**Isabelle Ruivivar Santos**

Unit # 33, L.A. Townhomes, Concepcion St., Buting, Pasig City 1600

(02) 642-5275 / (+63) 917-5948938

izzeybee87@gmail.com

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**JAPANESE TO ENGLISH TRANSLATOR**

**SPECIFIC FIELDS**

* Advertising
* Communications
* Economics
* General
* Marketing
* PR

**Rate per English Word:** 0.03 USD  
**Rate per hour:** 10 USD

**Tools:**

* Japanese Character Recognition software (Kanji Tomo)
* Japanese dictionaries
* Notepad

**RELATED SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES**

* Capable of meeting deadlines.
* Translates comprehensibly.
* Capable in using the following computer programs:
  + Microsoft Word
  + Microsoft Powerpoint
  + Microsoft Excel
  + Adobe Photoshop
  + Adobe Flash

**EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRIMARY Assumption Antipolo** Sumulong Highway, Brgy. Dela Páz, Antipolo, Rizal, Philippines

1995 - 1998

**GRADE SCHOOL O.B. Montessori Center Inc.** 2241 Pedro Gil Street, Sta. Ana, Manila

1998 - 2001

**HIGHSCHOOL O.B. Montessori Center Inc.** #3 Eisenhower St., Greenhills San Juan, Metro Manila 2001 - 2005

**COLLEGE BS NURSING  
 Mapua Institute of Technology** 333 Sen. Gil Puyat Ave., Makati City 1200, Philippines  
 2005 - 2006  
 +63(2) 891-0837; +63(2) 891-0843

**BS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
 Mapua Institute of Technology** 333 Sen. Gil Puyat Ave., Makati City 1200, Philippines  
 2006 - 2011  
 +63(2) 891-0837; +63(2) 891-0843

**BSBA MARKETING MANAGEMENT  
 Ateneo de Naga University** Ateneo Avenue, Naga City, Camarines Sur 2011 - 2015  
 +63(54) 472-2368

**SAMPLE TRANSLATION**

ＳＦ小説や映画などで、光速に近づくと進行方向の星は青く、後方の光は赤くなるという演出がよく見られます。  
原理は解るのですが、しかしスターボウは本当に見えるでしょうか。  
  
進行方向に対しては静止状態では不可視の赤外線が、後方に対しては同じく静止状態で不可視の紫外線が捉えられるようになり、結果として肉眼で見える星の色は白いままなのではないかと思うのですが。

In SF novels and movies -- according to the presentation that makes it visible, the star is blue when its motion is approaching the speed of light, while the light behind it becomes red.

Though the theory is comprehensible, it's a question of being able to really see Starbow.

Both infrared rays and ultraviolet rays--which are invisible in a state of rest--become captured in a state of motion. The star's resulting color, as seen with the naked eye, is perhaps not white, is what I think.

***Source:*** *http://detail.chiebukuro.yahoo.co.jp/qa/question\_detail/q1419273179*

光速近くで宇宙を飛行する宇宙船のブリッジからみた星景色．

星虹（スターボウ）とは，簡単にいえば，亜光速で宇宙を航行するときに， 一つには光行差のために星の見かけの位置が宇宙船の進行方向前方へ移動集中し， また一つにはドップラー偏移のため星のスペクトルがずれて星の“色”が変化し， それらの効果が合わさった結果，宇宙船のブリッジからは， 進行方向を中心としたリング状の星の虹がみえるだろうという話である．

しかし，実際の星のスペクトルは，いろいろな波長の光が混ざり合った 連続スペクトルなので，七色の虹のようなスターボウをみることは 難しいだろう． したがってスターボウは，当初想像されたいたほどきらびやかな ものではないかもしれない．

一方，実際の宇宙には，星以外の天体が多数存在している． たとえば，中性水素雲・電離水素雲・分子雲などの星間雲， 原始星・白色矮星・中性子星・Ｘ線星， そして３Ｋ背景放射などなど． これらの天体は地上から見る限り，赤外線や電波やＸ線などでみえていて 可視光では目立たないが，亜光速で運動するとドップラー効果によって 簡単に可視光の領域に入ってくるはずである．

想像するのは容易ではないが，実際のスターボウは， おそらく一つとして同じ色のないパッチワーク的な 背景に，３色ないし４色に輝く宝石（ドップラー偏移した星々）を 散りばめた，万華鏡のような幻想的な眺めになるのではないだろうか．

A sight in which, from the bridge of a spaceship, a star is seen flying through space almost at the speed of light.

Star Rainbow (Starbow) is, to put it simply, seen when navigating space at sublight speed. The position of the star's outer appearance, through partial irregularity, moves forward at the spaceship's motion. The star's spectrum, still through partial Doppler broadening, is when the shifted star's "color" changes. Those effects are the unified outcome. From the spaceship's bridge, it is told that one can see the star's rainbow, which is shaped like a ring acting as the center to its motion.

As for the actual star's spectrum -- since light of various wavelengths has a continuously mixed spectrum, seeing Starbow as a seven-colored rainbow is obviously hard. Therefore Starbow is probably not as dazzling as when it was first imagined to be.

Meanwhile, in the actual universe exist numerous heavenly bodies other than the stars. For instance, interstellar clouds such as the HI cloud, ionized hydrogen cloud, and the molecular cloud. Protostars, white dwarves, neutron stars, X-ray binaries, and 3K background radiation and such like. These heavenly bodies are as far as one can see from the ground. They are not noticeable through visible light, which is seen through infrared rays, electrical waves, and X-rays. They simply ought to enter the range of visible light by way of the Doppler effect when traveling at sublight speed.

Imagining it does not come easy. The genuine Starbow is probably, for one, apparently not a fantasized view with the effect of a kaleidoscope, flashing the surface of the jewel (the entire heavenly body collective under Doppler broadening) to make it shine in 4 colors instead of 3, on a mismatching patchworked backdrop.

***Source:*** *http://quasar.cc.osaka-kyoiku.ac.jp/~fukue/SF/starbow.htm*