2015, Beijing implemented the "strictest ever" smoking control regulations. In addition to banning smoking in all public places, workplaces, indoor areas, and public transportation, some outdoor areas are also included in the scope of smoking prohibition. Smokers who violate the ban are fined up to 200 yuan. Smoking prohibition in public places is not only a progressive measure to abolish national bad habits and promote social morality, but also a livelihood project to purify the living environment and protect people's health.

四级英语翻译训练4：唐诗

唐诗(Tang poetry)泛指创作于唐代(618年?907年)的诗。唐诗是汉族最珍贵的文化遗产之一,同时也对周边民族和国家的文化发展产生了很大影响。唐诗中流传最广的当属收录在《唐诗三百首》(Three Hundred Poems of the Tang Dynasty)中的诗歌,里面收录的许多诗篇都为后人所熟知。唐代的诗人特别多,其中李白、杜甫等都是世界闻名的伟大诗人,他们的作品有很多都是脍炙人口的诗篇。

参考译文：

Tang poetry refers to poems written during the Tang Dynasty (618-907). Tang poetry is one of the most precious cultural heritages of the Han people, and has also had a great influence on the cultural development of surrounding ethnic groups and countries. The most widely circulated poems in Tang poetry are those included in the "Three Hundred Poems of the Tang Dynasty", many of which are well known to later generations. There were many poets in the Tang Dynasty, among whom Li Bai, Du Fu and others were world-renowned great poets, and many of their works were popular poems.

四级英语翻译训练5：孔子

孔子(Confucius)是我国古代著名的思想家、教育家，儒家学派(Confucian School)的创始人。相传孔子有弟子三千，贤弟子72人，孔子曾带领部分弟子周游列国14年。在中国五千年的历史上，对华夏民族的性格、气质 (temperament)产生影响的人就算是孔子了。他正直、乐观向上、积极进取。他一生都在追求真、善、美，一生都在追求理想的社会。他品格中的优点，几千年来影响着中国人，特别是影响着中国的知识分子。

参考译文：

Confucius was a famous thinker and educator in ancient China and the founder of the Confucian School. according to legend, Confucius had 3,000 disciples and 72 virtuous disciples. Confucius led some of his disciples to travel around the country for 14 years. In the 5,000-year history of China, Confucius had an influence on the character and temperament of the Chinese nation. He was upright, optimistic, and proactive. He pursued truth, goodness, and beauty throughout his life and pursued an ideal society. The merits of his character have influenced Chinese people for thousands of years, especially Chinese intellectuals.

四级英语翻译训练6：汉字

汉语是一种很古老的语言。大量文献记载说明，汉字起源于新石器时代(the Neolithic Age)仰韶文化时期，最早的汉字已有近4000年的历史。汉字在其漫长的发展史中演化出不同的书写形式，例如篆书(seal script)、隶书(official script)、楷书(regular script)和行书(cursive handwriting)。中国书法家笔下的汉字往往以字形的夸张取得艺术效果，例如一些旅游胜地的石刻碑文。

参考译文：

Chinese is a very ancient language. A large number of literary records indicate that Chinese characters originated from the Neolithic Age during the Yangshao culture period, and the earliest Chinese characters have a history of nearly 4,000 years. In its long history of development, Chinese characters have evolved into different writing styles, such as seal script, official script, regular script and cursive handwriting. Chinese calligraphers often use exaggerated shapes of Chinese characters to achieve artistic effects, such as stone inscriptions in some tourist attractions.

四级英语翻译训练7：唐朝

唐朝是中国古代最繁荣、兴旺、灿烂、光荣的时期。因此，中国人穿的传统服装就被称为“唐装(Tang suit)”。实际上，“唐装”并不是唐朝的服装。它的起源可以追溯到清朝，由马褂(Chinese jacket)演变而来。唐装的颜色多种多样，最常见的是红色、

深蓝色、金色和黑色。唐装上一种常见的设计是使用汉字来表达好运和祝福。今天，仍然有很多人会在传统的节日里穿唐装。

参考译文：

The Tang Dynasty was the most prosperous, flourishing, splendid and glorious period in ancient China. Therefore, the traditional clothing worn by the Chinese people is called "Tang suit". In fact, "Tang suit" is not the clothing of the Tang Dynasty. Its origin can be traced back to the Qing Dynasty and evolved from the Chinese jacket. Tang suit comes in a variety of colors, the most common being red, dark blue, gold and black. A common design on Tang suit is to use Chinese characters to express good luck and blessings. Today, many people still wear Tang suit on traditional festivals.

四级英语翻译训练8：论语

《论语》(The Analects of Confucius)是儒家的经典著作之一，它是对孔子及其弟子(disciple)的言行和对话的记录。众所周知，孔子是一位伟大的思想家和哲学家，他的思想被发展成了的儒家哲学体系。《论语》是儒家思想的代表作，数个世纪以来，《论语》一直极大地影响着中国人的哲学观和道德观，它也影响着其他亚洲国家人民的哲学观和道德观。

参考译文：

The Analects of Confucius is one of the classic works of Confucianism, which is a record of the words and deeds of Confucius and his disciples. As we all know, Confucius was a great thinker and philosopher, and his thoughts were developed into the Confucian philosophy system. The Analects of Confucius is a representative work of Confucianism, which has been greatly influencing the philosophical and moral views of the Chinese people for centuries. It also affects the philosophical and moral views of people in other Asian countries.

四级英语翻译训练9：象棋

中国象棋属于二人对抗战略性棋盘游戏，是最受欢迎的棋盘游戏之一。在中国古代，象棋被列为士大夫们的修身之艺，现在则被视为一种益智的活动。象棋由两人轮流走子，以“将死”对方的将(帅)为胜。象棋棋盘共有64格，中间的“河界”将之分为两个“敌对”的部分。每人各有棋子16枚，包括1枚将、2枚马、2枚车(chariot)、2枚象(相)、2枚士、2枚炮和5枚丢(pawn)。一般而言，执红色棋子的一方先走子。

参考译文：

Chinese chess is a two-person strategic board game and one of the most popular board

games. In ancient China, Chinese chess was listed as a self-cultivation skill for the literati, and now it is regarded as an educational activity. Chinese chess is played by two people taking turns to move their pieces, with the goal of "killing" the opponent's general (or "general") to win. The chessboard has 64 squares, with the "river boundary" in the middle dividing it into two "hostile" parts. Each player has 16 pieces, including 1 general, 2 horses, 2 chariots, 2 elephants, 2 soldiers, 2 cannons, and 5 pawns. Generally speaking, the player who holds the red pieces goes first.

四级英语翻译训练10：中国木雕

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：

Chinese wood carving has a long history and is one of the traditional arts of China. It is believed that the earliest existing wood carving was completed during the Warring States Period about 3,000 years ago. In China, wood carving is mainly divided into three categories: architectural carving, furniture carving, and artwork carving. Chinese wood carving is admired by the world 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11：算盘

算盘(abacus)是一种手动操作计算辅助工具形式。它起源于中国，迄今已有2600多年的历史，是中国古代的一项重要发明。在阿拉伯数字(Arabic numerals)出现前，算盘是世界广为使用的计算工具。现在，算盘在亚洲和中东的部分地区继续使用，尤其见于商店之中，可以从供应中国商品和日本商品的商店里买到。在西方，它有时被用来帮助小孩子们理解数字，而一些数学家喜欢体验一下使用算盘计算出简单算术(arithmetical)问题的感觉。

参考译文：

The abacus is a manual calculation aid that originated in China and has a history of more than 2,600 years. It is an important invention in ancient China. Before the advent of Arabic numerals, the abacus was widely used as a calculation tool in the world. Nowadays, the abacus is still used in parts of Asia and the Middle East, especially in shops, where it can be bought from stores that supply Chinese and Japanese goods. In the West, it is sometimes used to help children understand numbers, and some

mathematicians like to experience the feeling of using the abacus to calculate simple arithmetical problems.

四级英语翻译训练12：蜡染

据说在中国,蜡染(wax printing)早在秦末或者汉初就已经出现,但它最初作为成品出现是在唐朝。蜡染是“丝绸之路”的商品之一,这些商品被出口到欧洲和其他地方。蜡染在中国是代代传承下来的。它是苗族(Miao ethnic minority)独特的绘画和手工染色工艺。作为中国最具有民族特色的艺术之一,蜡染产品的种类很多,有墙上挂饰、邮包、书包、桌套等等。

参考译文：

It is said that wax printing appeared in China as early as the end of the Qin Dynasty or the beginning of the Han Dynasty, but it first appeared as a finished product in the Tang Dynasty. Wax printing is one of the commodities of the Silk Road, which were exported to Europe and other places. Wax printing has been passed down from generation to generation in China. It is a unique painting and hand-dying process of the Miao ethnic minority. As one of the most distinctive arts in China, there are many types of wax printing products, including wall hangings, postal parcels, schoolbags, table covers, and so on.

四级英语翻译训练13：脸谱

脸谱(facial makeup)在中国戏曲中是一种特殊的艺术表现形式。它们清楚地展示了不同角色的外表,还有他们的性情(disposition)和道德品质。脸谱也有助于表达对角色的褒贬。脸谱有不同的颜色,如红、黄、蓝、白、黑、紫、绿、金和银。脸谱的主色象征着人物的性情。例如,红色代表忠诚、勇气和正直,金色和银色通常用于神灵。脸谱可以辅助男女演员在表演中表达情感。

参考译文：

Facial makeup is a special artistic expression in Chinese opera. They clearly show the appearance of different characters, as well as their dispositions and moral qualities. Facial makeup also helps express praise or criticism of the characters. Facial makeup has different colors, such as red, yellow, blue, white, black, purple, green, gold and silver. The main colors of facial makeup symbolize the disposition of the character. For example, red represents loyalty, courage and integrity, while gold and silver are usually used for gods. Facial makeup can assist male and female actors in expressing emotions during performances.

四级英语翻译训练14：水墨画

水墨画(ink wash painting)是一种毛笔画。基本水墨画只使用深浅不一的黑色墨水。唐朝时，水墨画得到发展。人们普遍认为是王维将颜色加入到当时的水墨画中。水墨画的目标不仅仅是复制物体的外观，还要捕捉它的灵魂。要想画一匹马，水墨画家必须了解马的肌肉和骨骼，更要了解马的气质(temperament)。要想画一朵花，水墨画家并不需要完全描摹它的花瓣和颜色，重要的是传达它的活力和芳香。

参考译文：

Ink wash painting is a kind of brush painting. basic ink wash painting only uses black ink with different shades. During the Tang Dynasty, ink wash painting developed. It is generally believed that Wang Wei added color to the ink wash painting at that time. The goal of ink wash painting is not only to reproduce the appearance of an object, but also to capture its soul. To draw a horse, an ink painter must understand the muscles and bones of the horse, but also its temperament. To draw a flower, an ink painter does not need to completely depict its petals and colors, but it is important to convey its vitality and fragrance.

四级英语翻译训练15：对联

对联(couplet)是由富有诗意的两句话组成，通常是押韵的(rhymed)。人们用所能掌握的最好的书法水平将它们写在红色竖纸条上。上联(the first line of a couplet)贴在前门的右侧，下联贴在前门的左侧。此外，横批(the horizontal scroll)是横着贴在门框上的。对联是中国独特文化的一部分。它也是一个同时与中国语言和文字相关的艺术。今天，对联常被用作中国传统节日的装饰。

参考译文：

Couplets are composed of two poetic sentences, usually rhymed. People write them on red vertical strips of paper with the best calligraphy they can master. The first line of a couplet is posted on the right side of the front door, and the second line is posted on the left side of the front door. In addition, the horizontal scroll is horizontally posted on the door frame. Couplets are part of China's unique culture. It is also an art related to both Chinese language and writing. Today, couplets are often used as decorations for traditional Chinese festivals.

四级英语翻译训练16：煤炭

中国是全球最大的煤炭生产国和消费国。煤炭占中国能源消费(energy consumption)的很大一部分。在未来，煤炭在中国总体能源消费中所占的份额将有所减少。但煤炭消费仍将继续呈绝对上升态势。中国今天面临着严峻的环境问题，而煤炭在造成空气污染方面起了很大作用。尽管中国的煤炭资源很丰富，但是我们应该开始寻找替代资源(substitute resources)。这样不仅能造福环境，从长远看也会换来经济回报。

参考译文：

China is the world's largest producer and consumer of coal. Coal accounts for a large part of China's energy consumption. In the future, the share of coal in China's overall energy consumption will decrease. However, coal consumption will continue to rise in absolute terms. China is facing serious environmental problems today, and coal plays a significant role in causing air pollution. Although China is rich in coal resources, we should start looking for substitute resources. This will not only benefit the environment, but also bring economic returns in the long run.

四级英语翻译训练17：国画

国画是中国文化遗产的重要组成部分。不同于西方画，它是用毛笔(Chinese brush)和墨汁在宣纸(xuan paper)上作画的。精通这门艺术需要不断重复的练习，需要控制好毛笔，需要对宣纸和墨汁有一定的认识。绘画前，画家必须在脑海里有一个草图并根据他的想象力和经验进行绘画。许多中国画家既是诗人，又是书法家。他们经常会在自己的画上亲手添加诗作。

参考译文：

Traditional Chinese painting is an important part of China's cultural heritage. Unlike Western painting, it is done with a Chinese brush and ink on xuan paper. Mastering this art requires constant repetition, control of the brush, and knowledge of xuan paper and ink. Before painting, the artist must have a rough sketch in mind and paint based on his imagination and experience. Many Chinese painters are both poets and calligraphers. They often add poems to their own paintings by hand.

四级英语翻译训练18：泥人张

“泥人张”是中国北方流传的一种民间彩塑，深得当地百姓喜爱。它创始于清代(the Qing Dynasty)末年，至今已有180多年的历史。“泥人张”的创始人叫张明山，生于天津，家境贫寒，从小跟父亲以捏泥人(clayfigure)为业。张明山的泥人，有民间故事中的人物，也有小说、戏曲中的角色，有现实生活中的劳动人民，有正面人物，还有反面人物。因此，他的作品具有浓厚的趣味性。

参考译文：

"Clay Sculpture Zhang" is a type of folk painted sculpture popular in northern China, deeply loved by local people. It was founded in the late Qing Dynasty and has a history of more than 180 years. The founder of "Clay Sculpture Zhang" is Zhang Mingshan, who was born in Tianjin in a poor family and learned the skill of clay figure modeling from his father since childhood. Zhang Mingshan's clay figures include characters from folk stories, novels, operas, as well as working people in real life, both positive and negative

characters. Therefore, his works are full of strong interest.

四级英语翻译训练19：春节

春节是中国最重要，也是最热闹的古老节日之一。春节象征着团结、兴旺以及对未来寄予新的希望。据记载，中国人过春节已有四千多年的历史。中国是个多民族的国家，各民族(nationality)过春节的形式各有不同。但是无论在中国的哪个地方，人们都会在春节期间全家团圆，吃年糕(New Year cake)，饺子以及各种丰盛的饭菜。人们张灯结彩，燃放鞭炮，并互相祝福。

参考译文：

The Spring festival is one of the most important and lively ancient festivals in China. It symbolizes unity, prosperity, and new hopes for the future. according to records, the Chinese people have celebrated the Spring Festival for more than four thousand years. China is a country with multiple nationalities, and the ways of celebrating the Spring Festival vary among different ethnic groups. However, regardless of where in China, people will gather their families together during the Spring Festival, eating New Year cakes, dumplings, and various delicious meals. They decorate their houses with lanterns and streamers, set off fireworks and firecrackers, and exchange greetings with each other.

四级英语翻译训练20：压岁钱

压岁钱(lucky money)是中国春节习俗中不可缺少的一项元素，是每个孩子过年时都热切期盼的礼物。除夕夜，家中的长辈会给予未成年的孩子一定数额的钱，称之为“压岁钱”，据说压岁钱可以使孩子平平安安地度过新的一年。在中国，给压岁钱的风俗源远流长，流传至今。它是长辈送给孩子的护身符(amulet)，代表着长辈对孩子的美好祝福，可以保佑孩子在新的一年里健康吉利。

参考译文：

Lucky money is an indispensable element in the Chinese Spring festival customs and a gift eagerly anticipated by every child during the New Year. On the eve of the Spring Festival, the elders in the family will give a certain amount of money to the underage children, which is called "lucky money". It is said that lucky money can help children safely spend the new year. In China, the custom of giving lucky money has a long history and has been passed down to this day. It is a talisman sent by the elders to the children, representing their good wishes for the children and protecting them from illness and misfortune in the new year.

四级英语翻译训练21：七夕

每年农历七月初七是中国的情人节(Valentine's Day)

)。关于这个节日有一个美丽的传说：王母娘娘(the Queen of Heaven)最年幼的女儿“织女”爱上了人间的男子“牛郎”，王母反对仙女与凡人相爱，就用银河(Milky Way)将他们隔开。但牛郎和织女的爱情感动了人间的喜鹊(magpie)，每年七月初七这一天，喜鹊会搭起一座鹊桥让这对情侣相见。而如今在这一天，年轻的女子常在月下向织女祈祷，期望得到美满的姻缘。

参考译文：

The seventh day of the seventh lunar month is China's Valentine's Day. There is a beautiful legend about this festival: the youngest daughter of the Queen of Heaven, named "Zhin ü," fell in love with a mortal man named "Niulang." As the Queen of Heaven opposed the love between a fairy and a mortal, she separated them with the Milky Way. However, the love between Niulang and Zhin ü moved the magpies of the mortal world. On the seventh day of the seventh lunar month every year, the magpies would build a bridge for the couple to meet. Nowadays, on this day, young women often pray to Zhin ü under the moon, hoping to find a happy marriage.

四级英语翻译训练22：重阳

重阳节，由于它是在中国农历九月初九这一天，所以又被称为重九节，至今有约两千年的历史。在中国古代，重阳节是一个重要的节日，这一天要举行各种庆祝活动，如：登高、赏菊(chrysanthemum)、插茱萸(cornel)、吃重阳糕等。登高是重阳节的主要习俗。古人认为，在这一天登高可以避祸免灾。近年来，这个古老的节日被赋予新的含义，逐渐成为开展各种敬老活动、一年一度的“老年节”。

参考译文：

The Double Ninth Festival, also known as the Chongjiu festival because it falls on the ninth day of the ninth month of the Chinese lunar calendar, has a history of about two thousand years. In ancient China, the Double Ninth Festival was an important holiday, when various celebrations were held, such as climbing mountains, admiring chrysanthemums, inserting cornel, and eating Chongyang cakes. Climbing mountains is the main custom of the festival. Ancient people believed that climbing mountains on this day could avoid disasters. In recent years, this ancient festival has been given new meanings and gradually become an annual "Festival for the Elderly" with various activities to respect and honor the old.

四级英语翻译训练23：十二生肖

十二生肖(the twelve Chinese Zodiacs)是中国传统文化的重要组成部分，它们源于自然界的11种动物和一个民族图腾(totem)。十二生肖代表动物的性格特点各不相同。到了龙年或虎年，人们常说“生龙活虎”；马年人们会说“马到成功”；猪在中国人的眼里是“宝”的意思；牛是勤劳(diligence)

)的象征，这一点在鲁迅的诗句“俯首甘为孺子牛”中有着完美的体现。

参考译文：

The twelve Chinese Zodiacs are an important part of traditional Chinese culture. They are derived from 11 animals in the natural world and one national totem. The zodiac animals represent different characteristics. When it comes to the Year of the Dragon or the Year of the Tiger, people often say “vigorous and energetic like a dragon and a tiger”. In the Year of the Horse, people say “success is assured as soon as the horse arrives”. The pig symbolizes “treasure” in the eyes of Chinese people. The cow is a symbol of diligence, which is perfectly reflected in Lu Xun's poem “I am willing to be an ox, bowing my head and serving children”.

四级英语翻译训练24：灯笼

灯笼(lantern)又称为灯彩，起源于1800多年前的西汉时期。在古代，灯笼的主要作用是照明。现在，灯笼综合了绘画艺术、剪纸(paper cutting)、纸扎、刺绣(seam)等工艺，已经变成了一种供收藏与欣赏的传统工艺品。每逢佳节庆典到处都可以看到灯笼，特别是元宵节和中秋节，人们都挂起象征团圆意义的红灯笼，来营造一种喜庆的氛围。后来在中国灯笼就成了喜庆的象征。

参考译文：

Lanterns, also known as decorative lights, originated from the Western Han Dynasty over 1,800 years ago. In ancient times, the main function of lanterns was for illumination. Nowadays, integrating the arts of painting, paper cutting, paper-making, and sewing, lanterns have transformed into traditional handicrafts that are collected and appreciated. During festivals and celebrations, lanterns can be seen everywhere, especially during the Lantern festival and Mid-Autumn Festival, when people hang red lanterns symbolizing reunion to create a festive atmosphere. Later, lanterns became a symbol of jubilation in China.

四级英语翻译训练25：莫言

莫言，因其作品“将魔幻现实主义与民间故事、历史与当代社会融合在一起”而获得诺贝尔文学奖，是首位获此殊荣的中国籍作家。莫言生于山东高密，从小辍学，21岁离家参军。许多人是通过导演张艺谋的电影《红高粱》(Red Sorghum)才知道莫言的，《红高粱》正是改编自莫言的同名小说。莫言小说中的故事多发生在高密，在三十几年的写作生涯中，这个地方激发了他许多创作灵感。

参考译文：

Mo Yan

Mo Yan, the first Chinese writer to win the Nobel Prize in Literature, was awarded for his works that “merge folk tales, history and the contemporary society with magic realism”. Born in Gaomi, Shandong Province, Mo Yan dropped out of school at an early age and left home to join the army at 21. Many people first got to know Mo Yan through the film *Red Sorghum* directed by Zhang Yimou, which was adapted from his homonymous novel. The stories in Mo Yan's novels mostly happen in Gaomi, a place that has inspired him with numerous ideas in his writing career spanning over three decades.

四级英语翻译训练26：孙子兵法

《孙子兵法》(The Art of War)是中国古代最重要的军事著作之一，是我国优秀传统文化的重要组成部分。孙子(Sun Tzu)，即该书作者，在书中揭示的一系列具有普遍意义的军事规律，不仅受到军事家们的推崇，还在经济领域、领导艺术、人生追求甚至家庭关系等方面，具有广泛的指导作用。《孙子兵法》中的许多名言警句，富有哲理、意义深远，在国内外广为流传。

参考译文：

The Art of War is one of the most important military works in ancient China and an essential part of China's excellent cultural tradition. Sun Tzu, the author of this book, revealed a series of military laws with universal significance in his work. These laws are not only highly praised by military strategists, but also play a guiding role in various fields such as economics, leadership arts, life pursuits, and even family relationships. Many famous quotes in The Art of War are philosophical and profound, and are widely spread both at home and abroad.

四级英语翻译训练27：开学经济

每年随着中国高校开学日期临近，家长们就开始忙着为孩子购置各种物品。笔记本电脑、手机和银行卡是许多大学新生新学期的“三件套” (three piece suit)。一些学生还准备了相机、游戏机和其他时尚产品。(trendy product)。相关学者称这些学生花钱太大手大脚。也有一些家长表示，他们会满足孩子的基本需求，但是如果孩子想花更多钱或生活得更好，则需要他们自己去挣钱实现。

参考译文：

As the start of the school year approaches in Chinese universities each year, parents begin busily shopping for various items for their children. Laptops, mobile phones, and bank cards have become the “three-piece suit” for many freshmen starting their new semester. Some students have also prepared cameras, game consoles, and other trendy products. Some scholars claim that these students spend money too extravagantly. Some parents also express that they will meet their children's basic needs, but if they want to

spend more money or live a better life, they need to earn it themselves.

四级英语翻译训练28：地铁报

在21世纪，我国出现了免费的地铁报(Subway newspaper)。北京、上海、广州等大城市都有自己的地铁报。这些报纸通常在上班离峰期时在地铁站里发放。越来越多的人因为这些地铁报而重拾文字阅读的习惯。地铁报之所以受欢迎是因为它们非常了解受众读者(target reader)的需求，及时为他们提供一些名人(celebrity)动态、娱乐资讯和当地新闻，文章简短且配有丰富的图片。

参考译文：

In the 21st century, China has seen the emergence of free subway newspapers. Big cities like Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou all have their own subway newspapers. These newspapers are usually distributed in subway stations during off-peak commuting hours. More and more people have resumed the habit of reading texts due to these subway newspapers. The popularity of subway newspapers lies in their deep understanding of the needs of their target readers, promptly providing them with celebrity news, entertainment information, and local news. The articles are concise and accompanied by abundant illustrations.