



SINGAPORE – CAMBRIDGE  
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level  
Higher 2

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翻译（华文）

**9571/2**

试卷二

**SPECIMEN PAPER**

**TRANSLATION (CHINESE)**

With effect from 2022 examination

Paper 2

**3 hours**

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*Note :*

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**A 组****1 短篇英中翻译 【15分】**

以下文本摘自新加坡国立大学艺术中心网站中的广告，介绍国大峇峇屋文化遗产，希望吸引公众参加该中心举办的导览活动。其译文将用在官方中文版的网站，目的是向使用中文的留学生参与导览活动。

请将方框内的文本译成中文。

**NUS Baba House Heritage Tours**

Discover more about the ornate NUS Baba House through an hour-long tour!

You will be transported to a Straits Chinese family home in the 1920s where you will see artefacts, such as furniture, portraits, and household objects displayed in their original context. In the master bedroom, for example, a set of red-and-gold bridal beds survives intact. In the main hall, an altar table on which stands a shrine (kam) was the setting for rituals in reverence of ancestors. In the dining room nearby, a pair of restored inset wall cabinets (piaktu) continue their dual functionality of storage and display.

**词汇**

kam: (方言) 神龛

piaktu: (方言) 壁橱

**B 组****2 长篇英中翻译及评论****(a) 翻译 【25 分】**

以下文本摘自 The Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) 网站上的一份题为“World Happiness Report 2018”的报告。其内容是分析并解释当代的移民现象如何影响各地人民的生活快乐指数。其中译本将让该机构把研究成果跟中文读者分享。

请将方框内的文本译成中文。

**World Happiness Report 2018**

Readers and commentators usually suggest that people should move to a happier community in order to make themselves happier, rendering the world's happiest cities (Helsinki, Copenhagen and Reykjavik) the ideal destinations of migration. However, these cities are already very international places. What is for them, and for the world, the right scale and pattern of future migration to help support and build international cooperation that will help the billions of people still living in misery?

These are not the world's happiest cities because of where they are, but because their residents have over many decades built levels of trust, connections, cooperation and innovation sufficient to make their lives satisfying, and to be in a position to help others do the same. On reflection, when people see the nature of the social connections, and the quality of communities, governments and workplaces that underpin these happier lives, they see that the right answer is not to move but to sow these seeds of happiness where they are living.

Nonetheless, with its increasing two-way flows, international migration is likely to continue to provide international human linkages and shared sympathies sufficient to support knowledge transfers. But migration flows not properly managed and digested have the potential to become a timed bomb in destroying trust and inflaming anti-immigrant views.

**词汇**

Helsinki: 赫尔辛基

Copenhagen: 哥本哈根

Reykjavik: 雷克雅未克

**(b) 评论 【10 分】**

请说明在翻译这段文本时，你是如何使用直译和意译的翻译策略。在解释和说明你的论点时，你应依据翻译理论并运用相关的术语。

## C 组

### 3 错误分析及点评—英译中【15分】

下面的英文文本摘自《海峡时报》题为“**Innovation in the time of Covid-19**”的一篇评论文章。作者通过实例举证阐述了危机常常激发创新观点。其中文译文应忠于原文，为中文读者提供同样的信息和观点。

- 请分析这篇译文中的三种错误类别。
- 请依据相关翻译理论并运用适当术语，说明这篇译文在多大程度上达到了译文的目。

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#### 原文

History shows us that crises often inspire innovation. Tectonic shifts in demand and supply spur the emergence of new technologies and changes in behaviour.

Out of the Great Depression of the 1930s came such innovations as television, and instant coffee, produced by Nestlé, amid a glut of coffee beans. DuPont created nylon, a low-cost material that revolutionised clothing, rope-making and parachuting. Out of the rubble of the dot.com bust of 2001 came companies like Google and eBay. Google transformed search and advertising, while eBay's auction model gave rise to the phenomenon of person-to-person e-commerce. The SARS epidemic of 2003 catalysed the boom in China's online commerce and boosted the fortunes of companies such as JD.com, previously a small offline retailer that cleverly pivoted to a new reality, as well as Alibaba, which launched its online mall, Taobao, from founder Jack Ma's apartment. After the Great Recession of 2008 came companies such as Airbnb and Uber, responding to financially stretched consumers eager to save on accommodation and commuting.

#### 译文

历史向我们表明危机激发创新是常见的事。需求的构造变化和供应刺激了新技术的出现和行为的改变。

20世纪三十年代的大萧条带来了一系列的革新，如出现了电视，还有像雀巢公司 (Nestlé) 用了大量的咖啡豆生产的速溶咖啡这样的创新技术等。杜邦公司 (DuPont) 创造出了尼龙，一种廉价的材料，彻底改变了服装，制绳和跳伞的历史。在2001年dot.com倒闭的废墟中，出现了Google 和eBay 之类的新公司。谷歌变换了网络搜索和做广告的方式，而易贝创出的拍卖模式促成了私人间的电子商务现象。2003年的SARS传染病促使中国的网络贸易有了迅速的发展，使公司获得了巨大的财富，比如过去是离线零售商的京东公司 (JD.com) 随机应变在网上获得了经商的新天地。在这期间阿里巴巴 (Alibaba) 的淘宝商城也在创始人马云的公寓里建立了起来。2008年的经济大衰退之后出现了爱彼迎 (Airbnb) 和优步 (Uber) 这样的公司。他们对经济拮据的消费者的渴望做出了回应，以此节省住宿和通勤费用。

## D 组

### 4 比较并评论—英译中 【35 分】

以下是一篇摘自美国《纽约时报》的报道，其中文译文将刊载于《联合早报》，目的是向新加坡读者说明基因如何影响人们的睡眠。下面有两篇译文，请你选择其中一篇刊载于该报。

- 试比较这两篇译文所采用的翻译策略，并结合语言学知识和翻译理论分析两位译者对原文的处理。
- 你认为哪一篇译文更符合新加坡读者的需要？为什么？

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#### 原文

If you consider yourself to be a born morning person or an inveterate night owl, there is new research that supports your desire to wake up early or stay up late. Each of us has a personal “chronotype,” or unique circadian rhythm, says Till Roenneberg, a professor of chronobiology at Ludwig Maximilian University in Munich and one of the world’s experts on sleep. In broad strokes, these chronotypes are usually characterized as early, intermediate or late, corresponding to people who voluntarily go to bed and wake early, at a moderate hour or vampirishly late. If you are forced to wake up earlier than your body naturally would, you suffer from what Roenneberg calls “social jet lag.”

People with an early chronotype may do well with a 7 a.m. workday rising time, but others do not. Sleeping out of sync with your innate preferences can be detrimental to your health, especially for late chronotypes, who tend to be the most at odds with typical work schedules. A study conducted by the National Institutes of Health and published in March in PLOS ONE found that obese adults with late chronotypes tended to eat larger meals, develop more sleep apnoea and have higher levels of stress hormones and lower levels of HDL, or “good,” cholesterol than obese people with other chronotypes.

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#### 译文一

如果你认为一个人早起或晚睡的偏好是与生俱来的，那么有一项新的研究证实了此一说法。德国慕尼黑路易麦斯米林大学(Ludwig Maximilian University)的时间生物学教授兼世界睡眠问题专家蒂尔·罗恩内伯格说：我们每个人都有一种个人的“时型”，即独特的昼夜节律。笼统而言，这些时型通常分为早、中、晚三个类型，分别对应自愿早睡早起者、睡眠和起床时间适中的人以及通宵党。如果你被迫比你的生理时钟认定的时间更早起床，你就会受到罗恩内伯格所说的“社会时差”的困扰。

时型为早型的人可能觉得在工作日的早晨 7 点起床是小菜一碟，但对于其他人可就不一样了。如果你的睡眠时间无法与你天生固有的偏好同步，很可能会损害你的健康，对于那些时型为晚型的人来说尤其如此，因为他们

的内在生理时钟与典型的工作作息时间表差异最大。美国国立卫生研究院在《公共科学图书馆》(PLOS ONE) 3 月份期刊上发表的一项研究指出, 与其他时型的肥胖者相比, 时型为晚型的肥胖成年人往往食量较大, 睡眠呼吸暂停发病率较高, 应激激素水平较高, 且高密度脂蛋白 (HDL, 即“好”胆固醇) 水平较低。

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## 译文二

一项新的研究证实了有些人是天生早起的鸟儿, 也有人是天生的夜猫子。慕尼黑路易麦斯米林大学的时间生物学教授兼世界睡眠问题专家蒂尔·罗恩内伯格指出: 每个人都有各自的“时型”, 也就是个人独有的生理节奏。这些“时型”一般上可分为早、中、晚三种类型, 也就是早睡早起的人 (早时型)、睡眠和起床时间适中的人 (中时型) 以及夜猫子 (晚时型)。如果强迫一个人在他应该起床的时间更早起床, 他就会感受到罗恩内伯格所谓“社会时差”的困扰。

“早时型”的人可能发现, 周日在早晨 7 点起床是家常便饭, 但对于其他人而言恐怕就并非如此了。打乱睡眠时间对身体不利, “晚时型”的人尤其严重, 因为他们的生活作息和一般人的相反。一项由美国国立卫生研究院于 3 月在 PLOS ONE 期刊上所发表的研究报告发现, 相较于其他“时型”的肥胖者, “晚时型”的肥胖者食量较大, 睡眠呼吸暂停发病率较高、抗压的激素和良好的胆固醇较低。

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