

《四级翻译中国特色词汇大全（含例句）》

在四级翻译中，通常会涉及到传统文化、历史事件、社会现象的翻译，这样要求考生深入理解中华文化，并灵活运用目标语言表达。准确翻译这些词汇，不仅需要语言技能，还需对中西方文化差异有深刻把握。

四级翻译中国特色词汇之四书五经

一、汉语

1、声调 Tone

例句：The Chinese language has four different tones, which can change the meaning of a word. 汉语有四种不同的声调，它们可以改变一个词的含义。

2、拼音 Pinyin

例句：Pinyin is used to represent the sounds of the Chinese language in the Roman alphabet. 拼音是用罗马字母表示汉语发音的拼音文字。

3、声母 Initials

例句：The initials of the Chinese language are the consonant sounds at the beginning of a syllable. 汉语的声母是音节开头的辅音。

4、韵母 Finals

例句：The finals of the Chinese language are the vowel sounds at the end of a syllable. 汉语的韵母是音节末尾的元音。

5、普通话 Putonghua

例句：Putonghua is the official language of China and is used in government, education, and broadcasting. 普通话是中国官方语言，用于政府、教育和广播。

6、古诗 ancient Poetry

例句：The Tang Poets are famous for their lyrical poetry, which is still widely read and appreciated today. 唐诗以其抒情诗著名，至今仍被广泛阅读和欣赏。

7、唐诗 Tang Poetry

例句：Tang poetry is renowned for its rich cultural and historical background, as well as its beauty and depth of meaning.

唐诗以其丰富的文化和历史背景以及其美丽和深意而著名。

8、宋词 Song Ci

例句：Song Ci is a form of Chinese literature that expresses emotions and 描绘景物 in a concise and beautiful way.

宋词是中国文学的一种形式，以简洁而美丽的方式表达情感和描绘景物。

9、押韵 Rhyme

例句：In Chinese poetry, rhyme is an important element that adds harmony and beauty to the verses. 在中国诗歌中，押韵是一个重要的元素，它为诗句增添了和谐与美感。

10、汉字 Chinese character

例句：The Chinese language is written using characters that have a history of over three thousand years. 汉字的使用历史超过三千年。

11、单音节 single syllable

例句：The Chinese language is primarily based on monosyllabic words, which means that each character represents a single syllable.

汉语主要基于单音节词，这意味着每个汉字代表一个音节。

12、汉语四声调 the four tones of Chinese characters

例句：The Chinese language has four different tones, which can change the meaning of a word. 汉语有四种不同的声调，它们可以改变一个词的含义。

13、阳平 level tone

例句：The yangping, or level tone, is the second of the four tones in Chinese.

阳平，或平调，是中国四种声调中的第二种。

14、阴平 rising tone

例句：The yinping, or rising tone, is the first of the four tones in Chinese.

阴平，或升调，是中国四种声调中的第一种。

15、上声 falling-rising tone

例句：The shangsheng, or falling-rising tone, is the third of the four tones in Chinese.
上声，或升降调，是中国四种声调中的第三种。

16、去声 falling tone

例句：The qusheng, or falling tone, is the fourth of the four tones in Chinese.
去声，或降调，是中国四种声调中的第四种。

17、五言绝句 five-character quatrain

例句：The five-character quatrain is a traditional form of Chinese poetry, usually consisting of four lines with five characters per line.
五言绝句是中国诗歌的传统形式，通常由四行组成，每行五个字。

18、七言律诗 seven-character octave

例句：The seven-character octave is a traditional form of Chinese poetry, usually consisting of eight lines with seven characters per line.
七言律诗是中国诗歌的传统形式，通常由八行组成，每行七个字。

19、八股文 eight-part essay; stereotyped writing

例句：In the past, Chinese students were required to write in a formulaic style known as "eight-part essay" for their civil service exams. 过去，中国学生被要求以一种称为“八股文”的公式化风格写文章，以备考公务员考试。

二、四书五经

The Four Books and The Five Classics

1、四书 the Four Books

《大学》 The Great Learning

例句：《The Great Learning》 emphasizes the importance of self-cultivation and the gradual cultivation of one's character and moral integrity.

《大学》强调自我修养的重要性以及逐渐培养个人品德和道德操守。

《中庸》 The Doctrine of the Mean

例句：《The Doctrine of the Mean》 explores the concept of moderation and the importance of maintaining balance in one's thoughts and actions.

《中庸》探讨了中庸之道的概念以及在思想和行为中保持平衡的重要性。

《论语》 The Analects of Confucius

例句：《The Analects of Confucius》 contains the teachings and sayings of Confucius, providing valuable insights into Confucianism and Chinese culture.

《论语》收录了孔子的教诲和言论，为儒家思想和中华文化提供了宝贵的见解。

《孟子》 The Mencius/The Works of Mencius

例句：《The Mencius/The Works of Mencius》 emphasizes the importance of human nature and the role of the individual in society.

《孟子》强调人性的重要性和个人在社会中的作用。

2、五经 The Five Classics

《春秋》 the Spring and Autumn Annals

例句：The Spring and Autumn Annals is a chronicle of the state of Lu from the 8th to the 5th centuries BC, recording important events and providing valuable historical information.

《春秋》是一部鲁国史书，从公元前8世纪至5世纪，记录了重要事件，提供了宝贵的历史资料。

《诗经》 The Books of Songs; The book of Odes

例句：The Book of Songs is a collection of ancient Chinese poetry, including hymns, elegies, and ballads.

《诗经》是中国古代诗歌的集合，包括赞美诗、挽歌和民谣。

《易经》 (《周易》) I Ching; The Book of Changes

例句：The I Ching, or The Book of Changes, is a divination text that explores the principles of change and hexagrams used for fortune-telling.

《易经》或《周易》是一部占卜之书，探讨了变化的原则和用于算命的六十四卦。

《礼记》 The Book of Rites

例句：The Book of Rites is a compilation of the rites and rituals of the Zhou Dynasty, providing an important source for understanding Chinese culture and Confucianism.

《礼记》汇集了周朝的礼仪和仪式，为理解中华文化和儒家思想提供了重要来源。

《尚书》(《书经》) The Books of History

例句：The Books of History is a collection of historical records from the early Chinese states, including documents on government, laws, and decrees.

《尚书》是中国早期各国的历史记录集，包括关于政府、法律和法令的文件。

四级翻译中国特色词汇之国粹

1、生 (男性正面角色)：the male character type in Peking opera (the positive male role)

例句：In the Peking Opera "Changbanpo", Zhao Yun is a brave "male character type in Peking opera (the positive male role)".

在京剧《长坂坡》中，赵云是一位英勇的“生”角色。

2、旦 (女性正面角色)：the female character type in Peking opera (the positive female role)

例句：In the Peking Opera "Mu Guiying Assumes Command", Mu Guiying is a wise and brave "female character type in Peking opera (the positive female role)".

在《穆桂英挂帅》中，穆桂英是一位智勇双全的“旦”角色。



3、净 (性格鲜明的男性配角) : the “ painted face ” , a character type in Peking opera

例句 : Bao Zheng plays an upright and selfless "painted face" character in the Peking Opera "Zha Meian".

包拯在京剧《铡美案》中扮演了一个正直无私的“净”角色。

4、丑 (幽默滑稽或反面角色) : clown in Peking opera

例句 : In the Peking Opera "Sanchakou", the clown brings laughter to the audience with exaggerated performances.

在《三岔口》中，丑角通过夸张的表演给观众带来了欢笑。

5、歌舞剧 : musical

例句 : "Cats" is a popular musical.

《猫》是一部广受欢迎的音乐歌舞剧。

6、滑稽场面, 搞笑小噱头 : shtick

例句 : His performance was filled with shtick and funny antics that made the audience

laugh out loud.

他的表演中充满了各种滑稽场面和搞笑小噱头，让观众捧腹大笑。

7、滑稽短剧：skit

例句：At the party, they performed a skit that had the audience laughing hysterically.

在晚会上，他们表演了一出滑稽短剧，逗得观众捧腹大笑。

8、京剧人物脸谱：Peking Opera makeup

例句：Peking Opera makeup is an essential component of Peking Opera art, displaying the characters' personalities through different colors and patterns.

京剧人物脸谱是京剧艺术的重要组成部分，通过不同的颜色和图案展示角色的性格。

9、戏剧文化：drama culture

例句：China has a long history of drama culture, with Peking Opera being one of the most representative forms.

中国有着悠久的戏剧文化，其中京剧是最具代表性的剧种之一。

10、木偶戏：puppet show

例句：Children love to watch puppet shows as they are both entertaining and educational.

小朋友们都很喜欢看木偶戏，因为它既有趣又富有教育意义。

11、独角戏：monodrama; one-man play

例句：In the monodrama, the actor played multiple roles, demonstrating his superb acting skills.

在这场独角戏中，演员一个人扮演了多个角色，展现了精湛的演技。

12、皮影戏：shadow play; leather-silhouette show

例句：Shadow play is an ancient Chinese traditional art form that involves performing with leather puppets illuminated by light.

皮影戏是一种古老的中国传统艺术形式，通过灯光照射皮影进行表演。

13、折子戏：opera highlights

例句：In Peking Opera performances, opera highlights refer to selected excerpts from full-length operas.

在京剧演出中，折子戏通常指的是从全本戏中精选出来的精彩片段。

14、戏剧小品：skit

例句：Every year, the Spring festival Gala features hilarious skits that make the audience laugh heartily.

每年的春节联欢晚会都会有一些精彩的戏剧小品让观众捧腹大笑。

15、哑剧：dumb show; mime; mummer; pantomime

例句：Mime actors convey emotions and stories through physical movements and facial expressions, requiring great skill in performance.

哑剧演员通过身体语言和面部表情来传达情感和故事，非常考验表演技巧。

16、单口相声：monologue comic talk

例句：Monologue comic talk is a form of comic dialogue performed by a single performer, requiring exceptional eloquence and performing skills.

单口相声是一种由一个人表演的相声形式，要求演员有极高的口才和表演能力。

17、双口相声：witty dialogue

例句：Witty dialogue in comic dialogue requires two actors to work together, using humorous banter and performances to amuse the audience.

双口相声需要两位演员相互配合，通过幽默的对话和表演来逗笑观众。

18、口技：vocal imitations; ventriloquism

例句：Vocal imitations artists can imitate various sounds with their mouths, such as birdcalls and water flows, which are very impressive.

口技表演者可以用嘴巴模仿各种声音，如鸟鸣、水流等，非常令人惊叹。

19、杂技 acrobatic performance

例句：The acrobat performed various acrobatic feats on the stage, winning rounds of applause from the audience.

杂技演员在舞台上展示了各种高难度的杂技表演，赢得了观众的阵阵掌声。

20、叠罗汉 making a human pyramid

例句：During the school sports festival, the students demonstrated the skill of making a human pyramid, showing the power of teamwork as they stacked up layer upon layer.

在学校的体育节上，学生们展示了叠罗汉的技巧，通过层层叠起的学生们，展现出了团队合作的力量。

21、特技 stunt

例句：The stuntmen in the movie amazed the audience with thrilling stunt performances that provided a震撼的视觉体验。

电影中的特技演员通过惊险刺激的特技表演，为观众带来了震撼的视觉体验。

22、踩高跷 stilt walk

例句：The stilt walker gracefully navigated through the crowd, earning cheers and applause from the audience.

踩高跷的表演者迈着轻盈的步伐，在人群中穿梭，赢得了观众的阵阵喝彩。

23、马戏 circus performances

例句：The circus performers delighted the audience with a variety of exciting acts, including animal training, acrobatics, and magic, making for an unforgettable evening.

马戏团的表演者们展示了各种精彩的马戏表演，包括驯兽、杂技和魔术等，让观众们度过了一个难忘的夜晚。

24、京韵大鼓 story-telling in Beijing dialect with drum accompaniment

例句：The storyteller performed the story of ancient times in Beijing dialect, accompanied by the rhythm of the drum, taking the listeners on a journey through the vast expanse of history.

京韵大鼓演员用北京方言讲述着古老的故事，伴随着鼓声的节奏，让听众仿佛穿越到了历史的长河之中。

25、秦腔 Shaanxi opera

例句：The Shaanxi opera performer, dressed in magnificent costumes, performed an ancient heroic story with a passionate and resounding singing style, deeply captivating the audience.

秦腔演员身着华丽的戏服，用高亢激昂的唱腔演绎着古代英雄的故事，深深吸引了现场观众。

四级翻译中国特色词汇之四大名著

1. 妖怪 Monster

例句：The monkey king Sun Wukong is a famous monster in Chinese literature.

孙悟空是一位在中国文学中著名的妖怪。

2. 神仙 Immortal

例句：Chang'e, the moon goddess, is a symbol of immortality in Chinese folklore.

嫦娥，月宫女神，是中国民间传说中永生的象征。

3. 龙 Dragon

例句：The dragon is a symbol of power and authority in Chinese culture.

在中国文化中，龙是力量和权威的象征。

4. 凤 Phoenix

例句：The phoenix represents beauty and grace in Chinese folklore.

在中国民间传说中，凤凰象征着美丽和优雅。

5. 符咒 Talisman

例句：People used to hang talismans on their doors to protect against evil spirits.

人们曾经将符咒挂在家门上以抵御邪灵。

6. 八卦 Bagua

例句：The concept of Bagua is based on eight trigrams, each representing different aspects of life.

八卦的概念基于八种卦象，每一种都代表生活中的不同方面。

7. 桃园结义 Peach Garden Oath

例句：Liu Bei, Zhang Fei, and Guan Yu took the Peach Garden Oath, swearing to be brothers forever.

刘备、张飞和关羽在桃园结义，发誓永远成为兄弟。

8. 七十二变 Seventy

例句：two Transformations 例句：Sun Wukong has the ability to transform into seventy 例句：two different creatures and objects.

孙悟空拥有七十二变，可以变成七十二种不同的生物和物体。

9. 丹田 Dan Tian

例句：In traditional Chinese medicine, the Dan Tian is considered the energy center of the body.

在中医传统中，丹田被认为是人体的能量中心。

10. 仙丹 Elixir

例句：The alchemist sought the elixir of life, the substance believed to grant eternal life.

炼丹术士追求仙丹，这种物质被认为可以赋予永恒的生命。

11. 宝剑 Sword

例句：The master swordsman's blade was said to be able to cut through anything.

剑术大师的宝剑据说能够切断一切。

12. 经文 Sutra

例句：The monk studied sutras for many years, seeking enlightenment.

和尚多年研究经文，寻求悟道。

13. 轻功 Lightness Kung Fu

例句：The kung fu master demonstrated his exceptional lightness skill by walking on the water's surface.

功夫大师展示了他的轻功绝技，踩在水面上行走。

14. 点穴 pressure Point

例句：The skilled physician knew how to apply pressure to specific points to relieve pain.

熟练的医生知道如何按压特定的穴位来缓解疼痛。

15. 义结金兰 Sworn Brotherhood

例句：The two friends took the Sworn Brotherhood oath, promising to be brothers for life.

两位朋友进行了义结金兰的誓言，承诺终身成为兄弟。

16. 科举考试 Imperial Examination

例句：success in the imperial examination was the gateway to a career as a government official.通过科举考试是成为政府官员的途径。

17. 西游记 Journey to the West

例句："Journey to the West" is a classic Chinese novel that tells the story of the monk Xuanzang's journey to India to obtain sacred Buddhist sutras.

《西游记》是一部经典的中文小说，讲述了唐僧玄奘前往印度获取神圣的佛经的故事。

18. 红楼梦 Dream of the Red Chamber

例句："Dream of the Red Chamber" is a masterpiece of Chinese literature that delves into the complexities of family and society in the Qing Dynasty.

《红楼梦》是中国文学的杰作，它深入探讨了清朝时期家庭和社会的复杂性。

19. 水浒传 Water Margin

例句："Water Margin" is a Chinese classic that portrays the lives and adventures of a group of Robin Hood-like outlaws during the Song Dynasty.

《水浒传》是一部中国经典作品，描述了宋朝时期一群类似罗宾汉的梁山好汉的生活和冒险。

20. 三国演义 Romance of the Three Kingdoms

例句："Romance of the Three Kingdoms" is a historical novel that captures the political and military struggles of the Three Kingdoms period in China.

《三国演义》是一部历史小说，它捕捉了中国三国时期的政治和军事斗争。

四级翻译中国特色词汇之儒家思想

1. 四大名著 Four Great Classical Novels

例句：The "Four Great Classical Novels" of Chinese literature are "Journey to the West," "Dream of the Red Chamber," "Water Margin," and "Romance of the Three Kingdoms."

中国文学的“四大名著”分别是《西游记》、《红楼梦》、《水浒传》和《三国演义》。

2. 儒家思想 Confucianism

例句：Confucianism is a traditional Chinese philosophy that emphasizes personal and governmental morality, social order, and respect for authority.

儒家思想是一种传统的中国哲学，强调个人和政府的道德、社会秩序和对权威的尊重。

3. 道教 Taoism

例句：Taoism is a Chinese religion and philosophy that focuses on the pursuit of harmony with nature and the universe.

道教是一种中国的宗教和哲学，强调与自然和宇宙的和谐追求。

4. 科举考试 Imperial Examination

例句：The imperial examination was a system of selecting government officials in ancient China based on their knowledge of Confucian classics.

科举考试是古代中国基于对儒家经典的了解来选拔政府官员的制度。

5. 茶文化 Tea Culture

例句：Chinese tea culture is deeply rooted in the country's history and is often associated with refinement and hospitality.

中国的茶文化深深植根于该国的历史中，通常与精致和好客联系在一起。

6. 京剧 Peking Opera

例句：Peking opera is a traditional Chinese form of theater that combines music, vocal performance, mime, dance, and acrobatics.

京剧是一种结合音乐、声乐表演、哑剧、舞蹈和杂技的中国传统戏剧形式。

7. 书法 Calligraphy

例句：Chinese calligraphy is an art form that combines aesthetic beauty with the representation of characters in a stylized manner.

中国的书法是一种艺术形式，它将美学美与以风格化的方式表现字符相结合。

8. 推拿 Tui Na

例句：Tui Na is a form of traditional Chinese medicine that involves massage and manipulation of the body to promote health and healing.

推拿是传统中国医学中涉及按摩和操纵身体以促进健康和治愈的一种形式。

9. 孔子 Confucius

例句：Confucius was a Chinese philosopher and teacher who is widely regarded as one of the most influential figures in Chinese history.

孔子是一位中国哲学家和教师，被广泛认为是 Chinese history 上最有影响力的人物之一。

10. 秦始皇 Qin Shi Huang

例句：Qin Shi Huang was the first emperor of China, who unified the country and began the construction of the Great Wall.

秦始皇是中国第一位皇帝，他统一了国家并开始了长城的建设。

11. 兵马俑 Terra Cotta Army

例句：The Terra Cotta Army is a collection of life-sized terracotta soldiers that guard the tomb of Qin Shi Huang.

兵马俑是一群与真人等高的陶俑，守护着秦始皇的陵墓。

12. 丝绸之路 Silk Road

例句：The Silk Road was a network of trade routes that connected China to the West, facilitating the exchange of goods, ideas, and cultures.

丝绸之路是一个连接中国到西方的贸易路线网络，促进了商品、思想和文化的交流。

13. 中华美食 Chinese Cuisine

例句：Chinese cuisine is renowned for its diverse flavors, colorful presentation, and unique techniques, such as stir-frying and steaming.

中华美食以其多样的口味、丰富多彩的呈现和独特的技巧（如炒和蒸）而闻名。

14. 春节 Chinese New Year

例句：Chinese New Year, also known as the Spring Festival, is the most important traditional Chinese holiday, celebrating the beginning of a new year.

春节，也称为春节，是中国最重要的传统节日，庆祝新年的开始。

15. 中秋节 Mid Autumn Festival

例句：The Mid Autumn festival is an annual festival celebrated by Chinese people, often featuring mooncakes, lanterns, and family reunions.

中秋节是中国人庆祝的一年一度的节日，通常包括月饼、灯笼和家庭团聚。

16. 针灸 Acupuncture

例句：Acupuncture is a traditional Chinese therapy that involves the insertion of thin

needles into specific points on the body to promote health and treat disease.

针灸是一种涉及将细针插入身体特定穴位以促进健康和治疗疾病的传统中国疗法。

17. 中国功夫 Kung Fu

例句：Chinese Kung Fu is a form of martial arts that combines combat techniques with philosophy, health, and spiritual disciplines.

中国功夫是一种结合了格斗技巧、哲学、健康和精神纪律的武术形式。

四级翻译中国特色词汇之文学作品

《史记》 historical Records

《资治通鉴》 History as a Mirror; Comprehensive History Retold as a Mirror for Rulers

《山海经》 The Classic of Mountains and Rivers

《孝经》 book of Filial Piety

《孙子兵法》 The Art of War

《三字经》 The Three-Character Scripture; The Three-Word Chant

《西厢记》 The Romance of West Chamber

《聊斋志异》 strange Tales of a Lonely Studio; Strange Tales from Make-Do Studio

《围城》 Fortress Besieged

《阿Q正传》 The True Story of Ah Q

《吾国吾民》 My country and My People

《京华烟云》 Moment in Peking

《骆驼祥子》 Rickshaw/James

《茶馆》 Teahouse

《边城》 The Border Town

《倾城之恋》 Love in a Fallen City

《十八春》 Eighteen Springs

《再别康桥》 Farewell to Cambridge Again

《雷雨》 Thunderstorm

《白鹿原》 White Deer Plain

《麦田里的守望者》 The Catcher in the Rye

《呐喊》 A Call to Arms

《彷徨》 Wandering

《四世同堂》 Four Generations Under One Roof

《未央歌》 The song of Infinite Sorrow

《金粉世家》 The Gold-powder Family

《废都》 The Wasted City

《红高粱》 Red Sorghum

《活着》 To Live

《城南旧事》 Memories of Southern City

《笑傲江湖》 The Smiling, proud Wanderer

《儒林外史》 The Scholars

《牡丹亭》 The Peony Pavilion

《离骚》 Li Sao

《金瓶梅》 The Golden Vase

《封神演义》 Journey to the West

《周易》 The Book of Changes

《尚书》 The Book of Documents

《诗经》 The Book of Songs

《论语》 The Analects

《孟子》 Mencius

《老子》 Tao Te Ching

《庄子》 Zhuangzi

《管子》 Guan Zi

四级翻译中国特色词汇之传统节日

1. Chinese New Year - 春节

例句：Families gather together to celebrate Chinese New Year with feasts and firework displays.

春节期间，家人会聚在一起庆祝，举行盛宴和烟花表演。

2. Lantern festival - 元宵节

例句：Lanterns of various shapes and colors are displayed at the Lantern Festival to symbolize hope and prosperity.

元宵节时，各式各样、五颜六色的灯笼被展示出来，象征着希望和繁荣。

3. Tomb-Sweeping Day - 清明节

例句：On Tomb-Sweeping Day, people pay their respects to ancestors by cleaning grave sites and offering food and flowers.

清明节时，人们通过清扫墓碑和献上食物和鲜花来缅怀祖先。

4. Dragon Boat Festival - 端午节

例句：Dragon boat racing is a traditional activity during the Dragon Boat Festival to honor the memory of Qu Yuan.

端午节期间，划龙舟是一项传统活动，用以纪念屈原。

5. Mid-Autumn Festival - 中秋节

例句：Families gather under the full moon to enjoy mooncakes and tea during the Mid-Autumn Festival, symbolizing reunion and harmony.

中秋节时，家人会在满月下聚在一起品尝月饼和茶，象征着团圆和和谐。

6. Double Seventh Festival - 七夕节

例句：Also known as the Qixi Festival, it celebrates the annual meeting of the Cowherd and Weaver Girl stars across the Milky Way.

七夕节，也称为乞巧节，庆祝牛郎和织女星每年跨越银河相会的传说。

7. Ghost Festival - 中元节

例句：The Ghost Festival is a time when offerings are made to honor ancestors and appease wandering spirits.

中元节是向祖先献祭并向游荡的灵魂安抚的时间。

8. Winter Solstice - 冬至

例句：The Winter Solstice festival is marked by a family reunion dinner, symbolizing the coming end of the coldest days.

冬至节日，家人会举行团圆饭，象征着最冷的日子即将结束。

9. Chinese Valentine's Day - 情人节

例句：Chinese Valentine's Day, also known as the Night of the Qixi Festival, is a time for couples to express their love with gifts and flowers.

中国情人节，也称为七夕节之夜，是情侣们通过送礼物和鲜花来表达爱意的时刻。

10. Birthday of Buddha - 佛诞日

例句：The Birthday of Buddha is a day of celebration and reflection, with many visiting temples to offer flowers and incense.

佛诞日是庆祝和反思的日子，许多人会去寺庙献花和上香。

11. 重阳节 - Double Ninth Festival

例句：The Double Ninth Festival, also known as the Chongyang Festival, is celebrated on the ninth day of the ninth lunar month, often involving activities like climbing mountains and wearing chrysanthemum flowers.

重阳节又称重九节，在农历九月初九庆祝，通常包括登山和佩戴菊花等活动。

12. 腊八节 - Laba Festival

例句：The Laba Festival is celebrated on the eighth day of the twelfth lunar month, marking the beginning of the traditional Chinese New Year countdown.

腊八节在农历十二月初八庆祝，标志着中国传统新年倒计时的开始。

12. 除夕 - New Year ' s Eve

例句：New Year ' s Eve, also known as Chuxi, is the eve of the Spring Festival, when families gather to have a reunion dinner.

除夕，是春节的前夕，家人聚在一起吃团圆饭。

13. 干支纪年 - Ganzhi Calendar

例句：The Ganzhi Calendar is a traditional Chinese calendar system that uses a 60-year cycle of combinations of the 10 Heavenly Stems and the 12 Earthly Branches.

干支历是中国传统的历法系统，使用10个天干和12个地支组合的60年周期。

14. 福 - Fortune

例句：During the Spring Festival, people often paste “ Fortune ” characters on their doors as a symbol of good fortune.

春节期间，人们经常贴“福”门上的人物是好运的象征。

15. 团圆 - Reunion

例句：The Spring Festival is a time for family reunions, symbolizing warmth and togetherness.

春节是一个家庭团聚的时刻，象征着温暖和团聚。

16. 鞭炮 - Fireworks

例句：Fireworks are set off during Chinese New Year celebrations to scare away evil spirits and welcome the new year.

在中国的新年庆祝活动中，人们燃放烟花来驱邪迎新。

17. 红包 - Red Envelope

例句：Red envelopes, filled with money, are given as gifts during the Spring Festival to bring good luck and blessings.

在春节期间，人们会用装满钱的红包作为礼物，以带来好运和祝福。

18. 饺子 - Dumplings

例句：Dumplings, a traditional food during the Spring Festival, symbolize wealth and prosperity.

饺子是春节期间的传统食品，象征着财富和繁荣。

19. 清明祭祖 - Ancestor Worship on Tomb-Sweeping Day

例句：On Tomb-Sweeping Day, people pay respect to their ancestors by cleaning tombstones and offering food, flowers, and incense.

在清明节，人们打扫墓碑，献上食物、鲜花和香火来祭奠祖先。

20. 端午赛龙舟 - Dragon Boat Racing on Dragon Boat Festival

例句：Dragon boat races are held to commemorate the ancient poet Qu Yuan on the Dragon Boat Festival.

端午节举行龙舟赛是为了纪念古代诗人屈原。

21. 年画 - New Year's Paintings

例句：New Year's paintings, also known as chunlian, are hung on the walls during the Spring Festival to bring good luck and decoration.

年画，也被称为春联，在春节期间被挂在墙上，以带来好运和装饰。

22. 生肖 - Zodiac

例句：The Chinese zodiac is a 12-year cycle representing different animals, each

believed to bring different fortunes and traits.

中国的十二生肖是一个12年的周期，代表不同的动物，每种动物都被认为会带来不同的财富和特征。

23. 庙会 - Temple Fair

例句：Temple fairs, often held during traditional festivals, offer food, crafts, and entertainment like performances and games.

十二生肖有12年的周期，代表不同的动物，每种动物都被认为会带来不同的财富和特点。

24. 元宵节灯谜 - Lantern Riddles on Lantern Festival

例句：Lantern riddles, written on lanterns, are a traditional activity on the Lantern Festival, combining fun and wisdom.

灯谜，写在灯笼上，是元宵节的一项传统活动，集趣味性和智慧于一身。

25. 传统婚礼 - Traditional Chinese Wedding

例句：A traditional Chinese wedding is a colorful and elaborate ceremony, filled with customs and rituals signifying happiness and unity.

中国传统婚礼是一个丰富多彩、精心设计的仪式，充满了象征幸福和团结的习俗和仪式。

26. 中秋赏月 - Moon-Gazing on Mid-Autumn Festival

例句：Moon-gazing is a traditional activity on the Mid-Autumn Festival, symbolizing harmony and unity.

赏月是中秋节的传统活动，象征着和谐统一。

27. 重阳登高 - Climbing Mountains on Double Ninth Festival

例句：Climbing mountains is a custom on the Double Ninth Festival, believed to bring good health and longevity.

登山是重阳节的一种习俗，被认为能带来健康和长寿。

四级翻译中国特色词汇之十二生肖

1. 鼠年 (Year of the Rat)

例句：We are currently in the Year of the Rat, which is known for its symbol of wisdom.
我们目前正在经历鼠年，这一年象征着智慧。

2. 牛年 (Year of the Ox)

例句：Last year was the Year of the Ox, which represents dedication and determination.
去年是牛年，这一年象征着勤劳和坚定。

3. 虎年 (Year of the Tiger)

例句：The Year of the Tiger is often associated with courage and valor.
在虎年，我们庆祝那些象征着勇气和勇猛的一年。

4. 兔年 (Year of the Rabbit)

例句：In the Year of the Rabbit, we celebrate creatures that embody grace and intelligence. 兔年代表着优雅和聪明。

5. 龙年 (Year of the Dragon)

例句：The dragon is considered a bringer of good luck in Chinese culture.
在中国文化中，龙被认为是吉祥的象征。

6. 蛇年 (Year of the Snake)

例句：The year of the snake represents wisdom and intelligence.
蛇年象征着智慧和聪明。

7. 马年 (Year of the Horse)

例句：Horses are known for their speed and agility. 马以其速度和敏捷而闻名。

8. 羊年 (Year of the Goat)

例句：The goat is a symbol of independence and creativity.
羊年是独立和创造力的象征。

9. 猴年 (Year of the Monkey)

例句：Monkeys are known for their intelligence and mischievous nature.
猴子以其智慧和调皮的性格而闻名。

10. 鸡年 (Year of the Rooster)

例句：The rooster is a symbol of punctuality and bravery. 公鸡是守时和勇气的象征。

11. 狗年 (Year of the Dog)

例句：Dogs are known for their loyalty and friendship. 狗以其忠诚和友谊而闻名。

12. 猪年 (Year of the Pig)

例句：Pigs are symbols of abundance and contentment. 猪是丰年和满足的象征。

13. 生肖 (Chinese Zodiac)

例句：The Chinese zodiac consists of twelve animal signs.

中国的生肖由十二种动物标志组成。

14. 生肖轮回 (Zodiac Cycle)

例句：The zodiac cycle is a 12 year cycle that repeats itself.

生肖轮回是一个12年循环重复的周期。

15. 生肖年 (Zodiac Year)

例句：Each animal sign has its own year in the Chinese zodiac.

在中国生肖中，每个动物标志都有自己的年份。

16. 生肖属相 (Zodiac Animal)

例句：People born in a particular year share the same zodiac animal sign.

出生在特定年份的人共享同一个生肖动物标志。

17. 生肖属性 (Zodiac Traits)

例句：Each zodiac animal is believed to possess certain characteristics and traits.

每个生肖动物都被认为具有某些特征和特质。

18. 生肖吉祥物 (Zodiac Symbol)

例句：The zodiac symbol is a representation of the animal sign used in various cultural artifacts.

生肖吉祥物是用于各种文化艺术品中的动物标志的表示。

19. 生肖预测 (Zodiac Forecast)

例句：Astrologers make predictions for the coming year based on the zodiac animal.

占星家根据生肖动物来预测即将到来的年份。

20. 生肖守护神 (Zodiac Guardian)

例句：Each zodiac animal is believed to have a guardian deity that protects those born under it.

每个生肖动物都被认为有一个守护神，保护那些出生在其旗下的人。

21. 生肖配对 (Zodiac Compatibility)

例句：Some believe that certain zodiac signs are more compatible with others.

有些人认为某些生肖星座与其他星座更兼容。

22. 生肖婚配 (Zodiac Matchmaking)

例句：traditional matchmaking often took into account zodiac signs to determine compatibility.

传统的相亲经常考虑到生肖星座来确定兼容性。

四级翻译中国特色词汇之天干地支

1. 天干 (Celestial Stems) 例句：The celestial stems are a series of ten symbols used in Chinese numerology.

天干是用于中国数字学的十个符号。

2. 地支 (Terrestrial Branches) 例句：The terrestrial branches are a series of twelve symbols used in Chinese numerology.

地支是用于中国数字学的十二个符号。

3. 天干地支 (Celestial Stems and Terrestrial Branches) 例句：The combination of celestial stems and terrestrial branches forms a 60-year cycle.

天干和地支的组合形成了一个60年的周期。

4. 干支纪年 (Stem-Branch Calendar) 例句：The stem-branch calendar is a traditional Chinese method of dating years.

干支纪年是中国传统的一种纪年方法。

干支八字是一个人的出生日期和时间，以天干地支的形式表示。

6. 干支相合 (Stem-Branch Compatibility) 例句：Some believe that certain combinations of celestial stems and terrestrial branches are more compatible.

有些人认为某些天干地支的组合更兼容。

7. 干支相冲 (Stem-Branch Conflict) 例句：Some combinations of celestial stems and terrestrial branches are believed to be in conflict with each other.

有些人认为某些天干地支的组合彼此冲突。

8. 天干之首 (First Celestial Stem) 例句：The first celestial stem is wood, representing growth and vitality.

天干之首是木，代表生长和活力。

9. 地支之首 (First Terrestrial Branch) 例句：The first terrestrial branch is rat, symbolizing intelligence and adaptability.

地支之首是鼠，象征智慧和适应性。

10. 干支纳音 (Stem-Branch Sound) 例句：Each stem-branch combination has a corresponding sound that is used in fortune-telling.

天干地支的组合有一个相应的声音，用于算命。

11. 干支医学 (Stem-Branch Medicine) 例句：Traditional Chinese medicine uses the principles of celestial stems and terrestrial branches for diagnosis and treatment.

中医使用天干地支的原则来进行诊断和治疗。

12. 干支风水 (Stem-Branch Feng Shui) 例句：Some practitioners believe that the

arrangement of celestial stems and terrestrial branches can affect a building's energy flow.

一些风水师认为，天干地支的排列可以影响建筑物的能量流动。

13. 天干地支算命 (Stem-Branch Astrology) 例句：Some people use the stems and branches to make predictions about a person's future.

有些人使用天干地支来预测一个人的未来。

14. 天干地支星座 (Stem-Branch Constellations) 例句：Each combination of celestial stems and terrestrial branches is believed to correspond to a specific constellation.

每个天干地支的组合被认为对应于一个特定的星座。

15. 干支纪年法 (Stem-Branch Dating System) 例句：The stem-branch dating system is used to mark important events and historical records in China.

干支纪年法用于标记中国的重要事件和历史记录。

16. 干支祭祀 (Stem-Branch Rituals) 例句：Some traditional Chinese rituals involve the use of celestial stems and terrestrial branches to honor ancestors and deities.

一些中国传统仪式涉及使用天干地支来尊敬祖先和神灵。

17. 天干地支与五行 (Stem-Branch and Five Elements) 例句：The celestial stems and terrestrial branches are associated with the five elements (wood, fire, earth, metal, water) in Chinese philosophy.

天干地支与中国哲学中的五行(木、火、土、金、水)有关。

四级翻译中国特色词汇之中国瑰宝

1. 瓷器 (china) - China is famous for its delicate porcelain.

中国以精美的瓷器闻名。

2. 京剧 (Peking Opera) - The art of Peking Opera encompasses music, dance, acrobatics, and acting.

京剧艺术包括音乐、舞蹈、杂技和表演。

3. 茶文化 (tea culture) - Tea culture in China has a long history, with various types of tea being cherished for their health benefits and flavor.

中国的茶文化源远流长，各种茶叶因其健康功效和风味而被珍视。

4. 书法 (calligraphy) - Chinese calligraphy is considered both a form of art and a way to cultivate one's character.

中国书法被视为一种艺术形式，也是培养个人品格的方法。

5. 刺绣 (embroidery) - The intricate details of Chinese embroidery are a testament to the artisans' skill and dedication.

中国刺绣复杂精细的细节见证了工匠的技艺和奉献精神。

6. 长城 (Great Wall) - The Great Wall of China is a testament to human ingenuity and perseverance.

中国的长城是人类智慧和毅力的见证。

7. 中医 (traditional Chinese medicine) - traditional Chinese medicine focuses on balancing the body's energy flow to promote healing.

中医注重平衡身体的能量流动以促进康复。

8. 兵马俑 (terracotta army) - The Terracotta Army is a remarkable testament to the power and grandeur of the Qin Dynasty.

兵马俑是秦朝强大和辉煌的杰出见证。

9. 无人机 (drone) - The use of drones in Chinese agriculture has revolutionized farming practices, making it more efficient and sustainable.

无人机在中国农业中的使用改变了农业耕作方式，使其更高效、可持续。

10. 高铁 (high-speed rail) - China's high-speed rail network is one of the most extensive and efficient in the world.

中国的高速铁路网络是世界上最为广泛和高效的。

11. 旗袍 (Cheongsam) - The Cheongsam is a traditional Chinese dress that embodies elegance and sophistication.

旗袍是一种传统的中国服装，体现了优雅和精致。

12. 中国画 (traditional Chinese painting) - Traditional Chinese painting often features

nature and conveys the artist's emotions through brushstrokes.

中国画经常描绘自然，并通过笔触传达艺术家的情感。

13. 儒家思想 (Confucianism) - Confucianism emphasizes the importance of moral values, respect for authority, and harmony in relationships.

儒家思想强调道德价值观、对权威的尊重以及人际关系中的和谐。

14. 中国功夫 (Kung Fu) - Kung Fu is not only a form of martial arts but also a way of life that promotes discipline, respect, and self-improvement.

中国功夫不仅是武术形式，也是提倡纪律、尊重和自我提升的生活方式。

15. 支付宝 (Alipay) - Alipay is a popular mobile payment platform in China, making transactions convenient and accessible.

支付宝是中国流行的移动支付平台，使交易方便快捷。

16. 一带一路 (Belt and Road Initiative) - The Belt and Road Initiative aims to enhance regional cooperation and connectivity through infrastructure development.

一带一路旨在通过基础设施建设增强区域合作和连通性。

17. 春节 (Chinese New Year) - Chinese New Year is a time for families to come together, enjoy feasts, and engage in traditions for a prosperous year ahead.

春节是家人团聚、共享盛宴和参与传统活动，期待来年繁荣的时期。

18. 中药 (herbal medicine) - Chinese herbal medicine utilizes various plants and natural substances to promote health and treat ailments.

中药利用各种植物和天然物质来促进健康和治疗疾病。

19. 社交媒体 (social media) - Social media platforms in China, such as WeChat and Weibo, have become integral parts of daily life, connecting people and sharing information.

中国的社交媒体平台，如微信和微博，已成为日常生活中不可或缺的一部分，连接人们并分享信息。

20. 传统文化 (traditional culture) - Traditional culture in China encompasses a rich tapestry of customs, beliefs, and artistic expressions passed down through generations.

中国的传统文化包括通过世代传承的丰富多彩的习俗、信仰和艺术表达。

四级翻译中国特色词汇之戏剧

1. 皮影戏 (shadow puppetry) - Shadow puppetry is a traditional Chinese form of stage performance where puppets are manipulated behind a screen to create shadows.

皮影戏是一种传统的中国舞台表演艺术，通过在幕布背后操作皮影戏偶来创造出影子。

2. 京剧 (Peking Opera) - Peking Opera is a form of traditional Chinese theatre that combines singing, dancing, acrobatics, and martial arts.

京剧是一种结合了唱、跳、杂技和武术的传统中国戏剧形式。

3. 黄梅戏 (Huangmei Opera) - Huangmei Opera is a type of Chinese regional opera popular in Anhui Province, known for its simple melody and emotional performances.

黄梅戏是一种流行于安徽省的地方戏曲，以其简单的旋律和富有感情的表演而闻名。

4. 杂技 (Acrobatics) - Acrobatics refers to the performance of extraordinary stunts, such as balancing, tumbling, and juggling, often performed in circuses or variety shows.

杂技指的是在马戏团或综艺节目中表演的非凡特技，如平衡、翻滚和杂耍。

5. 花鼓戏 (flower-drum opera) - Flower Drum Opera is a type of Chinese regional opera from southern China, known for its percussion-heavy music and lively performances.

花鼓戏是一种源于中国南方的地区戏曲，以其以打击乐为主的音乐和生动的演出而闻名。

6. 豫剧 (Yu Opera) - Yu Opera is a type of Chinese regional opera from Henan Province, characterized by its clear and melodious tunes and expressive acting.

豫剧是一种源于河南省的中国地方戏曲，以其清晰悦耳的曲调和富有表现力的表演而著称。

7. 戏曲 (Opera) - Opera is a form of theatrical performance that combines music, singing, acting, and dancing, often in a story-driven narrative.

戏曲是一种结合了音乐、唱歌、表演和舞蹈的戏剧形式，通常以叙事为主。

8. 戏服 (costume) - Costumes are the clothes and accessories worn by actors to portray

specific characters in a play, opera, or performance.

戏服是演员在戏剧、歌剧或表演中扮演特定角色所穿的衣服和配饰。

9. 脸谱 (makeup) - Makeup refers to the facial paint or prosthetics used by actors to create a specific appearance or character in a performance.

脸谱是指演员在表演中使用的面部彩绘或假肢，以创造特定的外观或角色。

10. 戏曲表演 (performance) - A performance is the act of presenting a play, opera, or other form of theatrical production before an audience.

11. 哑剧 (Mime) - Mime is a form of performance art where actors use body language and facial expressions to convey emotions and tell stories without speaking.

哑剧是一种表演艺术形式，演员通过身体语言和面部表情来传达情感和讲述故事，而不使用语言。

12. 叠罗汉 (pile-up) - Pile-up is a stunt in which performers stack themselves in a seemingly precarious pyramid-like structure, often as part of a circus or acrobatic performance.

叠罗汉是一种特技，表演者在看似危险的金字塔状结构中叠加自己，通常作为马戏团或杂技表演的一部分。

13. 说书 (storytelling) - Storytelling is the art of verbally sharing stories, often with a focus on narrative structure, character development, and dramatic tension.

说书是一种口头分享故事的艺术，通常专注于叙事结构、人物发展和戏剧张力。

14. 马戏 (circus) - A circus is a traveling show featuring performances by clowns, acrobats, animal trainers, and other entertainers in a ring or on a stage.

马戏是一个巡回表演，包括小丑、杂技演员、动物训练师和其他娱乐者在环形舞台或舞台上进行表演。

15. 特技 (stunts) - Stunts are dangerous or difficult stunts or actions performed by actors to create thrilling or exciting scenes in movies, TV shows, or stage performances.

特技是演员为了在电影、电视剧或舞台表演中创造紧张刺激的场景而执行的危险或困难的动作。

16. 京韵大鼓 (story-telling in Beijing dialect with drum accompaniment) - story-telling

in Beijing dialect with drum accompaniment is a traditional Chinese musical instrument used in Peking Opera to provide rhythmic beats and enhance the dramatic effect of the performance.

京韵大鼓是北京歌剧(京剧)中使用的一种传统中国乐器，用于提供节奏和增强表演的戏剧效果。

17. 秦腔 (Qin Opera) - Qin Opera is a type of traditional Chinese opera from the Qin region, known for its powerful and passionate performances, as well as its unique musical style.

秦腔是一种来自中国秦地区的传统戏曲，以其强大而热情的表演和独特的音乐风格而闻名。

四级翻译中国特色词汇之国粹

1. 京剧 (Peking Opera) - Peking Opera is a traditional Chinese theatrical form known for its combination of singing, dancing, acrobatics, and martial arts.

京剧是一种结合了歌唱、舞蹈、杂技和武术的中国传统戏剧形式。

2. 茶文化 (Tea Culture) - Tea culture in China encompasses the art of tea making, the etiquette of tea drinking, and the philosophical significance of tea.

中国的茶文化包括泡茶艺术、饮茶礼仪以及茶的哲学意义。

3. 针灸 (Acupuncture) - Acupuncture is a traditional Chinese medicine practice that involves inserting thin needles into specific points on the body to promote health and treat disease.

针灸是一种涉及在身体特定穴位插入细针以促进健康和治疗疾病的中国传统医学实践。

4. 功夫 (Kung Fu) - Kung Fu is a traditional Chinese martial art that emphasizes self-discipline, physical fitness, and the cultivation of inner energy.

功夫是一种强调自律、身体健康和内在能量培养的中国传统武术。

5. 春节 (Spring Festival) - The Spring Festival, also known as Chinese New Year, is the most important traditional Chinese holiday celebrated with family reunions, feasts, and fireworks.

春节，又称中国新年，是最重要的中国传统节日，通过家庭团聚、宴会和烟花来庆祝。

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6. 儒家思想 (Confucianism) - Confucianism is an ancient Chinese philosophy that emphasizes personal and governmental morality, social harmony, and respect for authority.

儒家思想是一种强调个人和政府道德、社会和谐和对权威尊重的古老中国哲学。

7. 长城 (The Great Wall) - The Great Wall of China is a series of fortifications built to protect the Chinese empire from invasions, now a symbol of strength and perseverance.

中国的长城是一系列为了保护中国帝国免受入侵而建造的防御工事，现在是力量和坚韧的象征。

8. 书法 (Calligraphy) - Calligraphy is the art of beautiful writing, often with a brush and ink, and is highly valued in Chinese culture as a representation of aesthetic and moral qualities.

书法是一种美丽的书写艺术，通常使用毛笔和墨水，在中国文化中被高度珍视，作为美和道德品质的代表。

9. 中医 (Traditional Chinese Medicine) - Traditional Chinese Medicine is a healing system that has been used for thousands of years, focusing on balance in the body's energy flow and natural healing processes.

中医是一种使用了数千年的医疗体系，注重身体能量流动和自然康复过程的平衡。

10. 诗词 (Poetry) - Chinese poetry is a traditional form of literature that uses intricate rhythms and meters to express thoughts and emotions in a concise and elegant manner.

诗词是一种使用了复杂韵律和节奏的中国传统文学形式，以简洁优雅的方式表达思想和情感。

11. 京剧脸谱 (Peking Opera Masks) - Peking Opera masks are colorful facial decorations worn by actors to represent different characters, each with its specific meaning and symbolism.

京剧脸谱是京剧中演员佩戴的五彩面部装饰，用于代表不同的角色，每个角色都有其特定的含义和象征。

12. 刺绣 (Embroidery) - Embroidery is the art of decorating fabric with a needle and thread, and Chinese embroidery is renowned for its intricate designs and beautiful colors.

刺绣是一种用针和线装饰布料的艺术，中国刺绣以其精细的设计和美丽的色彩而闻名。

13. 骰子游戏 (Dice Games) - Dice games are traditional Chinese games played with cubes, often used for entertainment, gambling, or as a way to make decisions.

骰子游戏是一种使用立方体的传统中国游戏，通常用于娱乐、赌博或做出决定。

14. 农历 (Lunar Calendar) - The Lunar Calendar is a traditional Chinese calendar based on the phases of the moon, used for marking holidays, festivals, and agricultural activities.

农历是一种基于月亮阶段的传统中国日历，用于标记假日、节日和农业活动。

15. 杂技 (Acrobatics) - Acrobatics is a form of performance art that combines feats of strength, agility, and balance, often displayed in circuses or variety shows.

杂技是一种结合了力量、敏捷和平衡的表演艺术，通常在马戏团或综艺节目中展示。

16. 茶道 (Tea Ceremony) - The tea ceremony is a traditional Chinese cultural activity that involves the preparation and presentation of tea as a way to honor guests and demonstrate respect.

茶道是一种涉及准备和展示茶

特技是演员为了在电影、电视剧或舞台表演中创造紧张刺激的场景而执行的危险或困难的动作。

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17. 武术 (Martial Arts) - Martial arts are a variety of traditional Chinese combat practices, including kung fu, tai chi, and others, which focus on self-defense, health, and spiritual growth.

武术是包括功夫、太极在内的多种中国传统武术实践，注重自卫、健康和精神成长。

18. 麻将 (Mahjong) - Mahjong is a traditional Chinese tile game played by four people, combining elements of chance and strategy, and is a popular pastime among friends and family.

麻将是一种由四人玩的传统中国骨牌游戏，结合了运气和策略元素，是朋友和家人中流行的消遣方式。

19. 儒家经典 (Classical Confucian Texts) - Classical Confucian texts, such as the Analects of Confucius, are ancient Chinese philosophical works that continue to influence Chinese ethics, education, and social structure.

儒家经典，如《孔子论语》，是古代的中国哲学作品，至今仍影响着中国的伦理、教育和社会结构。

20. 生 (男性正面角色) male (the positive male role)

21. 旦 (女性正面角色) female (the positive female role)

22. 净 (性格鲜明的男性配角) a supporting male role with striking character

23. 丑 (幽默滑稽或反面角色) a clown or a negative role 花脸 painted role

四级翻译中国特色词汇之汉语

1. 汉字 (Chinese characters) - Chinese characters are the writing system used in China, each character representing a syllable and a meaning.

汉字是中国使用的书写系统，每个字代表一个音节和一个意义。

2. 阴平 (neutral tone) - The neutral tone in Chinese is one of the four tones, characterized by a level pitch and no significant rise or fall.

阴平是汉语四声之一，其特点是声调平稳，没有显著的升降。

3. 阳平 (rising tone) - The rising tone in Chinese is another of the four tones, marked by a gradual increase in pitch from low to high.

阳平是汉语四声之一，其特点是音调从低到高逐渐升高。

4. 声调 (tones) - Tones in Chinese language are pitch patterns that distinguish the meaning of words, with four distinct tones: flat, rising, falling, and falling-rising.

汉语的声调是区分词语意义的音高模式，有四种不同的声调：平声、升声、降声和降升声。

5. 拼音 (Pinyin) - Pinyin is the official phonetic system used in China for the Romanization of Chinese characters.

拼音是中国官方使用的拼音系统，用于汉字的罗马化。

6. 四声 (four tones) - The four tones in Chinese refer to the distinct pitch patterns used in the language, which are crucial for distinguishing between words with the same characters.

汉语的四个声调指的是语言中使用的不同音高模式，对于区分具有相同字符的不同词语至关重要。

7. 方言 (dialects) - Dialects in China are local variations of the Chinese language, each with its own unique grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation.

中国的方言是汉语的地方变体，每个方言都有自己独特的语法、词汇和发音。

8. 成语 (idioms) - Idioms in Chinese are expressions that convey a meaning different from the literal interpretation of the words, often rooted in historical events or cultural traditions.

汉语成语是由几个词组成的表达，其意义与字面解释不同，通常源自历史事件或文化传统。

9. 文化 (culture) - Culture in China encompasses the rich heritage, traditions, and customs that have been passed down through generations, shaping the country's identity.

中国的文化包括了通过世代传承的丰富遗产、传统和习俗，塑造了国家的身份。

10. 茶 (tea) - Tea is a traditional Chinese beverage that has been consumed for centuries, often as a part of formal tea ceremonies or as a daily drink.

茶是中国传统的饮料，已经喝了几个世纪，通常作为正式的茶道仪式的一部分或作为日常饮料。

11. 书法 (calligraphy) - Calligraphy is the art of beautiful writing in Chinese, using brushes and ink on paper, and is highly valued as a form of artistic expression.

书法是中国美丽的书写艺术，使用毛笔和墨水在纸上书写，作为一种艺术表达形式备受重视。

12. 农历 (lunar calendar) - The lunar calendar is a traditional Chinese calendar based on the phases of the moon, used for agricultural purposes and traditional festivals.

农历是基于月亮周期的传统中国日历，用于农业目的和传统节日。

13. 红肠 (Chinese sausage) - Chinese sausage is a type of pork sausage with a spicy or mild flavor, often used in Chinese cuisine as an ingredient or as an appetizer.

红肠是一种具有辣味或微甜味的猪肉香肠，通常作为中式菜肴的成分或开胃菜。

14. 旗袍 (cheongsam) - The cheongsam is a traditional Chinese women's dress, often made of silk and featuring a high collar and tight fit, worn for formal occasions.

旗袍是一种传统的中国女性服装，通常由丝绸制成，具有高领和紧身设计，适用于正式场合。

15. 针灸 (acupuncture) - Acupuncture is a traditional Chinese medical practice that involves the insertion of thin needles into specific points on the body to promote health and healing.

针灸是一种涉及将细针插入身体特定穴位以促进健康和治愈的传统中国医疗实践。

四级翻译中国特色词汇之文化遗产

1. 莫高窟 (Mogao Caves) - The Mogao Caves are a group of Buddhist cave temples located in Dunhuang, Gansu Province.

例句：The Mogao Caves are famous for their rich collection of Buddhist art and manuscripts.

2. 秦始皇陵 (Qin Shi Huang's Mausoleum) - The mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang, the first Emperor of China, located in Lintong District, Xi'an.

例句：The significance of Qin Shi Huang's Mausoleum lies in its scale and the preservation of ancient military technology.

3. 周口店“北京人”遗址 (Zhoukoudian Peking Man Site) - A paleontological site near

Beijing where the remains of early humans were discovered.

例句：The discovery at Zhoukoudian changed our understanding of human evolution and ancient Chinese culture.

4. 布达拉宫 (Potala Palace) - A palace in Lhasa, Tibet, known for its architectural grandeur and historical significance.

例句：The Potala Palace is a symbol of Tibetan Buddhism and the rich cultural heritage of the region.

5. 承德避暑山庄 (Chengde summer Palace) - A imperial summer resort located in Chengde, Hebei, famous for its large gardens and temples.

例句：The Chengde Summer Palace showcases the integration of traditional Chinese gardening techniques and architecture.

6. 曲阜孔庙、孔府、孔林 (Qufu Confucius Temple, Confucius Mansion, Confucius Forest) - A group of historical sites in Qufu, Shandong, related to Confucius and his family.

例句：The Confucius Temple in Qufu is a testament to the enduring influence of Confucianism in Chinese culture.

7. 武当山 (Wudang Mountains) - A mountain range in Hubei Province, known for its Taoist temples and cultural significance.

例句：The Wudang Mountains are considered a holy land of Taoism and are renowned for their ancient architecture.

8. 平遥古城 (Pingyao Ancient City) - A well-preserved ancient city in Shanxi Province, famous for its intact city walls and traditional architecture.

例句：The ancient city of Pingyao is a UNESCO World Heritage site, showcasing traditional Chinese urban planning.

9. 苏州古典园林 (Suzhou Classical Gardens) - A group of classical gardens in Suzhou, Jiangsu, known for their elegant design and landscaping.

例句：The classical gardens of Suzhou are a perfect blend of natural beauty and artificial design, reflecting the essence of Chinese garden culture.

10. 故宫 (Forbidden City) - The Forbidden City is the largest ancient palatial complex in

China.

11. 长城 (Great Wall) - The Great Wall is one of the most famous cultural heritage sites in the world.
12. 兵马俑 (Terra-cotta Army) - The Terra-cotta Army is a collection of terracotta sculptures depicting the armies of Qin Shi Huang, the first Emperor of China.
13. 京剧 (Peking Opera) - Peking Opera is a form of traditional Chinese theatre combining music, vocal performance, mime, dance, and acrobatics.
14. 茶文化 (Tea Culture) - Tea culture in China has a long history and is an important part of Chinese traditional culture.
15. 中国书法 (Chinese Calligraphy) - Chinese calligraphy is considered one of the highest forms of artistic expression in China.
16. 针灸 (Acupuncture) - Acupuncture is a traditional Chinese medicine practice that involves inserting thin needles into the body.
17. 中华美食 (Chinese Cuisine) - Chinese cuisine is famous for its diverse flavors and styles of cooking.
18. 诗词 (Classical Chinese Poetry) - Classical Chinese poetry is a traditional form of Chinese literature that has a long history.
19. 中医 (Traditional Chinese Medicine) - Traditional Chinese medicine is a system of healthcare that has been practiced in China for thousands of years.
20. 昆曲 (Kunqu Opera) - Kunqu Opera is one of the oldest forms of Chinese opera, with a history of more than 600 years.
21. 中国画 (Chinese Painting) - Chinese painting is a traditional art form that uses brushes and ink to create images on paper or silk.
22. 非物质文化遗产 (Intangible Cultural Heritage) - Intangible cultural heritage includes traditional knowledge, skills, practices, and cultural expressions that are passed down from generation to generation.
23. 中国古建筑 (Ancient Chinese Architecture) - Ancient Chinese architecture includes various styles of buildings and structures, such as palaces, temples, and gardens.
24. 民俗 (Folk Customs) - Folk customs include traditional customs, behaviors, and

practices of the people of China.

四级翻译中国特色词汇之艺术

1. 书法 (Calligraphy)

例句：Chinese calligraphy is considered one of the highest forms of artistic expression in China. 中国书法是一种独特的艺术形式，通过毛笔和墨水在纸或丝绸上创作图像。

2. 绘画 (Painting)

例句：Chinese painting is a traditional art form that has a long history and diverse styles. 中国绘画是一种传统的艺术形式，使用毛笔和墨水在纸或丝绸上创作图像。

3. 剪纸 (Paper Cutting)

例句：Paper cutting is a traditional Chinese folk art that is still widely practiced today. 剪纸是一种传统的中国民间艺术，至今仍被广泛应用。

4. 陶瓷 (Ceramics)

例句：Chinese ceramics, such as porcelain and pottery, are highly valued for their beauty and craftsmanship. 中国陶瓷以其精美的工艺和多样的形式而闻名于世。

5. 京剧 (Peking Opera)

例句：Peking Opera is a form of traditional Chinese theatre that combines music, vocal performance, mime, dance, and acrobatics. 京剧是中国的一种传统戏剧形式，结合了音乐、歌唱、表演、舞蹈和杂技。

6. 乐器 (Musical Instruments)

例句：Chinese musical instruments, such as the erhu, guzheng, and dizi, are an integral part of Chinese music. 中国乐器在音乐表演中扮演着重要的角色，如二胡、古筝和笛子等。

7. 舞蹈 (Dance)

例句：Chinese dance is an ancient art form that conveys emotions and stories through movements and gestures. 中国舞蹈是一种表达情感和故事的古老艺术形式，如古典舞和民族舞等。

8. 杂技 (Acrobatics)

例句：Acrobatics is a traditional Chinese art form that includes a variety of difficult movements and techniques. 杂技是中国传统艺术的一部分，包括各种高难度的动作和技巧。

9. 传统工艺 (Traditional Crafts)

例句：Traditional crafts, such as embroidery, bamboo weaving, and wood carving, are still practiced by many artisans in China. 传统工艺是指中国民间手工艺，如刺绣、竹编和木雕等。

10. 书法作品 (Calligraphy Works)

例句：Calligraphy works are artistic creations produced through the Chinese calligraphy art. 书法作品是指通过中国书法艺术创作出的艺术品。

11. 绘画作品 (Paintings)

例句：Paintings are artistic creations produced through the Chinese painting art. 绘画作品是指通过中国绘画艺术创作出的艺术品。

12. 剪纸作品 (Paper Cutting Works)

例句：Paper cutting works are artistic creations produced through the paper cutting art. 剪纸作品是指通过剪纸艺术创作出的艺术品。

13. 陶瓷作品 (Ceramic Works)

例句：Ceramic works are artistic creations produced through the ceramic art. 陶瓷作品是指通过陶瓷艺术创作出的艺术品。

14. 京剧表演 (Peking Opera Performance)

例句：A Peking Opera performance is a presentation of the Peking Opera art. 京剧表演是指通过京剧艺术呈现的演出。

15. 乐器演奏 (Musical Instrument Performance)

例句：A musical instrument performance is a presentation of music through the art of playing musical instruments. 乐器演奏是指通过乐器演奏艺术呈现的音乐表演。

16. 舞蹈表演 (Dance Performance)

例句：A dance performance is a presentation of movement and storytelling through the

art of dance.舞蹈表演是指通过舞蹈艺术呈现的表演。

17. 杂技表演 (Acrobatics Performance)

例句：An acrobatics performance is a presentation of difficult movements and techniques through the art of acrobatics.杂技表演是指通过杂技艺术呈现的表演。

18. 传统工艺品 (Traditional Crafts Products)

例句：Traditional crafts products are artistic and practical items produced through traditional handcraft techniques.传统工艺品是指通过传统手工艺制作的艺术品和实用物品。

19. 造型艺术 (Plastic Arts)

例句：The plastic arts encompass a wide range of visual art forms, including painting, sculpture, and design.

20. 画廊 (Gallery) 展示和销售艺术作品的空间。

例句：A gallery is a space where art works are displayed and sold.

21. 合唱 (Chorus)

例句：Chorus is a form of collective singing that typically involves a group of people.

22. 指挥 (Conductor)

例句：A conductor is a person who leads a music ensemble in performance.

23. 民间音乐 (Folk Music)

例句：Folk music refers to the traditional music of a particular region or ethnicity.

24. 印象派 (Impressionism)

例句：Impressionism was an art movement that emerged in the late 19th to early 20th century, characterized by its emphasis on the changing effects of light, color, and tone.

25. 收藏 (Collection)

例句：Collecting refers to the act of gathering and preserving artworks or rare items.收藏指搜集并保存艺术品或稀有物品的行为。

26. 格言派 (Maximalism)

例句：Maximalism is an artistic style that emphasizes complexity and excessive decoration, in contrast to minimalism. 一种艺术风格，强调极简主义的反面，即过度装饰和复杂性。

四级翻译中国特色词汇之意念

1. 八卦 trigram

The I Ching, or book of Changes, uses hexagrams composed of eight trigrams to interpret the world.

《易经》或《变化之书》使用由八卦组成的六十四卦来解释世界。

2. 阴、阳 yin, yang

In Chinese philosophy, yin and yang represent the opposite and complementary forces that make up the universe.

在中国哲学中，阴和阳代表构成宇宙的相反和互补力量。

3. 道 Dao(cf. logo)

The Dao is the fundamental principle underlying the universe in Chinese religion and philosophy, similar to the concept of logos in Western philosophy.

道是中国宗教和哲学中宇宙根本原理，类似于西方哲学中的logos概念。

4. 江湖(世界) the jianghu World (the traits ' world)

In Chinese culture, "jianghu" refers to the martial arts world or the world of outlaws, where the code of honor is highly valued.

在中国文化中，“江湖”指的是武侠世界或绿林世界，非常重视荣誉准则。

5. 道教 Daoism(Taoism)

Daoism, also known as Taoism, is a philosophical and religious tradition that emphasizes living in harmony with the Dao.

道教，也被称为道教，是一种强调与道和谐共生的哲学和宗教传统。

6. 上火 excessive internal heat

Eating too much spicy food can lead to excessive internal heat, which is believed to cause health issues in traditional Chinese medicine.

过多食用辛辣食物可能导致内火过旺，根据中医理论，这被认为会导致健康问题。

7. 儒学 Confucianism

Confucianism, the teachings of Confucius, has had a profound impact on Chinese culture, ethics, and philosophy.

儒学，孔子的教导，对中国文化、伦理和哲学产生了深远的影响。

8. 红学(《红楼梦》研究) redology

Redology is the study and analysis of "Dream of the Red Chamber," one of the four great classical novels of Chinese literature.

红学是对中国文学四大名著之一《红楼梦》的研究和分析。

9. 世外桃源 Shangri-la or Arcadia

The concept of a "Shangri-la" or "Arcadia" represents an idealized, peaceful, and harmonious land, often used to describe a paradise on earth.

“世外桃源”或“阿卡迪亚”的概念代表了一个理想化、和平、和谐的土地，常用来形容地球上的天堂。

10. 开放 kaifang (Chinese openness to the outside world)

China's policy of kaifang has led to rapid economic growth and increased international engagement.

中国的开放政策导致了经济的快速增长和国际交往的增加。

11. 大锅饭 getting an equal share regardless of the work done

The practice of "big pot rice" was a feature of China's planned economy, where everyone received the same regardless of their contribution.

“大锅饭”是中国计划经济的一个特点，无论贡献大小，每个人都得到相同的待遇。

12. 伤痕文学 scar literature or the literature of the wounded

Scar literature refers to a genre of Chinese literature that emerged after the Cultural Revolution, dealing with the traumas of that period.

伤痕文学是指中国文化大革命后出现的一个文学流派，处理那个时期的创伤。

13. 不搞一刀切 no imposing uniformity on ...

The government has adopted a flexible approach, avoiding imposing uniformity on diverse regions and circumstances.

政府采取了灵活的方法，避免对不同地区和情况搞一刀切。

14. 合乎国情，顺乎民意 to conform with the national conditions and the will of the people

The policy should be designed to conform with national conditions and the will of the people for it to be effective.

政策应该符合国情和人民的意愿，才能有效。

15. 乱摊派，乱收费 imposition of arbitrary quotas and service charge

The central government has cracked down on the imposition of arbitrary quotas and service charges to reduce the burden on businesses.

中央政府打击乱摊派和乱收费，以减轻企业负担。

16. 铁交椅 iron (lifetime) post 's; guaranteed leading post

The reform of the civil service system aims to abolish the practice of iron chairs and promote a merit-based system.

公务员制度的改革旨在废除铁交椅的做法，推行以功绩为基础的制度。

17. 脱贫 to shake off poverty; anti-poverty

The government has implemented various programs to help rural residents shake off poverty and improve their living standards.

政府实施了各种计划，帮助农村居民脱贫致富，提高生活水平。

18. 治则兴，乱则衰 Order leads to prosperity and chaos to decline

The ancient Chinese proverb "Order leads to prosperity and chaos to decline" emphasizes the importance of social order and stability for the prosperity of a nation. 古语“治则兴，乱则衰”强调了社会秩序和稳定对国家繁荣的重要性。

四级翻译中国特色词汇之中国新兴事物

1. 中国新兴事物(Newly Sprouted Things)

China's newly sprouted things represent the latest developments and innovations in the country's fast-evolving landscape.

中国的新兴事物代表了国家快速发展景观中的最新进展和创新。

2. 中国电信 China Telecom

China Telecom is one of the largest telecommunications companies in China, providing a wide range of services to customers across the country.

中国电信是中国最大的电信公司之一，为全国客户提供广泛的服务。

3. 中国移动 China Mobile

China Mobile is the largest mobile phone operator in China, with a subscriber base that numbers in the hundreds of millions.

中国移动是中国最大的移动电话运营商，拥有数亿用户。

4. 十五计划 the 10th Five-Year Plan

The 10th Five-Year Plan focused on sustainable development and aimed to reduce poverty and unemployment in China.

第十个五年计划专注于可持续发展，旨在减少中国的贫困和失业。

5. 中国电脑联网 Chinanet

Chinanet is a national computer network that connects various regions and industries across China.

中国电脑联网是一个连接中国各个地区和行业的国家计算机网络。

6. 三峡工程 the Three Gorges Project

The Three Gorges project is a massive hydroelectric dam on the Yangtze River, which has had significant economic and environmental impacts.

三峡工程是长江上的一项巨大的水电站工程，对经济和环境产生了重大影响。

7. 希望工程 Project Hope

Project Hope is an educational program that provides financial assistance to children in rural areas of China so they can attend school.

希望工程是一个教育项目，为中国的农村儿童提供经济援助，使他们能够上学。

8. 京九铁路 Beijing-Kowloon Railway

The Beijing-Kowloon railway is a major railway line that connects Beijing with Hong Kong, facilitating travel and trade between the two regions.

京九铁路是连接北京和香港的主要铁路线，便利了两地之间的旅行和贸易。

9. 扶贫工程 Anti-Poverty Project

China's Anti-Poverty Project aims to lift millions of people out of poverty through targeted assistance and development programs.

中国的扶贫工程旨在通过有针对性的援助和发展项目，使数百万人摆脱贫困。

10. 菜篮子工程 Vegetable Basket Project

The Vegetable Basket Project is an initiative to ensure a stable supply of fresh vegetables to urban residents.

菜篮子工程是一项确保城市居民新鲜蔬菜稳定供应的倡议。

11. 温饱工程 Decent-Life Project

The Decent-Life Project focuses on improving the basic living standards of the poorest segments of Chinese society.

温饱工程专注于改善中国社会最贫困群体基本生活水平。

12. 安居工程 economy Housing Project

The Economy Housing Project provides affordable housing options for low-income families in China's major cities.

安居工程为中国大城市低收入家庭提供经济适用房。

13. 扫黄 Porn-Purging Campaign

The Porn-Purging campaign is a government effort to crack down on the production and distribution of pornography.

扫黄是政府打击色情制品生产和分销的努力。

14. 西部大开发 Go-West Campaign

The Go-West Campaign is a government strategy to promote the development of China's western regions through infrastructure projects and investment incentives.

西部大开发是政府通过基础设施项目和投资激励促进中国西部地区发展的策略。

15. 新能源市场 New energy Market

例句：The new energy market is expanding rapidly as the world seeks sustainable energy solutions.

全球正寻找可持续能源解决方案，新能源市场因此迅速扩大。

16. 共享单车 Bike Sharing

例句：Bike sharing has become a popular way of getting around in cities, reducing traffic congestion and air pollution.

共享单车已成为城市交通出行的一种流行方式，减少了交通拥堵和空气污染。

17. 大数据 Big Data

例句：Companies are using big data analytics to gain insights into customer behavior and improve their marketing strategies.

公司利用大数据分析来洞察客户行为，并改善其营销策略。

18. 外卖 Food Delivery

例句：Food delivery services have seen a surge in demand during the pandemic as

people prefer to eat at home.

在疫情期间，外卖服务需求激增，因为人们更愿意在家吃饭。

19.网络支付 Online Payment

例句：Online payment methods, such as Alipay and WeChat Pay, have revolutionized the way people make transactions in China.

网络支付方式，如支付宝和微信支付，已经彻底改变了中国人民进行交易的方式。

20.刷脸支付 Face Recognition Payment

例句：Face recognition payment is a convenient and secure technology that allows customers to make purchases by simply scanning their face.

刷脸支付是一种便捷且安全的技术，允许顾客仅通过扫描脸部就可以进行购买。

21.直播带货 Live Streaming Sales

例句：Live streaming sales have become a popular e-commerce model in China, with influencers promoting products to their followers in real-time.

直播带货已成为中国流行的电子商务模式，网红们实时向粉丝推广产品。

22.远程教育 distance Education

例句：Distance education has become more prevalent with the advancement of technology, allowing students to learn from anywhere at any time.

随着技术的进步，远程教育变得更加普遍，允许学生随时随地学习。

短视频创作 Short video Creation

例句：Short video creation has become a trend among young people, who use platforms like TikTok to express their creativity and share their lives.

短视频创作已成为年轻人中的趋势，他们使用像抖音这样的平台来表达创造力和分享生活。

四级翻译中国特色词汇之传统美食

1. 馄饨 wonton

Wontons are a type of Chinese dumpling commonly filled with minced pork and vegetables.

馄饨是一种通常以猪肉和蔬菜为馅的中国饺子。

2. 锅贴 guotie (fried jiaozi)

Guotie, also known as fried dumplings, are a crispy, pan-fried version of the traditional Chinese jiaozi.

锅贴，也被称为煎饺，是传统中国饺子的一种脆皮煎炸版本。

3. 花卷 steamed twisted rolls

Steamed twisted rolls are a versatile and delicious part of Chinese cuisine, often enjoyed for breakfast or as a side dish.

花卷是中国菜中多变而美味的一部分，通常作为早餐或配菜享用。

4. 套餐 set meal

A set meal in China usually consists of a combination of dishes that include rice, vegetables, and meat, providing a balanced meal.

中国的套餐通常包括米饭、蔬菜和肉类，提供均衡的一餐。

5. 盒饭 box lunch; Chinese take-away

Box lunches, or Chinese takeaways, are convenient meals that are popular among office workers and students in China.

盒饭，或称中式外卖，是中国上班族和学生中流行的便利餐食。

6. 米豆腐 rice tofu

Rice tofu is a unique tofu variety made from rice and often used in stir-fries or soups in Chinese cooking.

米豆腐是一种由米制成的独特豆腐品种，常用于中国烹饪中的炒菜或汤中。

7. 魔芋豆腐 konjak tofu

Konjak tofu, made from the konjak plant, is a low-calorie, gelatinous food that is often

used in Chinese cuisine for its unique texture.

魔芋豆腐是由魔芋制成的低热量、凝胶状食品，常因其独特的口感而用于中国菜肴。

8. 米粉 rice noodles

Rice noodles are a staple in Chinese cuisine, often served in soups or stir-fried with vegetables and meats.

米粉是中国菜的主食之一，常在汤或与蔬菜和肉类一起炒食。

9. 冰糖葫芦 a stick of sugar-coated haws (or apples, etc.)

A stick of sugar-coated haws, often seen in Chinese street food, is a sweet and sour treat that is perfect for snacking.

冰糖葫芦，常在中国街头食品中看到，是一种甜酸可口的小吃，非常适合零食。

10. 火锅 chafing dish

A chafing dish, or hot pot, is a communal dish where raw ingredients are cooked in a simmering broth at the table, creating a social dining experience.

火锅，或称火锅，是一种共享菜肴，原料在桌上煮沸的汤中煮熟，营造出一种社交的就餐体验。

11. 八宝饭 eight-treasure rice pudding

Eight-treasure rice pudding is a festive Chinese dish made with sticky rice and an assortment of sweet ingredients such as beans, nuts, and dried fruits.

八宝饭是一种节日中国菜，由糯米和甜豆、坚果、干果等多种食材制成。

12. 粉丝 glass noodles

Glass noodles, also known as cellophane noodles, are thin, translucent noodles made from mung bean starch, often used in Chinese soups and stir-fries.

粉丝，也称为玻璃面，是由绿豆淀粉制成的细长、半透明的面条，常用于中国汤和炒菜中。

13. 豆腐脑 jellied bean curd

Jellied bean curd, similar to a soft tofu dessert, is often served sweet with syrup or savory with spices and herbs.

豆腐脑类似于软豆腐甜点，通常加糖浆甜食或加香料和草药作为咸食。

14. 佛跳墙 Buddha Jumps Over the Wall

Buddha Jumps Over the Wall is a famous dish from Fuzhou, Fujian Province, known for its rich ingredients and unique flavors.

佛跳墙是福建省福州市的一道特色名菜，以其丰富的食材和独特的风味而闻名。

15. 驴打滚 Donkey Rolls

Donkey Rolls is a traditional Chinese dessert made from glutinous rice rolls coated in soybean flour and sprinkled with sugar.

驴打滚是一种传统的中国甜点，由糯米制成，外层裹上豆面，撒上糖。

16. 粽子 Zongzi

Zongzi are traditional Chinese rice dumplings wrapped in bamboo leaves, commonly eaten during the Dragon Boat Festival.

粽子是一种传统的中国米糕，用竹叶包裹，通常在端午节食用。

17. 饺子 Dumplings

Dumplings are a popular Chinese food consisting of meat and/or vegetables wrapped in a thin dough skin, commonly served during Chinese New Year.

饺子是一种流行的中国食物，由肉和/或蔬菜包裹在薄面皮中，通常在中国新年期间食用。

18. 面条 Noodles

Noodles are a staple food in Chinese cuisine, served in various forms such as in soups, stir-fried, or cold with sauce.

面条是中国菜的主食之一，以各种形式食用，如汤面、炒面或冷面加酱料。

19. 烤鸭 Roast Duck

Roast Duck is a famous Beijing delicacy, known for its crispy skin and rich flavor, often served with thin pancakes and hoisin sauce.

烤鸭是著名的北京美食，以其皮脆味浓而闻名，通常与薄煎饼和海鲜酱一起食用。

20. 烤全羊 Roast whole Lamb

Roast Whole Lamb is a traditional dish in Chinese cuisine, especially in Inner Mongolia, where it is often served during festive occasions.

烤全羊是中国菜中的传统菜肴，尤其在内蒙古，它通常在节日场合供应。

21. 狮子头 Lion's Head

Lion's Head is a classic Chinese dish consisting of large pork meatballs stewed with vegetables, typically bok choy, in a rich soy sauce-based gravy.

狮子头是一道经典的中国菜，由大块的猪肉丸子和蔬菜(通常是白菜)一起炖在浓郁的酱油调味汁中。

22. 麻婆豆腐 Mapo Tofu

Mapo Tofu is a spicy Sichuan dish made with tofu, minced meat, and a variety of spices, known for its distinctive numbing and spicy flavor.

麻婆豆腐是一道四川菜，以豆腐、肉末和各种香料制成，以其独特的麻辣味而闻名。

23. 西湖醋鱼 West Lake Fish in Vinegar Sauce

West Lake Fish in Vinegar Sauce is a Hangzhou delicacy, known for its tender fish fillet cooked in a sweet and sour vinegar sauce.

西湖醋鱼是杭州的美食，以其嫩滑的鱼片和甜酸醋汁烹制而成。

四级翻译中国特色词汇之节日

1. 国庆节 National Day

National Day is celebrated on October 1st each year to mark the founding of the People's Republic of China.

国庆节每年10月1日庆祝，以纪念中华人民共和国的成立。

2. 中秋节 Mid-Autumn Day/Festival

The Mid-Autumn Festival, also known as the Moon Festival, is a time for families to gather and enjoy mooncakes.

中秋节，又称月圆节，是家人聚在一起享受月饼的时候。

3. 春节 Spring Festival

The Spring Festival, or Chinese New Year, is the most important traditional holiday in China, marked by fireworks, dragon dances, and family reunions.

春节，或中国新年，是中国最重要的传统节日，以烟花、舞龙和家庭团聚为特色。

4. 元宵节 Lantern Festival

The Lantern Festival, held on the 15th day of the first lunar month, concludes the Chinese New Year celebrations with lantern displays and riddle games.

元宵节在农历正月十五举行，以灯笼展示和猜谜游戏结束春节庆祝活动。

5. 儿童节 Children's Day

Children's Day is celebrated on June 1st each year, focusing on the happiness and well-being of children.

儿童节每年6月1日庆祝，关注儿童的快乐和福祉。

6. 端午节 Dragon Boat Festival

The Dragon Boat Festival, commemorating the death of the poet Qu Yuan, is marked by dragon boat races and the eating of zongzi.

端午节是为了纪念诗人屈原而设立的，以龙舟赛和吃粽子为特色。

7. 妇女节 Women's Day

International Women's Day, celebrated on March 8th, is a global day recognizing the social, economic, cultural, and political achievements of women.

国际妇女节在3月8日庆祝，是全球范围内认可妇女在社会、经济、文化和政治成就的日子。

8. 泼水节 Water-Splashing Day

The Water-Splashing festival is a traditional festival of the Dai people in Yunnan, China, where people splash water on each other as a symbol of good luck and purification.

泼水节是云南傣族的传统节日，人们相互泼水，作为好运和净化的象征。

9. 教师节 Teachers' Day

Teachers' Day in China is celebrated on September 10th each year, honoring the contributions of teachers to society.

中国的教师节每年9月10日庆祝，表彰教师对社会的贡献。

10. 五四青年节 Youth Day

Youth Day, celebrated on May 4th, commemorates the 1919 Movement, which was a patriotic protest by Chinese students against foreign influence.

五四青年节在5月4日庆祝，纪念1919年的运动，这是中国学生对外国影响的爱国抗议。

11. 舞狮子 Lion Dance

Lion Dance is a traditional Chinese performance where performers wear a lion costume and mimic the movements of a lion, often performed during festivals and celebrations.

舞狮子是一种传统的中国表演，表演者穿着狮子服装，模仿狮子的动作，通常在节日和庆祝活动中表演。

12. 闹花灯 Flower Lantern Festival

Flower Lantern Festival, also known as Lantern Festival, is a traditional Chinese festival celebrating the first full moon of the lunar year, with the display of various colorful lanterns.

闹花灯节，也称为元宵节，是庆祝农历新年的第一个满月的传统中国节日，展示了各种彩色的灯笼。

13. 吃元宵 Eating Tangyuan

Eating Tangyuan is a custom during the Lantern Festival, where families enjoy sweet rice balls made of glutinous rice flour, often filled with black sesame or red bean paste.

吃元宵是元宵节期间的习俗，家人享用由糯米粉制成的甜糯米球，通常填充有黑芝麻或红豆沙。

14. 拜年 Visiting Relatives and Friends

Visiting relatives and friends is a common practice during the Spring Festival, symbolizing the beginning of a new year and the renewal of relationships.

拜年是春节期间的一种常见做法，象征着新年的开始和关系的更新。

15. 年夜饭 Family Reunion Dinner

Family Reunion Dinner, also known as the New Year's Eve Dinner, is a special meal shared by families on the eve of the Spring Festival, filled with traditional Chinese dishes.

年夜饭，也称为除夕夜饭，是春节期间家庭在除夕夜共享的特别晚餐，充满了传统的中国菜肴。

16. 贴春联 Spring Festival Couplets

Spring Festival Couplets are red banners with poetic couplets written on them, often placed on doors during the Spring Festival to bring good luck and prosperity.

春联是春节期间放在门上的红色横幅，上面写着诗意的对联，以带来好运和繁荣。

17. 踏青 Treading on the Green

Treading on the Green is a custom during the Qingming Festival, where people visit parks and countryside areas to enjoy the spring scenery and fly kites.

踏青是清明节的习俗，人们去公园和乡村地区欣赏春天的景色，放风筝。

18. 清明扫墓 Qingming Tomb-Sweeping Day

Qingming Tomb-Sweeping Day is a traditional Chinese festival for honoring ancestors and cleaning their graves, held on April 4th or 5th each year.

清明扫墓节是中国传统的节日，用于纪念祖先并清理他们的坟墓，每年4月4日或5日举行。

19. 拴五色丝线 Wearing Five-Color Threads

Wearing Five-Color Threads is a custom during the Duanwu Festival, where children tie

five-color threads around their wrists to ward off evil spirits.

拴五色丝线是端午节期间的习俗，孩子们在手腕上系上五色丝线，以驱赶邪恶的灵魂。

20. 祭祖 Ancestor Worship

Ancestor Worship is a common practice in Chinese culture, where people honor their ancestors by offering sacrifices, burning incense, and praying for blessings.

祭祖是中国文化中的一种常见做法，人们通过献祭、烧香和祈祷来尊敬他们的祖先。

21. 赏菊 Appreciating Chrysanthemums

Appreciating Chrysanthemums is a custom during the Double Ninth Festival, also known as the Chrysanthemum Festival, where people admire the beauty of chrysanthemums and enjoy outdoor activities.

赏菊是重阳节期间的一种习俗，也称为菊花节，人们欣赏菊花的美丽，享受户外活动。

22. 重阳节 Double Ninth Festival

Double Ninth Festival, also known as the Chrysanthemum Festival, is a traditional Chinese festival celebrated on the 9th day of the 9th lunar month, emphasizing respect for the elderly and enjoying the autumn scenery.

重阳节，也称为菊花节，是中国传统节日，农历九月初九庆祝，强调尊敬老人和享受秋天的景色。