

英语六级翻译常用搭配

1. Keep up with 1. 跟上

They walked so fast that I could not **keep up with** them.

他们走得那么快,我没法跟上。 2. 和...保持联络

She has **kept up with** some of her friends since her retirement.

她退休后一直同某些朋友保持着联络。

2. Catch up with 1. 赶上

hurry and **catch up with** the group ahead.

我们快点,赶上前面的那一伙人。

2. 对...产生预期的坏影响(或恶果)

Smoking will **catch up with** you sooner or later.

吸烟迟早会使你受害不浅。

3. Come up with (六级考试考过5次, 重点注意) 赶上

a We **came up with** a group of tourists.

我们赶上了一群旅游者

B 针对问题等)想出;提供

He **came up with** good ideas for the product promotion.

他想出一种推广产品的好措施。

He could not **come up with** a proper answer.

他想不出一合适的回答。

c准备好(钱等)

You must **come up with** the money by tomorrow night.

你明晚之前必须准备好钱。

4. End up with

a 以…告终

翻译,免费工学位论文,免费论文网,免费水土保...

b 以……的方式结束

end up with

以 而结束

5. Put up with 忍受;容忍

I don't know how his parents **put up with** his antics.

我不懂得他的父母是怎样忍受他的怪异行为。

She could hardly **put up with** that fellow any longer.

她再也不能忍受那家伙。

6. Make up for 赔偿

Nothing can **make up for** what they have suffered.

什么也不能赔偿他们所受的痛苦。

7. Live up to 实践;不辜负

You must **live up to** your promise.

你必须实践自己的诺言

8. Turn up a 出现;出席;被找到,发现;将(声,光等)调大;查字典;发生(状况

b 出现; 找到; 证明是

c 出现; 放大(灯光, 收音机, 煤气等)

9. Turn down 拒绝

His proposal was **turned down**.

他的提议被拒绝了

1 关小, 调低; 拒绝

四六级常考词组 19, 翻译兼职, 找翻译,...

turn down // 关小, 调低; 拒绝

2.

拒绝采纳；拒绝考虑

考博英语词组 8----新译通翻译词汇库

turn down 拒绝采纳；拒绝考虑

3.

(把音量)调低

Teacher Wu 的英语空间

10. Turn over 翻倒;倾覆

The car was **turned over** and the driver seriously injured.

汽车翻倒了,司机受了重伤。1.

翻过来, 翻倒; 移交, 交; 仔细考虑

国家英语四级考试词组 2 - 【四六级考试】 ...

turn over 翻过来, 翻倒; 移交, 交; 仔细考虑

11. Turn in 交上;偿还

Turn in all the tools after use.

所有工具用后都要偿还。

转身进入; 拐入; 交出; 上床睡觉

12. Have access **to** sth 靠近, 使用

1 have access to 靠近, 使用

2. 靠近 (或进入) 的措施 (或权利、机会等)

3. have access to 靠近 (或进入) 的措施 (或权利、机会等)

4. 可以使用 .have access to 可以使用 5 have access to 可以获得或
使用

13. Be used to doing sth

14. Look forward to doing sth/sth 期望期待做某事

15. Get down to sth. 开始认真看待 开始认真 (做某事)

16. Lead to/contribute to.../attribute to...

17. Be superior to 比……优越, 比好优于, 胜过

18. Be inferior to 低于……, 劣等于 (质量等) 比…差劣于, 次于

19. Be senior to 较 ... 年长 He is senior to me by seven years. 他比我年

长七岁

20. Be junior to 1. 年龄不大于 be senior to (年龄长于……), be junior to
(年龄不大于……), be equal to (和……相等) ...

2. 年幼于 be previous to 在……之前...be junior to 年幼于...be senior to

年长于 3. 比……年少或低级 judging from 从……看; 根据……可以看出..

21. Prior to sth. 在某事发生之前

22. Range from... to 在一定幅度或范围内 变动, 变化 ranging from computers

and MP4s to mobile telephones and digital cameras

范围包括从电脑, MP4 播放器以及移动 到数码相机

23. Be busy in

24. Be busy doing sth

25. Can't help doing

26. Feel like doing 想要做某事 想要...;感觉要

27. Have a good time (in)

28. Have difficulty(trouble) (in)

29. Spend /waste time(in)

30. It's no use doing sth

31. There's no point in 没故意义、没有必要做....事情

32. In the way/by the way/ in no way

33. It's the first/second time that

34. Catch sb doing sth . 抓到某人做某事 . 逮住某人做某事
35. Call off=cancel
36. Have an influence on sth/sb
37. Impose sth on sb. 强加于某人某事物 把……强加于某人
38. But for sth=.without 要不是 假设
39. Risk doing sth.
40. Escape doing sth. 规避干某事
41. Accuse sb of sth. 控告（某人某事）
42. Charge sb with sth. 控告某人犯有
43. Be innocent of sth.清白的 无辜的 innocent 清白的 无辜的
44. Be alert to sth 对某物警惕
45. play a role/part in sth./doing sth
46. be worth doing sth
47. be worthy of doing sth
48. keep/lose contact with sb.
49. be second to none（首）最佳的 The airline is considered to be second to none 这条航线是最佳的
50. not to speak of/not to mention/let alone+ 名词/代词/动名词更不用说 且不提

51. delay/ mind/ admit/ avoid/ anticipate/ consider/ contemplate/

deny/ dislike/ fancy/ finish/ involve/ permit/ practice/ quit/ risk

+doing

52. adapt oneself to...使自己适应或习惯于 使适应；使适合

53. have no objection to doing sth 不反对做某事 .object 反对异议缺陷

54. be/get used to doing

55. confess to 承认 坦白，坦承

56. contribute to 捐助；协助 How much did you **contribute to** the relief fund 你为那

笔救济金捐了多少

促成 Your suggestion has greatly **contributed to** the accomplishment of our work.

你的提议大大地增进了我们工作的完毕。

为...写稿

She has been **contributing to** the paper for 5 years.

五年以来,她一直在为那家报纸撰稿。

57. devote to 献身于...；致力于将...奉献给；把...专用（于）

58. object to 对...反对

59. be opposed to 反对（某事）

60. resort to 依托,求援于 When his wife left him, he **resorted to** drink. 妻子拜别后,他借酒消愁。

2. 光顾;常去(某地)We **resorted to** the hotel for some coffee. 我们去那家宾馆喝咖啡。

61. stick to 忠于;信守 He is a man who **sticks to** his friends. 他是个忠于朋友的人。

62. take to 开始从事 He **took to** studying English 5 years ago. 他五年前开始学英语。

2. 喜欢 Mary **took to** her new teacher the first time they met.

63. turn out 生产/证明是

64. a sheet of paper 一张纸一页纸 sheet 床单薄板纸张

65. throw/cast light on 使明白/阐明

66. response/ reply/ key/ attitude/ approach/ answer/ introduction

/access /exposure /objection+to

67. interfere in 干涉

68. interfere with 阻碍

69. What if...? 陈说语序倘若怎么样?

70. be accustomed to/习惯于, 适应于

71. adhere to 粘附 坚持 拥护;支持

72. abide by 遵守;信守 承担...的后果;承受

73. cooperate with 合作,协作,相配合 和……合作

74. conform to 遵守, 根据, 符合, 顺应 与……一致, 与……相符合, 符合,
遵照, 遵守 遵遵法律、法规; 符合一种需要, 原则

75. dispose of a 处理,处理(一件事)b. 让或卖掉 c 除去,扔掉

76. apology to sb for sth.

77. be thankful to/be grateful to sb

78. restrain/ keep/ prevent /restrict /stop /protect /prohibit sb

from sth/doing sth

79. specialize in sth/doing sth.专门从事专业干什么

80. queue up 排成队 (等待)

81. acquaint sb with sth. 告知某人,让某人理解

82. familiarize sb with sth. 使熟悉;使亲近[(+with)]

83. correspond to sth 符合,一致 (to ith) 相称,对应[(+to)] 通信[(+with)]

84. correspond with sb. 通信[(+with)]

85. congratulate sb on sth

86. dependence/dependant on sth 依托; 依赖; 信赖

87. be independent of sth. 1. 独立的,自治的,自主的[(+of)]

Many colonies in Africa became **independent** nations in the 1950's.

非洲许多殖民地在二十世纪五十年代成了独立国家。

2. 有独立心的;自立的[(+of)]

My elder sisters and brothers have moved away from home and are now

independent.

我的哥哥姐姐已从家里搬了出去,目前都自立了。

3. 单独的;分开的[(+of)]an **independent** food store 单独经营的食品店

4. 无党派的[Z]One third of votes went to the **independent** candidate.

三分之一的选票被这位无党派候选人得了。

88. participate in sth

89. be bound to 肯定, 注定; 一定要; 决心一定会..., 必然 定, 必然

90. cure sb of sth 消除某人弊端 纠正某人缺陷

91. be of importance /significance/ value/

92. beyond reach/power

93. be lacking in 缺乏

94. be beneficial/ advantageous to sb.有益的

95. be attached to sth

96. be assigned to 被分派给... 归属于

97. find fault with sb

98. in memory of sb.在某人的记忆中

99. be absorbed in sth/doing sth 专心致力于沉浸于（做某事），专心于（做某事）

全神贯注于

100. be abundant in sth 充足的

101. take sth into account /consideration 考虑顾及到

102. relate sth to sb.

103. remark on sth 谈论 Everyone **remarked** loudly **on** his absence. 人人都在高

声谈论他的缺席。

104. none other than 不是他人而正是

105. so much as that 到这样程度以致

106. Could have done

107. Must have done

108. Should have done

109. Never/ seldom/ rarely/ hardly/ barely/ scarcely/ little/

few 位于句首引起主谓部分倒装。

110. Lest/ in case/unless /suppose /as if/for fear that/on

condition 等词引导的目的状语从句中，谓语动词多用虚拟语气，(should)+动词原形

111. Not so much...as 与其说...不如说

112. It's time that (过去式—)

113. May just as well 不如，等于是，还是.....好

114. see to it that 请注意要;记得...;别忘掉...

115. see to doing sth

116. order/ ask/ demand/ command/ request/ require that+ 虚拟语气

六级翻译汇总

翻译环节：a.理解；b.体现；c.校对。

详细翻译时，最佳是先打草稿，安排好语序，在考虑成熟之后再把答案写在卷子上，字迹要工整，这样便于保持卷面清洁，给阅卷人一种好印象。

1. 应试技巧：

a. 抓住关键词：一般包括句子的主语，动词，宾语，名词前的修饰语。

例 1： 我们学院去年夏天建造了一栋新的教学大楼。

“我们学院”(our building)，“建造”(build)，“教学大楼”(classroom building)。

然后把时间“last summer”，“新的”(new)，“一栋”(a/one)，尚有时态“built(过

去时)等非关键原因补充进去,这个句子差不多就完毕了。但翻译时可把教学大楼做主语,整个句子用被动语态的句式体现: A new classroom building was built in our building last summer.

例 2: 由于公共汽车司机罢工,我们不得不步行去上班。

“公共汽车司机罢工”(bus drivers' strike),“步行上班”译为“go to work on foot”。在考虑句子的次序构造,因果逻辑关系体现出来: We will have to go to work on foot on account of the bus drivers' strike.

b. 灵活处理词汇: 在将汉语译成英语文时,增长原文中无其形而有其义的词汇,如先行词,系动词,代词,连词,冠词以及名次的复数形式。此外,转换词类也很重要,词性的转换往往体目前派生词、介词、及副词上,有时动词转换成名词,逻辑衔接词转换成介词的现象比较普遍。

例 1: 中国是一种历史悠久、文化灿烂的多民族国家。

China is a multi-national country with a long history and splendid culture.这里,历史悠久、文化灿烂两个主谓构造的短语被转换成了一种介词短语。

例 2: 引进新设备后,这家厂具有很高的生产效率。

After the new equipment is introduced,the factory is highly productive.原句中“很高的”被译成副词“highly”,名词“生产效率”被译为形容词“productive”。

c.防止语言错误：要尽量防止拼写错误、此类混淆、语态混乱。句子不完整等语言错误。

例 1：在这个不停变化的和日益复杂的社会里，对信息的需求是最重要的。

错误：In this changed and complicated world ,the need of the information is very importance.

“不停变化”应用目前分词“changing”，“importance”是名词，不能用“very”修饰。

真确：In this changing and complicated world ,the need of the information is very important/is of great importance.

例 2：大学的医学院只能为申请读医的二分之一人提供机会。

译文：University mediacal (拼写错误：medical)schools can find places for only half of those who appies (人称单复数：apply)。

2. 翻译难点的处理：

a: 无主句与有主句的转换。汉语的主语常常省略，但在英语中，主语必须出现，否则句子不完整，语法不够规范。

原句：不能否认这样一种事实：广州目前并非一种让我们满意的都市。

译文：We cannot deny the fact that Guangzhou,at the moment,is not as green a city as what we like it be.

原句：可以毫不夸张地说：我们的产品是世界一流的。

译文：It may be said without fear of exaggeration that our products are among the
word-class brands.

b: 短句与长句的转换。

原文：健全自己的身体，保持合理的、规律的生活，是自我修养的物质基础。

译文：Keep fit ,lead a resonnable and regular life.this is the material basis for
self-cultivation.

原文：从书店和图书馆带某些书是轻而易举的。然而，从书中学到知识，并
把这些知识运用到实践中去，就不是简朴的事情了。

译文：It is very easy to bring some books from bookstores and libraries,but to
learn tne knowledge in the books and put the knowlege into practice is
by no means an easy job.

c.句子成分次序的调换：

例 1：一种瘦骨如柴，衣服单薄，双目失神的男子注视着他们。

A thin man in a thin overcoat watched them out od thin,emotinless eyes.

例 2：由于优柔寡断，他在去年夏天失去了诸多机会。

Last summer he lost many opportunities because of his indecisive
character.

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/965234244202011044>