

全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试用书

英语三级笔译 综合能力与实务试题详解

China Aptitude Test for Translators and Interpreters

专家主笔担纲, 直击核心考点, 体现命题精神

洞悉考纲要旨, 揭示出题规律

全面收录真题, 提供最好的实战热身

国家职业资格证书人事部颁证

3

翻译资格证书考试命题研究会 组编

总主编 卢敏 王志

CATTI



大连理工大学出版社

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“翻译专业资格(水平)考试”(China Aptitude Test for Translators and Interpreters—CATTI)是为适应社会主义市场经济和我国加入世界贸易组织的需要,加强我国外语翻译专业人员队伍建设,科学、客观、公正地评价翻译专业人才水平和能力,更好地为我国对外开放服务,根据建立国家职业资格证书制度的精神,在全国实行的开放式、面向社会、面向公众、国内最具权威的、统一的翻译专业资格(水平)认证;是对参试人员口译或笔译方面的双语互译能力和水平的认定。

相对于上海和北京的翻译证书考试来说,人事部的翻译证书由于直接得到国家的权威认可而独具魅力。拥有这个证书就等于拥有了更强的职场竞争优势。为了帮助广大考生很好地熟悉考试,更有针对性地备考,我们特邀请了全国深谙翻译证书考试的专家共同编写了这本书。

本书的突出特点在于:

1. 洞悉考纲要旨,全面揭示考试精髓。

本书首次全面、具体地介绍了该水平考试的基本要求、具体的出题形式、题量、考试办法、时间安排、分值分布、阅读量、翻译量、阅读及翻译的题材、难易程度、考点以及基本答题技巧。从内容到形式都力求帮助读者尽可能地全方位地了解 and 体验考试。

2. 全面收录真题,提供最好的实战热身。

本书收录了2004年最新考试真题和考委会提供的考试样题,给考生提供一个真正的揣摩考试实质的机会。“知己知彼,百战不殆”。通过研磨真题和阅读考评教师给出的详细注释,考生就能够掌握考试的出题脉络,在实际的应战中成竹在胸。

3. 专家主笔操刀,直击核心考点,体现命题精神。

本书提供的所有模拟试题,充分体现了考纲的要求,考点清晰,采分点准确,

CATTI 直接和考试真题的命题要求接轨,最大限度地保证了本书试题的信度和效度。

4. 注释详尽,点拨应试技巧。

本书的注释坚决避免许多考试辅导书出现的那种“注释解释不在关键点上,读者看过仍不知所云,或者不关痛痒的现象”。注释切中肯綮,读者读起来很解渴。同时点拨应试技巧。“授人以渔,画龙点睛”。

相信本书会全方位地帮助考生有针对性的备考,提高考生的复习效率,以方便考生在最短的时间内取得最好的考试成绩。衷心祝福所有的考生都能获得翻译资格证书,成为职场竞争中的佼佼者。

由于时间仓促,编写过程中难免疏漏,请广大读者在使用中多提宝贵意见。同时,对参与审阅本书的所有专家表示衷心感谢。

本册主编齐丽霞、倪锡英,副主编李明秋、栗红,参加编写的还有刘芳、张睿、田素萍、刘靖、韩琦、黄凌宇、陈忆忆、吴晓佳、刘雅静等人。

编 者

2005年3月

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全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试

英语笔译三级考试简介

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标准专业译员水平。

(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。

四、题型介绍

笔译综合能力

序号	题型	题量		分值	时间(分钟)
1	词汇和语法	50 道选择题	20 道词汇选择	25	25
			15 道词语替换		
			15 道语法改错		
2	阅读理解	50 道选择题(阅读量大约在 1500 字)		55	75
3	完形填空	20 个填空(是没有选项的主观题)		20	20
总计	—	—		100	120

笔译实务

序号	题型	题量		分值	时间(分钟)
1	翻译	英译汉	两段文章或一篇文章, 500 ~ 650 个单词	60	100
		汉译英	一篇文章, 300 ~ 400 字	40	80
总计	—	—		100	180

五、应试技巧介绍

(一) 三级笔译综合技能

1. 词汇与语法(Vocabulary and Grammar)

1) 词汇选择(Vocabulary Selection)

[例] According to the weather forecast, which is usually _____, it will snow this afternoon.

A. exact

B. precise

C. perfect

D. accurate

该部分共有 20 个选择题。主要考查考生对于考试大纲词汇量的基本掌握情况。该部分测试题一般从以下几个方面考查考生的语言能力。第一, 大约有 10 个题左右, 以考查近义词辨析为主, 其中涉及动词、名词和形容词。这部分的词汇一般来说都不是特别生僻的认知词汇, 都是常用词, 但需要考生会自如应用。第二, 约有 5 个短语题, 其中包括动词短语、介词短语、固定搭配等。第三, 对形近词、语法等内容的考查。

这部分试题要求考生必须具有扎实的基本功, 辨别词汇的同义、近形、搭配及其他能力。

2) 词语替换 (Vocabulary Replacement)

[例] The old man sat before the fire in a trance, thinking of his past life.

A. in a special position

B. in a cozy state

C. in a sleepy state

D. in a meditative state

该部分试题共有 15 个。考查考生能否在具体语言环境下识别、应用常用词汇。答好该部分试题的关键取决于把握提干的内容,掌握词汇在具体语境下的含义,不要望文生义。此部分设题范围以近义词、词义为主,同时有个别的关联词语。近义词辨析是考查考生语言基本技能最好的一种题型,故考生应该掌握词汇的基本用法。

3) 改错 (Error Correction)

[例] The general manager demanded the job will be completed before the National Day.

A. would be completed

B. must be completed

C. had to be completed

D. be completed

本部分试题共有 15 个。主要考查语法与句法。试题涉及的范围主要有:时态、语态、非谓动词、从句、连词、虚拟语气等。

该部分试题的特点是画线部分为错误的语法现象,要求考生能够正确识别出错误的语法现象是什么,然后在四个选项中选出惟一正确的答案。答对此题的关键是必须依据上下文判断出错误的语法现象是什么,然后才能有的放矢地进行选择。因此,考生必须下功夫苦练基本功,经过大量的语言实践后才能稳操胜券。

2. 阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)

本部分试题共有 8 篇文章,50 个问题。文章的选材广泛,涵盖了如自然科学、政治、历史、人文、经济等领域。体裁以说明文、议论文、传记为主。每篇文章字数大约为 180 字,篇幅较短,设题较多。因此,所设选项以辨认事实、细节、推理为主,只要读懂了文章,答案很容易找到。

阅读能力的提高要靠平时的不断积累,跟踪时事报道,更新语言。只有坚持不懈地阅读大量的语料,阅读能力才能有质的飞跃。

3. 完形填空 (Cloze Test)

完形填空的总阅读字数在 300 字左右。共有 20 个空。选材以社科题材为主,几乎没有生僻单词。此题型所考查的内容以虚词、连词、语法为主,从而达到考查考生的综合语篇理解能力。

此部分考题不同于词汇部分,因为考生必须具备语篇、上下文、语法、词汇等几个方面解题的能力,所以,完形填空某种程度上是考查考生的语言知识是否全面的一种手段。建议考生在答题的时候,要“高瞻远瞩”,即不要只顾某一句子的完整,而忽略了整个语篇的

内容。做好完形填空的关键是要把握上下文出现的信息词。填入全文的空白处之后,需要再次通篇阅读,以免有单句通顺但与全文相悖的错误。

(二)三级笔译实务

三级笔译实务共有两篇文章,英译汉、汉译英各一篇。体裁以文学、随笔、小品文为主。

谈到翻译技巧,实际上就是变通的技巧。由于源语和译入语二者差别大,必须进行变通才能翻译。因此一些翻译技巧应运而生。但是每一种技巧都有其语言学基础。所谓技巧,是为克服跨文化障碍所创造的,翻译中的难点存在于如何理解词性、词的语义结构和句法结构等方面的差异。因此,翻译时,必须围绕这些特点展开。常用的翻译方法如下:

1. 词性转换法:词性概念建立在语言的表层结构上,英汉两种语言差异很大。例如,在英语里可以用名词表达的意思,在汉语中可用一个动词。因此翻译时需要根据具体语言环境而定。

2. 增减重复法:翻译时有时不得不在原文的基础上有所增减或故意重复某些词,以达到语言的达意。因此,翻译时有增词法,减词法,重复法。使用本译法时需要注意一点:增词不增意,减词不减意。

3. 反面着笔法:此方法实际上就是反话正说,正话反说。

4. 分合移位法:此译法是最常用的方法。所谓切分就是把某一个特别难处理的词或短语拿出来,译成一个单独的从句或者一个单独的句子。与切分相反,译者有时需要合并语言成分,使之更符合语言习惯。所谓移位法就是把一个词或短语从前面移到后面,把一个从句从后面移到前面。

5. 定语从句译法:定语从句又称之为形容词从句。英汉两种语言中结构完全相反。中文中的名词修饰语一般置于名词前,而英语中则恰恰相反,因此翻译时需要注意语序。如果英语中的定语从句太长的话,就不能放在名词之前,非限制性定语从句与主句结构分散,对位置的要求不高。定语从句的翻译要根据语境灵活变通,可转换成其他类型的从句。

6. 状语从句译法:可根据具体语境采用顺译法,或转换、颠倒、省略等方法。

Part One

英语三级笔译综合能力试题

英语三级笔译综合能力 2004 年试卷

- 参考答案
- 解题思路与技巧提示

英语三级笔译综合能力试卷(样题)

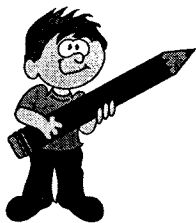
- 参考答案
- 解题思路与技巧提示

英语三级笔译综合能力模拟试题一

- 参考答案
- 解题思路与技巧提示

英语三级笔译综合能力模拟试题二

- 参考答案
- 解题思路与技巧提示



英语三级笔译综合能力 2004 年试卷

Section 1 Vocabulary and Grammar (25 points)

This section consists of three 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 four 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. Then blacken the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

- Grover Cleveland was the first president _____ in the White House.
A. got married B. to get married C. has got married D. was married
- If cauliflowers are not _____ from extreme temperatures, the heads get discolored.
A. protected B. shelter C. shade D. saved
- The gas _____ from the tank is dangerous.
A. given off B. giving out C. giving away D. given up
- When it started to snow, we turned round and _____ the hotel.
A. got by B. searched for C. made for D. cleared up
- Since writing home to their parents for money, they had lived _____ hope.
A. in B. for C. on D. through
- Rice is the _____ food of most Southeast Asians.
A. common B. general C. staple D. popular
- William Byrd was the owner of the largest library in colonial _____.
A. period B. time C. times D. periods
- Exobiology is the study of life _____ other planets.
A. in B. at C. on D. to
- The Declaration of Independence, _____ the Constitution of the United States, was

drawn up with the help of Benjamin Franklin.

A. and B. also C. as well as D. so too

10. It was from the Lowell Laboratory that the ninth _____, Pluto, was sighted in 1930.

A. planet B. constellation C. stardom D. satellite

11. The rodent, _____ the mouse, rat, guinea pig, and porcupine, are mammals with incisor-like teeth in both jaws.

A. made up B. including C. consisting D. constitute

12. _____ into oceans and rivers is a serious form of pollution.

A. Pouring sewage B. Emptying litter C. Throwing garbage D. Dumping sewage

13. Products which are made from dirts and are _____ high temperatures are known as ceramics.

A. tempered in B. subjected to C. exposed to D. baked in

14. A pigment called melanin protects the _____ layers of skin from sun rays.

A. under B. below C. underlying D. underneath

15. Oranges are a _____ source of vitamin C.

A. well B. better C. good D. very

16. Even after having their grandchildren live with them for ten years, the couple felt that _____ children these days was the most difficult of all family matters.

A. rising B. raising C. caring D. taking care

17. The most important _____ of the farmers in Iraq is dates, of which Iraq is the world's leading exporter.

A. economic crop B. cash crop C. money crop D. staple

18. More has been learned about the Moon than any other of the Earth's neighbors in space because of the Apollo program, which enabled men to walk on the Moon and bring back hundreds of pounds of _____.

A. rocks B. rock C. stone D. stones

19. _____ the variety that the average family has in beef, fish, poultry, and vegetarian recipes, they find most meals unexciting.

A. In spite B. Inspite C. Despite of D. Despite

20. The speaker _____ have criticized the paraprofessionals, knowing full well that they were seated in the audience.

A. should not to B. must not C. ought not to D. may not

Part 2 Vocabulary Replacement

This part consists of 15 sentences in which one word or phrase is underlined. Below each sentence, there are four 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 with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

21. Iceland has the oldest parliament, which goes as far back to 930 A. D. when Althing, the legislative organization, was established.
A. office B. adobe C. assembly D. building
22. The only problem with the debate last week was that the beginning sounded more like a personal attack than a dispassionate, intellectual arguing.
A. discussion B. argument C. talk D. speech
23. Susan Jones was at the bus stop well on time to take the 7:01 bus, but she had to miss her breakfast to do it.
A. catch up with B. catch C. run up to D. be catching
24. Since her father could not drive her to the airport, she requested her uncle to drive her instead.
A. take B. bring C. dispatch D. deliver
25. A famous collection of Persian, Indian, and Arabian folktales, the Arabian Nights was supposedly told by the legendary queen Scheherazade to her husband every night for 1,001 days.
A. imaginary B. imagery C. fabled D. legend
26. What may be the oldest fossil footprint yet found was discovered in June 1968 by William J. Meister, a non-professional fossil collector.
A. a part-time B. a spare-time C. an untrained D. an amateur
27. Most of us think of sharks as dangerous, owing to lack of information rather than fear.
A. due to B. because C. as D. for
28. Double Eagle II, the first trans-Atlantic balloon, was greeted by avid crowds in France.
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.

A. for reason B. due to C. because of D. on the grounds

35. The book, which is a useful guide for today's young people, deals with many questions and problems that face them at school and at home as well as in society.

A. are faced B. confront C. in opposition D. meet

Part 3 Error Correction

This part consists of 15 sentences in which there is an underlined part that indicates a grammatical error. Below each sentence, there are four 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 with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

36. All don't have a free ticket must pay the admission fee.

- A. Everyone who doesn't have a free ticket
B. No one who doesn't have a free ticket
C. No one who has free tickets

- D. Anyone who has free tickets
37. When I last saw them, the police had chased the robbers down Columbus Street.
A. were chasing B. was chasing C. chased D. were on a chase
38. Erosion that is a slow process, but it constantly changes the features on the surface of the earth.
A. which is B. although C. being D. is
39. When an organism is completely encapsulated and preserved, it becomes a fossil, therefore turning into evidence of things that once lived.
A. thereby B. as a result of C. so D. in the end
40. The pictures of the Loch Ness Monster show a remarkable resemblance to a plesiosaur, a large water reptile of the Mesozoic era presuming extinct for more than 70 million years.
A. supposed B. presumably C. presumptuous D. is presumed
41. In our own galaxy, the Milky Way, there are perhaps 200 billion stars, a small part of them probably have planets on which life is feasible.
A. a small fraction in which B. a small fraction of which
C. a small fraction which D. which a fraction of
42. "But you'll be able to come, won't you?" "Yes, I think such."
A. that B. it C. so D. this
43. The professor is quite difficult pleased.
A. to please B. to be pleased C. for pleasing D. pleasing
44. Because everyone knows, facts speak louder than words.
A. Since B. That C. It D. As
45. The trapeze artist who ran away with the clown broke up the lion tamer's heart.
A. broke away B. broke down C. broke D. broken down
46. His heavy drinking and fond of gambling makes him a poor role model.
A. and fact that he gambles B. and that he gambles
C. and he gambles which D. and gambling
47. Depression that inflicts people who believe their lives lack content when the rush of the busy week stops referred to by a prominent psychiatrist as Sunday Neurosis.
A. has been referred to by a prominent psychiatrist
B. has been referred to as by a prominent psychiatrist
C. a prominent psychiatrist has referred to it