



## 2004 年 5 月英语三级笔译实务试题

### 试题部分:

#### **Section 1 English-Chinese Translation (英译汉) (60 points)**

**Translate the following passage into Chinese. The time for this section is 120 minutes.**

Parents are required by law to see that their children receive full-time education, at school or elsewhere, between the ages of 5 and 16 in England, Scotland and Wales and 4 and 16 in Northern Ireland. About 93 percent of pupils receive free education from public funds, while the others attend independent schools financed by fees paid by parents.

Many, aged 3—4 years, children attend nursery schools and classes (or, in England, reception classes in primary schools). Pre-school education may also be provided in some private day nurseries and pre-school playgroups (which are largely organized by parents).

The Government has stated its commitment to a major expansion of pre-school education and wants all children to begin school with a basic foundation in literacy and numeracy. From September 1998 it is providing free nursery education in England and Wales for all 4 year olds whose parents want it, and is committed to staged targets for provision for 3 year olds thereafter. Local education authorities, in partnership with private and voluntary providers, have drawn up “early years development plans” for securing these objectives. The plans are designed to show how co-operation between private nurseries, playgroups and schools can best serve the interests of children and their parents. From April 1999, early years development partnerships and plans will be expanded to deliver quality childcare integrated with early education. In addition, the Government is working with local authorities and others in England to establish “early excellence centers” designed to demonstrate good practice in education and childcare.

In Scotland, local education authorities have been taking the leading role, from August 1998, in planning and co-ordinating pre-school education and in providing places, working in partnership with voluntary and private providers. The Government planned to give all children in the pre-school year access to quality, part-time education by the winter of 1998.

Northern Ireland has a lower compulsory school age of 4 and a single school entry date in September each year. A pre-school education expansion programme, undertaken through partnership between the education and library boards, other statutory providers and the private and voluntary sectors, has provided additional pre-school places.

#### **Section 2 Chinese-English Translation (汉译英) (40 points)**

**Translate the following passage into English. The time for this section is 60 minutes.**

向一位著名的女作家祝贺她八十岁寿辰,这样的机会是不多的,所以我去年十月五日到冰心家里去的时候,心情非常激动。我解释说希望她给我讲一下她是怎样成为诗人的。“我已有



多年没有写诗了，”她微笑说，“可是我还是爱读好诗。”

冰心很幸运地有鼓励她学习和写作的父母。一九一九年她在北京一所女子学院念书时，一个事件改变了她生命的整个道路。那就是五四运动，一个由北京学生发动的爱国民主运动。群众游行示威的场面给她以深刻的印象。她投身于斗争中，并被学生会任命负责宣传工作。她写了诗歌、文章和故事，以抨击帝国主义和各种形式的封建主义。

她在 1923 年到美国去学文学，在旅途中和在美国居留中写下了她的感受。这些都收在一个集子里出版，就是《寄小读者》。这本书使她声誉突起。这不仅是因为她是一位女作家，而是因为书中的高尚的情操。有不少较年轻的作家说，是冰心的作品使他们走上了其后所走的道路。

## 答案部分：

### **Part 1 英译汉 (60 分)**

按照法律规定，在英格兰、苏格兰和威尔士，家长一定要使自己的孩子在 5 岁至 16 岁期间在学校或其它地方接受全日制教育，在北爱尔兰则为 4 岁至 16 岁。大约 93% 的学生享受公家提供经费的免费教育，其他学生上独立学校，这种学校靠学生家长缴费来筹措经费。

许多三、四岁的孩子上幼儿园和幼儿班（在英格兰还有小学校里的小班）。某些民办的日托幼儿园和学前游戏小组（大都是家长组织的）也提供学前教育。

政府已作出承诺，要大力发展学前教育，使所有的儿童在开始上学的时候在识字和识数方面都有一点基础。在英格兰和威尔士，政府从 1998 年 9 月开始为所有 4 岁的孩子提供免费幼儿教育，如果他们的父母需要的话。政府还承诺，随后要分阶段实现为三岁的孩子提供免费幼儿教育的目标。为达到这些目标，地方教育当局与民间志愿办学者合作，已制定出“早期教育发展计划”。制订这类计划意在表明民办幼儿园、游戏小组和学校可以怎样通过合作来最好地为孩子和家长服务。从 1999 年 4 月起，早期教育发展组织和发展计划将扩大范围，以提供与早期教育相结合的优良的儿童保健。此外，政府还在英格兰与地方当局以及其它部门合作建立“优秀早期教育中心”，以展示教育与儿童保健方面的好的做法。

在苏格兰，地方教育当局一直领导这方面的工作。1998 年 8 月以来，他们与民间志愿办学者合作，进行规划，协调学前教育，提供更多名额。政府计划在 1998 年冬季前使所有的儿童在上学前一年享受到良好的非全日制教育。

北爱尔兰义务教育入学年龄较低，为 4 岁，每年 9 月学生按统一日期入学。一项由教育局与图书馆管理局、其它法定办学单位和民间志愿办学者联合执行的学前教育发展计划已经增加了学前教育学生的名额。

### **Part 2 汉译英(40 分)**

It isn't often that one has the chance to congratulate a noted woman writer on her 80th birthday. So on October 5 last year, when I went to Bing Xin's house, I felt very excited. I explained that I hoped she would tell me something about how she became a poet. "I haven't written poetry for many years," she said smiling. "But I still love to read good poetry."

Bing Xin was fortunate to have parents who encouraged her to study and write. When she was



attending a women's college in Beijing in 1919, an event occurred which changed the whole course of her life. That was the May 4th Movement, a patriotic democratic movement started by students in Beijing. The mass demonstrations made a deep impression on her. She threw herself into the struggle and was put in charge of publicity by the Student Union. She wrote poems, articles and stories, attacking imperialism and feudalism in its various forms.

Going to the U.S. in 1923 to study literature, she wrote down her impressions on the way and during her stay there. These were published in the collection *To Little Readers*. The book brought her instant fame, not only because she was a woman writer, but also because of the noble sentiments in the book. Quite a few younger writers say it was Bing Xin's writings that started them on the road they have since followed.