

2018年6月六级翻译真题及参考译文

第3套：高铁

中国目前拥有世界上最大最快的高速铁路网。高铁列车的运行速度还将继续提升，更多的城市将修建高铁站。高铁大大缩短了人们出行的时间。相对飞机而言，高铁列车的突出优势在于准时，因为基本不受天气或交通管制的影响。高铁极大地改变了中国人的生活方式。如今，它已经成了很多人商务旅行的首选交通工具。越来越多的人也在假日乘高铁外出旅游。还有不少年轻人选择在一个城市工作而在邻近城市居住，每天乘高铁上下班。

Currently, China possesses the world's largest and fastest high-speed railway network. Furthermore, the speed of bullet trains will continue to increase, and more cities are planning to build high-speed rail stations. High-speed rail has greatly shortened the time people spend on traveling. Compared with aircraft, the outstanding advantage of high-speed trains is punctuality, for they are basically not affected by weather or traffic control. High-speed train has greatly changed the life style of Chinese people. Nowadays, it has become the vehicle of first choice for people on many business trips; the number of passengers traveling on high-speed rail during holidays are also growing; furthermore, many young people even choose to work in one city while living in a nearby one, taking high-speed trains to commute every day.

第2套：自行车

过去，自行车曾经是中国城乡最主要的交通工具，中国一度被称为“自行车王国”。如今，随着城市交通拥挤和空气污染日益严重，骑自行车又开始流行起来。近来，中国企业家将移动互联网技术与传统自行车结合在一起，发明了一种称为共享单车的商业模式。共享单车的出现使骑车出行更加方便，人们仅需用一部手机就可以随时使用共享单车。为了鼓励人们骑车出行，很多城市修建了自行车道。现在，越来越多的中国人也喜欢通过骑车健身。

In the past, cycling was once the major means of transportation in China's urban and rural areas, for which China was once labeled the "bike kingdom." Nowadays, as the city's traffic congestion and air pollution become increasingly serious, cycling has gained its popularity again. Recently, Chinese entrepreneurs have combined mobile Internet technology with traditional bicycles, innovating a new business model called

“shared bicycle”. With the advent of shared bicycles, cycling is much more convenient: people can ride a shared bicycle at any time with only a mobile phone. In order to encourage people to cycle, many cities have built bicycle lanes. Nowadays, the number of Chinese people who like to exercise by cycling keeps increasing.

第 1 套: 私家车

有一辆私家车对大部分中国人而言是件奢侈的事。如今，私家车在中国随处可见。汽车成了人们生活中不可或缺的一部分，他们不仅开车上下班，还经常驾车出游。有些城市的汽车增长速度过快，以至于交通拥堵和停车位不足的问题日益严峻，这些城市的市政府不得不出台新规，限制上路汽车的数量。由于空气污染日益严重，现在越来越多的人选择购买新能源汽车，中国政府也采取了一些措施，支持新能源汽车的发展。

In the past, having a private car was a luxury for most Chinese people. Nowadays, private cars can be seen everywhere in China. Motor vehicles have become an integral part of people's lives: not only do they drive to work, they also go for self-driving travel a lot. In some cities, the growth of number of cars is so fast that traffic jams and parking space shortage are getting worse and worse. Hence, their municipal governments have to introduce new rules so as to limit the number of cars on road. Meanwhile, as air pollution has become increasingly serious, more and more people are now choosing to purchase new energy vehicles, and the Chinese government has also taken some measures to support the development of new energy vehicles.

2017年12月六级翻译真题及参考译文

第3套：洞庭湖

洞庭湖位于湖南省东北部，面积很大，但湖水很浅。洞庭湖是长江的蓄洪池，湖的大小很大程度上取决于季节变化。湖北和湖南两省因其与湖的相对位置而得名：湖北意为“湖的北边”，而湖南则为“湖的南边”。洞庭湖作为龙舟赛的发源地，在中国文化中享有盛名。据说龙舟赛始于洞庭湖东岸，为的是搜寻楚国爱国诗人屈原的遗体。龙舟赛与洞庭湖及周边的美景，每年都吸引着成千上万来自全国和世界各地的游客。

Dongting Lake is a large, shallow lake in northeastern Hunan province, China. It is a flood basin of the Yangtze River. Hence, the lake's size largely depends on the season. The provinces of Hubei and Hunan are named after their location relative to the lake. Hubei means "North of the Lake" and Hunan, "South of the Lake". Dongting Lake is famous in Chinese culture as the birthplace of dragon boat racing, which is said to have begun on the eastern shores of Dongting Lake as a search for the body of Qu Yuan, the Chu poet (340-278 BC). Together with the lake and its surrounding beauty, the racing appeals to thousands of tourists from other parts of China and beyond each year.

第2套：青海湖

青海湖位于海拔3,205米、青海省省会西宁以西约100公里处，是中国最大的咸水湖，面积4,317平方公里，最深处25.5米。有23条河注入湖中，其中大部分是季节性的。百分之八十的湖水源于五条主要河流。青海湖位于跨越亚洲的几条候鸟迁徙路线的交叉处。许多鸟类把青海湖作为迁徙过程中的暂息地。湖的西侧是著名的“鸟岛”，吸引着来自世界各地的观鸟者。每年夏天，游客们也来这里观看国际自行车比赛。

3,205 meters above the sea level, Qinghai Lake is located about 100 kilometers west of Xining, capital of Qinghai province in western China. Qinghai Lake, the largest saline lake in the country, has a surface area of 4,317 square kilometers with a maximum depth of 25.5 meters. Most of the 23 rivers and streams that empty into Qinghai Lake are seasonal. Five major streams provide 80% of the lake's total influx. Located at the crossroads of several bird migration routes across Asia, Qinghai Lake

offers many species an intermediate stop during their migration. On the western side of the lake is the well-known "Bird Island", which attracts birdwatchers from across the globe. Every summer sees numerous visitors come here to watch the Qinghai Lake International Cycling Race.

第 1 套: 太湖

太湖是中国东部的一个淡水湖，占地面积 2250 平方公里，是中国第三大淡水湖，仅次于鄱阳和洞庭。太湖约有 90 个岛屿，大小从几平方米到几平方公里不等。太湖以其独特的“太湖石”而闻名，太湖石常用于装饰中国传统园林。太湖也以高产的捕鱼业闻名。自上世纪 70 年代后期以来，捕捞鱼蟹对沿湖的居民来说极为重要，并对周边地区的经济作出了重大贡献。太湖地区是中国陶瓷 (ceramics) 业基地之一，其中宜兴的陶瓷厂家生产举世闻名的宜兴紫砂壶 (clay teapot)。

With an area of 2,250 square kilometers, Lake Tai in eastern China is the third largest freshwater lake after Poyang Lake and Dongting Lake. The lake houses about 90 islands, ranging in size from a few square meters to several square kilometers. The lake is renowned for its unique limestone formations, which are often employed to decorate traditional Chinese gardens. The lake is also known for its productive fishing industry. Since the late 1970s, harvesting fish and crabs has been invaluable to people living along the lake and has contributed significantly to the economy of the surrounding area. The lake is home to an extensive ceramics industry, including the Yixing pottery factory, which produces the world-renowned Yixing clay teapots.

2017年6月六级翻译真题及参考译文

第3套：明朝

明朝统治中国 276 年，被人们描绘成人类历史上治理有序、社会稳定的最伟大的时代之一。这一时期，手工业的发展促进了市场经济和城市化。大量商品，包括酒和丝绸，都在市场销售。同时，还进口许多外国商品，如时钟和烟草。北京、南京、扬州、苏州这样的大商业中心相继形成。也是在明代，由郑和率领的船队曾到印度洋进行了七次大规模探险航行。还值得一提的是，中国文学的四大经典名著中有三部写于明朝。

The Ming dynasty ruled China for 276 years, which is depicted as one of the feudal dynasties that are governed orderly and stabilized in the history. In this period, the development of handicraft promoted the market economy and urbanization. An ocean of commodities, including wine and silk, were sold on the market. Meanwhile, numerous exotic products were imported, such as clocks and tobacco. Commercial centers like Beijing, Nanjing, Yangzhou, Suzhou formed in succession. It was also in Ming dynasty that the fleet of ships led by ZhengHe expedited for seven times to the Indian Ocean on a large scale. What's more, three of the four classical novels are written in the Ming dynasty.

第2套：宋朝

宋朝始于 960 年，一直延续到 1279 年。这一时期，中国经济大幅增长，成为世界上最先进的经济体，科学、技术、哲学和数学蓬勃发展，宋代中国是世界历史上首先发行纸币的国家。宋朝还最早使用火药并发明了活字(movable-type)印刷。人口增长迅速，越来越多的人住进城市，那里有热门的娱乐场所。社会生活多种多样。人们聚焦在一起观看和交易珍贵艺术品。宋朝的政府体制在当时也是先进的。政府官员均通过竞争性考试选拔任用。

The Song dynasty began from 960 and ended in 1279. During the period, China had witnessed huge growth in the economy, making it the most advanced economy in the world. Science and technology, philosophy and mathematics also flourished at that time. In the Song dynasty, China was the first country in the world to issue paper money, use gunpowder and invent movable-type printing. With rapidly increasing

population, more and more people moved into the city, in which entertainment venues were very busy. People could enjoy various social life, getting together to appreciate and trade precious artworks. The Song dynasty also enjoyed an advanced government system in the world. All of the government officials were selected and appointed through the competitive examination.

第 1 套: 唐朝

唐朝始于 618 年, 终于 907 年, 是中国历史上最灿烂的时期。经过三百年的发展, 唐代中国成为世界上最繁荣的强国, 其首都长安是世界上最大的都市。这一时期, 经济发达, 商业繁荣, 社会秩序稳定, 甚至边境也对外开放。随着城市化的财富的增加, 艺术和文学也繁荣起来。李白和杜甫是以作品简洁自然而著称的诗人。他们的诗歌打动了学者和普通人的心, 即使在今天, 他们的许多诗歌仍广为儿童及成人阅读背诵。

Initiated from AD 618 to AD 907, the Tang dynasty was regarded as the most glorious period of Chinese history. After developing for 300 years, China in Tang dynasty became the most prosperous country in the world, and its capital Chang'an the biggest metropolis. China in this period enjoyed a splendid era with overwhelmingly developed economy and commerce, and the social order also remained stable, even the borders were open to other countries. With the development of urbanization and the accumulation of wealth, art and literature also thrived. Famous poets like Li Bai and Du Fu were known for the concise and neat language in their works. Their poems touched everyone, ranging from scholars to ordinary people. Even today, their poems are still being read and recited by both children and adults.

2016 年 12 月六级翻译真题及参考译文

第 3 套：中国农业

农业是中国的一个重要产业，从业者超过 3 亿。中国农业产量全球第一，主要生产水稻、小麦和豆类。虽然中国的农业用地仅占世界的百分之十，但为世界百分之二十的人提供了粮食。中国 7700 年开始种植水稻。早在使用机械和化肥之前，勤劳和富有创造性的中国农民就已经采用各种各样的方法来增加农作物产量。中国农业最近的发展是推进有机农业。有机农业可以同时服务于多种目的，包括食品安全，大众健康和可持续发展。

Agriculture is one of the most important industries in China which embraces more than 300 million workers. China 's agriculture output ranks the first all over the word, and it mainly produce rice, wheat and beans. China provides 20 percent of the world food, though its agriculture land only accounts for 10% of the world's total.China's history of planting rice dates back as early as 7700 B.C. Long before the use of machinery and fertilizers, industrious and creative farmers had already used different kinds of methods to increase crop yields. The latest trend of the agriculture development in China is to promote organic agriculture. And the organic agriculture can serve a variety of purposes, which including food safety, public health and sustainable development.

第 2 套：学汉语

随着中国经济的蓬勃发展，学汉语的人数迅速增加，使汉语成了世界上人们最爱学的语言之一。近年来，中国大学在国际上的排名也有了明显的提高。由于中国教育的巨大进步，中国成为最受海外学生欢迎的留学目的地之一就不足为奇了。2015 年，近 40 万国际学生蜂拥来到中国市场。他们学习的科目不再限于中国语言和文化，而包括科学与工程。在全球教育市场上，美国和英国仍占主导地位，但中国正在迅速赶上。

As China's economy booms, there is a dramatic increase in the number of people learning Chinese, which makes it become one of the most popular languages. In recent years, international ranks of Chinese universities have apparently boosted. Owing to the progress of Chinese education, it is not odd that China has become one

of the most favorite destinations for oversea students studying abroad. In 2015, around four hundred thousand international students piled into China to study. What they learn is no more limited to the subjects of Chinese and Chinese culture, they also learn science and engineering. In the global education market, America and Britain still play dominant roles, while China is catching up.

第 1 套: 旅游

随着生活水平的提高，度假在中国人生活中的作用越来越重要。过去，中国人的时间主要花在谋生上，很少有机会外出旅行。然而，近年来中国旅游业发展迅速。经济的繁荣和富裕中产阶级的出现，引发了一个前所未有的旅游热潮。中国人不仅在国内旅游，出国旅游也越来越普遍。2016 年国庆节假日期间，旅游消费总计超过 4000 亿元。据世界贸易组织估计，2020 年中国将成为世界上最大的旅游国，在未来几年里将成为出境旅游支出增长最快的国家。

With the improvement of living standards, vacation is playing an increasingly important role in Chinese people's life. In the past, Chinese people mainly spent their time on earning a living and seldom did they have the opportunities to travel abroad. However, the recent years has witnessed a fast development of China's tourism industry. The boom of economy and emergence of the affluent middle class, has triggered an unprecedented tourism boom. Chinese people are not only traveling within China, but traveling abroad is also becoming more and more popular. During the National Day holiday of 2016, the consumption of tourism adds up to more than 400 billion. According to the estimate of the WTO, China will become the country with the largest tourism industry in the world in 2020, and it will become the country with the fastest consumption increase in traveling abroad in the next few years.

2016年6月六级翻译真题及参考译文

第3套：创新

中国的创新正以前所未有的速度蓬勃发展。为了在科学技术上尽快赶超世界发达国家，中国近年来大幅度增加了研究开发资金。中国的大学和研究所正在积极开展创新研究，这些研究覆盖了从大数据到生物化学，从新能源到机器人等各类高科技领域。它们还与各地的科技园合作，使创新成果商业化。与此同时，无论在产品还是商业模式上，中国企业家也在努力争做创新的先锋，以适应国内外消费市场不断变化和增长的需求。

Innovation is progressing in an unprecedented speed in China. In order to catch up with those developed countries in the world as fast as it can in the science and technology field, China has increased funds for development research substantially in recent years. Universities and research institutions in China are actively carrying out innovation researches, which cover high-technology fields such as big data, biochemistry, new energy and robots, etc. They also cooperate with science park in various regions, commercializing the research results of innovation. Meanwhile, no matter in production and business model, entrepreneurs in China are competing to be pioneers in innovation to adapt to the constantly changing and increasing needs of the consumer market at home and abroad.

第2套：创新

深圳是中国广东省一座新开发的城市。在改革开放之前，深圳不过是一个渔村，仅有三万多人。20世纪80年代，中国政府创建了深圳经济特区，作为实施社会主义市场经济的试验田。如今，深圳的人口已超过1,000万，整个城市发生了巨大的变化。到2014年，深圳的人均(per-capita)GDP已达25,000美元，相当于世界上一些发达国家的水平。就综合经济实力而言，深圳居于中国顶尖城市之列。由于其独特的地位，深圳也是国内外企业家创业的理想之地。

Shenzhen is a newly-developed city in Guangdong province, China. Before the implementation of reform and opening-up policy, it was but a fishing village only with a population of over 30 thousand. In the 1980s, Chinese government established Shenzhen Special Economic Zone as the experimental plot for the implementation of

socialist market economy. Currently, the population of Shenzhen has exceeded 10 million and the whole city has undergone tremendous changes. By 2014, the per-capita GDP of Shenzhen has reached 25 thousand dollars, equivalent to that of some developed countries in the world. As far as its overall economic power is concerned, Shenzhen is listed among the top cities in China. Due to its unique status, it is also an ideal place for the entrepreneurs at home and abroad to start their businesses.

第 1 套: 旗袍

旗袍(qipao)是一种雅致的中国服装,源于中国的满族(Manchu Nationality)。在清代,旗袍是王室女性穿着的宽松长袍。上世纪 20 年代,受西方服饰的影响,旗袍发生了一些变化。袖口(cuffs)变窄,袍身变短。这些变化使女性美得以充分展现。如今,旗袍经常出现在世界级的时装秀上。中国女性出席重要社交聚会时,旗袍往往是她们的首选。很多中国新娘也会选择旗袍作为结婚礼服。一些有影响的人士甚至建议将旗袍作为中国女性的民族服饰。

Qipao is a kind of elegant Chinese dress, which is originated from Manzu Nationality in China. In Qing Dynasty, Qipao is a kind of loose robes which royal women wear. In the 1920 s, having been influenced by western clothing, some changes have taken place in Chinese dress--- Qipao. The cuff of Qipao has become narrow, and the robe has become short. These changes have reflected the beauty of the females. Today, Qipao often appears in the world fashion show. When Chinese women attend some important social gatherings, they often chhose Qipao as their their first dress. Also, many Chinese brides will choose Qipao as their wedding dress. Some influential people have even suggested that Qipao should be women's national costume in China.

2015 年 12 月六级翻译真题及参考译文

第 3 套：父母为孩子做决定

在中国，父母总是竭力帮助孩子，甚至为孩子做重要决定，而不管孩子想要什么，因为他们相信这样做是为孩子好。结果，孩子的成长和教育往往屈从于父母的意愿。如果父母决定为孩子报名参加一个课外班，以增加其被重点学校录取的机会，他们会坚持自己的决定，即使孩子根本不感兴趣。然而在美国，父母可能会尊重孩子的意见，并在决策时更注重他们的意见。中国父母十分重视教育或许值得称赞。然而，他们应该向美国父母学习在涉及教育时如何平衡父母与子女间的关系。

Parents in China are always trying to help their children, even to make the most important decision for them, regardless of what the children really want, because parents believe it's all for the benefit of their children. This has led to the result that the children's growth and education tend to give way to their parents' wishes. Once the parents decide to sign up an afterschool class for their children in order to increase their chance of being admitted to a good school, they will stick on their decision, even their children have no interest in it at all. In America, however, parents tend to respect their children, especially when making decisions. Perhaps it is commendable that Chinese parents lay much importance on education, but Chinese parents still need to keep the balance between the parents and children in the perspective of education as the American parents do.

第 2 套：中国减贫

在帮助国际社会于 2030 年前消除极端贫困过程中，中国正扮演着越来越重要的角色。自 20 世纪 70 年代末实施改革开放以来，中国已使多达四亿人摆脱了贫困。在未来五年中，中国将向其他发展中国家在减少贫困、发展教育、农业现代化、环境保护和医疗保健等方面提供援助。中国在减少贫困方面取得了显著进步，并在促进经济增长方面作出了不懈努力，这将鼓励其他贫困国家应对自身发展中的挑战。在寻求具有自身特色的发展道路时，这些国家可以借鉴中国的经验。

China is playing an increasingly important role in helping the international community in the process of eradicating extreme poverty by 2030. Since the

implementation of reform and opening up in the late 1970s, China has helped as many as 400 million people out of poverty. In the next five years, China will provide assistance to other developing countries in poverty reduction, education development, agricultural modernization, environmental protection, health care and so on. China has made remarkable progress in poverty alleviation, and it has made unremitting efforts in promoting economic growth. This will encourage other poor countries to cope with their own development challenges. These countries can learn from China's experience in seeking the path of development with their own characteristics.

第 1 套：中国产业升级

最近，中国政府决定将其产业升级。中国现在涉足建造高速列车，远洋船舶，机器人，甚至飞机。不久前，中国获得了在印度尼西亚建造一条高铁的合同：中国还与马来西亚签署了为其提供高速列车的合同。这证明人们信赖中国造产品。中国造产品越来越受欢迎。中国为此付出了代价，但这确实有助于消除贫困，同时还为世界各地的人们提供了就业机会。这是一件好事，值得称赞。下次你去商店时，可能想看一看你所购商品的出产国名。很有可能这件商品是中国造的。

Recently, the Chinese government has decided to upgrade its industry. China is now involved in building high-speed trains, ocean-going ships, robots, even the planes. Not long ago, China won the contract of building a high-speed railway in Indonesia. The Contract of China proving high-speed trains for Malaysia also signed by the two sides, which proves that goods made-in-China are widely trusted. Goods made-in-China has become more and more popular. Although China has paid prices for it, it does help to eliminate poverty and to provide work chances for people all over the world as well. This is a good work and worth speaking highly of. You may want to take a look at which country your goods comes from when you go to the store next time. It is very probably made in China.