



全国外语翻译证书考试
National Accreditation Examinations
for Translators and Interpreters
(NAETI)

英语翻译证书考试
大 纲
(第二版)

教育部考试中心



高等教育出版社
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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,专门对广大翻译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,已连续举办了三次考试,报考人数持续增长,呈现了良好的发展势头。为了进一步规范考试,保证考试的科学性、公证性和权威性,经全国外语翻译证书考试委员会的充分论证,教育部考试中心和北京外国语大学决定对本考试进行如下调整:

1. 将原来各级别的考试名称,即初级笔译、中级笔译、高级笔译、初级口译、中级口译和高级口译分别更名为三级笔译、二级笔译、一级笔译、三级口译、二级口译和一级口译。

2. 将笔译和口译的计分方式由原来的四档计分制,即A、B、C、D,更改为百分计分制,满分为100分,总分70分以上(含70分)且各部分得分率均在60%以上为合格。

3. 对考试大纲作了修订。

为了让考生更多地了解全国外语翻译证书考试,确定适合自己的考试级别,我们在修订本大纲时将2003年10月和2004年5月正式考试的试题和参考译文附在后面,希望能对考生有所帮助。

编者

2004年12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可承担一般性材料的翻译工作。能够就一般难度的材料进行英汉互译;能够胜任一般性文件或商务等方面材料的翻译工作。

本级别考试的适用对象为:

1. 英语专业大专及本科二年级以上学生;
2. 非英语专业通过大学英语六级考试者;
3. 具有同等水平的各类英语学习者。

二、考试形式、内容与考试时间

三级笔译证书考试分为两个部分。第一部分为英译汉,要求考生将两篇各 250 词左右的英语文章译成汉语。第二部分为汉译英,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 英语三级笔译证书考试

Certificate of English Translation: Level 3

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 the 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 through 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 interactive 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 D. C. , 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 the 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 28 124 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 2 580 立方米,名列世界第 84 位。而且水资源地理分布还很很不均匀,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 个省市区极为缺水。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。

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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就普通英汉原文材料进行互译,译文质量较高,达到专业翻译水平。能够胜任一般科技、法律、旅游、商务、经贸等方面材料的翻译;能够胜任一般国际会议文件的翻译。

本级别考试的适用对象为:

1. 英语专业本科毕业生或研究生;
2. 具有同等水平的各类英语学习者、翻译工作者。

二、考试形式、内容与考试时间

二级笔译证书考试分为两个部分。第一部分为英译汉,要求考生将两篇各 300 词左右的英语文章译成汉语。第二部分为汉译英,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 英语二级笔译证书考试

Certificate of English Translation: Level 2

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 the 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.