**2020年本科插班生考试大纲**

**《翻译》**

**Ⅰ.考试性质**

本考试属于英语语言的综合应用能力考试，旨在检测考生在基础阶段是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项要求，考核学生了解中西文化差异、熟悉英汉两种语言基本特点、掌握基础翻译理论知识和技巧的情况，以及运用翻译理论知识解释双语现象的能力和实际汉英互译的能力。通过考试选拔优秀的英语专科毕业生升入英语专业本科高年级阶段学习。

**Ⅱ. 考试内容及要求**

**一、考试内容**

英语语言基础测试主要检验应试者对英语词汇、语法的掌握程度，以及阅读理解、推理与释义等能力。

英汉翻译基础测试主要检验应试者双语基础和应用翻译能力。考试主要涉及（但不限于）英汉两种语言与文化的差异比较；以及下列英汉互译常用的方法和技巧：词义的选择、词类的转换、词的增减；重复法、语序调整、正反译法、拆译法、缩译法、被动式的翻译、长句的翻译等；200字左右的段落翻译，应用翻译等。

**二、考试基本要求**：

1. 有较好的双语基础。
2. 了解中国和英语国家的文化背景知识，掌握基础翻译理论知识。
3. 掌握语言学习基本规律，具有一定独立思辨能力。
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。

**III.考试形式及试卷结构**

**一、考试形式**

闭卷、笔试，考试时间为120分钟，试卷满分为100分。考生使用答题卡答题。

**二、试卷结构**

笔译综合能力测试通常分为三个部分：英语词汇与语法，阅读理解、完形填空。笔译实务测试分为两个部分：第一部分为单句翻译，分A、B两节。A节为英译汉，有5个句子；B节为汉译英，有5个句子。第二部分为短文翻译，分A、B两节，A节是英译汉，要求考生将一篇约200词的英语短文译成汉语；B节为汉译英，要求考生将一篇约200字的汉语短文译成英语。

以下题型和分值仅供参考，每年出题可以有10-20分的新题型：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **题号** | **题型** | **分值** |
| **I** | **词汇与语法** | **10分** |
| **II** | **阅读理解** | **20分** |
| **III** | **阅读填空** | **10分** |
| **IV** | **短语翻译/句子翻译 /思考题(三选一)** | **10分** |
| **V** | **短文翻译（英汉互译）** | **50分** |

**Ⅳ．题型示例**

**Part I: Vocabulary Selection (10 points)**

*In this part, there are 10 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

**Part II: Reading Comprehension (20 points)**

*In this section you will find after each of the passages a number of questions or unfinished statements about the passage, each with 4 (A, B, C and D) choices to complete the statement. You must choose the one which you think fits best. Then blacken the corresponding letter as required on your Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.*

*（阅读理解出题方式不限于这种方式）*

**Part III： Fill the blanks. (10 points)**

*In the following passage, there are 20 blanks representing words that are missing from the context. You are to put back in each of the blanks the missing word. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.*

**Part IV(以下题型三选一)**

**1. Answer the following question. (10 points)**

**假设有这样一句台词“早上好！表妹”，这句话应如何译？为什么？**

**2. Translate the following phrases from Chinese to English. (10 points)**

如：油漆未干

**3. Translate the following sentences from English in Chinese. (10 points)**

如：John can be relied on. He eats no fish and plays the game.

**Part V: Passage Translation (50 points)**

**Section A: Translate the following passage from English to Chinese.**

The air we breathe is so freely available that we take it for granted. Yet without it we could not survive more than a few minutes. For the most part, the same air is available to everyone, and everyone needs it. Some people use the air to sustain them while they sit around and feel sorry for themselves. Others breathe in the air and use the energy it provides to make a magnificent life for themselves.

Opportunity is the same way. It is everywhere. Opportunity is so freely available that we take it for granted. Yet opportunity alone is not enough to create success. Opportunity must be seized and acted upon in order to have value. So many people are so anxious to "get in" on a "ground floor opportunity", as if the opportunity will do all the work.

Just as you need air to breathe, you need opportunity to succeed. It takes more than just breathing in the fresh air of opportunity, however. You must make use of that opportunity. That's not up to the opportunity. That's up to you. It doesn't matter what "floor" the opportunity is on. What matters is what you do with it.

**Section B: Translate the following passage from Chinese to English.**

徐霞客一生周游考察了十六个省，足迹几乎遍及全国。他在考察的过程中，从来不盲目迷信书本上的结论。他发现前人研究地理的记载有许多很不可靠的地方。为了进行真实细致的考察，他很少乘车坐船，几乎全靠双脚翻山越岭，长途跋涉；为了弄清大自然的真相，他总是挑选道路艰险的山区，人迹稀少的森林进行考察，发现了许多奇山秀景；他常常选择不同的时间和季节，多次重游各地名山，反复观察变换的奇景。

**V．参考书目**

### 1.郭著章等编著《英汉互译实用教程》（第四版），武汉大学出版社，2010年9月

2. 刘季春编著《基础笔译》，外语教学与研究出版社，2015年8月

3. 张培基等主编 《英汉翻译教程》，第2版，上海外语教育出版社，2008年