

请你先听录音，听了两遍以后，你可以回到这个文本，看看你是不是都听懂了。 Please listen to the audio sample first. After listening to the audio twice, you can come back to this script to check your understanding.

复述范例：电视剧第一集，第一个场景，大姑冤枉春草：

我们现在看到的是中国农村的景象，这是一个非常典型的中国农村，这里也是春草的家所在的地方。我们看到春草背着弟弟在干活。这个时候，春草的大姑一边大喊大叫，一边从屋里跑出来，她问春草有没有偷她的玉簪。春草非常的生气，她觉得大姑冤枉她了，她说她没有偷她的东西，春草的妈妈在一边也非常生气，她说大姑是神经病。但是，大姑还是坚持春草偷了她的东西，而且她继续问春草是谁教她偷的，她的意思其实就是她怀疑春草的妈妈偷了她的东西。我们现在看到春草的大姑抓着春草的胳膊，把她拖进了屋子。

1. Always start with “我们现在看到的是……” or “在这个场景里，我们可以看到” to describe a scene. Such structures can be used more than once in your narration, when you need to indicate the changing of scenes.
2. You should not only narrate the part where there's a conversation but also those non-verbal parts, such as the first two sentences in the sample script above.
3. Use the indirect quote in most cases. Only use direct quote when you want to emphasize a certain tone (You should always imitate the character's tone in your direct quote.) [Please refer to another file on Blackboard to learn how to narrate in Chinese with indirect quote.]
4. Be observant. Try your best to articulate the underlying meaning between interlocutors. For example, in this scene, we can see *Dagu* asked *Chuncao* if anyone asked her to steal her jade hairpin. However, if you dig deeper, you will find this question asked purposefully is actually to suggest *Dagu's* suspicion of *Chuncao's* mother although she didn't dare to challenge her authority. Therefore, in your narration, instead of repeating what *Dagu* actually asked, you'd better point out this hidden feeling of suspicion. Be brave to test your hypothesis in your narration.