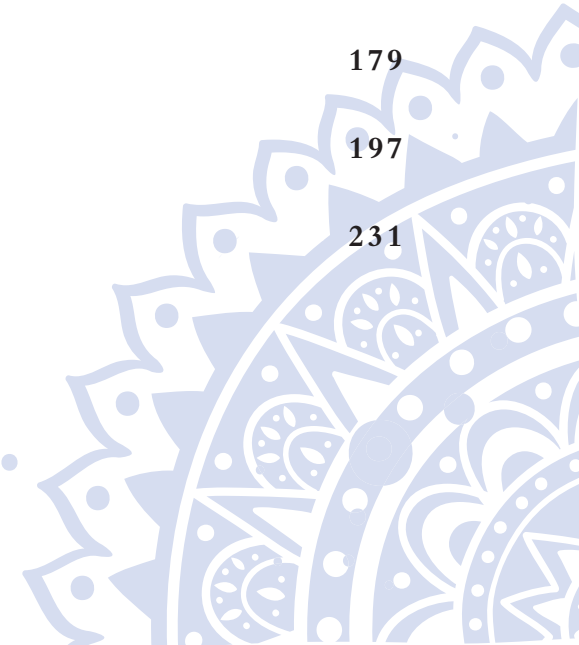




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第 3 章

名胜古迹

从中国的万里长城到埃及的金字塔，从美国的自由女神像到法国的卢浮宫，从柬埔寨的吴哥窟到意大利的罗马竞技场，名胜古迹宛若星辰，遍布全球。我们栖息的这个星球历史悠久，幅员辽阔，地形多样，资源丰富，旅游景点不计其数。有的以山水风光取胜，有的以人文底蕴见长，有的则兼具地理之胜和人文之美，大自然的鬼斧神工和地球人的聪明才智相得益彰，呈现给世人一幅幅令人赞叹的绝美画卷。名胜古迹是人类文明的瑰宝和见证，经过长期的演变和发展，许多景点现已成为当地乃至全世界的文化标志。平时多留意相关文化信息，通过网站和书刊等学习有关词语和表达法对于提升自身文化素养和把握相关材料的翻译多有裨益。若要有效提高汉译英的能力，则需多浏览外国书刊、网站对中国风景名胜的介绍材料，特别是对具有中国特色的专有名词，如人名、地名、机构名、朝代名等的表述，尽量以外国读者易于或乐于接受的方式进行翻译，避免字面的、机械的翻译。同时，要注意英汉两种语言的差异，以求译文繁简得当，用词得体，行文自然流畅。

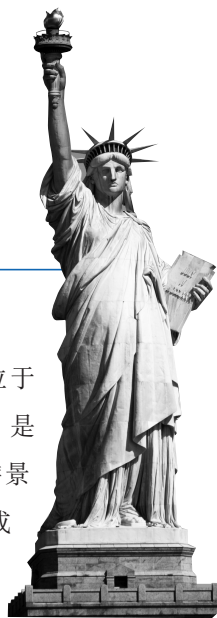
第一节 英译汉

1 The Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty, located¹ on Liberty Island in New York, is one of the most famous tourist sites in New York City. The Statue, dedicated on October 28, 1886, was a gift to the United States from the people of France in honor of the centennial of American independence and in recognition of the friendship established during the American Revolution. The Statue was designed by French sculptor Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi and completed in collaboration with French engineer Alexandre Gustave Eiffel (designer of the Eiffel Tower). Meanwhile, the Statue was a joint effort² between America and France. It was agreed upon³ that the American people were to build the pedestal, and the French people were responsible for the Statue and its assembly in the United States. Its design and construction was recognized as one of the greatest technical achievements of the 19th century, and the Statue was seen as a masterpiece of human creativity. Over the years, it has become a symbol of the United States and its symbolism has grown to include freedom and democracy as well as international friendship. In 1984, the Statue of Liberty was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List. From 1984 to 1986, the Statue underwent a major restoration. On July 5, 1986, the newly restored Statue re-opened to the public, which celebrated her centennial.

【参考译文】

自由女神像位于纽约市自由岛上，是纽约最著名的旅游景点之一。雕像落成于1886年10月28日，是法国人民赠送给美国的礼物，以纪念美国独立一百周年及美国革命期间美法两国之间建立的友谊。自由女神像由法国雕塑家弗雷德里克·奥古斯特·巴托尔迪设计，与法国工程师亚历山大·古斯塔夫·埃菲尔（埃菲尔铁塔的设计者）合作完成。同时，自由女神像也是美法两国共同努力的结晶。双方达成一致，由美国负责建造基座部分，由法国负责雕像部分，并负责将它在美国组装起来。它的设计与建造被誉为19世纪最伟大的技术成就之一，而雕像则被视为人类创造力的杰作。多年来，它已成为美国的象征，也成为自由、民主及国际友谊的象征。1984年，自由女神像被联合国教科文组织列入世界遗产名录。1984年到1986年间，自由女神像经历了一次较大规模的修缮。1986年7月5日，修复一新的自由女神像重新对公众开放，以纪念其落成一百周年。



翻译简析

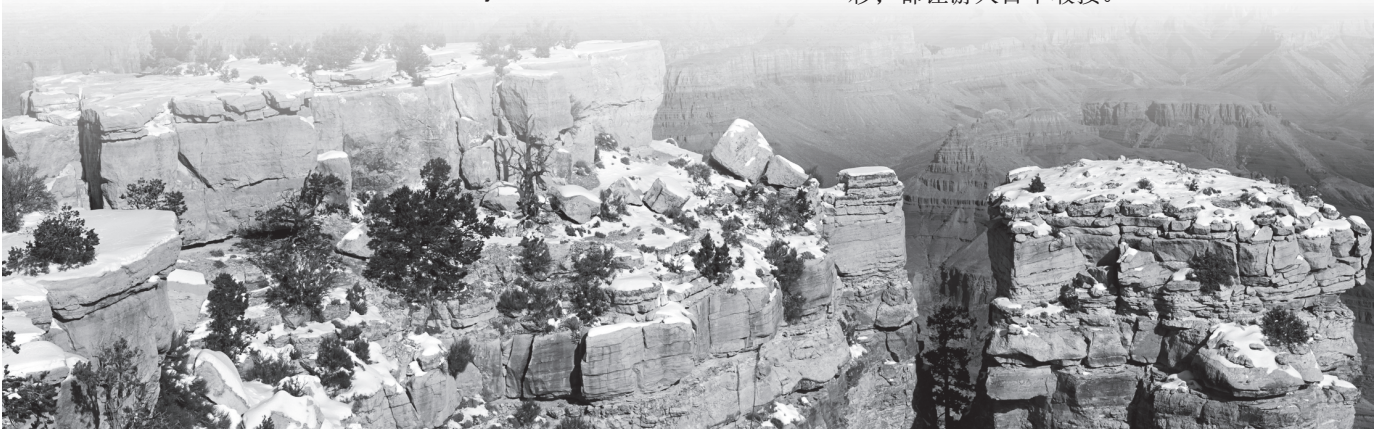
- 1 located引导一个后置定语，交代自由女神像的地理位置，译文将其放在主语后面，保留原文主语的领先地位，行文顺畅自然。
- 2 句中的joint effort译为“共同努力的结晶”，其中“的结晶”是根据意思增补的信息，使译文更传神。
- 3 此处原文用了被动语态，译文采用主动语态，译为“双方达成一致……”，更符合汉语习惯。英译汉时应留意语态的灵活转换，以使行文更自然。

2 The Grand Canyon

The Grand Canyon, also known as the Grand Canyon of Colorado, is one of the world-famous natural wonders situated in¹ the northwest of Arizona in the United States. The Grand Canyon is 446 kilometers long (one of the longest canyons in the world), up to 29 kilometers wide and attains a depth² of over 1,800 meters. It is known for its visually overwhelming size and its intricate and colorful landscape³. Being a natural wonder of the world, Grand Canyon is amongst the most popular tourist attractions in America, attracting⁴ millions of visitors per year. There probably isn't another place which would intrigue and surprise you as much as the Grand Canyon. No matter when you go, what time of the day, the canyon looks different. From sunrise to sunset, the vast shapes and always changing colors of the Grand Canyon's wilderness of rocks interact with the eyes of the tourists.

【参考译文】

美国大峡谷又称科罗拉多大峡谷，是举世闻名的自然奇观之一，位于美国亚利桑那州西北部。大峡谷全长446公里，是世界上最长的峡谷之一，最宽处29公里，最深处超过1,800米。大峡谷以其雄浑壮阔、风光旖旎、多姿多彩而驰名当世。大峡谷是世界自然奇观，也是美国最热门的景点之一，每年前来观光的游客达数百万人。令人如此着迷和惊叹的景点可能找不出第二个了。无论何时游览，无论是一天中的什么时间，大峡谷都展现出不同的风貌。从早到晚，荒野中硕大的岩石和无时无刻不在变化着的色彩，都让游人目不暇接。



翻译简析

- 1 situated in 跟 located in 一样，常用来表示地理位置，一般译为“位于”。
- 2 attains a depth 不必逐字对应，这里译为“最深处……”，简洁明了。在一般性文字翻译中，可以根据译文的语言习惯打破原文结构的约束，重在忠实自然地传递原文语意。
- 3 句中 its visually overwhelming size 是说大峡谷的面积之大让人看了感到很震撼，因而译为“雄浑壮阔”，用词富于美感，较为传神地传达出了原文的赞叹之意。
- 4 谈到旅游景点游客多，常用动词 attract，翻译时不一定译作“吸引”，此处 attracting millions of visitors 译为“前来观光的游客达数百万人”也很自然。

3 The Louvre

The Louvre, located on the right bank of the Seine and in the center of Paris, is one of the world's biggest museums, famous for its collection of classical paintings and sculptures. Construction of the Louvre began in late 12th century, originally built as a defensive fortress, and later as a royal palace until Louis XIV chose Versailles as his residence in 1682. The building was extended many times to form the present Louvre Palace. In 1793, the Louvre was converted into¹ a national art museum and opened to the public the same year. Today, the museum contains some 35,000 artworks on display, housing² some of the most famous works of art including the *Mona Lisa*, the *Venus de Milo*, and the *Winged Victory of Samothrace*. The Louvre has become the world's famous palace of art. With about nine million visitors each year³, the Louvre is the world's most visited museum.

【参考译文】

卢浮宫位于巴黎市中心，塞纳河右岸，是世界上最大的博物馆之一，以收藏丰富的古典绘画和雕刻作品而闻名于世。卢浮宫始建于12世纪末，最初是用作防御性的城堡，后来成为法国的王宫，直到1682年路易十四将王宫搬往凡尔赛宫。卢浮宫历经多次扩建，才达到今天的规模。1793年，卢浮宫被辟为国立美术博物馆，同年向公众开放。如今，博物馆拥有约3.5万件艺术展品，其中包括一些最著名的艺术品，如《蒙娜·丽莎》、《米洛的维纳斯》和《萨莫色雷斯的胜利女神》。卢浮宫已成为世界著名的艺术殿堂，每年接待游客约九百万人，成为全世

In 1981, French President François Mitterrand announced a plan to restore the Louvre Palace. The pyramid entrance to the museum by the Chinese-American architect Ieoh Ming Pei adds to the glamor⁴ of the Louvre and becomes a new shining point of the museum.

界访客最多的博物馆。1981年，法国总统弗朗索瓦·密特朗宣布了修整卢浮宫的计划。由华裔美籍设计师贝聿铭设计的金字塔形入口为卢浮宫锦上添花，成为一个新的亮点。

翻译简析

- 1 句中 was converted into... 是“被转化为……”的意思，这里是指把卢浮宫另作他用，译成“辟为”，语气、语义都恰当。
- 2 house 在句中用作动词，后面跟物品作宾语，是“收藏”、“存放”的意思。
- 3 这里是 with 引导一个介词短语作状语，汉语根据上下文，翻译为一个小句，不拘泥于原文结构，行文自然。此外，这句话和上文联系密切，采用了合译法。
- 4 句中 adds to the glamor 是说贝聿铭的设计为卢浮宫增添了光彩，译文采用了中文读者喜闻乐见的表达方式，译作“锦上添花”。英译汉时灵活运用成语有助于达到良好的阅读效果，但要注意分寸，不宜滥用。



4 The Yellow River

Known as the mother river by the Chinese people, the 5,464-kilometer Yellow River is the second longest in China after the Yangtze River¹. Originating in the Bayan Har Mountains in Qinghai Province, it runs through nine provinces and autonomous regions before emptying into the Bohai Sea². The upper reaches of the river start in Qinghai Province and run to Hekouzhen in Inner Mongolia. The river flows quietly in this section, irrigating the farmlands and nurturing the people. Its middle reaches end at Taohuayu in Zhengzhou, Henan Province and the lower reaches in a delta on the Bohai Sea. The Yellow River is seen as the cradle of Chinese civilization and the spiritual home of the Chinese people. For thousands of years, this river has been admired by poets and literary scholars³, as well as by the common people. Here spread the story of Three Sovereigns: Suiren-shi who taught the Chinese to make fire by drilling wood, Fuxi-shi who was the inventor of hunting and fishing, and Shennong-shi who invented agriculture⁴. It was these three legendary individuals that began the development of civilization in the Yellow River basin⁵.

⑤

【参考译文】

黄河被称为中国人的母亲河，全长5,464公里，是中国第二大河，仅次于长江。黄河发源于青海省巴颜喀拉山，流经九个省区，注入渤海。从青海省到内蒙古河口镇为黄河上游，这一河段水流平缓，灌溉农田，哺育人民。河口镇至河南郑州桃花峪为黄河中游。桃花峪到渤海三角洲为下游。黄河被视为中华民族文明的摇篮，是中国人的精神家园。几千年来，无论是凡夫俗子还是文人墨客，无不赞美黄河。黄河流域流传着三皇的故事：燧人氏教人钻木取火，伏羲氏发明狩猎、捕鱼，神农氏发明农业。正是这三位传奇人物在黄河盆地开创了中华文明。

翻译简析

- 1 本句以黄河的某一特征作为状语开句，而在译为汉语时，则以主语“黄河”开句，这样更符合汉语的表达习惯。这种处理方法常见于旅游景点或名胜古迹的翻译。
- 2 本句的before emptying into the Bohai Sea不宜直译为“在注入渤海之前”。这里译为“注入渤海”，其实意思是“而后注入渤海”，“而后”可省。
- 3 poets and literary scholars可译为“文人墨客”。
- 4 本句中的三个定语从句在译文中没有机械地译为定语，而是根据汉语习惯译为了三个小分句，更通顺达意。
- 5 It was... that... 是强调句式，汉语译为“正是……”，体现出强调的语气。

5 Mount Taishan

The leader of the “Five Sacred Mountains”, Mount Taishan is located in the center of Shandong Province, lying across the cities of Tai’an, Jinan and Zibo¹. Its main peak, the Jade Emperor Summit, which is within Tai’an City, is about 1532.7 meters high. The mountain was once called Mount Daishan, Mount Daizong, or Mount Daiyue and was renamed Mount Taishan in the Spring and Autumn Period. In ancient times, the first thing for an emperor to do on ascending the throne was to climb Mount Taishan and pray to Heaven and Earth and their ancestors. It was said that² 72 emperors of different dynasties made pilgrimages here. In addition, many poets and literary scholars visited the mountain to gain inspiration. The grandiose temples, the numerous stone inscriptions and stone tablets are the best testaments to these visits³. Besides historic relics, this mountain boasts unique natural scenery, too. The lofty peaks, deep valleys, spectacular waterfalls, enchanting rocks, and the centuries-old pines and cypresses will undoubtedly make visitors linger with no intent to leave. There are four wonders in Mount Taishan: the sunrise from the east, the sunset glow, the sea of clouds like jade plates, and the golden belt along the Yellow River. Mount Taishan is a perfect combination of cultural relics and natural scenery. It was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1987⁴.

【参考译文】

“五岳”之首泰山位于山东省中部，横跨泰安、济南、淄博三市。其主峰玉皇顶在泰安市，高约1,532.7米。泰山古称岱山、岱宗、岱岳山，春秋时期改名为泰山。在古代，皇帝登基后第一件事就是登泰山祭拜天地和祖先。据说不同朝代共有72位皇帝来此朝拜。此外，诸多文人墨客登泰山寻找灵感，壮观的庙宇和无数的石刻、石碑就是最好的证据。泰山不仅有众多古迹，也有独特的自然风光。巍峨的山峰、深深的峡谷、壮观的瀑布、迷人的岩石和历经几百年的苍松翠柏无疑会令游人流连忘返。泰山有四大奇观：旭日东升、晚霞夕照、云海玉盘和黄河金带。泰山是自然风光和文化古迹的完美结合，1987年入选联合国教科文组织世界遗产名录。

翻译简析

- 1 本句的The leader of the “Five Sacred Mountains” 是Mount Taishan的同位语, 译为“‘五岳’之首泰山”, 直接体现了其同位关系。本句也可译为“泰山是‘五岳’之首, 位于……”。
- 2 It was said that... 一般翻译为“据说……”。英文中类似的结构还有It is reported / believed / hoped / suggested that..., 在翻译时一般译为“据报道 / 人们相信 / 人们希望 / 有人建议……”。
- 3 本句在内容上和上一句衔接紧密, 因此合译为一句。根据上下文, “最好的证据”意思已很清楚, 故 to these visits可略去不译。
- 4 本句的主语和上一句相同, 语义联系紧密, 因此与上一句合译为一句。

第二节 汉译英

1 长城

长城是世界上最伟大的奇迹之一, 1987年被列为联合国教科文组织世界文化遗产。¹ 它宛如一条巨龙, 蜿蜒曲折, 穿越草地、沙漠和高山, 自西向东绵延8,851.8公里(明长城)。² 经过两千多年的沧桑, 长城部分城墙已经被毁或湮灭。³ 但是, 由于它建筑雄伟, 历史悠久, 长城现今依然是世界上最具吸引力的景点之一。长城始建于春秋战国时期的燕、赵、秦等国, 作为防御工事。秦始皇将各段城墙连接起来, 抵御北方部落的侵袭。⁴ 从那时起, 长城就成为中华民族的一道丰碑, 此后历朝

【参考译文】

The Great Wall, one of the greatest wonders of the world, was listed as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site in 1987. Like a giant dragon, the Great Wall winds its way across grasslands, deserts and mountains, stretching approximately 8,851.8 kilometers (the Ming walls) from west to east of China. With a history of more than 2,000 years, some of the sections are now in ruins or have disappeared. However, it is still one of the most appealing attractions all around the world owing to its architectural grandeur and historical significance. The Great Wall was originally built in the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period as a defensive project by states including Yan, Zhao, and Qin. Emperor Qinshihuang, founder of the first unified empire in Chinese history, succeeded in his effort to have the walls

历代都在不断扩建和修缮。⁵今天我们看到的长城主要建于明代。长城承载着丰富的中国文化，体现了中国人民的智慧和顽强。长城与黄河、长江一起，成为了中华民族的象征。

joined together to fend off the invasions from tribes in the north. Since then, the Great Wall has served as a monument of the Chinese nation. It went through constant extensions and repairs in later dynasties. The Great Wall we see today was mostly built during the Ming Dynasty. The Great Wall carries a considerable part of Chinese culture and demonstrates the wisdom and tenacity of the Chinese people. It has become a symbol of the Chinese nation along with the Yellow River and the Yangtze River.

翻译简析

- 1 原文对主语“长城”的说明包含两个部分，其中前者为次要信息，后者为主要信息。因此在翻译时没有将二者译为并列成分，而是将前者译为同位语。
- 2 本句在结构上与第一句相仿，译文重点突出长城的“蜿蜒曲折”，译为句子的核心 *winds its way*，其他内容则译为状语。原文的动词“穿越”译为介词 *across*，这种词类转换在翻译中比较常见。
- 3 “两千多年的沧桑”主要指长城历史悠久，因而译作 *a history of more than 2,000 years*。汉语中有些词意蕴丰富，难以紧扣字面意思译成英文，翻译过程中应重点挖掘其背后信息，重在达意，不宜过分追求词藻，舍本逐末。
- 4 本句中的“秦始皇”，译文先用音译，然后用一个同位语作说明，便于外国读者理解其背后的文化信息。
- 5 原文虽是一句，但有两层意思，所以分译成两句。

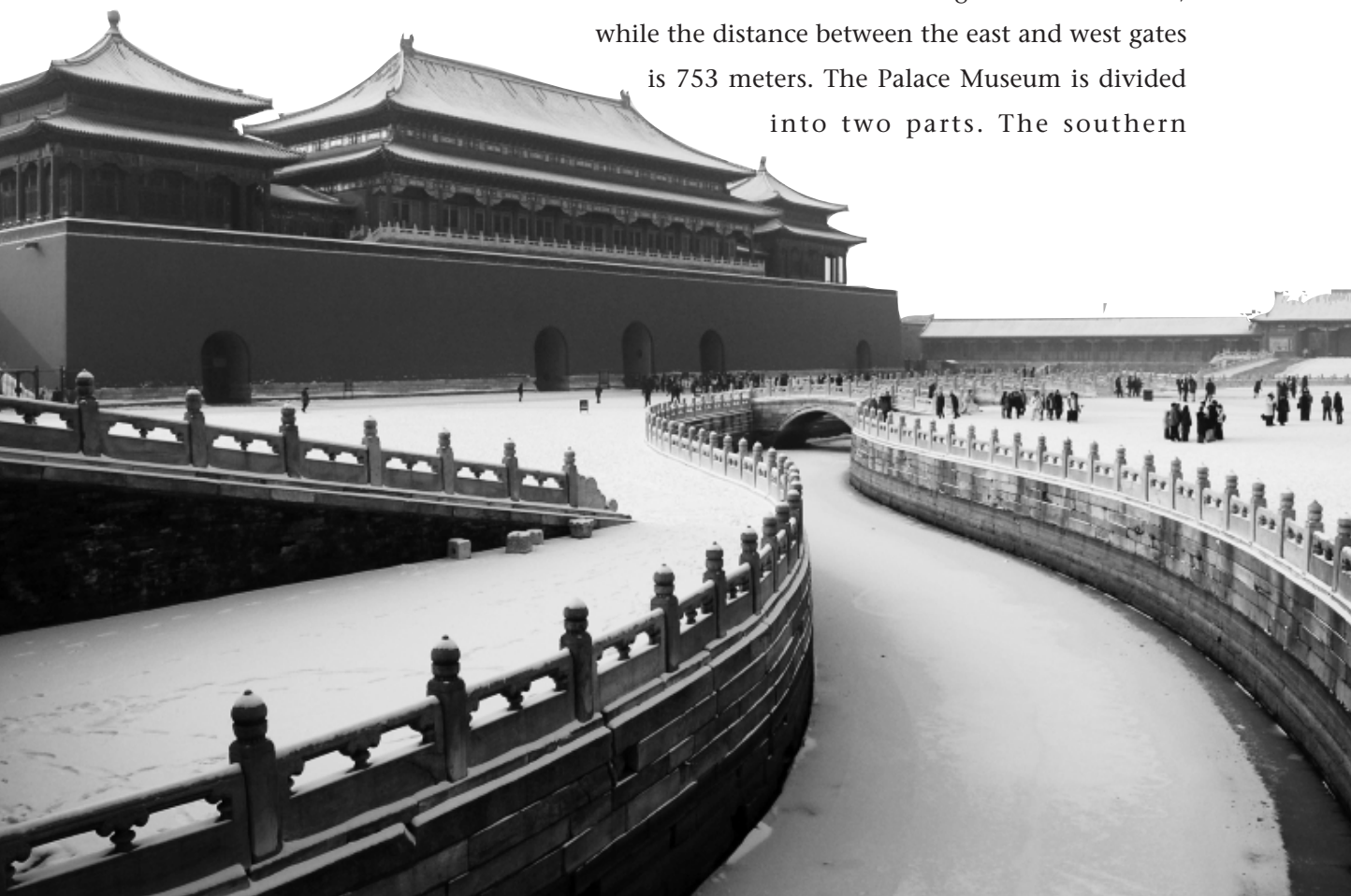


2 故宫

故宫位于北京市中心，是明清两代24位皇帝的皇宫。¹ 故宫首建于明成祖年间，历时14年竣工。² 没有皇帝特许，禁止任何人进宫，因此这里又叫“紫禁城”。故宫外观呈长方形，是世界上最大的宫殿群，占地约72万平方米，四面环绕着52米宽的护城河和10米高的城墙。³ 城墙四面各有一座城门，南北门相距961米，东西门相隔753米。⁴ 故宫分为两部分。南部又称外朝，是皇帝行使最高权力的地方；北部又称内廷，是皇帝和皇室生活的场所。⁵ 由于黄色是皇族的标志，故宫内以

【参考译文】

Lying at the center of Beijing, the Palace Museum was the imperial palace for 24 emperors during the Ming and Qing dynasties. It was built during the reign of Emperor Chengzu of the Ming Dynasty, taking 14 years to complete. It was forbidden to enter without special permission of the emperor. Hence it is also named the Forbidden City. Rectangular in shape, the Palace Museum is the world's largest palace complex, covering an area of some 720,000 square meters, surrounded by a 52-meter-wide moat and 10-meter-high walls. The walls have a gate on each side. The distance between the south and north gates is 961 meters, while the distance between the east and west gates is 753 meters. The Palace Museum is divided into two parts. The southern



黄色为主。⁶ 屋顶铺的是黄色琉璃瓦，宫里的装饰品也被漆成黄色。但是有一个例外，皇帝的书斋文渊阁是黑顶，原因是当时人们认为黑色代表水，可以灭火。⁷ 故宫用作皇宫约有五百年历史，藏有大量奇珍古玩。⁸ 1987年，故宫被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产。现在，故宫已成为全世界最受欢迎的景点之一，对国内外游客开放。

section, or the Outer Court, was where the emperor exercised his supreme power over the nation. The northern section, or the Inner Court, was where the emperor lived with his royal family. Since yellow is the symbol of the royal family, it is the dominant color in the Palace Museum. Roofs are built with yellow glazed tiles, and decorations in the palace are also painted yellow. However, there is one exception. Wenyuange, the royal library, has a black roof. The reason is that it was believed black represented water and could extinguish fire.

Having been the imperial palace for some 500 years, the Palace Museum houses numerous rare treasures and curiosities. In 1987, the Palace Museum was listed by UNESCO as a World Cultural Heritage Site. The Palace Museum is now one of the most popular tourist attractions worldwide, open to tourists from home and abroad.

翻译简析

- 1 将故宫的地理位置译为状语，符合英文表达习惯。“位于北京市中心”也可以译为 Located in the center of Beijing 或 Situated at the center of Beijing。
- 2 “明成祖年间”意即明成祖在位期间，故译作 during the reign of Emperor Chengzu of the Ming Dynasty。遇到类似表达，可以套用。如“清康熙年间”可译为 during the reign of Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty。
- 3 本句信息较多，原文结构较为松散，译文将“是世界上最大的宫殿群”作为主句，其他信息分别译为形容词短语或分词结构，自然紧凑。
- 4 本句用了分译法，使译文表意更清晰。
- 5 “又称”这里译作 or，表达的意思比译为 also called 更简洁。
- 6 本句重点讲故宫的颜色，所以译文以黄色为中心组织句子，译法灵活。“以黄色为主”，意即黄色是故宫的主色调，故译作 it is the dominant color。
- 7 原文中“皇帝的书斋”是“文渊阁”的同位语，译文中也处理为同位语。此外，本句分译为两句，以突出文渊阁的与众不同。
- 8 根据英语表达习惯，将表时间的概念译为分词结构，作状语。



3 黄山

黄山位于安徽省南部,在中国名山中景色最负盛名。¹中国最著名的五座山合称“五岳”,即山东泰山、陕西华山、山西恒山、河南嵩山、湖南衡山。²中国有句俗话说,“五岳归来不看山,黄山归来不看岳”,可见黄山之美与五岳相比尤有过之而无不及。³黄山原称黟山,因传说中华民族的始祖黄帝曾在此炼制仙丹,后改名为黄山。⁴黄山风景区占地面积154平方公里,群峰巍峨。⁵自古以来,游客来此探幽访胜,络绎不绝。⁶黄山公认的美景有四绝:奇松、怪石、云海、温泉。⁷黄山与黄河、长江和长城一起成为了中国伟大的文化象征。⁸1982年,国务院宣布黄山为国家重点风景名胜区;1990年,联合国教科文组织将黄山列为世界自然与文化遗产。⁹

【参考译文】

Located in the southern part of Anhui Province, Mount Huangshan is best renowned for its scenery among all the notable mountains in China. *Wu Yue* (Five Sacred Mountains) is the collective name given to China's five most famous mountains, namely Mount Taishan in Shandong, Mount Huashan in Shaanxi, Mount Hengshan in Shanxi, Mount Songshan in Henan, and Mount Hengshan in Hunan. A Chinese saying goes that "You won't want to visit any other mountains after seeing *Wu Yue*, but you won't wish to see even *Wu Yue* after returning from Mount Huangshan." It can be seen that the beauty of Mount Huangshan eclipses even *Wu Yue*. Originally known as Mount Yishan, the mountain was renamed Mount Huangshan in recognition of Huang Di, the reputed ancestor of the Chinese people who was said to have made magic pills for immortality here. Occupying an area of 154 square kilometers, the scenic area offers a crowd of towering peaks. From ancient times Mount Huangshan has been frequented by tourists seeking its mystery and admiring its scenery. There are four widely recognized major attractions about Mount Huangshan: the fantastic pines, the grotesque rocks, the sea of clouds, and the hot springs. Together with the Yellow River, the Yangtze River, and the Great Wall, it has become a great cultural symbol of China. Mount Huangshan was proclaimed a national key scenic spot of historic interest by the State Council in 1982 and declared a World Natural and Cultural Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1990.

翻译简析

- 1 根据英文表达习惯，将“位于安徽省南部”译为地点状语。
- 2 在“五岳”的汉语拼音之后加括号解释该词意义，便于读者理解。“即”译为namely。
- 3 “五岳归来不看山，黄山归来不看岳”结构整齐，译文很难做到完全对仗，能准确传达出原文意义即可。
- 4 句中的原因状语用in recognition of来翻译，不仅说明了原因，更传达出原文中暗含的对黄帝的纪念之意。此外，在翻译过程中对原文信息进行了调整，使译文更加清晰。
- 5 本句也可以译为并列句式The scenic area occupies an area of... and offers a crowd of...。
- 6 译文中用frequented体现“络绎不绝”，用词巧妙，用seeking its mystery and admiring its scenery修饰tourists，很好地传达出了“探幽访胜”的意思。
- 7 本句适合用There be... 结构进行翻译。
- 8 按照英语表达习惯，通常将“与……一起”这类成分独立出来，译为together with...。
- 9 原句是两个并列信息，译文用两个并列谓语组句，流畅自然。

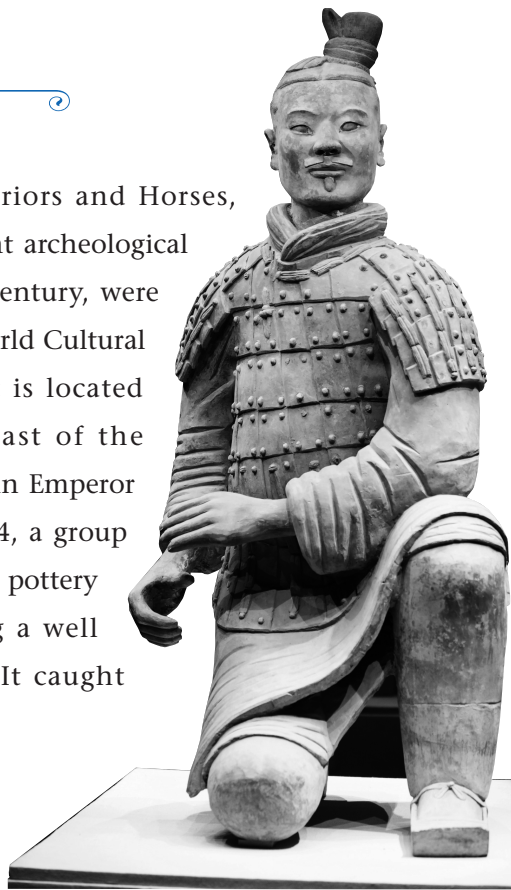
4 兵马俑

兵马俑是20世纪最重大的考古发掘之一，1987年被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产。¹兵马俑位于西安临潼，秦始皇陵以东约1.5公里。²1974年，一群农民在皇家陵墓附近挖井时挖掘出一些陶器碎片，立即引起了考古学家的注意，然后才有了兵马俑这一伟大发现。³1975年，国务院授权有关部门建立兵马俑博物馆。⁴栩栩如生的兵马俑排成作战的阵势，成为博物馆最大的



【参考译文】

The Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses, one of the most significant archeological excavations of the 20th century, were listed by UNESCO as a World Cultural Heritage Site in 1987. It is located about 1.5 kilometers east of the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor in Lintong, Xi'an. In 1974, a group of farmers unearthed some pottery fragments while digging a well nearby the royal tomb. It caught



亮点。⁵ 博物馆分为三个部分：1号坑、2号坑和3号坑，按照发现先后命名。⁶ 其中1号坑最大，于1979年10月1日国庆节对公众开放。⁷ 自2010年10月1日，兵马俑博物馆和秦始皇陵合并成一个大景区，即秦始皇陵遗址公园。兵马俑是世界考古史上最伟大的发现之一，充分体现了中国古代人民的聪明才智和创造力。

the immediate attention of archeologists and led to the great discovery of the Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses. In 1975, the State Council authorized the building of the Museum of Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses. The life-like Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses arranged in battle formations are the star features at the museum. The museum is divided into three sections: No. 1 Pit, No. 2 Pit, and No. 3 Pit. They were tagged in the order of their discoveries. No. 1 Pit is the largest, opened to the public on China's National Day of 1979. Since October 1, 2010 the Museum of Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses and the Qinshihuang's Mausoleum have been combined into one large attraction area, Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Park. The Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses, as one of the greatest archeological discoveries in the world, fully demonstrate the extraordinary wisdom and superb creativity of the ancient Chinese people.

翻译简析

- 1 本句译文把“20世纪最重大的考古发掘之一”作为主语的同位语，结构比较紧凑。
- 2 原文中地点信息的顺序为由大到小，由“西安”到“临潼”再到“秦始皇陵”，译文则相反，由小到大，这是汉译英的常用译法。
- 3 本句信息较多，英文采用了分译法，译为意思完整的两个句子，清晰明了。
- 4 本句中的“有关部门”无实质意义，翻译时可省略。
- 5 本句重点讲栩栩如生的兵马俑是博物馆最大的亮点，所以译文中把“排成作战的阵势”译为定语 *arranged in battle formations*，以使行文紧凑自然。
- 6 句中的“命名”，并不是真的起个名字，只是给个标签而已，所以译作 *were tagged*，比译为 *were named* 更恰切。
- 7 本句也可译为 *No. 1 Pit, the largest of the three pits, was first opened to the public on China's National Day of 1979.*

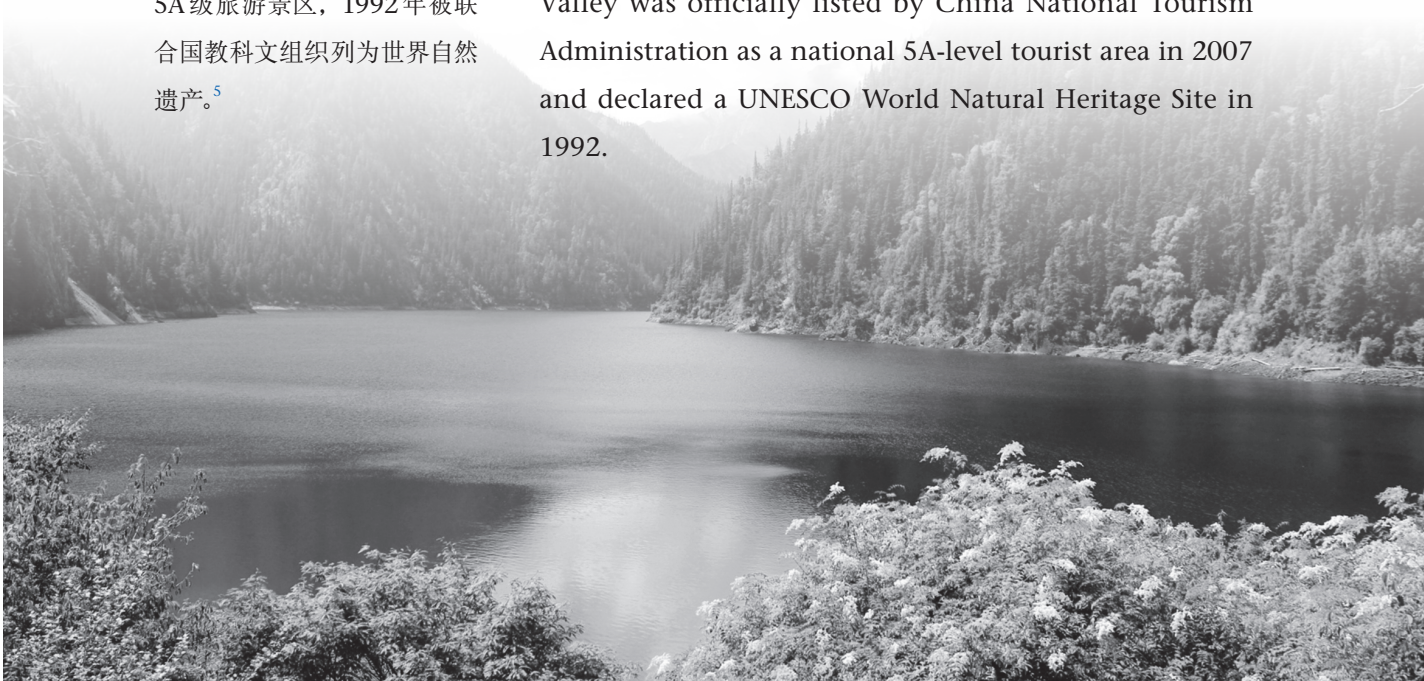
5 九寨沟

有人说如果地球上仙境的话，九寨沟必定是其中之一。九寨沟位于四川省阿坝藏族羌族自治州九寨沟县，距成都市450公里。¹九寨沟因当地曾有九个藏族村寨而得名。²九寨沟是大自然的杰作，景色如梦如幻，蓝色的湖水、瀑布、茂密的森林、皑皑雪山和羌藏民族的民间习俗在此融为一体。³九寨沟除了有梦幻般的景色，还有大量动植物。多样化的植物为野生动物提供了良好的栖息环境，其中一级保护动物有大熊猫、牛羚和金丝猴等。⁴如今，九寨沟是国内最热的旅游景点之一，每天吸引数以万计的国内外游客前来观光。2007年，九寨沟旅游景区经国家旅游局正式批准为国家5A级旅游景区，1992年被联合国教科文组织列为世界自然遗产。⁵



【参考译文】

Some people say that if there should be any wonderlands on the earth, Jiuzhaigou Valley must be one of them. Jiuzhaigou Valley is located in Jiuzhaigou County of Aba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province, 450 kilometers to Chengdu City. The Valley owes its name to the existence of nine villages of Tibetan origin. It is a great masterpiece of nature having dreamlike scenery, which combines blue lakes, waterfalls, verdant forests, snow-covered mountains, and the folk customs of the Tibetan and Qiang peoples. In addition to the dreamlike scenery, there are numerous plants and animals in the scenic area. The diversity of flora provides a good inhabiting environment for wild animals, including the first-class protected animals like giant pandas, takins, and golden monkeys. Today, as one of the hottest tourist destinations in China, Jiuzhaigou Valley attracts tens of thousands of visitors from both home and abroad on a daily basis. The Valley was officially listed by China National Tourism Administration as a national 5A-level tourist area in 2007 and declared a UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site in 1992.



翻译简析

- 1 本句中的“距成都市450公里”译为独立成分，较为符合英文习惯。
- 2 “因……而得名”译为 *owes its name to...* 十分贴切。
- 3 本句有三个平行结构，内容层层深入，由概括到具体，译文在 *It is a great masterpiece of nature* 的主调上层层生发，先用分词结构 *having dreamlike scenery* 表达景色的如梦如幻，接着用非限定性定语从句一一呈现细节。
- 4 句中的“其中一级保护动物有……”译为分词短语作状语，利于与前文衔接。
- 5 “国家5A级旅游景区”译为 *a national 5A-level tourist area*。后半句译文中的 *was declared a UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site* 与 *was listed by UNESCO as a World Natural Heritage Site* 意思相当。

6 平遥古城

平遥古城位于山西中部平遥县，是一座具有2,700多年历史的历史文化名城，也是中国四大古城之一。¹ 平遥是中国境内保存极其完整的一座古代县城，是中国汉民族城市在明清时期的杰出范例。² 它向人们展示了从14世纪至20世纪的一幅非同寻常的文化、社会、经济及宗教发展的完整画卷。³ 2,700多年的历史给平遥留下了无数历史建筑和人文景观。平遥被称为“中国古典建筑的宝库”，享有“明清时代建筑博物馆”的美誉。古城墙、镇国寺和双林寺被称为平遥古城“三宝”。从19世纪

【参考译文】

The Ancient City of Pingyao is located in Pingyao County in central Shanxi Province. It is a famous historic and cultural city with a history of over 2,700 years, and also one of the four great ancient cities in China. The Ancient City of Pingyao is an exceptionally well-preserved ancient county-level city in China and an outstanding example of traditional Han Chinese cities in the Ming and Qing dynasties. It presents an extraordinary and complete picture of the cultural, social, economic, and religious development from the 14th to 20th century. A history of 2,700 years has left the city with numerous historic buildings and human landscapes. Pingyao is known as “a treasure house of Chinese classic architecture” and enjoys the reputation of “museum of architecture of the Ming and Qing dynasties”. The ancient city walls,

到20世纪初,平遥成为全国金融中心。现存的商铺和传统民居展现了古城昔日的繁荣昌盛。⁴1997年平遥古城申遗成功。⁵作为历史文化名城,平遥每年都吸引着无数游客。

Zhenguo Temple, and Shuanglin Temple are referred to as “Three Treasures of Pingyao”. In the 19th and early 20th centuries Pingyao became the financial center of the country. The existing shops and traditional dwellings bear witness to its prosperity in the past. In 1997 the Ancient City of Pingyao was inscribed on the World Heritage List. As a famous historic and cultural city, Pingyao attracts numerous tourists every year.

翻译简析

- 1 本句信息量较大,译文采用分译法,译成两句。“历史文化名城”译为 a famous historic and cultural city,译文中的形容词顺序与原文有所不同, famous 放在前面,符合英语表达习惯。
- 2 本句按原文结构译成了并列句。也可译为简单句,把前半句译为主语的同位语,后半句作为句子的主干,即 An exceptionally well-preserved ancient county-level city in China, the Ancient City of Pingyao is an outstanding example...。
- 3 “展示了……画卷”,译文作了对应处理,用了 present a picture of... 这一结构,抓住了句子的主干,翻译难度也就随之降低了。
- 4 “展现”是说现存的商铺和民居见证了平遥过去的繁荣,所以用 bear witness to sth. 来翻译十分贴切。
- 5 “申遗成功”意即被列入世界遗产名录,所以译成 was inscribed on the World Heritage List。也可直译为 succeeded in bidding for the World Heritage List。



第三节 翻译练习

1 请翻译下列词语

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Five Sacred Mountains | 2) undergo a major restoration | 3) natural wonder |
| 4) tourist attraction | 5) the most visited museum | 6) World Heritage List |
| 7) middle reaches | 8) the cradle of Chinese civilization | 9) historic relics |
| 10) a perfect combination of natural scenery and cultural relics | | |
| 11) 旅游胜地 | 12) 文化古迹 | 13) 旅游景点 |
| 14) 名胜古迹 | 15) 文化名城 | 16) 世界文化遗产 |
| 17) 皇家园林 | 18) 占地面积…… | 19) 以……而闻名于世 |
| 20) 历史文化名城 | 21) 人间天堂 | 22) 世界八大奇迹 |

2 请翻译下列句子

- 1) The Statue of Liberty, located on Liberty Island in New York, is one of the most famous tourist sites of New York City.
- 2) It was agreed upon that the American people were to build the pedestal, and the French people were responsible for the Statue and its assembly in the United States.
- 3) The Metropolitan Museum of Art houses some of the most fantastic works of art in America.
- 4) Established in 1872, the Yellowstone National Park covers an area of 8,987 square kilometers, comprising lakes, canyons, rivers, and mountain ranges.
- 5) Besides historic relics, Mount Huangshan boasts unique natural scenery.
- 6) 丽江古城位于云南省丽江市，是一座风景秀丽的历史文化名城，也是我国保存完好的一座少数民族古城。
- 7) 龙门石窟位于河南省洛阳市南郊伊河两岸的龙门山与香山上，2000 年入选世界遗产名录。
- 8) 庐山位于江西省九江市南部的鄱阳湖畔，是中国的名山之一，占地面积 302 平方公里，1996 年入选世界遗产名录。
- 9) 西湖是现今世界遗产名录中屈指可数的几处湖泊类文化遗产之一，也是中国唯一一处。
- 10) 道教圣地武当山位于湖北省十堰市，因其宏伟的古建筑群和美丽的自然景观而闻名，1994 年被联合国教科文组织列入世界遗产名录。

3 请翻译下列短文

- 1) **Venice**, a city in northeastern Italy, is a well-known historic and cultural city of Italy as well as a world-famous region of rivers, sited on a group of 118 small islands. With its

beautiful cityscape and rich musical and artistic cultural heritage, Venice has been one of the most famous tourist destinations in the world, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1987. The city is a particularly popular setting for novels, essays, and other works of literature, examples of these including Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*. In recent years, the city has become a major center of international conferences and festivals, such as the prestigious Venice Biennale and the Venice Film Festival, which attract visitors from all over the world for their theatrical, cultural, cinematic, artistic, and musical productions. The city is also known for the Carnival of Venice, which is among the world's biggest carnivals.

- 2) **Angkor Wat** is a Buddhist temple complex in Cambodia and the largest religious monument in the world. As the best-preserved temple, it is the only one to have remained a significant religious center since its foundation. Angkor Wat is one of the most beautiful and most mysterious historic sites in the world. It has become a symbol and a source of great national pride of Cambodia. Since the 1990s, Angkor Wat has seen continued conservation efforts and a massive increase in tourism. As the country's prime attraction for visitors, it is drawing more and more tourists from around the world. In 1992, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee declared the monument a World Heritage Site.
- 3) **The Temple of Heaven** is located in the Dongcheng District, Beijing. Originally, this was the place where emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties held the Heaven worship ceremony. It is the largest and most representative existing masterpiece among China's ancient sacrificial buildings. First built in 1420, the 18th year of the reign of Emperor Yongle of the Ming Dynasty, it was enlarged and rebuilt during the reigns of Emperor Jiajing of the Ming Dynasty and Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty. Covering an area of some 2.7 million square meters, the Temple of Heaven is larger than the Forbidden City. The temple is enclosed by a long wall. The northern part within the wall is semicircular, symbolizing the Heaven and the southern part is square, symbolizing the Earth. This design reflected the ancient Chinese thought of "The Heaven is round and the Earth is square". The most magnificent buildings are the Circular Mound Altar (Huanqitian), the Imperial Vault of Heaven (Huangqiongyu) and the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests (Qiniandian) from south to north. Located in the southern part of the Temple of Heaven, The Circular Altar Mound is actually the Temple of Heaven in the practical sense. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, the emperors would offer sacrifice here to Heaven on the day of the winter solstice every year. Along the middle axis, from the Circular Mound Altar to the north, you will see the Imperial Vault of Heaven, which

houses the Gods' tablets to be used at the Heaven worship ceremony. Across the Danbi Bridge lies the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests, the earliest building of the Temple of Heaven. It is here that the emperors held the worship ceremonies to pray for good weather and abundant harvests.

- 4) **The Huangguoshu (Yellow Fruit Tree) Waterfall**, the largest waterfall in Asia, is a scenic marvel in Guizhou Province. Also known as the Huangguoshu Waterfall National Park, it lies 45 kilometers southwest of Anshun city in Guizhou Province. There are mainly three scenic spots in the Huangguoshu Waterfall National Park: Waterfalls Cluster, Water-Curtain Cave and Rhinoceros Pool. Huangguoshu is the best known of some 18 in a cluster of waterfalls. Its flow can be seasonally adjusted as a reservoir behind the Waterfall holds back some of the water. The Water-Curtain Cave dissects the Waterfall and provides visitors a view of the Waterfall from inside the Cave. At the foot of the Waterfall is the jade-green Rhinoceros Pool surrounded by mountains on three sides. As the Waterfall roars into the pool, foam rises 50 to 60 meters, water mingling with mist and shimmering in the sunlight. Rainbows occur frequently at sunset in summer, appearing as colorful bridges above the clouds.
- 5) **颐和园**位于北京市西北部海淀区,距市中心约15公里。颐和园是中国保存最完整的皇家园林,其著名的自然风光和文化意义对中国园艺产生了重大影响,长期以来被誉为“皇家园林博物馆”。颐和园始建于1750年,原是一座豪华御苑,供皇室休闲娱乐之用,清朝末年成为皇室主要的居所。据历史文献记载,颐和园原名清漪园,1888年重建时才重新命名。颐和园完全展示出了自然之美和皇家园林的恢弘气势。景区主要由万寿山和昆明湖两部分组成,占地面积约三百公顷,共有人造古建筑三千多处,建筑面积七万多平方米。颐和园是中国首批国家5A级风景区之一,1998年入选联合国教科文组织世界遗产名录。
- 6) **西湖**位于浙江省杭州市,是中国十大风景名胜之一,凭借秀丽的湖光山色和众多的名胜古迹成为闻名中外的旅游胜地。这里不仅有山水之美,还有丰富的文物古迹,优美动人的神话传说,自然、人文、历史、艺术在此巧妙地融为一体。宋朝著名诗人苏轼曾赋诗道:欲把西湖比西子,淡妆浓抹总相宜。2011年,西湖入选联合国世界遗产名录,成为现今世界遗产名录中屈指可数的几处湖泊类文化遗产之一,也是中国唯一一处。
- 7) **莫高窟**位于古代丝绸之路上的重镇甘肃省敦煌市,被誉为20世纪最有价值的文化发现,以其精美的壁画和雕像闻名于世。莫高窟始建于公元366年,历时近千年,到元朝已形成巨大的规模。现有洞窟492个,壁画45,000余平方米,彩塑2,400余尊,是世界上现存规模最大、保存最完好的佛教艺术宝库。莫高窟的壁画和雕塑反映了4世纪到14世纪中国社会生活的各个方面,为研究中国古代政治、经济、文化、宗教、民族关系等提供了珍贵资料。1961年,莫高窟被国务院列为全国重点文物保护单位之一;1987年,被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产。

- 8) **承德避暑山庄**位于河北省承德市北部，是清代皇帝避暑和处理政务的场所。避暑山庄始建于1703年，历经清康熙、雍正、乾隆三朝，历时89年建成。避暑山庄占地564万平方米，是中国现存最大的古典皇家园林。它与北京的颐和园、苏州的拙政园和留园并称中国四大名园。避暑山庄主要分为宫殿区和苑景区两部分。宫殿区位于山庄南部，是清代皇帝处理政务和居住之所。苑景区又分湖泊区、平原区和山岳区，是清代皇帝休闲娱乐的场所。避暑山庄集中国古代造园艺术和建筑艺术之大成，是中国园林史上一个辉煌的里程碑和中国古典园林艺术的杰作。1994年，承德避暑山庄及周围寺庙景区被列入世界遗产名录。
- 9) **昆明**是云南省省会，中国首批历史文化名城之一。昆明夏无酷暑，冬无严寒，年温差为全国最小，四季气候宜人，故被称为“春城”。昆明的旅游景点很多，最著名的是石林、滇池和世博园。引人入胜的石林明朝以来就有“天下第一奇观”之称。石林位于石林彝族自治县，包括大小石林和许多其他景点。游人穿行于石林，都会对大自然的石作啧啧称奇。滇池是云南省最大的淡水湖，有“高原明珠”之称，历史上这里一直是度假观光和避暑的胜地。1988年，滇池被列入国家级风景名胜区名单。世博园是昆明的另一个重要人文景观，这里是1999年昆明世界园艺博览会会址，汇集了风格迥异的园林园艺精品，集园林艺术、庭院建筑和科技成就于一园，体现了“人与自然和谐发展”的主题。

相关词汇

名胜古迹 places of historic interest and scenic beauty

旅游景点 tourist spot / attraction

旅游胜地 tourist resort / attraction / spot

历史遗址 remains of historic relics

历史遗迹 historic site

历史文化名城 famous historic and cultural city

自然保护区 nature reserve; nature preservation zone

文化遗产 cultural heritage

文化遗址 cultural relics

生态旅游 eco-tourism

主题公园 theme park

国家公园 national park

森林公园 forest park

度假胜地 holiday resort

风景如画 picturesque

避暑胜地 summer resort

避暑山庄 mountain summer resort

皇家园林 imperial garden

私家园林 private garden

人文景观 human landscape

自然风光 natural scenery

文人墨客 men of letters

闻名遐迩 known far and wide

流连忘返 linger on with no intent to leave
 景色宜人 attractive / charming / enchanting scenery
 田园风光 rural scenery; pastoral scene
 名山大川 famous mountains and great rivers
 青山绿水 green mountains and clear waters
 天人合一 harmony between nature and human being
 景点 scenic spot / site
 风景 scenery; landscape
 风景区 scenic area
 保护区 reserve
 观光 sightseeing
 观光游 sightseeing tour
 文化游 cultural tour
 黄金旅游线路 hot / golden travel route
 旅游热线 hot tourist route
 旅游纪念品 tourist souvenir
 纪念品商店 souvenir shop
 朝代 dynasty
 古都 ancient capital
 瀑布 waterfall
 上游 upper reaches
 中游 middle reaches
 下游 lower reaches
 雕刻 inscription
 壁画 mural
 彩绘 painted sculpture
 活化石 living fossil
 考古学 archeology
 自由女神像 Statue of Liberty

美国大峡谷 Grand Canyon
 卢浮宫 Louvre; Louvre Palace
 吴哥窟 Angkor Wat
 紫禁城 Forbidden City
 颐和园 Summer Palace
 雍和宫 Yonghegong Lamastery
 故宫 Palace Museum
 天坛 Temple of Heaven
 长城 Great Wall
 香山 Fragrant Hill
 西湖 West Lake
 黄果树瀑布 Huangguoshu (Yellow Fruit Tree) Waterfall
 布达拉宫 Potala Palace
 平遥古城 Ancient City of Pingyao
 丽江古城 Old Town of Lijiang
 龙门石窟 Longmen Grottoes
 莫高窟 Mogao Caves
 兵马俑 Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses
 圆丘坛 Circular Mound Altar
 皇穹宇 Imperial Vault of Heaven
 祈年殿 Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests
 太和殿 Hall of Supreme Harmony
 乾清宫 Palace of Heavenly Purity
 黄鹤楼 Yellow Crane Tower
 大雁塔 Big Wild Goose Pagoda
 清东陵 Eastern Royal Tombs of the Qing Dynasty
 十三陵 Ming Tombs
 塔林 Pagoda Forest
 五岳 Five Sacred Mountains

长江三峡 Three Gorges on the Yangtze River

留园 Lingering Garden

拙政园 Humble Administrator's Garden

西湖十景 Ten Scenes of the West Lake

苏堤春晓 Dawn on the Su Causeway in Spring

曲苑风荷 Curved Yard and Lotus Pool in Summer

平湖秋月 Moon over the Peaceful Lake in Autumn

断桥残雪 Remnant Snow on the Broken Bridge in Winter

花港观鱼 Fish Viewing at the Flower Pond

柳浪闻莺 Orioles Singing in the Willows

双峰插云 Twin Peaks Piercing the Clouds

三潭印月 Three Pools Mirroring the Moon

雷峰夕照 Leifeng Pagoda in the Sunset

南屏晚钟 Evening Bell Ringing at the Nanping Hill

世界遗产名录 World Heritage List

世界遗产保护地 World Heritage Sites

世界文化遗产保护地 World Cultural Heritage Sites

世界自然和文化遗产保护地 World Natural and Cultural Heritage Sites

联合国教科文组织 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

国家5A级风景区 national 5A-level tourist area

国家级自然保护区 national nature reserve

国家森林公园 national forest park

谚语·名言

不到长城非好汉。One who fails to reach the Great Wall cannot be called a man. / One should be determined to reach one's goal.

不到黄河不死心。One will not stop before one reaches the Yellow River. / Be reluctant to give up until all hope is gone.

桂林山水甲天下。The mountains and rivers of Guilin are the finest under heaven. / East or West, Guilin landscape is best.

上有天堂，下有苏杭。Up above there is heaven; down below there are Suzhou and Hangzhou.

五岳归来不看山，黄山归来不看岳。You won't want to visit any other mountains after seeing the Five Sacred Mountains, and you won't even wish to see the Five Sacred Mountains after returning from Mount Huangshan.

不识庐山真面目，只缘身在此山中。The true face of Mount Lushan is lost to my sight, for it is right in this mountain that I reside.

欲把西湖比西子，淡妆浓抹总相宜。I'd like to compare the West Lake to "Miss West", pretty in a gay dress, and pretty in simple again.

天下西湖三十六，就中最美是杭州。Of the thirty-six lakes referred to as West Lakes in China, West Lake of Hangzhou is the most beautiful.

登泰山而小天下。When you reach the top of Mount Taishan, you'll find that the world is small. / Seen from the top of Mount Taishan, the world seems rather small.

无限风光在险峰。The ultimate scenery is to be found in perilous peaks.