

??r?

(€ ??€ ?D /? 0? ?| ?DArialBlackmanT?T?1/軼!!●?0軼!!??^|+?D婊S0a1BlackmanT?T?1/軼!!●?0軼!!??  
 ? DTimes New RomanT?T?1/軼!!●?0軼!!??^|0?DWingdingsRomanT?T?1/軼!!●?0軼!!??^|\_@?DArial BlackmanT?T?1/  
軼!!●?0軼!!??^|"?□€@? □.●? ●^|□ ^|@?n ?" d d@ r ↓r| r r|@\_@|`^L^L|€ € 鹭-餽+8 ;

3 簪蚌蘋;?竟蘋;rr??g? ?4BdBd <鮪!!●?0? ( r!!p? p p? @ ^|r|\_r^|!^|Nbk 鸛蛻 €S  
愜? →N鬻劫^寇e NLu蠡NmNSO S? P ?.^ ? ? ? Text Interpretation? \$?

? ??I. Decoding--Notes Taking ¶{壘壘U\_ Listen to the recordings of Texts. Try to catch the main ideas of the speech. Note down the key points while you are listening. Then tell the main ideas of the speech with the help of your notes. II. Memorizing--Story Retelling Ee嫵 Y饒 Listen to the recordings of Texts again. Try to catch more details and improve your notes. Then retell the speech in your own words with the help of your notes. III. Encoding--Message

Reconstructing 酌o`蛻襁 Listen to the recordings of Texts paragraph by paragraph Take notes when necessary and start interpreting during the pauses. ?NX P! -□r¶~r¶?

H } ? ? ? Sentences in Focus:? \$? ? ??1. -N齋(WhQb棗c蹀鈴鉅T S剉蹀 z-N N贖-\湯鈴蠡Nm c鞣袖U\芻:NNy 糝愨?beu T鯨\_N \ u` 瘁傍剉軋 芻:NNy 橄W, g齋V{ 0 2. -N齋-N俯 鉞€\_ NvQ傲齋禰□T\O :N軋 ◀b霰剉^uX[瘁傍 :N筭{|剉x^肥吞A^c? :N 愿y NN鉞 €KY 唿0 3. 躡裏;NIN 鸛 際◀b剉錯藩sQ鑽錘蕛鸛IQ藩嫵→N剉醉 o 0-N齋笈→Y 0邁?穆譙OR 睭驛0 4. N璉豐T S@w剉>y 0 N贖賬◀b霰&^eg 哨顯 鳩 \_N賬◀b霰&^eg 哨:g 0 0 5. (W NLu蠡Nm錯媿NSO S剉荀)Y □◀b霰鳩 ◀c b 鍊明:gG? b 寫#譽N qQ T 鷓緋舖?}Y剉\*geg 0 ? Z ?Z 8 0 % -r?¶|\_r?^|?+Public speaking ? \$ ? ?

?. Public speaking means one must be clearly audible, and an important skill for interpreters is voice projection. Here are some tips --- the dos and don ts of voice projection. Follow the advice and practice both inside and outside class: --- do speak with a clear, firm voice, the first few sentences are especially important to convey assurance to your audience; --- be clearly intelligible at all times; pronounce proper names and titles especially carefully; --- don t orate , but do sound natural and sincere; --- use the first person singular; --- talk to your audience personally and keep contact with them at all times; --- watch the reaction of the audience to what you say; --- be friendly toward your audience, be interested in your subject; --- don t frown; --- don t grimace, even if you make mistakes; --- do keep your rate of delivery constantly changing; --- don t be monotonous in your delivery; --- change your pace or speed in response to the audience s reactions; --- allow space for applause, laughter, or interruptions.?

P ? ? ? ? Public speaking? \$? ? ?4 Eye contact --- In order to make the audience understand better, the interpreter needs to talk to them naturally and personally , keep eye contact with them and watch their response all the time. A good interpreter never buries himself in reading his speech or looking at his notes. He talks to his audience like an ordinary speaker and just glances at his notes occasionally. Posture --- Whether you are seated or standing before the microphone, don t sway your body from one side to another. Refrain from using too many gestures or getting too emotional as some speakers do. Otherwise, you will draw too much attention from the audience and may look ridiculous. ??? P P? ? ? ? ? 0`?

f f f?33 `? 3KI 櫃 3燙€€ ff`? 33 f 櫛^哂 f?`? /精 €€ ?櫃 p势`? 3 ?^| ?- 3| `? Jy 3f ff3f 櫛`? ? 藹f3靛`? 33f 燙f33櫛`? DD 燙y q?f烟`? 靛 !!? n`? w煉3燙漚ff燙 `? }櫃 櫃ff燙?>r ?" rdd@ r ,r+| ??n K d @ r r?P ? ?nA ?@ ?F ?` ? d € ?n ?" d d @ r r| r r|@\_@|`^L^L|€ € P?R " @ ` € `? 2 穆?>|rL□↑rr¶|L↓j↑L€?>|↑r□¶|L↓L↑r+?R 舖 □?+4 痾 兕?r ?\_ ?4 瘁↑ ?\_4 ? €L 揞-r?^|□?□?r?r□ r r□□#"?? ?^|? ?€?€ ???^|\_? ?餞?^|?\_?\*\_?□□□ ?^|↑rr□?瘁↑ ?L4 ? €脏?\_?^|□? ? ? r r□□#"?? ?^|? ?€ ? ? ? ? ?餞?^|?\_?\*\_?□□□ ?^|↑rr□?鸚-兕餞r ?€ X ?



