

实战热身的素材。本书紧扣考试大纲，透彻分析和归纳了考点和采分点。这些详解和点拨可以开阔考生的眼界，帮助解决笔译考试中遇到的棘手问题。

本书中的“**笔译综合能力**”部分由**试题、参考答案和综合解析**组成。我们总结了历年笔译综合能力考试科目的基本考点。词汇、语法部分常见的考点包括近义/同义辨析、形近识别、音近识别、习语辨析、结构识别、副词应用、时态应用、语态应用等。阅读理解部分常见的考点包括细节题型、主旨题型、词义题型、是非题型、态度题型、推断题型等。完形填空部分常见的考点包括词语搭配、结构搭配、语境搭配、习惯搭配等。通过研读这些考点，考生可以在笔译考试时胸有成竹，不仅知其然，而且知其所以然。

“**笔译实务**”部分由**试题、参考译文和采分点解析**组成。本书特别归纳了历年笔译实务考试科目中常见的采分点，如用词选词采分点、理解表达采分点、理解结构采分点、基本素质采分点等。通过研读这些采分点，考生可以正确选词组句，从理解和表达两个方面确保译文质量，在笔译考试中取得高分。

通过本书给出的翻译考试精选真题以及详细的解题分析，考生能够深入地了解笔译考试大纲的具体要求、命题的理念、题型、题量、考点、采分点、难易度、选材范围、阅读量、翻译量等，并能逐步掌握笔译技巧。考生可以充分利用本书全面地分析真题，研究命题规律，进行实战练习，高效地备考，在最短的时间内取得最佳成绩，顺利通过翻译考试，成为翻译队伍中的一员，为我国的改革开放、现代化建设和对外交流贡献力量。

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全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试英语专家委员会委员

- 1. 能够运用一般翻译策略和技巧，进行双语互译。
- 2. 译文忠实原文，无明显错译、漏译。
- 3. 译文通顺，用词正确。
- 4. 译文无明显语法错误。
- 5. 英译汉速度每小时 300 - 400 个英语单词；汉译英速度每小时 200 - 300 个汉字。

英语三级笔译考试模块设置一览表

笔译综合能力

序号	题 型	题 量	记 分	时 间（分钟）
1	词汇和语法	60 道选择题	60	120
2	阅读理解	30 道选择题	30	
3	完形填空	20 空	10	
总计	——	——	100	

笔译实务

序号	题 型		题 量	记 分	时 间（分钟）
1	翻译	英译汉	两段或一篇文章， 600 个单词左右	50	180
		汉译英	一篇文章，400 个单词 左右	50	
总计	——		——	100	





90. The author's purpose is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. give the basic facts of unemployment
  - B. explain the reasons of unemployment
  - C. introduce new jobs to the unemployed
  - D. offer encouragement to the unemployed

### Section 3 Cloze Test (10 points)

*In the following passage, there are 20 blanks representing words that are missing from the context. Below the passage, each blank has 4 choices marked by letters A, B, C and D respectively. There is only ONE right answer. Blacken the corresponding letter as required on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.*

Motivation is "the driving force within individuals that impels them to action." And goals are the sought-after results \_\_\_\_\_ (91) motivated behavior.

Motivation can be either positive or negative \_\_\_\_\_ (92) direction. We may feel a driving force toward some object or condition, \_\_\_\_\_ (93) a driving force away from some object or condition. For example, a person may be impelled toward a restaurant to fulfill a need, hunger, and away \_\_\_\_\_ (94) an airplane to fulfill a need of safety. Some psychologists refer to positive drives \_\_\_\_\_ (95) needs, wants or desires, \_\_\_\_\_ (96) negative drives as fears or aversions. \_\_\_\_\_ (97), though negative and positive motivational forces seem to differ dramatically \_\_\_\_\_ (98) terms of physical and sometimes emotional activity, they are basically similar in \_\_\_\_\_ (99) they both serve to initiate and sustain human behavior. \_\_\_\_\_ (100) this reason, researchers often refer \_\_\_\_\_ (101) both kinds of drives or motives as needs, wants and desires.

Goals, \_\_\_\_\_ (102), can be either positive or negative. A positive goal is one toward \_\_\_\_\_ (103) behavior is directed and it is often referred to as an approach object. A negative goal is \_\_\_\_\_ (104) from which behavior is directed away and it

点子, 消息; 如: He gave some good tips on gardening. 他在园艺方面提出了一些好点子。clue 线索; 因此选项 B 为答案。

13. C [分析] 习语辨析。

take up 拿起, 开始从事, 吸收; take out 拿出, 出发, 取得; take in 接受, 吸收, 理解; take on 披上, 呈现, 承担, 接纳; 因此选项 C 为答案。

14. B [分析] 词义辨析。

force 强制, 强加, 推动, 施加压力; cause 引起, 惹起, 促成; make 制定, 作出, 赚钱, 获得; provide 供应, 准备, 预防, 规定; 因此选项 B 为答案。

15. D [分析] 习语辨析。

trip up 绊倒; fall down 倒下, 跪拜; break up 打碎, 分裂, 结束; knock over 打翻, 弄倒; 因此选项 D 为答案。

16. D [分析] 近义辨析。

doubt 不相信, 怀疑, 不信任 (指在意见或信念上不肯定、未决定或缺乏确信, 多用作及物动词。在否定句和疑问句中可用 that 引出从句, 在肯定句中用 whether 或 if 引出从句); believe 相信 (某人所说的话或某事是真的), 其后可连用名词、代词、从句作宾语, 还可连用不定式结构; guess 猜测, 推测 (着重在没有根据和事实之前, 纯粹凭个人想法猜测, 有瞎猜的意味; 多用作及物动词, 其后用名词、代词、从句、复合宾语等); suspect 怀疑, 猜想 (怀疑某事是否存在/某人有错/某事物的真实性或可靠程度; 但对所疑心的事情往往又缺乏或没有证据; 其后除用名词、代词外, 还用不定式复合结构、从句; 有时可用 of 短语作复合结构); 因此选项 D 为答案。

17. D [分析] 习语辨析。

in the hope of/in the hope that 盼望 (通常没有实现的可能性); with a view to/of 以……为目标; 指望于; 因此 D 为答案。

18. A [分析] 词义辨析。

A. stem 滋生, 阻止; 起源, 发生; B. flourish 茂盛, 繁荣, 处于活跃/旺盛时期; C. root 生根, 固定, 根源在于 (in); D. sprout 萌芽; 所以答案

电视均属媒体范围, 因此选项 D 为答案。

70. D [分析] 主旨题型。

通读全文发现本文从开头到结尾一一列举了一些重要的 agents of socialization/source of information and socialization, 因此选项 D 为答案。

71. C [分析] 主旨题型。

第一段第一句解释了什么是“cooperation”, 随后又做了类比; 因此选项 C. “提供了‘合作’的一个简明解释”是答案。

72. A [分析] 推断题型。

reach a jointly cherished goal 应与 or 前 perform a task 同义或近义; 后者表示“完成一项任务”, 所以前者表示“达到一个共同\_\_\_\_\_的目标”, 空白处所填内容与选项 B、C 不符; 而选项 D “设立, 提出”是动词词组, 因此只有选项 A “珍惜的, 追求的”是答案。

73. B [分析] 细节题型。

见第二段第一句及第二句: In the first form, known as primary cooperation, group and individual unite. The group contains nearly all of each individual's life.

74. D [分析] 词义题型。

见第三段第一句: While primary cooperation is most often characteristic of preliterate societies, secondary cooperation is characteristic of many modern societies. 其中 preliterate (adj. 文字出现以前的, 尚未使用文字的) 可根据构词法猜测出词义 (pre-表示“前, 在前”, 而 literate 表示“有文化的, 有阅读和写作能力的”) 所以选项 D 为答案。

75. B [分析] 推断题型。

见第三段倒数第二句: Members perform tasks so that they can separately enjoy the fruits of their cooperation in the form of salary, prestige, or power. 加入第二级合作的小组成员完成任务的目的是他们均能分别享受到合作的成果; 而这种成果是以薪水、威望和权利的形式体现的。由此可推断出选项 B 是正确答案。

76. C [分析] 细节题型。

\_\_\_\_\_

## 笔译综合能力

## Section 1 Vocabulary and Grammar (60 points)

*This section consists of 3 parts. Read the directions for each part before answering the questions.*

## Part 1 Vocabulary Selection

*In this part, there are 20 incomplete sentences. Below each sentence, there are 4 choices marked by letters A, B, C and D respectively. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. There is only ONE right answer. Then blacken the corresponding letter as required on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.*

1. Grover Cleveland was the first president \_\_\_\_\_ in the White House.  
A. got married  
B. to get married  
C. has got married  
D. was married
2. If cauliflowers are not \_\_\_\_\_ from extreme temperatures, the heads get discolored.  
A. protected  
B. shelter  
C. shade  
D. saved
3. The gas \_\_\_\_\_ from the tank is dangerous.  
A. given off  
B. giving out



- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| A. eager        | B. surging  |
| C. appreciative | D. vigorous |

29. The discovery of the connection between aspirin and Reye's syndrome, a rare and deadly ailment, is a recent example of the caution with which drugs must be used, even for medical purposes.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A. disease | B. sick    |
| C. ill     | D. illness |

30. My parents moved out of their old home sometime last year after they had celebrated their 50th year there.

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. anniversary | B. years old |
| C. age         | D. wedding   |

31. The library she worked in lent books, magazines, audio-cassettes and maps to its customers, who could keep them for four weeks.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| A. borrowers | B. lenders |
| C. patrons   | D. clients |

32. A common question that people ask a story writer is whether or not he has experienced what he has written about.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. fiction   | B. science  |
| C. imaginary | D. literary |

33. At the World Literacy Center, an organization that works to help people read, the helpers work hard, enabling them to successfully reach their goals.

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. assistants  | B. volunteers |
| C. part-timers | D. amateurs   |

34. The officers made it clear that they were letting her go only because that she was old and not because she was above suspicion.



78. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. vanillin is easier to synthesize than benzaldehyde  
B. not all synthetic flavors are harmless  
C. in general, the less components there are in a fragrance, the harder it is to synthesize  
D. synthesized substances must be tested for safety only if they are used in food
79. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?  
A. How to Synthesize Fragrances  
B. Synthetic Substances Are Easy to Make  
C. Natural Flavorings and Fragrances  
D. Synthetic Flavors and Fragrances
80. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the last paragraph?  
A. Synthetic fragrances can be used to make a used car smell like a new one.  
B. Synthetic flavors and fragrances have added to the varieties of products.  
C. Lemon soap is made out of some delicious lemon.  
D. It is likely that a bottle of orange juice is synthesized.

**Questions 81—90 are based on the following passage.**

If you left your book on the table overnight, you would find the following morning that it was still exactly where you had left it, provided nobody had moved it. If a ball is made to roll on a very smooth surface, it will roll a long distance unless something stops it or changes its direction. This tendency of an object to remain at rest unless something moves it and to continue moving unless something stops it is known as the Law of Inertia.

The following examples show the truth of this law.

(a) Put a table-cloth on a table and arrange a pile of books on it. Hold one edge of the table-cloth and pull it quickly. The table-cloth will come off, leaving the pile of books undisturbed.

项 A 正确。

53. B [分析] 习惯搭配。

此句意为：正如有些职业需要大学学历一样，有些职业也需要专门的技术训练。just as..., so 表示“正像……一样，也”，so 在此作 also 解，应放在句首，后面的句子不倒装，too 在此表强调。所以 B 是答案。

54. C [分析] 结构应用。

本句是个复合句：Most of the older civilizations 是主语，后面是 which 引导的定语从句 which flourished during the fifth century B. C. 因此划线部分应是谓语动词；根据主语，谓语应用复数形式；因此选项 C 正确。

55. D [分析] 虚拟语气。

本句是对过去事实的假设，条件从句的谓语应用过去完成时 (had known)，而 if 条件句中如有 were, should, had, 可将 if 省去，而把 were, should, had 放在句首。因此选项 D 是答案。

56. B [分析] 词语应用

本句意为：视力好需要有合适的照明，尽管人类的夜视偶尔会被极端的（过明或过暗）灯光的闪现削弱。所填之词在句中作表语，又由 a 限定，应填名词；因此排除选项 A，因是形容词，表示：必要的，需要的；其余三个选项均为名词：B. necessity 必要性，需要，必需品（指为了生存所必需的）；C. exigency 苛求，紧急（事件）；D. need 需要，必需，必需品（指需要某事或某物，尤其是它们还没发生或还无法利用）；因此 B 为答案。

57. D [分析] 时态应用

本句意为：丢失了东西的人（东西被偷的人）应报告警察。因为东西已经被偷，应用完成时的被动语态，又因是泛指，所以应是现在完成时的被动语态；答案为 D。

58. A [分析] 结构应用

He 在此不指主句主语 the winner，而是指宾语 teacher，逗号后面是非限定性定语从句，关系代词在从句中作主语；因此 A 为答案。

59. C [分析] 词语运用

## 笔译实务

### Section 1 English-Chinese Translation (英译汉) (50 points)

*Translate the following passage into Chinese.*

Parents are required by law to see that their children receive full-time education, at school or elsewhere, between the ages of 5 and 16 in England, Scotland and Wales and 4 and 16 in Northern Ireland. About 93 percent of pupils receive free education from public funds, while the others attend independent schools financed by fees paid by parents.

Many, aged 3-4 years, children attend nursery schools and classes (or, in England, reception classes in primary schools). Pre-school education may also be provided in some private day nurseries and pre-school playgroups (which are largely organized by parents).

The Government has stated its commitment to a major expansion of pre-school education and wants all children to begin school with a basic foundation in literacy and numeracy. From September 1998 it is providing free nursery education in England and Wales for all 4 year olds whose parents want it, and is committed to staged targets for provision for 3 year olds thereafter. Local education authorities, in partnership with private and voluntary providers, have drawn up "early years development plans" for securing these objectives. The plans are designed to show how co-operation between private nurseries, playgroups and schools can best serve the interests of children and their parents. From April 1999, early years development partnerships and plans will be expanded to deliver quality childcare integrated with early education. In addition, the Government is working with local authorities and others in England to establish "early excellence centers" designed to demonstrate good practice in education and childcare.

短语 see that: make sure; take care 务必使……, 保证, 注意, 专心  
在本文中表示“要确保, (务必) 使……”

2. full-time education 全日制教育

[分析] 基本素质采分点。

full-time (工作、学习等) 全部规定时间; (足球等的) 比赛结束

full-time education 是固定的专有名词, 要用公认的名称来译。

[对照] part-time education 非全日制教育; compulsory education 义务教育;  
free education 免费教育

3. Parents are required by law to see that their children receive full-time education, at school or elsewhere, between the ages of 5 and 16 in England, Scotland and Wales and 4 and 16 in Northern Ireland. 按照法律规定, 在英格兰、苏格兰和威尔士, 家长一定要使自己的孩子在 5 岁至 16 岁期间在学校或其它地方接受全日制教育, 在北爱尔兰则为 4 岁至 16 岁。

[分析] 理解结构采分点。

此句是个复合句。主句是个被动语态结构, that 引导一个宾语从句, 之后又分别带有地点状语和时间状语。要分析其语法结构来理解词义, 但翻译时要根据汉语的语言习惯来译, 词序也要作相应的调整: 汉译时, 英语中的一些状语可放到主句之前; 被动语态有时在汉语中不必译出。

4. About 93 percent of pupils receive free education from public funds, while the others attend independent schools financed by fees paid by parents. 大约 93% 的学生享受公家提供经费的免费教育, 其他学生上独立学校, 这种学校靠学生家长缴费来筹措经费。

[分析] 理解结构采分点。

这是一个由连词 while 连接的并列句。independent schools 后有分词短语 financed by fees paid by parents, 可将句子断开来译。另外还要注意英语中有些词用法很活, 要根据上下文的不同而变换译法和词性; 此外还要根据汉语习惯来扩展释义, 将话说完整。本句中的 receive 译成“享受”, from 不要译成“来自”而是译成“由”, 中间可增加“提供的”, funds 可译成“投资或经费”; 前半句即可译成: ……享受由公家(政府)提供的免费教育。finance

9. From April 1999, early years development partnerships and plans will be expanded to deliver quality childcare integrated with early education. 从 1999 年 4 月起, 早期教育发展组织和发展计划将扩大范围, 以提供与早期教育相结合的优良儿童保健。

[分析] 理解结构采分点。

本句中的 integrated with early education 是分词短语作定语, 在翻译时只需将它放到所修饰的中心词前即可, (提供) 与早期教育相结合的 (……儿童保健)。

10. In Scotland, local education authorities have been taking the leading role, from August 1998, in planning and co-ordinating pre-school education and in providing places, working in partnership with voluntary and private providers. 在苏格兰, 地方教育当局一直领导这方面的工作。1998 年 8 月以来, 他们与民间志愿办学者合作, 进行规划, 协调学前教育, 提供更多名额。

[分析] 理解结构采分点。

本句虽是个简单句, 但带有许多短语 (状语); 我们翻译时, 常常将这些短语转化成汉语中的句子; 同时注意为了意思的连贯和通顺, 要变换译法和顺序。如上面: in planning and co-ordinating pre-school education and in providing places, working in partnership with voluntary and private providers 可译成: (他们) 与民间志愿办学者合作, 进行规划, 协调学前教育, 提供更多名额。

11. The Government planned to give all children in the pre-school year access to quality, part-time education by the winter of 1998.

[分析] 用词选词采分点。access to 有权使用, 常与 get, have, give 等词连用; 在此 give access to 可译作: 使……享受到。

12. Northern Ireland has a lower compulsory school age of 4 and a single school entry date in September each year. 北爱尔兰义务教育入学年龄较低, 为 4 岁, 每年 9 月学生按统一日期入学。

[分析] 理解结构采分点。

此句又为转性译法——在翻译过程中将原文的词性进行转换。将原文中的形容词 lower 变成副词“较低”, 将名词短语译成动词短语: a single school

问：外籍及港、澳、台地区的翻译人员是否可以参加考试？

答：经国家有关部门同意，获准在中华人民共和国境内就业的外籍人员及港、澳、台地区的专业人员，符合本规定要求的，也可报名参加翻译专业资格（水平）考试并申请登记。

问：此考试设置哪些语种？

答：翻译专业资格（水平）考试现设英、日、法、阿拉伯、俄、德、西班牙语七个语种。

问：各语种、各级别考试如何分类？

答：各语种、各级别均设口译和笔译考试。口译考试分为《口译综合能力》和《口译实务》两个科目，其中二级口译考试《口译实务》科目分设“交替传译”和“同声传译”两个专业类别；笔译考试分为《笔译综合能力》和《笔译实务》两个科目。

问：该考试各语种、各级别的难度如何？

答：本考试各语种、各级别的难度大致为：三级，外语专业本科毕业，并具备一年左右的口笔译实践经验；二级，外语专业本科毕业，并具备3-5年的翻译实践经验；一级，具备8-10年的翻译实践经验，是某语种双语互译方面的专家。

问：全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试每年举行几次？

答：英语二级、三级翻译专业资格（水平）考试每年分两次进行，英语同声传译类考试和其它语种的考试每年只进行一次。每年的5月份（具体日期以考前通知为准）举行二级、三级英语、日语、法语、阿拉伯语笔译和口译交替传译类考试；11月份（具体日期以考前通知为准）举行二级、三级英语、俄语、德语和西班牙语的笔译、口译交替传译类及二级英语口译同声传译类考试。相应级别的职称评审在我国不再进行，即：今后相应语种的翻译专业人员获取助理翻译（初级）、翻译（中级）专业技术职务不再通过职称评审的办法，而必须通过参加相应级别的翻译专业资格（水平）考试获得职业资格，从而



平，为用人单位使用翻译人才提供客观公正、科学有效的依据。

问：已经通过翻译专业资格（水平）考试并获得翻译职业资格证书的人员，是否必须参加继续教育并办理证书登记手续？

答：是的。2004年1月1日后取得翻译专业资格（水平）证书的证书持有者必须接受相关的继续教育并进行证书定期登记。翻译专业资格（水平）证书有效期为三年，在有效期满前3个月，持证者应到中国翻译协会办理证书登记手续。

问：翻译专业资格（水平）证书持有者继续教育和证书登记由哪个部门负责？

答：中国外文局全国翻译专业资格（水平）证书登记管理办公室为翻译专业资格（水平）证书持有者继续教育和证书登记的管理机构，设在中国外文局全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试办公室。中国外文局委托中国翻译协会负责持证者继续教育和证书登记的具体实施工作。中国翻译协会行业管理办公室是继续教育与证书登记工作的常设机构，联系方式：北京市西城区百万庄大街24号；邮编100037；电话010-68997177。中国翻译协会网站 [www.tac-online.org.cn](http://www.tac-online.org.cn)。

问：证书登记和继续教育工作的监督管理单位是哪里？

答：中国外文局全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试办公室负责对继续教育（或业务培训）和证书登记工作进行检查、监督和指导。

问：继续教育的主要内容是什么？

答：继续教育（或业务培训）的主要内容是对证书持有者进行职业道德教育、翻译业务培训。

问：二级口译英语同声传译类考试在何时、何地开始实施？

答：2005年11月12日，二级口译英语同声传译试点考试首次在北京进行。

问：二级口译英语同声传译类考试科目是如何设置的？

答：二级口译英语同声传译类考试设置《口译综合能力》和《口译实务（同声传译类）》两个科目。