



全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试

二级口译英语 同声传译类 考试大纲

本考试大纲经中华人民共和国人事部审定
中国外文局全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试办公室 编

★ 评分标准

★ 样题示例

★ 考试问答



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前 言

根据中华人民共和国人事部发布的《翻译专业资格(水平)考试暂行规定》和《二级、三级翻译专业资格(水平)考试实施办法》，中国外文出版发行事业局组织全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试专家委员会的专家编写了《全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试二级口译英语同声传译类考试大纲》，并经人事部组织有关专家审定通过。

本大纲是翻译专业资格(水平)英语同声传译类考试的指导性文件，是同声传译专业人员的能力标准，也是考试命题工作的依据。本大纲根据同声传译专业人员实际工作所需的知识能力，明确了同声传译专业人员应具备的基本条件和素质以及考试的有关要求，供应试人员复习备考。

由于时间紧，编写过程中难免出现疏漏，请应试人员提出宝贵意见和建议，以便今后修订。

在本大纲颁布实施之际，我们向参与本大纲编写、审定的专家和有关人员表示衷心的感谢。

中国外文局全国翻译
专业资格(水平)考试办公室
2005年8月8日

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全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试

二级口译英语同声传译类考试大纲

一、考试目的

通过检验应试者的理解、即时处理信息和语言表达能力,评价其口译实践能力是否达到专业同传译员水平。

二、考生应具备的基本条件和素质

1. 基本功扎实,熟练运用中英文两种语言。
2. 知识面广,有比较宽泛的政治、经济、文化等背景知识。
3. 熟练运用同传技能。
4. 具备良好的心理素质和应变能力。

三、考试基本要求

1. 准确、完整地译出源语内容。
2. 语音正确、清晰,语调自然,语流顺畅。

全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试 二级口译英语同声传译类考试模块设置一览表

《口译综合能力》

序号	题 型		题 量	记 分	时间(分钟)
1	听力理解	判断	10 题	20	
		短句选项	10 题	20	
		篇章选项	20 题	40	
		听力综述	听约 600 单词 英语文章后写 一篇约 200 词 的英语综述	20	
总计	——		——	100	60

《口译实务 (同声传译类)》

序号	题 型		题 量	记 分	时间(分钟)
1	英汉 同声 传译	无稿同传	约 8 分钟的讲话 (110 单词左右/分)	25	30
		带稿同传	约 8 分钟的发言 (150 单词左右/分)	25	
2	汉英 同声 传译	无稿同传	约 8 分钟的讲话 (140 汉字左右/分)	25	30
		带稿同传	约 8 分钟的发言 (170 汉字左右/分)	25	
总计	——		——	100	60
备注	1、“无稿同传”：译员无稿； 2、“带稿同传”：译员有稿。 3、本科目总体考试时间 60 分钟，其中包括考试的准备时间。				

全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试

二级口译英语同声传译类考试评价标准

评分要素		分值范围	标准
内容 (70%)		60-70分	准确、完整地译出源语信息
		50-59分	基本准确、完整地译出源语信息
		40-49分	错译、漏译较多, 无法完整传达源语信息
		0-39分	错译、漏译严重, 无法传达源语信息
表达 (30%)	词汇 语法 (10%)	9-10分	用词准确恰当, 基本无语法错误
		7-8分	用词准确, 有少量语法错误, 但不影响意思的传达
		5-6分	有多处用词和语法错误, 严重影响意思的传达
		0-4分	词汇、语法错误严重, 几乎无法传达源语信息
	语音 语调 (10%)	9-10分	语音正确、清晰, 语调自然, 语流顺畅
		7-8分	语音、语调基本规范
		5-6分	语音、语调有缺陷
		0-4分	语音、语调有严重缺陷
	总体印象 (技能、心理素质、应变能力等) (10%)	9-10分	好
		7-8分	较好
		5-6分	一般
		0-4分	较差

总分 = 内容 + 表达 (词汇、语法 + 语音、语调 + 总体印象)

**全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试
二级口译英语
《口译综合能力》2004年5月试卷**

China Aptitude Test for Translators and Interpreters

Test for Interpreters of Level 2

English Language Skills

- **Transcripts for the Recorded Passages**
- **Answer Sheet**
- **Keys**

Transcripts for the Recorded Passages

Part I. *Listen to the following short passages and then decide whether the corresponding statements are true or false. Tick the circle of "True" on the answer sheet below if you think the statement is true, or "False" if you think it is false. You will hear the passage only once. There are 10 questions in this part of the test, 2 points for each question.*

1. Nuclear energy is released at the sun's center as high energy gamma radiation, a form of electromagnetic radiation like light and radio waves, only of very much shorter wavelength.
2. Hunger is not caused by a global scarcity of food. The world can easily produce enough to feed everyone, without any government support. When people go hungry, it is because they do not have access to food — sometimes for reasons of war or politics, most often because of poverty.
3. A documentary is an arrangement of non-fictional films, structured to support the preexisting ideas of the filmmaker. Only the terminally stupid and the childishly innocent imagine that anyone making a documentary film aspires to objective truth.

4. Too often, Japan's conservative and nationalist leaders have managed to spot the forces of change more quickly than their liberal domestic counterparts, and have used those changes to seize the advantages and preserve their power.

5. As a super hero in her own right, Xena is a female piglet cloned from fetal-pig skin cells. She may prove to be more than the latest addition to the biotech clone farm. Because of similarities between porcine and human organs, the techniques that made Xena may eventually create a supply of genetically modified pig livers that would be acceptable to the human immune system.

6. Bioinformatics is the name given to the computer software technologies that are being devised to manage information overload. The field includes everything from storage to classification, analysis and distribution of gene and protein sequence data. Bioinformatics tools have moved genetic research out of the laboratory and transferred it to computer databases for use by anyone with access to the Internet.

7. Foreign laborers, especially Asian ones earning low wages, are pictured as working willingly for American capitalists abroad who pay slightly better than average wages; while the former learn otherwise inaccessible technology and produce sophisticated goods that compete with domestic American goods, even allowing for shipping charges and import duties.

8. It is significant that those who regard international law as a form of morality usually speak of it as “mere morality”. Although experienced diplomats do not often share the popular skepticism about international law, there is a danger that the popular attitude may affect inexperienced officials and pressure groups within a state, and that the state may, as a result, be pushed into breaking international law.

9. Asking for a WTO focused on its trade mission is not to neglect the importance of the other problems the institution has been asked to deal with. But the balance that many countries expect to see in the economic global governance agenda should not be pursued solely at the WTO. The international community should create effective ad-hoc instruments to confront the other challenges.

10. Economists say that the main spur to the global soybean boom is the emergence of a middle class in China, much of whose newly disposable income has been spent on a richer, more varied diet. Over the past decade, China has been transformed from a net exporter of soybeans to the world’s largest importer in some years of whole soybeans as well as oil and meal byproducts.

Part II. *Listen to the following short passages and then choose one of the answers that best fits the meaning of each*

passage by ticking the corresponding circle. The passages will be read only once. There are 10 passages in this part of the test, each with 1 question, which carries 2 points.

11. Ever since the Apollo moon landings, the idea of human expeditions to the Mars has come up repeatedly as the kind of grand adventures that would give focus, purpose, and inspirational lift to the space program. But confronted with the cost — estimated at \$150 billion last week — presidents starting with Richard Nixon and others have flinched and resorted to halfway measures like the shuttle.
12. More difficult for foreign managers to grasp are the intricacies of culture, such as the advertising staple of humor. “In southern China humour is more slapstick and physical, like you find in Hong Kong movies,” Taw says. “In the north, people love clever wordplays, a legacy of traditional Chinese opera and verbal sparring. For national campaigns, the challenge is to tap into a universal interest.”
13. It’s amazing what you can see when you don’t look. Astronomers often practice a technique known as averted vision to see very faint things. By looking to the side rather than straight on, they avoid using receptors in the eye’s center, which are more sensitive to dim light. So canny stargazers try to see the wonders of the cosmos out of the corners of their eyes.

14. Sweden's rejection of the European Union's common currency was a coldly rational statement of mistrust in the euro. It distanced itself from the stagnant economic performance of the euro zone, and flatly refused to place its monetary future under the sway of big countries like France and Germany, who have bent the euro's rules to suit themselves.

15. Stem cells are undeveloped human cells that can grow into many or all of the different specialized cells in the human body. Although stem cells have been harvested from adults, the most versatile stem cells come from embryos. The main source of embryos is fertility clinics. Vitro fertilization, the process that produces test-tube babies, involves the fertilization of eggs to produce embryos outside the woman's body.

16. An index is a statistical composite representing the value of all stocks in a certain market segment. It's presented as one simple number so investors can track trends in that segment. The broader the index, the more representative it is of the entire stock market. The Dow Jones Industrial is an average of 30 of the most widely held stocks. The S&P 500 Index combines the prices of 500 widely held stocks chosen by Standard and Poor's. The Russell 2000 includes 2000 small-company stocks; the Wilshire 5000 includes both small- and large-company stocks and is weighted to represent all U.S.-headquartered securities.

17. The new nepotism operates not from the top down but from the bottom up: it is voluntary, not coercive; it springs from the initiative of children, not the interest of the parents; it tends to seem “natural” rather than planned. Although no nepotism in the classic sense, it is rightly nepotism because it involves exploiting the family name, connections, or wealth. The method may be different, but the result is much the same.
18. Two years ago, in the Qatari capital, trade ministers agreed to begin global trade negotiations driven by what is known as the Doha Development Agenda, which put the question of development at its core. It is widely acknowledged today that trade is a vitally important element in any program for development, as it can deliver benefits to developing countries worth many times more than all the development aid they receive.
19. Meditation is being recommended by more and more physicians as a way to prevent, slow or at least control the pain of chronic diseases like heart conditions, AIDS, cancer, and infertility. It is also being used to restore balance in the face of such psychiatric disturbances as depression, hyperactivity, and attention-deficit disorder (ADD). In a confluence of Eastern mysticism and western science, doctors are embracing meditation not because they think it’s hip or cool but because scientific studies are beginning to show that it works, particularly for stress-related conditions.

20. It's a trick that time and memory play on us: Comedy — like glamour or courage, is never what it used to be. The present may sometimes make us laugh the hardest, but we like to tell ourselves that the past makes us laugh the best. Today's emphasis on physical comedy is perhaps a natural reaction to the more cerebral comedy of the past two decades.

Part III. *Listen to the following longer passages and then choose the best answer to each of the questions by ticking the corresponding circle. You may need to scribble a few notes in order to answer the questions satisfactorily. There are 20 questions in this part of the test, 2 points for each question. You will hear the passages only once. At the end of each passage, you will have 2 minutes to finish the questions.*

Passage One

The global tourism is a \$3.5 trillion industry that represents 10 percent of world GDP and employs more than 200 million people. Despite its global reach, tourism remains extremely fragmented; major hotel chains and tour operators represent only 20 percent of the business. Most companies — and countries — prefer to go it alone, even when it might be in their best interest to share data and marketing strategies. Now that's changing. In the past year, Spain and Tunisia organized a conference to support Mediterranean tourism. Australia, New Zealand and Fiji have