# “自由及开源软件简中本地化工作”摸底考核

感谢各位报名参加我社“自由及开源软件简中本地化工作”项目。由于报名者众多，而我们只能选择其中一位进入下一环节，我们设计了如下三道翻译题用于考核。其中前两题主要考核对现行《大陆简中自由软件本地化工作指南》[1] 及对常用术语的理解和熟悉度；最后一题为复杂句式及长段文字翻译，主要考核语言组织能力，尤其是对中英语句结构转换的熟练程度。

本考核旨在模拟本地化工作中可能遇到的相对棘手的情况，因此难度偏高。此外，因为翻译量较多，请充分利用各种工具和资源辅助答题（如谷歌翻译或 DeepL），亦允许使用 AI 工具作答。**作答的质量是最重要的考核标准之一，但请在使用相关工具后，在每一题的作答前声明来源；如被发现使用相关工具而未声明，则考核答卷作废**。

请于北京时间 6 月 19 日下午 6 时前提交答卷（如有可能，请用 LibreOffice 作答）。如有任何疑问，请通过邮件联系本人。

白铭骢 (jeffbai@aosc.io)

2025 年 6 月 17 日

1 https://repo.aosc.io/aosc-l10n/zh_CN_l10n.pdf

**题一：开源软件用户界面本地化**

1. 
```
<span size='small'>Cloning does <u>not</u> alter the guest OS contents.\n
If you need to do things like change passwords or static IPs, please see the virt-sysprep(1) tool.</span>
```
（取自 virt-manager 源码）

2. 
```
Delete the private &key if the export is successful
```
（取自 Wine 源码）

3. 
```
Could not start program '%1' with arguments '%2'.
```
（取自 Konsole 源码）

4. 
```
Change Permissions for Enclosed Files…
```
（取自 Nautilus 源码）

5. 
```
Perform %s, if condition %s is true.
```
（原创题）

6. 
```
GNOME (GNU Network Object Model Environment) just saw release forty-eight (48) this past March.
```
（原创题）

**请在此录入译文：**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**题二：长文文法修缮**

请修缮下文，使其更为通顺（中文翻译稿请见此处，英文原稿请见此处）。

**中文翻译：**

Sun 公司诞生了网络文件系统 NFS（Network File System）。NFS 声称让不同的联网 Unix 计算机“透明地”共享文件。使用 NFS，一台计算机被指定为“文件服务器”，另一台是“客户端”。目标（多少有点问题）是让服务器上的文件和文件层级，在客户端上看起来差不多和服务器上一样。尽管 Apollo Computers 早在 NFS 商业化之前几年就有比 NFS 更好的网络文件系统，但由于 NFS 被宣传为“操作系统独立”的“开放标准”，它成为了主流。直到几年后，程序员尝试为非 Unix 操作系统开发 NFS 服务端和客户端时，才意识到 NFS 其实高度依赖操作系统且并不开放。

安德鲁文件系统（Andrew File System，AFS）是最年轻的义妹，同样是一款声称操作系统独立的网络文件系统。它由卡内基梅隆大学开发（基于 Unix 系统），但包含了太多 Unix 特性，无法真正做到操作系统无关。虽然 AFS 技术上优于 NFS（或许正因如此），但它永远无法在 Unix 市场普及，因为 NFS 已被广泛采纳并成为标准。AFS 的另外两个问题是它由大学开发（在许多 Unix 公司眼中不够靠谱），且由第三方厂商分发，不是免费提供，而是试图出售软件。安装 AFS 很复杂，还需要重格式化硬盘，所以你可以预见它最终会以失败者的身份消失。

**英文原稿：**

Sun begat the Network File System NFS. NFS allegedly lets different networked Unix computers share files “transparently.” With NFS, one computer is designated as a “file server,” and another computer is called the “client.” The (somewhat dubious) goal is for the files and file hierarchies on the server to appear more or less on the client in more or less the same way that they appear on the server. Although Apollo Computers had a network file system that worked better than NFS several years before NFS was a commercial product, NFS became the dominant standard because it was “operating system independent” and Sun promoted it as an “open standard.” Only years later, when

programmers actually tried to develop NFS servers and clients for operating systems other than Unix, did they realize how operating system dependent and closed NFS actually is.

The Andrew File System (AFS), the youngest half-sister, is another network file system that is allegedly designed to be operating system independent. Developed at CMU (on Unix systems), AFS has too many Unix-isms to be operating system independent. And while AFS is technically superior to NFS (perhaps because it is superior), it will never gain widespread use in the Unix marketplace because NFS has already been adopted by everyone in town and has become an established standard. AFS's two other problems are that it was developed by a university (making it suspect in the eyes of many Unix companies) and is being distributed by a third-party vendor who, instead of giving it away, is actually trying to sell the program. AFS is difficult to install and requires reformatting the hard disk, so you can see that it will die a bitter also-ran.

**请在此录入修订稿：**

**题三：长段翻译**

Born out of a research group in the Institute of Computing Technology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences at the turn of the century, the Loongson (literally “dragon core”) project was one of China’s first attempts at creating microprocessor designs with fully independent intellectual property rights. Drawing from the MIPS architecture’s open licensing model and direct state funding under various campaigns, a group of computer scientists led by Hu Weiwu developed and produced iterations of increasingly performant and well supported processors. Over time, Loongson gained traction with a combination of favorable state policies and (to no insignificant extent) attention from players within the open source ecosystem. However, as a state-led project predominantly targeting government and military applications, most private consumers found themselves unable to obtain or even evaluate the chips, leaving Loongson an enigmatic existence.

In a surprising turn in the past decade, Loongson gradually departed from direct tutelage of the ICT and spun out into multiple R&D and manufacturing firms. Most recently, they sought listing at the Shanghai Stock Exchange’s Sci-Tech innovAtion boaRd (STAR). With this news, however, came waves of controversy as Loongson fell into intellectual property disputes with license holders CIP United and even from amongst its spin-off firms. Moreover, despite accelerated deployment rates in governmental computers and its entrance to the retail market at competitive prices, its 2022 financial spells deep trouble for its revenues and cash holdings.

Economic performance aside, Loongson’s technological performance is highly successful. Boasting a wide range of products targeting embedded devices, desktop computers, laptops, to servers, mainframes, and supercomputers, Loongson offers at least baseline products to each case. In particular, Loongson’s performance and reliability deserve recognition. In desktop computing, the latest 3A5000 series of processors offers impressive single- and multi-core performance at an impressively low power consumption. In the space, Loongson’s 1E and 1F embedded series of processors powered the Beidou Navigation Satellite System since 2020.4 Compared to other competitors in the Chinese ITAI (Information Technology Application Innovation) space, such as Hygon, Phytium, and Zhaoxin, Loongson represented the high-end of domestic microprocessors in both the performance and (especially) efficiency scale, as well as in the range of deployment.

（摘自本人的论文，有删节）

**请在此录入译文：**