

CATTI

汉译英真题解析

英语备考大咖说

6月10日
19:00-22:00



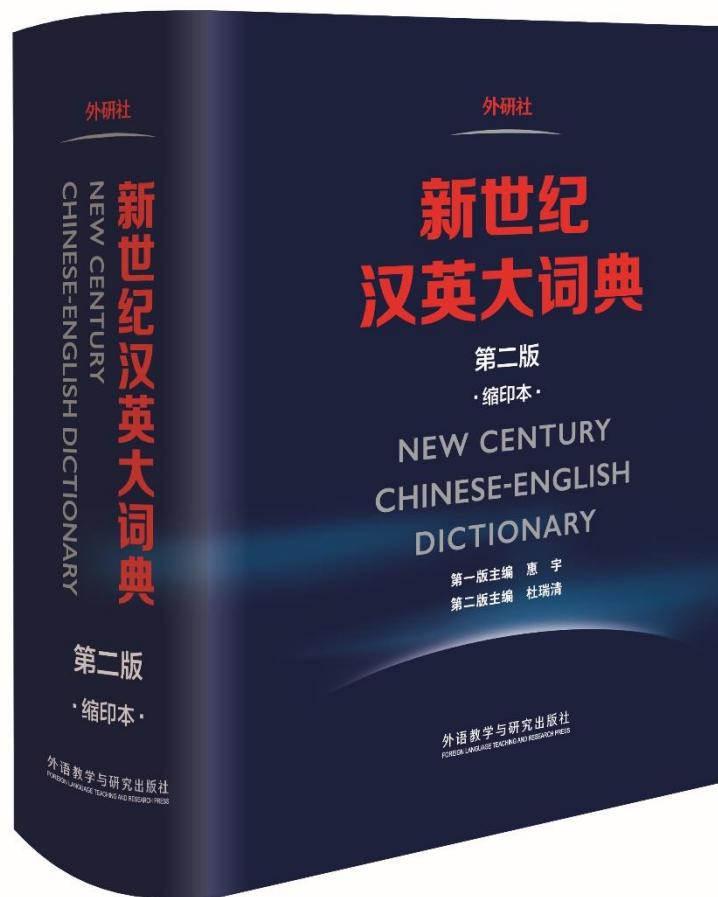
李长栓

北京外国语大学高翻学院教授、副院长，
联合国兼职译审，有数百万字的笔译经验和
上千次会议的口译经验。



新世纪英汉大词典

新世纪汉英大词典（第二版）



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经常需要做翻译的人士

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- 查得率高
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汉译英真题解析

李长栓

北京外国语大学高级翻译学院

翻译的三个标准

1. 忠实（信）

- 1) 与原文意思一致
- 2) 符合作者意图

2. 通顺（达）

- 1) 符合语言习惯
- 2) 便于读者理解

3. 好用（切）

- 1) 达到翻译目的
- 2) 符合使用场景

实现三个标准的手段

1. 理解

1) 理解字词

- 普通词语
- 专业词语
- 用词不当

2) 理解关系

- 句子结构
- 句子之间
- 上下文
- 文章与外部世界

2. 表达

1) 用词

2) 搭配

3) 结构

4) 信息流动

5) 简洁

3. 变通

1) 多说

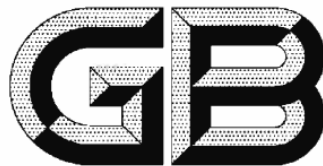
2) 少说

3) 不说

4) 换个说法

信、达、切也是国标要求

ICS 03.080.01
A 14



中华人民共和国国家标准

GB/T 19682—2005

翻译服务译文质量要求

Target text quality requirements for translation services

信 + 达 (4.1 = 信, 4.2 + 4.3 = 达)

4 基本要求

4.1 忠实原文

完整、准确地表达原文信息,无核心语义差错。

4.2 术语统一

术语符合目标语言的行业、专业通用标准或习惯,并前后一致。

4.3 行文通顺

符合目标语言文字规范和表达习惯,行文清晰易懂。

切 (6.2, 6.3, 6.5, 6.6)

6 其他要求

6.1 在目标语言中没有源语言中的某些词汇时,允许保留原文词汇或根据含义创造新词。译文新词的确定参照 GB/T 19363.1—2003 中 4.4.2.7 的规定。

6.2 当采用原文的句型结构或修辞方式不能使译文通顺时,可以在不影响原文语义的前提下,在译文中改变句型结构或修辞或增删某些词句,以使译文更符合目标语言的表达习惯。

6.3 诗词、歌赋、广告及其他特殊文体及采用特殊修辞的语句,允许在对原文核心语义或理念不做出重大改变的基础上,变通译出。

6.4 原文中夹杂有其他语种的文字且无法译出或不在约定翻译范围内,必须在相关位置注明,同时保留原文。

6.5 经双方约定,可略去原文中与顾客使用无关的文字。

6.6 如果原文存在错误,译者可按原文字面含义直接译出,并在译文中注明,也可予以修正并注明。

如果原文存在含混、文字缺失现象而顾客又不能给出必要的说明,译者可采取合理的变通办法译出,并在译文中注明。

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后面还有抽奖

不要着急走开

1. “十三五”期间，中国坚定不移走生态优先，绿色发展之路，全力以赴建设人与自然和谐共生的现代化。
2. 第一，建制度，立规章，依靠法制护航绿色发展。3. 近年来，从生态环境损害赔偿到生态环境保护督察，从修订大气污染防治法到民法典，都充分体现绿色发展理念，并出台了 60 多项相关配套制度，构建起完善的生态环境法律框架，为绿色发展提供有力支撑。
4. 第二，治污染，调结构，坚决打好污染防治攻坚战。5. 5 年来，我国向污染宣战，实施大气、水、土壤污染防治三大攻坚战。6. 不断创新污染防治方式，不断拓展防治领域，加大防治力度。7. 2019 年，全国重点城市 PM2.5 和二氧化硫平均浓度分别比 2013 年下降 43% 和 73%，重污染天数下降 81%。8. 蓝天越来越多，水质越来越好，生态环境越来越美。
9. 第三，划红线，筑牢生态屏障，夯实高质量发展的绿色基础。10. 近年来，各地纷纷发布生态环境管控方案。11. 如今，25% 的陆地国土面积已被划入生态保护红线，并建立了 1.18 万处自然保护地，占陆地国土面积的 18%。
12. 随着这些政策和措施的落实，经济社会发展和生态环境保护逐步走向双赢。

第1句

“十三五”期间，中国坚定不移走生态优先，绿色发展之路，全力以赴建设人与自然和谐共生的现代化。

译：During the period of “the thirteenth plan” , China **sticks to put ecology in the first place, insists on green development, goes all out to build modernization for harmonious co-existence between human and nature.**

改：During the 13th “Five-year Plan” period, China **has given priority to ecological conservation through green development. It has gone out to build a modern society in which humanity lives in harmony with nature.**

1. 理解

- 各部分之间的逻辑关系

2. 表达

1) 用词

- 坚持：少用stick to、adhere to，不用insist on，可以用uphold、be committed to、continue to，或不译
- 少用-ization，改用该词的形容词，并变通说法
- 少用大词（co-existence）

2) 时态

- 根据上下文判断过去还是现在

3) 断句

3. 变通

- 补充中文表达省略的词（生态保护）

第一，**建制度，立规章，依靠法制**
护航绿色发展。

译：First, build regulations
and rules, relying on laws to
safeguard green
development.

改：Systems, laws and
regulations were established
to safeguard green
development.

1. 理解

- 1) 理解前后联系
- 2) 识别意思重复

2. 表达

- 1) 除非是标题，尽量用句子
- 2) 简化重复
- 3) 判断时态（近年来）
- 4) 把并列结构改为从属结构

第3句

近年来，从生态环境损害赔偿到生态环境保护督察，从修订大气污染防治法到民法典，都充分体现绿色发展理念，并出台了60多项相关配套制度，构建起完善的生态环境法律框架，为绿色发展提供有力支撑。

译：In recent years, we supervise from compensation for ecological damage to ecological protection, from revised air pollution protection law to civil codes, which both embodies the ideas of green development. As over 60 knits of relative regulations, we architecture perfect ecological environment fame of law, supporting the green development.

改：In recent years, we created a compensation system for ecological and environmental damage and a supervision system for ecological conservation. We also revised the Air Pollution Protection and Control Law and enacted the Civil Code. All these efforts have embodied the idea of green development. In addition, over 60 supporting systems were adopted to build a complete ecological and environmental legal framework that supports green development.

1. 理解

- 1) 句子结构
- 2) 与标题的关系

2. 表达

- 1) 断句
- 2) 短语变句子
- 3) 符合语法
- 4) 用有把握的词
- 5) 避免拼写错误
- 6) 并列变偏正
- 7) 交替使用we和被动语态

第二，治污染，调结构，坚决打好污染防治攻坚战。

译：Secondly, control pollution and adjust the structure, trying to get control over the pollution.

改：Pollution has been effectively controlled through treatment measures and structural adjustments.

表达

1. 仍然是过去时或完成时
2. 宏观思维：与上段主题句结构相同
3. 根据段落内容，决定主题句重点
4. “调结构”正文中无反映，可能是出题时删减了内容，译文保留
5. 并列变偏正

第5句

5年来，我国向污染宣战，实施大气、水、土壤污染防治三大攻坚战。

译：In the past 5 years, our country started pollution treatment, [and] carried out three battles against pollution of air, water and soil.

改：In the past 5 years, China waged war on pollution. Campaigns were launched against air, water and soil pollution.

表达

- 1.符合语法
- 2.有的数字可简化（读者算得出来）
- 3.断句

不断创新污染防治方式，不断拓展防治领域，加大防治力度。

译：We **will** keep innovation on the methods, enlarge the fields and strengthen the efforts **to** pollution control.

改：We have innovated control methods, enlarged the areas covered, and strengthened efforts of control.

1.理解

- 宏观思维/时态

2.表达

- 时态
- 语法

第7句

2019年，全国重点城市 PM2.5和二氧化硫平均浓度分别比2013 年下降43%和 73%，重污染天数下降 81%。

译：In 2009, there are significant decreases in the PM 2.5 and average concentration of sulfur by a degree of 43% and 73% than that in 2013 in the key cites. The amount of heavy polluted days is 81% less with more blue sky, ...

改：In 2019, significant decreases were recorded/registered in the average concentrations of PM2.5 and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) in major cities, which were down by 43% and 73% over 2013. The number of heavily polluted days dropped by 81%.

1.理解

- 修饰关系

2.表达

- 数字不能错/硬伤
- 少用there be句型
- 不要漏译
- 很清楚的对对应关系，不再用respectively
- 不可数的量，采用amount
- Sales in 2018 were down by 3.2 percent over 2017. [避免了than those in这个复杂说法]

第8句

蓝天越来越多，水质越来越好，生态环境越来越美。

译：The amount of heavy polluted days is 81% less with more blue sky, more clear water and more beautiful ecological environment.

改1：The number of blue-sky days is increasing, water quality is improving, and the environment is becoming more beautiful.

改2：Blue sky, clear water, and the beautiful environment are back to people's lives.

表达

1. 生态环境意思是

“生态+环境” “生态”

或“环境”

2. 为了通顺、简洁，

可以灵活

第三，划红线，筑牢生态屏障，夯实高质量发展的绿色基础。

译：Thirdly, draw red line, solidify ecological shelter, and consolidate high-quality **basic** of green development.

改：Thirdly, red lines have been drawn to shield the ecology and provide a green foundation for high-quality development.

表达

1. 时态

2. 语法

3. 用词

近年来，各地纷纷发布生态环境管控方案。

译：In recent years, the control scheme over ecological environment has been issued in different regions.

改：In recent year, ecological conservation schemes/plans have been issued in different regions.

表达

1. 单复数

2. 冠词

3. “纷纷”不必翻译

如今，25%的陆地国土面积已被划入生态保护红线，并建立了 1.18 万处自然保护区，占陆地国土面积的18%。

译：So far, 25% of national land has been included into the red line of ecological protection with 11.8 thousand of natural protection land, which accounts for 18% of national land area.

改：So far, 25% of the land territory has been included into the ecological red lines. In addition, 11,800 nature reserves have been established, accounting for 18% of land territory.

表达

1. 如果没有从属或因果关系，不要用with短语

2. 断句

随着这些政策和措施的落实，经济社会发展和生态环境保护逐步走向双赢。

译：With the policy and measures carried out, the economy, social development and ecological environment protection will gradually double win.

改1：As these policies and measures were carried out, a win-win result has been gradually achieved in economic and social development on the one hand, and ecological conservation and environmental protection on the other.

改2：These policies and measures have gradually created a balance between economic and social development on the one hand, and ecological conservation and environmental protection on the other.

表达

1. 语法
2. 时态
3. 选词
4. 结构清晰

日益严重的土地荒漠化不仅导致了生态环境恶化，还降低了资源的质量和数量，影响工农业生产和人民生活，对民族团结和社会安定造成了严重影响，它已成为制约中国中西地区特别是西北地区经济社会发展的重要因素。

译：The increased serious **land** desertification not only made the ecological environment worse, but also reduced the quality and quantity of the resources. In addition to affecting the industrial production and the life of people, **that has brought out bad impact** on the **people solidarity** and social stability. It also became one of the major factors **to** hamper the economic and social development in the central and western regions **at home**, especially the northwest regions.

改：The increasingly serious desertification has not only damaged ecology and environment, but also reduced the quality and quantity of resources. This, **in turn**, **has** harmed industrial and agricultural production and people's lives. Desertification **even** undermines ethnic solidarity and social stability. It has become, **therefore**, one of the major factors that hamper the economic and social development in the central and western regions, especially the northwest.

表达

1. 语法

2. 用词

3. 搭配

4. 通过关联词，让原文层次关系更加清晰

第2句

在中国，土地荒漠化的后果是：加剧人地矛盾，缩小人类生存空间。

译：In China, the result caused by the land desertification signifies: intensifying **contradiction** between people and land, **contracting** the living space of human.

改：Desertification in China has led to tensions between people and land and a smaller space for human survival.

表达

1. 简洁
2. 语法
3. 不用contradiction
4. contract多用作不及物动词

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linggle.com/?q=~contract+the+living+space

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Linggle

~contract the living space



No Result.

Phrases

%

Count

increase the living space

37.8%

290

expand the living space

33.7%

260

enhance the living space

8.4%

64

increasing the living space

8.2%

62

maximize the living space

6.2%

47

reducing the living space

5.8%

44

中国每年新增人口约1400万，沙化土地年均增加3436平方公里，耕地面积逐年减少，人地矛盾日益突出。

译：The population of China **get a gain** at the pace of around 14 million per year as the **deserted** land 3436 per square kilometers, as a result, the cultivated lands are **getting** smaller, the contradictions between people and land are getting more dramatic.

改：While the population of China increases by around 14 million per year, deserts expand by 3,436 square kilometers. The shortage of arable land has thus become a major problem.

表达

1. 搭配

2. 重复部分简化

第4句

大约2.4万村庄、乡镇遭受土地荒漠化，一些村庄、县城被迫多次搬迁。

译：About 24 thousand **of** villages and towns has **s** suffered from desertification so that some of them has been forced to move away.

改：About 24,000 villages and towns have suffered from desertification. Some were forced to relocate multiple times.

表达

1. 语法

2. 用词

3. 断句

其次，**加剧自然灾害的频率和程度**，恶化生态环境，破坏人类生存条件。**土地荒漠化**是导致中国近期沙尘暴频发、荒漠化地区生物多样性骤减、风蚀及黄河中下游旱涝灾害频繁的主要原因之一。

译：Furthermore, **the frequently and seriously aggravated natural disaster** [不是主语] has devastated the ecological environment and sabotaged the living conditions. Land desertification mainly causes frequent sandstorm, reduced biological diversity of diversification regions, wind erosion and drought and flood at the middle and lower reaches of Huanghe River.

改：Second, **desertification** has increased the frequency and severity of natural disasters, devastated the environment and sabotaged human living conditions. In recent years, it has caused frequent sandstorms, biodiversity loss, wind erosion, droughts, and floods at the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River.

1.理解

- 找到主语

2.表达

- 平行结构
- 单复数
- 简化

荒漠化地区的植被急剧减少，许多物种濒危。荒漠化加剧生态环境恶化，**水土流失**越来越严重，中国每年输入黄河的16亿吨泥沙中，就有12**亿**吨来自荒漠化地区。

译：The vegetation has decreased **sharp** with endangered **spices**. Desertification speeded up the devastating ecological and **draining of water and soil**. 12 tons of sand came from deserted regions **which** are the main part of the amount of 16 tons sand that was washed into Huanghe River.

改：In the deserts, the vegetation has decreased sharply and many species are endangered. Desertification has aggravated the environment and caused soil erosion. Twelve of the 16 tons of sand carried by the Yellow River comes from newly formed deserts.

表达

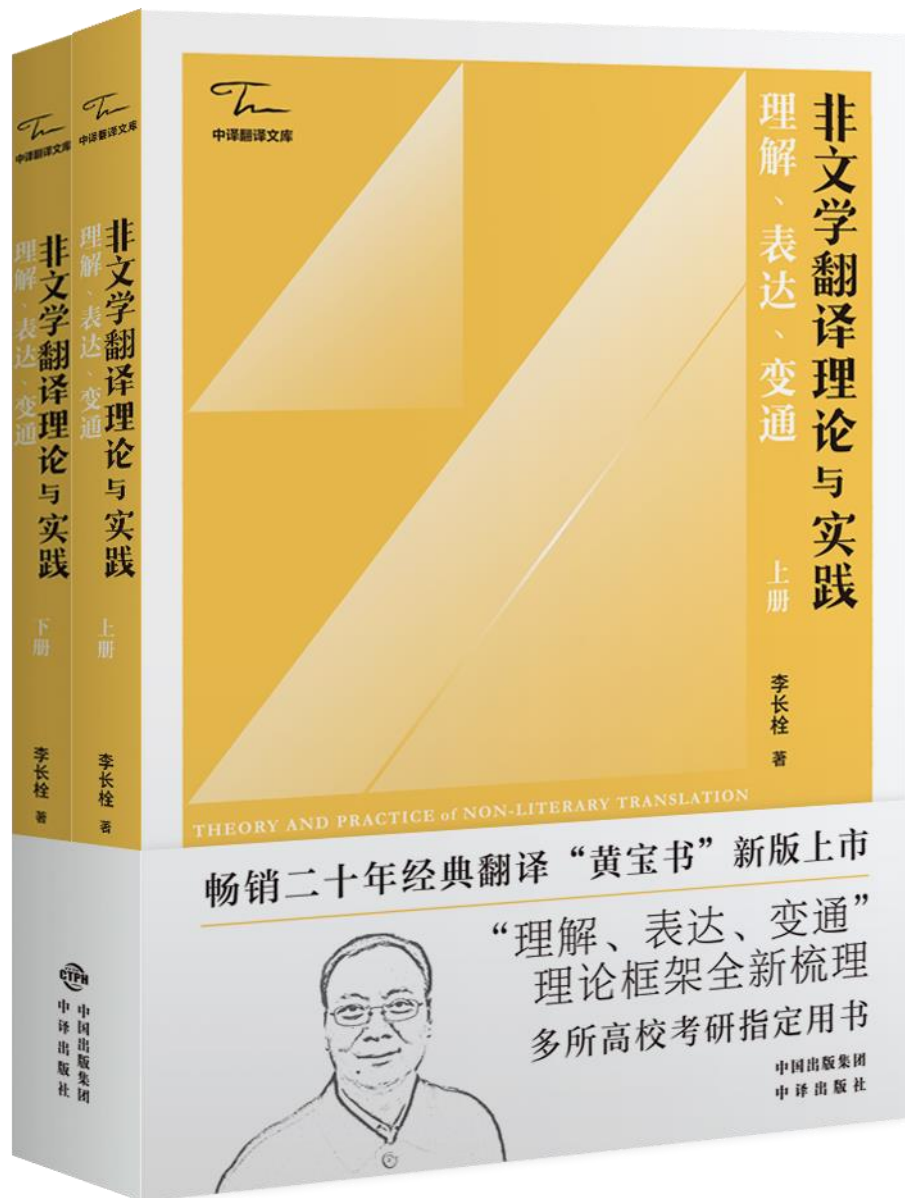
1. 语法

2. 拼写

3. 少用with短语

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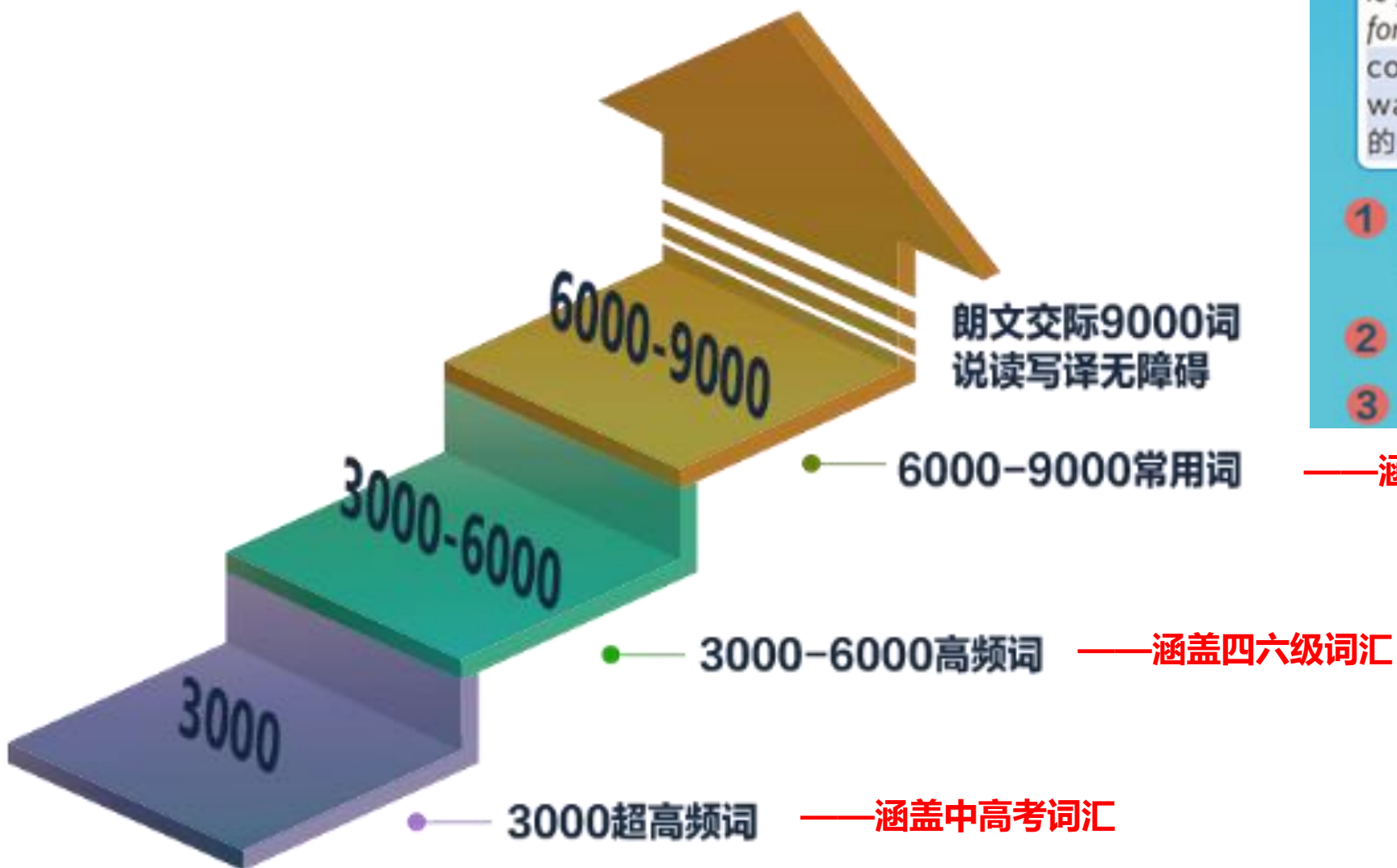


【读者对象】 **小学~大学**

【特色】

- 英文解释简单易懂
- 核心词汇分级进阶
- 中高考考点全覆盖
- 词汇搭配+语法排雷

“朗文当代” 9000词三步走



ec·o·nom·ic /ˌekəˈnɒmɪk/, ˌiː-; 美 -ˈnɑː-/
[S2] [W1] [AWL] *adj* [only before noun 仅用于名词前] relating to trade, industry, and the management of money 经济(上)的: *Economic growth is slow.* 经济增长缓慢。| *Economic reform is needed.* 经济改革势在必行。⚠ Do not confuse with **economical** (=cheap or not wasteful). 不要与 *economical* (经济的, 节约的) 混淆。

- 1 超高频词 (●●●)、高频词 (●●○) 常用词 (●○○) 渐进掌握
- 2 口语、书面语词频信息
- 3 学术词汇: 纯英文课堂必备

GRAMMAR 语法: Patterns 结构 with car

- You say **get in a car** or **get into a car**. 可以用 get in/into a car 表示上车: He got into the car and drove away. 他上了车开走了。✗ Don't say 不要说: get on a car
- You say **get out of a car**. 可以用 get out of a car 表示下车: We got out of the car to see what had happened. 我们下车看发生了什么事。✗ Don't say 不要说: get off the car
- You say that someone is **in a car**. 可以用 in a car 表示在车上: I like to listen to the radio when I'm in the car. 我开车时喜欢听收音机。✗ Don't say 不要说: on a car
- You go somewhere **by car**. 可以用 by car 表示通过开车的方式: It's quicker to get there by car. 开车去那儿更快些。✗ Don't say 不要说: by a car

COLLOCATIONS 词语搭配 - MEANING 义项 1

VERBS 动词

go/travel by car 开车出行 I try to use public transport instead of going by car. 我尽量使用公共交通, 不开车。
get in/into a car 上车 The man stopped and she got into the car. 那男人停下来, 她上了车。
get out of a car 下车 He got out of the car and went into the newsagent's. 他从车上下来, 走进报亭。
drive a car 开车 In England you can learn to drive a car when you are 17. 在英格兰, 到17岁可以学开车。
take the car (= use a car to go somewhere) 开走汽车 Is it all right if I take the car this evening? 今晚我把车开走行吗?
park a car 停车 She parked the car by the side of the road. 她把车停放在路边。
back/reverse a car (= make it move backwards) 倒车 Suzy backed the car into the driveway. 苏济把车倒进车道。
a car passes/overtakes sb 一辆汽车超过某人 A small black car overtook me on my left. 一辆黑色小汽车从我左边超了过去。
a car drives off/away 一辆汽车开走 The police car drove off at top speed. 那辆警车全速疾驰而去。
a car pulls out (= moves away from the side of the road) 汽车驶离路边 | **a car slows down** 汽车减速 | **a car pulls up** (= stops) 汽车停下 | **a car pulls over** (= stops on the side of a road) 汽车靠边停下 | **a car breaks down** (= stops working because something is wrong with it) 汽车抛锚 | **a car hits sth/crashes into sth** 汽车撞上某物

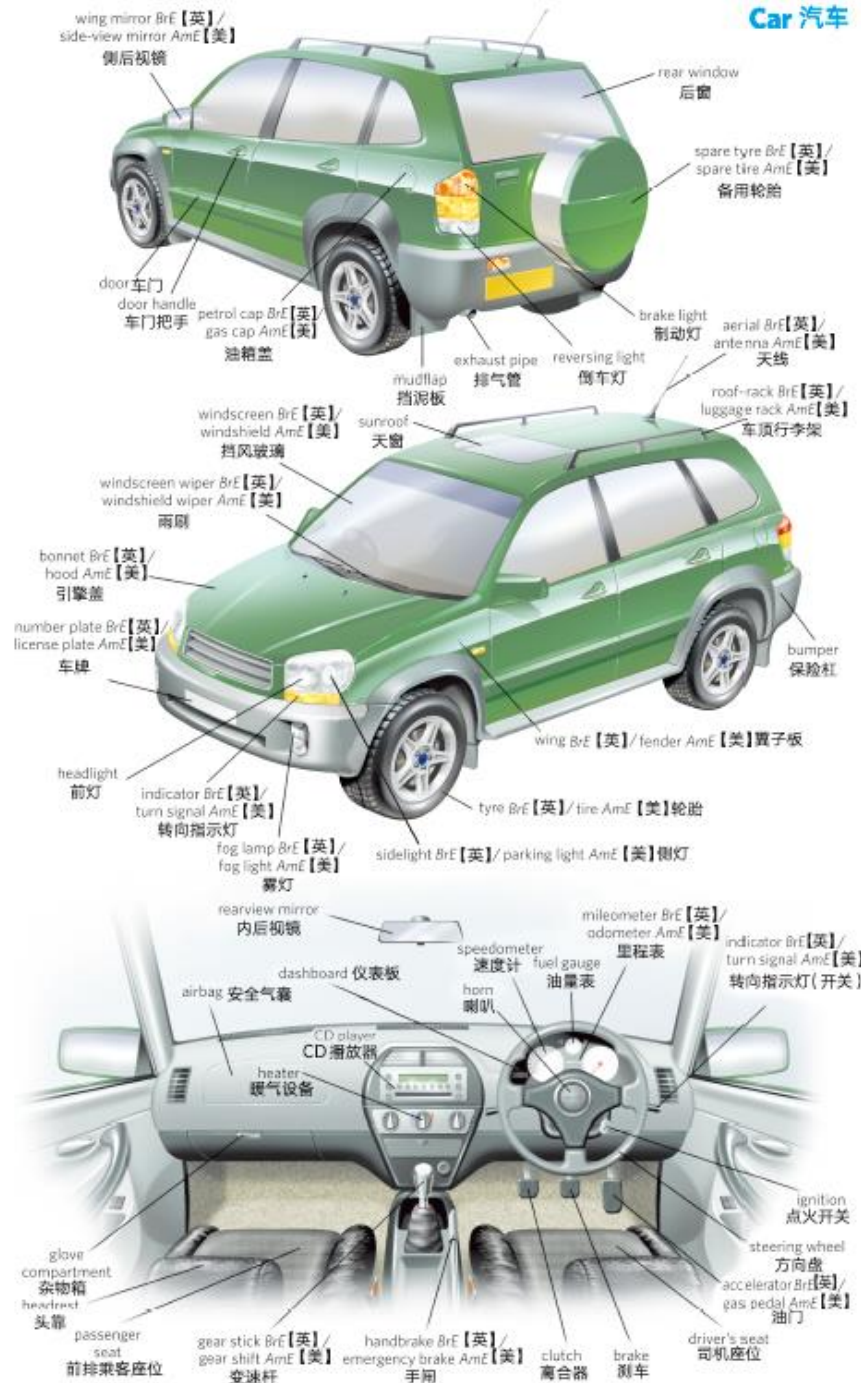
car + NOUN 名词

a car crash/accident (also 又作 **a car wreck** AmE【美】) 车祸 He was involved in a car crash. 他遭遇了车祸。
a car park 停车场 She couldn't find a space in the car park. 她在停车场找不到车位。
a car door/engine/key etc 车门/汽车引擎/汽车钥匙等 | **a car dealer** (= someone who buys and sells used cars) (二手) 汽车经销商 | **a car chase** 汽车追逐 | **car crime** BrE【英】汽车罪案

ADJECTIVES/NOUNS 形容词/名词 + car

a used/second-hand car (= one that is not new) 二手车 | **a sports car** (= a low fast car) 跑车 | **an estate car** BrE (= one with a door at the back and folding seats) 【英】客货两用车 | **a racing car** (also 又作 **a race car** AmE【美】) 赛车 | **a police car** 警车 | **a company car** (= one that your company gives you to use) 公司配车 | **a hire car** BrE【英】, **a rental car** AmE【美】租赁汽车

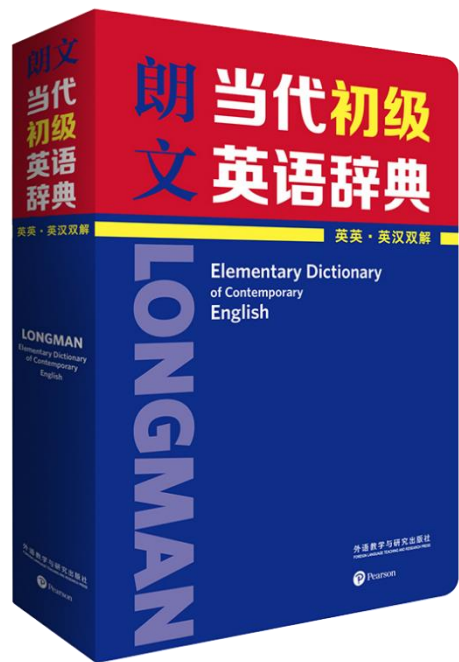
Car 汽车



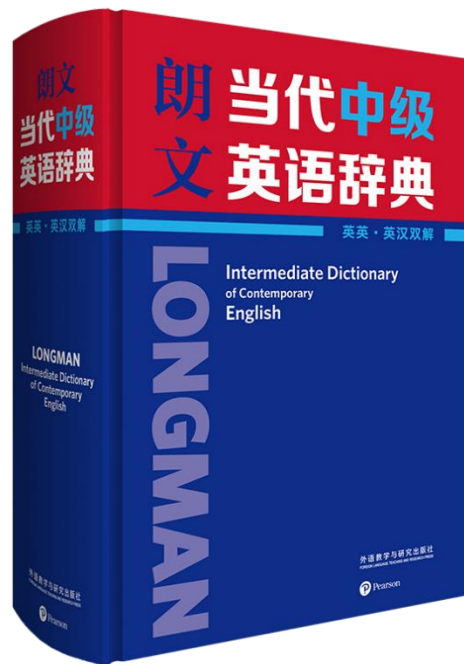
语法和词语搭配框

“朗文当代”初、中、高系列

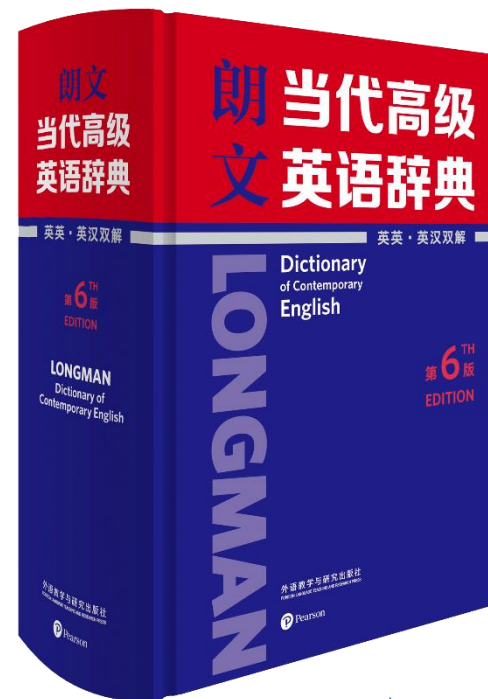
覆盖小学至大学全学段



初级
小学-初中



中级
初中-高中



高级
高中-大学

经典开本

缩印本

大字本

柯林斯COBUILD系列学习词典



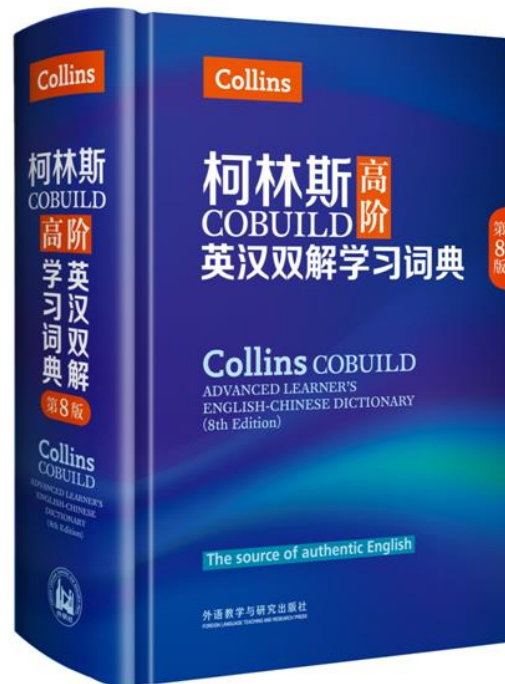
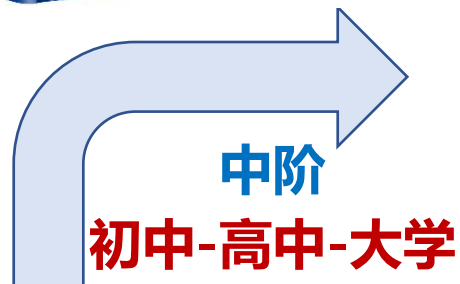
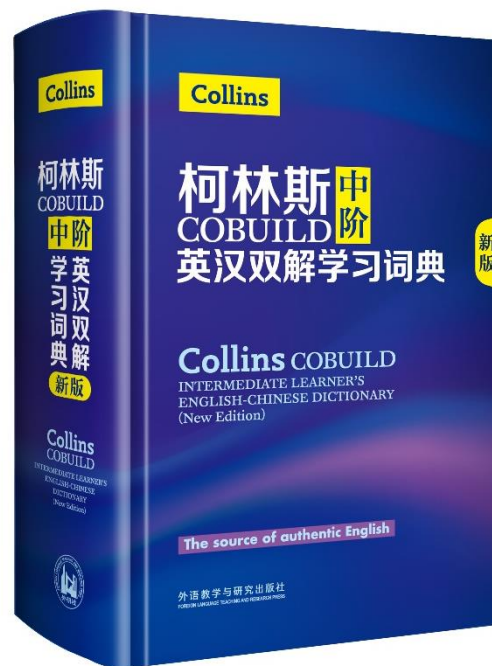
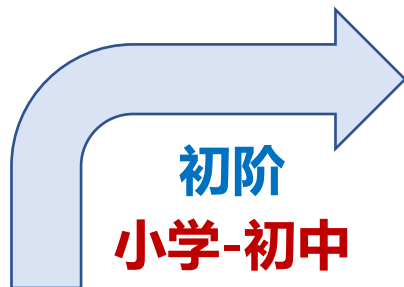
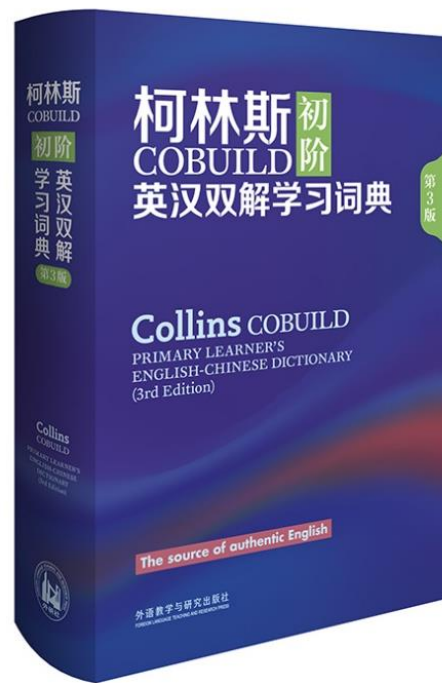
【读者对象】 **小学~大学**

【特色】

- **整句释义构建英语思维**
- **真实例证呈现地道用法**

COBUILD初、中、高系列

覆盖小学至大学全学段



外研社英汉多功能词典



【读者对象】 **初中-高中**

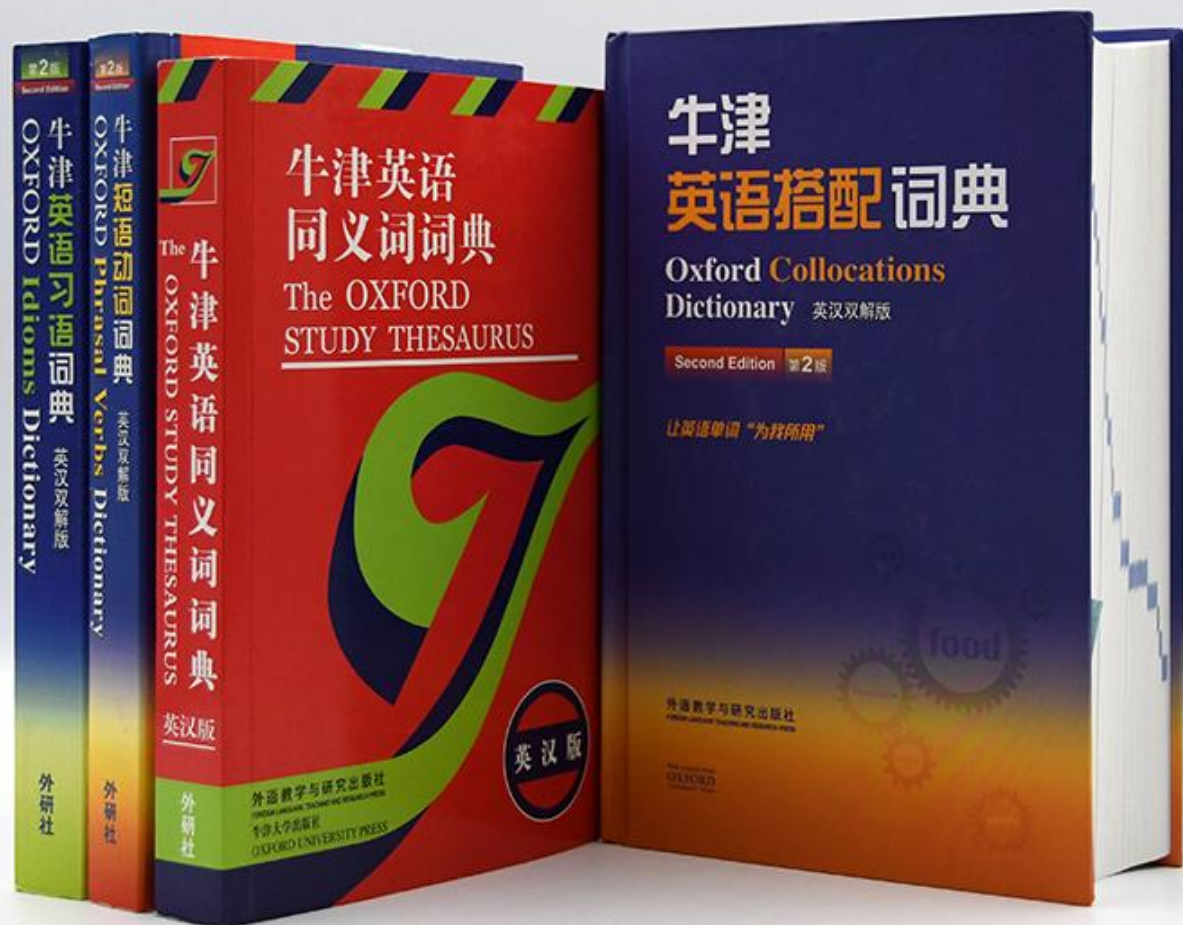
【特色】

- **教师书单畅销十多年 多功能词典鼻祖**
- **词汇学习+语法专栏**
- **六大专栏强化单词学习**
- **收词量大，收录单词、短语12万条**

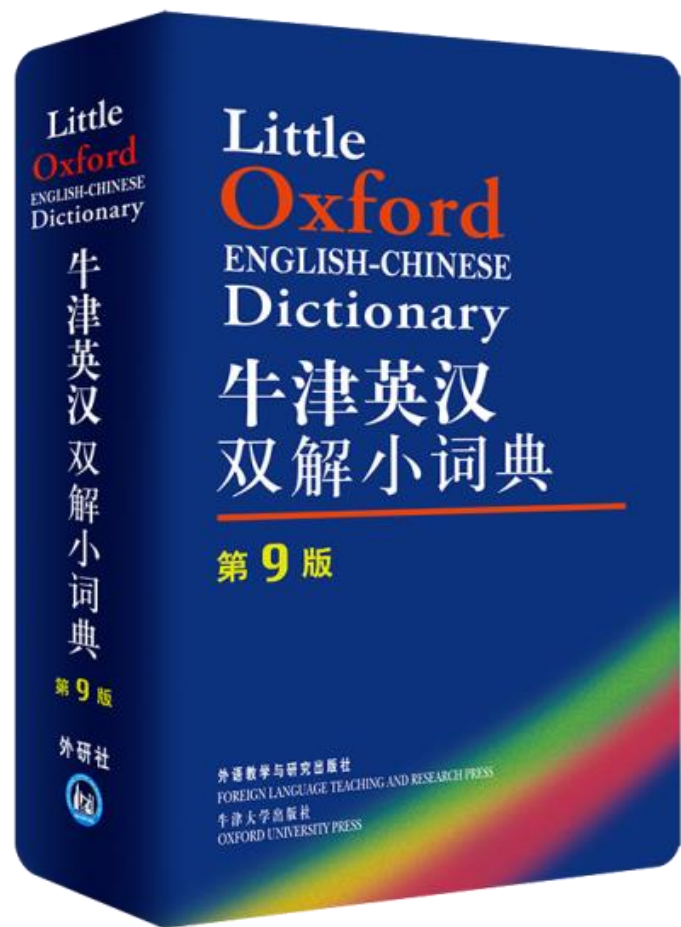
牛津专项学习词典系列

(搭配 · 习语 · 短语动词 · 同义词)

全面掌握英语词汇的必备工具书套装，让英语单词真正为我所用！
搭配、习语、短语动词、同义词，重难点逐一击破，全面提高说、读、
写、译，轻松掌握地道英语！



牛津英汉双解小词典（第9版）

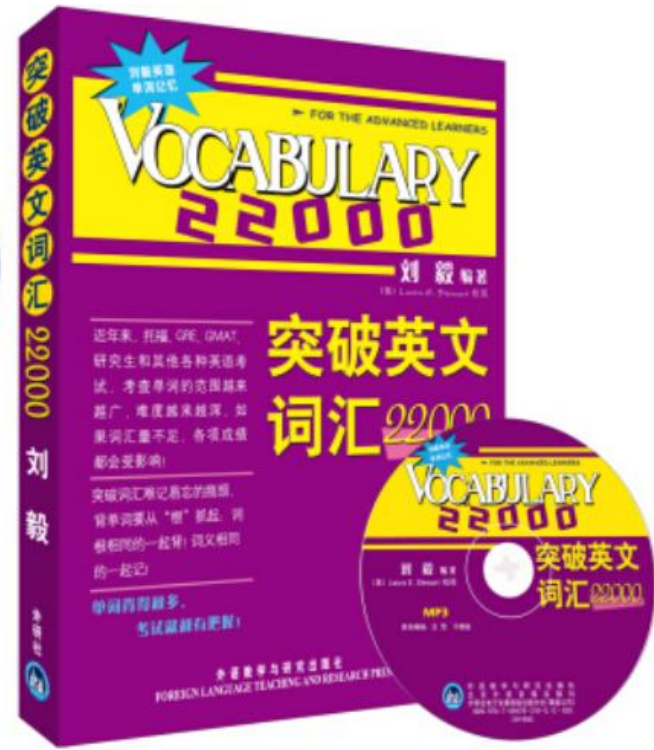
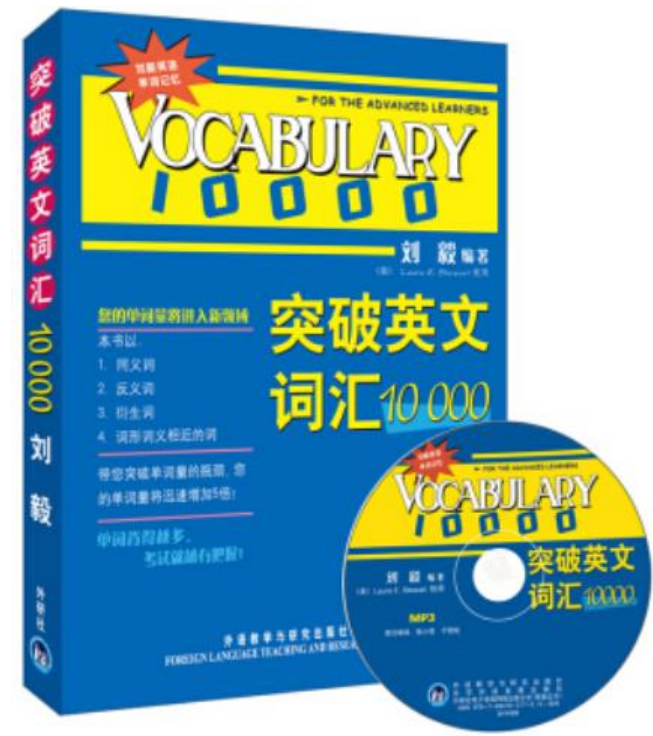
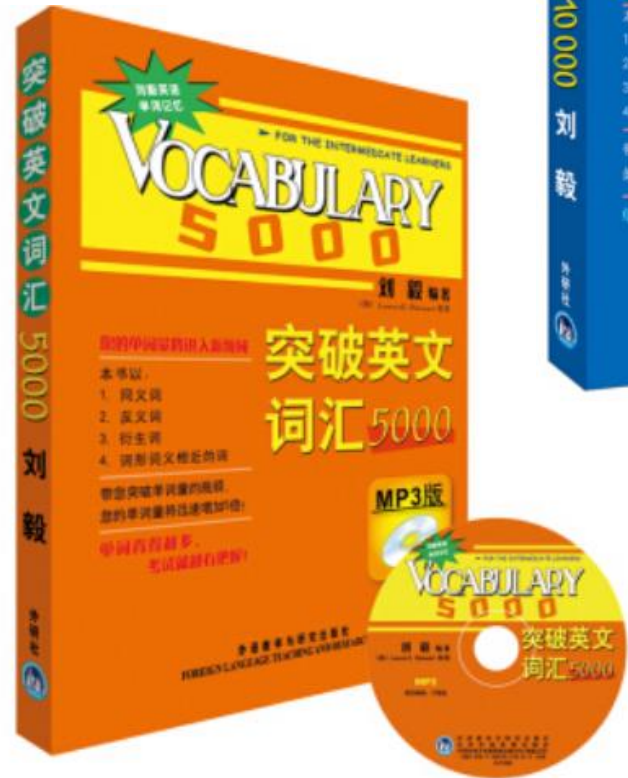
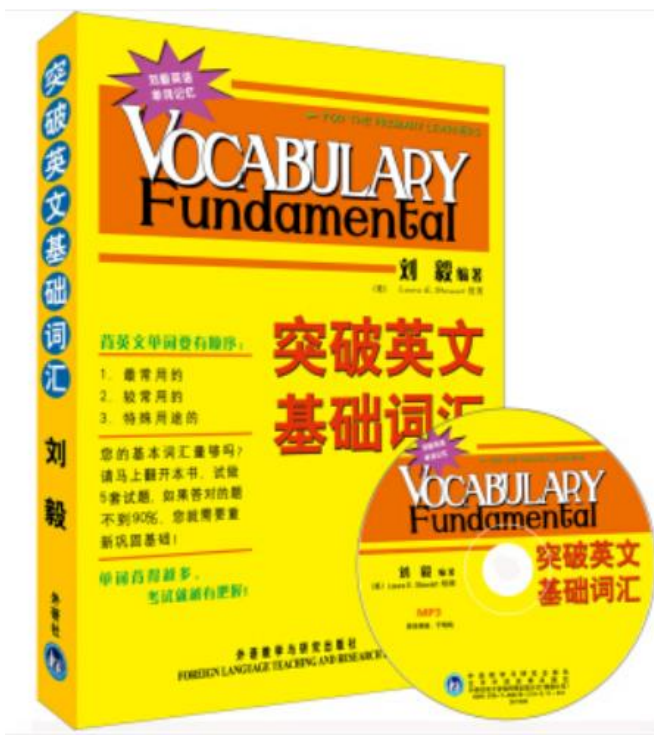


【读者对象】 中学生、大学生、中级英语学习者

【特色】

- 收词量大 9万+
- 体积小，便携
- 牛津品牌

刘毅《突破英文词汇》：词汇量稳步增加



“英语在用”：英语学习者的“圣经”

