

《英语六级翻译训练题及答案：中国水运》

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。

英语六级翻译训练题及答案：中国水运

中国水运历史悠久。早在商朝就有了帆船。隋朝大运河(The Grand Canal)为南北水运带来了很大便利。明朝时期，郑和七次下西洋，在其中一次航行中，他到达了非洲东海岸。中国河流众多，海岸线长，水运条件优越。长江是最重要的内陆航运(inland shipping)通道，其主流从四川宜宾到海洋，全长超过3000公里。重庆、武汉和南京是长江沿岸的重要港口。中国港口很多，适宜海运，如上海、大连、秦皇岛、天津、青岛、宁波、厦门、广州等。这些港口的航线能通往世界上150多个国家和地区。

参考译文：

China boasts a long history of water transportation. As early as the Shang Dynasty, sailboats were already in use. The Grand Canal of the Sui Dynasty greatly facilitated water transportation between the north and the south. During the Ming Dynasty, Zheng He made seven voyages to the Western Seas, reaching the eastern coast of Africa on one of his trips. China is endowed with numerous rivers and a long coastline, providing excellent conditions for water transportation. The Yangtze River serves as the most significant inland shipping channel, with its main stream stretching over 3,000 kilometers from Yibin, Sichuan Province, to the sea. Chongqing, Wuhan, and Nanjing are key ports along the Yangtze River. China has numerous ports suitable for ocean shipping, such as Shanghai, Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Tianjin, Qingdao, Ningbo, Xiamen, Guangzhou, and so on. These ports have shipping routes connecting more than 150 countries and regions worldwide.

翻译重点词汇：

water transportation 水上运输

Shang Dynasty 商朝

sailboat 帆船

Grand Canal 大运河

facilitate 促进，使便利

voyage 航行

Western Seas 西洋

endow 赋予，使具备

inland shipping channel 内陆航运通道

Yangtze River 长江

mainstream 主流

stretch 延伸，伸展

key port 重要港口

ocean shipping 海运

shipping route 航线

