

2020 年本科插班生考试大纲 (考试科目：综合英语)

I 考试性质

普通高等学校本科插班生（又称专插本）招生考试是由专科毕业生参加的选拔性考试。高等学校根据考生的成绩，按照已确定的招生计划，德、智、体全面衡量，择优录取。因此，本科插班生考试应有较高信度、效度、必要的区分度和适当的难度。

II 考试内容

总体要求：掌握并熟练使用综合英语课程 1-4 册教材中的生词、重点短语及句型；能按照正常速度与阅读相关的报刊、杂志和文章；能听懂正常语速的听力资料；具备基本的口头和笔头表达能力；了解英语各种文体的表达方式和特点，掌握一定深度地分析文章结构、修辞和语言技巧的方法；能用正确的观点评价思想内容，判断评述以及表达思想，并通过教材扩大知识面，对英语国家的历史和现状、社会风俗和将英语民族的思维及表达方式有一定的了解，达到《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》所规定的听、说、读、写、译等技能的要求。

第一册

序号	考试内容	考试要求
Unit 1	1. language structures 2. dialogue: A New Life on Campus 3. reading I: My First Day at School 4. reading II: The First Day at University	1. 掌握对话和课文中的生词； 2. 熟练运用重点句型；
Unit 2	1. language structures 2. dialogue: An Interview with an Amateur Actress 3. reading I: Women's Liberation 4. reading II: How Bread Made Her a Millionaire	3. 掌握该单元的语法重点； 4. 能使用重点词句造句和翻译；
Unit 3	1. language structures 2. dialogue: Holiday Planning 3. reading I: What's Behind Halloween 4. reading II: Entertainment at No Cost	5. 能以一定的速度阅读与课文难度相当的文章，并在全面理解的基础上回答相应的问题。
Unit 4	1. language structures 2. dialogue: A Trip to China 3. reading I: Human Needs 4. reading II: Bread	6. 了解基础的文体知识，并能进行短文和应用文写作。

Unit 5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. language structures 2. dialogue: Save Our Heritage 3. reading I: Museums 4. reading II: Museums in the Modern World
Unit 6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. language structures 2. dialogue: Save Our Pandas 3. reading I: The Butterfly 4. reading II: Three Ostriches
Unit 7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. language structures 2. dialogue: Cycling 3. reading I: Stuck in the Tube 4. reading II: Riding Safely in Traffic
Unit 8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. language structures 2. dialogue: The Young on the Old 3. reading I: Mother's Day Flowers 4. reading II: The Memories of My Father
Unit 9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. language structures 2. dialogue: A Beijing Opera Fan 3. reading I: The Man Who Ate China 4. reading II: Following in the steps of Emperors
Unit 10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. language structures 2. dialogue: If I Had the Chance to Travel in Space 3. reading I: How Far Is the Earth from the Sun? 4. reading II: Life and Water Pressure
Unit 11	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. language structures 2. dialogue: Two Kinds of Brain 3. reading I: Does Game Violence Make Teens Aggressive? 4. reading II: Gamers Say Social Problems, Not Video Games Cause Violence
Unit 12	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. language structures 2. dialogue: The Western Frontier in the United States 3. reading I: Dreamers: Hunks of Junk 4. reading II: He Had a Hunch
Unit 13	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. language structures

	2. dialogue: Reform in Education 3. reading I: The Five Main Purposes of Education 4. reading II: Let's Put the Heat on Campus Cheats
Unit 14	1. language structures 2. dialogue: Traditional Chinese Medicine 3. reading I: Vitamins 4. reading II: Penicillin—One of the Greatest Discoveries Made by Men
Unit 15	1. language structures 2. dialogue: TV Commercials 3. reading I: Disinformation Advertising TM 4. reading II: Made in Heaven

第二册

序号	考试内容	考试要求
Unit 1	1. language structures 2. dialogue: The Olympic Games 3. reading I: Two Kinds of Football 4. reading II: The Physical Miseducation of a Former Fat Boy	1. 掌握对话和课文中的生词； 2. 熟练运用重点句型； 3. 掌握该单元的语法重点； 4. 能使用重点词句造句和翻译； 5. 能以一定的速度阅读与课文难度相当的文章，并在全面理解的基础上回答相应的问题。 6. 了解基础的文体知识，能进行短文和应用文写作。
Unit 2	1. language structures 2. dialogue: A Trip to Huangshan 3. reading I: America's National Parks (Part 1) 4. reading II: America's National Parks (Part 2)	
Unit 3	1. language structures 2. dialogue: Pollution Control 3. reading I: Environmental Pollution 4. reading II: A Planet in Danger	
Unit 4	1. language structures 2. dialogue: Dreams 3. reading I: Daydreaming 4. reading II: How Can You Improve Your Memory?	
Unit 5	1. language structures 2. dialogue: Music 3. reading I: Stunts in the Cinema	

	4. reading II: Soap Opera
Unit 6	1. language structures 2. dialogue: Coping with Old Age 3. reading I: The Virtue Called Devotion 4. reading II: Life Doesn't End at Fifty
Unit 7	1. language structures 2. dialogue: Three American Writers 3. reading I: I Write, Therefore I Am 4. reading II: How to Find Time to Read
Unit 8	1. language structures 2. dialogue: Stage Fright 3. reading I: Stress and Health 4. reading II: The Fat Environment
Unit 9	1. language structures 2. dialogue: Animal Protection 3. reading I: Intelligence in Animals 4. reading II: Tiny Killers on the March
Unit 10	1. language structures 2. dialogue: Changes to Family Life 3. reading I: On Splitting 4. reading II: The Silent Generations
Unit 11	1. language structures 2. dialogue: Thanksgiving Day 3. reading I: My Forever Valentine 4. reading II: Easter Sunday Love Feast
Unit 12	1. language structures 2. dialogue: Learning Chinese as a Foreign Language 3. reading I: Girls and Boys Come Out to Play 4. reading II: Students Who Push Burgers
Unit 13	1. language structures 2. dialogue: Word Study 3. reading I: The Writing English 4. reading II: Notes on Punctuation
Unit 14	1. language structures

	2. dialogue: Going Metric 3. reading I: Stages of Culture Shock 4. reading II: Harmony and the Dream
Unit 15	1. language structures 2. dialogue: The Generation Gap 3. reading I: The Parent in Us 4. reading II: Let the Kid Be

第三册

序号	考试内容	考试要求
Unit 1	1. Text I: My First Job TM 2. Text II: How to Do Well on a Job Interview	1. 掌握课文中的生词和重点短语； 2. 会用英语解释课文中的重难点词句； 3. 能熟练运用课文中的重点生词和短语造句和翻译； 4. 较为深入地了解文体常识，并在此基础上学会对课文进行简单的分析。 5. 能以正常阅读素的读懂与课文难度相当的文章，并在全面理解的基础上回答相应的问题； 6. 能结合文体学常识进行短文和应用文写作。
Unit 2	1. Text I: The Wedding Letter 2. Text II: The Family Portrait	
Unit 3	1. Text I: A Man from Stratford—William Shakespeare 2. Text II: William Shakespeare	
Unit 4	1. Text I: The Light at the End of the Chunnel 2. Text II: Confucius, the Philosopher	
Unit 5	1. Text I: On Not Answering the Telephone 2. Text II: Remote Control	
Unit 6	1. Text I: On Buying Books 2. Text II: Online Shopping	
Unit 7	1. Text I: Who Killed Benny Paret? 2. Text II: A Piece of Steak	
Unit 8	1. Text I: “Keep Class 2 Under Your Thumb” 2. Text II: Letter to a B Student	
Unit 9	1. Text I: A Winter to Remember 2. Text II: A January Wind B Ode to Autumn	
Unit 10	1. Text I: A Fable for Tomorrow 2. Text II: The Nightmare of Life Without Fuel	
Unit 11	1. Text I: After Twenty Years 2. Text II: Friends, Good Friends—and Such Good Friends	
Unit 12	1. Text I: Christmas 2. Text II: Family Christmas	

第四册

序号	考试内容	考试要求
Unit 1	1. Text I : This Year It' s Going to be Different 2. Text II : Ambition	1. 掌握课文中的生词和重点短语；
Unit 2	1. Text I : Salvation 2. Text II : Valuing Childhood	2. 会用英语解释课文中的重难点词句；
Unit 3	1. Text I : Writing Between the Lines 2. Text II : Some Thoughts on Writing TM	3. 能熟练运用课文中的重点生词和短语造句和翻译；
Unit 4	1. Text I : Network Designer—Tim Berners Lee 2. Text II : Will We Have Any Privacy Left?	4. 较为深入地了解文体常识，并在此基础上学会对课文进行简单的分析。
Unit 5	1. Text I : Antarctica 2. Text II : The Shape of Africa	5. 能以正常阅读素的读懂与课文难度相当的文章，并在全面理解的基础上回答相应的问题；
Unit 6	1. Text I : The Pearl 2. Text II : What Is Profit?	6. 能结合文体学常识进行短文和应用文写作。
Unit 7	1. Text I : From Composer to Interpreter to Listener 2. Text II : Rock Music	
Unit 8	1. Text I : A Friend in Need 2. Text II : The Dinner Party	
Unit 9	1. Text I : University Days 2. Text II : The Universities and Their Function	
Unit 10	1. Text I : Abducting the Cloning Debate 2. Text II : The Biotech Century	
Unit 11	1. Text I : Neat People vs. Sloppy People 2. Text II : Batting Clean-up and Striking Out	
Unit 12	1. Text I : Gettysburg Addresses 2. Text II : On Accepting Nobel Prize	

III. 考试形式及试卷结构
一、考试形式

闭卷、笔试。试卷满分为 100 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。

二、试卷题型比例

- 词汇题 (vocabulary): 约占 10%;
语法题 (grammar & vocabulary): 约占 15%;
完形填空 (cloze): 约占 15%;
阅读理解 (reading comprehension): 约占 10%;
句子转述 (paraphrase): 约占 15%。
翻译 (translation): 约占 20%。
写作 (composition): 约占 15%。

二、试卷题型示例及答案

PART I VOCABULARY (10%, 10×1=10)

Directions: Match each word in column A with the word or phrase in column B that is similar in meaning. Write the corresponding answer on the Answer Sheet.™

1. ___ gaze a. causing death, disastrous
2. ___ fatal b. look intently and steadily

KEYS: 1. b 2. a

PART II GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (15%, 15×1=15)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences that are followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. He is such ___ selfish man that he hasn't ___ least concern for others.
A. /, the B. a, / C. a, the D. the, a

KEYS: 1. C

PART III CLOZE (15 %, 15×1=15)

Directions: There are 15 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the one answer that best fits into the passage. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Speedlearning is not difficult to learn. You develop your skills at your own (1)_____ using the easy-to-follow materials. Speedlearning a few minutes a day, you' ll gain permanent speedlearning skills that could have a (2)_____ impact on almost every aspect of your (3)_____. Speedlearning has been successfully studied by people of all ages, from all (4)_____. But what is even more important, once you have developed speedlearning skills, you will (5)_____ that almost any kind of learning is more fun and easier than it was before. The reason is that speedlearning (6)_____ the built-in boredom factor in ordinary learning (7)_____ reading.

Most people (8)_____ say words as they read, which means that they read about as fast as they can talk. Even more important is the fact that when your mind is occupied (9)_____ actively saying each word instead of simply taking (10)_____ its meaning, your ability to understand is (11)_____ with. Your mind has to assemble each of the separate words you pronounce into meaningful ideas—a slow and (12)_____ process at best. That’s what we call the built-in boredom factor of ordinary learning.

With speedlearning you take in (13)_____ larger amounts of knowledge at one time. Learning becomes more fun because it is goal-(14)_____ and because you see yourself reaching specific goals faster than you (15)_____ thought possible.

1. A. step B. pace C. discretion D. movement
2. A. exciting B. surprising C. terrible D. dramatic
3. A. way B. step C. plan D. life
4. A. occupations B. walks of life C. professions D. jobs
5. A. uncover B. discover C. reveal D. disclose
6. A. eliminates B. discriminates C. contaminates D. incriminates
7. A. with B. by C. through D. via
8. A. spiritually B. physically C. mentally D. psychologically
9. A. by B. in C. with D. for
10. A. in B. to C. into D. from
11. A. interrupted B. interfered C. intercepted D. interacted
12. A. labor B. laborious C. laboratory D. laboring
13. A. greater B. much C. more D. only
14. A. based B. directed C. oriented D. targeted
15. A. had B. never C. have D. ever

KEYS: 1-5: BDDBB 6-10: ACCCA 11-15: BBBCD

PART IV READING COMPREHENSION (10 %, 10×1=10)

Directions: *There are two passages below. Each of the passages is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.*

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

In all most every part of the world and in every age men have tried to limit the possibilities

open to females by hindering their movement. The foot-binding of upper class Chinese girls and the Nigerian custom of weighing women's legs down with kilos of heavy wire are extreme examples. But all over the world similar methods have been used to make sure that once you have caught a woman she cannot run away, and even if she stays around she cannot keep up with you.

What seems odd is that all these apparatus have been seen as beautiful, not only by men but by women as well. Tiny feet, which seem to us a deformity, were passionately admired in China for centuries, and today most people in Western society see nothing ugly in the severely squeezed toes produced by modern footwear. The high-heeled, narrow-toed shoes that for most of these centuries have been an essential part of women's costume are considered attractive, partly because they make the legs look longer. They also make standing for any length of time painful, walking exhausting and running impossible. The way of walking produced by them is thought to be attractive, perhaps because it guarantees that no woman wearing them can outrun a man who is chasing her. Worst of all, if they are worn continually from the teenage years on, they deform the muscles of the feet and legs so that it becomes even more painful and difficult to walk in flat shoes. Modern women's shoes are what keeps Samantha from running as far as Sammy, literally as well as figuratively. As anyone who has worn them will agree, it is hard to concentrate on your job when your feet are killing you—especially if you are faint with hunger because you had only half a grapefruit and coffee for breakfast so as to stay a beautiful five kilos below your natural healthy weight. For a while in the sixties and seventies it was not necessary to be handicapped in this way unless you choose to be. During the last few years, however, women have begun wearing tight, high-heeled shoes again; and the most fashionable styles are those that give least support to the feet and make walking more difficult.

1. Men have tried to limit possibilities for women by
 - A. making it difficult for women to move.
 - B. using heavy wire apparatus to catch women.
 - C. Allowing only women from upper classes to move around freely.
 - D. Insisting that women are inferior to men.
2. What is odd about the customs concerning women's feet?
 - A. tiny feet are considered beautiful by most people in Western society.
 - B. People accept that modern shoes are ugly.
 - C. Apparatus which deforms women's feet is not admired by men.
 - D. Unnaturally shaped feet have been -- and are - appreciated.
3. Why, according to the author, are high-heeled, narrow-toed shoes thought to be attractive?
 - A. They change the appearance of the legs.

- B. Women have been wearing them for the last 100 years.
- C. They are an essential part of women's clothing.
- D. They encourage men to chase women.
4. What was the situation in the sixties and seventies?
- A. People went on diets to lose weight more than they do now.
- B. Women began to wear shoes which squeezed their toes.
- C. People had almost no choice regarding shoes.
- D. Fashion allowed the wearing of comfortable shoes.
5. What is the opinion of the author, concerning modern women's shoes, in the text as a whole?
- A. They are not very comfortable but are nevertheless attractive.
- B. They lead to difficulties only after many years of wearing them.
- C. They are not necessarily beautiful and cause many difficulties.
- D. Their design has been influenced by Chinese and Nigerian customs.

KEYS: 1-5: ADCDC

PART V PARAPHRASE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES (15 %, 10×1.5=15)

Directions: *Explain the following sentences in English and write the corresponding answer on the Answer Sheet.*

1. I hope we get on reasonably well.

KEY: I hope we can get along with each other quite well.

PART VI TRANSLATION (20 %, 10×2=20)

Directions: *Translate the following sentences into English/Chinese.*

1. 他提出这个问题是处于好奇心，而非出于求知欲。
2. He would rather set down what he has observed, important or trivial, in his notebook than commit it to his memory, because he believes in the remark that "The worst pen is better than the best memory."

KEYS:

1. He asked the question out of curiosity rather than out of his desire for knowledge.
2. 他宁愿把所观察到的东西，无论大事小事，都用笔记下来，也不愿用脑记，因为他相信这么一句话：“好记性不如烂笔头”。

PART VII COMPOSITION (15%)

Big cities always hold strong attention to people who live in the rural areas. What are the advantages or disadvantages of living in a big city? Write a composition about 200 words to state your viewpoint on the following topic:

The Advantages or Disadvantages of Living in a Big City

You are to write in three paragraphs. In the first paragraph, state your viewpoint clearly. In the second paragraph, give one of two reasons to support your point of view. In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.

IV. 参考书目

1. 《新编英语教程》（1-4册）（第三版）李观仪编，上海外语教育出版社 2012.8

2020 年本科插班生考试大纲 (考试科目：英语语法)

I 考试性质

普通高等学校本科插班生（又称专插本）招生考试是由专科毕业生参加的选拔性考试。高等学校根据考生的成绩，按照已确定的招生计划，德、智、体全面衡量，择优录取。因此，本科插班生考试应有较高信度、效度、必要的区分度和适当的难度。

II 考试内容

总体要求：对《英语语法》这门学科以及相关学科的联系与发展有基本的认知。能准确理解语篇中语法现象的特点与作用以及语法术语的概念、意义和功能。能分辨各种语法形式及其功能以及相互关系并进行说明和解释，掌握基本的语法知识。能运用所学知识与方法进行阅读和写作，正确理解句子和文章的内容和运用标准的英语准确地表达自己。

第一章 名词

1. 考试内容

- (1) 名词和名词词组
- (2) 名词的句法功能

2. 考试要求

- (1) 掌握名词的可数不可数
- (2) 熟悉名词的单复数

第二章 限定词

1. 考试内容

- (1) 限定词与名词的搭配
- (2) 限定词与限定词的搭配
- (3) 限定词用法比较
- (4) 冠词，数词

2. 考试要求

- (5) 掌握限定词的用法
- (6) 掌握冠词的用法
- (7) 能够正确使用常用限定词

第三章 代词

1. 考试内容

- (1) 不定代词
- (2) 关系代词
- (3) 代词照应

2. 考试要求

- (1) it 的用法
- (2) one 的用法
- (3) what 的用法
- (4) 关系代词 which, that 的用法

第四章 动词

1. 考试内容

- (1) 动词
- (2) 动词的语法功能

(3) 助动词

- (4) 情态助动词

2. 考试要求

- (1) 不规则动词
- (2) 及物和不及物动词
- (3) 助动词和情态动词的用法
- (4) 情态助动词的推测语气。
- (5) 过去分词和现在分词，悬垂分词

第五章 形容词和形容词词组

1. 考试内容

- (1) 形容词的分类。
- (2) 形容词的句法功能
- (3) 形容词的位置

2. 考试要求

- (1) 掌握形容词的位置
- (2) 形容词的比较级和最高级



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第六章 副词和副词词组

1. 考试内容

- (1) 副词的分类
- (2) 副词的句法功能
- (3) 兼有两种形式的副词

2. 考试要求

- (1) 副词的比较级和最高级

第七章 连词

1. 考试内容

- (1) 并列连词
- (2) 从属连词

2. 考试要求

- (1) 掌握连词的语篇衔接功能

第八章 介词

1. 考试内容

- (1) 介词的分类
- (2) 介词的语法功能
- (3) 介词与名词、动词、形容词的搭配

2. 考试要求

- (1) 介词的搭配

第九章 不定式

1. 考试内容

- (1) 不定式的句法功能
- (2) 不定式各种搭配

2. 考试要求

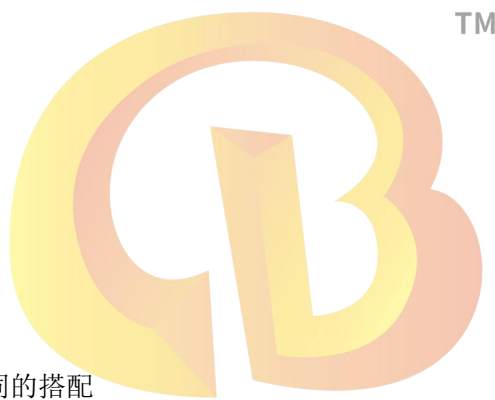
- (1) 不定式与名词的搭配
- (2) 不定式与动词的搭配
- (3) 不定式与形容词的搭配
- (4) 不定式的时态

第十章 句子类型

1. 考试内容

- (1) 句子结构
- (2) 主谓一致

2. 考试要求



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- (1) 人称数的一致
- (2) 掌握基本的句子结构
- (3) 娴熟运用存在句与 it 句型

第十一章 时态

1. 考试内容

- (1) 常用时态
- (2) 与时态有关的常用句型

2. 考试要求

- (1) 掌握过去现在将来的基本时态

第十二章 语态

1. 考试内容

- (1) 语态的分类
- (2) 被动语态的动词特点
- (3) 被动语态的句型
- (4) 主动形式、被动意义

2. 考试要求

- (1) 主动与被动语态间的相互转换
- (2) 被动结构中的介词

第十三章 语气

1. 考试内容

- (1) 语气的分类
- (2) 虚拟语气

2. 考试要求

- (1) 非真实条件句中的虚拟语气
- (2) 名词性从句中的虚拟语气
- (3) 状语从句中的虚拟语气
- (4) 常见的虚拟语气句型

第十四章 名词从句

1. 考试内容

- (1) 引导名词从句的连接词
- (2) 主语从句
- (3) 宾语从句
- (4) 表语从句
- (5) 同位语从句



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2. 考试要求

- (1) 娴熟运用各种名词从句

第十五章 定语从句

1. 考试内容

- (1) 关系代词与关系副词
- (2) 限制性定语从句
- (3) 非限制性定语从句
- (4) 介词 + 关系代词引导的定语从句
- (5) 定语从句与先行词的分离

2. 考试要求

- (1) 正确使用关系代词与关系副词
- (2) 了解非限制性和限制性定语从句的不同语法功能

第十六章 修饰、替代与省略

1. 考试内容

- (1) 修饰
- (2) 替代
- (3) 省略

2. 考试要求

- (1) 了解修饰、替代与省略的具体运用

第十七章 后置、前置与倒装

1. 考试内容

- (1) 后置
- (2) 前置
- (3) 倒装

2. 考试要求

- (1) 正确运用后置、前置与倒装

第十八章 标点符号

1. 考试内容

- (1) 标点符号分类
- (2) 标点符号的功能

2. 考试要求

- (1) 正确运用各标点符号



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III. 考试形式及试卷结构

- B. You' d better come inside.
- C. You' d better not come inside.
- D. The narrow, sunless hall smelled of stale cabbage.

III. 完型填空题（着重考查学生综合运用语言的能力）

For each blank in the following paragraph, four choices are provided. Choose the one with the right tense, and mark it in your answer sheet. (10%, 1% each)

例：In 1884 scientists __ (46) __ the world into 24 time zones. These __ (47) __ on an imaginary line running through Greenwich Observatory, which __ (48) __ in southeast London, England. The time in the zone containing Greenwich __ (49) __ Greenwich Mean Time.

- 46. A. divide B. divides
- C. dividing D. divided
- 47. A. was based B. were based
- C. has based D. based
- 48. A. are B. have
- C. has D. is
- 49. A. is called B. called
- C. calling D. calls

IV. 句子改写题（着重考查学生对句子结构的掌握、运用能力）

Sentence Rewriting (30%, 2% each)

例：76. Written in large letters, the read the word “Beware” .
(Avoid the dangling participle construction)

V. 问题回答题（着重考查学生的理解分析能力）

Tell the different connotation of the following pair of sentences.

- A a) She will go with you.
- b) She is going to go with you.
- B a) I ate the apples.
- b) I have eaten the apples.

参考书目：《新编英语语法教程》（第五版）章振邦编，上海外语教育出版社 2009.9

2020 年本科插班生考试大纲 (考试科目：英汉翻译)

I 考试性质

普通高等学校本科插班生（又称专插本）招生考试是由专科毕业生参加的选拔性考试。高等学校根据考生的成绩，按照已确定的招生计划，德、智、体全面衡量，择优录取。因此，本科插班生考试应有较高

信度、效度、必要的区分度和适当的难度。

II 考试内容

本考试属于笔译综合能力和笔译实务测试，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，考查考生的英语语言基础以及英汉互译的基本技巧和转换能力。

一、考试内容：

笔译综合能力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、推理与释义的能力。笔译实务测试主要检验应试者双语互译的基本技巧和能力。考试涉及英汉两种语言的差异比较，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。

二、考试基本要求：

1. 掌握 5000 个以上英语词汇。
2. 掌握英语语法和表达习惯。
3. 有较好的双语表达能力。
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。
5. 初步了解中国和英语国家的文化背景知识。

绪论

第一章 我国翻译史简介

第二章 翻译的标准、过程以及对译作的要求

第一节 翻译的标准

第二节 翻译的过程

第三节 对翻译工作者的要求

第三章 英汉语言的对比

第一节 英汉词汇现象的对比

第二节 英汉句法现象的对比

第四章 英译汉常用的方法和技巧(上)

第一节 词义的选择、引伸和褒贬

第二节 词类转译法(一)

第三节 词类转译法(二)

第四节 增词法(一)

第五节 增词法(二)

第六节 重复法(一)

第七节 重复法(二)

第八节 省略法

You are to put back in each of the blanks the missing word. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

Part 4: Sentence Translation (20 points)

Section A: Translate the following sentences from English to Chinese.

1. Australia has a well-developed education system with participation among the highest in the world.

Section B: Translate the following sentences from Chinese to English.

1. 中国的春节在农历正月初一，是举家团圆的时刻。

Part 5: Passage Translation (40 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

《新编英语教程》（1-4册）（第三版）李观仪编，上海外语教育出版社 2012.8