



四川外语学院成都学院
Chengdu Institute Sichuan International Studies University

教 案

2013 ~2014 学年第 1 学期

系	翻译系
教研室(组)	大三教研室
课程名称	英语口语译
授课年级	2011 级
授课教师	朱江芹
职 称	讲师

四川外语学院成都学院教务处制

二〇一三年九月

教 案 (首 页)

课程名称	英语口语	授课专业	英语	班级	2011 级
授课方式	课堂讲授 (√) 实践课 (√)		考核方式	考试 () 考查 (√)	
课程类别	必修课	公共必修课 () 专业必修课 (√)			
	选修课	公共选修课 () 专业限选课 () 专业任选课 ()			
课程总学时	34		周学时	2	
学时分配	课堂讲授 18 学时；实践课 18 学时				
教 学 目 标	<p>三年级上学期口译课是英语专业学生必修的实践性较强、具有明确针对性的课。该学期共计将完成四个口译基本技能：口译听辨、短期记忆、口译笔记和中英数字转换。本课程在听力课、英译汉、汉译英笔译课程的基础上进一步增强学生在英语听力理解、主次信息划分、笔记、句型结构、深层理解、口头表达以及遣词造句等方面的能力，熟悉常规的句型表达，加大对长句难句的理解分析并用目标语表达，学会常用的一些翻译技巧，如断句，联句，重复，替换等等；学会根据篇章的文体特点进行专项训练等。</p>				
使用教材	教材名称	《英汉口译教程》			
	编 (著) 者	任文			
	出版社及出版时间	外语教学与研究出版社，2011。			
指定参考书	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 卢信朝，《英汉口译技能训练》，北京：旅游教育出版社，2009。 2. 卢信朝，《走进口译—听辨训练》，西安：西安交通大学出版社 3. 林超伦，《实战口译》，北京：外语教学与研究出版社。 4. 陶伟，《口译二阶段备考训练》，上海：同济大学出版社，2007。 5. 梅德明，《中级口译教程》，上海：上外出版社。 6. 梅德明，《高级口译教程》，上海：上外出版社。 				

周 次	第 周	授课时间	2013 年 9 月
授课章节	Identification of Key Information		
本（章）节 授课方式	课堂讲授（√） 实践课（√）	教学时数	6
授 课 要 点	本 （ 章 ） 节 教 学 目 标	1. To enable students to understand the significance of key information in interpreting; 2. to train students in identifying key words in listening	
	教 学 重 点 和 难 点	1. Parts of speech and their roles in sentences 2. Sentence elements and their roles 3. Key words and sentence patterns	
思考题 或 作 业	Listen for and note down key words in the assignment.		
教学内容与组织安排			

I. Pre-class questions (5 m')

What is key information and why is it important?

II. Lectures on key words (40 m')

1. What is Key Info.?

何为关键信息？

关键信息是讲话者的讲话意图和中心思想，是讲话者所强调的对象和信息焦点。包括：焦点信息和重要信息。

焦点信息：强调的信息，主要是新信息。通常单句的焦点在句子的尾部，即末尾焦点 (end-focus)；复合句的焦点主句。

重要信息：比较新的信息，虽然并非最重要但却依然比较重要的信息。

2. Why Listen for Key Info?

为何要听取关键信息？

抓大放小、去粗取精、有意识地筛选, (narrow down)

减轻短时记忆的负荷和笔记的数量, (lessen burden)

启动激发短时记忆的机制, (trigger memory)

回想所听取的信息的全貌。(retrieve info.)

3. Key Words

关键词

作为承载关键信息的载体，关键词可从四个层面来判断：

1. 词汇：实词（名词、动词、形容词等）；
2. 句法：主语、宾语、表语、补语、状语；
3. 语意：新信息（句子=已知信息+新信息）；
4. 语气：重读强调的部分。

e.g. **Swimming** is a very **good** exercise. It can help **improve** your **flexibility, strength and stamina**.

Great efforts have been made

Great efforts have been made by **Chinese central government**

Great efforts have been made by Chinese central government to **make sure**

Great efforts have been made by Chinese central government to make sure that **Chinese people can**

Great efforts have been made by Chinese central government to make sure that Chinese people can **have universal access to**

Great efforts have been made by Chinese central government to make sure that Chinese people can have universal access to the **medical services**.

It is **obvious** that he has kept **talking about the heavy traffic** to explain why he was late again.

英语复合句信息的分布顺序：主句在先从句在后，信息焦点位于主句。
一般为：从结论到分析，从结果到原因，从假设到前提，即重心前置。

1. China is not only an engine for Asian economy but also **an engine for global economy**.
2. He is young, but he has made so **many achievements**.
3. She **succeeded** in the entrance exam, though she did not work hard enough.
4. He **resigned** as his health was decaying.
5. You should have **avoided the mistake** if you had taken your parents' advice.
6. The president will **remain calm and preserved** no matter what difficulties he may encounter.

The European society is becoming a bit **more chaotic** as more and more immigrants are flocking in.

4. Sentence Elements and Info Distribution

句子成分与句子信息分布

主、谓、宾、补、定、状

主、谓、宾、补承载大部分重要信息。

主语：要么引出主题，要么引出新主题（新信息），要么重复上文提过的新主题（半新信息）。

宾语和补语：对主语进一步说明、阐释、强调、归纳、分析等，从而产生本句内部真正的新信息。

谓语连接主语和宾语，信息含量少，可以通过主语和宾语推理出来。

句子成分所承载的信息的重要程度依次是：宾语或补语、主语，谓语。符合句子末尾焦点原则。

一般来说，可将句子里的信息分为：次要信息（定语、谓语、状语）、重要信息（主语、定语、谓语、状语）和焦点信息（宾语、补语）

e. g.

1. Past experience demonstrates that **a partnership** between China and the United states is **beneficial** to both nations.
2. The rapid **growth of China's economy** has brought **opportunities and benefits** to many countries, in particular the United states.
3. China aims to maintain **average annual economic growth rate of 7.5 percent** from 2006 to 2010.
4. Statistics show that among China's large and medium-sized industrial enterprises, **large enterprises** account for nearly **40 percent of the annual revenue**.

III. In-class Exercise.

A. Listen for key words. (45m')

1. **Coal** will remain China's **fundamental energy** source, both for production and consumption
2. In China, for a long time, due to the restrictions of the natural environment, economic development and traditional ideas, **China's rural education** is **less developed** than that in the city.
3. **Chinese scientists** have developed a new kind of sophisticated **underwater robot** which could be used for **seabed mining surveys**.
4. A total of **272 artifacts** from the **British Museum**, representing the **ancient civilizations** around the world, have been **on show** as of **Saturday** in the Capital Museum of **Beijing**.
5. In an example of new technology blending with old tradition, sending seasonal **text message greetings** has become **essential** for many Chinese people.
6. The organizer made particular mention of one highlight called the “**Loulan Beauty**”, a female Caucasian **mummy** dating back around 3,800 years that still has hair, skin and organs that remain **undecayed** and which created **shockwaves** in archaeological circles upon its discovery.
7. **Stockbrokers** are some of the **highest paid** sales workers in the country. But they also have one of the **largest gender pay gaps** in sales jobs—data from the mid '90s show that women made **20 percent less** than men.
8. The **Silk Road** was a **trade route** that extended for **over 7,000 km**, over 1,700 km of which was inside China, which connects **Asia and the Mediterranean** region. It starts in the east in the Chinese city of **Changan** and ends in the west in what is now the Turkish city of **Istanbul**, formerly known as Constantinople, which was at one time the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire.

B. Listen to the following passages and write down key words. (2*45 m')

Passage 1

There are so **many advantages** of being young that I think it would take me **several hours** to mention them all in **detail**. **However**, in my allotted time, I could list the **principal ones**. Firstly, one good thing about being young is that one can make **great plans** for the future. Next in order, I think, is the fact that when one is young, **one's mind is fresh** and it is **much easier** to absorb **new knowledge**. Thirdly, one can participate in **all sorts of sports**, including some of the very **strenuous** ones, **without fear** the many **serious consequences** that the **elderly** people would have to fear.

Passage 2

One of the most **commonly-held beliefs** regarding **health and nutrition** in the UK has been found to be **untrue**, according to a new scientific study.

For many years British people have been recommended to eat at least '**five-a-day**' – that is **five items of fruit or vegetables** every day in order to improve their **health** and reduce the likelihood of **illness**, in particular **cancer**.

However, a study of 500,000 Europeans **refutes** the commonly-believed suggestion that up to **50%** of cancers could be prevented by increasing the public's consumption of fruit and vegetables.

Instead the study, which is led by researchers from a well-respected New York medical school, estimates that **only 2.5%** of cancers could be averted by eating more fruit and veg.

It seems that the key to avoiding cancers is to have an **overall healthy lifestyle** which includes **not smoking or drinking** a lot of alcohol, taking **exercise** and avoiding **obesity**.

Passage 3

Recently, **university students** around the world were asked to volunteer in a **global experiment** called **Unplugged**. It was designed to see **how young people would react** if they were asked to observe a **total media ban** by unplugging all forms of media devices for **24 hours**.

During the experiment, Dr Gerodimos said there were already **signs** of how much the exercise **affected** volunteers. He said: "They're reporting **withdrawal symptoms, overeating, feeling nervous, isolated and disconnected**."

Elliot Day wrote: "Despite being aware of the social importance of the media, I was surprised by how **empty** my life felt without the radio or newspapers."

From Caroline Scott, we read: "I didn't expect it, but being deprived of the media for 24 hours resulted in my **day-to-day activities** becoming so much **harder to carry out** than usual

C. Listen for key words and interpret. (80 m')

Online video in China

中国网络视频

1. China's online-video market is the largest and most innovative in the world. It is also the most competitive.

Key words: China's online-video market, largest, innovative, competitive

中国的网络视频市场是世界上最大的最创新的，同时也是最具竞争力的。

2. Later this month PPTV, a Chinese online-video firm, will release a new reality show called The Goddess Office about four young women living together in a house, trying to create their own e-commerce company.

Key words: PPTV, reality show , The Goddess Office, four young women living together, their own e-commerce company

本月下旬，中国的网络视频公司 PPTV 会推出一档名为《女神办公室》的真人秀。故事讲的是四位同住的年轻女性尝试创立属于她们自己的电子商务公司。

3. Viewers will be able to ask the stars questions and send them money and ideas for their start-up.

Key words: Viewers, questions, money and ideas

观众可以向主角们提问，并向她们贡献金钱和想法来帮助她们创业。

4. But this television show will run exclusively online, rather than on a traditional TV network.

Key words: but, only online, not on TV.

但是这部剧只会在网络上映，而不是在传统电视上播出。

5. Around the world online video is becoming a bigger and more sophisticated business, but nowhere is that truer than in China.

Key words: bigger, sophisticated business, truer in China.

Key words: popularity, due to regulation of TV, 3,000-plus stations, state-owned, censored
在世界范围内，网络视频正逐渐成为更大更成熟发达的产业，而在中国更是如此。

6. Online-video sites in China owe much of their popularity to the government's tight regulation of the TV industry: all of the 3,000-plus stations are state-owned and their programmes are heavily censored.

Key words: popularity, due to regulation of TV, 3,000-plus stations, state-owned, censored

中国网络视频网站的流行应功于政府对电视业从紧的规定：3000 多个电视台都是国有的并且台里的节目都经过严格审查。

7. It takes months for programmes to get official approval for broadcasting, and only an estimated 30% of shows that are made get aired on TV.

Key words: months, approval, only 30%, aired

节目播放通过审批要历时数月，大概只有 30%制作的节目能在电视上播出。

8. Online-video shows resonate more with the people aged between 15 and 40, who flock to their sites.

Key words: resonate, aged 15 and 40, flock

年龄在 15 岁到 40 岁之间的群体更容易对网上视频节目产生共鸣，而他们正不断地涌向视频网站。

9. This year the number of people watching online video on their mobile devices has surged. Analysts expect the arrival of fourth-generation mobile networks to accelerate this trend.

Key words: No., mobile devices, surged. 4-G mobile networks, accelerate

今年，通过移动设备观看网上视频的人数激增。分析家预测第四代移动网络的到来将会加速这一趋势。

10. People who watch shows on mobile devices spend more time viewing, overall, than those on desktop PCs, according to Victor Koo, the boss of Youku.

Key words: mobile devices, more time viewing, than desktop PCs,

优酷老板古永锵，说那些拿着手机看视频的人，会比用电脑看视频的人观看更长时间。

11. Getting slaughtered in the ratings by online video has prompted China's TV channels to try harder.

Key words: slaughtered in the ratings, TV, try harder

网上视频抢占了收视率，这使得中国的电视台更加卖力。

12. A wave of singing competitions and dating shows—some of them adaptations of successful Western ones—have come on air in recent years, particularly on provincial satellite channels. Meanwhile CCTV, the central government's giant channel, continues to lose viewers.

Key words: singing dating shows, adaptations of successful Western, provincial channels. CCTV, lose viewers.

一系列唱歌比赛和相亲节目近年来在荧屏，特别是省卫视上走俏，其中一些节目是改编西方成功的节目。而且与此同时，中央政府的主要频道——中央卫视却一直在流失观众。

13. Last month officials scolded other stations for their vulgar and excessive entertainment and pushed for more morality-building and educational shows.

Key words: officials scolded, vulgar and excessive entertainment, pushed for more morality-building and educational shows

上个月，官方指责其他电视台的节目低俗和泛滥，主张播放更有道德建设和教育意义的节目。

14. Some singing contests are being forced off the air, and from next year satellite stations will be limited to one foreign show a year. This will only accelerate the broadcasters' decline and the switch to online viewing.

Key words: singing contests, forced off the air, next year, one foreign show a year. broadcasters' decline, switch to online

一些唱歌比赛被迫停止播放。明年起，卫视台每年都只能播出一个国外节目。这只会加速电视台的衰落，让观众转移到网上观看视频节目。

IV. Review and assignment (10 m')