

١- For conference interpreting , traditional

- A- Bilingual or multilingual interview, written translation and sight translation.
- B- Bilingual translation of textual material into another language.
- C- Multilingual written translational activity into another oral translation.
- D- Bilingual written summary in another language.

٢- Interpreter's personality traits include

- A- Hard working, staying up late, remembering task time and quick to translated.
- B- Encouraging, helping clients, cooperating with clients.
- C- Motivation, coping with stress, quick to recall and fluent.
- D- Able to answer exam questions quickly and fluent in his speech.

٣- International conference interpreting is

- A- An early example of 'a global transaction'.
- B- An early example of 'a global frustration'.
- C- An early example of 'a global communication'.
- D- An early example of 'a global profession'.

٤- The most appropriate interpreting of

استطرد المعلم قائلاً: لقد كان رجلاً سعيداً، لم أراه يوماً يستسلم لليأس جراء عودته صفر اليدين

- A- A teacher went on to say: 'He was a happy man, never seen him return with zero hands'.
- B- The teacher went on to say: 'He was a good man, never seen him giving in to despair returning with yellow hands'.
- C- The teacher went on to say: : 'He was a happy man, I had never seen him giving in to despair when he returned empty-handed'.
- D- The teacher went on to say: 'He was a happy man, I've never seen him giving up hope as he returns home with nothing in his hands'.

٥- The spread of international English is likely to

- A- Help the market for conference interpreters.
- B- Shrink the market for conference interpreters.
- C- Expand the market for conference interpreters.
- D- Introduce the market for conference interpreters.

٦- As far as localized interpreting is concerned,

- A- Bilingual meetings tend to involve English and the local dialects.
- B- Bilingual meetings tend to involve English and the local language.
- C- Bilingual meetings tend to involve English and the local culture.
- D- Bilingual meetings tend to involve English and the local accents.

٧- The increasing presence of China and other Asian countries on the international stage

A- Tend to have serious implications for interpreting practice and interpreting studies.

B- Tend to have on implications for interpreting practice and interpreting studies.

C- Tend to have implications for interpreting studies only.

D- Tend to have serious implications for interpreting practice only

٨- The scope of the interpreter's task

A-is mainly conduct.

B-is mainly process and product.

C- is mainly process.

D- is mainly production.

٩- Liaison interpreting is mainly practiced

A-in courts.

B- in commercial negotiations.

C- in police stations.

D- in hospitals.

١٠- Sign language in terpreting normally takes place in

A-military barracks.

B- educational institutions.

C- commercial organizations.

D- conference interpreting.

١١- The most appropriate interpreting of

'Many Muslims pilgrimage here, so if you are looking for a place to visit, come and visit the kaaba a great time for the family' is

• كثير من المسلمين الحج هنا، لذلك إذا كنت تبحث عن مكان للزيارة، وتأتي زيارة الكعبة وقت كبير مع الأسرة

• كثير من المسلمين يحج هنا ، لذلك إن كنت تبحث عن مكان زيارة، زر الكعبة وأقضي وقت كبير مع الأسرة

ج- يأتي كثير من الناس للحج هنا ، لذلك إذا كنت تبحث عن مكان للزيارة ، قم بالحج وزيارة الكعبة مع الأسرة

د- يحج كثير من المسلمين إلى هنا ، لذلك إذا كنت تبحث عن مكان للزيارة ، قم بزيارة الكعبة وأقضي وقتاً ممتعاً

مع أسرتك

١٢- Bilateral interpreting is modeled

A-as 'one-party interaction'.

B- as 'two-party interaction'.

C- as 'three-party interaction'.

D- as 'four-party interaction'.

١٣- Multilateral communication interpreting is

- A-mainly called 'liaison interpreting'.
- B- mainly called 'community interpreting'.
- C- mainly called 'group interpreting'.
- D- mainly called 'conference interpreting'.

١٤- Conference interpreting

- A-emerged during World War I when negotiations were held in French.
- B- emerged during World War II when negotiations were held in French.
- C- emerged between World War I & World War II when negotiations were held in French.
- D- emerged after World War II when negotiations were held in French.

١٥- In interpreting, language modality refers to

- A-the use of consecutive interpreting.
- B- the use of simultancous interpreting.
- C- the use of spoken language.
- D- the use of whispered interpreting.

٢٤- Sight translation is a special form of interpreting

- A-that can used as a proficiency test.
- B- that can used as an altitude test.
- C- that can used as an aptitude test.
- D- that can used as a general language test.

٢٥- The most appropriate interpreting of

'Local people told journalists they had heard explosions throughout the night, coming from the direction of the garrison town's military camp'

- وقال للصحفيين الناس أنهم سمعوا انفجارات طوال الليل ، قادمة من أنحاء بلدة مخيم الحامية العسكرية
- وقال السكان المحليين للصحفيين أنهم سمعوا انفجارات طوال الليل، قادمة من أنحاء بلدة مخيم الحامية العسكرية.
- وقيل للصحفيين أنهم سمعوا انفجارات طوال الليل ، قادمة من مخيم الحامية العسكرية.
- وقال الصحفيون أن الناس قد سمعوا انفجارا طوال الليل ، قادمة من اتجاه الحامية العسكرية

٢٦)to enhance student presentation in consecutive interpreting

- a-training in listening and speaking skills is highly recommended
- b- training in planning and organizing research project is highly recommended
- c- training in dialogue delivery is highly recommended
- d- training in public speaking is highly recommended

when taking notes the interpreters trend to use (٢٧)

- a- mainly symbol based system
- b- mainly based system
- c- mainly translation based system
- d- mainly interpreting based system

٢٨) Interpreting could be define as

- a) The oral translation of written message
- b) The oral rendering of a spoken message
- c) The oral translation of written dialogue
- d) The oral translation of tests of general nature

٢٩- what is distinctive about conference interpreting is that ittakes place ...

- a- within particular format of dejection
- b- within particular format of reaction
- c- within particular format of interaction
- d- within particular format of conjunction

٣١- interpreting main typological parameters are

- a- Consecutive , simultaneous , and whispered interpreting
- b- Language modality, working mode and directionality
- c- Remote interpreting diplomatic interpreting and community interpreting

٣٢- consecutive interpreting is :

- a- Closely related to speaking skills
- b- Closely related to listening skills
- c- Closely related to note-taking skills
- d- Closely related to public speaking skills

٣٣ - simultaneous interpreting takes place

- a- As the SL text is being presented
- b- After the SL text is presented
- c- Before the SL text is presented
- d- Only where the interpreter works right next to listener

٣٤- one of the interpreting domains is medium , it covers

- a- Spoken , conference language and migrant language
- b- Speeches debates and face-to-face interpreting
- c- Human, machine and computer-aided interpreting
- d- Professional, semi-professional or layman interpreter

٣٥- mode is one of the most important domains of interpreting , it covers

- a- International conference , media , police and court setting
- b- Consecutive , simultaneous whispered and sight interpreting
- c- Equal representative, individual vs institutional representative
- d- Simultaneity , memory ,quality , stress, effect and role

٣٦- the most effective approach for training interpreters is

- a- Mainly by exercises modeled on real life tasks
- b- Mainly by skill training such as computer skills and strategies
- c- Mainly by the process of socializing student into a 'community of professional practice '
- d- Mainly by reflective practice and cognitive apprenticeship

٣٧- candidates for interpreter training are expected to have a competence profile of the following traits

- a- Knowledge , qualifications and skills
- b- Knowledge , expertise and personality traits
- c- Knowledge , cognitive skills and experience
- d- Knowledge , cognitive skills and personality traits

٣٨- interpreter's cognitive skills include

- a- Stress tolerance , speed and attention
- b- Analysis, attention and memory
- c- Attention, language and environment
- d- Curiosity , speed and attention

٣٩)availability of new equipment help researchers to make Survey....

- A- over the telephone
- B- over the internet
- C- over video
- D- by interviewing people

٤٠) the use of electro-acoustic transmission equipment to allow for simultaneous interpreting

- A- happened in the ١٩٤٠
- B- happened in the ١٩٣٠
- C- happened in the ١٩٢٠
- D- happened in the ١٩٥٠

٤١) The role of technology tend to have strong repercussions on interpreter training, including

- A- The deployment of training stations and web-based source-text archives
- B- the deployment of digital training stations and web-based source-text archives

٤٢) one of the most important steps in designing and implement project is to be

- A- as implicit and possible
- B- as development as possible
- C- as explicit as possible
- D- as brief as possible

٤٣ - the main steps towards completing an scripting research project are

- A- an overview , a model , a topic, a writing list, problem , design
- B- an overview , a model , a title , reading list, question. framework
- C- an overview , a theory, a topic, a writing list, Answer, design
- D- an overview , a model , a topic, a reading list, question, design

٤٤ - in implementing and interpreting research design

- A- it is Important to have a problem and various types of data
- B- it is Important to collect a process and analysing various types of data
- c- it is Important to ask question , answer question about various types of data

٤٥ - shadowing - as an exercise is simultaneous verbal processing is -

- A- the immediate repetition of auditory input in the same language
- B- the immediate repetition of auditory input in the second language
- c- the immediate repetition of auditory output in the same language
- d- the immediate repetition of auditory output in the second language

٤٦) Technical equipment is essentially used to

- a. provide the mixing of source-and Target- language messages in the acoustic channel
- b. avoid the mixing of source-and Target- language messages in the acoustic channel
- c. enable the mixing of source-and Target- language messages in the acoustic channel
- d. protect the mixing of source-and Target- language messages in the acoustic channel

٤٧) Simultaneous interpreting with full technical equipment is

- a. very well used in certain context only
- b. rarely used nowadays specially in educational settings
- c. so widely established today
- d. so narrowly established today

*فقال الأستاذ: هات ما عندك لأسمع (٤٨) ' the most appropriate interpreting of

- a. the professor said: what do you have to hear
- b . the teacher said: 'give me what you have to listen to
- c. the teacher said: ' say whay you have
- d. the teacher said: 'speak, I am listening

(٤٩)The most appropriate interpreting of ' I know nothing about the Arabic culture be To Al-Hasa and I really fell in love with it

'a

*لم أكن أعرف شيئاً عن الثقافة العربية قبل أنأنا حضر إلى الاحساء ، وانني حقا عشقتها

b

*لم أكن أعرف شيئاً عن الثقافة العربية الا بعد ان جئت إلى الحسا وانني وقعت في الحب معها

c

*لم أكن أعرف شيئاً عن الثقافة العربية فحضرت إلى الحسا وقعت حقا في حبها

d

* لم أكن أعرف شيئاً عن الثقافة العربية قبل الذهاب إلى الحسا فوقع في الحب معها

(٥٠) Tactile interpreting is used in communication with

- a - The deaf only .
- b- The blind only .
- c- The deaf-blind .
- d- .Neither the deaf nor the blind

اسئلة الاخ ابو جنى يعطيه الف عافيه

تمنياتي لكم بالتوفيق والنجاحابو جنى