

翻译: 15% 听力: 35% 阅读: 35% 作文: 15%

历史, 文化 — 过去时态
经济, 社会发展 — 现在时态

卷面工整 — 前2句写好 → 定稿 12-14分.

译文基本上表达了原文的意思. 文字通顺, 连贯, 无重大语言错误 → 9-11分

① 修饰后置

调整语序的原则是修饰后置, 从考虑中文对应的英文转化为 调整语序 → 修饰后置 → 使用行词

1. 使用介词.

eg: 过中秋节的 习俗 于唐代早期在中国各地 开始流行

标注: ② → ① → ⑤ → ③ → ④

The tradition of celebrating Mid-Autumn festival became popular throughout China in the early Tang dynasty

可以不后置的情况: ① 短句 ② 元素单一 ③ 最高级与最高级的变形, ④ 有逗号

修饰是什么? = ① 的, 地, 得. ② 时间. ③ 地点. ④ 方式 (用, 用, 通过) ⑤ 原因或目的 [主要]

构词法: n + v + 后缀

农业现代化

agricultural modernization

省钱

money saving: 省钱

1. 定语从句 (被迫无奈的选择) → 修饰名词出现即词

[这, 其, 该, 此]

, which

物: that

人: who

限制在

著名于世的 丝绸之路 是一系列 连接东西方的路线

, when

, where

, which

, who

① Famous silk Road is a series of route that connect the east and the west.

对于那些月薪较低却渴望在大城市拥有一套属于自己的体面的. 舒适的栖身之所的人来说, 高昂的房价是他们无法承受的负担.

② For those low-income people who desire to buy a suitable, decent house that belong to myself, expensive house price is burden that they not afford

如果这一目标得以实现, 今后大部分进入劳动力市场的人 必须 获得大学文凭

③ If the attitude can come true, a majority of people who enter labor market will have to acquire undergraduate degree in future

土豪 (以前指欺负佃户和工人的乡村地主, 现在用于指花钱如流水或喜欢炫耀财富的人. 也就是说, 土豪有钱, 但没有品位)

修养

④ Ta-Hao ^{used to} Country land-holder who ^{random} disrespect servant and farmer in the past, now ^{he} used people who ^{random} spend ^{or} like to share, Zuhar have money, but

中国人自古以来就在中秋节庆祝丰收这与北美地区庆祝感恩节的风俗十分相似

⑤ Chinese celebrate harvest at Mid-autumn, The custom is very similar to ^{from past to now future} Celebrate ^{节日} in north American area

那限定人的核心是上下文之间必须有交际, which, when, where

反映在艺术和文学中的乡村生活理想是中国文明的重要特征。这在很大程度上归功于道家对自然的情感。

⑥ The ideal of living Countryside as reflected in art and literature is important sign in Chinese civilization, which is owe to the emotion that Taoist ^{to nature} face at high extent

随着中国经济的蓬勃发展, 说汉语的人数迅速增加, 使汉语成了世界上L1最广泛的语言

之一

⑦ With the rapidly development of Chinese economy, The people to learning Chinese rapidly jump, which let Chinese became one of people most favorite languages in world.

2011年是中国城市化进程中的历史时刻, 其城市人口首次超过农村人口。

⑧ The year of 2011 is historical time/moment at China urbanization process. When the population of City Surpassed rural areas for first time

上世纪20年代, 受西方服饰的影响, 旗袍发生一些变化, 如口变窄、袖身变短, 这些变化使旗袍美得以展现。

(early, mid, late)

had many changes

In the 1920s, clothes have happen change of being western clothes affect, 以插入语或同位语 → 应用场合: 首句 + 名词解释 (首句用)

industry

旅游业是最近二十年来在世界各地迅速发展的一个行业, 现在正引起中国公众越来越大的注意。

Tourist is a rapidly development area around world plate from ^{the last} 20 years, which is attracting to ^{more and more} attention of Chinese audience nowadays.

变式: ① be动词, ② which 删掉

写插入语的原因:

比主题句更能强调重点

Tourist, a rapidly development industry around world plates form the last 20 years, now draws more and more attention of Chinese public

世界贸易组织是成立于1995年1月1日的, 目的是确保一个稳定的全球贸易经济环境。

The world Commerce organization built in 1995-1-1, which ensure a stable economic environment for world trade

①插入语没有主语词

②插入语是完整句

③插入内容是完整句

正确插入语判断标准

旗袍 (qipao) 是一种雅致的中国服装, 源于中国的满族 (Manchu Nationality)。

The world Trade organization, built in 1995, ^{aims to} ensure a stable economic environment for world trade ~~entire~~ economy

qipao is elegant chinese cloth, which ^{originates} ~~originate~~ to chinese Manchu Nationality.

汉朝是中国历史上最重要的朝代之一。汉朝统治期间有很多显著的成就。

Han Dynasty, one of most important dynasties from china history, creates a lot famous achievements during Han dynasty

插入语可以并列名词或并列

isro

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。

Tai Lake, a lake that locates the Chinese east, holds the areas of 2250 km², is one of three biggest lakes in China, which less than Pan yang Lake and dongting Lake.

②多动词 → 同-主语

外置形式: ①动词之间地位相同。V1, V2, ..., and Vn (并)

*②. 动词之间有主次之分。找到主动词, 其他用 doing, done 或者 to do

形式取决于时态

取决于跟主语的关系

这天夜晚皓月当空, 人们合家团聚, 共赏明月。

表目的: 来, 去, 以为, 为了 + V

the moon in sky at night, people get completely

以 + to 形式

people attend family part completely and view the ~~so~~ moon together

北京计划未来三年投资7,600亿元治理污染, 从减少PM2.5排放入手。

billions yuan

BJ is planning to invest 7600 millions for pollution restore in future three years, starting from reducing the emissions of PM2.5 to tackle pollution

市政府还计划建造一批水循环利用工厂，并制止违章建筑，以改善环境。

to.

urban government ^{has} had plans to build

a series of factory that recycle using. and Prohibit~~ing~~ building that legal overpassing to develop environment.

鉴于这一状况，政府近来采取了一系列的措施来防止房价过快增长，包括提高利率及增加房产税等。

In view of this situation, The government ^{has} had taken a series of actions to stop rapidly increased of house price including increasing percent and improving house tax.

第三份报告呼吁加强顶层设计，以消除工业升级中的结构性障碍，并促进节能减排。

The third report appeals to enhance top design to diminish ^{structive} destructive obstacle of industry update and contribute save energy and emission energy saving and emissions reduction ^{节能减排}

n + v + to do

漫步在花园中，人们可以看到一系列精心设计的景观犹如山水画卷一般展现在面前。

wondering in the garden, people can see a series of views that well-designed. Just like a landscape

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。

Tai Lake is also famous to high product industry fishing. from the late 1970s, fish sources fishing is vital for resident along the lake and ^{play} playing an important role in economic at those areas.

③ 无主句 ⇒ ① 补主语 (不补错容易错)
② 变被动.

b: + 12
m: 10 万 亿 元

整个义务教育阶段，要求学生在每学期期末参加期末考试。

During 9 years education stage, Students are required to take final examination

因此，强烈建议大学生在课余时间做一些兼职工作，以积累相关的工作经验。

thus, college students are strongly suggested to do part-time jobs in their spare time to accumulate relevant working experience

what is also worth mentioning...: 值得一提的是.

(写动词考虑主动和被动)

③ There be 句型 ⇒ 非人 + 有/存在 桌上有钱 There are money on desk ^{2 have money}

should write your answer on Answer Sheet 2.

中国的传统婚礼习俗历史悠久，从周朝开始就逐渐形成了一套完整的婚礼仪式，有些一直沿用至今。如今的中式婚礼习俗已有很大变化，但婚礼庆典仍然十分隆重。婚礼场地经过精心装饰，以象征喜庆 (jubilation) 的红色为主色调，摆放着许多祝愿新人幸福的物件。在婚礼上，新人要拜天地 (bow to Heaven and Earth)，拜父母和相互对拜，然后设宴招待宾客，并向宾客敬酒致谢。今天，许多年轻人依然钟情于传统的中式婚礼，体验独特而美好的中国式浪漫。

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Chinese tradition marrying custom have long history, which has formed a suit complete making style at the begining of zhou dynasty and some always used to now. Chinese marrying custom now have big changes but Marrying weddings also enough live and luxury. Marrying place is well-designed, where red of jubilation signature is mid color style and places gifts that celebrates their get happiness. In marry, The new couples need to bow to Heaven and Earth, parents, and each other, which need to ready food and drink to serve friends and drink with friends for saying thanks. now. Many teenagers are also fascilates traditional Chinese Marrying style to experieha chinese romantic of difference and beauty.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on Answer Sheet 2.

中国盛产竹子，是最早开发利用竹资源的国家。竹子在中国分布广泛，品种丰富。竹子实用性强，用于生产和生活的许多方面，如筷子、桌椅的制作和桥梁、房屋的建造。中国人爱竹，自古以来就有无数文人以竹为主题，创作了绚丽多彩的文学和绘画作品。竹子主干 (stem) 笔直，象征正直的品格。竹子具有强大的生命力和适应能力，无论环境多么恶劣，都能够顽强生存，因而寓意坚韧不拔的精神。几千年来，竹子一直被视为民族品格的象征。

Bamboo
Zhu zhi mainly grows in China where is a earliest Country to zhu sources development and using.

Bamboo has extensive growing areas and rich types in china

Bamboo is used to many aparts In production and life
Bamboo is highly practical, including the making of
desk and chair, chopsticks and the construction of bridge
and house

Chinese love bamboo that is play a type by many artists
from now on. who creates beautiful products of literacy and
painting.

Bamboo Stem is straight which is straight ^{character} ~~character~~

Bamboo has strong the ability of life and adaption

So whatever the ^{uneasy} environments, it can ^{hardly} grows
which is the ~~spirit~~ spirit of persistent and unyielding
few thousands years, Bamboo is know as the
typical of nation character

下面这类 **n + v + 后缀** 的构词，其实是**“合成 + 派生”

先把名词 **N** 当作该动词 **V** 的宾语放在前面（合成复合词），再在 **V** 上加派生后缀**得到名词/形容词。语义基本是：

[后缀词] ≈ “X that V(s) N”

（做某事于 N 的人/物/行为，或与 N 有关的状态）

常见三类（最常用、最稳妥）：

1. **N + V + -er/-or**（做人/物的称呼，名词）

- *book-keep-er* → **bookkeeper**（记账的人）≈ “a person who keeps books”
- *stone-cut-er* → **stonecutter**（石匠）
- *peace-mak-er* → **peacemaker**（调停者）
- *record-play-er* → **record player**（唱机，做/使...的器具）

2. **N + V + -ing**（活动名词 或 形容词/分词，主动含义“V N”）

- **bird-watching**（观鸟）≈ “watching birds”
- **window-shopping**（逛橱窗）
- **eye-catching**（吸睛的）≈ “catching the eye”
- **breath-taking**（惊人的）≈ “taking one’s breath”

3. **N + V + -ed**（形容词，被动含义“be V-ed by N”）

- **hand-made**（手工制作的）≈ “made by hand”
- **sun-dried**（日晒的）
- **home-cooked**（家里做的）

要点 & 易错：

- 左边 N 多充当 **V** 的宾语（*time-consuming* = *consuming time*）；V 通常要及物。
- 词性由右侧后缀决定（英语右侧为词首）。
- 拼写/连写：可连写或用连字符（*stonecutter* / *stone-cutter*）；按词典为准。
- **-ing vs -ed**：前者主动（“去做 N”），后者被动（“被...所做”）。

小练习（按上面模板造词）

- “省时间的” → **time-saving**
- “捣乱分子” → **trouble-maker**
- “空气干燥（机）” → **air-dry-er / air dryer**

如果你给我几个“V + N”搭配，我可以现场帮你生成一串合规的 **n+v+后缀** 单词清单。