**河南工业大学翻译硕士专业学位研究生入学考试**

**科目名称：《英语翻译基础》**

**科目代码：357**

**一、 考试目的**

《英语翻译基础》是全日制翻译硕士专业学位研究生入学考试的基础课考试科目，其目的是考察考生的英汉互译实践能力是否达到进入MIT学习阶段的水平。

**二、考试性质及范围：**

本考试是测试考生是否具备基础翻译能力的尺度参照性水平考试。考试的范围包括MTI考生入学应具备的外语词汇量、语法知识以及英汉两种语言转换的基本技能。

**三、 考试基本要求**

1. 具备一定中外文化，以及政治、经济、法律等方面的背景知识。

2. 具备扎实的外汉两种语言的基本功。

3. 具备较强的英汉/汉英转换能力。

**四、考试形式**

本考试采取客观试题与主观试题相结合，单项技能测试与综合技能测试相结合的方法，强调考生的外汉/汉外转换能力。试题分类参见“考试内容一览表”。

**五、考试内容**

本考试包括二个部分：词语翻译和英汉互译。总分150分。

**I. 词语翻译**

**1. 考试要求**

要求考生准确翻译中英文术语或专有名词。

**2. 题型**

要求考生较为准确地写出题中的30个汉/英术语、缩略语或专有名词的对应目的语。汉/英文各15个，每个1分，总分30分。考试时间为60分钟。

**II. 英汉互译**

**1. 考试要求**

要求应试者具备英汉互译的基本技巧和能力；初步了解中国和目的语国家的社会、文化等背景知识；译文忠实原文，无明显误译、漏译；译文通顺，用词正确、表达基本无误；译文无明显语法错误；英译汉速度每小时250-350个英语单词，汉译英速度每小时150-250个汉字。

**2.题型**

要求考生较为准确地翻译出所给的文章，英译汉为250-350个单词，汉译英为150-250个汉字，各占60分，总分120分。考试时间为120分钟。

**《英语翻译基础》考试内容一览表**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 序号 | 题 型 | 题 量 | 分值 | 时间（分钟） |
| 1 | 词语翻译 | 英译汉 | 15个英文术语、缩略语或专有名词 | 15 | 30 |
| 汉译英 | 15个中文术语、缩略语或专有名词 | 15 | 30 |
| 2 | 英汉互译 | 英译汉 | 两段或一篇文章，250-350个单词 | 60 | 60 |
| 汉译英 | 两段或一篇文章，150-250个汉字 | 60 | 60 |
| 总计 |  |  | 150 | 180 |

1. **样题**

**河南工业大学**

**硕士研究生入学考试试题样题**

考试科目： 英语翻译基础 共 页（第 页）

注意：1、本试题纸上不答题，所有答案均写在答题纸上

 2、本试题纸必须连同答题纸一起上交。

**Part I. Phrase Translation (30 points, 1 point for each)**

**Section 1**

***Directions: Translate the following phrases into Chinese:***

1. CPPCC
2. UNESCO
3. ASEM
4. China-ASEAN Expo
5. SWOT analysis
6. Global Sourcing
7. Information Asymmetry
8. Shanghai World Expo
9. Innocent Presumption
10. The Civil Law System
11. The Book of Rites
12. Mencius
13. Consecutive Interpreting
14. The House of Commons
15. A Farewell To Arms

**Section 2**

***Directions: Translate the following phrases into English:***

1. 全国人民代表大会
2. 外交部
3. 会展经济
4. 注册会计师
5. 次贷危机
6. 董事会
7. 中国证监会
8. 廉政公署
9. 暂行规定
10. 有罪推定
11. 佛经翻译
12. 百年老店
13. 论语
14. 三国演义
15. 南方都市报

**Part II. Passage Translation (120 points)**

**31. Translate the following passage into Chinese. (60 points)**

Population ageing has become a world-wide phenomenon. Moreover, it has not only come to stay but, especially in the developing countries, it will become more felt and acute with the passage of time. Its repercussions are so wide-ranging and manifold that they can only be ignored at a tremendous cost to society.

The growing rate of population ageing poses many challenges which have to be faced realistically. A number of decisions have to be taken with the cooperation of every social institution, be it the State, Non-Governmental Organizations, the community, the family members and last but not least, the older persons themselves. Each has a very important role to play in ensuring a sustainable development for the elderly population.

Governments and civil society including organisations of older persons, academia, community-based organisations and the private sector need to help in capacity building on ageing issues. As the Shanghai Implementation Strategy points out, “A life-course and inter-sectoral approach to health and well-being is the best approach to ensure that both current and future generations of older persons remain healthy and active”.

The gap between the projected increases of the older population and the consequently required services, combined with the parallel development of the personnel needed to carry out these services, creates a pressing and urgent need to train appropriate staff. Training programmes have to be tailored to the nature of the participants, the work they are doing and the needs entailed. Though the basic issues dealt with might often be the same, the approach differs. It will be important in the not too distant future to explore innovative ways of providing education and training in rural and remote areas and to apply, as much as possible, the new and emerging communication technologies to facilitate and enhance these programmes.

Every member of society should realize that aging is a process. Consequently, older persons are to be seen as equal citizens of any society, sharing the same rights like other citizens. Any form of discrimination is to be eradicated.

**32. Translate the following passage into English. (60 points)**

韶关市地处粤北山区，与湖南、江西交界，素有“三省通衢”之誉，是古代岭南通往中原的最重要关口，今天更是广东通往内地的交通枢纽——京广铁路、京珠高速公路、国道105线、106线、107线、323线、在建的武广铁路、规划中的韶赣铁路、广乐高速公路和韶赣高速公路均经过韶关。韶关还拥有丰富的土地、矿产、动植物、旅游和水资源。这些都为韶关的协调和可持续发展奠定了坚实的物质基础。

改革开放以来，韶关城乡面貌发生了举世瞩目的变化。随着珠江三角洲的产业升级转型，越来越多的企业家将目光投向韶关市——一个拥有巨大发展优势和发展前景的理想地。