



# 四川外国语学院成都学院

Chengdu Institute Sichuan International Studies University

## 教 案

2014~2015 学年第二学期

系	英语外事管理系
教研室(组)	大三教研室
课程名称	口译
授课年级	12 级
授课教师	陈玉生
职 称	讲师

四川外国语学院成都学院教务处制

二〇一五年三月

## 教 案（首页）

课程名称	口译	授课专业	英语	班级	2012 级外管 1-4 班
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	32		周学时	2	
学时分配	课堂讲授 32 学时；实践课 学时				
教 学 目 标	通过讲授口译基本理论、口译背景知识以及对对学生进行口译基本技巧的训练，使学生初步掌握口译程序和基本技巧，初步学会口译记忆方法、口译笔记、口头概述、公众演讲等基本技巧和口译基本策略；培养学生关心时事、把握信息的意识；教授学生积累知识、掌握文献检索、资料查询的基本方法；培养学生的话语分析能力；提高学生的逻辑思维能力、语言组织能力和双语表达能力；提高学生跨文化交际的能力和英、汉两种语言互译的能力，为进入下一阶段讨论式、分语类对学生进行口译综合训练打下扎实的基础。				
使用教材	教材名称	实战口译			
	编（著）者	林超伦			
	出版社及出版时间	外语教学与研究出版社，2004 年出版			
指定参考书	《实用英语口语教程》(冯建忠主编，译林出版社，2002 年)。 《新世纪口译-理论、技巧与实践》(李芳琴著，四川人民出版社，2001 年)。 《口译教程》(雷天放著，上海外语教育出版社，2006 年)、 《口译二阶段备考训练》(陶伟主编，同济大学出版社，2007 年)。				

# 教 案

周 次	第 13 周, 第 1 次课	授课时间	2015 年 5 月 25 日
授课章节	<b>Public Health 2</b>		
本(章)节 授课方式	课堂讲授 (√)    实践课 ( )	教学时数	2
授 课 要 点	本 ( 章 ) 节 教 学 目 标	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Interpreting sentences and passages of public health</li> <li>2. Comprehensive exercises integrating the skills of listening, note taking and interpreting.</li> </ol>	
	教 学 重 点 和 难 点	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. word and expressions of public health</li> <li>2. comprehensive exercise</li> </ol>	
思 考 题  或  作 业			

## **Teaching Objectives:**

Today's class aims to make students have exercises related to public health and review the skills of oral interpreting as well. After today's class the students should be able to:

- Interpreting simple sentences into Chinese by using those words and expressions of public health and by those essential skills learned last semester.

## **Teaching Allotment**

- 1st Step: Warm-up Exercise (40 minutes)
- 2nd Step: Sentence Interpretation (25 minutes)
- 3rd Step: Liaison Interpretation (20 minutes)
- 4th Step: Assignment (5 minutes)

## **Teaching Procedures**

### **I. Warm-up Exercise (40 minutes)**

(教学方法: 先听一遍, 不记笔记, 复述大意; 再听一遍, 记笔记, 进行口译; 教师进行点评。)

#### 1. Baby rescued from sewage pipe leaves hospital

The infant boy who was rescued from a toilet pipe in east China's Zhejiang province has been released from hospital. Local police said the baby was taken home by his grandparents.

According to the police, a man who claimed to be the child's father turned up at the hospital and requested a paternity test. He said if the baby is his, he is ready to discuss with the woman how to support the child.

The baby's unmarried 22-year-old mother said she did not intend for the child to fall into the toilet while giving birth to the baby last Saturday. She said that she tried to grab the newborn but its body was too slippery and evaded her grasp.

Local police said they have referred to the records and finished questioning the woman, adding that the evidence they had obtained supports the woman's claims.

#### 2. A Children's Day Gift for Children with Heart Diseases

Currently 37 children involved with the Ai You project are awaiting heart surgery. Founded in 2006, the Ai You Foundation has aided more than 16,000 children with heart diseases.

Lu Xiaomei, Business Development Director at the Ai You Foundation, says through their efforts, children with congenital heart diseases can live just like normal people.

"Almost all the simple congenital heart diseases can be cured, and children can live a normal life after surgery. Each family **revolves** around their children, and if the children get sick, it will be a big blow to them, especially so to work-class and rural families. We are not doing much, but a little kindness may change a child or a family's entire life."

To raise people's awareness of the children in need, Baidu **teamed up** with the Ai You Foundation to **donate** money for children's **surgical** operations.

But Baidu has much further visions than just calling people's attention and donating money. Liu Dong with the Baidu Charity elaborates.

"Many children don't get surgeries until they are three or four years old, and they cannot receive education because of their heart problems. Some can't even talk properly at five or six. There are also poor families that don't have much left after their children's surgery. What we do now only gives them a chance to live, but they will need help in later life as well. I hope there will be a long-term plan for them soon."

To help Baidu raise more money, radio hosts Xiaofei and Yu Zhou from China Radio International's Easy Fm **were going live** in downtown Beijing and doing a special program of their show Easy Morning.

Yu Zhou was giving away **autographs** to encourage people to take part in donations.

Many are hoping to pass along their good wishes to the sick children through pictures. Li Zheng, an engineer working in the railways is one of them.

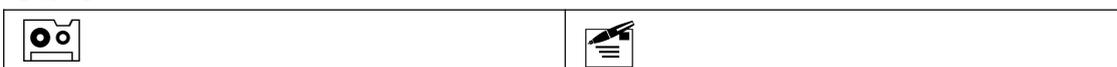
"I uploaded a picture of a smiling face. I would be really glad if it could help the children. Many people are out during children's day, and I hope this event can raise their awareness for the situation."

The event eventually ends but not the efforts, both Baidu and Ai You Foundation are reaching out to help more children, and many listeners at the scene said they will continue to do their part whenever possible.

## II. Sentence Interpretation (25 minutes)

(教学方法：先听一遍，不记笔记，复述大意；再听一遍，记笔记，进行口译；教师进行点评。)

### Part Two



11. If you need a doctor for your illness, you should be prepared to pay for office calls, emergency room treatment and even hospital stays, as most doctors and hospitals will want you to pay when you are treated.

医: doctor.  
 ✓ } ~ call  
   } 急~.  
   } 住院  
 - : } 医  
       } doc: ~ pay.



Office calls (门诊) ≈ 挂号 ≠ 给办公室打电话



如果你需要医生给你看病，你都要做好付门诊，急诊和住院费的准备，因为大多数医生和医院都要病人就诊时付费。



12. Acupuncture is widely employed in easing cravings and withdrawing pains of heroin addicts. In some countries, such as Sweden, the doctors have had success with acupuncture in treating the effects of stroke.



针: ✓. ↓ - 海洛因 -  
 如s. eg. 瑞~  
 ✓ 针 →: 中风.



针灸疗法被广泛应用于缓解海洛因吸毒者的吸毒欲望以及戒毒带来的痛苦。在一些国家，如瑞典，医生用针灸疗法成功地治疗了中风。



13. Most people get colds by touching things that another person with a cold has used or touched. You can even catch a cold by shaking hands. So if someone you know has a cold, you should try not to use the same cups, glasses, dishes, or telephone.



~ : cold.  
 ↔ ~ another ~  
 ~ 握手.  
 ∴ ✓ cold.  
 X. { cup  
       glass  
       dish  
       telep~



绝大多数人是因为接触过已经感冒的人用过或碰过的东西而患上感冒的。哪怕是握手也有可能传染感冒。所以，如果你知道某人感冒了，就应该尽量不要去用他使用过的杯子，盘子和电话等。



14. Today, people believe in a more balanced diet. In many countries where food shortage is no longer a problem for immediate attention, people start to eat less and attach importance to the nutrition and wholesomeness of the food.



: 更~ diet.  
 □s: food ~ ✓.  
 eat ↓.  
 →: { 营养  
       健康~



- 1) a problem for immediate attention (一个迫在眉睫的问题)~一个紧急的问题~一个需要立刻引起注意的问题
- 2) the wholesomeness of the food (事物是否有利于健康)≠营养是否全面 (wholesomeness 词义误解)≠事物是否完整



今天，人们崇尚更加均衡的饮食。在许多国家，食物匮乏已经不再是一个迫在眉睫的问题，于是人们开始吃得越来越少，并且更加关注食物是否有营养，是否有利于健康。



15. Human bodies need healthy food to fight a cold. If you have a cold, you should eat well, but not overeat, and you should drink lots of liquids, especially fruit juices. Also be sure to get enough rest and stay warm. If your body aches, you can take one to two aspirin every four hours.



~味: 吃~: X Cold.  
 吃~: } eat ✓  
 } X over~  
 液 esp 果汁.  
 } rest ✓  
 } warm.  
 阿: ache  
 1-2 阿司匹林 / 4 hrs



drink lots of liquids (多喝水) ≠ 多喝液体 (中式翻译)



人体需要补充健康食品以对抗感冒。如果感冒了，就要吃好，但是不能吃得太多；要多喝水，特别是果汁。一定要充分休息并注意保暖。如果你觉得哪里疼，就每四个小时服用一到两片阿司匹林。



16. When you have a cold, you should also try to protect other people. Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Put all your used tissues in a paper bag, and throw away the bag yourself so that no one else will have to touch it.



Cold: ✓ other.  
 } mouth  
 } nose: 纸巾~  
 纸袋 → ~.  
 → -: X touch.



如果你自己感冒了，应该尽量保护他人。咳嗽或者打喷嚏时应该用纸巾捂住自己嘴巴和鼻子。把用过的纸巾放到一个纸袋里，然后自己把纸袋扔掉，这样其他人就不会接触到它了。

 <p>17. Most <u>AIDS patients</u> are <u>too sick to be transmitting</u> the virus. The virus is being <u>spread</u> largely by people who <u>do not have</u> AIDS but are <u>infected with</u> the <u>HIV virus</u>, and they may or may not even know it.</p>	 <p>AIDS ~ : X 病 ~ .        → :   X AIDS                V HIV ~ . } V                X .</p>
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People who do not have AIDS but are infected with the HIV virus (艾滋病病毒感染者而不是患者) ≈ 受艾滋病病毒感染但并未发作的人群



大部分艾滋病患者已病入膏肓，无法传播病毒。病毒主要是由那些艾滋病病毒感染者而不是患者传播的。这些人或许已经知道，或许根本还不知道自己是 HIV 病毒携带者。

 <p>18. In most cases, <u>drugs</u> are <u>only approved</u> to use after a series of <u>rigid tests</u>, showing they are relatively <u>safe</u> and their <u>benefits outweigh</u> their <u>risks</u>. Thus some very <u>dangerous drugs</u> are <u>approved</u> because they are <u>necessary</u> to treat serious illnesses.</p>	 <p>~ : 药 : V. test.        = } safe            V → X.        ∴ 药 ~ : V.        ∴ → 治。</p>
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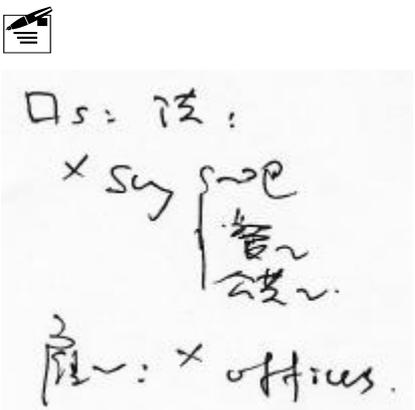


在大多数情况下，药品必须经过一系列严格的检测，证明该药品相对安全，其疗效大于风险时，该药品才能够获得批准投入使用。所以，一些危险药品之所以能够获批准，是因为必须用它们来治疗一些严重的疾病。

 <p>19. <u>Smoking</u> will not only bring <u>ill effects</u> to those <u>who smoke</u>, but <u>non-smokers</u> who are apparently <u>affected by</u> the smoke from their friends, family members and strangers who light up in their presence.</p>	 <p>Smoking : X ~          X → 非 ~        ↳ : } 友.                家 ~ .                陌 ~ .</p>
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吸烟不仅给烟民自己造成了危害，还会给非吸烟者带来间接危害，因为他们会受到吸烟的朋友、家人或在他们面前吸烟的陌生人的伤害。

 <p>20. 几个国家已颁布相关法令，禁止在酒吧、餐馆和公共场所吸烟，而一些雇主也禁止在办公楼内吸烟。</p>	 <p>Handwritten notes in Chinese and English:          □s = 法:          x say { 吧                      餐                      公                      共                      场                      所          雇: x offices.</p>
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- 1) 颁布法令 (introduce legislation)≈enact laws and regulations≈introduce laws
- 2) 禁止吸烟 (ban smoking)≈forbid/prohibit smoking
- 3) 办公楼 (premises)≈office buildings



Several countries have introduced legislation banning smoking in pubs, restaurants and public places, while some employers ban smoking on their premises.

### III Liaison Interpretation (20 minutes)

(教学方法：学生三人一组，准备五分钟，然后抽同学进行对话和翻译，教师进行评讲。)

- F: I am fascinated by the **Traditional Chinese Medicine**. Even when I was in U.S.A, I was told that acupuncture worked like magic for patients. So I am here today to get to know more about it.
- D: 感谢您对我国医学文化的关注和信赖。针灸因其独特的医治功能而闻名遐迩。患有高血压、精神紧张或者体育活动受伤的病者都可以接受针灸疗法，效果显著。
- F: That is amazing. I have been experiencing some anxieties these days because I worry about the coming exams. Do you think acupuncture can help me relieve the stress?
- D: 当然可以。针灸通过刺激穴位，可以让你体内的“气”取得平衡，从而达到舒缓身心的效果。
- F: Oh yes! I quite often hear about the word “Qi”. I am very curious about that? Could you tell me more?
- D: 气，在中医里是生命的本质。一个人的身体健康是受“气”体内流动影响的。
- F: Well, I thought Qi meant air. It’s good to know that it refers to the energy inside the body. And among many other things, I am a bit concerned about whether it is safe to have needles inserted into our body.

- D: 这你可放心。针灸不是拿一根针在你身体上随便乱扎，而是在你的穴位上插一根针，而且针很细的，只要医生技术好，不但不会疼，反而有缓解疼痛的作用。
- F: That really reassures me a lot. I would like to have a try right away, or do I have to book an appointment beforehand?
- D: 现在恐怕不行，我们需要预约。要不您后天上午 10 点钟过来？
- F: 10 a.m. the day after tomorrow? I am afraid I cannot make it, because I will be otherwise engaged. How about 3 p.m. on Friday afternoon?
- D: 好的，没问题。
- F: One more thing, my Chinese friend said I had *excessive internal heat* these days? What is “excessive internal heat”?
- D: 上火是我们中医认为的一种热证。
- F: Heatsyndrome? Do you mean fever?
- D: 发烧只是症状之一，并不是上火本身。上火分为好几种，有心火、肝火、胃火、还有肺炎火，而且各有不一样的症状。
- F: So how can we extinguish the fire? It sounds that Chinese doctors are firefighters.
- D: 一般来说，比较苦的或者水分多的食物都是凉性的，可以下火。
- F: I have learned a lot today. See you on Friday with my first acupuncture appointment.
- D: 好的，咱们到时候见。

#### IV. Assignment (5 minutes)

#### 教学后记:

一开始的练习分别为视频新闻和音频新闻，语速适中，学生完成较好。在后面的练习中，有许多中国传统中医的知识，学生在词汇选择等方面存在一定问题。