



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)	大三教研室外台口译组
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 14 周, 第 1 次课	授课时间	2015 年 6 月 1 日
授课章节	Education 1		
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	1. Interpreting sentences and passages of education 2. Comprehensive exercises integrating the skills of listening, note taking and interpreting.	
	教 学 重 点 和 难 点	1. word and expressions of education 2. comprehensive exercise	
思 考 题 或 作 业			

Teaching Objectives:

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

- Interpreting simple English sentences into Chinese by using those essential skills learned last semester.

Teaching Allotment

- 1st Step: Brief Review (40 minutes)
- 2nd Step: Sentence Interpretation (25 minutes)
- 3rd Step: Sight Interpretation (20 minutes)
- 4th Step: Assignment (5 minutes)

Teaching Procedures

Brief Review (40 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。)

D: 早上好。针灸以后，好多了吧？

F: Much better, thank you! I do not feel stressed any more. The acupuncture is really effective.

D: 我今天有什么可以帮上忙吗？

F: Yes. I come here today to know more the Traditional Chinese Medicine, or TCM. As I am fascinated by the effect of acupuncture, I begin to be obsessed with the ancient old Chinese treatments and medicines. Can you tell me something about that?

D: 不错。中医有五千年的历史，它对疾病的发生、发展和治疗都有着完整的理论体系，针灸只不过是治疗的一种常见的方法。

F: Except for this, I feel so ignorant about TCM. Would you please tell me more about it?

D: 没问题。根据中医理论，疾病的发生是阴阳失调所致，而疾病的治疗就是取得阴阳之间的平衡。

F: Well, last time we talked about Qi, which means energy, if my memory does not fail me. So what are Yin and Yang anyway?

D: 对的，气即能量。阴和阳则是中国古代哲学的两个概念并代表一切事物的两个对立面。中医运用阴阳理论来解释人体的生理和病理现象。同时，阴阳也是诊断和治疗的法则。

F: Then how do TCM doctors apply such theory to the treatments of patients?

D:大体说来, 中医有两种治疗方式: 药物治疗和非药物治疗。

F: What kinds of medicinal materials do you often use for medicinal treatment? And what is non-medicinal treatment?

D: 药物治疗, 中医常用草药、矿物质、动物药等。非药物治疗包括针灸、按摩、拔火罐、刮痧等。

F: I know a little about acupuncture and massage, then how about cupping?

D: 拔火罐就是把一个真空的杯子吸在皮肤上引起局部充血的一种治疗方法。通常, 医生把一个点燃的酒精棉球放在杯子里一会儿, 以排出里面的空气使它成为一个真空杯, 接着快速地把空杯子放在选定的身体表面上。

F: I think I have heard of moxibustion. Is it similar with cupping or acupuncture?

D: 灸法是用燃烧的物料——通常是艾——然后直接接触皮肤表面, 其热力作用于人体的穴位或特定部位。这样调节经络和内脏循环达到治愈疾病的效果。

F: Thank you very much! I've got a better understanding of TCM now.

D: Good morning. I assume you feel much better after the acupuncture treatment?

F: 好多了。谢谢! 我没有觉得很大压力了。针灸的确很棒。

D: So what can I do for you today?

F: 是的。我今天来是想更详细了解一下中国传统医学, 或简称中医。针灸的疗效让我着迷不已, 于是我开始对古老的中国疗法和药物倍感兴趣。你能不能给我讲一下其中的微妙?

D: Yes, Traditional Chinese Medicine has a history of more than 5,000 years. It has a complete set of theories about the cause, development and treatment of diseases. Acupuncture is only one of the common ways to treat diseases.

F: 除此以外, 我对中医还是不甚了解。你能否多给我讲点?

D: No problem. It is the belief of TCM that the cause of diseases is the imbalance between Yin and Yang and to cure diseases is to restore the balance between them.

F: 嗯, 上次我们谈到“气”。如果我没有记错的话, “气”即能量。那么什么是阴和阳呢?

D: Yes, that's right. Qi means energy. As to Yin and Yang, they are two concepts from ancient Chinese philosophy and they represent the binary oppositions in everything. In TCM theory, Yin and Yang are two concepts to explain physiological and pathological phenomena of the body. They are also the guiding principles of diagnosing and curing diseases.

F: 那么你们中医师是怎样用这一理论来给病人治病的呢?

D: Generally speaking, when dealing with diseases, there are two common ways of TCM treatments: medicinal treatment and non-medicinal treatment.

F: 药物治疗通常都用什么药? 而非药物治疗又是怎样的呢?

D: As for medicinal treatment, traditional Chinese medicines are made from herbs, minerals, animals, etc. As for non-medicinal treatment, there are acupuncture, massage, cupping, scraping and so on.

F: 关于针灸和按摩, 我现在有了一些肤浅的了解。拔火罐是怎么回事?

D: It is a congested treatment using a vacuum cup suctioned firmly to the skin. Usually, the doctor would light up an alcohol sponge and puts it inside the cup for a

short while to vacuum the cup. Then he immediately places the vacuum cup over the selected body surface.

F: 我听说过灸法，它与针法和拔火罐类似吗？

D: Moxibustion is therapeutic procedure involving ignited material, usually moxa, to apply heat to certain points or areas of the body surface for curing disease through regulation of the function of meridians and visceral organs.

F: 非常感谢！我现在对中医的理解又加深了。

I. Sentence Interpretation (25 minutes)

(以下词汇表达提前发给学生，要求记忆)

Alma Mater

Bachelor's degree

Brain drain

College equivalency

Degree

Diploma

Division

Doctoral degree

Dropout

Eliminate illiteracy

Jurist Master(JM)

Jurum Doctor(JD)

Life-long learning

Master's degree

Non-residential college

On-job training

Open universities

Study by correspondence

Vocational school

中国教育界热门词汇

电视广播大学 television and radio broadcasting university

函授学院 correspondence school

成人夜校 night school for adults

附中 attached middle school

在职进修班 on-job training course

奖学金 scholarship; fellowship; financial grant

毕业鉴定 graduation appraisal

全国高等教育自学考试 the national higher education examination for self-taught adults

充电 update one's knowledge

综合性大学 comprehensive university

文科院校 college of (liberal) arts

理工科大学 college/university of science and engineering

师范学院 teachers' college; normal college

工科大学 polytechnic university

农学院 college of agriculture

医学院 medical school

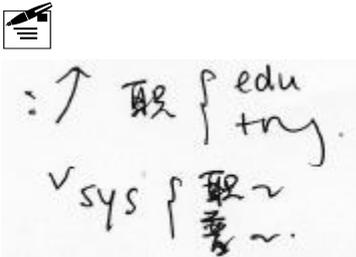
中医学院 institute of traditional Chinese medicine(TCM)

音乐学院 music school

美术学院 academy of fine arts

(以下句子,听两遍,第一遍无笔记,复述大意,第二遍记笔记,做口译练习,然后教师进行点评。)

Part One

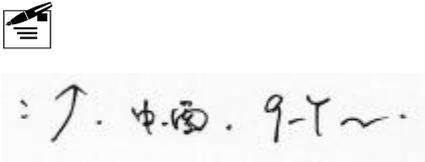
 <p>1. 我们要大力发展<u>职业教育和职业培训</u>,<u>建立</u>职业教育与普通教育相互<u>沟通</u>的教育体系。</p>	 <p>↑ 职业教育 } edu + training. ↓ sys } 职业 ~ 普通 ~</p>
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- 1) 大力发展 (make great efforts to develop) ≈ strive to develop ≈ vigorously develop
- 2) 职业教育 (vocational education) ≈ occupational education ≠ job education ≠ professional education
- 3) 普通教育 (general education) ≈ common education
- 4) 相互沟通 (integration) ≈ 结合 (combination) ≈ coexistence



Great efforts should be made to develop vocational education and training and to establish an education system featuring the integration of vocational education with general education.

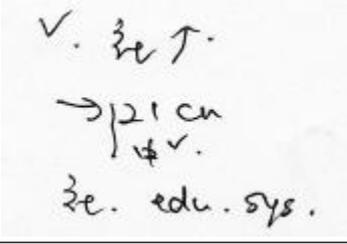
 <p>2. 我们要加大<u>普及</u>中西部地区九年<u>义务教育</u>的力度。</p>	 <p>↑ 中.西. 9-12 ~</p>
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- 1) 加大...力度 ≈ intensify one's efforts to do sth. ≈ make more efforts to do sth.
- 2) 普及 (to make sth available) ≈ to widen/broaden access to ≈ popularize
- 3) 义务教育 (compulsory education) ≈ free education ≠ obligation/duty education



We will intensify our efforts to make nine-year compulsory education available throughout the central and western regions.

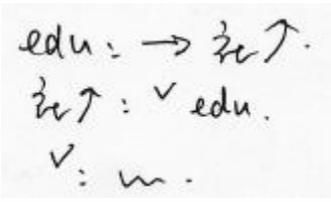
 <p>3. 我们要<u>适应</u>社会主义现代化建设<u>需要</u>, <u>建立</u>面向二十一世纪的具有中国特色的社会主义教育体系。</p>	 
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- 1) 中国特色 (Chinese characteristics) ≈ Chinese features
- 2) 适应需要 (to meet the needs of) ≈ to fulfill the requirements ≈ to satisfy/cater to/adapt to the needs of
- 3) 面向二十一世纪 (be oriented to the 21st century) ≈ facing the 21st century



We must build a socialist educational system with distinct Chinese characteristics, which is oriented to the 21st century and to meet the needs of socialist modernization.

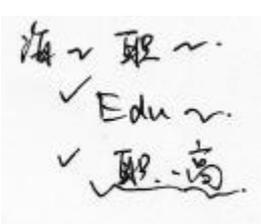
 <p>4. 教育必须为社会主义建设<u>服务</u>, 社会主义建设必须<u>依靠</u>教育, 这是我们的教育原则之一。</p>	 
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为...服务 (serve the interests of) ≈ 为...利益 (avail to/be for the sake of) ≈ 以...为中心 (centers round)



One of our education principles is that education should serve the interests of socialist construction, which in turn should rely on education.

 <p>5. 海滨市旅游职业学校是教育部认定的全国首批省级重点职业高中学校。</p>	 
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认定的 (be approved as) ≈ be acknowledged as ≈ be recognized as ≈ be listed as



The Haibin Vocational School of Tourist Service is one of China's first key vocational senior high schools at the provincial level approved by the Ministry of Education.

 <p>6. 上海期货学院 是我国第一所专门培养证券期货投资与管理人才的高等学府。</p>	 <p>上~ Fut~: 1st: 证~ 期~ 投~ 管~</p>
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- 1) 专门培养 (aim exclusively at bringing up) ≈ specialize in cultivating
- 2) 高等学府 (an institution of higher education) ≈ a school of higher education ≈ a university/college (和原意略有区别, 口译场合尚可接受) ≠ an institute of high education (higher education 是固定表达)
- 3) 期货 (futures) ≠ future (futures 期货, 期货交易; future 未来)
- 4) 证券期货投资 (investment in the fields of securities and futures) ≠ securities, futures and investment (证券和期货是投资的两种形式)



Shanghai Futures College is China's first institute institution of higher education aiming exclusively at bringing up investment and management talents in the fields of securities and futures.

 <p>7. 上海交通大学 是教育部直属的全国重点大学, 其前身为创办于 1896 年的南洋公学。</p>	 <p>~ 交 ~: Edu: ~. 前: 1896. 南洋~</p>
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- 1) 直属 (under the direct leadership of) ≈ 附属 (affiliated to) ≈ directly under ≈ 由...领导 (directly led/supervised by)
- 2) 前身 (predecessor) ≈ used to be ≈ was previously/formerly/originally



Shanghai Jiao Tong University is a key university under the direct leadership of the Ministry of Education, and its predecessor is Nanyang Public School founded in 1896.

 <p>8. 在英国辉煌</p>	
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灿烂的科学文化史上, 剑桥大学 的光辉是独一无二的。

科学史:
剑桥: ~~~.



- 1) 辉煌灿烂的 (magnificent and glorious) ≈ splendid
- 2) 光辉 (radiance) ≈ splendor ≈ glory
- 3) 独一无二的 (unique) ≈ unparalleled ≈ unequalled ≈ incomparable



In the magnificent and glorious history of British science and culture, Cambridge stands out with its unique radiance.



9. The examination system does anything but train one to think independently. Examinations do not motivate a student to read widely, but to restrict his reading; they do not enable a student to seek more and more knowledge, but induce cramming.



考~: X 独立~.
: X 读.
: X, 知识.
↑ cramming.



- 1) does anything but (绝不能) ≠ 只能 (do nothing but)
- 2) induce cramming (诱使死记硬背) ≈ 诱使填鸭式的记忆



考试制度完全没有培养学生独立思考的能力。考试在限制而不是去激励学生博览群书。考试没能让学生探索更多的知识, 反而起到了鼓励填鸭式教学的作用。



10. Some universities, like Oxford and Cambridge in Britain, are residential, which means students live and study on campus. Other universities are non-residential, which means students have to spend a lot of time to travel daily to their lectures.



{ = { 住~
: 读~. 住读~.
: { live
study. 读~.
! : X.
↔.



有些大学，如英国的牛津和剑桥大学，采用住读制，就是说学生在校园里学习和生活。其它一些学校采用走读制，就是说学生每天要在上学路上花不少时间。

II. Sight Interpretation (20 minutes)

(以下句子为视译，要求学生看 PPT 进行口译，教师对学生表达进行评讲。)

第一组练习：

1. 全面实现农村免费义务教育，这是我国教育发展史上的重要里程碑。
2. 中央财政和地方财政将加大投入，优化教育结构，积极稳步发展高等教育，大力发展职业教育和继续教育。
3. Unauthorized collection of fees by educational institutions must be resolutely stopped to reduce the financial burden on students' families.
4. Implementation of the strategy of developing China by relying on science and education is a major measure for ensuring vitality in the economy and for modernizing the country.

(参考译文见下)

1. Free compulsory education was made available to all rural students, marking an important milestone in the history of the development of education in China.
2. Both the central and local governments will increase their investment to optimize the education structure, take energetic and steady steps to develop higher education, and put more effort into developing vocational education and continuing education.
3. 坚决治理教育乱收费，切实减轻学生家庭负担。
4. 实施科教兴国战略，是中国实现经济振兴和国家现代化的主要方针。

第二组练习：

1. We have taken a very firm attitude towards the development of rural education.
2. Our input into higher education is too limited and we need to reform further and innovate.
3. 认真实施人才强国战略。大力培养、积极引进、合理使用各类人才，为现代化建设提供坚强的人才保证和智力支持。
4. 人力资源是我们未来发展的核心。

(参考译文见下)

1. 对于农村教育的发展我们采取了非常坚定的态度。
2. 我们在高等教育上的投资还是非常有限的，还需要进一步的改革与创新。
3. We should conscientiously implement the strategy of reinvigorating China through human resource development. Training, recruiting and properly using talented people in all fields should provide substantial personnel and intellectual support for the modernization drive.
4. Human resources are at the core of our future development.

第三组练习：

1. Education statistics concern pre-primary, primary, secondary, post-secondary, non-tertiary, and tertiary education, as well as education finance. Education indicators on literacy, gender disparities, out-of-school children, and so on have a high priority.

此次教育统计包括学前教育、初等教育、中等教育、中等后期非高等教育和高等教育，还有教育经费。与文化水平、性别差异、辍学儿童相关的教育指标占重要成分。

2. The number of students going abroad for studies is estimated to reach 200,000 this year. An average of 130,000 Chinese have been going abroad for studies every year, boosting exchanges in the educational fields. The US, Britain, Australia and Canada are the top choices of the students who are eager to study abroad. Thanks to the easing of the US visa rules last

year, realizing the “American dream” is no longer very difficult for many Chinese students. The US embassies and consulates in China issued more than 400,000 visas, including 52,000 for students, from 2006 to 2007.

3. The number of students returning to China after studying abroad has increased at an annual rate of 13 percent over the last few years. More than 580,000 Chinese went to study abroad since China began its reform and opening-up more than 30 years ago, and 150,000 of them have come back to serve the motherland. To encourage the students to return, the Ministry of Personnel and the Ministry of Education have set up special fund to assist the returnees to begin their career in China. The Ministry of Personnel has allocated almost 200 million RMB (24 million US dollars) to support research programs of 5,000 returned students. Now China has about 70 special establishments for the returnees to fulfill their career dreams.
4. In an American university, students are expected to arrive at the appointed hour. By contrast, in Brazil, neither the teacher nor the students always arrive at the appointed hour. Classes not only begin at the scheduled time in America, but also end at the scheduled time. In the Brazilian class, only a few students left the class at noon; many remained past 12: 30 to discuss the class and ask more questions. While arriving late may not be very important in Brazil, neither is staying late.
5. The American style of education, compared to that of other countries, is quite informal. In fact, the casual class atmosphere often amazes international students. American teachers encourage students to think for themselves. Instead of grading students only on test scores, teachers evaluate papers, group projects and class participation, as well. Students often have to think creatively to solve problems-not just memorize facts. Students also learn how to do research by using resource materials to find their own answers. In this way, classrooms illustrate the American emphasis on individual responsibility.
6. In Britain all children have to go to school between the ages of 5 and 16. in the US children must go to school from the age of 6. In England and Wales the subjects taught in schools are laid down by the National Curriculum, which was introduced in 1988 and sets out in detail the subjects that children should study and the levels of achievement they should reach by the ages of 7, 11, 14 and 16, when they are tested. The National Curriculum does not apply in Scotland, where each school decides what subjects it will teach.
7. Today the great majority of pupils in the United States live in big cities with such density that there can easily be three or four elementary schools-as well as secondary schools within each child’s walking or bicycling distance. This enables students and their parents to choose between alternative routes to learning offered by competing schools. Indeed, competition and choice are already beginning to infiltrate the school system. Private schools and colleges have shown an unusual ability to survive and develop during a period of rising costs and dropping enrollments elsewhere. All this presents, of course, a true threat to the public school establishment. But economics, student needs and our new understanding of how people learn are bound to break the traditional education monopoly.
8. 国家的教育体制是从小学到大学均实行免费教育, 并且对 6-15 岁的青少年实行义务教育。Education is provided from primary school to university, and is compulsory between the ages of six to fifteen.
9. 我国的教育体系分为四个种类, 即: 基础教育、中等职业技术教育、普通高等教育和成人教育。基础教育指学前教育和初等、中等教育, 即幼儿园、小学和中学。根据国家颁

布的义务教育法，所有 16 岁以前的孩子都有接受教育的义务。

China's education system falls into four categories, namely: elementary education, secondary vocational and etchnical education, higher education and adult education. Elementary education refers to pre-school and primary and secondary education, in other words, education at kindergartens, primary school and high school levels. Under the law on Compulsory Education promulgated by the state all childern below 16 are entitled to education.

Assignment (5 minutes)

教学后记：

此次课的话题为教育，主要是补充相关教育类的词汇，以及教育体系的背景知识。