

Packing records in context

1. Recorded values

Three fictional batches are listed below. The numbers describe whole batches, not individual workers. Keep the column labels and units with the values.

Batch	Packets	Minutes	Trays
A	18	6	3
B	28	7	4
C	20	5	4

Table 1. Original counts from the three fictional batches.

The contents of the batches differ. No controlled comparison was carried out. Tray count is a storage detail, not the denominator for packets per minute.

3. What the record does not show

The record contains no error counts, damage checks, training outcomes or individual timings. Batch B has more packets than Batch A, but that fact alone does not establish better quality. A separate quality record would be needed for that conclusion.

在背景中记录包装数据

1. 记录值

下列列出了三个虚构批次。数字描述的是完整批次，而非个别工人。保留列标签和单位，并与数值对应。

批次	包装件	分钟	托盘
A	18	6	3
B	28	7	4
C	20	5	4

表1。三个虚构批次的原始计数。

各批次的内容不同。未进行受控比较。托盘数量是存储细节，不是每分钟包装件数的分母。

3. 记录未显示的内容

记录中没有错误计数、损坏检查、培训结果或个人计时。批次 B 的数据包多于批次 A，但仅凭这一事实不能证明质量更好。要得出这一结论，还需要单独的质量记录。

2. Interpret the units

Let N be the number of packets and t the elapsed time in minutes. The aggregate packing rate is calculated from the recorded totals:

$$R = N / t$$

A: 18 / 6 = 3 packets/minute.
B: 28 / 7 = 4 packets/minute.
C: 20 / 5 = 4 packets/minute.

These are aggregate rates. They do not establish the speed of any individual worker or the quality of the packed items.

2. 解释单位

设 N 为包装件数量，t 为经过的时间（分钟）。总包装速率根据记录的总数计算：

$$R = N / t$$

A: 18/6 = 3 包装件/分钟。
B: 28/7 = 4 包装件/分钟。
C: 20/5 = 4 包装件/分钟。

这些是总计速率。它们不能确定任何个别工人的速度或所包装物品的质量。

Read the chart with its caption

4. Recorded packet counts

The chart repeats the packet-count column from Table 1. Its vertical axis is a count; it is not a rate or a quality score.

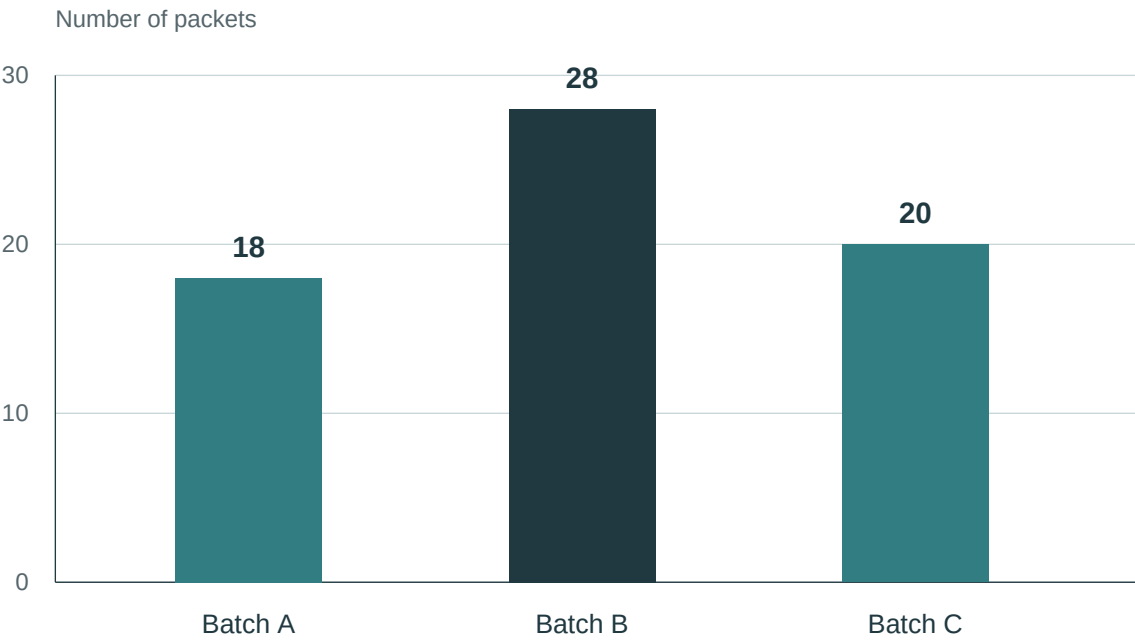


Figure 1. Packet counts in three fictional batches. The taller bar for Batch B does not show a higher quality score.

5. Verify a translated copy

Check all nine table values, the three rate calculations and the negative statements. Compare column order, title position and the relationship between the chart and its caption. A fluent sentence can still change the meaning of a limit.

6. Keep the source nearby

A translated page is useful for reading. A reflowed Word or Markdown file serves a different editing purpose. Record which translation mode and export option produced each file, and keep the original two-page PDF for comparison.

结合图注阅读图表

4. 记录的数据包计数

该图重复了表 1 中的数据包计数列。其纵轴表示计数，不是速率或质量评分。

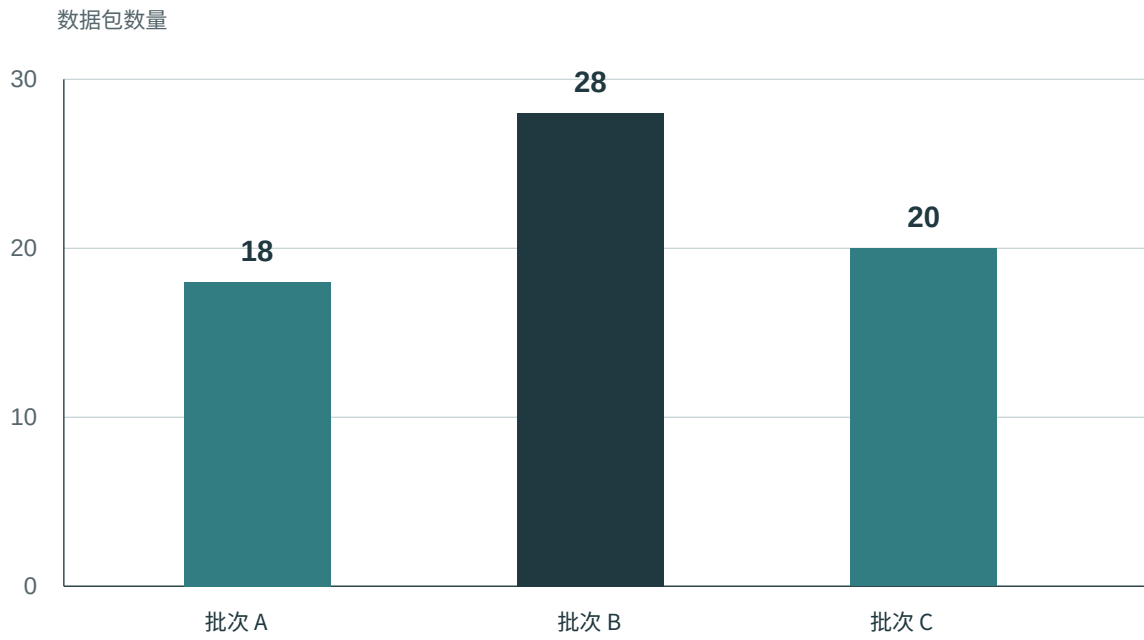


图 1。三个虚构批次的数据包计数。批次 B 的柱形更高，并不表示质量评分更高。

5. 核查译文副本

检查表格中的全部九个数值、三项速率计算和否定性陈述。比较列顺序、标题位置以及图表与图注之间的关系。句子即使通顺，也可能改变限值的含义。

6. 将源文档放在附近

译文页面便于阅读。重新排版的 Word 或 Markdown 文件用于不同的编辑目的。记录生成每个文件所采用的翻译模式和导出选项，并保留原始的两页 PDF 以供比较。