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## Reading Materials

**1. The Silk Road**

The Silk Road is neither an actual road nor a single route. It instead refers to a network of routes used by traders for more than 1,500 years, originated from Chang'an (now Xi'an) in the east and ended at the Mediterranean in the west, linking China with the Roman Empire. The vast trade networks of the Silk Road carried more than just merchandise and precious commodities. In fact, the constant movement and mixing of populations brought about the widespread transmission of knowledge, ideas, cultures and beliefs, which had a profound impact on the history and civilizations of the Eurasian peoples. Travelers were attracted not only by trade but also by the intellectual and cultural exchange taking place in cities along the Silk Road, many of which developed into hubs of culture and learning. Science, arts and literature, as well as crafts and technologies were thus shared and disseminated into societies along the lengths of these routes, and in this way, languages, religions and cultures developed and influenced one another.

Silk is a textile of ancient Chinese origin woven from the protein fiber produced by the silkworm as it makes its cocoon. The cultivation of silkworms for making silk was, according to Chinese tradition, developed sometime around the year 2,700 BC. Tombs in Hunan Province dating from the 3rd century BC contain the first complete silk garments as well as outstanding silk fabrics including brocade, gauze and embroidered silk.

At some point during the 1st century BC, silk was introduced to the Roman Empire, where it was considered an exotic luxury that became extremely popular. Silk's popularity continued throughout the Middle Ages, with detailed Byzantine regulations for the manufacture of silk clothes, illustrating its importance as a quintessentially royal fabric and an important source of revenue for the crown. Additionally, the needs of the Byzantine Church for silk garments and hangings were substantial. This luxury item was thus one of the early impetuses for the development of trading routes from Europe to the Far East.

**Routes of Dialogue**

Despite the Silk Road history as routes of trade, the man who is often credited with founding them by opening up the first route from China to the West in the 2nd century BC, Zhang Qian, was actually sent on a diplomatic mission rather than one motivated by trading. Sent to the West in 138 BC by Han Wudi to ensure alliances against the Xiongnu, Zhang Qian was ultimately captured and imprisoned by them. Thirteen years later he escaped and made his way back home. Pleased with the wealth of detail and accuracy of his reports, Wudi then sent Zhang Qian on another mission in 119 BC to visit several neighboring peoples, establishing early routes from China to Central Asia.

## The Legacy of the Silk Road

Today, many historic buildings and monuments still stand, marking the passage of the Silk Road through caravanserais, ports and cities. However, the long-standing and ongoing legacy of this remarkable network is reflected in the many distinct but interconnected cultures, languages, customs and religions that have developed over millennia along these routes. The passage of merchants and travelers of many different peoples resulted not only in commercial exchange but in a continuous and widespread process of cultural interaction. As such, the Silk Road developed to become a driving force in the formation of diverse societies across Eurasia and far beyond.

## 2. World Cultural Heritage Sites in Beijing

Since the 1970s, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee has recognized over 800 sites of particular cultural, scientific or historical significance around the world. With its rich culture and long history, China is the country with the second largest number of these precious locales. In particular, seven UNESCO World Heritage sites can be found in Beijing, the capital city of China.

### The Palace Museum

Established in 1925, the Palace Museum is located in the imperial palace of the consecutive Ming (1368–1644) and Qing (1644–1911) dynasties. The magnificent architectural complex, also known as the Forbidden City, and the vast holdings of paintings, calligraphy, ceramics and antiquities of the imperial collections make it one of the most prestigious museums in China and the world. In 1961, the State Council designated the former imperial residence as one of China's foremost-protected cultural heritage sites, and in 1987 it was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site.

The Forbidden City is surrounded by 10-meter-high walls and a 52-meter-wide moat. Measuring 960 meters from north to south and 750 meters from east to west, the complex covers an area of 720,000 square meters. Each side of the rectangular city has a gate. These four gates are the Meridian Gate (Wu Men) on the south, the Gate of Divine Prowess (Shenwu Men) on the north, and the East and West Prosperity Gates (Donghua Men and Xihua Men), respectively. Entering from the south, visitors will see a succession of halls and palaces spreading out on either side of the central axis. The glowing yellow roofs of the stately buildings seem to levitate above the vermilion walls. This magnificent sight is amplified by the painted ridges and carved beams of the ancient structures.

### Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian

Zhoukoudian is situated some 48 kilometers to the southwest of the urban district of Beijing, where the world-famous Peking Man lived about half million years ago.

Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian was put on the list of sites to be protected for their historical and cultural value at the national level by the State Council in 1961. It was

inscribed on the World Heritage List by the UNESCO in 1987.

More than twenty localities have been found at Zhoukoudian, such as Peking Man Cave, Upper Cave and New Cave. The discoveries of human and other animal fossils, man-made stone tools, and the evidence of fire-using astonished the world in the 20th century. Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian is not only the treasure house of human fossils, but also the research base for paleoanthropology, prehistoric archeology, paleontology, stratigraphy, chronology and petrology.

### **The Great Wall**

The Great Wall was built on the northern border of the country as the great military defense project of successive Chinese dynasties, with a total length of more than 20,000 kilometers. Its historic and strategic importance is matched only by its architectural significance. It was constructed in the Warring States Period of the 5th century BC by three states, Yan, Zhao and Qin, as a defense against each other and against the nomads further north. After Qin Shi Huang, the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty, unified China in the 3rd century BC, sections of the walls were linked and extended. The subsequent Han, Tang, Song, Yuan and Ming dynasties continued to strengthen and extend the wall. Today's Great Wall—in size, condition and location—is mostly the Ming reconstruction. That such an immense engineering project could be accomplished over high mountains and difficult terrain at a time of less advanced technology makes the Great Wall truly a wonder of world architectural history.

The fortresses of the Great Wall, including the important Juyongguan at Badaling, are enclosed by several successive walls. Situated at strategic passes, they served as headquarters of the garrison. The Great Wall, averaging 7 to 8 meters in width, is crowned by battlements. Beyond the wall at regular intervals are beacon towers, mostly standing on hilltops or easily visible sites, which formed a communication system by transmitting messages through signals of smoke or fire to the capital and the major garrisons.

The Great Wall reflects collision and exchanges between agricultural civilizations and nomadic civilizations in ancient China. It provides significant physical evidence of the far-sighted political strategic thinking and mighty military and national defense forces of central empires in ancient China, and is an outstanding example of the superb military architecture, technology and art of ancient China. It embodies unparalleled significance as the national symbol for safeguarding the security of the country and its people.

### **The Temple of Heaven**

Tiantan Park is the seat of the Temple of Heaven in the Ming and Qing dynasties. It was visited by the emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties for annual ceremonies of prayer to Heaven for good harvest and rain. This largest group of temple buildings in

China is noted for its exquisite layout, harmonious color and unique structure.

Covering 273 hectares, the main structures of the Temple of Heaven include the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvest, the Imperial Vault of Heaven, the Circular Mound Altar and the Hall of Abstinence.

Unlike the Palace Museum, which has yellow tiles and red walls, the Temple of Heaven is mostly sky-blue in color. It has two surrounding walls, both of which are round to the north and square to the south. Such a pattern symbolizes the ancient belief that heaven is round and the earth is square.

The main temple, the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvest, is a lofty cone-shaped wooden structure joined together entirely by wooden bars, laths, rafters and brackets without the use of iron or bronze. This brilliant example of ancient Chinese architecture measures 38 meters in height and 32 meters in diameter. Set with deep blue glazed tiles, the roof is crowned at the top with a huge golden ball. It was in this hall that the emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties prayed for good harvest every year in the first month of the lunar calendar.

South of the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvest is the Circular Mound Altar, a three-tiered circular marble terrace enclosed by marble balustrades on each tier. The platform is laid with marble slabs in nine concentric circles, and everything is arranged in multiples of the number nine. Every year on the winter solstice sacrifices were offered at the altar by the emperor who, surrounded first by the circles of the terrace and their railings and then by the horizon, seemed to be in the center of the universe.

The Imperial Vault of Heaven, a circular structure with deep blue glazed tiles, was used to house the spirit tablets of the “Supreme Ruler of Heaven”. Around the Imperial Vault of Heaven is the Echo Wall, where the acoustic effects are such that a whisper at one end of the wall can be heard at some distance at the other end.

### **The Summer Palace**

The Summer Palace is a vast ensemble of lakes, gardens and palaces in Beijing. Mainly dominated by Longevity Hill and Kunming Lake, it covers an expanse of 2.97 square kilometers, three-quarters of which is water. In December 1998, UNESCO included the Summer Palace on its World Heritage List. It declared the Summer Palace a masterpiece of Chinese landscape garden design. The natural landscape of hills and open water is combined with artificial features such as pavilions, halls, palaces, temples and bridges to form a harmonious ensemble of outstanding aesthetic value.

Located in the northwest outskirts of Beijing, the Summer Palace is originally named Qingyi Yuan (Garden of Clear Ripples). Based on the scenery of West Lake as the chief source, the garden absorbs the design method as well as the artistic conception of traditional southern Chinese gardens. It gets the reputation of the museum of the royal garden.

### **The Ming Tombs (Shisan Ling)**

The Ming tombs, a mausoleum complex of the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644), lie in a broad valley to the south of Tianshou (Longevity of Heaven) Mountain in Changping, about 50 kilometers northwest of Beijing proper. The Ming Tombs are located in topographical settings carefully chosen according to principles of geomancy and comprise numerous buildings of traditional architectural design and decoration. The tombs and buildings are laid out according to Chinese hierarchical rules and incorporate sacred ways lined with stone monuments and sculptures designed to accommodate ongoing royal ceremonies as well as the passage of the spirits of the dead. Each tomb is comprised of a group of ground structures and an underground burial chamber, where coffins containing the deceased emperor and his empress or empresses are placed. The ground structure carries much ritual significance, and the burial chamber is built as a solemn stone palace with a gateway and thrones.

The Ming Tombs are masterpieces of human creative genius by reason of their organic integration into nature, and a unique testimony to the cultural and architectural traditions in the history of China. Their siting, planning and design reflect both the philosophical idea of “harmony between man and nature” and the rules of social hierarchy, and illustrate the conception of the world and power prevalent in the later period of the ancient society of China.

Of the thirteen tombs, the Dingling Tomb is the mausoleum of Emperor Wanli (1573–1620). It is the first imperial mausoleum that was unearthed in a planned manner in China’s history of archaeological excavation. The stone underground chamber of the Dingling Tomb, which is open to the public, is known for its profundity and mystery. About 3,000 precious cultural relics have been unearthed from the chamber, including dresses of the deceased emperor and his empresses, and vessels made of gold and silver.

### **The Grand Canal**

The Grand Canal is a vast waterway system in the north-eastern and central-eastern plains of China, running from Beijing in the north to Zhejiang Province in the south. Constructed in sections from the 5th century BC onward, it was conceived as a unified means of communication for the empire for the first time in the 7th century AD (Sui Dynasty). This led to a series of gigantic construction sites, creating the world’s largest and most extensive civil engineering project prior to the Industrial Revolution.

It formed the backbone of the country’s inland communication system, transporting grain and strategic raw materials, and supplying rice to feed the population. By the 13th century it consisted of more than 2,000 kilometers of artificial waterways, linking five of China’s main river basins. It has played an important role in ensuring the country’s economic prosperity and stability and is still in use today as a major means of communication.

Words and Expressions

1. From Reading Materials

(1) The Silk Road

Eurasian peoples	欧亚民族
hub	中心、枢纽
disseminate	传播
protein fiber	蛋白纤维
brocade	织锦
gauze	薄纱
embroidered silk	刺绣丝绸
exotic	异域风情的
Byzantine	拜占庭式的
quintessentially	典型地
revenue	税收
hanging	帷幔
diplomatic mission	外交任务
caravanseraï	驿站

(2) World Cultural Heritage Sites in Beijing

the UNESCO	联合国教科文组织
the World Heritage Committee	世界文化遗产委员会
the Palace Museum	故宫博物院
architectural complex	建筑群
the Forbidden City	紫禁城
ceramic	陶瓷制品
moat	护城河
rectangular	矩形的
central axis	中轴线
stately	庄严的；宏伟的
painted ridges and carved beams	雕梁画栋
the Peking Man Cave	北京人遗址
paleoanthropology	古人类学
prehistoric archeology	史前考古学
paleontology	古生物学
stratigraphy	地层学
petrology	岩石学

the Warring States Period	战国时代
terrain	地形
fortress	堡垒
garrison	驻军；卫戍部队
battlement	城垛
at regular intervals	每隔一定距离
beacon tower	烽火台
nomadic	游牧的
layout	布局
hectare	公顷
the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvest	祈年殿
the Imperial Vault of Heaven	皇穹宇
the Circular Mound Altar	圜丘坛
the Hall of Abstinence	斋宫
cone	圆锥体
lath	板条
rafter	椽
bracket	托架
bronze	青铜
glazed tile	琉璃瓦
lunar calendar	阴历
terrace	平台
balustrade	栏杆
concentric	同心的
winter solstice	冬至
to offer sacrifices to	祭祀
spirit tablet (for the dead ancestors, deities or other objects of worship)	牌位
the Echo Wall	回音壁
acoustic	听觉的
Chinese landscape garden design	中国式的园林景观设计
geomancy	风水
the Grand Canal	京杭大运河
civil engineering project	土木工程项目
backbone	支柱
artificial waterway	人工河道
river basin	河流流域



## 2. Related Terms and Expressions

风景区	scenic spot
避暑胜地	summer resort
宫	palace
殿	hall
亭	pavilion
水榭	pavilion on the water
阁	tower
塔 (北海白塔式的)	dagoba
塔 (六和塔式的)	pagoda
寺院	monastery
圣坛; 祭坛	altar
假山	artificial hillock/rockery
荷花池	lotus pond
角楼	watchtower/corner tower
鼓楼	drum tower
钟楼	bell tower
院子	courtyard
走廊	corridor
围墙	enclosure wall
琉璃瓦屋顶	glazed roof
屏风	screen
(敦煌) 壁画	(Dunhuang) murals
国画	traditional Chinese painting
中国水墨画	Chinese ink painting
复制品	reproduction/replica
真的	genuine
假的	fake
画轴	scroll
画框	frame
扇面	fan leaf
书法	calligraphy
装裱	mounting
雕刻	carve
石雕	stone carving/sculpture
骨雕	bone sculpture
浮雕木刻	wooden carving(s) in relief

泥塑	clay figure modeling
人像	image/figure
塑像	moulded figure
小塑像	figurine
塑像; 铸像	statue
半身雕塑像	bust
与真人大小相等的泥像	life-size clay figure
首饰盒	jewel case
古玩	antique/curio
坠子	pendant
镯子	bracelet
胸针	brooch
仿制品	imitation
漆器	lacquerware/lacquerwork
位于	to be located/situated in/to...
于……年翻新	to be renovated in...
占地面积达……	to occupy/cover an area of...
有……年历史	to have a history of...years

## Language Notes

1. 表示地理位置时用的介词 **in**, **to** 和 **of**

在表示地理位置时 **in**, **to** 和 **of** 意义不同。如：在 *In the center of the square stands the Monument to the Heroes of the People* 一句中，**in** 表示“在……内/中”。在 *the square to its south was the scene* 和 *Zhengyang Men to the south of Tian'anmen* 中，**to** 表示“方向”。“方向”也可以用 **of** 表示，如：*Xi'an lies southwest (或 to the southwest) of Beijing*。

## 2. 一些中国特有的词组、用语的翻译

这类词（组）往往需要解释，如“秦始皇”译作 *Qin Shi Huang, the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty*；“四合院”译作 *siheyuan, that is, traditional-style single-story houses with rows of rooms around the four sides of a courtyard*，即“音译+解释”。其他如“豆汁”、“京韵大鼓”也都采用这种办法。

## 3. 地名的译法

在口译场合，我国地名常采取以下几种方法翻译：

- (1) 音译+解释：如“天安门”译作 *Tian'anmen, Gate of Heavenly Peace*
- (2) 意译：如“祈年殿”译作 *the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvest*
- (3) 表“作用”：如“颐和园”译作 *the Summer Palace*，即帝王夏天避暑的宫殿
- (4) 表“形象”：如“华表”一般汉英词典意译作 *ornamental column erected in front of a palace/tomb*；也可以用 *cloud pillar* 表达，更简单明了。

## 4. 口译时中国计量单位的换算

我国的一些计量单位在口译时需换算成国际通用或外国人熟悉的计量单位，如“这个村子占地 300 多亩”。“亩”是中国计量单位，1 亩折合约 666.66 平方米，300 亩大约是 0.2 平方千米，口译时可用 **or** 表示：

*This village covers an area of more than 300 mu or 0.2 square kilometers.*

5. **Beijing** 还是 **Peking**?

北京在有关词语中大都译作 **Beijing**；只有 **Peking University**（北京大学）和 **Peking Man**（[考古]北京猿人）等极少数仍沿用旧有译法。至于“北京烤鸭”，**Beijing duck** 或 **Peking duck** 两种译法都有人用。类似地，“京剧”也有 **Beijing Opera** 和 **Peking Opera** 两种译法，但后一种更常见。

## 6. 倍数表达法

表示“倍数”时用 **X times that (or its original) length/size** 或 **X times as long/large as...**，如：

The total length of roads and streets is well over 10 times that length.

The Yongle Bell is three times as tall as a man.

## 7. 同义词、近义词辨析

### (1) road, street, avenue, boulevard, lane, alley, thoroughfare, expressway, freeway

表示“街”、“道”、“路”等的词颇多，一般说 road 指城外的、相隔较远的两地之间供车辆或马匹通过的路，或通过城市的重要的、较长较宽的马路；road 常有水泥或柏油路面。

street 指城里的街道，尤其是两旁有人行道或建筑物的街道，或城内次要的、较短较窄的路。

avenue 指城里的大街，常指两旁有树的宽大街道，或与 street 垂直相交的大街。

boulevard 为林荫大道，通常宽大且两旁有树和花草。

lane 指窄的、未铺路面的通道，尤指篱笆、灌木丛或两墙之间的通道。

alley 是城市中建筑物之间的狭窄通道，有别于“公用”的大路。

thoroughfare 指公共交通大道，尤其是繁忙的主干线。

expressway 为直通快车道，通常是部分或全部控制入口并在全部或大部分路口设有立体交叉。

freeway 为多行道的高速公路，全部用立体交叉控制入口。

### (2) construction, building, structure

表示“建筑物”的有 construction, building 和 structure 三个词。construction 主要的意思是“建筑”，也用来指建筑物，building 通常指住人或办公的房屋或大楼，structure 通常指雄伟的或令人赞叹的建筑物，强调建筑材料时也用这个词。如：

amid the new construction of the modern capital

The late 1950s saw the construction of a number of important buildings.

The Temple of Heaven is a wooden and brick structure.

### (3) site, scene, locale

site, scene 和 locale 三个词表示地点时意思不尽相同。site 的意思是地点、场所、现场，指（过去、现在或将来）有某物或发生过某事的具体地方，强调的是那块或那片地，如：

There has been a settlement on its site for over 3,000 years.

historic sites 历史遗址

a site of ancient cultural remains 文化遗址

a good site for a shopping center

scene 的意思是场面，出事地点，指具体或虚构事件发生的地点，所指地点不如 site 那样明确，如：

The square was the scene of historic anti-imperialist demonstrations.

The scene of his new film is Xi'an.

**locale** 是事情或事件发生的具体地点或与某些事件或情况相关联的地方，常指故事或戏剧的背景，如：

Their names still cling to their locale.

The locale of the play was an unnamed university.

#### (4) **pillar, column**

**pillar** 和 **column** 均指有底座的，通常是整块料的装饰性柱子、柱形物。**pillar** 使用较广泛，既指“独立”的柱子，也可表示“作为建筑物一部分”的支柱；**pillar** 可以引申用来指物或人，比喻“支柱”，“主要/有力的支持者”；“栋梁”，“台柱”，如：**a pillar of society**（社会栋梁）。

**column** 指建筑中用于支撑的“圆柱”，也指“柱形纪念碑”。**column** 还用来指报纸、词典等印刷品的“栏”、“专栏”，如：**the advertising columns**，因此有 **columnist** “(报刊的) 专栏作家”一词。

## 口译课概要

### 1. 口译课的目的

口译课要达到预期的效果，需要师生互相配合，共同努力，双方一开始就应对课程的目的有统一、明确的认识。

我们认为口译课的目的应该是：

(1) 培养学生成为能体现中国形象、具备涉外工作人员应有的素质、能基本胜任汉译英和英译汉即席交替口译的译员。

(2) 培养学生高度的责任感、严谨的作风，和不断积累知识、随时收集新语汇的能力和习惯。

(3) 帮助学生了解交替口译的特点、标准和对口译译员的要求。

(4) 培养学生的记忆能力、逻辑分析与领悟能力和记笔记的能力，明确记忆和笔记的关系，鼓励学生建立自己的笔记体系。

(5) 培养学生良好的表达习惯，语言准确地道，说话口齿清楚，干脆利落，语速、语调得当，有始有终。

(6) 锻炼学生公共演说能力；要求学生口译时体态举止端庄大方，衣着得体。

有专家（杨承淑）提出本科生高年级阶段学习口译的八大原则和技巧，即掌握语言与背景知识的准备原则；听取与思考并行并重的分析原则；传讯不传词的口译原则；表达明确的口传原则；保持流畅的熟练原则；时间分配的控制原则；词序不变的同传原则；精益求精的反省原则。

为此，汉译英口译教学要：

(1) 帮助学生了解汉译英交替口译的特点、难点和标准。

(2) 帮助学生熟悉我国基本国情和一些重大方针政策。

(3) 教授有关我国基本国情和一些重大方针政策的英语词汇、短语和表达法。

(4) 培养学生边听边分析，掌握大意，译意不译词的能力。

(5) 培养学生在忠实传达中方讲话原意的基础上用英语灵活地道表达的能力。

(6) 帮助学生掌握口译的职业特点和规范，遵守口译职业道德。

(7) 培养学生的数字翻译能力。

以上各项将在后面单元的 **Guide to Oral Interpreting** 中分别讨论。

### 2. 口译课的特点

口译和笔译有共同之处，操作过程都是首先理解原意，经过逻辑分析，然后重新组织，最后用另外一种语言表达；二者都要求较高的英语和汉语水平、宽广的知识面、丰富的专题知识和高度的责任感。但口译的翻译过程中还涉及听懂、分析、记忆和口头表达；同时因为口译是需要当场、及时完成的，译员通常听到的是转瞬即逝的语音，他在正确理解后不久或同时必须立即独立地进行一次性的语音符号表

达。一般情况下，他不大可能，也不容易在现场求助于他人、查阅辞典或其他资料。因此较高的英语和汉语水平、宽广的知识面、丰富的专题知识和高度的责任感对口译工作者至关重要，这些特点也决定了口译课的教学重点和方法与笔译有所不同。

针对口译的特点，本书的配套练习分三大类：技巧练习、课文练习和应变能力练习。技巧练习培养学生的记忆能力、口译数字和记笔记等的的能力。课文练习帮助学生复习、掌握各单元有关词汇和表达法。应变能力练习着重培养学生灵活口译的本领。

### 3. 口译工作与记忆

口译工作者与笔译工作者不同，他要有很好的记忆力。口译时，译员不可能也不必要把交谈者所有的的话都笔录下来，主要靠大脑记忆，辅之以笔记；有时甚至没有条件记笔记只能靠大脑记，比如联络或陪同口译。因此，译员应该在听时注意力高度集中，并在理解、分析的基础上明确意思框架，抓住并记住要点，尤其是较长的发言，首先就要搞清其中的逻辑联系，这就需要译员有分析、推理和综合的能力。中心思想、逻辑和要点抓住了，大脑记忆就会变得容易些。

记忆力是可以培养的，记忆也是有方法的，随所谈内容而异；如日程安排多以“时间”为线索、参观访问多以“地点”为线索。本书从第一单元起就有记忆练习，在做记忆练习时，学生要结合个人的特点，注意不断总结适合自己的记忆方法。一定量的练习之后你会发现，你的知识面越广，专题知识越丰富，大脑能记忆的东西就越多，需要强记或笔记的东西就越少，可见不断学习吸取各种知识对口译工作者十分重要。

此外，口译译员还需要有良好的心理素质和团队合作精神，在压力下应冷静、沉着地应对各种情况。译员不但要排除一切干扰，迅速听懂、分析并记住讲话的内容，并进行准确地道的传达，而且要在传达过程中随时监听自己的表达，及时发现不当或不对之处，并采取相应的弥补措施。如果译员总是想着刚才翻译中不尽如人意之处，就不能集中精力听进后面的谈话。