



全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试

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英语一级翻译口笔译 考试大纲

中国外文局全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试办公室/编

本大纲经国家人力资源和社会保障部审定

- 模块设置
- 考试样题
- 考试问答



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全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试 英语一级翻译口笔译考试大纲

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前 言

根据中华人民共和国人力资源和社会保障部发布的《翻译专业资格（水平）考试暂行规定》和《资深翻译和一级翻译专业资格（水平）评价办法（试行）》，2011年，中国外文局组织全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试英语专家委员会专家编写了《英语一级翻译口笔译考试大纲》，并经人力资源和社会保障部组织有关专家审定通过。

英语一级翻译采取考试与评审相结合的方式取得，本大纲是考试环节的指导性文件，是考试命题的依据，也是应考人员的重要参考指南。根据翻译专业人员实际工作所需要的知识和能力，明确了考试的范围、内容、重点，对考核点分层次提出了要求。要求“掌握”的是重点内容，要求“了解”的是相关内容，应考人员应全面学习和了解，争取成为合格的翻译人员。此外，本大纲还给出了考试样题和参考答案，供应考人员复习备考。

由于时间紧，大纲在编写过程中难免出现疏漏。请广大翻译工作者在使用过程中，提出宝贵意见和建议，以便今后修订。

在此，我们向参与本大纲编写、审定的专家以及有关人员表示衷心感谢。

人社部专业技术人员管理司
2012年3月

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全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试 英语一级笔译考试大纲

一、总论

全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试英语一级笔译考试设“笔译实务”一个科目。

二、考试目的

检验应试者英汉互译的技巧和能力以及审定稿能力是否达到高级翻译水平。

三、考试基本要求

知识面宽广，熟悉中国和相关语言国家的文化背景，中外文语言功底扎实。

（一）笔译能力

1、对原文有较强的理解能力，有较强的翻译表达能力，能够熟练运用翻译策略和技巧对有较高难度的文章进行英汉互译；

2、译文准确、完整、流畅，并能体现原文风格；

3、英译汉速度每小时约600个单词；汉译英速度每小时约400个汉字。



(二) 审定稿能力

1、能够发现、修改译文中的问题，用词严谨、恰当，能使译文质量有较大提高，并体现原文风格。

2、英译汉审定稿速度每小时约1200个单词；汉译英审定稿速度每小时约800个汉字。



英语一级考试模块设置一览表

笔译实务

序号	题型		题量	分值	时间(分钟)
1	翻译	英译汉	总量约600个单词的文章	30	180
		汉译英	总量约400个汉字的文章	30	
2	审定稿	英译汉	总量约600个单词的译文	20	
		汉译英	总量约400个汉字的译文	20	
总计	——		——	100	180

全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试 英语一级口译（交替传译）考试大纲

一、总论

全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试英语一级口译（交替传译）考试设“口译（交替传译）实务”一个科目。

二、考试目的

1、检验应试者的口译实践能力是否达到高级翻译水平。

2、检验应试者的听力、理解、记忆、信息处理及语言表达等能力。

三、考试基本要求

1、知识面宽广，熟悉中国和相关语言国家的文化背景，中外文语言功底扎实。

2、能够承担重要场合、具有实质性内容的口译工作。

3、熟练运用口译技巧，准确、完整地译出原话内容，无错译、漏译。

4、发音正确、吐字清晰。

5、语言规范，语流流畅，语速适中，表达自然。

英语一级口译（交替传译）考试模块设置一览表

口译实务（交替传译）

序号	题型		题量	分值	时间 (分钟)
1	翻 译	英汉 交替传译	总量约1200单词的英语讲话两篇	50	30
2		汉英 交替传译	总量约1200字的汉语讲话两篇	50	30
总计	—		—	100	60

英语一级笔译实务试卷（样题）

Section 1 Translation

Part 1 English-Chinese Translation (英译汉) (30 points)

Translate the following passage into Chinese.

The Travels of Marco Polo was conceived in a prison cell in Genoa, Italy, in 1298. A few years earlier Polo had returned to the West after an epic journey that lasted some 24 years. He then saw action in a naval battle between the Venetian and Genoese fleets, and was captured. It was in jail that he met and befriended Rustichello of Pisa, a well-known writer and collector of Arthurian romances. Their collaboration yielded a book that would give Europe its first authoritative account of the Middle and Far East, in particular China, and reveal the presence of a vast empire and advanced civilization far greater than anything Europeans could achieve or even imagine.

More than 100 copies of that long-lost original exist, many dating from the 14th and 15th centuries. There is no definitive manuscript, however, and all existing versions have been embellished, doctored or censored by the Christian establishment over the years. Modern editions are thus collations and translations of imperfect copies. This murky history helps explain why the book describes what the Venetian could not possibly have seen, and overlooks sights that any traveler to China must have witnessed — like the Great Wall, foot-binding and chopsticks. Skeptics say that Polo never ventured

to China and that he and Rustichello used second-hand information from other travelers, especially Arab traders. Certainly, there is no hard historical evidence that Polo actually visited all the places he describes. But most of the detail has since been corroborated by historians and geographers, confounding critics and confirming the importance of the book as the fullest and most accurate account of Asia in its time.

Originally called *Description of the World*, *Travels* aims for geographical completeness, not the immediacy and excitement of personal encounter. It's not a travelogue. Consistent with the possibility that Polo was not an eyewitness, his book is not "on-the-spot" reporting, and only loosely follows an itinerary. To modern audiences, the book may seem dull and repetitive, to be dipped into, not read cover to cover. Yet *Travels* was a revolutionary piece of writing. It radically altered European understanding of Asia by forcing the West to recognize a superior culture in the East, and, by describing with such verve the luxuries and sensuousness of Chinese cities, it impressed the idea of an exotic East on the European psyche.

The Venetian literally changed the Western view of the world. European maps in his time were based on Biblical interpretations and classical mythology. Jerusalem was at the center. Then came Polo's book, describing great civilizations in the East, and a world not centered on Jerusalem, politically or geographically. This recasting of the world into a more dynamic and multi-centered geographical space was the first step toward what we now call globalization.

Travels is a book of liberal and enlightened humanism. No one



can fail to appreciate its celebration of the heterogeneity of nature, geography and, above all, people. His work expresses wonder and joy in what is unfamiliar. Races are differentiated but not denigrated, and the customs of different cultures are met with enthusiastic curiosity, not the conformism and prejudice prevalent in Europe at the time. *Travels* had a moral for medieval Europe: let diversity and tolerance replace division and xenophobia — a moral no less relevant today than in Marco Polo's time.

Part 2 Chinese-English Translation (汉译英) (30 points)

Translate the following passage into English.

建立和完善刑事缺席审判制度是惩治和预防腐败犯罪的需要。腐败是人类社会的一个痼疾。随着经济全球化进程的加快,腐败犯罪越来越猖獗,给当今世界各国造成许多严重问题。腐败还同有组织犯罪和包括洗钱在内的经济犯罪之间有着千丝万缕的联系。

惩治和预防腐败是社会各界和世界各国政府的共同要求。就目前的司法实践来看,我国反腐败形势依然严峻,腐败案件仍处在多发高发期,部分贪官携款外逃现象屡屡发生。由于许多国家没有与我国签订双边引渡条约,从这些国家引渡贪官并追回赃款的难度很大。

如果按照现行刑事诉讼法规定,贪官一旦外逃又不能及时抓捕归案,诉讼活动只能处于中止状态。我国于2005年签

署并加入了《联合国反腐败公约》（UN Convention Against Corruption）。该公约是第一个全球性反腐败法律文件，资产追回机制是其一大建树。

《公约》中规定对于贪污公共资金或者对所贪污公共资金的洗钱行为，被请求缔约国应当在实行没收后，基于请求缔约国的生效判决，将没收的财产返还请求缔约国。人民法院做出生效判决是我国利用《公约》追回腐败资产的关键。所以建立和完善我国刑事缺席审判制度势在必行。

Section 2 Finalizing Translated Texts

Part 1 English-Chinese Translation (英译汉审定稿) (20 points)

Read the following original English text. There are 10 mistakes in the Chinese translated text. Underline and number them and give your corrections in the numbered spaces on the ANSWER SHEET.

“Whisky is for drinking, water is for fighting over,” Mark Twain once said. At the start of the 21st century, his gloomy view on the water side of the equation has been getting endorsements from an impressive — if unlikely — cast of characters. The Central Intelligence Agency, the accountancy firm PricewaterhouseCoopers and, most recently, Britain’s Ministry of Defense have all raised the specter



of future “water wars.” With water availability shrinking across the Middle East, Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, so the argument runs, violent conflict between states is increasingly likely.

The specter is also on the agenda for the experts from 140 countries gathered this week at the annual World Water Week forum in Stockholm. Meetings of water experts are not obvious forums for debating issues of global peace and security. But the ghost of Mark Twain is in Stockholm this week as we reflect on the links between water scarcity and violent conflict between states. So, here’s the question. Are we heading for an era of “hydrological warfare” in which rivers, lakes and aquifers become national security assets to be fought over? Or can water act as a force for peace and cooperation?

Water conflicts are invariably shaped by local factors. But the sheer scale of these conflicts makes it impossible to dismiss them as isolated events. What we are dealing with is a global crisis generated by decades of gross mismanagement of water resources. The facts behind the crisis tell their own story. By 2025, more than two billion people are expected to live in countries that find it difficult or impossible to mobilize the water resources needed to meet the needs of agriculture, industry and households. Population growth, urbanization and the rapid development of manufacturing industries are relentlessly increasing demand for finite water resources. The threats posed by competition for water are real enough — but for every threat there is an opportunity. Cooperation tends to attract less news than violent conflict. Perhaps that is why “water wars” get

such exaggerated coverage. Yet cooperation over water is far more widespread than conflict.

How can the world move toward a future of cooperation rather than conflict on water? We believe that there are three broad rules. First, governments have to stop treating water as an infinitely available resource to be exploited without reference to ecological sustainability. Yes, water is scarce in many countries. But the scarcity is the product of poor economic policies. Improving the efficiency of water use and encouraging conservation through pricing and more efficient technologies in agriculture and industry would help reduce scarcity. Second, countries must avoid unilateralism. Any major upstream alteration to a river system, or increase in use of shared groundwater, should be negotiated, not imposed. Governments should look beyond national borders to basin-wide cooperation. Building strong river-basin institutions could provide a framework for identifying and exploiting opportunities for cooperation. Third, political leaders need to get involved. Too often, dialogue on transboundary water management is dominated by technical experts. Whatever their level of expertise, dedication and professionalism, the absence of political leadership tends to limit the scope for far-reaching cooperation.

The most obvious reason for greater political and financial investment in transboundary water cooperation is spelled out in an unlikely source. “By means of water,” says the Koran, “we give life to everything.” As a single human community sharing a single planet, we need to look beyond our national borders to work out ways of