

样题及解析

一、“国才高翻（笔译）”样题

Translation from English into Chinese

Task 1

The following is an introduction to the Report on *Preventing Disease through Healthy Environments*. Translate it into Chinese.

This report presents a wide-ranging assessment and detailed findings to show by how much and in what ways improving the environment can promote health and well-being. The realization of just how much disease and ill health can be prevented by focusing on environmental risk factors should add impetus to global efforts to encourage preventive health measures through all available policies, strategies, interventions, technologies and knowledge. Armed with the evidence of what is achievable – and needed – healthcare policy-makers and practitioners alike should be encouraged in their efforts to promote healthy environments.

This second edition of *Preventing Disease through Healthy Environments*:

- Updates the 2006 publication and presents the latest evidence on environment-disease links and their devastating impact on global health.
- Systematically analyzes and quantifies how different diseases are impacted by environmental risks, detailing the regions and populations most vulnerable to environmentally mediated death, disease and injury.
- Is exhaustive in its coverage – the health impacts of environmental risks across more than 100 diseases and injuries are covered. Some of these environmental factors are well known, such as unsafe drinking water and sanitation, and air

pollution and indoor stoves; others less so, such as climate change or the built environment.

- Highlights promising areas for immediate intervention and gaps where further research is needed to establish the linkages and quantify the burden of disease for various environmental risk factors.

The report's findings result from a systematic process: literature reviews for all the disease categories addressed; compilation of available risk factor-disease estimates; and surveys of more than 100 experts worldwide. The best available scientific evidence together with approximations and expert evaluations for knowledge gaps are combined to provide up-to-date estimates. The data and methods underlying the health statistics for the previous and current editions have, however, undergone major modifications, and thus the trend analysis is restricted to selected parameters.

Task 2

The following is an excerpt from a U.N. document on the rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies. Translate it into Chinese.

Recent years have seen an increased focus by the United Nations on questions of transitional justice and the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict societies, yielding important lessons for our future activities. Success will depend on a number of critical factors, among them the need to ensure a common basis in international norms and standards and to mobilize the necessary resources for a sustainable investment in justice. We must learn as well to eschew one-size-fits-all formulas and the importation of foreign models, and, instead, base our support on national assessments, national participation and national needs and aspirations. Effective strategies will seek to support both technical capacity for reform and political will for reform. The United Nations must therefore support domestic reform constituencies, help build the capacity of national justice sector institutions, facilitate national consultations on justice reform and transitional justice and help fill the rule of law vacuum evident in so many post-conflict societies.

Justice, peace and democracy are not mutually exclusive objectives, but rather mutually reinforcing imperatives. Advancing all three in fragile post-conflict settings requires strategic planning, careful integration and sensible sequencing of activities. Approaches focusing only on one or another institution, or ignoring civil society or victims, will not be effective. Our approach to the justice sector must be comprehensive in its attention to all of its interdependent institutions, sensitive to the needs of key groups and mindful of the need for complementarity between transitional justice mechanisms. Our main role is not to build international substitutes for national structures, but to help build domestic justice capacities. In some cases, international or mixed tribunals have been established to address past crimes in war-torn societies. These tribunals have helped bring justice and hope to victims, combat the impunity of perpetrators and enrich the jurisprudence of international criminal law.

Translation from Chinese into English

Task 3

The following is an excerpt from the white paper on China's BeiDou Navigation Satellite System. Translate it into English.

北斗卫星导航系统（以下简称北斗系统）是中国着眼于国家安全和经济社会发展需要，自主建设、独立运行的卫星导航系统，是为全球用户提供全天候、全天时、高精度的定位、导航和授时服务的国家重要空间基础设施。

随着北斗系统建设和服务能力的发展，相关产品已广泛应用于交通运输、气象预报、通信时统、救灾减灾、应急搜救等领域，逐步渗透到人类社会生产和人们生活的方方面面，为全球经济和社会发展注入新的活力。

卫星导航系统是全球性公共资源，多系统兼容与互操作已成为发展趋势。中国始终秉持和践行“中国的北斗，世界的北斗”的发展理念，服务“一带一路”建设发展，积极推进北斗系统国际合作。与其他卫星导航系统携手，与各个国家、地区和国际组织一起，共同推动全球卫星导航事业发展，让北斗系统更好地服务全球、造福人类。

Task 4

The following is an excerpt from an official document about China's viewpoints on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Translate it into English.

今年是落实“2030年可持续发展议程”的开局之年。各国领导人在这次会议上就推动世界经济增长达成共识，为构建创新、活力、联动、包容的世界经济描绘了愿景。

我们认为，可持续发展必须包容联动。当前，可持续发展面临严峻挑战。地区冲突和热点问题此起彼伏，传统和非传统安全威胁相互交织，可持续发展环境堪忧。世界经济复苏乏力，经济全球化阻力加大，可持续发展动力不足。重大疫情、自然灾害频发等问题日益突出，能源资源安全、粮食安全、金融安全问题交织，可持续发展任务艰巨。越是在艰难时刻，越要提振信心。人类总是有智慧找到办法、有能力突破困境的，关键是要相互合作、同舟共济。国际社会应以命运共同体、利益攸关者的新视角，采取一致行动，共同应对全球性挑战。

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二、“国才高翻（笔译）”样题解析

任务说明

“国才高翻（笔译）”考查考生从事科技、法律、商务、经贸等专业性文本翻译以及各类国际会议一般性文件翻译的能力。考试由两大部分组成，第一部分是英译汉，第二部分是汉译英。每个部分包含两项任务，第一个是翻译专题文件，第二个是翻译官方文件。共四项任务，每项任务长度300字/词左右，考试总时长180分钟。

参考译文

Task 1

本报告提供了广泛的评估和详细的调查结果，旨在说明改善环境能在多大程度上，及以何种方式促进健康和幸福。认识到重视环境风险因素能在多大程度上预防疾病和健康不佳的状态，必将促进全球通过一切现有的政策、战略、干预手段、技术和知识，来鼓励疾病预防措施。了解了可以取得的成果和当前所需，就可以据此鼓励医疗卫生政策的制定者以及类似的从业者努力去创造健康的环境。

《通过健康的环境预防疾病》第二版：

- 更新了2006年的版本，提出了关于环境与疾病的关系及其对全球健康有严重影响的最新证据。
- 系统地分析和量化了不同疾病如何受到环境风险的影响，并详细说明了最易受到环境影响而导致死亡、疾病和损伤的地区和人群。
- 报告内容翔实，讨论了环境风险对100多种疾病和损伤的影响。有些环境因素众所周知，如不安全的饮用水、环卫设施、空气污染和室内炉灶等；而有些环境因素并不为人所熟知，如气候变化和建筑环境等。
- 列出了有望立即采取干预行动的领域，并说明了需要进一步研究的空白领域，以确定各种环境风险因素之间的联系并量化这些风险因素造成的疾病负担。

本报告的调查结果建立在系统的研究之上：文献综述涵盖所有提及的疾病类别，报告收集了现有的对环境风险因素相关疾病的评估，并对全世界的100多位专家进行了访问调查。本报告将目前最先进的科学证据与近似估算和专家对知识缺口的评估相结合，做出了反映当前现实的最新判断。然而，本报告的旧版本和现行版本中用于卫生统计的资料和研究方法均经历了重大修改，因此，本报告所做的趋势分析仅限制在指定的范围之内。

Task 2

近年来，联合国对冲突中和冲突后社会的过渡司法和法治问题给予了更多重视，为我们今后的活动提供了重要的经验。成功取决于若干关键因素，其中包括，必须确保为国际规范和标准提供一

个共同的基础，并调动必要的资源，以便在司法领域进行可持续的投入。我们还必须懂得，应避免同一个办法套用所有情况和完全照搬外国模式，而要把我们提供的支持建立在国内评估、国民参与以及国家需要和愿望的基础上。凡行之有效的战略都寻求既支持进行改革的技术能力，也支持进行改革的政治意愿。因此，联合国必须向国内改革的所有拥护者提供支助，帮助国家司法部门各机构的能力建设，促进关于司法改革和过渡司法的全国协商，并协助填补在许多冲突后社会中存在的法治真空。

司法、和平与民主并不是相互排斥的目标，而是相辅相成的必要因素。为了在脆弱的冲突后环境中推进这三个目标，必须对各项活动进行战略规划，精心整合，合理排序。仅侧重某一个机构，或忽视民间团体和受害者的方法都不会奏效。我们在司法领域采取的方法必须是全面的，应注重其中所有相互依存的机构，关注主要群体的需要，并重视在各个过渡司法机制之间实现互补的必要性。我们的主要作用不是用国际体制来代替国家体制，而是帮助构建本国的司法能力。在某些情况下采取的方法是建立国际法庭或混合法庭，在饱受战乱的社会中审理过去的犯罪行为。这些法庭有助于为被害人伸张正义，给他们带来希望，消除罪犯逍遥法外的现象，并丰富国际刑事法学的法律体系。

Task 3

The BeiDou Navigation Satellite System (hereinafter referred to as the BDS) has been independently constructed and operated by China with an eye to the needs of the country's national security and economic and social development. As a space infrastructure of national significance, the BDS provides all-time, all-weather and high-accuracy positioning, navigation and timing services to global users.

Along with the development of the BDS project and service ability, related products have been widely applied in communication and transportation, weather forecasting, time synchronization for communication systems, disaster mitigation and relief, emergency search and rescue, and other fields. These products are gradually penetrating every aspect of social production and people's life, injecting new vitality into the global economy and social development.

Navigation satellite systems are public resources shared by the whole globe, and multi-system compatibility and interoperability has become a trend. China applies the principle that "the BDS is developed by China, and dedicated to the world" to serve the development of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-century Maritime Silk Road ("the Belt and Road Initiative" for short), and actively pushes forward international cooperation related to the BDS. As the BDS joins hands with other navigation satellite systems, China will work with all other countries, regions and international organizations to promote global satellite navigation development and make the BDS better serve the world and benefit mankind.

Task 4

This year marks the beginning of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Leaders from all over the world have reached a consensus on world economic growth at this conference. A blueprint has been drawn for building an innovative, invigorated, interconnected and inclusive world economy.

We believe that sustainable development must be inclusive and interconnected. Currently, the sustainable development endeavor is faced with grave challenges: regional conflicts and hotspot issues are incessant, traditional and non-traditional security threats intertwine, and the environment for sustainable development gives no reason for optimism. World economic recovery remains lukewarm, economic globalization faces strong headwind, and the momentum for sustainable development is weak. Frequent occurrence of major infectious diseases and natural disasters is increasingly prominent, the issues of energy and resource security, food security and financial security are interwoven, and sustainable development remains an uphill journey. Difficult moments call for stronger confidence. Mankind has the wisdom and capability to find a way out of difficulty. For that to happen, there must be cooperation and a spirit of working together to tide over difficulties. It is time that the international community take on a new perspective. It should see itself as a community of shared future in which all are stakeholders, and should make concerted efforts to jointly tackle global challenges.

📌 总体点评

(一) 英译汉

英译汉任务一是将一篇选自专题文件的英语文章译成汉语。这项任务首先要求考生了解一些专业基本知识, 以及相关专业词汇的含义和译法。样题是一份专业报告的简介, 讲的是预防疾病与清洁环境的关系, 这要求考生大致了解环境因素, 诸如空气和饮用水的质量对健康的影响。一些词语, 例如 environmental risk factor (环境风险因素)、environmentally mediated disease (环境导致的疾病) 等, 需要考生理解它们的词义, 并掌握其汉语对应词。由于这篇简介涉及专业研究, 因此, 与学术研究相关的一些词语也需要掌握, 例如 literature review (文献综述)、knowledge gap (知识缺口/空白)、approximation (近似估算)、selected parameters (指定的范围) 等。

英译汉任务二是将一篇选自官方文件的英语文章译成汉语。这项任务涉及的主题相对而言更宽泛一些, 例如样题讲的是在冲突地区实施法治的一般原则。虽然不涉及更专业的司法知识, 但也需要考生掌握相关的基本概念和词汇, 例如 transitional justice (过渡司法)、reform constituencies (改革的拥护者)、law vacuum (法律真空)、international tribunal (国际法庭) 等。另外, 此类文件通常会用抽象名词表达一些概念, 需要考生准确理解和恰当表达, 例如 careful integration (精心整合)、complementarity between... (……之间的相互补充)、impunity of perpetrators (罪犯不受惩罚/逍遥法外) 等。

除了词汇之外，英译汉的两项任务还要求考生将正确理解的原文含义用通顺明了的汉语表达出来。这就需要考生了解英汉两种语言的句法差异，能够进行熟练的转换。以任务一为例，这篇报告简介里多处使用了含被动语态的句式，例如 how much disease and ill health can be prevented by focusing on environmental risk factors (重视环境风险因素能在多大程度上预防疾病和健康不佳的状态)、healthcare policy-makers and practitioners alike should be encouraged in their efforts... (鼓励医疗卫生政策的制定者以及类似的从业者努力去……)、gaps where further research is needed (需要进一步研究的空白领域)、The best available scientific evidence together with approximations and expert evaluations for knowledge gaps are combined (本报告将目前最先进的科学证据与近似估算和专家对知识缺口的评估相结合)。一般来说，英语的正式文体中使用被动句式较多，但是汉语中被动句使用得相对较少。如果不顾英汉句法的这种差异，将英语的被动句式生硬地译成汉语，就会影响译文的通顺；我们看到，以上例句在参考译文中都没有译成被动句。

在英译汉任务一和任务二这样的正式文件中，通常会有较长的句子，如果不加处理直接译成汉语，可能会不堪卒读；因此，考生往往需要将英文长句进行适当的分解，转换成汉语中的短语或短句，例如任务一中的 This report presents a wide-ranging assessment and detailed findings to show by how much and in what ways improving the environment can promote health and well-being (本报告提供了广泛的评估和详细的调查结果，旨在说明改善环境能在多大程度上，及以何种方式促进健康和幸福)。修饰语较长也是英语的一个特点，译成汉语时也应该做适当的分解和处理，例如任务二中的 Our approach to the justice sector must be comprehensive in its attention to all of its interdependent institutions (我们在司法领域采取的方法必须是全面的，应注重其中所有相互依存的机制)。

(二) 汉译英

汉译英的第一个任务是将一篇选自专题文件的汉语文章译成英语。和英译汉任务一类似，这项任务同样要求考生了解一些基本的专业知识及专业词汇的含义和译法。样题中，任务三介绍的是我国研制的北斗卫星导航系统，考生需要大致了解这个系统的基本功能；同时，也需要掌握相关的词汇，例如“定位”(positioning)、“导航”(navigation)、“授时服务”(timing services)、“通信时统”(time synchronization for communication systems)、“多系统兼容与互操作”(multi-system compatibility and interoperability)等。除此之外，考生也需要知道一些非专业词汇的译法，例如“救灾减灾”(disaster mitigation and relief)、“应急搜救”(emergency search and rescue)、“一带一路”(the Belt and Road Initiative)等。

掌握了必需的词汇，考生还要具备理解分析原文句子结构以及灵活变通的译文转换能力。这就要求考生把握原文的内在逻辑，并有能力运用英语的各种表达手段，将逻辑关系体现出来。例如，任务三的第一段只有一句话，其中包含两个短句。这个句子并不长，但参考译文却将其分开译成了两个句子。之所以这样做，是因为两个短句分别介绍了导航系统两个不同的方面，其一是系统的建立目的和建设运行方式，其二是系统的功能和重要性。在做断句处理后，参考译文也没有照搬原文句子结构，而是根据具体情况做了适当调整。第一个短句若按原文句式译成带 to

be句型的判断句,译文的定语就会过长;在分析了原文的长定语之后,译者选取了更为重要的讲述建设运行方式的修饰语,即“中国自主建设、独立运行的”,作为句子的主干内容,将其译成第一句的谓语结构;而表示目的的修饰语“着眼于国家安全和经济社会发展需要”,则用表示目的的短语with an eye to...译成了句子的状语。原文第二个短句,同样是定语比较长;译者在阅读原文进行分析后,把其中相对静态的表语,即“国家重要空间基础设施”,用表示身份的as连接,译成介词短语,放在句首作状语;而更具动态性的介绍导航系统功能的修饰语,即“提供全天候、全天时、高精度的定位、导航和授时服务的”,则作为需要突出的内容,译成了句子的动宾结构。

汉译英的第二个任务是将一篇选自官方文件的汉语文章译成英语。这项任务不涉及比较专业的内容,但一些与时政议题相关的词汇是需要掌握的,例如,样题中的“创新、活力、联动、包容”(innovative, invigorated, interconnected and inclusive)、“命运共同体”(community of shared future/common destiny)、“利益攸关者”(stakeholder)等。还有一些官方文件中常用的说法,考生也需要熟悉,例如,样题中的“达成共识”(reach a consensus)、“此起彼伏”(be incessant/rise from time to time)、“相互交织”(intertwine)、“共同应对”(jointly tackle/fight)等。

在句法层面上,官方文件通常会出现较长的句子,虽然结构不太复杂,但也需要考生细致地分析语义及行文逻辑,调整原文结构,用恰当的英语表达手段,将原文语义里隐含的逻辑关系体现出来。一般而言,文件中的长句常会出现较多的并列结构,例如任务三第二段、任务三最后一句和任务四最后一句。在翻译以上三个句子时,参考译文都没有照搬原文结构。其中,任务三第二段做了一分为二的断句处理,并把最后一个短语“为全球经济和社会发展注入新的活力”,作为主干“S+V”结构These products are gradually penetrating...的结果,以独立结构的方式译出(injecting new vitality into...)。任务三最后一句也做了类似处理,译者没有按照原文结构把最后两个短语译成句子的谓语,而是用英语中表示目的的to do结构,把它们译成主干结构work with all other countries...的目的(to promote... and make the BDS better serve...)。同样,任务四最后一句的处理也没有照搬原文的并列结构,而是对原文语义及短语间的关系进行分析,利用英语的表达手段,如定语从句(in which...)和不定式短语(to jointly tackle...),恰如其分地表达出原文语义中包含的逻辑关系。

🔗 备考建议

从以上分析可以看出,考生要完成好“高翻笔译”的各项任务,需要具备较广的知识面,对考试涉及的科技、法律、商务、经贸等领域和时事话题有所了解。在词语方面,考生应掌握一些基本的专业词汇和时事话题的常用词汇;在句法层面,考生要熟悉英汉语言的差异,恰当地运用双语知识和各种翻译技巧。这些考试必备的能力,需要考生在平时的工作和学习中不断地练习和积累。除此之外,多读多看也是提高翻译能力的一个方法。例如,用原文和已发表的译文进行对照阅读,或比较不同版本的译文,都能从中学习并借鉴别人的翻译思路和方法。