

## A 组 赛题

### 中译英:

中国的传统节日不仅仅是历史的记忆，它们也是现代社会连接过去与未来的纽带。其中，春节、中秋节、清明节和端午节被视为最重要的传统节日，各自承载着独特的文化意义和深厚的历史底蕴。

春节，作为农历新年，象征着家庭团聚和新的开始。在这个节日里，人们会进行大扫除，以去除不利因素，迎接新的一年。家家户户贴春联，挂灯笼，燃放鞭炮，以此来祈求福运和驱除邪气。除夕之夜，全家人会围坐一起，享受一顿丰盛的年夜饭，这是中国人最重视的家庭聚会时刻之一。

中秋节，又称为月圆节，是团圆的象征。在这一天，人们会赏月、吃月饼，以此表达对远方亲人的思念之情。月饼和赏月的传统，源自于古代对月亮的崇拜和对丰收的庆祝。

端午节，以纪念古代爱国诗人屈原而闻名。这一天，人们会吃粽子、赛龙舟。粽子和龙舟赛不仅是端午节的重要风俗，也是中国文化中勇气和忠诚的象征。

清明节，又称为寒食节，是纪念先人和祭扫坟墓的日子。在这个节日里，人们会外出踏青、祭拜祖先，表达对过往亲人的缅怀和敬意。

这些节日不仅反映了中国人对家庭、对国家、对自然和对生命的尊重与爱护，也展现了中华文化的丰富多彩和深邃。通过庆祝这些传统节日，不仅能够加深对中国文化的理解和认同，也能够促进家庭和社会的和谐，传承和弘扬中华民族的优秀传统文化。

## 英译中:

The Renaissance, a period of flourishing art, culture, and science, marks a pivotal era in European history, spanning from the 14th to the 17th century. This era, originating in Italy, is characterized by a rebirth of the classical ideals of ancient Greece and Rome, influencing architecture, literature, philosophy, and music. The Renaissance signifies the transition from the medieval period to the modern age, highlighting humanism, where emphasis was placed on human values and achievements.

During the Renaissance, art took on new dimensions with the introduction of techniques like perspective, which gave depth and realism to paintings. Artists like Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo not only mastered these techniques but also imbued their works with complex symbolism and human emotion, reflecting the era's innovative spirit. Da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" and Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel ceiling are epitomes of Renaissance art, combining technical prowess with profound artistic expression.

In literature, the period saw the vernacular language gain prestige over Latin, making literature accessible to a broader audience. Dante Alighieri's "Divine Comedy," written in Italian, and William Shakespeare's plays in English, are monumental works that embody the Renaissance's literary achievements. These works explore human nature, ethics, and the

intricacies of life and death, illustrating the era's intellectual curiosity.

The scientific realm of the Renaissance laid the groundwork for modern science. Figures like Galileo Galilei and Isaac Newton challenged traditional views of the cosmos and physics, leading to significant breakthroughs in understanding the natural world. Their work, based on observation and experimentation, shifted the perception of science from speculative philosophy to empirical inquiry.

Philosophically, the Renaissance nurtured a milieu that questioned established doctrines, encouraging a critical examination of society, ethics, and governance. This intellectual freedom paved the way for the Enlightenment and the eventual rise of democratic ideals.

The Renaissance, with its extraordinary contributions to art, literature, science, and philosophy, not only transformed Europe but also left an indelible mark on the world's cultural and intellectual landscape. It reminds us of the enduring power of human creativity and the potential for innovation and progress when individuals are encouraged to explore, question, and express themselves freely.

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**英译中（文档内打字）：**

文艺复兴时期，是艺术、文化和科学大放异彩的时代，标志着欧洲历史上的一个转折点，从 14 世纪延续到 17 世纪。XXXXXXXX.....

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