

专题：句子翻译-2023 年上海十六区高三英语一模汇编

1.宝山区

52. 在场的人都觉得他说的话不能证明他是无辜的。(prove)(汉译英)
53. 面对疫情，人人都要有防护意识和责任感，以防万一。(in case of) (汉译英)
54. 现在数字技术无处不在，据说未来学校也是基于数字技术和人工智能的强大功能.(base) (汉译英)
55. 难怪我同桌在试卷评析课上讲的头头是道，她每次课前准备都很充分的，这为她的不断发展做好了准备.(pave) (汉译英)

2.崇明区

72. 帮我去楼下杂货店买点面粉，行吗?(help) (汉译英)
73. 据报道，目前最重要的是要恢复被飓风摧毁的电力系统。(priority) (汉译英)
74. 这些孩子能够如愿以偿是因为他们提前完成了老师布置的任务。(reason) (汉译英)
75. 面对同事们的指责，这个年轻小伙并没有选择逃避，而是想方设法弥补因自己的过失所造成的损失。(means) (汉译英)

3.奉贤区

52. 她又把相册摊开在桌上未收，这是常有的事。(leave)(汉译英)
53. 不久又会有一颗用于监测气象的卫星发射升空。(it) (汉译英)
54. 在中国传统文化中，红灯笼象征生活美满和生意兴隆，通常在春节等节日悬挂。(symbolize) (汉译英)
55. 在偏远山区，空气很纯净，庄稼也不受污染，人们远离城市的喧嚣，过着简单而闲适的生活。(free) (汉译英)

4.虹口区

52. 如果你不是真的对这个比赛感兴趣，何必费口舌打听呢？(bother) (汉译英)
53. 尤其令人担心的是现如今如何保护方言成了老大难问题。(too...to) (汉译英)
54. 这支五人登山队被困野外时间越久，生还希望就越是渺茫。(survival) (汉译英)
55. 漫步在这古典园林中，四处可见各式木门，它们图纹各异，形式活泼，别具特色。(hang) (汉译英)

5.黄浦区

52. 这个问题至今已经困扰了我好几天。(puzzle) (汉译英)
53. 要在竞争中立于不败之地，公司要不断创新。(survive) (汉译英)
54. 有些节食减肥十分有害，可能引发食物摄入量不足，而这是非常不健康的。(which) (汉译英)
55. 我们也许都有无论如何努力都无法实现的梦想，但付出的努力一定不会白白浪费。(reach) (汉译英)

6.嘉定区

52. 做人务必要学会保持低调。(profile)(汉译英)
53. 小张进电梯时把脚踝给崴了，现在医生正在给她缠绷带。(have) (汉译英)
54. 在教练的指导下，国家队完美发挥，最终赢得了体操锦标赛的冠军。(so...that...) (汉译英)
55. 高科技产品也会存在盲区，一旦技术失灵，人就得发挥主观能动性，而不是焦头烂额、束手无策。(exist) (汉译英)

7.金山区

52. 一位有影响力的专家建议多加关注自身的心理健康。(attention)(汉译英)
53. 那栋刚落成的大楼是为了纪念一位毕生致力于医学事业的科学家。(dedicate) (汉译英)
54. 每次我拿到快递，我都迫不及待地在半路把它拆了，这是司空见惯的现象。(every time) (汉译英)
55. 设计者把旧梯子改造成了花架子，他的环保意识和对美好生活的热爱一览无遗，吸引了众多游客的眼球。(transform) (汉译英)

8.静安区

52. 在烟雾的掩护下，她从边门溜走了。(cover) (汉译英)
53. 即使目前不在本小区居住，你也有权领取停车证。(qualify) (汉译英)
54. 从理论上讲，触屏广告互动性很强，吸引眼球，这使得其在产品推广方面的作用无可比拟。(which) (汉译英)
55. 考虑到这些参考书因维护不利，已破损不堪，请务必在每一本上贴上条码，以便归档和后续追踪。(file) (汉译英)

9.闵行区

72. 刚到学校我就发现把化学书忘家里了。(Hardly...)(汉译英)
73. 如果周三下雨的话慈善义卖还照常进行吗？(schedule) (汉译英)
74. 这两位网球选手水平相当，不到最后一刻很难预料冠军归属。(equal) (汉译英)
75. 看到那么多年轻人自愿学舞龙，这位老艺人如释重负，感觉这门古老的技艺后继有人了。(relieve) (汉译英)

10.普陀区

52. 今天的香肠炒饭闻起来很香，我都流口水了。(smell) (汉译英)
53. 公司做出了一些重大决定，可能直接影响到员工的经济收入。(which) (汉译英)
54. 我们党带领人民攻克了许多长期没有解决的难题，办成了许多事关长远的大事。(accomplish) (汉译英)
55. 电影《万里归途》(10,000 Miles Back)改编自真实事件，首次揭秘手无寸铁的中国外交官是如何用

11.青浦区

52. 请核对一下购物单，免得漏了什么东西。(in case)(汉译英)
53. 这部经典文学作品老幼皆宜，非常值得一读。(worth) (汉译英)
54. 这家餐厅虽以素菜为其特色，但也吸引了无肉不欢者前来尝鲜。(feature) (汉译英)
55. 这个自然保护区位于中国西北地区，以其美丽与神秘闻名于世，它的自然景观令人叹为观止。(locate) (汉译英)

12.松江区

72. 清晨，窗外鸟儿的歌声将她从熟睡中唤醒。(wake)(汉译英)
73. 学点经济学常识，这样你就不会对这一社会现象感到云里雾里了。(and) (汉译英)
74. 虽然我抱怨他碍手碍脚，但他毫不计较，还是心甘情愿地帮我收拾厨房。(notice) (汉译英)
75. 在和交换生沟通时，务必要真诚，也要考虑他们的文化背景，以免产生误会。(sure) (汉译英)

13.徐汇区

52. 这位诗人偏爱乡间那悠闲的生活节奏。(prefer)(汉译英)

53. 无论经受了怎样的磨难，他也从未丧失对生活的信心。(faith) (汉译英)
54. 该自然保护区蕴藏着极为丰富的旅游资源，具有广阔的开发前景。(tremendous) (汉译英)
55. 随着智能手机的普及和社交媒体的快速发展，一些人沦为谣言的受害者，甚至在无意间成为谣言的传播者。(fall) (汉译英)

14.浦东新区

72. 骑行的流行体现了公众对健康生活方式的追求。(pursue)(汉译英)
73. 一旦全社会重视激发想象力，促进创新的文化便会形成。(once) (汉译英)
74. 这对双胞胎兄弟是何时开始崭露头角，并一跃成为匈牙利当代文学的领军人物？(emerge) (汉译英)
75. 设计师耗时五年才设计出来这款咖啡杯，备受年轻人追捧，其特色是瓷器与流行文化的完美结合。(which) (汉译英)

15.杨浦区

72. 项目化学习旨在培养学生解决实际问题的能力。(mean) (汉译英)
73. 有被讨厌的勇气是活得淋漓尽致的第一步。(courage) (汉译英)
74. 惊叹于中国工人把集装箱变成酒店房间的速度，锦标赛组织者称他们为魔术师。(so...) (汉译英)
75. 在古代，二十四节气(the 24 solar terms)指导农民预测冷暖，春种秋收，如今其魅力依然如故。(as...as) (汉译英)

16.长宁区

52. 用过的竹筷可以制成风格独特的地板。(make)(汉译英)
53. 妈妈把雨伞放在门口，以便女儿离家时记得带走。(in order that) (汉译英)
54. 玛丽就是想给其他在场的人以勇气，让他们不顾重重困难，继续实现自己的梦想。(regardless) (汉译英)
55. 据说不管老师怎么热情鼓励，小明就是不敢再坐上那个让他摔了一跤的秋千。(It) (汉译英)

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1.宝山区

52. 在场的人都觉得他说的话不能证明他是无辜的。(prove)(汉译英)

【答案】All present agreed that what he said couldn't prove his innocence.

【解析】

【详解】考查时态和宾语从句。表示“所有在场的人”用 all present，作主语，present 作后置定语；表示“同意”用动词 agree，结合句子可知，本句表示发生在过去的动作，所以时态用一般过去时。所以谓语用 agreed；表示“他说的话”用 what he said，作宾语从句的主语；表示“不能证明”用 couldn't prove 作宾语从句的谓语；表示“他的无辜”用 his innocence 作宾语从句的宾语；宾语从句的主谓宾齐全，所以连接主句谓语 agreed 和从句部分用从属连词 that，故翻译为：All present agreed that what he said couldn't prove his innocence.

53. 面对疫情，人人都要有防护意识和责任感，以防万一。(in case of)(汉译英)

【答案】Faced with the pandemic, everybody should have the sense of prevention and responsibility in case of unexpected cases.

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词、情态动词+动词原形、动词短语和介词短语。“人人”表达为 everybody，作主语，“面对疫情”表达为动词短语 be faced with the pandemic，动词 face 与逻辑主语 everybody 之间为动宾关系，应用过去分词形式，故表达为 faced with the pandemic，作状语；“要”表达为情态动词 should，后接动词原形；“有防护意识和责任感”表达为动词短语 have the sense of prevention and responsibility；“以防万一”表达为介词短语 in case of unexpected cases，作状语。结合其他汉语提示，故翻译为：Faced with the pandemic, everybody should have the sense of prevention and responsibility in case of unexpected cases.

54. 现在数字技术无处不在，据说未来学校也是基于数字技术和人工智能的强大功能。(base)(汉译英)

【答案】Now, digital technology is everywhere. It is said that future schools are also based on the powerful function of digital technology and artificial intelligence.

【解析】

【详解】考查时态，从句和短语。根据句意，描述现在的事实用一般现在时，表示“现在”应用 now；表示“数字科技”应用 digital technology；表示“到处”应用 everywhere；表示“据说”应用句型 “It is said that”；表示“未来的学校”应用 future schools；表示“以……为基础”应用短语 be based on，由于主语为复数故用 are based on；表示“强大的功能”应用 powerful function；表示“人工智能”应用 artificial intelligence。故翻译为 Now, digital technology is everywhere. It is said that future schools are also based on the powerful function of digital technology and artificial intelligence。

55. 难怪我同桌在试卷评析课上讲的头头是道，她每次课前准备都很充分的，这为她的不断发展做好了准备。(pave)(汉译英)

【答案】No wonder my deskmate can explain clearly and fluently in test paper analysis and evaluation class

because she always makes good preparations before class, which paves the way for her gradual development.

【解析】

【详解】考查主谓一致和定语从句。分析所给中文提示词，本句应该用 because 引导的原因状语从句，以及 which 引导的非限制性定语从句，其中主句是“难怪我同桌在试卷评析课上讲的头头是道”，“难道”为固定搭配，做状语修饰整个句子译为“no wonder”，主语是“我的同桌”译为“my deskmate”，谓语是“讲”，根据句意应该用情态动词，故译为“can explain”，“头头是道”做状语修饰谓语，应译为“clearly and fluently”，“在试卷评析课上”做地点状语译为“in test paper analysis and evaluation class”，“她每次课前准备都很充分的”做原因状语，用 because 引导的原因状语从句，句子描述一般性事实，应用一般现在时，其中主语是“她”译为“she”，谓语动词是“准备”用固定搭配译为“makes good preparations”，“每次”做状语译为“always”，“课前”做时间状语译为“before class”，“这为她的不断发展做好了准备”是 which 引导的非限制性定语从句，先行词是之前的句子，在从句中做主语，谓语和宾语为“做好了准备”根据题干要求应用 pave，主语是之前的整个句子，当作第三人称单数看待，时态用一般现在时，故用“paves the way”，“为她的不断发展”做目的状语译为“for her gradual development”。故译为：No wonder my deskmate can explain clearly and fluently in test paper analysis and evaluation class because she always makes good preparations before class, which paves the way for her gradual development.

2.崇明区

72. 帮我去楼下杂货店买点面粉，行吗?(help) (汉译英)

【答案】Help me buy some flour in the grocery store downstairs, will you?

【解析】

【详解】考查祈使句的反义疑问句。根据中文以及提示词“help”可知，应为祈使句，且 help sb. do sth. “帮助某人做某事”，所以“帮我买点面粉”译为 help me buy some flour，其中 flour 为不可数名词；“在杂货店”译为地点状语 in the grocery store；“楼下”译为副词 downstairs；“行吗”为反义疑问句，祈使句的反义疑问句为 will you。故翻译为：Help me buy some flour in the grocery store downstairs, will you?

73. 据报道，目前最重要的是要恢复被飓风摧毁的电力系统。(priority) (汉译英)

【答案】It is reported that the priority now is to restore the power system destroyed by the hurricane.

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词、固定句型和时态。表示“据报道”应用固定句型 It is reported that..., It 是形式主语，that 引导的主语从句是真正的主语；表示“目前”应用副词 now；表示“最重要的事”应用 the priority；表示“是”应用 be 动词；表示“要恢复”应用动词不定式 to restore，作表语；表示“飓风”应用名词 hurricane；表示“电力系统”应用名词短语 the power system；表示“被摧毁”应用动词 destroy 的过去分词形式，表示被动，作后置定语；这句话描述的是现在的事实，所以用一般现在时。故翻译为 It is reported that the priority now is to restore the power system destroyed by the hurricane.

74. 这些孩子能够如愿以偿是因为他们提前完成了老师布置的任务。(reason) (汉译英)

【答案】The reason why the children could do what they wished/achieve what they had expected was that they finished the tasks assigned by the teacher ahead of time.

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词、固定句型和宾语从句。固定句型 the reason why...is that... “做……的原因是……”，其中 why 引导定语从句，that 引导表语从句；“如愿以偿”表达为宾语从句 “do what they wished/achieve what they had expected”，前半句部分译为 “The reason why the children could do what they wished/achieve what they had expected”。后半句 “他们提前完成了老师布置的任务” 译为 “that they finished the tasks assigned by the teacher ahead of time”，其中过去分词短语 “assigned by the teacher” 作后置定语修饰名词 “tasks(任务)”，“ahead of time” 作状语，故翻译为 The reason why the children could do what they wished/achieve what they had expected was that they finished the tasks assigned by the teacher ahead of time.

75. 面对同事们的指责，这个年轻小伙并没有选择逃避，而是想方设法弥补因自己的过失所造成的损失。
(means) (汉译英)

【答案】Facing the criticism/blame/scolding from his colleagues, the young man did not choose to escape, but tried every means to make up for the loss caused by his fault.

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。题中 “面对同事们的指责” 是状语部分，“面对” 动作的逻辑主语是 “这个年轻小伙”，因此用现在分词短语作状语修饰主句，应用 “Facing the criticism/blame/scolding from his colleagues”，“指责” 有多种表达 “criticism/blame/scolding”。主句部分 “没有选择逃避” 和 “想方设法” 是并列谓语动词且根据句意是过去发生的事情，提示词 “means” 是名词复数表示 “手段、方法” 的意思，因此主句谓语部分应用短语 “did not choose to escape” 与 “tried every means to do”。“为……而弥补” 应用短语 “make up for”。过去分词短语作后置定语修饰名词 “loss(损失)”，“因自己的过失所造成的” 作后置定语，修饰 loss，loss 与 cause 是被动关系，用过去分词短语作定语，译为 caused by his fault, fault “错误；过失”。故翻译为 Facing the criticism/blame/scolding from his colleagues, the young man did not choose to escape, but tried every means to make up for the loss caused by his fault.

3. 奉贤区

52. 她又把相册摊开在桌上未收，这是常有的事。(leave)(汉译英)

【答案】She left the album open on the table again, which is quite often.

【解析】

【详解】考查固定短语、动词时态、介词、定语从句、副词。结合句意，主句为已经发生了的事情，故用一般过去时态，从句指经常发生的动作，故用一般现在时态；表示 “相册” 为名词 album，结合语境可知，为 “摊开在桌上未收” 的相册，属特指，故需要用定冠词 the 修饰；表示 “使某物保持某状态” 为固定短语 leave sth. +adj., 故表示 “把相册摊开在桌上” 可译为 leave the album open; 表示 “在……上” 用介词 on; 后句中用非限制性定语从句，which 作主语，指代上文提到的事情，故谓语动词用单数即可；表示 “常有”

的”为 quite often，副词修饰形容词常放形容词前。故翻译为 She left the album open on the table again, which is quite often.

53. 不久又会有一颗用于监测气象的卫星发射升空。(it) (汉译英)

【答案】It won't be long before another satellite used to monitor the climate is launched to space.或 It won't be long before another satellite which is used to monitor the climate is launched to space.

【解析】

【详解】考查固定句型、固定短语、名词、定语从句、冠词。表示“不久后……”为固定句型 it won't be long before，位于句首需要大写字母“I”；表示“又会有一颗”，即“另一颗”，可用 another 表达；“用于监测气象的”为定语，客观陈述卫星的作用，故用一般现在时，可用 used to monitor the climate，过去分词作后置定语，也可用定语从句 which is used to monitor the climate；表示“发射”为 launch to，主语为“卫星”，故需要用被动语态 be launched to；表示“太空”为 space，抽象名词前用零冠词。故翻译为 It won't be long before another satellite used to monitor the climate is launched to space.或 It won't be long before another satellite which is used to monitor the climate is launched to space.

54. 在中国传统文化中，红灯笼象征生活美满和生意兴隆，通常在春节等节日悬挂。(symbolize) (汉译英)

【答案】In traditional Chinese culture, red lanterns which symbolize a happy life and good business, usually are hung during festivals like the Spring Festival.或 In traditional Chinese culture, red lanterns which symbolize a happy life and flourishing business, usually hang during festivals like the Spring Festival.

【解析】

【详解】考查介词、名词、定语从句、形容词、动词的时态和语态。结合句意可知，为陈述一个客观现象，故句子用一般现在时即可。表示“在……中”用介词 in，位于句首大写字母“I”；表示“红灯笼”为 red lantern，此处为泛指且不止一个红灯笼，故用复数形式；“象征生活美满和生意兴隆”可用作定语从句修饰先行词“红灯笼”，“象征”用提示词 symbolize，which 作主语代指前文的复数名词 red lanterns，故谓语动词用单数；“生意兴隆”可用 good 修饰 business 也可用形容词 flourishing；hang 作及物动词时意为“悬挂”，“红灯笼”和“悬挂”为动宾关系，故用被动语态 are hung，而 hang 作不及物动词时，可表示“（使）挂在墙上”，用原型即可；表示“春节”为固定短语 Spring Festival。故翻译为 In traditional Chinese culture, red lanterns which symbolize a happy life and good business, usually are hung during festivals like the Spring Festival.或 In traditional Chinese culture, red lanterns which symbolize a happy life and flourishing business, usually hang during festivals like the Spring Festival.

55. 在偏远山区，空气很纯净，庄稼也不受污染，人们远离城市的喧嚣，过着简单而闲适的生活。(free) (汉译英)

【答案】In remote mountainous areas, where the air is pure and the crops are free of pollution, people live a simple and relaxing life, away from the hustle and bustle of city life.或 In remote mountainous areas, where the air is pure and the crops are free from pollution, people lead a simple and relaxing life, away from the hustle and bustle of city life.

【解析】

【详解】考查形容词、名词、定语从句、固定短语、动词时态。结合句意可知，为陈述一个客观事实，故句子用一般现在时态；表示“偏远的”为形容词 remote；表示“山区”为 mountainous area，结合句意可知此处为泛指，而山区不止一个，故用复数；表示“空气”为 air，不可数名词，但句中表示“山里的空气”，故需要用定冠词限定，同理“庄稼” crops 前也需要用定冠词 the；表示“纯净”为形容词 pure；表示“不受污染”可用 free of pollution，也可以用 free from pollution；并且“空气很纯净，庄稼也不受污染”都是在分述山区的情况，故用 where 引导定语从句表示即可；表示“远离”为副词短语 away from，在句中作状语，可以后置；表示“喧嚣”为固定短语 hustle and bustle；表示“简单而闲适”为并列形容词短语 simple and relaxing；表示“过着……样的生活”可以用 live/lead a... life。故翻译 In remote mountainous areas, where the air is pure and the crops are free of pollution, people live a simple and relaxing life, away from the hustle and bustle of city life. 或 In remote mountainous areas, where the air is pure and the crops are free from pollution, people lead a simple and relaxing life, away from the hustle and bustle of city life.

4.虹口区

52. 如果你不是真的对这个比赛感兴趣，何必费口舌打听呢？(bother) (汉译英)

【答案】Why bother asking if you are not really interested in the match?/Why bother to ask if you are not really interested in the match?

【解析】

【详解】考查固定搭配、条件状语从句。表示“费心做某事”可用固定搭配 bother doing (已做)，或 bother to do (未做)；表示“打听”可用 ask；表示“如果你不是真的对这个比赛感兴趣”可用 if you are not really interested in the match；句首单词首字母用大写；故填 Why bother asking if you are not really interested in the match? 或 Why bother to ask if you are not really interested in the match?

53. 尤其令人担心的是现如今如何保护方言成了老大难问题。(too...to) (汉译英)

【答案】It is particularly worrying that nowadays how to preserve the dialect has become a problem too difficult to solve.

【解析】

【详解】考查固定句型、副词、动词。表示“尤其令人担心的是”用固定句型 it is particularly worrying that+从句；表示“现如今”用 nowadays；表示“如何保护方言”用 how to preserve the dialect；表示“变成了老大难问题”用 has become a problem too difficult to solve，其中 too...to 是固定句型，译为“太……而不能……”，本处用现在完成时，强调现在的结果；句首单词首字母用大写；故填 It is particularly worrying that nowadays how to preserve the dialect has become a problem too difficult to solve.

54. 这支五人登山队被困野外时间越久，生还希望就越是渺茫。(survival) (汉译英)

【答案】The longer the mountaineering team of five members got stuck in the wild, the less hope of survival there would be.

【解析】

【详解】考查固定句型、名词。表示“……时间越久，……的希望越渺茫”用 the longer...the less hope of...;

表示“这支五人登山队”用 the mountaineering team of five members；表示“困住”用 get stuck；表示“在野外”用 in the wild；此事已发生，故 get stuck 用过去式；表示“生还”用 survival，作介词 of 的宾语；表示“生还希望就越是渺茫”用 the less hope of survival there would be，此处用过去将来时；句首单词首字母用大写；故翻译为 The longer the mountaineering team of five members got stuck in the wild, the less hope of survival there would be.

55. 漫步在这古典园林中，四处可见各式木门，它们图纹各异，形式活泼，别具特色。(hang) (汉译英)

【答案】When you are hanging around the classical garden, a variety of wooden doors are seen everywhere, which are different in pattern, lively in form and unique in style./When you are hanging about the classical garden, a variety of wooden doors are seen everywhere, which are different in pattern, lively in form and unique in style.

【解析】

【详解】考查时间状语从句、定语从句、固定短语。表示“漫步在……中(时)”用 when you are hanging around/about...；表示“古典园林”用 the classical garden；表示“四处可见各式木门”用 a variety of wooden doors are seen everywhere；本处用 which 引导非限定性定语从句来表示“它们图纹各异，形式活泼，别具特色”，即“which are different in pattern, lively in form and unique in style.”，其中 which 指物，在从句中作主语；句首单词首字母用大写；故填 When you are hanging around the classical garden, a variety of wooden doors are seen everywhere, which are different in pattern, lively in form and unique in style.或 When you are hanging about the classical garden, a variety of wooden doors are seen everywhere, which are different in pattern, lively in form and unique in style.

5.黄浦区

52. 这个问题至今已经困扰了我好几天。(puzzle) (汉译英)

【答案】This question has been puzzling me for a few days now.

【解析】

【详解】考查名词，动词，代词，副词，介词，短语和时态。表示“这个”应用代词 this；表示“问题”应用名词 question；表示“困扰”应用动词 puzzle；表示“我”应用代词宾格 me；表示“好几天”应用介词短语 for a few days；表示“至今”应用副词 now；分析句子结构和意思可知，这句话描述的是过去的动作持续到现在并对现在有影响，所以谓语用现在完成进行时，主语是“这个问题”，助动词用 has。故翻译为 This question has been puzzling me for a few days now.

53. 要在竞争中立于不败之地，公司要不断创新。(survive) (汉译英)

【答案】In order to survive the competition, a company should keep innovating.

【解析】

【详解】考查动词 survive 的用法、短语和名词。“要”可理解为“为了”，表目的，用 in order to 表达；survive 意为“生存、幸存、幸免于难”，“在竞争中立于不败之地”可译为 survive the competition；表示“要在竞争中立于不败之地”应为 in order to survive the competition，在句中作目的状语；“公司”在此处表泛指，可用 a company；这里的“要”理解为“应该”，用 should 表示；“不断做某事”可用动词短语 keep doing sth.；“创新”

可译为 innovate；“不断创新”即 keep innovating；表示“公司要不断创新”应为 a company should keep innovating。故翻译为 In order to survive the competition, a company should keep innovating.

54. 有些节食减肥十分有害，可能引发食物摄入量不足，而这是非常不健康的。(which) (汉译英)

【答案】Some dieting is so harmful that people might not eat enough food, which can be quite unhealthy.

【解析】

【详解】考查动词、名词、形容词和从句。根据中文句意可知，这里时态应用一般现在时。表示“有些节食减肥十分有害”应用句子 Some dieting is harmful；表示“可能引发食物摄入量不足”应用句子 people might not eat enough food；而连接这两句应用结果状语从句连词 so...that；表示“是非常不健康的”应用非限制性定语从句 which can be quite unhealthy。故翻译为 Some dieting is so harmful that people might not eat enough food, which can be quite unhealthy.

55. 我们也许都有无论如何努力都无法实现的梦想，但付出的努力一定不会白白浪费。(reach) (汉译英)

【答案】We may all have dreams that are out of reach whatever efforts we make, but the efforts are sure to pay off.

【解析】

【详解】考查固定短语，定语从句和让步状语从句。“我们也许都有梦想”翻译为 We may all have dreams，“无论如何努力都无法实现的”用 that 引导的定语从句，翻译为 that are out of reach whatever efforts we make，“但付出的努力一定不会白白浪费”翻译为 but the efforts are sure to pay off，因此整句话翻译为“We may all have dreams that are out of reach whatever efforts we make, but the efforts are sure to pay off”。故答案为 We may all have dreams that are out of reach whatever efforts we make, but the efforts are sure to pay off.

6.嘉定区

52. 做人务必要学会保持低调。(profile)(汉译英)

【答案】We must learn to keep a low profile.

【解析】

【详解】考查情态动词和短语。根据语境，此处可用 we 作主语，“必须”用情态动词 must 表示，“学会做某事” learn to do sth.，“保持低调” keep a low profile。故翻译为 We must learn to keep a low profile.

53. 小张进电梯时把脚踝给崴了，现在医生正在给她缠绷带。(have) (汉译英)

【答案】Xiao Zhang had her ankle sprained when she entered the elevator, and now the doctor is having it bandaged.

【解析】

【详解】考查时态、从句和使役动词 have 的用法。“小张进电梯时把脚踝给崴了”陈述过去的事情，应用一般过去时，“把脚给崴了”可表达为 have one's ankle sprained, sprained 为过去分词作宾补，“进电梯时”处理为 when 的引导的时间状语从句，“进入”用 enter 表达；“现在医生正在给她缠绷带”陈述现在正在发生的事情，用现在进行时，“正在给她缠绷带”可表达为 have it bandaged, it 指代上文出现的 her ankle, bandaged 为过去分词作宾补。结合其他汉语提示，故翻译为 Xiao Zhang had her ankle sprained when she

entered the elevator, and now the doctor is having it bandaged.

54. 在教练的指导下，国家队完美发挥，最终赢得了体操锦标赛的冠军。(so...that...)(汉译英)

【答案】Under the guidance of the coach, the national team performed so well that they finally won the gymnastics championship.

【解析】

【详解】考查短语，时态和从句。句子陈述过去的事情，用一般过去时；“在……的指导下”表达为 under the guidance of；根据提示，本句应处理为主从复合句；主句：“国家队” the national team 作主语，“发挥” perform 作谓语；从句：they（指代国家队成员）作主语，“赢得” win 作谓语，“体操锦标赛冠军” the gymnastics championship 作宾语。结合其他汉语提示，故翻译为 Under the guidance of the coach, the national team performed so well that they finally won the gymnastics championship.

55. 高科技产品也会存在盲区，一旦技术失灵，人就得发挥主观能动性，而不是焦头烂额、束手无策。(exist)(汉译英)

【答案】There exists blind zone in high-tech products. Once the technology fails, people have to exert their subjective initiative, rather than being overwhelmed and helpless.

【解析】

【详解】考查动词、名词和条件状语从句。表示“高科技产品”用名词 high-tech products，表示“存在”用提示词 exist，表示“盲区”用名词 blind zone，“高科技产品也会存在盲区”可以翻译为 There exists blind zone in high-tech products；表示“技术失灵”可用短语 the technology fails，表示“主观能动性”应用短语 subjective initiative，“焦头烂额、束手无策”应用形容词 overwhelmed and helpless，“一旦技术失灵，人就得发挥主观能动性，而不是焦头烂额、束手无策。”为条件状语从句，可以翻译为 Once the technology fails, people have to exert their subjective initiative, rather than being overwhelmed and helpless.。故翻译为 There exists blind zone in high-tech products. Once the technology fails, people have to exert their subjective initiative, rather than being overwhelmed and helpless.。

7. 金山区

52. 一位有影响力的专家建议多加关注自身的心理健康。(attention)(汉译英)

【答案】An influential expert advises mental health should be paid more attention to.

【解析】

【详解】考查宾语从句和虚拟语气。分析所给中文提示词，本句应该用宾语从句，且本句表建议，从句应该用虚拟语气。“一位有影响力的专家建议”做主句，其中主语是“一位有影响力的专家”译为“an influential expert”，谓语是“建议”译为“advise”，用一般现在时，主语是第三人称单数，所以应是“advises”，“多加关注自身的心理健康”做 advise 的宾语，用 that 引导，可省略，表建议的宾语从句中应该用“should+do”的虚拟语气，其中“心理健康”做主语译为“mental health”，“多加关注”做谓语动词，根据题干要求，要用 attention，所以此处应该用动词短语：pay more attention to，和主语 mental health 之间是被动关系，所以应该用被动语态，所以译为“should be paid more attention to”。故译为：An influential

expert advises mental health should be paid more attention to.

53. 那栋刚落成的大楼是为了纪念一位毕生致力于医学事业的科学家。(dedicate) (汉译英)

【答案】The newly-built building is in memory of a scientist who (has) dedicated his life to medicine.

【解析】

【详解】考查定语从句和动词时态。分析所给中文提示词，本句翻译应该用定语从句修饰科学家，主句是“那栋刚落成的大楼是为了纪念一位科学家”，其中主语是“那栋刚落成的大楼”应译为“the newly-built building”，谓语是“是”，主语是第三人称单数，描述的是客观事实，用一般现在时，故译为“is”，“为了纪念一位科学家”做表语，用固定搭配：in memory of 意为“为了纪念...”，故译为“in memory of a scientist”，“毕生致力于医学事业”做定语修饰科学家，所以 scientist 是先行词，在从句中做主语，应该用 who 引导，谓语动词是“致力于”，根据题干要求需用 dedicate，所以此处应该用固定短语：dedicate to 意为“献身于...”，时态根据句意，可以理解为描述的是过去的事，用一般过去时，也可以理解为一直持续的动作，用现在完成时，故译为“(has) dedicated his life to”，“医学事业”做宾语译为“medicine”。

故译为：The newly-built building is in memory of a scientist who (has) dedicated his life to medicine.

54. 每次我拿到快递，我都迫不及待地在半路把它拆了，这是司空见惯的现象。(every time) (汉译英)

【答案】Every time I get a package, I can't wait to open it halfway, which is very common.

【解析】

【详解】考查时态、从句和固定短语。句子陈述习惯性动作，应用一般现在时；“每次我拿到快递”可处理为 every time 引导的时间状语从句，谓语动词“拿到”表达为 get，宾语“包裹”表达为 package，此处用单数形式表泛指；“我都迫不及待地在半路把它拆了”为主句，谓语动词“迫不及待地拆”表达为 can't wait to open，状语“半路”表达为 halfway；“这是司空见惯的现象”处理为非限制性定语从句，“这种现象”指主句内容，其在从句中作主语，应用关系代词 which 引导从句，从句为主系表结构，表语“常见的”表达为 common。结合其他汉语提示，故翻译为 Every time I get a package, I can't wait to open it halfway, which is very common.

55. 设计者把旧梯子改造成了花架子，他的环保意识和对美好生活的热爱一览无遗，吸引了众多游客的眼球。(transform) (汉译英)

【答案】The old ladder has been transformed into a flower shelf, which fully displays the designer's awareness of environmental protection and love for a beautiful life, and has attracted many tourists' attention.

【解析】

【详解】考查时态、定语从句和短语。分析句子可知，“设计者把旧梯子改造成了花架子，吸引了众多游客的眼球”处理为主句，陈述过去的动作对现在造成的影响，用现在完成时，“旧梯子”作主语，为 the old ladder，谓语动词 transform 和 ladder 是被动关系，所以“改造成”和“吸引”分别表达为 be transformed into 和 attract，宾语“花架子”和“游客的眼球”分别表达为 a flower shelf 和 many tourists' attention；“他的环保意识和对美好生活的热爱一览无遗”可处理为非限制性定语从句，先行词为“设计者把旧梯子改造成了花架子”，在从句中作主语，应用关系代词 which 引导从句，谓语动词“展示”表达为 display，从句陈述客观事实，用一般现在时，宾语“环保意识”和“对美好生活的爱”分别表达为 awareness of environmental protection 和 love for a beautiful life。结合其他汉语提示，故翻译为 The old ladder has been transformed into a flower shelf, which fully displays the designer's awareness of environmental protection and love for a beautiful life, and has attracted many tourists' attention.

8.静安区

52. 在烟雾的掩护下，她从边门溜走了。(cover) (汉译英)

【答案】Under the cover of smoke, she slipped through the side door.

【解析】

【详解】考查介词短语和时态。“在……的掩护下”是 under the cover of, “烟雾”是 smoke, “她从边门溜走了”用一般过去时, “溜走”是 slip, “从边门”是 through the side door, 因此整句话翻译为 “Under the cover of smoke, she slipped through the side door”。故答案为 Under the cover of smoke, she slipped through the side door.

53. 即使目前不在本小区居住，你也有权领取停车证。(qualify) (汉译英)

【答案】You are qualified to get a parking permit even if you do not currently live in the community.

【解析】

【详解】考查状语从句和固定短语。分析句子，句子表述客观事实，故使用一般现在时。表示“有资格做某事”用 be qualified to do sth; 表示“领取停车证”用 get a parking permit; 表示“即使”用 even if, 引导的是让步状语从句，表示“目前地”用 currently; 表示“你不在本小区居住”用 you do not currently live in the community。故翻译为 You are qualified to get a parking permit even if you do not currently live in the community。

54. 从理论上讲，触屏广告互动性很强，吸引眼球，这使得其在产品推广方面的作用无可比拟。(which) (汉译英)

【答案】Theoretically speaking, touch screen advertising is highly interactive and eye-catching, which makes its role in product promotion incomparable.

【解析】

【详解】考查定语从句，时态和主谓一致。分析句意可知，句子描述客观事实，时态用一般现在时，“从理论上讲”是 theoretically speaking, “触屏广告”是 touch screen advertising, 是不可数名词，其后 be 动词用 is, “互动性很强”是 highly interactive, “吸引眼球”是 eye-catching, “这使得其在产品推广方面的作用无可比拟”用 which 引导非限制性定语从句, “使得”是 make, “其在产品推广方面的作用”是 its role in product promotion, “无可比拟”是 incomparable, 因此整句话翻译为 “Theoretically speaking, touch screen advertising is highly interactive and eye-catching, which makes its role in product promotion incomparable”。故答案为 Theoretically speaking, touch screen advertising is highly interactive and eye-catching, which makes its role in product promotion incomparable.

55. 考虑到这些参考书因维护不利，已破损不堪，请务必在每一本上贴上条码，以便归档和后续追踪。(file) (汉译英)

【答案】Considering that these reference books have been damaged due to poor maintenance, please be sure to label each one with a barcode for filing and follow-up tracking.

【解析】

【详解】考查宾语从句，非谓语动词，时态，语态和主谓一致。“考虑到”是 consider, 其后跟 that 引导

的宾语从句，consider 用现在分词作状语，“这些参考书”是 these reference books，“因维护不利”是 due to poor maintenance，“已破损不堪”用现在完成时，书是被破坏，句子用现在完成时的被动语态，翻译为 have been damaged，“请务必做某事”是 please be sure to do，“在每一本上贴上条码”是 label each one with a barcode，“以便归档和后续追踪”是 for filing and follow-up tracking，因此整句话翻译为“Considering that these reference books have been damaged due to poor maintenance, please be sure to label each one with a barcode for filing and follow-up tracking”。故答案为 Considering that these reference books have been damaged due to poor maintenance, please be sure to label each one with a barcode for filing and follow-up tracking.

9. 闵行区

72. 刚到学校我就发现把化学书忘家里了。(Hardly...)(汉译英)

【答案】Hardly had I got to school when I found that I had left my chemistry book at home.

【解析】

【详解】考查倒装句、状语从句、宾语从句和时态。“刚……就”用 hardly...when 表示，主句用过去完成时。hardly 位于句首，后面用部分倒装，“刚到学校”可以表示为 hardly had I got to school，“我就发现”，用 when 引导时间状语从句，从句用一般过去时，表示为 when I found，动词后是宾语从句，只起连接作用用 that 引导，“我把化学书忘家里了”，表示过去之前发生的动作，用过去完成时，表示为 I had left my chemistry book at home，故翻译为 Hardly had I got to school when I found that I had left my chemistry book at home.。

73. 如果周三下雨的话慈善义卖还照常进行吗？(schedule) (汉译英)

【答案】Will the charity sale be held as scheduled if it rains this Wednesday?

【解析】

【详解】考查时态、语态、条件状语从句和固定短语。根据句意可知，句子应用“if”引导的条件状语从句，主句用一般将来时，“the charity sale”作主句主语，意为“慈善义卖”，“hold”意为“举行”，动词词性，“the charity sale”和“hold”为被动关系，故主句应用一般将来时的被动语态，谓语动词为“will be held”，句子为一般疑问句，“will”提前，句首单词首字母大写，“as scheduled”意为“如期，照常”，“Will the charity sale be held as scheduled”表示“慈善义卖还照常进行吗”，从句用一般现在时表将来，“rain”意为“下雨”，“this Wednesday”表示“这周三”，“if it rains this Wednesday”表示“如果周三下雨的话”。故翻译为 Will the charity sale be held as scheduled if it rains this Wednesday?

74. 这两位网球选手水平相当，不到最后一刻很难预料冠军归属。(equal) (汉译英)

【答案】The two tennis players are equal in ability, so it's hard to predict who will win the championship until the last moment.

【解析】

【详解】考查时态、宾语从句和短语。根据句意可知，“这两位网球选手水平相当”是第一分句，表原因，其中主语“这两位网球选手”可用 the two tennis players 表示，“水平相当”可用 be equal in ability 表示，因主语是复数名词，系动词用 are，可译为：the two tennis players are equal in ability；“不到最后一刻很

难预料冠军归属”是第二分句，表结果，用并列连词 so 连接，“很难预料”可用固定句型 it's hard to predict..., it 是形式主语，不定式是真正的主语，“冠军归属谁”可处理为宾语从句 who will win the championship，“不到最后一刻”是时间状语，用 until the last moment 表示，可译为：so it's hard to predict who will win the championship until the last moment。综上，全句译为：The two tennis players are equal in ability, so it's hard to predict who will win the championship until the last moment.

75. 看到那么多年轻人自愿学舞龙，这位老艺人如释重负，感觉这门古老的技艺后继有人了。(relieve) (汉译英)

【答案】Finding that so many young people volunteered to learn dragon dance, the old artist felt relieved and he believed the ancient art could be handed down to the next generation.

【解析】

【详解】考查 relieve 的用法、时态、非谓语动词和从句。句子陈述的是过去的事实，应用一般过去时。“看到那么多年轻人自愿学舞龙”可以用“现在分词+that 宾语从句”的结构来表示，放在句首，作状语；“看到”可以用 find 来表达，与主语“老艺人”之间是主动关系，所以用现在分词形式 finding；“那么多年轻人”可译为 so many young people；“自愿学舞龙”可译为 volunteered to learn dragon dance；故“看到那么多年轻人自愿学舞龙”可译为 Finding that so many young people volunteered to learn dragon dance。“这位老艺人”用 the old artist 来表达；“如释重负”可用系表结构来表示，felt relieved；“感觉这门古老的技艺后继有人了”可理解为“他认为这门古老的技艺可以传承给下一代人了”，“传承”可用动词短语 hand down 来表示，省略 that 宾语从句表达，所以此句可译为 he believed the ancient art could be handed down to the next generation；“感觉”和前面的“如释重负”是并列的动作，所以和前面的句子用 and 来连接。故翻译为 Finding that so many young people volunteered to learn dragon dance, the old artist felt relieved and he believed the ancient art could be handed down to the next generation.

10. 普陀区

52. 今天的香肠炒饭闻起来很香，我都流口水了。(smell) (汉译英)

【答案】Today's sausages fried rice smells so delicious that my mouth is watering.

【解析】

【详解】考查动词，名词和固定搭配。“今天的”可译作 today's；“香肠炒饭”可译作 sausages fried rice；“闻起来很香”可译作 smell so delicious，因为主语“米饭”为不可数名词，故 smell 使用第三人称单数；“我流口水”即“我的嘴巴流口水”可译作 my mouth is watering 使用现在进行时表示状态；因为“闻起来香”导致了“我流口水”这一结果，故可以用 so+adj.+that 引导结果状语从句的结构将前后连接起来。故译作 Today's sausages fried rice smells so delicious that my mouth is watering.

53. 公司做出了一些重大决定，可能直接影响到员工的经济收入。(which) (汉译英)

【答案】Companies made some big decisions, which can directly affect employees' financial earnings.

【解析】

【详解】考查定语从句和固定短语。此处主语为 companies，表示“做出一些重大决定”可知短语为 make

some big decisions; 后跟 which 引导的非限制性定语从句；表示“可能直接影响到员工的经济收入”翻译为 can directly affect employees' financial earnings, 为一般过去时。故翻译为 Companies made some big decisions, which can directly affect employees' financial earnings.

54. 我们党带领人民攻克了许多长期没有解决的难题，办成了许多事关长远的大事。(accomplish) (汉译英)

【答案】Our Party has led the people in overcoming many difficult problems that have remained unsolved for a long time, and in accomplishing many important tasks concerning the long term.

【解析】

【详解】考查固定短语和非谓语动词。主语为 party, 表示“带领人民攻克了许多长期没有解决的难题”翻译为 lead the people in overcoming many difficult problems that have remained unsolved for a long time; 表示“办成了许多事关长远的大事”翻译为 accomplish many important tasks concerning the long term, accomplish 作介词的宾语应用动名词。句子应用现在完成时。故翻译为 Our Party has led the people in overcoming many difficult problems that have remained unsolved for a long time, and in accomplishing many important tasks concerning the long term.

55. 电影《万里归途》(10,000 Miles Back)改编自真实事件，首次揭秘手无寸铁的中国外交官是如何用智慧和沟通扭转局面，带领华侨安全回家的故事。(base) (汉译英)

【答案】Based on a true story, the film “10,000 Miles Back” reveals for the first time how unarmed Chinese diplomats used their intelligence and communication to turn the tide and bring overseas Chinese home safely.

【解析】

【详解】考查不定式、宾语从句和时态。表示“改编自真实事件”为 based on a true story, 在句中作状语，过去分词（已转化为形容词）短语 based on “以……为依据”是固定搭配；表示“电影《万里归途》(10,000 Miles Back)”为 the film “10,000 Miles Back”作主语，为单数；描述电影内容，用一般现在时，表示谓语动词“揭秘”，主谓一致，为 reveals; 表示“首次”为介词短语 for the first time; 用宾语从句表示“手无寸铁的中国外交官是如何用智慧和沟通扭转局面，带领华侨安全回家”为 how unarmed Chinese diplomats used their intelligence and communication to turn the tide and bring overseas Chinese home safely, 讲述过去故事用一般过去时，引导词为连接副词 how, 从句中用陈述语序，其中不定式短语 to turn the tide and bring overseas Chinese home safely 在从句中作目的状语。句首字母大写，故翻译为 Based on a true story, 10,000 Miles Back reveals for the first time how unarmed Chinese diplomats used their intelligence and communication to turn the tide and bring overseas Chinese home safely.

11.青浦区

52. 请核对一下购物单，免得漏了什么东西。(in case)(汉译英)

【答案】Please check the shopping list just in case something is missing.

【解析】

【详解】考查短语、时态、祈使句和状语从句。in case 以防，万一，在句中引导目的状语从句。表达建议，用祈使句。陈述客观事实，用一般现在时。根据句意，故翻译为 Please check the shopping list just in case something is missing.

53. 这部经典文学作品老幼皆宜，非常值得一读。(worth) (汉译英)

【答案】The classic literature/ literary work appeals to all ages / all age groups / people of all ages, and is well worth reading.

【解析】

【详解】考查名词短语、动词短语、动词时态。根据汉语意思提示可知，表示“这部经典文学作品”为名词短语 The classic literature/ literary work；表示“吸引某人”为动词短语 appeals to sb；表示“老幼，所有年龄段的人”应为名词短语 all ages / all age groups / people of all ages；表示“非常值得一读”应为动词短语 be well worth reading。结合该句句意可知，应为一般现在时。故翻译为：The classic literature/ literary work appeals to all ages / all age groups / people of all ages, and is well worth reading.

54. 这家餐厅虽以素菜为其特色，但也吸引了无肉不欢者前来尝鲜。(feature) (汉译英)

【答案】This restaurant features vegetarian dishes, but it also attracts meat lovers to come and have a taste.

【解析】

【详解】考查时态。讲述现在的一种情况，用一般现在时，表示“以……为特点”应用动词 feature；表示“这家餐厅”应用 this restaurant，作动词 feature 的主语；表示“素菜”应用 vegetarian dishes；表示“但是”应用 but；表示“吸引某人做某事”应用 attract sb. to do sth. 的结构；表示“爱好者”应用 lovers；表示“来尝鲜”应用短语 come and have a taste。故翻译为 This restaurant features vegetarian dishes, but it also attracts meat lovers to come and have a taste.

55. 这个自然保护区位于中国西北地区，以其美丽与神秘闻名于世，它的自然景观令人叹为观止。(locate) (汉译英)

【答案】Located in the northwest of China, this Nature Reserve is famous for its beauty and mystery worldwide and its natural landscapes are amazing/breathtaking/ beyond description.

【解析】

【详解】考查短语、时态和非谓语动词。nature reserve 自然保护区；be famous for 因……而闻名；beyond description 无法形容；be located in 位于，坐落于，在句中作状语，所以用过去分词形式。陈述客观事实，用一般现在时。根据句意，故翻译为 Located in the northwest of China, this Nature Reserve is famous for its beauty and mystery worldwide and its natural landscapes are amazing/breathtaking/ beyond description.

12. 松江区

72. 清晨，窗外鸟儿的歌声将她从熟睡中唤醒。(wake)(汉译英)

【答案】In the morning, the birds' singing / chirping outside the window(s) woke / wakes her (up) from a deep / sound sleep.

【解析】

【详解】考查动名词，动词短语，时态、介词短语。“清晨”表达为 in the morning，介词短语作时间状语；“窗外”表达为 outside the window(s)，介词短语修饰主语“鸟儿的歌声”，作定语；“鸟儿的歌声”表达为 the birds' singing 或 the birds' chirping，动名词作主语；“熟睡”表达为名词短语 a deep sleep 或 a sound

sleep; “将……从……中唤醒”表达为 wake sb. (up) from ...。根据中文提示，谓语动词若陈述过去的动作，谓语动词应用一般过去时，故此处应用 wake 的过去式 woke，若该动作为经常发生的动作，则用一般现在时态，主语为“鸟儿的歌声”，为单数，谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式 wakes。故翻译为：In the morning, the birds' singing / chirping outside the window(s) woke / wakes her (up) from a deep / sound sleep.

73. 学点经济学常识，这样你就不会对这一社会现象感到云里雾里了。(and) (汉译英)

【答案】Learn some common knowledge in economics, and you won't be confused about this social phenomenon.

【解析】

【详解】考查“祈使句+and+含有一般将来时的陈述句”。表示“学”应用动词 learn；表示“一点经济学常识”应用 some common knowledge in economics；表示“……，这样你就（不）会……”可以使用“祈使句+and+含有一般将来时的陈述句”这个句型结构，即 Learn some common knowledge in economics, and you will/won't...；表示“对……感到云里雾里”用短语 be confused about；表示“这一社会现象”用短语 this social phenomenon。故翻译为 Learn some common knowledge in economics, and you won't be confused about this social phenomenon.

74. 虽然我抱怨他碍手碍脚，但他毫不计较，还是心甘情愿地帮我收拾厨房。(notice) (汉译英)

【答案】Though I complained that he was getting in my way, he took no notice and helped me clean (up) the kitchen willingly / was (most / very) willing to help me clean (up) the kitchen.

【解析】

【详解】考查让步状语从句。表示“抱怨”用动词 complain；表示“碍手碍脚”用短语 get in one's way；表示“毫不在意”用短语 take no notice；表示“心甘情愿”可用 willing，也可用短语 be willing to do sth；分析句意可知，抱怨他碍手碍脚是过去习惯性的动作，本句要用过去式进行时，用 though 引导让步状语从句，且后面不能用 but；故翻译为 Though I complained that he was getting in my way, he took no notice and helped me clean (up) the kitchen willingly / was (most / very) willing to help me clean (up) the kitchen.

75. 在和交换生沟通时，务必要真诚，也要考虑他们的文化背景，以免产生误会。(sure) (汉译英)

【答案】When you communicate/When communicating with exchange students, be sure to be sincere and take their cultural background into consideration in case misunderstandings arise/emerge/happen.

【解析】

【详解】考查祈使句和状语从句。句子是描述一般的情况，应用一般现在时，“和……沟通”使用动词短语 communicate with，“交换生”译为 exchange students，“在和交换生沟通时”用 when 引导时间状语从句，译为 when you communicate with exchange students，也可使用现在进行时 when you are communicating with exchange students，状语从句的主语和主句主语一致且从句含有 be 动词，可将从句的主语和 be 动词省略，即 when communicating with exchange students；“务必要”使用固定短语 be sure to do sth，“真诚”使用形容词 sincere，“考虑”使用动词短语 take...into consideration，“文化背景”译为 cultural background，此处使用祈使句，用动词原形开头，即 be sure to be sincere and take their cultural background into consideration；“以免”使用 in case 引导目的状语从句，“误会”使用名词复数 misunderstandings，“产生”使用动词 arise/emerge/happen，即 in case misunderstandings arise/emerge/happen，综上，故翻译为：When you

communicate/When communicating with exchange students, be sure to be sincere and take their cultural background into consideration in case misunderstandings arise/emerge/happen.。

13.徐汇区

52. 这位诗人偏爱乡间那悠闲的生活节奏。(prefer)(汉译英)

【答案】The poet prefers the relaxed pace of life in the country.

【解析】

【详解】考查冠词、动词时态、形容词。结合句意可知，题干为陈述这位诗人的生活习惯，故用一般现在时即可；表示“这位诗人”要用定冠词 the 表示特指，位于句首需要大写字母“T”；表示“偏爱”用提示词 prefer，主语为 The poet，故谓语动词需要用第三人称单数的形式；表示“悠闲的”为形容词 relaxed；表示“节奏”为名词 pace，表示“生活节奏”可用固定短语 pace of life。故翻译为 The poet prefers the relaxed pace of life in the country.

53. 无论经受了怎样的磨难，他也从未丧失对生活的信心。(faith)(汉译英)

【答案】No matter what hardships he suffered, he never lost faith in life.

【解析】

【详解】考查名词、一般过去时、让步状语从句。表示“经历磨难”用 suffer hardships；结合句意，需用 no matter+疑问词引导让步状语从句，表示“无论怎样的磨难”用 no matter what hardships；根据提示词 faith 可知，表示“失去信心”用 lose faith；陈述过去的事情用一般过去时。故翻译为 No matter what hardships he suffered, he never lost faith in life.

54. 该自然保护区蕴藏着极为丰富的旅游资源，具有广阔的开发前景。(tremendous)(汉译英)

【答案】The natural reserve contains extremely rich tourism resources and enjoys tremendous prospects for development.

【解析】

【详解】考查主谓一致和形容词。根据句意可知，此句应该用 and 连接并列谓语，共同主语是“该自然保护区”译为“the natural reserve”，and 前句中的谓语是“蕴藏着”译为“contain”，因为主语是第三人称单数，描述的是客观事实，应用一般现在时，所以是“contains”，宾语是“极为丰富的旅游资源”译为“extremely rich tourism resources”，“具有广阔的开发前景”为 and 引导的并列谓语部分，其中“具有”做并列句的谓语，同样用一般现在时，用第三人称单数形式，译为“enjoys”，“广阔的”做定语，根据题干要求，应该用“tremendous”，“开发前景”做并列宾语，译为“prospects for development”。故译为：The natural reserve contains extremely rich tourism resources and enjoys tremendous prospects for development.

55. 随着智能手机的普及和社交媒体的快速发展，一些人沦为谣言的受害者，甚至在无意间成为谣言的传播者。(fall)(汉译英)

【答案】With the popularity of smart phones and the rapid development of social media, some people fall victim to rumors, or even become those who spread rumors/ rumor mongers unconsciously/unintentionally/without realizing it.

【解析】

【详解】考查名词、动词、短语和定语从句。分析句意可知，本句的时态可用一般现在时；表示“随着”可用 with；表示“手机的普及”可用短语 the popularity of smart phones；表示“社交媒体的快速发展”可用短语 the rapid development of social media；表示“一些人”可用短语 some people 作主语；表示“沦为……的受害者”可用 fall victim to；表示“谣言”用名词 rumor，再根据句意用名词的复数形式；表示“无意间”用副词 unconsciously/unintentionally 或介词短语 without realizing it；表示“变成”用动词 become；表示“谣言的传播者”可用定语从句 those who spread rumors 或者用名词短语 rumor mongers。故答案为 With the popularity of smart phones and the rapid development of social media, some people fall victim to rumors, or even become those who spread rumors/ rumor mongers unconsciously/unintentionally/without realizing it.

14.浦东新区

72. 骑行的流行体现了公众对健康生活方式的追求。(pursue)(汉译英)

【答案】The popularity of cycling shows that the public are pursuing a healthy lifestyle.

【解析】

【详解】考查固定短语和宾语从句。表示“骑行的流行”短语为 the popularity of cycling；show 作谓语，句子用一般现在时。后跟 that 引导的宾语从句，从句为现在进行时，表示“公众对健康生活方式的追求”翻译为 the public are pursuing a healthy lifestyle。故翻译为 The popularity of cycling shows that the public are pursuing a healthy lifestyle.

73. 一旦全社会重视激发想象力，促进创新的文化便会形成。(once)(汉译英)

【答案】Once the whole society lays emphasis on inspiring/firing/fueling imagination, a culture that boosts innovation will take form/come into being.

【解析】

【详解】考查时态、状语从句和固定短语。此处 once 引导时间状语从句，一般现在时，表示“一旦”；表示“全社会重视激发想象力”翻译为 the whole society lays emphasis on inspiring/firing/fueling imagination；主句主语为 culture，表示“促进创新的文化便会形成”翻译为 a culture that boosts innovation will take form/come into being，that 引导定语从句（一般现在时），that 指代先行词 a culture，在从句中作主语。主句为一般将来时。故翻译为 Once the whole society lays emphasis on inspiring/firing/fueling imagination, a culture that boosts innovation will take form/come into being.

74. 这对双胞胎兄弟是何时开始崭露头角，并一跃成为匈牙利当代文学的领军人物？(emerge)(汉译英)

【答案】When did the twin brothers begin to emerge as the leading figures of the contemporary Hungarian literature?

【解析】

【详解】考查特殊疑问句和时态。此处用特殊疑问词 when 表示“何时”，在讲述过去发生的事情，故用一般过去时，助动词用 did，主语 the twin brothers 表示“双胞胎兄弟”，begin to do 表示“开始做某事”，emerge as 表示“成为”，the leading figures of the contemporary Hungarian literature 表示“匈牙利当代文学的领军人物”。故翻译为 When did the twin brothers begin to emerge as the leading figures of the contemporary

Hungarian literature?

75. 设计师耗时五年才设计出来这款咖啡杯，备受年轻人追捧，其特色是瓷器与流行文化的完美结合。

(which) (汉译英)

【答案】The designer spent five years working on the coffee cup, which is popular among young people and features the perfect integration of china and pop culture.

【解析】

【详解】考查时态、定语从句和固定短语。此处主语为 designer; spend time (in) doing sth. (花时间做某事), work on (从事), 表示“耗时五年才设计出来这款咖啡杯”一般过去时, 翻译为 spent five years working on the coffee cup; 后跟 which 引导非限制性定语从句, which 指代先行词 the coffee cup, 在从句中作主语, 表示“备受年轻人追捧”翻译为 be popular among young people; 表示“其特色是瓷器与流行文化的完美结合”翻译为 feature the perfect integration of china and pop culture, 句子用一般现在时。故翻译为 The designer spent five years working on the coffee cup, which is popular among young people and features the perfect integration of china and pop culture.

15.杨浦区

72. 项目化学习旨在培养学生解决实际问题的能力。(mean) (汉译英)

【答案】The project-based learning is meant to develop students' ability to solve practical problems.

【解析】

【详解】考查固定短语, 时态和主谓一致。“项目化学习”是 the project-based learning, “旨在做某事”是 be meant to do, “培养学生解决实际问题的能力”翻译为 develop students' ability to solve practical problems, 句子描述客观事实, 时态用一般现在时, 主语 the project-based learning 是不可数名词, 其后 be 动词用 is, 因此整句话翻译为“The project-based learning is meant to develop students' ability to solve practical problems”。故答案为 The project-based learning is meant to develop students' ability to solve practical problems.

73. 有被讨厌的勇气是活得淋漓尽致的第一步。(courage) (汉译英)

【答案】Having the courage to be disliked is the first step toward living life to the fullest.

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词和固定短语。分析句子, 句子表述客观事实, 故使用一般现在时。表示“有勇气去做某事”用 have the courage to do sth, 此处使用动名词作主语, 表示“被讨厌”用不定式的被动结构, 即 to be disliked; 表示“是第一步去做某事”用 be the first step toward doing; 表示“对于活得淋漓尽致”用 is the first step toward living to the fullest。故翻译为: Having the courage to be disliked is the first step toward living life to the fullest.

74. 惊叹于中国工人把集装箱变成酒店房间的速度, 锦标赛组织者称他们为魔术师。(so...) (汉译英)

【答案】The tournament organizers were so amazed at the speed at which the Chinese workers turned the containers into hotel rooms that they described them as magicians.

【解析】

【详解】考查时态，从句和短语。根据句意可知，用一般过去时，主语“锦标赛组织者”译为 the tournament organizers，谓语“惊叹于”译为 be amazed at，结合提示词用 so...that 句型，宾语 the speed “速度”，“中国工人把集装箱变成酒店房间的”译为定语从句，修饰 the speed，at the speed “以……速度”是固定短语，故从句用 at which 引导，which 指代先行词 the speed，故从句为 at which the Chinese workers turned the containers into hotel rooms， “称他们为魔术师”译为 they described them as magicians，是结果状语从句，结合主谓一致，故答案为 The tournament organizers were so amazed at the speed at which the Chinese workers turned the containers into hotel rooms that they described them as magicians.

75. 在古代，二十四节气（the 24 solar terms）指导农民预测冷暖，春种秋收，如今其魅力依然如故。（as...as）（汉译英）

【答案】The 24 solar terms in ancient times instructed farmers to expect changes in temperature, spring planting and autumn harvest and today they are as charming as they were in the past.

The 24 solar terms in ancient times instructed farmers to expect when the days were getting colder or warmer, guiding farmers to sow seeds in spring and harvest crops in autumn, and today they are as charming as they were in the past.

【解析】

【详解】考查时态，宾语从句，状语从句和现在分词。“在古代”是 in ancient times，“二十四节气”是 the 24 solar terms，“指导农民预测冷暖，春种秋收”时态用一般过去时，“指导某人做某事”是 instruct sb. to do sth.，“农民”是 farmers，“预测冷暖”是 expect changes in temperature，“春种秋收”是 spring planting and autumn harvest，“如今”是 today，“如今其魅力依然如故”句子时态用一般现在时，“其魅力依然如故”可理解为“和以前一样有魅力”，“有魅力的”是 charming，“和以前一样有魅力”是 as charming as they were in the past，是 as 引导比较状语从句。因此整句话翻译为

“The 24 solar terms in ancient times instructed farmers to expect changes in temperature, spring planting and autumn harvest and today they are as charming as they were in the past”。另外“指导农民预测冷暖，春种秋收”也可理解为“指导农民预测天气什么时候更冷，什么时候更热，指导农民在春天播种，秋天收获庄稼”，“指导农民预测”时态用一般过去时，是 instructed farmers to expect，“天气什么时候更冷，什么时候更热”用 when 引导的宾语从句，作 expect 的宾语，“天气什么时候更冷，什么时候更热”用过去进行时表将来，是 the days were getting colder or warmer；“指导农民在春天播种，秋天收获庄稼”中的“指导”可换用 guide，其后跟 sb. to do sth.，“在春天播种，秋天收获庄稼”是 sow seeds in spring and harvest crops in autumn，instructed 作谓语，guide 要用非谓语动词，The 24 solar terms 和 guide 之间是主谓关系，因此用现在分词 guiding 表主动作状语，因此这个句子的第二种翻译是

“The 24 solar terms in ancient times instructed farmers to expect when the days were getting colder or warmer, guiding farmers to sow seeds in spring and harvest crops in autumn, and today they are as charming as they were in the past.”。故答案为

The 24 solar terms in ancient times instructed farmers to expect changes in temperature, spring planting and autumn harvest and today they are as charming as they were in the past./The 24 solar terms in ancient times instructed farmers to expect when the days were getting colder or warmer, guiding farmers to sow seeds in spring and harvest crops in autumn, and today they are as charming as they were in the past.

16.长宁区

52. 用过的竹筷可以制成风格独特的地板。(make)(汉译英)

【答案】Used bamboo chopsticks can be made into a unique style of flooring.

【解析】

【详解】考查动词时态语态和短语。表示“用过的竹筷”Used bamboo chopsticks, used 为形容词修饰 bamboo chopsticks, chopstick 应用复数形式;表示“制成”用短语“be made into”;表示风格独特的地板用“unique style of flooring”, a style of 意为“一种风格”, of 为介词,后面用 flooring, 故翻译为 Used bamboo chopsticks can be made into a unique style of flooring.

53. 妈妈把雨伞放在门口,以便女儿离家时记得带走。(in order that)(汉译英)

【答案】The mother left the umbrella at the door in order that her daughter would remember to take it with her when she left home.

【解析】

【详解】考查状语从句。主句主语“妈妈”the mother,“把某物放在门口”leave sth. at the door,主句描述过去的情况,应用一般过去时,动词使用过去式形式 left;“以便于”应用 in order that 引导目的状语从句,从句主语“女儿”her daughter,“记得做某事”remember to do sth.,从句表示从过去某一时间看,即将发生的动作,应用过去将来时,即 would remember,“带走它”take it,“离家时”使用 when 引导时间状语从句,从句主语“她”she,“离家”leave home,从句使用一般过去时,动词使用过去式形式 left。故翻译为 The mother left the umbrella at the door in order that her daughter would remember to take it with her when she left home.

54. 玛丽就是想给其他在场的人以勇气,让他们不顾重重困难,继续实现自己的梦想。(regardless)(汉译英)

【答案】Mary just wanted to give the other people here the courage to continue to achieve their dreams regardless of all the difficulties.

【解析】

【详解】考查固定短语。主语为 Mary;表示“就是想给其他在场的人以勇气”翻译为 just want to give the other people here the courage;表示“让他们不顾重重困难,继续实现自己的梦想”翻译为 to continue to achieve their dreams regardless of all the difficulties;句子用一般过去时。故翻译为 Mary just wanted to give the other people here the courage to continue to achieve their dreams regardless of all the difficulties.

55. 据说不管老师怎么热情鼓励,小明就是不敢再坐上那个让他摔了一跤的秋千。(It)(汉译英)

【答案】It is said that no matter how enthusiastically the teacher encouraged him, Xiao Ming didn't dare to sit on the swing where he fell.

【解析】

【详解】考查固定句式、副词、动词和定语从句等。根据汉语句意可知,表示“据说……”可用 It is said that 句式;表示“无论老师怎么热情鼓励”可用 no matter how 引导的让步状语从句,表示过去发生的事,应用一般过去时,即 no matter how enthusiastically the teacher encouraged him;表示“不敢……”可用 don't dare

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to do sth, 为过去时, 应用 didn't dare to ; 表示 “坐上秋千” 可用短语 sit on the swing; 表示 “那个让他摔了一跤的秋千” 可处理为先行词为 swing 的定语从句, 即 the swing where he fell. 整句翻译为 “It is said that no matter how enthusiastically the teacher encouraged him, Xiao Ming didn't dare to sit on the swing where he fell.” 。故翻译为 It is said that no matter how enthusiastically the teacher encouraged him, Xiao Ming didn't dare to sit on the swing where he fell.。