**全日制翻译硕士专业学位（MTI）研究生入学考试**

**《X语翻译基础》考试大纲**

**一、考试目的**

《X语翻译基础》是全日制翻译硕士专业学位（MTI）研究生入学考试的基础课考试科目，其目的是考查考生的外汉互译实践能力是否达到进入MTI学习阶段的水平。

**二、考试性质与范围**

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。考试范围包括MTI考生入学应具备的外语词汇量、语法知识以及外汉两种语言转换的基本技能。

1. **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. 具备较强的外汉/汉外转换能力。

**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。各项试题的分布情况见“考试内容一览表”。

**五、考试内容**

本考试包括两个部分：词语翻译和外汉互译。总分150分。

**I. 词语翻译**

**1. 考试要求**

要求考生准确翻译中外文术语或专有名词。

1. **题型**

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

**II. 外汉互译**

**1. 考试要求**

要求应试者具备外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；译文忠实于原文，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；外译汉速度为每小时250-350个外语单词，汉译外速度为每小时200-300个汉字。

1. **题型**

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

**《X语翻译基础》考试内容一览表**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **序号** | **考试内容** | **题 型** | **题 量** | **分值** | **时间（分钟）** |
| **1** | 词语  翻译 | 外译汉 | 15个外文术语、缩略语  或专有名词 | 15 | 30 |
| 汉译外 | 15个中文术语、缩略语  或专有名词 | 15 | 30 |
| **2** | 外汉  互译 | 外译汉 | 两段或一篇文章，  250-350个单词 | 60 | 60 |
| 汉译外 | 两段或一篇文章，  150-250个汉字 | 60 | 60 |
| **共计** |  | |  | 150 | 180 |

**《英语翻译基础》样题**

I**. Directions:** *Translate the following words, abbreviations or terminology into their target language respectively. There are altogether 30 items in this part of the test, 15 in English and 15 in Chinese, with one pint for each. (30’)*

1. APEC
2. ASEAN
3. CFO
4. CPI
5. EMS
6. FBI
7. GPS
8. IPO
9. NATO
10. International Monetary Fund
11. most favored nations
12. Intellectual Property Rights
13. Certified Public Accountant
14. European Free Trade Association
15. International Atomic Energy Agency
16. 按揭贷款
17. 保健食品
18. 保税区
19. 不正之风
20. 春运
21. 第三产业
22. 法制国家
23. 国际惯例
24. 货到付款
25. 亏损企业
26. 减员增效
27. 联合兼并
28. 留职停薪
29. 特别提款权
30. 市场准入

**II**. ***Directions:*** *Translate the following two source texts into their target language respectively. If the source text is in English, its target language is Chinese. If the source text is in Chinese, its target language is English. (120’)*

**Source Text 1:**

A physician starts playing a harsh mental tape in her head every time a new patient calls: What if I make the wrong diagnosis? I’m a terrible doctor. How did I get into medical school? An executive loses his job despite 25 productive years, he tells himself: I’m a loser. I can’t provide for my family, and I’ll never be able to do it again. If these real-life examples sound familiar, you may have a caustic commentary running in your head, too. Psychologists say many of their patients are plagued by a harsh Inner Critic—including some extremely successful people who think it’s the secret to their success.

An Inner Critic can indeed roust you out of bed in the morning, get you on the treadmill (literally and figuratively) and spur you to finish that book or symphony or invention. But the desire to achieve can get hijacked by harsh judgment and unrelenting fear. Unrelenting self-criticism often goes hand in hand with anxiety, and it may even predict depression. Self-criticism is also a factor in eating disorders, and body disorder—that is, preoccupation with one’s perceived physical flaws. Many people’s Inner Critic makes an appearance early in life and is such a constant companion that it’s part of their personality. Psychologists say that children, particularly those with a genetic predisposition to depression, may internalize and exaggerate the expectations of parents or peers or society. One theory is that self-criticism is anger turned inward, when sufferers are filled with hostility but too afraid and insecure to let it out. Other theories hold that people who scold themselves are acting out guilt or shame or subconsciously shielding themselves against criticism from others: You can’t tell me anything I don’t already tell myself, even in harsher terms.

Techniques from cognitive behavioral therapy can be helpful in changing patterns of thought that have become painful. There are many patients, such as doctors, lawyers—who believed that if they didn’t flog themselves, they wouldn’t be successful. And part of psychologists’ work is to break through that belief by telling the patients that they usually succeed in spite of their Inner Critics, not because of them. (360 words)

**Source Text 2:**

农业是多哈谈判的核心。发达国家和发展中国家都面临压力，但富国和穷国的压力是不同的。在全球26亿农民中，发展中国家有25亿，而且大多数处在贫困状态。即使发展中国家有雄心、有诚意去推进贸易自由化，也不能不顾及几千万甚至几亿农民的基本生计。如果让那些已处于贫困线上的农民遭受更大的冲击，将引发灾难，届时发达国家也不得安宁。因此，应立即给予最不发达国家免关税、免配额的待遇，应该给予发展中国家“特殊产品”和“特殊保障机制”的待遇。

在推动世界贸易自由化的过程中，关键是要照顾大多数，要让广大发展中成员能跟上前进的步伐。因此，要给予所有发展中成员特殊和差别待遇，并力争在香港会议期间就棉花等问题作为阶段性成果达成共识。让发展中成员“早期收获”，获得看得见、摸得着的好处，才能增强多数成员对多哈谈判的信心。 （344 words）

【关键词】

**样题参考答案**

**《英语翻译基础》样题参考答案**

I**. Directions:** *Translate the following words, abbreviations or terminology into their target language respectively. There are altogether 30 items in this part of the test, 15 in English and 15 in Chinese, with one pint for each. (30’)*

1. 亚太经贸合作组织
2. 东南亚国家联盟
3. 首席财务官
4. 消费价格指数
5. 邮政特快专递
6. 联邦调查局
7. 全球定位系统
8. 首次公开募股
9. 北大西洋公约组织
10. 国际货币基金组织
11. 最惠国
12. 知识产权
13. 注册会计师
14. 欧洲自由贸易联盟
15. 国际原子能机构
16. mortgage loan
17. health-care food
18. the bonded zone
19. bad (harmful) practice; unhealthy tendency
20. (passenger) transport during the Spring Festival
21. tertiary industry; service sector
22. a state with an adequate legal system
23. international common practice
24. cash on delivery
25. enterprises running in the red/under deficit
26. downsizing for efficiency; cut payroll to improve efficiency
27. conglomeration and merger of enterprises
28. retain the job but suspend the salary
29. special drawing rights (SDR; SDRs)
30. market access

**II**. ***Directions:*** *Translate the following two source texts into their target language respectively. If the source text is in English, its target language is Chinese. If the source text is in Chinese, its target language is English (120’)*.

**英译汉：**

一位内科医生每次给新病人看病时脑子里就会响起一个刺耳的声音：我要是诊断错了该怎么办？我是个蹩脚的医生。当初我是怎么混进医学院的？一位高管失业了，虽然此前有过25年的辉煌职业生涯，他还是不断地告诉自己：我是个失败者。我没法赡养家人，以后也都不能够了。如果这些真实的事例对你来说非常地熟悉，那么你的头脑里可能也有那么一个严厉的声音在回荡。心理学家称，很多病人都备受苛刻的自我怀疑的折磨──包括一些非常成功的人士，他们认为这正是自己成功的秘诀。  
 自我怀疑的确能在清晨把你从床上唤起，敦促你快马加鞭地干活，尽快去完成手头那本书、那支曲子或是那项发明。不过对于成功的渴求也许会为严苛的评判及无休止的恐惧所阻挠。无休止的自我批评通常会带来焦虑，甚至会导致抑郁症。自我批评也会导致进食失调、身体机能紊乱，即总是想象自己的身体有缺陷。很多人在幼年时期便有了自我怀疑的倾向，之后这个声音便常伴他们左右，成了他们性格的一个部分。心理学家称，儿童，尤其是那些先天易患抑郁症的儿童，可能会内化并夸大父母、同辈或社会对自己的期望。有一个说法认为，自我批评其实就是冲自身发泄怒气，这类人内心充满了敌对情绪，但是太过忧虑、太没有安全感，不敢把这种情绪发泄出来。还有一些说法则认为，那些责备自己的人是在表达自己的负罪感或羞辱感，或者是下意识里保护自己免遭他人的责备：你不能再来责备我了，我自己已经责备过自己了，用的词比你还要严厉呢。  
 各种认知行为疗法有助于改变给人带来痛苦的思维模式。经常有一些医生、律师类的病人，他们相信如果他们对自己没有那么苛刻，就不会有现在的成功。心理学家的部分工作内容就是打破那种成见，并告诉他们——很多时候他们是因为突破自责获得了成功，而并不是因为自责而成功的。

**汉译英：**

Agriculture is the centerpiece of the Doha Round negotiations. Although both developed and developing countries are faced with pressures, the nature of their difficulties is very different. Of the 2.6 billion farming population in the world, 2.5 billion reside in the developing countries, and the majority of them are living below poverty lines. Even if some developing countries were willing to embark on the road of trade liberalization, they would have to take into account the basic livelihood of millions or even billions of their farmers. To expose those poor farmers to further external shocks could trigger disastrous consequences. Should such scenario occur, the lifestyle of the rich countries would be endangered, too. It is therefore sensible to offer duty-free, quota-free treatment to products from the least developed countries immediately. Developing countries should also be entitled to the concepts of “Special Products” and “Special Safeguard Mechanism”.

In the process of promoting world trade liberalization, it is crucial to bear in mind the interests of the majority and to enable them to adapt to the pace of progress. Hence the necessity of providing special and differential treatment to all developing countries. It is advisable to reach consensus during the Hong Kong conference on issues like cotton and others, so that there could be some “Early Harvest” for developing countries. Such visible and tangible benefits could boost the confidence of most members in the ongoing Doha Round negotiations.