

英语听力速记符号张腾总结

1. 表示到达、传达: go into, arrive at, give to, send to, present to etc.
 2. 表示导致、引导: lead to, result in, in the direction of, etc.
 3. 表示屈服: submit to
 1. 表示来自于: be/come from, return, receive from, etc.
 2. 表示追溯到: come/go back to, originate
 1. 表示上升: up/upward/rise, increase, arise, ascend, etc.
 2. 表示发射、投放市场、发行: launch, open, start, etc.
 3. 表示发展、加强、推进: develop, strengthen, promote, etc
- 表示“波折”: ups and downs, twists and turns, etc.

常用速记数学符号汇编

+	表示“多”: many, lots of, a great deal of, a good many of, etc.
++(+ ²)	表示“多”的比较级: more
+3	表示“多”的最高级: most
—	表示“少”: little, few, lack, in short of/ be in shortage of etc.
×	表示“错误”、“失误”和“坏”的概念: wrong/incorrect, something bad, notorious, negative, etc.
>	1. 表示“多于”概念: bigger/larger/greater/more than/better than, etc. 2. 表示“高”概念: superior to, surpass, etc.

<	1. 表示“少于”概念: less/smaller, etc.
	2. 表示“低”概念: inferior to, etc.
=	1. 表示“同等”概念: means, that is to say, in other words, the same as, be equal to, etc.
	2. 表示“对手”概念: a match, rival, competitor, counterpart, etc.
()	表示“在.....之间”: among, within, etc.
≠	1. 表示“不同”概念: be different from, etc.
	2. 表示“无敌”概念: matchless, peerless, etc.
~	表示“大约”概念: about/around, or so, approximately, etc.
/	表示“否定”, “消除”等概念: cross out, eliminate, etc.

APT apartment

ACC accountant

ACDG according

ACPT accept

AD advertisement

ADS address

ADV advise

AMAP as much as possible

AMT amount

APV approve

ASAP as soon as possible

BAL balance

BLDG building

CERT certificate

CFM conform

CNCL cancel

CNF conference

CMI	commission
CMPL	complete
CMPE	compete
CMU	communication
CONC	concern
COND	condition
CO.	company
DEPT	department
DISC	discount
DRT	departure
EXCH	exchange
EXPLN	explain EXT
extent	

一、缩略词（缩略词的写法一般为四种方式）拿掉所有元音

MKT	market
MGR	manager
MSG	message
STD	standard
RCV	receive

保留前几个字母

INFO	information
INS	insurance
EXCH	exchange
IOU	I owe you
I/O	In stead of

保留开头和结尾个发音字母

WK	week
----	------

RM room
PL people

根据发音

R are
THO though
THRU through

高级口译听力常用英语缩略词表

缩略词	原词
APT	Apartment
ACC	Accountant
ACDG	According
ACPT	Accept
AD	Advertisement
ADS	Address
ADV	Advice
AMAP	As much/many as possible
AMT	Amount
APV	Approve
ASAP	As soon as possible
BAL	Balance
BLDG	Building
CERT	Certificate
CFM	Conform
CNCL	Cancel
CNF	Conference
CMI	Commission
CMP	Complete
CMPE	Compete/competitive

CMU	Communication
CONC	Concern/concerning/concerned

COND	Condition
CO.	Company
DEPT	Department
DISC	Discount
DPT	Departure
EXCH	Exchange
EXPLN	Explain
EXT	Extent
FLT	Flight
FNT	Final
FRT	Freight
FYR	For your reference
GD	Good
GUAR	Guarantee
H.O.	Home office
INFO	Information
IMPS	Impossible
IMP (T)	Important
INCD	Include
INDIV	Individual
INS	Insurance
INTST	Interested
I/O	In stead of
IOU	I owe you
IVO	In view of
MANUF	Manufacture
MDL	Model
MEMO	Memorandum
MGR	Manger
MIN	Minimum

MKT	Market
MSG	Message
NCRY	Necessary
NLT	No later than
OBS	Observe
OBT	Obtain
ORD	Ordinary
PAT	Patent
PC	Piece
PKG	Packing
PL	People
PLS	Please
POSN	Position
POSS (BL)	Possible
PROD	Product
QLTY	Quality

I 箭头

→ export to, send to ,cause(导致), arrive in/at

Eg.: 我今天下午到达北京 I → BJ at 6:00 pm d.

← import, receive(from),come back(from)

↑ increase, rise develop, promote, grow, expand Eg.:

this company keep expanding (↑)

↓decrease, decline, bomb(爆炸) , drop

II 数学用符号

+ plus, and, in addition to ,further more(而且, 此外, 更近一步说)

Eg.: there are five students plus ten teachers attending(旁听)

5stus+10tea

— minus, lack

× wrong, incorrect, bad

> more than, greater, more and more, superior to

< less than, smaller, fewer, inferior to

\geq more than or equal to

\leq less than or equal to

\neq be not match for...

Eg.: jack \neq Brandy jack 不是 Brandy 的对手

\approx around, almost

Eg.: 这辆自行车大约要花 500 美元才能买下 自行车 \approx \$ 500

\because because of, owing to, due to, thanks to

\therefore so, therefore

III 其它

。 people or person

Eg.: 中国人和美国人 中 $^{\circ}$ & US $^{\circ}$

⊙ meeting, conference, negotiation(谈判)

□ state, country

Eg.: 2 个国家 2□

& and

△ stand for, on behalf of

Eg.: 我代表你 I △ U

∴ say, speak, tell, think.

Eg.: 我想说我爱你 I 想 ∴ I U

? question, doubt, confusion.

Eg.: 我有个问题想问你。

I have ? ∴ ask U

•1) opinion, ideas.

Eg.: 就这个问题, 我想说几点。 I 想 ∴ 几•

2) Eg.: 我去年来北京了。 I 来 BJ •y 注: 年

year(y) 月 month(m) 日 day(d)

去年•y 明年 y• 前年 ∴ y 后年 y ∴

! draw attention

Eg.: 信件结尾所用之 best wishes→U!!!

() including

Eg.: 有 5 个人参加了这次会议, 包括我。

Five 。 → ⊙ (me)

e.g. for example < less than

\leq no more than

> more than

\geq no less than

\approx approximately

= equal to

\neq not equal to

* important

** very important

× wrong, bad

√ right, good

↑ increase

↓ decrease

+ better

— worse

∴ because

∴ so

← reason

→ result

? question

! key point

∈ belong to

& and 缩写:

cont. for continued

ed education

Prof. professor ch

child curr

curriculum chem

chemistry hist

history c/room

classroom geog

geography Lng

learning bk book

prob probably ex

exercise with w/

18th century 18c

大于 > 小于 < 小于或

等于 ≤ 大于或等于 ≥

等于、意味着 = 不等于

≠ 约等于 ≈ 遗憾、悲

哀; 高兴、荣兴 (错

误、否、不、否定 × 正

确、对、好、肯定 √

不同意 N 同意 Y 上

升、增加 ↑ 下降、减少

↓ 强、好 + 更强、更

好 ++ 弱、差 - 更

弱、更差 -- 因为 ∴

所以 ∴

优秀 ★ 属

于 ∈ 胜利 V

问题、疑问？

和、与 & 结论

是 \Rightarrow 将

来； 过去 <

促进、发展 ↗

原因 ←

导致、结果 → 对

立、冲突 $><$ 波折 <

< 会议、会面 ⊙

进入 ∩ 接触、交往

∞ 分歧 ⊥ 非常、

十分重要 ** 坚持 ≡

关键！ 奇观！ 有关

@ 替换为 ∞ 但

是 ∥ 与.....比较而言

// 空洞 ○ 代表 △

I 箭头

→ export to, send to ,cause(导致), arrive in/at

Eg.: 我今天下午到达北京 I → BJ at 6:00 pm d.

← import, receive(from), come back(from)

↑ increase, rise, develop, promote, grow, expand Eg.:

this company keep expanding (↑)

↓ decrease, decline, bomb(爆炸) , drop

II 数学用符号

+ plus, and, in addition to ,further more(而且, 此外, 更进一步说)

Eg.: there are five students plus ten teachers attending(旁听)

5stus + 10tea

— minus, lack

× wrong, incorrect, bad

> more than, greater, more and more, superior to

< less than, smaller, fewer, inferior to

≥ more than or equal to

≤ less than or equal to

≠ be not match for...

Eg.: jack ≠ Brandy jack 不是 Brandy 的对手

≈ around, almost

Eg.: 这辆自行车大约要花 500 美元才能买下 自行车 ≈ \$ 500

∴ because of, owing to , due to , thanks to

∴ so, therefore

III 其它

◦ people or person

Eg.: 中国人和美国人 中◦ & US ◦

⊙ meeting, conference, negotiation(谈判)

□ state, country

Eg.: 2 个国家 2□

& and

△ stand for, on behalf of

Eg.: 我代表你 I △ U

∴ say, speak, tell, think.

Eg.: 我想说我爱你 I 想 ∴ I U

? question, doubt, confusion.

Eg.: 我有个问题想问你。

I have ? ∴ ask U

•1) opinion, ideas.

Eg.: 就这个问题, 我想说几点。I 想 : 几•

2) Eg.: 我去年来北京了。I 来 BJ •y 注: 年
year(y) 月 month(m) 日 day(d) 去年•y 明年 y•
前年 : y 后年 y :

! draw attention

Eg.: 信件结尾所用之 best wishes→U!!!

() including

Eg.: 有 5 个人参加了这次会议, 包括我。

Five 。 → ⊙ (me)

e.g. for example < less than

≤ no more than

> more than

≥ no less than

≈ approximately

= equal to

≠ not equal to

* important

** very important

× wrong, bad

√ right, good

↑ increase

↓ decrease

+ better —

worse

∴ because

∴ so

← reason

→ result

? question

! key point

∈ belong to

& and 缩写:

cont. for continued

ed education

Prof. professor ch

child curr

curriculum chem

chemistry hist

history c/room

classroom geog

geography Lng

learning bk book

prob probably ex

exercise with w/

18th century 18c

大于 $>$ 小于 $<$ 小于或
等于 \leq 大于或等于 \geq 等
于、意味着 $=$ 不等于 \neq
约等于 \approx 遗憾、悲哀 ;
高兴、荣兴 (错误、否、
不、否定 \times 正确、对、好、
肯定 \checkmark 不同意 N 同意
 Y 上升、增加 \uparrow 下降、
减少 \downarrow 强、好 $+$ 更强、
更好 $++$ 弱、差 $-$ 更
弱、更差 $--$ 因为 \therefore
所以 \therefore

优秀 \star 属

于 \in 胜利 V

问题、疑问 ?

和、与 $\&$ 结论

是 $=>$ 将

来 ; 过去 $<$

促进、发展 \nearrow

原因 \leftarrow

导致、结果 \rightarrow 对

立、冲突 $><$ 波折 $<$

$<$ 会议、会面 \odot

进入 \cap 接触、交往

∞ 分歧 \perp 非常、

十分重要 $**$ 坚持 \equiv

关键 ! 奇观 !

有关 $@$ 替换为 \sim

但是 \parallel 与.....比较

而言 $//$ 空洞 \circ 代

表 \triangle