

In The Name Of Allah Most Gracious Most Merciful

Lecture 2

- 1- ----- focuses on transfer of meaning
 - a. Toury
 - b. Rabin
 - c. Brislin
 - d. Salevsky

- 2- ----- focuses on transfer of *the transfer of thought and ideas* from one language (source) to another (target)
 - a. Toury
 - b. Rabin
 - c. Brislin
 - d. Salevsky

- 3- ----- focuses on a *situation-related and function*
 - a. Toury
 - b. Rabin
 - c. Brislin
 - d. Salevsky

- 4- ----- focuses on utterance of any culture or any language .
 - a. Toury
 - b. Rabin
 - c. Brislin
 - d. Salevsky

Lecture 3

1. ----- where communities speaking different languages get in contact with each other for the purpose of trading and exchanging goods, or doing 'business'.
 - a. Military interpreting
 - b. Business interpreting
 - c. Liaison Interpreting
 - d. Court Interpreting

2. Business interpreting -----
 - a. for the truce negotiations or the interrogation of prisoners.
 - b. for the establishing and cultivating political relation
 - c. for the purpose of trading and exchanging goods,
 - d. which is mainly focused on TV interpreting

3. Liaison Interpreting -----
 - a. mainly focused on TV interpreting
 - b. mainly in commercial negotiations or business negotiations.
 - c. for the establishing and cultivating political relation
 - d. for the purpose of trading and exchanging goods,

4. ----- is a form of interpreting practiced mainly in commercial negotiations
 - a. Military interpreting
 - b. Business interpreting
 - c. Liaison Interpreting
 - d. Court Interpreting

5. ----- where the representatives of different linguistic and cultural communities came together with the aim of establishing and cultivating political relation.
 - a. Military interpreting
 - b. Diplomatic Interpreting
 - c. Liaison Interpreting
 - d. Court Interpreting

6. ----- is when relations turn sour between two conflicting armed communities, as when it happens in talks with allies forces in during World War II, truce negotiations or the interrogation of prisoners.
 - a. Military interpreting
 - b. Diplomatic Interpreting
 - c. Liaison Interpreting
 - d. Court Interpreting

7. ----- includes task like the certified translation of documents as well as interpreting in quasi-judicial and administrative hearings.
 - a. Military interpreting
 - b. Diplomatic Interpreting
 - c. Liaison Interpreting
 - d. Court Interpreting

8. Diplomatic Interpreting -----
 - a. mainly focused on TV interpreting
 - b. mainly in commercial negotiations or business negotiations.
 - c. with the establishing and cultivating political relation
 - d. for the purpose of trading and exchanging goods,

9. Military interpreting
 - a. mainly in commercial negotiations or business negotiations.
 - b. for the establishing and cultivating political relation
 - c. for the purpose of trading and exchanging goods
 - d. for the purpose truce negotiations or the interrogation of prisoners.

10. One can therefore distinguish between the broader notion of legal interpreting, or judicial interpreting , and courtroom interpreting in its specific , prototypical setting.
 - a. Military interpreting
 - b. Diplomatic Interpreting
 - c. Liaison Interpreting
 - d. Court Interpreting

11. ----- where it normally takes place in educational settings (educational interpreting)
 - a. Military interpreting
 - b. Liaison Interpreting
 - c. Sign language interpreting
 - d. Court Interpreting

12. ----- is where interpreting services are established to help immigrants function in the host society as it is an important intra-social communication need.
- Sign language interpreting
 - Community interpreting or public Service interpreting (in the UK) and Cultural interpreting (in Canada)
 - Media interpreting or Broadcasting interpreting
 - Military interpreting
13. Media interpreting or Broadcasting interpreting -----
- mainly focused on TV interpreting
 - mainly in commercial negotiations or business negotiations.
 - for the establishing and cultivating political relation
 - for the purpose of trading and exchanging goods,
14. ----- This has led to the emergence of interpreting practice, with *Health Care interpreting (medical interpreting, hospital interpreting)* and *legal interpreting* as the most significant institutional domains.
- Sign language interpreting
 - Community interpreting or public Service interpreting (in the UK) and Cultural interpreting (in Canada)
 - Media interpreting or Broadcasting interpreting
 - Military interpreting
15. ----- which is mainly focused on TV interpreting. This is obvious with sign Language interpreting or even in case of war crime tribunal.
- Sign language interpreting
 - Community interpreting or public Service interpreting (in the UK) and Cultural interpreting (in Canada)
 - Media interpreting or Broadcasting interpreting
 - Military interpreting

Lecture 4

1. ----- is where interpreting is modelled as ‘three-party interaction’ with a (bilingual) interpreter assuming the pivotal mediating role between two (monolingual) client.
 - a. Multilateral Communication Interpreting
 - b. Media interpreting or Broadcasting interpreting
 - c. Bilateral interpreting or dialogue interpreting
 - d. Conference Interpreting

- 1- ----- term seems to be closely associated with what is called Liaison Interpreting.
 - a. Multilateral Communication Interpreting
 - b. Media interpreting or Broadcasting interpreting
 - c. Bilateral interpreting or dialogue interpreting
 - d. Conference Interpreting

- 2- Bilateral interpreting or dialogue interpreting term seems to be closely associated with what is called-----
 - a. Military interpreting
 - b. Liaison Interpreting
 - c. Sign language interpreting
 - d. Court Interpreting

2. ----- is as in conferences attended by delegates and representatives of various nations and institutions, mainly called Conference Interpreting..
 - a. Multilateral Communication Interpreting
 - b. Media interpreting or Broadcasting interpreting
 - c. Bilateral interpreting or dialogue interpreting
 - d. Conference Interpreting

3. Multilateral communication interpreting is-----
 - a. mainly called ‘liaison interpreting .‘
 - b. mainly called ‘community interpreting .‘
 - c. mainly called ‘group interpreting .‘
 - d. mainly called ‘conference interpreting .‘

4. Bilateral interpreting or dialogue interpreting -----
 - a. mainly called 'liaison interpreting .'
 - b. mainly called 'community interpreting .'
 - c. mainly called 'group interpreting .'
 - d. mainly called 'conference interpreting .'

5. ----- (for national or international organisation) is the most prominent manifestation in our time.
 - a. Multilateral Communication Interpreting
 - b. Media interpreting or Broadcasting interpreting
 - c. Bilateral interpreting or dialogue interpreting
 - d. Conference Interpreting

6. Conference Interpreting-----
 - a. mainly focused on TV interpreting
 - b. mainly in commercial negotiations or business negotiations.
 - c. mainly between English and the national language.
 - d. for the purpose of trading and exchanging goods

7. Conference Interpreting-----
 - a. mainly focused on TV interpreting
 - b. mainly in commercial negotiations or business negotiations.
 - c. It is often set in an international environment,
 - d. for the purpose of trading and exchanging

8. It emerged during World War I when negotiations were held in French.
 - a. Multilateral Communication Interpreting
 - b. Media interpreting or Broadcasting interpreting
 - c. Bilateral interpreting or dialogue interpreting
 - d. Conference Interpreting

9. Since the First World War, interpreting has generally been attached to conference meetings and has internationally been known as-----
 - a. Multilateral Communication Interpreting
 - b. Media interpreting or Broadcasting interpreting
 - c. Bilateral interpreting or dialogue interpreting
 - d. Conference Interpreting

10. is that it takes place within a particular format of interaction ('conference').
- Multilateral Communication Interpreting
 - Media interpreting or Broadcasting interpreting
 - Bilateral interpreting or dialogue interpreting
 - Conference Interpreting
11. It is often set in an international environment, though there is usually a significant 'local' market for conference interpreting services mainly between English and the national language.
- Multilateral Communication Interpreting
 - Media interpreting or Broadcasting interpreting
 - Bilateral interpreting or dialogue interpreting
 - Conference Interpreting
12. ----- say ,, Conference Interpreting is one whose office it is to translate orally the speech of participants in meetings conducted in two or more languages.
- Toury
 - Rabin
 - Walter Keiser
 - Salevsky
13. ----- say ,, Conference Interpreting is office may be performed simultaneously or consecutively, in the participants presence".
- Toury
 - Rabin
 - Walter Keiser
 - Salevsky
14. is one whose office it is to translate orally the speech of participants in meetings conducted in two or more languages ,, this Definition of-----
- Multilateral Communication Interpreting
 - Media interpreting or Broadcasting interpreting
 - Bilateral interpreting or dialogue interpreting
 - Conference Interpreter .

15. is office may be performed simultaneously or consecutively, in the participants presence”

this Definition of-----

- a. Multilateral Communication Interpreting
- b. Media interpreting or Broadcasting interpreting
- c. Bilateral interpreting or dialogue interpreting
- d. Conference Interpreter .