

专题 25 句子翻译（下）

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上海高考英语翻译题，是对考生词汇、语法、句型结构等基础知识和实际运用能力的综合考查。高考中汉译英多为简单句或复合句，题目所给定的提示词汇也是常用词，但学生必须在比较两种语言的基础上，结合所学的语言知识翻译出不仅意思准确，而且符合英语表达习惯的好句子。上海历年高考中译英的考察点主要有：时态、语态、谓语与非谓语动词、倒装、连词、三大从句、特殊句式、词组及固定搭配等。

此外，考题贴近生活，注重考查学生实际应用能力。这一点在最近五年的翻译题中体现得尤为明显，重点考查学生对于复杂句式的分解能力，以及常见俗语和四字格词语的表达能力。例如：

- 1) (2019 年春考) 博物馆疏于管理，展品积灰，门厅冷落，急需改善。(whose)
- 2) (2020 上海春考) 每周三，这些大学生都会雷打不动地去孤儿院做志愿者，教孩子们剪纸和编织。(a rule)
- 3) (2021 年秋考) 这位头发花白的外交官与老友不期而遇，脑海中浮现出那段为理想而奋斗的青春岁月。(remind)
- 4) (2022 年春考) 正是因为坚持顾客为本的理念，这家落寞已久的社区商场才能重新回到大众的视线。(it)
- 5) (2023 春考) 若不精心安排，明天的美术馆之行就会变成走马观花。

02 解题攻略

变式演练 触类旁通

提分秘籍

解题技巧

翻译要讲“信”，“达”，“雅”，虽然高考翻译没这么高的要求，但是最基本的“信”还是要做到的。

具体备考建议如下：

1. 先读懂中文题干，准确理解句意。

做翻译题的第一步就是先读懂中文题干，理解清楚基本的意思，只有准确理解句意才能翻译出相对应的英文句子。

2. 务必关注括号里的提示词。

理解完中文题干后，考生不要急着下笔翻译，而是关注括号里的提示词是想要考查某种具体的语法知识还是考查对于某一实词的固定搭配。

3. 适当升级词汇，让阅卷人“眼前一亮”。

考生在做翻译的时候，在保证准确无误的情况下，可以适当运用一些高级词汇或者词组，让译文更加出彩；同样，有些感觉很难的词汇，实在翻译不出来，就可以换个相类似的说法，用简单的词汇来表达。

➤ 高考翻译常考句型总结

not ... until... / Not until... / It was not until... that

1. 直到会议快要结束时他才露面。 (show up)
2. 直到二十世纪初人们才学会怎样防止这种疾病的蔓延。 (prevent)
3. 直到那时他才意识到他的老师是非常善解人意的。 (considerate)
4. 可惜他们直到事故发生之后才采取措施防止它。
5. 直到上周末收到你的来信时我们才如释负重。 (relieve)

1. Not until the meeting was almost over did he show up.
2. Not until the beginning of the 20th century did people learn how to prevent the disease from spreading.
3. Not until then did he realize that his teacher was very considerate / thoughtful / understanding.
4. it's a pity that they didn't take any measures to prevent the accident until it happened.
5. Not until we heard from you last week were we relieved.

The more... the more..

1. 你的词汇量越大，你就感到用英语写作越容易。 (feel it + adj. to do)
2. 人们普遍认为，用脑越多，思维就越活跃。 (it is generally believed that)
3. 问题越难，我越有可能能够解决他们。 (likely)
4. 我们学习得越多，将来就越能为我们国家工作的越好。
5. 相对而言，孩子与父母交流越多，越不可能感到忧郁。 (suffer from)

1. The larger vocabulary you have, the easier you'll feel it to write in English.
2. It is generally / commonly believed that the more one uses his brain, the more active his mind will be.
3. The more difficult the problems are, the more likely I am to be able to solve them.
4. The more we learn, the better we'll be able to work for our country in the future.
5. Relatively speaking, the more children communicate with their parents, the less likely they will suffer from depression.

No matter how / however + adj. / adv. + S + V

1. 不管这个新体系有多复杂，我们还是要用它。 (complicated)
2. 无论社会发展得多快，这个传统应该代代相传。 (pass on)
3. 不管我们有多忙，下星期我们一定会举行一次欢送会向那些退休工人们表示敬意。 (in honor of)
4. 不管天有多晚，他从不把今天必须做的事拖到明天。 (put off)
5. 如果我们以一种强烈的意志工作，我们能够克服任何的困难，无论这个困难有多大。

1. No matter how complicated the new system is, we'll have to use it.
2. However fast the society develops, this tradition should be passed on from generation to generation.

3. However busy we are, we will certainly give a farewell party in honor of those retired workers next week.
4. However late it is, he never puts off what must be done today till tomorrow.
5. If you work with a strong will, we can overcome any difficulty, however great it is.

Adj. / adv. / n. / v. + as / though + S + V

1. 虽然他很聪明，但他不愿把全部时间用在学习上。(devote...to)
2. 他很累，但他还是工作到深夜。(work late into...)
3. 虽然他是个孩子，但对于这个世界他了解很多。
4. 虽然我敬佩他作为一个作家，但我不喜欢他作为一个人。(admire)
1. Clever as he is, he is not willing to devote all his time to his study.
2. Tired as he was, he still worked late into the midnight.
3. Child as he is, he knows a lot about the world.
4. Much as I admire him as a writer, I don't like him as a man.

Hardly / scarcely / barely...when no sooner ... than

1. 我刚到家，电话铃就响了。
2. 他一到实验室，就开始做实验。(set out)
3. 这男孩刚打开电脑，他父亲就回家了，叫他做功课。
4. 他一到家就迫不及待地把好消息告诉他父母。(can't wait...)
1. I had hardly reached home when the phone rang.
2. No sooner had he got to the laboratory than he set out to do the experiment.
3. Hardly had the boy turned on the computer when his father came home and asked him to do his lessons.
4. He had hardly arrived home when he could not wait to tell his parents the good news.

where / wherever

1. 我已下定决心去最需要我的地方。
2. 那些大学生在毕业之后会去无论他们被需要的地方。
3. 众所周知，药品不应该放在孩子们可以拿到的地方。(accessible)
4. 我会把这本书放在你放的地方，并在我放它的地方做个记号。(make a mark)
1. I've made up my mind to go where I'm needed most.
2. Those college students will go wherever they are needed after graduation.
3. As we all know, medicine should be kept where it is accessible to children.
4. I will put the book where you placed it and make a mark at the place where I put it.

The first time = when ... for the first time

Every time / each time = whenever

The moment / the instant = as soon as

1. 史密斯先生第一次去杭州时，就被西湖的美所打动。(strike)
 2. 第一次坐飞机时，飞机起降时感到不舒服是很正常的。(it is normal ...)
 3. 每次他妈妈叫他帮助做家务，他总是假装在看书。
 4. 每次我看到这张照片，就让我想起我的学校生活。(remind)
 5. 每次在阅览室看完杂志，请放回原处。(where)
1. The first time Mr Smith went to Hangzhou, he was struck by the beauty of the West Lake.
 2. When you take a plane for the first time, it is normal (for you) to feel uncomfortable while the plane is taking off or landing.
 3. Each time his mother asks him to do some housework, he always pretends to be reading (a book).
 4. Every time I see the photo, it reminds me of the school life.
 5. Each time you finish reading the magazine in the reading room, please put it where it was.

This / It is / was the first / second time that ...

1. 这是他第一次独立解决这个问题。
 2. 这是他们第一次赢得一场正式比赛，因此每个人都欣喜若狂。
 3. 这是我第三次没有通过驾驶考试。
1. This is the first time that has solved the problem on his own.
 2. It was the first time that they had won a formal match, so everyone was wild with joy.
 3. It is the third time that I have failed to pass the driving test.

It will (not) be ...before... (It won't be long before...)

It was (not) ...before...

1. 不久一架直升机就到达现场来营救这次飞机失事的幸存者。(on the scene)
 2. 很长一段时间之后他才意识到了他的错。
不久他就意识到了他的错。
很快他就意识到了他的错。(it was before long that...)
 3. 过了几分钟我才觉察到刚才发生的事。(aware)
 4. 20年后他的研究成果才最终得到承认。(recognize)
 5. 过了一段时间我的眼睛才适应了黑暗，能够辨别出不同的动物。(make out)
1. It wasn't long before a helicopter arrived on the scene to rescue the survivors of the plane crash..
 2. It was long before he realized his mistake.
It was not long before he realized his mistake.
It was before long that he realized his mistake.
 3. It was several minutes before I was aware of what had happened just now.
 4. It was twenty years before the result of his research was eventually recognized.

5. It was some time before my eyes became used to the dark and could make out different animals.

It is (has been)...since ...

1. 自从我们上次互相见面，几乎已经五年了。

2. 自从我们上次碰面，似乎是一个世纪了。

3. 自她四岁以来，她一直每天练习弹钢琴。

1. It is almost five years since we saw each other last time.

2. It seems a century since we last met.

3. She has been practicing playing the piano every day since she was four.

Never, Never before, Seldom, Little

1. 我从来没有意识到他有多幽默。(Never)

2. 我们从来没有比现在更为自己是中国人感到自豪。(Never)

3. 上海市民的环保意识从来没有像今天这么强。(Never before)

4. 我很少见到像亨利这样考虑周到的人。(Seldom)

5. 尽管他已经 18 岁了，但他很少意识到与别人交流的重要性。(Seldom)

1. Never have I realized how humorous he is.

2. Never have we been more proud of being Chinese than (we are) now.

3. Never before have the citizens of Shanghai had such a strong sense of environmental protection.

4. Seldom have I seen such a considerate person like Henry.

5. Seldom does he realize the importance of communicating with others though he is already 18 years old.

Only + 状语, 倒装

1. 只有在那时，Tom 才承认他错了。

2. 只有在这家商店，我们才能买到如此好的家具。

3. 只有当战争在 1949 年结束后，他才开始了新的生活。

4. 只有不断学习新事物，我们才能与时俱进。

5. 只有通过科学的锻炼才能使人延年益寿。

1. Only then did Tom admit that he was wrong.

2. Only in this shop can we buy such good furniture.

3. Only when / after the war was over in 1949, was he able to begin a new life.

4. Only by learning the new constantly can we keep up with the times.

5. Only by taking exercise in a scientific way can human beings live a long life.

So + adj / adv , 部分倒装 that Cl.

Such + n , 部分倒装 that Cl.

1. 他的房间太小了, 连个床都放不下。
2. 他们对哲学了解很少, 以至于其中大多数人根本不能理解讲座。(beyond sb)
3. 他全神贯注于阅读以致于没有注意到我们进来。(be absorbed in...)
4. 在口试中, 面对两位老师, 他紧张得一句话也说不出。(face)
5. 有噪音别人听不清我。(make oneself...)

1. So small is his room that a bed can't be put in it.
2. So little did they know about philosophy that the lecture was completely beyond most of them.
3. So absorbed was he in reading that he didn't notice that we came in.
4. So nervous did he feel in the oral test that he couldn't say a word facing the two teachers.
5. Such a noise was there that I couldn't make myself heard.

祈使句 / 名词, or / and ...

1. 继续努力 (再努力一下), 你将来总有一天会成功的。(sure)
 2. 多吃水果, 你就不用担心缺少维生素。(lack)
 3. 听从你医生的意见, 否则你的咳嗽会更糟糕。(follow)
1. Keep working hard (Make another effort / Another effort), and you are sure to succeed someday in the future..
 2. Eat more fruit, and you won't have to worry about lack of vitamins.
 3. Follow your doctor's advice, or your cough will get worse.

The reason (why)+ 句子 / for (doing) sth... was / is that Cl.

1. 他从未想到他被拒绝的原因是不会电脑。(turn down)
 2. 他们成功的原因在于他们能从错误中学到东西。
 3. 他身体差的原因是他不太注意饮食和休息。
 4. 他没有参加昨晚的聚会是因为没有人告诉他。
1. It never occurred to him that the reason why he was turned down was that he couldn't use the computer.
 2. The reason for their success is that they can learn from their mistakes.
 3. the reason for his poor health was that he didn't pay enough attention to his diet and rest.
 4. the reason why she didn't attend the party last night was that nobody had told her about it.

It's (high / about) time that... / (for sb) to do sth

1. 该你上床睡觉的时候了。 2. 该你下决心的时候了。
 3. 你该好好反省一下自己的所作所为。(reflect)
1. It is time for you to go to bed. / it is time that you went to bed.
 2. It is high time that you made up your mind.

3. It is high time that you reflected on what you have done.

By the time...

1. 到他回来为止，我将做完我的回家作业了。
2. 到我回到家时，雨已经停了。
1. By the time he comes back, I will have finished my homework.
2. By the time I came back, the rain had stopped.

What moved / touched / struck sb was + N. / that

What delighted sb (most) was ...

What surprised / amazed sb was ...

What interested / worried / troubled / disappointed sb was ...

1. 让我们感动的是很多人为事故中的受害者伸出了援助之手。
2. 令我们大家感动的是这位科学家虽身在异乡仍心系祖国。
3. 使我最高兴的是她的礼物正好就是我正想着要买的东西。
4. 令父母担心的是，她已决定不吃早饭。
5. 当时最鼓励我的是老师和朋友的评价。
1. What moved / touched / struck us was that many people lent/ gave a (helping) hand to the victims in the accident.
2. What has moved all of us is that the scientist always thinks of his motherland while he is abroad/ while he lives overseas.
3. What delighted me most was that her present was just what I was thinking of buying myself.
4. What worries her parents is that she has decided to skip breakfast.
5. What encouraged me most at that time was the comments of the teachers and friends.

被动语态句子

1. 应该特别强调环保的重要性。(emphasis)
2. 孩子长大后，要鼓励他们做力所能及的家务和学会如何照顾自己。(whatever)
3. 必须采取积极的/ 有效的措施来防止更多的人受到爱滋病的威胁。(threaten)
4. 必须立刻采取行动防止森林大火蔓延。
5. 应该非常注意培养学生的学习习惯。(cultivate)
6. 这些老年人在医院受到了很好的照顾。
7. 应该鼓励中学生参加社区服务。
8. 应该利用每一分钟来练习我们的英语。(use)
1. Special emphasis should be laid/ put/ placed on the importance of protecting the environment.(The importance of protecting the environment should be laid special emphasis on.)

2. When children grow up, they should be encouraged to do whatever housework they can do and learn how to look after themselves.
3. Positive/ Effective measures must be taken to prevent more people from being threatened with AIDS.
4. Immediate action must be taken to prevent the forest fire from spreading.
5. Much attention should be paid to cultivating students' study habits.
6. The old people are taken good care of in the hospital.
7. Middle school students should be encouraged to take part in community service.
8. Every minute should be made use of to practise our English.

It is / was (in)convenient (for sb) to do sth

If it is convenient to sb,

1. 你从这儿到火车站很方便。
2. 你明天开始工作方便吗？
3. 既然你的腿目前上着石膏，你四处走动肯定很不方便。(in plaster)
4. 这位科学家现在不方便对这项发明发表评论。
5. 据我所知，在那个社区里购物很方便。
6. 如果你方便的话，请帮我把包裹从邮局取回来。(fetch)

1. It is convenient for you to go to the railway station from here.
2. Will it be convenient for you to start work tomorrow?
3. Since your leg is in plaster at present, it must be inconvenient for you to move around.
4. It is not convenient for the scientist to make comments on this invention now.
5. As far as I know, it is very convenient to do shopping in that community.
6. If it is convenient to you, please fetch the parcel for me from the post office.

Whenever / When it comes to (doing) sth

1. 说到教育，大部分人认为是一个终生学习。(lifetime)
 2. Tom 说他看过这部电影，但要说到细节，他却一无所知。
 3. 无论什么时候涉及到学数学，她就变得很紧张。
 4. 当涉及到决定生活目的的时候，甚至最明智的哲学家也只是在猜测。
1. When it comes to education, the majority of people believe that education is a lifetime study.
 2. Tom said he had seen the film, but when it came to the details, he knew nothing.
 3. She becomes nervous whenever it comes to learning maths.
 4. When it comes to determining the purpose of life, even the wisest philosophers are just guessing.

It is/ was likely that...

Sb/ sth be likely to do...

1. 会议可能下星期举行。
2. 据说吸烟可能引起心脏病和其他的疾病。
3. 更有可能喜欢流行歌曲的是年轻人而不是老年人。(rather than)
4. 她打开电视机, 但没有发现任何可能使她感兴趣的。
5. 有可能这个新建的语音室不久将向全体师生开放。(be open to)

1. The meeting is likely to be held next week. / it is likely that the meeting will be held next...
2. It is said that smoking is likely to cause heart diseases and other diseases.
3. Young people rather than old people are more likely to prefer pop songs.
4. She turned on the TV, but found nothing that was likely to interest her.
5. It is likely that the newly-built language lab will soon be open to all the teachers and students.

It is /was (im)possible that.../ it is (im)possible for sb to do sth

1. 从早到晚在空调房间里工作或生活可能会使人生病。
 2. 要想让他们彻底了解当地文化是不可能的。
1. It is possible that working or living in an air-conditioned room from morning till night will cause people to get ill.
 2. It is impossible for them to have a thorough knowledge of the local culture.

It is hard to imagine / believe / foresee...

1. 当别的孩子在玩耍的时候, 很难想象一个学生能集中思想在课本上。
 2. 很难想象这位电影明星在电影界一直活跃了长达半个世纪之久。(remain)
 3. 很难预计她是否下周能康复。
 4. 我们很难预见将来, 所以眼下我们要做的就是珍惜现在所有的。(cherish)
 5. 难以相信他一辈子除了工作没有任何业余爱好。
1. It's hard to imagine that a student can focus on his textbook while other children are playing.
 2. It's hard to imagine that the film star could remain active in the film circle for as long as half a century.
 3. It's hard to foresee whether she will recover next week.
 4. It's hard for us to foresee the future, so what we should do at present is to cherish what we have now.
 5. It's hard to believe that he hasn't any hobby except his job all his life.

It is no /not any good /use doing

1. 牛奶打泼, 哭也没用。
2. 世界上没有后悔药, 你应该知道重要的是你要全力避免再犯同样的错误。
3. 光学不练是没用的, “熟能生巧”这句话很有道理。
4. 和他们争论没有什么好处。
5. 像那样谈论是没什么好处的, 我们必须制定一个计划, 然后加以实施。

1. It is no use crying over the spilt milk.
2. It is no use crying over the spilt milk and you should know what's important is to try your best to avoid making the same mistakes once again.
3. It is no use learning without practice. The saying "Practice makes perfect" is very true.
4. It is no good arguing with them.
5. It is no good talking like that. We must make a plan and carry it out.

There is no need (for sb) to do sth

1. 阅读时，你不必碰到每个新单词就查字典。
2. 你没有必要对自己太苛刻。(be hard on)
3. 既然你们已经达成协议，就没有必要求助于律师。
4. 没有必要把我看作是你的老师，我们可以相互学习。
1. There is no need for you to look up for every new word you come across/ meet with / run into while (you are) reading / in reading.
2. There is no need for you to be so hard on yourself.
3. Now that you have reached / arrived at an agreement, there is no need to turn to the lawyer.
4. There is no need to look on me as your teacher and we can learn from each other.

There is no doubt that...

1. 毫无疑问，每个人都有选择自己生活方式的权利。
2. 毫无疑问，政府将采取措施防止这种疾病的蔓延。
3. 毫无疑问，教育应将重点放在学生的个性发展上，而不是分数上。(personality)
4. 毫无疑问，她能达到目标，因为她坚信：有志者，事竟成。
1. There is no doubt that everybody has a right to choose his own way of living/ life.
2. There is no doubt that the government will take measures to prevent this disease from spreading.
3. There is no doubt that education should put / lay emphasis on the development of students' personality instead of marks/ scores.
4. There is no doubt that she can accomplish her ambition, because she firmly believes/ holds a firm belief that where there is a will, there is a way.

There is no/ little possibility that.. / of doing...

1. 一个小时之内完成这份试卷是不可能的。
2. 不久的将来人们有可能找到石油的替代品吗？(substitute)
3. 那些过多地注意荣誉和金钱的科学家不可能获得诺贝尔奖。
1. There is no possibility that the examination paper can be finished within one and a half hours.

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2.