



# 英语口语入门

# Introduction to Interpreting



Week 7 综合练习



## 华尔街日报提问

- Thank you very much. I'd like to ask a question about the high unemployment rate among youth in China today, specifically as it relates to the education system. My question specifically is, to what extent do you view the unemployment rate of more than 20% among youth in China today as a reflection of any weakness, for example, in the higher education system in China today? Are the graduates of Chinese universities being equipped with the skills they need to enter the workforce? In what areas could you improve this? Thank you very much.

**01** quizzes and tests 20%

**02** final exam 30%

**03** homework 20%

**04** in-class performance 30%



**成绩评定**

**GRADING**

# Criteria of Interpreting

- **Fast** but at a stable speed;
- About fast, remember:
  - First, start interpreting **within three seconds** after the speaker finishes the communication;
  - Second, always finish your interpreting within three forth of the total length;
- **Accurate** but not confined to the surface meaning;
- **Fluent** but with emphasis through intonation.

- **口译的几大步骤**

- 源语听辨
- 短期记忆
- 翻译转换
- 译意表达

- **口译训练步骤**

- 复述
- 无笔记短交传
- 带笔记交传
- 视译、同传等



**01** 听辨

**02** 源语复述

**03** 译入语复述（无笔记交传）

**04** 笔记

**前五课重点**

REFLECTIONS

# 听辨

- 听什么？

- 意思、逻辑、句眼

- 怎么听？**DEVERBALIZATION**

- 关键词
- 时态
- 逻辑关系
- 文化负载词
- 弦外之音
- 上下文语境



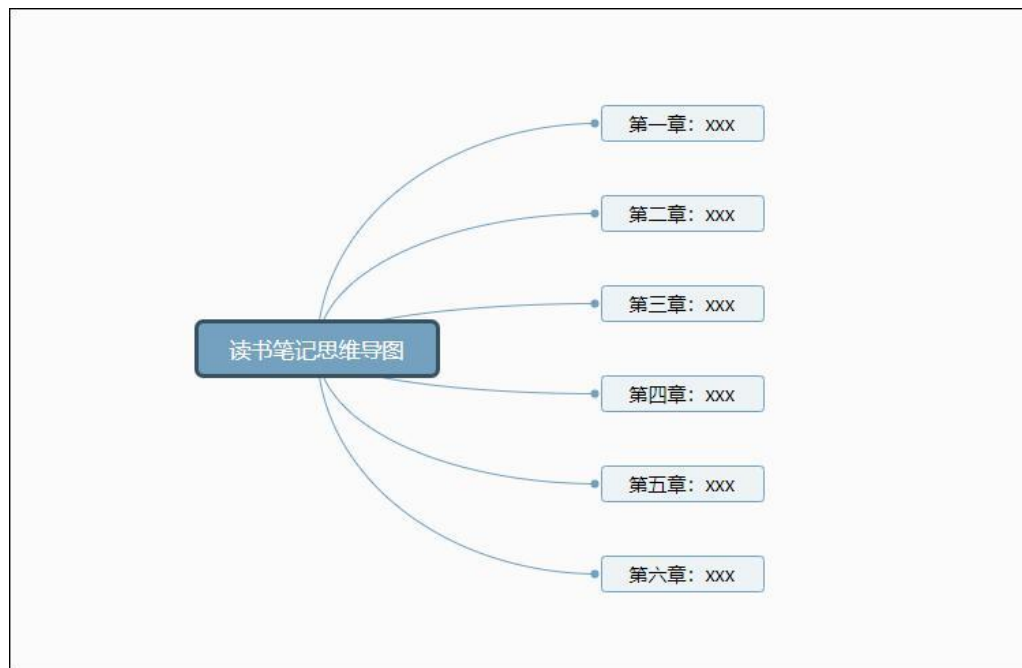
# 复述 retelling

- **形式**
- 源语vs源语（听辨理解）
- 源语vs译入语（向无笔记短交传过渡）
- **目标**
- 条块化信息摄取
- 具象化增强理解和记忆

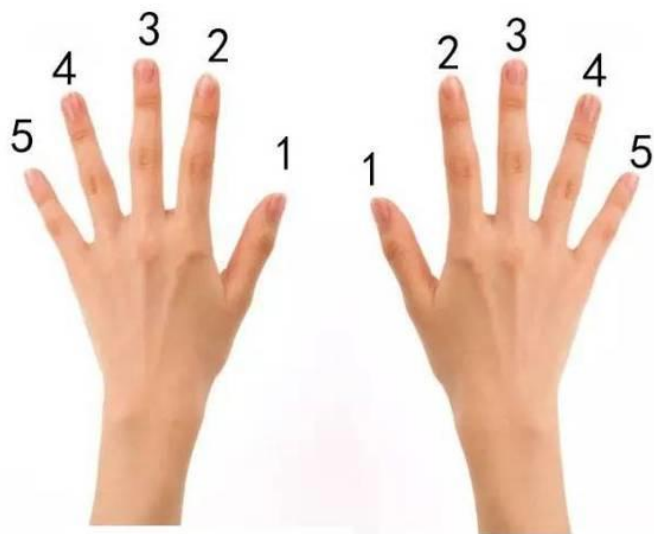


# 复述 retelling

- 框架法

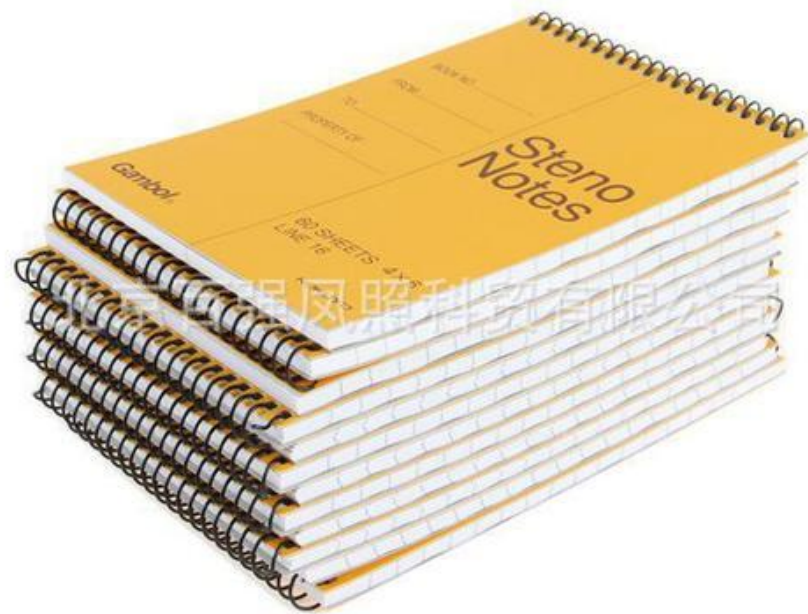


- 手指法



# 笔记的格式与方法

- 纵写，内缩，列表，分隔
- 译入语和原语并用，文字与符号混合
- 简写不求全，笔迹能辨认



# Principles of note-taking

- **Use of page differently: spacing (indentation), layout (verticalization)**
- **What to note: hard facts, key words, main ideas, link words**
- **Use of abbrev., symbols, arrows, etc.**
- **C-E: mixture of E words and C characters, and symbols, etc., so notes are NOT in any one language**
- **Whatever comes easiest and fastest**

# Abbreviations

- first few letters of a word: info.
- remove vowels in between: mkt
- first letters of words in a phrase: ASAP
- numbers or letters that sound like words: c u, L8

# 数字练习

- 35408 84394 86730 58204 59402 95736 38492 44943
- 86827 59382 16223 22840 43292 44993 60623 40521
- 181394 492110 559572 586072 402938 820203 450029 918979
- 234089 509293 752002 935329 540654 642345 256436 646353
- 423466 808804 364364

- a. 中国是个体育大国，在1992和1996年夏季奥运会上获得金牌和奖牌总数第四名的好成绩，列美国，俄罗斯和德国之后。
- a. China has become a sporting power. At both the 1992 and 1996 Summer Olympic Games, China ranked fourth both on the gold medal tally and in total number of medals, following the US, Russia and Germany.
- b. 1984年，353人组成的中国体育代表团参加了第23 届洛杉矶奥运会。在参加的16个项目的比赛中，共获得15枚金牌、8枚银牌、9枚铜牌，实现了中国奥运史上金牌"零的突破"，金牌总数名列第四位。
- b. In 1984, a Chinese sports delegation (composed) of 353 members participated in the 23rd Olympic Games held in Los Angeles. Chinese athletes won 15 gold, eight silver and nine bronze medals in the 16 events they participated in. It was the first time for China to win gold medals at the Olympic Games, and China ranked fourth in the number of gold medals.

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- c. 中国在 2000 年悉尼奥运会上获得 28 枚金牌，在奖牌榜上名列第三。
  - c. At the Sydney Olympic Games in 2000, China won 28 gold medals and ranked third on the medal tally.
  - d. 截至 2005 年底，中国运动员共获得 1,906 个世界冠军，创超世界记录 1,140 次。其中，1989 年以来的 17 年中获 1,552 个世界冠军，占总数的 81.4%；创超世界记录 758 次，占总数的 66.5%，是中国竞技体育持续发展较快的阶段。
  - d. By the end of 2005, Chinese athletes had altogether won 1,906 world championships and broken world records 1,140 times. In the 17 years since 1989, Chinese athletes won 1,552 world championships, accounting for 81.4% of the total; and broken world records 758 times, making up 66.5% of the total. It was a period when China's competitive sports enjoyed continuous and rapid development
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