

《英语六级翻译训练题及答案：歌谣和神话》

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。

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远在文字出现之前，歌谣跟口头流传的神话就已大量产生。中国的文学正是开始于此。不过，歌谣本是人们在生活中随兴而发的东西，上古时代也没有保存和记载它们的方式，因此也就很快湮灭，不留痕迹。如今，我们只能从一些古书中推断它们的存在。古书中记载了一些年代非常久远的歌谣，但是大多出于后人的伪托，能够断定出处的歌谣要到《诗经》里才能看见。从这点来看，古代神话对中国文学的影响更为显著。

参考译文：

Before the advent of written language, ballads and orally transmitted myths flourished abundantly, marking the inception of Chinese literature. However, ballads were spontaneous expressions of people's lives, and in ancient times, there was no means to preserve or record them, so they quickly disappeared without a trace. Nowadays, we can only infer their existence from some ancient books. These books contain records of ballads from very ancient times, but most of them are attributed falsely to later generations. Ballads with verifiable origins can only be found in the "Book of Songs" (Shijing). From this perspective, the influence of ancient myths on Chinese literature is more pronounced.

翻译重点词汇：

advent / 'ædvent/ n. 出现

ballad / 'bæləd/ 歌谣

inception / ɪn'sepʃn/ 开始，开端

literature 文学

spontaneous /spɒn'teɪniəs/ 自发的，自然的

later generation 后代

verifiable 可核实的

pronounced 明显的

written language 书面语言

orally transmitted 口头传播

without a trace 不留痕迹

be attributed to 归因于

