福島7.3級震152傷痛憶十年前噩夢

152 injured in Fukushima 7.3-magnitude earthquake, recalling nightmare 10 years ago



下文摘錄自香港《文匯報》2月15日:

百搭通識

日本東北地區(Tohoku region)2月13日晚發 生黎克特制 7.3級地震,造成至少 152 人受傷,超 過90萬戶一度停電,並引發山泥傾瀉。今次地震

震感強烈,不少居民坦言憶起10年前「311」大地震的可怕景 象。氣象廳(Japan Meteorological Agency)分析認為,今次 地震是「311」大地震的餘震(aftershock),雖然沒有發出海 嘯(tsunami)警報,但提醒國民仍有機會發生強震,而氣象 廳14日時再錄得5.2級地震。

地震在當地時間13日晚11時07分(香港時間10時07分) 發生, 震央 (epicenter) 位於福島縣 (Fukushima) 外海, 震 源深度約55公里,由北海道(Hokkaido)至本州(Honshu) 西部均有震感。氣象廳根據體感等實際情況,將地震震度分 為10個級別,當晚地震最大震度屬第二高的「6強」,是福島 縣繼「311」大地震以來,首次再錄得「6強」震級

氣象廳同時指出,今次地震相信是「311」大地震的餘震, 根據以往經驗,未來仍可能發生強震,呼籲居民注意安全。 首相菅義偉(Yoshihide Suga)14日早上召開內閣會議,向受 災民眾表示慰問,指示各部門要與地區官員緊密合作,為應 對餘震作好準備,又敦促災區民眾繼續保持警惕 (vigilance) 。內閣官房長官加藤勝信(Katsunobu Kato)警告, 由於預測未來數天將降雨,可能會發生更多山泥傾瀉。

據日本消防部門統計,截至當地時間14日晚6時,日本全 國已有152人在地震中受傷,集中在災情最嚴重的福島縣及宮 城縣(Miyagi),傷者主要是骨折或被玻璃碎片割傷,並無生 命危險。福島、宮城兩地均有火災發生,福島有公路因山泥 傾瀉被堵塞。許多房屋在地震中損毀,逾90萬戶一度停電, 到14日清晨6時已基本恢復(restore)供電,不過仍有數千戶 斷水。由於地震造成路軌損毀及停電,JR東日本 (JR East) 部分新幹線(shinkansen)路線停駛,當局預計需10天時間才 能全線恢復通車。

不少居民在社交平台上載地震時的片段,可見超市一片狼 藉,貨品東歪西倒,有居民的房間物品散落一地,雪櫃門被 劇烈搖晃至打開,居民驚慌尖叫。

46歲的星野葵(Aoi Hoshino)(譯音)在福島縣磐城市 (Iwaki) 經營酒吧,她表示店內的酒瓶全部被震落地上碎 裂,指當晚地震令她想起10年前「311」大地震的可怕場面, 她感到十分驚慌,身體不斷顫抖。星野葵又大嘆酒吧生意已 受新冠疫情重創,本來期望隨着15日解除緊急事態 (state of emergency) 可以復業,豈料又發生地震,可謂禍不單行。

2011年3月11日,日本東北部海域發生9級大地震,引發 大型海嘯,造成逾1.8萬人死亡或失蹤。而在2018年9 月,北海道北部發生6.6級地震,引發多處山泥傾瀉 逾40人喪生。



●建築物因地震而受損

Q&A

- 1. 日本「311」大地震的主要受災縣城有哪些?
- 2. 「311」大地震引發的巨大海嘯導致福島發生什麼事故?
- 3. 承上題,是次事故被列為國際核事件分級表中的第幾級?
- 4. 日本位於哪個地震活躍區?

(e) Fire) 第7級(最高級別) 4. 環太平洋火山帶(Fire) 4. 電影 4. 電影 5. 電子 5. 電 1. 福島、岩手(Iwate)、宮城 2. 福島第一核電站事故(Fukushima Daiichi nuclear Answer



A powerful magnitude 7.3 earthquake struck the Tohoku region of Japan on the evening of 13 Febru-

ary, causing at least 152 injuries, over 900,000 homes temporarily losing power as well as landslides. The strong earthquake reminded many residents of the horrible scenes of the 3/11 killer quake nearly 10 years ago. According to the Japan Meteorological Agency, the earthquake this time was believed to be an aftershock of the 3/11 killer earthquake. Although no tsunami warning was issued, there might still be the possibility of a strong earthquake, while a 5.2-magnitude quake was recorded again on 14 February.

The earthquake struck at around 11: 07 p.m. local time (10:07 p.m. HK time) on 13 February, with the epi-

center located off the coast of Fukushima and the focus estimated to be at a depth of about 55 kilometers. It was felt in wide areas in Japan from Hokkaido to western Honshu. The agency had classified the earthquake intensity into 10 levels according to the degree of shaking, and the late-night quake registered a strong 6 on the Japanese seismic intensity scale - the second-highest level and the first time for Fukushima to record a strong 6 since the 3/11 killer earthquake.

The agency pointed out that the quake was believed to be an aftershock of the 3/11 killer earthquake, and more strong earthquakes might occur anytime according to past experience, urging people in the affected areas to stay alert. Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga expressed condolence to the affected people at a meeting of Cabinet ministers on 14 February morning, and instructed relevant departments to work closely with regional officials in order to respond swiftly to potential aftershocks, as well as urged vigilance among the community. Chief Cabinet Secretary Katsunobu Kato warned that more landslides might occur as it was likely to have heavy rain in the next couple of days.

According to statistics of the Japanese fire department, 152 injuries were reported across the country, particularly in the Fukushima and Miyagi regions, as at 6 p.m. local time on 14 February. The injuries ranged from broken bones to cuts from shattered glass, but no deaths were reported. Fires occurred in Fukushima and Miyagi, and landslides had resulted in closure of roads in Fukushima. Many houses were damaged during the earthquake and over 900,000 households suffered from temporary power outages. Electricity supply was basically restored by 6 a.m. on 14 February, but thousands of households were still without water supply. Due to the damage of railway tracks and power outages caused by the earthquake, the JR East suspended certain shinkansen bullet train services and estimated that it would take around 10 days for the services to return to full operation.

Videos posted on social media showed that supermarkets were in a mess with items spilled off the shelves, and the belongings inside residents' homes strewn across the floor. The doors of refrigerator were opened due to the strong shaking and people screamed in panic.

Aoi Hoshino, 46, with a small bar in the city of Iwaki, Fukushima prefecture, said that all her whiskey bottles were broken and shattered in the late-night strong earthquake, bringing back the frightening memories of the 3/11 killer earthquake 10 years ago and making her very scared and trembling. She said that the business was already hard hit by the coronavirus pandemic and she had been looking forward to reopening the bar after lifting the state of emergency originally scheduled for 15 February. Unexpectedly, the plan was again disrupted by the earthquake.

On 11 March, 2011, a 9-magnitude offshore earthquake shook northeastern Japan, triggering a series of tsunami that claimed more than 18,000 lives; while a 6.6-magnitude earthquake struck northern Hokkaido in September 2018, causing multiple landslides and over 40 deaths.

傳譯筆記 量體裁衣

大譯站

筆記在傳譯中起着一個怎樣的作用?我們應該如何 去記筆記呢?這是傳譯員訓練時一個經常探討的話 題,亦有翻譯學者專門著書討論。在學生譯員中,往 往有着關於傳譯筆記的各種誤區,並因此影響了其傳 譯的質素。

筆記VS記憶

第一個存在誤解的,往往是筆記和記憶的關係。如 果是很短的交替傳譯,確實有時不需要記筆記,也可 以將信息完整地傳遞出去。如果是長的交傳,就的確 需要筆記的幫忙了,畢竟能過耳不忘的神人是很少 的。

正如俗語所言,好記性不如爛筆頭。有些屬於事實 類的信息,比如數字等,最好寫下來,不然很容易搞 錯。但是,筆記只是起一個輔助的作用,很多信息是

儲存在我們的短期記 憶系統內**,筆記能**幫 助我們去找回這些信 息。這一點恰恰是很 多學生譯員搞混的。 他們往往將筆記變成 了聽寫,他們的筆記 是非常完整的,你可 以見到完整的單詞, 甚至整個句子。這對 於傳譯其實是有害而 無益的。傳譯是一個 聽、寫、譯相結合的 過程,重心應該放在



對於源語信息的理解 • 筆記在翻譯時只是輔助

之上。所以,專業譯員和學生譯員筆記的一個區別, 往往在於學生譯員的筆記很完整、很豐富。而專業譯 員的筆記很不完整,也許你只會見到一些線條和符 號,很少會見到完整的單詞。

·共性VS個性

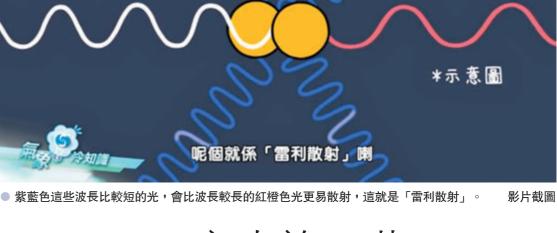
傳譯筆記是有一些規律可循的。簡單而言,要盡可 能地使用縮寫,避免使用完整的詞,要豎向而記,使 用段落標記以提醒自己一個意群的結束,並靈活運用 線條、箭頭以及設計和使用符號。在筆記的兩邊或者 一邊留有空白,以便補充信息或者添加箭頭等。

然而,筆記也是非常私人化的。如果我們去看別人 的筆記,可能會一頭霧水,而講解自己的筆記又可以 頭頭是道。比如,每個人對符號的運用和設計,是會 有所不同的。我們要使用能夠對自己產生聯想意義的 和熟知的符號。舉例而言,如果你是遊戲迷,不妨可 以考慮將一些遊戲詞彙融入筆記,比如用GG (game over) 來指代一件事情的完結或者失敗, WP (well played)來説明工作或者任務完成得很好。如果你是網

絡迷,很多網絡用語 可以供你使用,比如 你可以用484來表示 困惑或者生氣、用 siu4 來表示 extremely funny等。這些你 熟知的詞彙容易給你 產生相關的聯想,從 而達到事半功倍的效 果。

實踐出真知,怎麼 樣去設計和開發出適 合自己的傳譯筆記體 系,需要大家不斷去

資料圖片 摸索及試驗。



天空也許不藍

太陽光是由不同顏色的光組成,其中紅橙色光的 波長比較長,紫藍色光的波長就比較短,十九世紀 英國物理學家雷利的研究發現,當光線遇上分子, 例如空氣分子的時候,能量有時會被吸收再以不同 的方向散射,當中紫藍色這些波長比較短的光,會 比波長較長的紅橙色光更易散射,這個就是「雷利 散射」了。

不過,紫色光的波長是那麼多種顏色中最短,為 什麼天空是藍色而不是紫色的呢?

其中一個原因是由於人眼對紫光的敏感度比藍光 弱,所以我們看到天空並不是紫色,而是藍色。 那太陽在接近日出和日落的時候,又為什麼會變

成橙紅色呢?

這是因為黎明和黃昏的時候,太陽比較接近地平 線,陽光的照射角度較低,相對白天其他時間,光 線這個時候要穿過比較厚的大氣層,行的路程相對 較長,過程中大部分藍光都被大氣散射掉,剩下紅 橙光直射到我們的眼睛,所以這個時候的太陽就會 呈現橙紅色。

如果沒有了大氣層,我們就會直接見到外太空的 黑色。

●香港天文台(本欄以天文台的網上氣象節目《氣象冷知識》向讀者 簡介有趣的天氣現象。詳請可瀏覽天文台 YouTube 專頁:https://www. youtube.com/user/hkweather ·)



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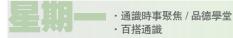
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