



全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试辅导丛书

英语二级笔译 考试真题精选

卢敏 / 主编

3

全真试题

独家出版

专家详解

考点揭秘

CATTI



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试辅导丛书

英语三级笔译考试真题精选

主编 卢 敏
编委 赵玉闪 巩向飞
王志 高 慧
李树清

 外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语三级笔译考试真题精选 / 卢敏主编. 北京: 外文出版社, 2008

全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试辅导丛书

ISBN 978-119-04935-9

I 英.. II 卢... III. 英语-翻译-资格考核-习题 IV. H315.9-44

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第003955号

全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试辅导丛书 英语三级笔译考试真题精选

主 编 卢 敏

责任编辑 史 敬

封面设计 吴 涛

印刷监制 张国祥

© 外文出版社

出版发行 外文出版社

社 址 北京市百万庄大街24号 邮政编码 100037

电 话 (010)68995875 / 68996075 (编辑部) 68320579 / 68996067 (总编室)

(010)68995844 / 68995852 (发行部) 68995852 / 68996188 (邮购部)

(010)68327750 / 68996164 (版权部)

印 刷 北京外文印刷厂

经 销 新华书店 / 外文书店

开 本 16开

印 数 0001-10000册

字 数 200千字

印 张 10.75

版 次 2008年第1版第1次印刷

装 别 平

书 号 ISBN 978-119-04935-9

定 价 25.00元

版权所有 侵权必究 有印装问题可随时调换

前言

科技发展和经济全球化使对外交流与合作日益频繁。在传播先进的文化和科技方面，翻译起着越来越重要的桥梁和纽带作用。随着我国改革开放的进一步深化，加入世界贸易组织和综合国力的提高，我国在国际事务中的作用越来越重要。我国的翻译人员不仅要把国外先进文明成果介绍到国内，而且还要把国内优秀的文化、科技成果推向世界。因此，我国急需越来越多的优秀翻译人才。但是，我国的翻译人才却青黄不接。正是在此背景下，国家人事部推出了全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试，不拘一格地选拔高素质的翻译人才。

全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试是国内最具权威的翻译专业资格认证考试，是对应试者口、笔译方面的双语互译能力和水平的认定。该考试已经纳入国家职业资格证书制度。考试合格将获得由国家人事部颁发的《中华人民共和国翻译专业资格（水平）证书》，该证书是聘任翻译专业技术职务的必备条件之一，在全国范围内有效。

为了帮助广大考生全面了解该考试，有的放矢地备考，我们编写了这本《英语三级笔译考试真题精选》。

本书收录在内的是从历年考试中精选出的几套实考真题，以给广大考生提供实战热身的素材。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，考生可以正确选词造句，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。

卢 敏 英文译审

中国外文局翻译专业资格考评中心副主任
全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试专家委员会委员

目录

全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试英语笔译三级考试大纲（试行）.....	1
英语三级笔译应试技巧.....	3

全真试题（一）

笔译综合能力.....	5
参考答案.....	24
综合解析.....	24
笔译实务.....	39
参考译文及采分点解析.....	40

全真试题（二）

笔译综合能力.....	47
参考答案.....	67
综合解析.....	68
笔译实务.....	83
参考译文及采分点解析.....	85

全真试题（三）

笔译综合能力.....	91
参考答案.....	110
综合解析.....	111
笔译实务.....	127
参考译文及采分点解析.....	128

英语三级翻译口笔译考试大纲样题

笔译综合能力.....	134
参考答案.....	156
笔译实务.....	157
参考答案.....	159
全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试问答.....	161

全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试 英语笔译三级考试大纲（试行）

一、总论

全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试英语笔译三级考试设笔译综合能力测试和笔译实务测试。

（一）考试目的

检验应试者的笔译实践能力是否达到准专业译员水平。

（二）考试基本要求

1. 掌握 5000 个以上英语词汇。
2. 掌握英语语法和表达习惯。
3. 有较好的双语表达能力。
4. 能够翻译一般难度文章，基本把握文章主旨，译文基本忠实原文的事实和细节。
5. 初步了解中国和英语国家的文化背景知识。

二、笔译综合能力

（一）考试目的

检验应试者对英语词汇、语法的掌握程度，以及阅读理解、推理与释义的能力。

（二）考试基本要求

1. 掌握本大纲要求的英语词汇。
2. 掌握并能够正确运用双语语法。
3. 具备对常用文体英语文章的阅读理解能力。

三、笔译实务

（一）考试目的

检验应试者双语互译的基本技巧和能力。

（二）考试基本要求

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。

英语笔译三级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	50 道选择题	25	25
2	阅读理解	50 道选择题	55	75
3	完形填空	20	20	20
总计	——	——	100	120

《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， 500 - 650 个单词	60	100
		汉译英	一篇文章， 300 - 400 字	40	80
总计	——		——	100	180

英语三级笔译应试技巧

研究各种考试，首先要弄清这门考试考什么。古人云“纲举目张”，所谓“纲举目张”，即要求我们抓住要领，条理分明。《朱子读书法·虚心涵咏》中写道：“乍看极是繁碎，久之纯熟贯通，纲举目张，有自然省力处”。因此了解考试大纲是应试的重中之重；其次要“知己知彼”，知己无非要了解自己的长短，知彼在此则指要了解考试的题型、内容及方向。该书是帮助考生有的放矢地了解这门考试，而应试技巧则是在研究和总结命题规律、真题分析、考点归纳的基础上形成的，希望能够起到“抛砖引玉”的作用。

一、笔译综合能力试题

I. 词汇与语法 (Vocabulary and Grammar)

1. 词汇选择 (Vocabulary Selection)
2. 词语替换 (Vocabulary Replacement)
3. 改错 (Error Correction)

此部分试题要求考生具备扎实的基本功，掌握考试大纲要求的英语词汇，掌握并能够正确运用英语语法，注意短语的搭配，还要注重语言现象之间的辨析，归纳与对照。

做此类题时，首先要仔细看懂题干，弄清每题考察的内容，如：

1. 近义词辨析（其中主要是名词、动词、形容词、介词、副词及连词等）；此处所考词汇均不生僻，要求考生平时就养成能辨别同义、近义词的能力，会识别形近词或音近词。
2. 短语搭配（其中包括动词短语、介词短语、固定搭配等）。
3. 语法内容（非谓语动词、被动语态、虚拟语气、从句、比较级、时态用法、句子结构等）。

然后针对所考内容作出相应的准确判断。其中“词汇选择”难点在同义辨析和不同选项的词义差别；“词语替换”难点在于识别、应用具体语境下的词汇含义；而“改错”的难点在于语法的重点内容；复习这一部分内容时可多做几套真题，了解命题规律，掌握题路，发现自己的问题，有针对性、有重点地复习自己的薄弱之处。

II. 阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)

这部分要求考生具备对常用文体英语文章的理解能力。此部分共有 50 道

题（分布在5-8篇文章之中）；文章选材广泛，涵盖自然科学、社会科学等各个领域；题材以说明文、议论文、传记等为主；每篇文章字数在150-450左右，且绝大多数文章在250字以内，每篇文章有5-10道题。

因文章篇幅较短，设题较多，所以题型以辨认事实、细节、是非的题为主，只要读懂文章，答案很容易找到；还有少量推断题、主旨题和部分词义题、态度题，要求考生读懂文章，根据上下文内容合理推出答案；这类题型经常可用排除法去做。此外平时要多读多看难度适当的文章，扩大知识面，还要注意解题速度。

III. 完形填空 (Cloze Test)

此部分考题测试考生综合运用语言的能力及理解篇章和使用词汇、语法的能力。考生在答题时须通篇阅读全文，时刻根据上下文考虑（因篇章具有连贯性）并仔细弄清楚段首句和段尾句的内容（因为文章的主旨句经常放在段首或段尾）；因这部分考查的内容以虚词、实词和语法为主，做题时要把握上下文出现的信息词，并要注意填入之词放到语篇中要符合逻辑，符合全篇的脉络。

二、笔译实务试题

I. 英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)

II. 汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)

此部分试题要求考生能够运用一般翻译策略和技巧，进行双语互译；要求译文忠实原文，无明显错译、漏译，译文通顺，用词准确，译文无明显语法错误，还要保持一定的翻译速度。具体来说，翻译的主要技巧在于：选词用字、省略、重复、转换、词序调整、正说反译/反说正译和长句拆译等。此外还要注意本考试的特点，要注意基本常识、常用术语和一些重要专有名词的积累。

在英译汉过程中要发挥英语背景知识的作用来理解原文，找出与英语原文相对应的汉语意思；发挥逻辑推理和汉语知识的作用来突出汉语表现形式。

在汉译英过程中要抓住英汉语言结构的差异（如：句式、各类语句的关系，句子长短，主动、被动的关系，静态、动态的关系等差异），形成三种翻译综合能力，即：语感能力，语境分析能力和逻辑思维能力。

总之，考生应根据考试大纲全面复习，又要根据自己的薄弱环节重点复习。考试的最高境界在于“以不变应万变”，但这“不变”一定要建立在自己的整体实力上。

全真试题 (一)

笔译综合能力

Section 1: Vocabulary and Grammar (25 points)

This section consists of 3 parts. Read the directions for each part before answering the questions. The time for this section is 25 minutes.

Part 1 Vocabulary Selection

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

1. We have had to raise the prices of our products because of the increase in the cost of _____ materials.
A. primitive
B. rough
C. original
D. raw
2. With an eighty-hour week and little enjoyment, life must have been very _____ for the students.
A. hostile
B. anxious
C. tedious
D. obscure
3. Whenever the government increases public services, _____ because more workers are needed to carry out these services.
A. employment to rise
B. employment rises
C. which rising employment
D. the rise of employment
4. Our flight to Guangzhou was _____ by a bad fog and we had to stay much longer in the hotel than we had expected.
A. delayed
B. adjourned
C. cancelled
D. preserved

5. Container-grown plants can be planted at any time of the year, but _____ in winter.
A. should be
B. would be
C. preferred
D. preferably
6. Both longitude and latitude _____ in degrees, minutes and seconds.
A. measuring
B. measured
C. are measured
D. being measured
7. Most comets have two kinds of tails, one made up of dust, _____ made up of electrically charged particles called plasma.
A. one another
B. the other
C. other ones
D. each other
8. Good pencil erasers are soft enough not _____ paper but hard enough so that they crumble gradually when used.
A. by damaging
B. so that they damage
C. to damage
D. damaging
9. The magician picked several persons _____ from the audience and asked them to help him with the performance.
A. by accident
B. at random
C. on occasion
D. on average
10. On turning the corner, they saw the path _____ steeply.
A. departing
B. descending
C. decreasing
D. degenerating
11. English language publications in China are growing in volume and _____.
A. circulation
B. rotation
C. circumstance
D. appreciation
12. Hydroponics _____ the cultivation of plants without soil.
A. does
B. is
C. do
D. are
13. To impose computer technology _____ teachers is to create an environment that is

not conducive to learning.

- A. with
- C. in

- B. to
- D. on

14. Marketing is _____ just distributing goods from the manufacturer to the final customer.
- A. rather than
 - C. bigger than
- B. other than
 - D. more than
15. _____ a language family is a group of languages with a common origin and similar vocabulary, grammar, and sound system.
- A. What linguists call
 - C. Linguists call it
- B. It is called by linguists
 - D. What do linguists call
16. In the eighteenth century, the town of Bennington, Vermont, was famous for _____ pottery.
- A. it made
 - C. the making
- B. its
 - D. where its
17. _____ get older, the games they play become increasingly complex.
- A. Children
 - C. As children
- B. Children, when they
 - D. For children to
18. _____ of his childhood home in Hannibal, Missouri, provided Mark Twain with the inspiration for two of his most popular novels.
- A. Remembering
 - C. It was the memories
- B. Memories
 - D. He remembered
19. Dust storms most often occur in areas where the ground has little vegetation to protect _____ of the wind.
- A. from the effects
 - C. it from the effects
- B. it the effects
 - D. the effects from it
20. Most nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are a _____.
- A. scarcity
 - C. minimum
- B. minority
 - D. shortage

Part 2 Vocabulary Replacement

This part consists of 15 sentences; in each sentence one word or phrase is underlined. Below each sentence, there are 4 choices respectively marked by letters A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that can replace the underlined part without causing any grammatical error or changing the basic meaning of the sentence. There is only ONE right answer. Blacken the corresponding letter as required on your Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

21. Shellfish give the deceptive appearance of enjoying a peaceful existence, although in fact life is a constant struggle for them.
A. misleading
B. calm
C. understandable
D. initial
22. The most striking technological success in the 20th century is probably the computer revolution.
A. profitable
B. productive
C. prominent
D. prompt
23. Scientific evidence from different disciplines demonstrates that in most humans the left hemisphere of the brain controls language.
A. groups of followers
B. years
C. countries
D. fields of study
24. Public relations practice is the deliberate, planned and sustained effort to establish and maintain mutual understanding between an organization and its public.
A. complete
B. related
C. intentional
D. active
25. The use of the new technology will have a profound effect on schools.
A. negative
B. positive
C. strong
D. useful
26. If we look at the Chinese and British concepts of hospitality, we find one major similarity but a number of important differences.
A. hostility
B. friendliness
C. manner
D. culture

27. In just three years, the Net has gone from a playground for the local people to a vast communications and trading center where millions swap information or do deals around the world.
- A. business
C. chatting
- B. shopping
D. meeting
28. Most species of this plant thrive in ordinary well-drained garden soil and they are best planted 8cm deep and 5cm apart.
- A. develop well
C. mature
- B. grow taller
D. bear fruit
29. Motivation is the driving force within individuals that impels them to action.
- A. impedes
C. holds
- B. interferes
D. pushes
30. The ultimate cause of the Civil War was the bombardment of Fort Sumter.
- A. only
C. true
- B. final
D. special
31. No hero of ancient or modern days can surpass the Indians with their lofty contempt of death and the fortitude with which they sustain its cruelest affliction.
- A. regard
C. loss
- B. courage
D. trick
32. The service economy doesn't suggest that we convert our factories into laundries to survive.
- A. imply
C. hurl
- B. persuade
D. transform
33. It was rather strange how the habits of his youth clung to him still. He was 72.
- A. stuck to
C. led to
- B. turned
D. gave way to
34. He has a touch of eccentricity in his composition.
- A. essay
C. character
- B. writing
D. manner

35. Jim was a stout old gentleman, with a weather-beaten countenance.
A. body
B. skin
C. shoulder
D. passionate interest

Part 3 Error Correction

This part consists of 15 sentences; in each sentence there is an underlined part that indicates an error. Below each sentence, there are 4 choices respectively marked by letters A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that can replace the underlined part so that the error is corrected. There is only ONE right answer. Blacken the corresponding letter as required on your Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

36. Not much people realize that apples have been cultivated for over 3,000 years.
A. Not many
B. Not enough
C. Without many
D. No many
37. The eastern bluebird is considered the most attractive bird native of North America by many bird-watchers.
A. native
B. native with
C. native by
D. native to
38. All living creatures pass on inherited traits from one generation to other.
A. the other
B. another
C. others
D. other one
39. Furniture makers use glue to hold joints together and sometimes to reinforce it.
A. its
B. fast
C. hard
D. them
40. The hard, out surface of the tooth is called enamel.
A. outside
B. appearance
C. outer
D. hiding
41. The earliest form of artificial lighting was fire, which also provided warm and protection.
A. hot
B. sunshine

- C. warmth
D. safe
42. All mammals have hair, but not always evident.
A. but it is not
B. but it is
C. but they are not
D. but they are
43. A professor of economic and history at Atlanta University, W.E.B. Du Bois, promoted full racial equality.
A. economy
B. economics
C. economical
D. economic
44. Machines that use hydraulic pressure including elevators, dentist chairs, and automobile brakes.
A. exclude
B. excluding
C. include
D. are included
45. The first recorded use of natural gas to light street lamps it was in the town of Frederick, New York, in 1825.
A. was
B. is
C. it is
D. were
46. Although the social sciences different a great deal from one another, they share a common interest in human relationship.
A. move
B. differ
C. change
D. varies
47. Unlike competitive running, race walkers must always keep some portion of their feet in contact with the ground.
A. run
B. runner
C. runners
D. running race
48. A promising note is a written agreement to pay a certain sum of money at some time future.
A. time futures
B. futures
C. futures time
D. future time
49. New York City surpassed the other Atlantic seaports in partly because it developed the