



National Accreditation Examinations  
for Translators and Interpreters  
(NAETI)

**全国外语翻译证书考试**

# 英语翻译证书考试 大纲

(1~3级)

教育部考试中心



高等教育出版社  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

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# 修订说明

全国外语翻译证书考试 (NAETI) 由教育部考试中心和北京外国语大学合作举办, 专门对广大从业人员和在校大学生的外语实际翻译能力进行评价, 并向应试者提供翻译资格的权威认证。

NAETI 自 2003 年 10 月首次开考以来, 已连续举办了多次考试, 报考人数持续增长, 呈现了良好的发展势头。

为了推进考试的发展, 保障考试的科学性、公正性和权威性, 第二届全国外语翻译证书考试委员会第一次会议对本考试的级别描述和适用对象做了重新界定, 并对一级口译的考试模式进行了调整。调整前, 交替传译考试合格的考生才能参加同声传译, 两个考试都通过的考生才能获得一级口译证书。调整后, 一级口译含两个部分, 第一部分为交替传译, 第二部分为同声传译。报考一级口译的考生须参加这两个部分的考试, 两个部分答对率分别达到 60% (含) 以上, 总体答对率达到 70% (含) 以上为合格。为此特修订本大纲。

编者

2008 年 5 月

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# 第1章

## 三级笔译证书考试



## 一、级别描述与适用对象

通过三级笔译证书考试的考生能够翻译一般难度的文本;能够胜任机关、企事业单位的一般性文本和商务类材料的翻译。

本级别考试的适用对象为具有英语专业或英语翻译专业本科四年级水平者或具有同等水平的各类人员。

## 二、考试形式、内容与考试时间

三级笔译证书考试分为两部分,第一部分英译汉,要求考生将两篇各 250 词左右的英语文章译成汉语。第二部分汉译英,要求考生将两篇各 250 字左右的汉语文章译成英语。考试时间为 3 小时。

试卷包括试题与答题纸,考生在答题纸上作答。

## 三、考试计分方式与合格线

考试采取百分制计分方式,满分为 100 分。英译汉、汉译英各占总分的 50%,满分分别为 50 分。

考试合格标准为 70 分,同时要求英译汉、汉译英的单项得分不低于 30 分。



#### 四、三级笔译证书考试样题

### 全国外语翻译证书考试

### 英语三级笔译

#### Part 1

**Translation from English into Chinese**    1 hour 30 minutes

- Read the following two passages.
- Translate them into Chinese.
- Write your answers on the answer sheets.
- You may use additional paper for your draft but you must copy your answers onto the answer sheets.

#### Passage 1

#### Head Injuries

Alice was a B-plus student throughout her first three years at college. During the winter holidays in her senior year, while she was driving during a storm, her car ran off the road and hit a tree. Alice banged her head on the steering wheel but never lost consciousness. She was treated for bruises and discharged from the hospital within a day.

But, back at her studies, she began to have difficulties. Suddenly her As and Bs were becoming Cs. She had trouble remembering what she'd read and was irritable and easily distracted.

Alice was referred to a neuropsychologist for further examination. Although her IQ hadn't changed and standard neurological tests were

normal, detailed neuropsychological tests showed she was having memory problems. She could still process new information, but it took longer than before and she became “overloaded” if she tried to do too much at once.

Head injuries are often fatal, or of sufficient severity to require the hospitalization of victims. But there is a large group of people who sustain head injuries which can go undetected through ordinary medical examination. These are the people who seemingly recover from their injuries but still suffer subtle intellectual and behavioural effects that may seriously impair their ability to work and interact normally with other people. They are the victims of what experts call a “silent epidemic”. Some never lost consciousness and others never even suffered a direct blow to the head, yet brain damage occurred.

## **Passage 2**

### **Museums**

Over the last couple of decades there's been a tremendous explosion in museum attendance, and I see that continuing. As the population grows older, with more people studying in their retirement, and as schools and universities develop more imaginative ways of presenting knowledge, museums and galleries will be at the centre of the educational process.

To make the most of that position, they must not just open their doors but ensure that their material is engagingly presented, with flesh-and-blood teachers as well as displays that draw on information technology.

I'm not a great fan of the audio tour that leads you to a piece of art and then tells you what to think about it. I much prefer the interac-

tive calling-up of information, on a free-will basis, via a little handset. That way, technology helps you find out more about a particular aspect of a work of art as you stand in front of it.

A century ago, no one could have guessed there would be a museum dedicated to air and space travel in the centre of Washington DC, so it's impossible to say what new museums we might have in 100 years. But we may turn back to neglected areas of history. They've just laid the foundation stone for the Museum of the Native American in Washington, and I can see a resurgence in our interest in the ancient world ahead.

## Part 2

### Translation from Chinese into English    1 hour 30 minutes

- Read the following two passages.
- Translate them into English.
- Write your answers on the answer sheets.
- You may use additional paper for your draft but you must copy your answers onto the answer sheets.

#### Passage 1

#### 我为乘客服务

有一次,在拥挤的车厢门口,我听见一位男乘客客客气气地问他前面的一个女乘客:“您下车吗?”女乘客没理他。“你下车吗?”他又问了一遍。女乘客还是没理他。“下车吗?”他耐不住了,放大声问。那女乘客依然没反应。“你是聋子,还是哑巴?”他急了,捅了一下那位女乘客。女乘客这时也急了,瞪起了一双眼睛,回手给了男乘客一拳。

见此情景,我猛然想起在 60 路沿线上有家福利工厂,女乘客

可能就是个聋哑人,听不见声音。我赶忙向男乘客作了解释,又用纸条写了一句话,举到女乘客的眼前:“对不起!他要下车。他问了您好几声,您是不是没听见?”女乘客点了点头,把道让开了。

从此以后,我就特别注意聋哑人的特征,还从他们那里学会了一些常用的手语。这样,不仅我能更好地为他们服务,与他们进行感情交流,也减少了一些他们与其他乘客的误会和纠纷。

## Passage 2

### 水

海水、地下水、冰、河流、湖泊一起构成了地球的水资源,共约14亿立方千米。其中海水占97.2%,但不能直接用于人类生活与生产;冰雪等固态的水主要分布在无人居住的南北极;河流、湖泊、地下水等的水总量,才占地球水总量的0.6%,其中仍有相当一部分不宜饮用。这样,实际上能为人类饮用的淡水,其总量仅仅是全球淡水储量的0.34%。

我国年平均水资源总量为28124亿立方米,仅次于巴西和前苏联,居世界第三位。但由于我国的人口太多,人均占有水资源很少,仅2580立方米,名列世界第84位。而且水资源地理分布还很不均匀,90%的地表水和70%以上的地下水分布在南方各省。这样,北方17个省、直辖市自治区极为缺水。人口与日俱增,生产发展,城市扩展,使水的供需矛盾日趋严重。

# 2

## 第 2 章

### 二级笔译证书考试



## 一、级别描述与适用对象

通过二级笔译证书考试的考生能够翻译较高难度的各类文本;能够胜任机关、企事业单位的科技、法律、商务、经贸等方面材料的翻译以及各类国际会议一般性文件的翻译。

本级别考试的适用对象为具有英语专业或英语翻译专业研究生水平者或具有同等水平的各类人员。

## 二、考试形式、内容与考试时间

二级笔译证书考试分为两部分,第一部分英译汉,要求考生将两篇各 300 词左右的英语文章译成汉语。第二部分汉译英,要求考生将两篇各 300 字左右的汉语文章译成英语。考试时间为 4 小时。

试卷包括试题与答题纸,考生在答题纸上作答。

## 三、考试计分方式与合格线

考试采取百分制计分方式,满分为 100 分。英译汉、汉译英各占总分的 50%,满分分别为 50 分。

考试合格标准为 70 分,同时要求英译汉、汉译英的单项得分不低于 30 分。

#### 四、二级笔译证书考试样题

### 全国外语翻译证书考试 英语二级笔译

#### Part 1

#### Translation from English into Chinese

2 hours

- Read the following two passages.
- Translate them into Chinese.
- Write your answers on the answer sheets.
- You may use additional paper for your draft but you must copy your answers onto the answer sheets.

#### Passage 1

#### Artificial Speech

Because speech is the most convenient form of communication, in the future we want essentially natural conversations with computers. The primary point of contact will be a simple device that will act as our window on the world. You will simply talk to it. The device will be permanently connected to the Internet and will beep relevant information up to you as it comes in.

Just how quickly people will adapt to a voice-based Internet world is uncertain. Many believe that, initially at least, we will need similar conventions for the voice to those we use at present on screen: click, back, forward, and so on. But soon you will undoubtedly be able to interact by voice with all those IT-based services you currently connect

with over the Internet by means of a keyboard. This will help the Internet serve the entire population, not just techno-freaks.

Changes like this will encompass the whole world. Because English is the language of science, it will probably remain the language in which the technology is most advanced, but most speech-recognition techniques are transferable to other languages provided there is sufficient motivation to undertake the work.

Within ten years we will have computers that respond to goal-directed conversations, but for a computer to have a conversation that takes into account human social behaviour is probably 50 years off. We're not going to be chatting to the big screen in the living room just yet.

There are those in the IT community who believe that current techniques will eventually hit a brick wall. Personally, I believe that incremental developments in performance are more likely. But it's true that by about 2040 or so, computer architectures will need to become highly parallel if performance is to keep increasing. Perhaps that will inspire some radically new approaches to speech understanding that will supplant the methods we're developing now.

## **Passage 2**

### **The Atlantic Alliance Needs Tending**

The U. S. and Europe. These days, they bicker almost like a couple whose long marriage is in danger of unravelling. The litany of misunderstandings and mutual resentment seems to be growing. From the death penalty to steel tariffs, from the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to military spending, there is an abyss between American and European positions on innumerable issues.



Each side feels the other isn't shouldering enough of the burdens facing both. The Europeans see an unbending posture, from the Bush Administration's protecting inefficient U. S. steel companies to its threats to take out Iraq's Saddam Hussein—alone, if necessary. U. S. policymakers, for their part, are losing patience with Europeans' inability to get serious about defence spending. The war in Afghanistan has brought home the reality that much of Europe has fallen behind in military technology. And Washington is annoyed at Europe's feckless attempts at economic reforms. As a result, Europe couldn't play the role of economic locomotive to help pull the U. S. out of its downturn in 2001. This year, Europe is set to grow less than the U. S. once again.

Relationships in trouble can be fixed, and this one had better be. In a world increasingly fraught with danger, European leaders must commit themselves to bigger military budgets or risk being marginalised by the U. S. military machine. The \$45.1 billion hike in military spending the Bush Administration is pushing for next year is \$12.1 billion more than the entire defence budget of France. The U. S. could help by opening up more of its vast military market to European partners. And Washington should realise that in many global challenges a smart multilateral approach can be much more effective than unilateralism.

A world in which the U. S. and Europe go off on their own, in which the Atlantic alliance is reduced to mere lip service to ideals long since abandoned, is a frightening one.

## **Part 2**

**Translation from Chinese into English**

**2 hours**

- Read the following two passages.

• 11 •