

专题 24 句子翻译 (中)

目录

题型综述.....	2
解题攻略.....	2
高考练场.....	9
变式演练.....	11

01 题型综述

高考英语翻译（中译英）题要求考生能应用所学过的语法和词汇来准确地表达思想，是一种要求相当高的考查形式。要求考生把中文的句子译成通顺的、语法结构正确的、符合英语表达习惯的英语句子，并能准确地传达中文句子中的每一个信息。该题型全面地考查学生英语词汇、语法等知识的综合运用能力，它对学生的动词时态、语态、名词的单复数、冠词、形容词、副词、介词等应用能力，还对学生的词组、句型、句子结构等进行了全面考查。**值得注意的是近年试题中经常出现一些华丽的中文词藻或日常生活化表达。**

02 解题攻略

变式演练 触类旁通

提分秘籍

解题技巧

- 1、信：清晰准确（从整体上把握句子结构，抓住主谓宾）
- 2、达：通畅明白（避免生涩翻译，用简单的词和短语）
- 3、雅：简明优雅（避免从句繁复，多使用形容词、介词短语或分词结构）

► 上海高考中译英常设考点

1、时态语态

（每个翻译句子都要注意时态语态）

- 1) 我第一次写英语作文时，犯了很多拼写错误。(make)

The first time I wrote an English composition, I made a lot of spelling mistakes.

- 2) 当时，那位出租车司机别无选择，只能求助于游客。(choice)

At that time the taxi driver had no choice but to turn to the tourist / traveler (for help).

- 3) 在过去几年里，这家工厂用塑料代替木头来降低成本。(substitute)

In the past few years, this factory has substituted plastic for wood in order to reduce the cost.

- 4) 在大城市迷路没有关系，警察会给你指路的。(lose)

It doesn't matter if you lose your way / get lost in a big city, for a policeman will show you the way.

- 5) 小偷活该受到惩罚。(deserve)

Thieves deserve severe punishment. / Thieves deserve to be severely punished.

6) 物理课上他没听懂王教授所讲的内容。(fail)

In the physics class, he failed to understand what Professor Wang was talking about.

7) 应该鼓励孩子们根据自己的兴趣爱好去选择书籍。(in terms of)

Children should be encouraged to choose books in terms of their own interests.

2、以非谓语为主的考点

1) 阅读英文报能使完美接触大量的词汇。(expose)

Reading English newspapers can expose us to a large vocabulary.

2) 这个明年将竣工的游乐园可为当地创造5万个新职位。(entertainment)

The entertainment park to be completed next year can create 50,000 new jobs for the local area.

3) 接完电话，他既没关门也没关灯就匆匆忙忙离开了办公室。(with)

Having answered the phone, he left the office in a hurry with the door open and the light(s) on.

3、以“it”用法为主的考点

① 强调句型 it is/was.....that.....

正是在那个我们去年参观的城市又发生了同样的惨剧。(It...that)

It is in the city that we visited last year that the same tragedy occurred.

② It is said/reported/ found/believed/thought 据说/报道/发现/相信/认为

据报道，每年有成千上万无辜的人被酒后开车的司机撞死。

It is reported that thousands of innocent people are killed by drunken drivers.

③ It is +adj/n/pp+(for ...) +to do.../ that... 做...是...

真的人人愿意参加这活动吗？

Is it true that everyone is willing to take part in the activity?

④ It is no good/ use doing... 做...没好处

抱怨是没有用的。It is no use complaining.

⑤ It is likely that...

他有可能被这所大学录取。It is likely that he will be admitted into the university.

⑥ It seems /appears that.../as if... 好像..., 似乎...

⑦ It (so) happens that... 碰巧...

真巧，负责这个工程的是我以前的学生。

It so happened that the man who was in charge of the construction was my former student.

⑧ It occurs to sb that... 想到..

我没有想到他会在考试中作弊。It never occurred that he would cheated in the exam.

4、以从句为主的考点

1) 定语从句

- 1) 选举结果**出乎意料**，这令大多数人颇为失望。(which)

The outcome/result of the election was out of expectation, which made most people feel disappointed.

- 4) 昨天我把那台不能用的空调退还给了出售它的商店并得到了退款。(where)

Yesterday I returned the useless air-conditioner to the shop where it was sold /I bought it and got a/the refund.

2) 名词性从句

- 1) 为确保行程如期开始，要求游客出发前一个月申请签证。(guarantee)

To guarantee that trips can begin on schedule, visitors are required to apply for the visa one month before departure.

- 2) 对学生而言真正重要的是在获取知识的过程中养成良好的习惯。(matter)

What matters to students most is that they should develop good habits in the process of acquiring knowledge.

- 3) 这位专家的建议是学校应该努力提高学生们的健康意识。(suggestion)

The expert's suggestion is that schools should raise students' awareness of health.

- 4) 消费者对冷冻食品失去信心的事实令生产厂家**一筹莫展**。(loss)

The fact that consumers have lost confidence in frozen food makes the manufacturers at a loss.

- 5) 没有同事的帮助，他一个人是不可能这么短时间内完成这个项目的。(possibility)

Without his colleague's help, there is no possibility that he can finish the project in such a short time.

3) 状语从句

- 1) 每一次他要做演讲，他总会做一些笔记，提醒他自己想要说的要点。(remind)

Every time he is to give a speech, he makes a few notes to remind himself of what he wants to say.

- 2) 我们非常关心食品质量，因为它与每一个人的健康都**息息相关**。(concern)

We are all concerned about the food quality because it is closely related to everyone's health.

- 3) 他有着如此坚强的意志，定会**不遗余力**，力争提前完成任务。(such... that)

He has such a strong will that he is he is sure to spare no effort and try to finish the task in advance.

- 4) 经过多年的建设，这个小镇现在和地震前一样充满了活力。(as...as)

After years of construction, this town is as lively now as it used to be before the earthquake.

- 5) 尽管我们无法预测将来会发生什么事，但我们可以**未雨绸缪**。(plan)

While we can't predict what will happen in the future, we can plan ahead.

- 6) 不管学生提出什么问题，这位老师总是耐心回答。(patience)

Whatever questions the students may ask, the teacher would answer them with patience.

- 7) 阅读英文报能使完美接触大量的词汇。(expose)

Reading English newspapers can expose us to a large vocabulary.

- 8) 这个明年将竣工的游乐园可为当地创造5万个新职位。(entertainment)

The entertainment park to be completed next year can create 50,000 new jobs for the local area.

- 9) 接完电话，他既没关门也没关灯就匆匆忙忙离开了办公室。(with)

Having answered the phone, he left the office in a hurry with the door open and the light(s) on.

5、以倒装句型为主的考点

【例 1】一听到警察的脚步声，小偷就跑走了。(Away)

【答案】Away ran the thief as soon as he heard the footsteps of the police. (此句为完全倒装句)

【例 2】该选手的机智及开阔的知识面使评委们大为惊异，他们一致同意他为冠军获得者。(So...)

【答案】So amazed were the judges at the wisdom and wide knowledge of the contestant that they all agreed that he would be the champion. / be the winner./ win the championship.

【例 3】登山运动的吸引力不仅在于运动员之间的激烈竞争，还体现在运动员与自然环境的抗争中。(Not only...)

【答案】Not only does the appeal/attraction of mountain climbing lie in the fierce competition between athletes, but it is also reflected in the athletes' fight against the natural environment. (the fight between the athletes and the natural environment)

6、以动词或动词短语为主的考点

【例 1】看到挂满枝头鲜红嫩绿的果实，他们不禁心生欢喜。(can't help) (2020 届奉贤区高考英语一模)

【答案】At the sight of the fruits with brilliant colors hanging on the branches, they couldn't help feeling admiring them.

【例 2】本次“城市公共交通周”的活动旨在提高公众节能环保的意识。(aim) (2020 届徐汇区高考英语一模)

【答案】The campaign of the urban public transport week aims to raise public awareness of saving energy and protecting the environment / energy conservation and environmental protection.

【例 3】在每天的早晚高峰期间，堵上半小时是常有的事，要是下雨的话，堵的时间就更长了。(stuck)

【答案】During the morning and evening rush hours, it is common to be stuck in traffic for half an hour, and it will be longer if it rains.

【例 4】家长是孩子们最亲近的人，但是有时他们依然不理解孩子们说的话。(figure)

【答案】Although parents are the closest people to their children, sometimes they still cannot figure out what their children say

7、以成语为主的考点

心不在焉 absent-minded

大相径庭 be totally different

粗心大意 careless/carelessness, :

不计其数 countless

引人入胜 attractive

焕然一新 take on a new look

置之不理 take no notice of

固执己见 (Stubbornly) stick to one's own opinion
一箭之遥 Within a stone's throw
忍无可忍 can no longer put up with
蹑手蹑脚 on tiptoe :
不得而知 Remain unknown
鼎力相助 Do whatever one can to help
刮目相看 Look at Sb. with new eyes
百听不厌 be worth listening to a hundred times
欣喜若狂 be wild with joy
迫不及待 can't wait to do...
安然无恙 safe and sound
一心一意 do sth. heart and soul
视而不见充耳不闻 turn a blind eye to/ turn a deaf ear to...
三言两语 in a few words
受益匪浅 benefit a lot from
梦想成真 realize one's dream /dream come true
不辞而别 take leave without saying goodbye
志趣相投 share the same hobby
宁死不屈 would rather die than surrender
反之亦然 vice versa
别无选择 have no choice but to
不知所措 be at a loss
坚守岗位 stick to one's post
坚持不懈 persevere in doing
半途而废 give up halfway
一事无成 achieve nothing
熟能生巧 Practice makes perfect.
勤能补拙 Diligence can make up for the lack of intelligence.
入乡随俗 When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
趁热打铁 Strike while the iron is hot.
骄者必败 Pride goes before a fall.
覆水难收 It's no use crying over spilt milk
众所周知 As is known to all, ...

8、注意词的特殊用法

如: **accessible, available, arrange, convenient** 等

1: 他忘了带阅读证, 进不了图书馆。(accessible)

He forgot to bring the reading card, so the library was not accessible to him.

2: 我已安排好一辆车去车站接他们。(arrange)

I have arranged for a car to pick them up at the railway station.

3: 如果你方便的话, 请帮我去邮局寄一些包裹。(convenient)

If it is convenient to you, please go to the post office to send these parcels for me.

4: 这家超市能买到各种床上用品。(available)

Bed clothes of all kinds are available at this supermarket. (adj.)

5: 每年都有很多物种灭绝。(extinct)

Every year many species of animals become extinct(adj.)

6: 学生不能进教师阅览室。(access)

Students have no access to the teachers' reading room. (n.)

7: 网上支付方便了用户, 但是牺牲了他们的隐私。(at the cost of)

Online payment makes it easier for users, but (it is) at the cost of their privacy

8. 最近几个月来, 时令蔬菜大量上市, 因其品种丰富、价格便宜, 百姓的选择越来越多。(available)

【答案】In recent months, seasonal vegetables have been available on the market in large numbers, and people have more and more choices because of their variety and cheap prices.

【详解】

考查名词, 动词, 介词, 形容词, 连词, 短语和时态。表示“最近几个月来”应用介词短语 in recent months; 表示“时令蔬菜”应用名词短语 seasonal vegetables; 表示“大量”应用介词短语 in large numbers; 表示“上市”应用所给形容词的短语 available on the market; 表示“因”应用介词短语 because of; 表示“品种丰富”应用名词 variety; 表示“价格便宜”应用名词短语 cheap price 的复数形式, 表示泛指很多价格; 表示“百姓”应用名词 people; 表示“选择越来越多”应用动词短语 have more and more choices。句子有时间状语“最近几个月来”, 所以句子谓语用现在完成时, 主语是“时令蔬菜”, 指很多, 是复数意义, 所以助动词用 have。故翻译为 In recent months, seasonal vegetables have been available on the market in large numbers, and people have more and more choices because of their variety and cheap prices。

9、长句难句翻译

高考翻译最后一句属于长句翻译, 翻译时, 要“先主干, 再细节”。理清句子的成分, 先确定框架, 再添砖加瓦。

1. 老实说, 尽管阴雨绵绵, 所有参加艺术节的同学无不为周到的安排、精彩的表演所深深打动。
(impress)

任何处理复杂问题的人都可能因为没有全面了解挑战而受到指责，虽然事先了解一切是不可能的。(blame)

2. 学生们接触到金融问题的年龄越小，就越有可能成为能有效地管理资产且有责任心的成年人。(expose)

3. 就减肥而言，一种饮食确实不适合所有人，对一些人有效的也许对另一些人并非灵丹妙药。(what)

4. 对志愿者来说，重要的不是能为别人做多少，而是能从中获得宝贵的经验和帮助他人的快感。
(not...but...)

5. 那家超市很受欢迎，因为它提供给顾客合理的价格，令人轻松的氛围和范围广泛的产品。(range)

1. To be honest, in spite of/ despite raining continuously, all the students who attended the art festival were deeply impressed by the thoughtful/ considerate/ careful arrangement and wonderful performance.

/To be honest, even if it was raining continuously, all the students who attended the art festival were deeply impressed by the thoughtful/ considerate/ careful arrangement and wonderful performance.

2. Anyone dealing with a complicated problem may be blamed for not fully understanding the challenge, though it's impossible to know everything in advance.

3. The younger the students are when (they are) exposed to financial issues, the more likely they are to become responsible adults who can manage their finances effectively.

4. When it comes to (/In terms of/Regarding/In regard to/Concerning/As far as losing weight is concerned) losing weight, one diet really doesn't fit all, and what works for some may not be best/effective for others.

5. What matters to volunteers is not how much they can do for others but that they can gain valuable experience and joy/happiness of helping other people.

6. The supermarket is very popular, because it provides customers with reasonable prices, a relaxing atmosphere and a wide range of products.

典例剖析

例 1. 我第一次写英语作文时，犯了许多拼写错误。(make)

The first time I wrote the English composition, I made a lot of spelling mistakes.

该句是时间状语从句，某些时间状语从句由 the first time, each time, every time 和 the moment 等词组引导，它们既有实实在在的意义又有连词的作用，无需再与其他连词连用。又如：他每次来，总是讲给我们听一些趣事。Every/Each time he comes, he always tells us something interesting. 由于 Every/Each time 本身就是连接词语，所以 Every/Each time 引导的从句，直接跟句子。

例 2. 保护环境是每个公民的职责。(it...)

It is the duty of every citizen to protect our environment.

这里 it 作形式主语，真正的主语是 to protect our environment. It 作形式主语或形式宾语在翻译中是个难点。

再如：正是你的帮助使得我们有可能在旅游的季节住到一个中国人的家里。It was your help that made it

possible for us to stay with a Chinese family during the tourist season. 这里用 it 作形式宾语即 make it possible 的句型。而整个句子又是为“It is/was...that...”的强调句式。看到中文表述“正是……”，往往可能用到强调句。

例 3. 彼得每月留出一点钱以便在不久的将来购买一辆新汽车。(set aside)

Peter sets aside some money every month so that he can buy a new car in the near future.

该题考了 so that 引导的目的状语从句，so that 后面有情态动词的一般为目的状语从句，没有的一般为结果状语从句。如：这部有关第一次世界大战的历史小说引人入胜，我简直爱不释手。

The historical novel about World War I is so attractive that I can't stand parting with it.

该句考的是 so+形容词或副词+that...的结果状语从句。

例 4. 不管天有多晚，他从不把今天的事拖到明天。(put off)

However late it is, he never puts off what should be done today till tomorrow.

该句是让步状语从句，表示“无论……”的状语从句可以翻译成 wh +ever 或 no matter +how/what/when/where 引导的结构。However 后面应该直接跟所修饰的形容词或副词，也可翻译成 No matter how late it is, he never puts off what should be done today till tomorrow.

例 5. 这小孩太调皮，使得他那忙于工作的父母常常心烦意乱。(So ...)

So naughty is the child that he often upsets his parents who are busy with their work.

本句主要考察 so...that 引导的结果状语从句。由于 so 大写，一定要把它放于句首，且句子要倒装。另外，句中的“忙于”可翻译为 be busy with sth.或 be busy doing 的短语，最后要注意成语或习语“心烦意乱”的表达，切记不要把成语或习语想的太复杂，学生除适当地背一些这方面的表达，更要在理解的基础上转化成我们熟悉的表达。可见翻译不止考一个句型或某一特定的短语，它考察很全面，所以学生基本功要扎实。

例 6. 无论风多大、雨多急，警察一直坚守在岗位上。(no matter...)

No matter how hard the rain falls and the wind blows, the police keep to their posts.

本句考察的让步状语从句。No matter+特殊疑问词和特殊疑问词+ever 都可表达。既然句中给的是 no matter...，就很容易让学生联想起让步状语从句。“风多大、雨多急”看似简单的短语，学生要灵活的把它们处理在一起。“坚守在岗位”要求学生多整理一些常用动词和介词或副词搭配在一起的短语。

例 7. 尽管遭受如此严重的自然灾害，但只要不灰心，我们终会克服暂时的困难。(Although)

Although we are suffering such a serious/severe natural disaster, we will eventually smooth away/overcome the temporary difficulty as long as we don't/never lose heart.

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