

MAY 2023

Introduction to Sight Interpretation



TODAY, WE WILL BE COVERING:

- Three steps to improve sight interpretation
- Two sight interpretation myths to debunk

Three Steps to Improve Sight Interpretation

▶ **STEP #1**

Read fully and carefully



TWO Myths to Debunk

➤ **MYTH 1**

Not enough time to read



Introduction to Sight Interpretation

Time yourself reading this text:

Charging

After the prosecutor studies the information from investigators and the information, they gather from talking with the individuals involved, the prosecutor decides whether to present the case to the grand jury. When a person is indicted, they are given formal notice that it is believed that they committed a crime. The indictment contains the basic information that informs the person of the charges against them.

For potential felony charges, a prosecutor will present the evidence to an impartial group of citizens called a grand jury. Witnesses may be called to testify, evidence is shown to the grand jury, and an outline of the case is presented to the grand jury members. The grand jury listens to the prosecutor and witnesses, and then votes in secret on whether they believe that enough evidence exists to charge the person with a crime. A grand jury may decide not to charge an individual based upon the evidence; no indictment would come from the grand jury. All proceedings and statements made before a grand jury are sealed, meaning that only the people in the room have knowledge about who said what about whom. The grand jury is a constitutional requirement for certain types of crimes (meaning it is written in the United States Constitution) so that a group of citizens who do not know the defendant can make an unbiased decision about the evidence before voting to charge an individual with a crime. (246 words)

► **Source:** DOJ web page [U.S. Attorneys | Charging | United States Department of Justice](#)

Introduction to Sight Interpretation



Introduction to Sight Interpretation

You pay a high price if you don't read fully and comprehend fully

1. False starts
2. Choppy rendition
3. Frustration in your voice
4. Loss of confidence in your rendition
5. Blind Spots

THE ONLY WAY TO RENDER FAITHFULLY IS TO READ FULLY

Two Myths to Debunk

➤ **MYTH 2**

Not enough time to Interpret



Three Steps to Improve Sight Improve

▶ **STEP #2**

Use chunking and reading ahead to divide your text and interpret it in segments. Use punctuation marks & natural pauses to pace your interpretation.



Introduction to Sight Interpretation

Charging

After the prosecutor studies the information from investigators / and the information they gather from talking with the individuals involved, / the prosecutor decides whether to present the case to the grand jury. / When a person is indicted, / they are given formal notice that it is believed that they committed a crime. / The indictment contains the basic information that informs the person of the charges against them. /

For potential felony charges, / a prosecutor will present the evidence to an impartial group of citizens called a grand jury. / Witnesses may be called to testify, / evidence is shown to the grand jury, / and an outline of the case is presented to the grand jury members. / The grand jury listens to the prosecutor and witnesses, / and then votes in secret on whether they believe that enough evidence exists to charge the person with a crime. / A grand jury may decide not to charge an individual based upon the evidence; / no indictment would come from the grand jury. / All proceedings and statements made before a grand jury are sealed, / meaning that only the people in the room have knowledge about who said what about whom. / The grand jury is a constitutional requirement for certain types of crimes / (meaning it is written in the United States Constitution) / so that a group of citizens / who do not know the defendant / can make an unbiased decision about the evidence before voting to charge an individual with a crime. /

► **Source:** DOJ web page [U.S. Attorneys | Charging | United States Department of Justice](#)

Three Steps to Improve Sight Translation

Charging

After the prosecutor studies the information from investigators and the **information** they gather from talking with the individuals involved, the prosecutor decides whether to present the case to the grand jury. When a person is **indicted**, they are given formal notice that it is believed that they committed a crime. The indictment contains the **basic information** that informs the person of the charges against them.

For **potential felony charges**, a prosecutor will present the evidence to an impartial group of citizens called a grand jury. Witnesses may be called to testify, evidence is shown to the grand jury, and an outline of the case is presented to the grand jury members. The grand jury listens to the prosecutor and witnesses, and then votes in secret on whether they believe that enough evidence exists to charge the person with a crime. A grand jury may decide not to charge an individual based upon the evidence; no indictment would come from the grand jury. All proceedings and statements made before a grand jury are **sealed**, meaning that only the people in the room have knowledge about who said what about whom. The grand jury is a constitutional requirement for certain types of crimes (meaning it is written in the United States Constitution) so that a group of citizens who do not know the defendant can make an **unbiased decision** about the evidence before voting to charge an individual with a crime.

(246 words)

Source: DOJ web page [U.S. Attorneys | Charging](#) | United States Department of Justice

_____ accusing doc / false friend
_____ formally accused by a GJ.

_____ 1, 2

_____ 1, 2, 3

_____ secret

_____ decision w/o prejudice

Three Steps to Improve Sight Translation

▶ STEP #3



Thank you for
attending!

And good luck in
your certification
exam!

