6th Lecture

1. **The interpreter sits with the delegates, listens to the speech and renders it, at the end, in a different language, generally……………**
   a. Depending only on his memory
   b. <u>With the aid of notes</u>
   c. With the aid of a secretary
   d. All false

2. **In the modern world, consecutive interpreting has been largely replaced by…………….., but it remains relevant for certain kinds of meetings.**
   a. Regular translation
   b. Creative translation
   c. <u>Simultaneous</u>
   d. Machines

3. **In consecutive interpretation, the interpreter ………………a sentence or an idea, and then renders the speaker's words into the target language.**
   a. <u>Waits for the speaker to finish</u>
   b. Is not obligated to wait the speaker to finish
   c. Is obligated to ask the speaker if he can start interpreting
   d. All false

4. **Generally speaking, the more formal the setting, ……………..**
   a. The shorter the segments should be
   b. The more informal the segments should be
   c. <u>The longer the segments should be</u>
   d. All false

5. Interpreters should be trained in special note-taking and memory techniques that enable them to render passages as long as ………..minutes faithfully and accurately.

    a. 5-7

    b. <u>6-8</u>

    c. 8-10

    d. 10-12

6. Consecutive interpretation is best suited for…………..

    a. Situations involving a small number of people

    b. Where a personal touch is required

    c. <u>Either</u>

    d. Neither

7. Examples of consecutive translation would be…

    a. Business meetings

    b. Press conferences

    c. Interviews

    d. <u>All and any type of one-on-one exchange</u>

8. While no hard and fast line can be drawn between short consecutive (as used in *dialogue interpreting*) and the 'classic form' of consecutive implying the rendition of at least five to ten minutes of uninterrupted discourse, consecutive interpreting skills are usually taken to be synonymous with the latter and thus closely linked to………..

    a. <u>Note-taking skills</u>

    b. Assisting staff

    c. The help of machines

    d. All false

9. Although teaching consecutive interpreting is mainly concerned with note-taking, there are certain approaches which usually stress on preliminary exercises to enhance

'active listening', message analysis, and recall, including such technique as…..

    a. Clozing
    b. Chunking
    c. Visualization
    d. <u>All possible</u>

10. **The interaction between memory and note-taking stands out as a focus of investigation. Interpreters use different systems when taking notes, mainly ………..-based system.**

    a. Note
    b. <u>Symbol</u>
    c. Syllable
    d. Internet

11. **Another area of emphasis has been public speaking skills for the production phase of consecutive interpreting. Didactic suggestion include …………..**

    a. Sight translation exercises
    b. The use of videotapes
    c. <u>Both</u>
    d. Neither

12. **Focusing on frequent faults of presentation, for example, one can realize that specific training in public speaking could raise student's awareness of their delivery and enhance their presentation in consecutive interpreting. Public speaking training may include…..**

    a. Breathing
    b. Voice control
    c. Eye contact
    d. <u>All possible</u>

7TH LECTURE

13. **In simultaneous interpretation, the participants wear headphones, and the interpreter renders the speaker's words into the target language……..**
   a. After the speaker finishes his speech
   b. <u>As he or she is speaking</u>
   c. As soon as he gets the permission from the speaker
   d. All false

14. **Owing to the tremendous level of concentration required to perform this type of interpretation, simultaneous interpreters always work………………**
   a. Alone
   b. In teams
   c. <u>In teams of two</u>
   d. In teams of four

15. **Usually, the interpreters work in a ………………….that enables everyone involved to focus on their work without the distraction of hearing another language.**
   a. Secluded room
   b. Far room
   c. <u>Sound-proof booth</u>
   d. Both A and B

16. **Because this mode of interpreting saves time, it ………………for conferences and meetings in which a great deal of information has to be conveyed.**
   a. <u>Is preferred</u>
   b. Isn't preferred
   c. Is rarely used
   d. All false

17. **The use of audio equipment also means that……**
   a. Participants should not exceed three persons
   b. Deaf people will not benefit from interpretation
   c. <u>There is no limit to the number of people who can participate</u>

d. All false

18. In Whispered Simultaneous Interpreting, the interpreter is ……………………and interprets simultaneously directly into the ear of the delegates.

a. Seated in a secluded area but can see through the glass
b. <u>Seated or standing among the delegates</u>
c. Seated among other interpreters
d. Seated behind a PC

19. Whispered interpretation can be used only for ……………

a. <u>Very few delegates sitting or standing close together</u>
b. Delegates of two persons
c. Technical meetings
d. All false

20. It is used mainly in …………meetings or in groups where only a few delegates do not share a common language.

a. Multi-lateral
b. <u>Bilateral</u>
c. Both possible
d. Neither

21. Whispering is often used instead of consecutive in order to……..

a. Make the interpreting more intimate
b. Save money
c. <u>Save time</u>
d. Save effort

22. Sometimes, the whispering interpreter will use ……………in order to get the best possible sound from the original speaker.

a. A computer
b. Notes
c. <u>A headphone</u>
d. A recorder

23. **It is preliminary exercises that command prime attention in introducing students to the crucial task demand of simultaneity, perceived as the *skill of listening and speaking at the same time*, by way of …………..**
   a. <u>Dual-task exercises</u>
   b. Multi-task exercises
   c. Talking to three persons exercises
   d. All false

24. **One of these dual task exercises is a listening task in combination with a second, different task, such as simultaneously……….**
   a. Counting backward
   b. Reading aloud
   c. <u>Either</u>
   d. Neither

25. **A specific exercise in simultaneous verbal processing is…….**
   a. Underlining
   b. Estimating
   c. Breathing
   d. <u>Shadowing</u>

26. **Shadowing is the immediate repetition of auditory input in the same language with either minimal delay or at greater lateness. Greater lateness is……..**
   a. Phoneme shadowing
   b. <u>Phrase shadowing</u>
   c. Whole text shadowing
   d. All false

27. **Much less controversial than shadowing have been preliminary exercises with a focus on ………..processing, such as simultaneous paraphrasing, shadowing tasks**

combined with cloze exercise, or simultaneous interpreting of well-known fairy tales.
a. Context
b. <u>Content</u>
c. Intensive
d. Extreme

28. **Beyond the first stage of training designed to familiarize students with the technique of SI, it is important to emphasise the need to…………………………………., to teach strategies particularly for coping with lexical and structural difficulties, and to create a training environment that is as close to real-life condition as possible.**
a. <u>Focus on the process rather than the product</u>
b. Focus on the product rather than the process
c. Focus on both the product and the process at the same level
d. All false

29. **Sight translation is a special form of interpreting that can be used as a preliminary exercise, or even an ………..test.**
a. Altitude
b. Attitude
c. <u>Aptitude</u>
d. Gratitude

30. **There is no doubt that sight translation is an integral part of an interpreter's ………………**
a. Culture
b. Point of view
c. Mode
d. <u>Translational competence</u>

31. **Indeed , interpreting at sight in combination with SI, as in the case of a speaker reading a text that the**

interpreter has available in the booth, involves a high degree of……………….

   a. Credibility

   b. Authorization

   c. Simplification

   d. <u>Complexity</u>

8TH LECTURE

32.   Based on translation studies, the discipline of interpreting studies, with theoretical subdomains based on a list of situational……………..

   a. Principles

   b. Facts

   c. <u>Variable</u>

   d. Targets

33.   Varieties of interpreting means…..

   a. From one language to variety of languages

   b. <u>Consecutive Vs simultaneous</u>

   c. Human, machine or computer aided interpreting

   d. Text-type, degree of specialization, etc.

34.   The medium of interpreting means……

   a. From one language to variety of languages

b. Consecutive Vs simultaneous

c. <u>Human, machine or computer aided interpreting</u>

d. Text-type, degree of specialization, etc.

35.   language combinations; culture combinations; area/institution interpreting means…..

    a. <u>Interpreting in court, in the media, etc..</u>

    b. Consecutive Vs simultaneous

    c. Human, machine or computer aided interpreting

    d. Text-type, degree of specialization, etc.

36.   Text relations means…..

    a. Interpreting in court, in the media, etc..

    b. Consecutive Vs simultaneous

    c. Human, machine or computer aided interpreting

    d. <u>Text-type, degree of specialization, etc.</u>

37.   partner relations means…..

    a. Interpreting in court, in the media, etc..

    b. Human, machine or computer aided interpreting

    c. Text-type, degree of specialization, etc.

    d. <u>Source-text producer Vs target-text addressee</u>

38.   There are eight dimensions of interpreting Theory. One of these dimensions is called (………………). It means human, machine, computer aided interpreting

    a. <u>Medium</u>

    b. Language

    c. Mode

d. Setting

39. **There are eight dimensions of interpreting Theory. One of these dimensions is called (…………………). It means speeches →debates→ face-to face**
   a. <u>Discourse</u>
   b. Language
   c. Mode
   d. Setting

40. **There are eight dimensions of interpreting Theory. One of these dimensions is called (………………..). It means international (multilateral conference, int. Organisation, media, court, police, health care, etc...)**
   a. Discourse
   b. Language
   c. Mode
   d. <u>Setting</u>

41. **There are eight dimensions of interpreting Theory. One of these dimensions is called (…………………………). It means consecutive , simultaneous whispered, sight,**
   a. Medium
   b. Language
   c. <u>Mode</u>
   d. Setting

42. **There are eight dimensions of interpreting Theory. One of these dimensions is called (………………..). It means (culture) Spoken→ conference language → migrant language**
   a. Medium
   b. <u>Language</u>
   c. Mode
   d. Setting

43.   There are eight dimensions of interpreting Theory. One of these dimensions is called (………………..). It means equal representatives ↔individual vs. institutional representatives

   a. Problem
   b. <u>Participants</u>
   c. Interpreter
   d. Language

44.   There are eight dimensions of interpreting Theory. One of these dimensions is called (………………). It means professional interpreter ↔semi-professional↔ natural or layman interpreter

   a. Problem
   b. Participants
   c. <u>Interpreter</u>
   d. Language

45.   There are eight dimensions of interpreting Theory. One of these dimensions is called (……………………). It means simultaneity ↔ memory ↔ quality ↔ stress↔ effect↔ role

   a. <u>Problem</u>
   b. Participants
   c. Interpreter
   d. Language

9TH LECTURE

46. **For most of the twentieth century, nearly all training programs and institutions were geared top spoken-language interpreting in multilingual ………………….settings.**
   a. Local
   b. National
   c. <u>International</u>
   d. All false

47. **A lasting tradition of training was established by……..**
   a. Greek scholars
   b. Roman scholars
   c. <u>First generation teachers of interpreting</u>
   d. An institute in USA in 1935

48. **This first generation teachers of interpreting established the tradition by …………….**
   a. Writing a catalog
   b. Opening an institute
   c. <u>Apprenticeship</u>
   d. All false

49. **Apprenticeship is the *transfer of know-how and professional knowledge from master to student, mainly by exercise modelled on ………………..tasks.***
   a. Virtual
   b. <u>*Real life*</u>
   c. Both
   d. Neither

50. **This was promoted by the Paris School of AIIC and reaffirmed that Apprenticeship was a good one for training interpreter especially at ………….level.**
   a. Preparatory
   b. Secondary
   c. <u>University</u>
   d. PHD

51. **As the certainties of the Paris School paradigm came to be questioned in the 1980s, calls for a more**

……………….approach were also made for interpreter training.
   a. Realistic
   b. Socialist
   c. Logical
   d. <u>Scientific</u>

52. **Representatives of the *cognitive process-oriented paradigm* have applied their models to *skill training* for interpreters, highlighting aspects such as…….**
   a. *Component skills*
   b. *Strategies, processing capacity management*
   c. *The development of expertise*
   d. <u>*All true*</u>

53. **Alongside a scientific approach centred on processing-skill components and stages of expertise, …………………..approach to curriculum foregrounds the personal and social aspects of instruction interaction and the process of socialising student into a 'community of professional practice'.**
   a. <u>A humanistic</u>
   b. A religious
   c. A cultural
   d. All false

54. **Thus concepts such as 'situated cognition' 'reflective practice, and 'cognitive apprenticeship can be used to ……………….a more student-oriented and interaction-oriented refinement of established interpreter training practices.**
   a. <u>Underpin</u>
   b. Limit
   c. Decrease
   d. Try

10ST LECTURE

55. **Depending on the level and duration of a given training programme, candidates for interpreter training are expected to have a competence profile of some traits. One of these traits is (knowledge). It means the knowledge of …..**
   a. Languages

b. World
c. <u>Both</u>
d. Neither

56. Another trait is (cognitive skills). They relate to…..
a. Analysis
b. Attention
c. Memory
d. <u>All applies</u>

57. Another trait is (personality traits) which include…..
a. Stress tolerance
b. Intellectual curiosity
c. <u>Both</u>
d. Neither

58. A variety of procedures have been adopted by different institutions to test candidates for knowledge, skills and personal qualities which are considered necessary to successfully acquire professional competence in interpreting. This is called….
a. <u>Aptitude testing</u>
b. Comprehensive testing
c. Institutional testing
d. All false

59. For conference interpreting, traditional examination methods include holistic communicative task such as……………
a. Bilingual or multilingual interview
b. Impromptu speech production
c. Oral summary rendition in another language
d. <u>All true</u>

60. These procedures have been criticized for…………….
a. Being quite subjective
b. Lack of validity and reliability
c. High cost
d. <u>A and B</u>

61. Another type is the use of translation tasks such as
a. Written translation

b. Sight translation
c. Written summary in another language
d. <u>All possible</u>

62. Personality traits could be summarized as follows:

a. Motivation and learning style
b. Coping with physical as well as emotional stress.
c. The ability to grasp rapidly and to convey the meaning of spoken discourse
d. <u>All true</u>

63. Another trait of personality traits is doing well at ……………..detection tests as well as 'subskills-based text of verbal fluency and comprehension.
a. Recall
b. Cloze
c. Error
d. <u>All true</u>

11ST LECTURE

64. While the trend to carry out transaction in business, politics, arts, and science on a world-wide scale could be assumed to boost the role of interpreters in international communication, ……………………..as a *lingua franca* largely offsets this potential need.
a. The spread of French
b. <u>The spread of English</u>
c. Both
d. Neither

65. As much as the official language policy, and interpreting policy, of the EU will preserve Europe's heritage as the heartland of multilateral conference interpreting, the spread of ……………………is likely to shrink the market for conference interpreters there as well.
a. Interpretation
b. British English

  c. French
  d. <u>International English</u>

66. At the same time , the related trend of ……………………makes more international (usually English) informational input available to more local and diverse recipients (as in the case of 'glocalized' training of sales personnel).
  a. Globalization
  b. <u>Localization</u>
  c. Internationalization
  d. All possible

67. This trend tends to sustain the need for conference interpreting services, either in bilingual meetings involving English and the local language, or in events with asymmetrical language arrangement. Asymmetrical means…..
  a. <u>(One-to-many)</u>
  b. (One-to-one)
  c. (Many-to-one)
  d. All false

68. The former case highlights the role of ……………..*interpreting*, not only in the tradition liaison mode but especial in the simultaneous mode (including simultaneous dialog interpreting) for which the implications of A-to-B interpreting have yet to be addressed more fully.
  a. Multi-lateral
  b. *Bilateral*
  c. <u>Both</u>
  d. Neither

69. In the case of meetings with only English spoken on the floor and interpreted into a range of languages, more fundamental issues of …………………..where interpreters may be 'relegated to mere localisers of dominant ideologies'.
  a. Power relations
  b. Cultural adaptation
  c. <u>Both</u>
  d. Neither

70. **The increasing presence of China and other Asian countries on the international stage and diverse developments in these countries tend to have some …………………..implications for interpreting practice and interpreting studies.**

    a. <u>Broader</u>
    b. Narrower
    c. Old
    d. Abandoned

71. **These broader implications include……**

    a. The enormous quantitative growth potential for the profession
    b. More pronounced cross-cultural,
    c. Not least ideological differences
    d. <u>All true</u>

72. **Also, one of these implications is particularly ………………challenges which are likely to give rise a more prominent role in interpreting research to specialists in linguistics, foreign language teaching and bilingual studies.**

    a. <u>Cross-linguistics</u>
    b. Bilingual
    c. Multi-lingual
    d. All false

73. **Globalization is also applied to movement or migration of people which manifests itself in increasingly ………………..diverse societies.**

    a. Multi-ethnic
    b. Linguistically
    c. <u>Both</u>
    d. Neither

74. **Public institutions in host countries, for example, tend to need intercultural communication or polices to ensure access regardless of…………….**

    a. Language
    b. Cultural background
    c. <u>Either</u>

d. Neither

75.   The …………of interpreting and interpreters could be manifested in identifying new training needs , developing new policies and carrying out 'action research' on issues such as student selection and assessment as well as new methods of instruction.
   a. Problem
   b. <u>Role</u>
   c. Rule
   d. Crises

LECTURE 12

76.   50 years after……………, advances in telecommunications and digital data processing technology began to usher in development which stand profoundly transform the way interpreting is practiced in the twenty-first century.
   a. 1850
   b. 1870
   c. <u>1920</u>
   d. 1970

77.   The most visible manifestation of 'the technologizing of interpreting', is to ……………interpreting in international conference settings and videoconferences.
   a. Accurate
   b. Inaccurate
   c. Appropriate
   d. <u>Remote</u>

78.   Its effect on simultaneous interpreters' working conditions and on the profession in general will be a focus

of research for years to come, with issues such as…………….. requiring particular attention.
   a. Stress
   b. Visual access and p
   c. Psycho-social factors
   d. <u>All true</u>

79.   In communication involving   deaf and hearing-impaired people, the increasing availability of ……………telecommunications equipment is likely to facilitate remote interpreting arrangement.
   a. Audio
   b. Visual
   c. <u>Audiovisual</u>
   d. All false

80.   More efficient technologies for converting speech to text, and written input into spoken output, may favor the use of …………….communication and make interpreters redundant.
   a. Internet-based
   b. <u>Script-based</u>
   c. Paper-based
   d. Image-based

81.   The role of technology tend to have strong repercussions on interpreter……………..
   a. Point of view
   b. <u>Training</u>
   c. Activity
   d. Loyalty

82.   Furthermore, interpreting researchers will also benefit from the availability of new equipment and tools to enhance the efficiency of empirical data …………..
   a. Collection
   b. Analysis
   c. <u>Both</u>
   d. Neither

LECTURE 13

83.   To take one's first steps towards the goal of completing an interpreting research project, one needs to follow some steps. The first step is that you need to gain………………….. of the territory of interpreting.

    a. Dominance

    b. Detailed knowledge

    c. <u>An overview</u>

    d. All true

84.   The next step is that it is vital to find your bearings and reflect on your …………….that is, where you stand with regard to   both your professional and you institutional (academic) environment.
    a. Point of view
    b. Understanding
    c. <u>Position</u>
    d. Possession

85.   The next step is that these contextual factors, including the prevailing research paradigms as well as your relevant personal experience, will largely determine underlying ………….. or theory, or interpreting.
    a. Mode
    b. Module
    c. <u>Model</u>
    d. Mentality

86.   The next step is that you should be able to choose a research ……………that interests you.

a. Question
b. Theory
c. Procedures
d. <u>Topic</u>

87. **The next step is that the reading process will help you formulate a specific ………………and consider ways in which might be addressed.**
a. <u>Research question</u>
b. Survey
c. Samples
d. All false

88. **The next step is making your basic stance as …………...as possible for yourself, and for others, is an important step after all because it largely informs the way you will design and implement your study.**
a. Implicit
b. <u>Explicit</u>
c. Informative
d. Deductive

89. **The next step is deciding on a………………, for instance, may not mean the same to someone testing a causal hypothesis in a laboratory as it does to someone wishing to understand how participant behave in a real-life event.**
a. Research samples
b. <u>Research design</u>
c. Tools
d. All false

90. **The next step is that it is important to know how to …………...your study.**
a. Plan
b. Organize
c. Enlarge
d. <u>A and B</u>

91. **The next step is……….**

a. How to implement your research design by collecting , processing and analysing various types of data
b. How to evaluate and interpret your findings in relation to the research question and the underlying theoretical framework
c. How to report on you study in an appropriate way, be in the form of a conference presentation. A journal article or an academic thesis.
d. <u>All of the above in the mentioned order.</u>

<u>Consecutive Translation Final Exam</u>

Retyped and reviewed by

Abu Bakr

A special thanks to those who pictured the previous exams and reported them to us.

1. **Conference interpreting is distinctive because it takes place**

    a. Within a particular format of interjection

    b. Within a particular format of reaction

    c. <u>Within a particular format of interaction</u>

    d. Within a particular format of conjunction

2. **The most appropriate interpreting of**

" I knew nothing about the Arabic culture before I came to Kuwait and I really fell in love with it.

a. لم أكن أعرف شيئا عن الثقافة الغربية قبل جئت إلى الكويت وأنا حقا سقطت في الحب معها

b. لم أكن أعرف شيئا عن الثقافة العربية قبل مجيئي إلى الكويت وإني حقا عشقتها

c. أعرف شيئا عن الثقافة العربية عندما جئت إلى الكويت ولذلك حقا سقطت في الحب معها

d. لم أكن أعرف الكثير عن الثقافة العربية قبل جئت إلى الكويت وأنا حقا سقطت في الحب معها

3. **The scope of the interpreter's task is mainly**

   a. Processing

   b. Retrieving

   c. Storing

   d. Production

4. **The audiovisual telecommunications equipment are used to.......with deaf and hearing-impaired people.**

   a. Facilitate remote interpreting

   b. Obstruct remote interpreting

   c. Facilitate community interpreting

   d. Obstruct liaison interpreting

5. **The most appropriate interpreting of** كشف متخصصون في التربية والتعليم أن 30 في المائة من الوطن العربي يعاني من الأمية

   a. Specializers in the detection of Education that 30 per cent of the Arab world is suffering from illiteracy

b. Specialists in teaching and learning have detected that 30 percent of the Arab World are literate.

c. <u>Specialists in education have found out that 30 per cent of the Arab World is suffering from illiteracy.</u>

d. Educationalists in the Ministry of Education have detected that 30 per cent of the Arab World are helping the illiterate.

6. **Consecutive interpreting is closely related to**

a. Speaking skills

b. Listening skills

c. Public speaking skills

d. <u>Note-taking skills</u>

7. **Interpreting is generally defined as**

a. The oral translation of a written massage

b. <u>The oral translation of a spoken message</u>

c. The oral translation of a written message

d. The oral translation of texts of general nature

8. **Students' presentation in consecutive interpreting could be enhanced by**

a. Training in listening and speaking skills is highly recommended.

b. Training in planning and organizing a research project is highly recommended.

c. Training in dialogue delivery is highly recommended.

d. <u>Training in public speaking is highly recommended.</u>

9. **The most appropriate interpreting of " I don't know I was that heavy a sleeper," she said.**

a. قالت لم أعلم أنني كنت نائمة

b. لو أعلم أن نومي ثقيل لخرجت

c. <u>قالت: لم أعلم أنني ذو نوم ثقيل</u>

هذا الجواب الأقرب للصحة برأيي الشخصي مع تحفظي على الخطأ في كلمة (ذو)

d. صرحت أن نومها ثقيل

10. **The main typological parameters of interpretation are language modality,……..and directionality.**

a. Working mood

b. <u>Working mode</u>

c. Working model

d. Working mould

11. **Bilateral interpreting is modeled**

a. <u>As three-party interaction</u>

b. As one-party interaction

c. As two-party interaction

d. As four-party interaction

12. **Sight translation is a special form of interpreting**

a. That can be used as a proficiency test

b. That can be used as an altitude test

c. <u>That can be used as an aptitude test</u>

d. That can be used as a general language test

13. The most appropriate interpreting of سأل أحد التلاميذ معلمه الحكيم: من كان معلمك أيها المعلم؟

    a. One student asked his wizard teacher: who was your teacher?

    b. A wise student asked his teacher: who was your teacher?

    c. A student asked his teacher: who was your teacher, my teacher?

    d. <u>A student asked his wise teacher: "who was your teacher, sir?"</u>

14. The interpreter tends to use "symbol-based system"

    a. When talking

    b. <u>When taking notes</u>

    c. When listening

    d. When interpreting

15. 'Akkadian' was the ancient Semitic language of Assyria which was used by interpreters

    a. Around 1900DC

    b. <u>Around 1900BC</u>

    c. Around 1900DC

    d. Around 1900AC

16. The most appropriate interpreting of ' Floods forced the suspension of rail services between Exeter and Tiverton Parkway' is

    a. <u>علقت الفيضانات خدمات الخطوط الحديدية بين اكستر وتيفرتون باركواي</u>

    b. علقت الفيضانات بخدمات السكك الحديدية بين اكستر وتيفرتون باركواي

    c. أجبرت الفيضانات تعليق خدمات السكك الحديدية بين اكستر وتيفرتون باركواي

d. الفيضانات أجبرت تعليق خدمات السكك الحديدية بين اكستر وتيفرتون باركواي

17. Interpreting is different from other types of translation activities because of

    a. <u>Its immediacy in the transferring the message</u>

    b. Its concern about the transfer of meanings and ideas

    c. Its recognition of the massage to be transferred

    d. Its concern about communication across barriers of language and culture

18. Unlike translation, in interpreting the SL text is presented

    a. Once and thus the TL text can be reviewed

    b. Twice and thus the TL text can be reviewed

    c. Once and thus the TL text can be reviewed

    d. <u>Once and thus cannot be reviewed</u>

19. The most appropriate interpreting of جلس سيد الغابة في عرينه حزينا وأخذ يفكر في أمره

    a. <u>Master of the forest sat in his den sad and taking the thinking of his life.</u>

    b. The lord of the forest sat miserably in his den thinking of his misfortunes.

    c. The master of the forest sat in his house sadly thinking of his life.

    d. The lord of the forest sat in his home unhappily about his old age.

20. Notions of translation like ' transfer, ideas, sameness, intention or culture' are…..to the definition of interpreting.

a. <u>Adaptable</u>

b. Adoptable

c. Portable

d. Compatible

21. **In communication with …………….tactile interpreting is normally used.**

   a. The deaf only

   b. The blind only

   c. <u>The deaf-blind</u>

   d. Neither the deaf nor the blind

22. **Sign language interpreting normally takes place in**

   a. Military barracks

   b. <u>Educational institutions</u>

   c. Commercial organizations

   d. Conference interpreting

23. **Liaison interpreting is mainly practiced in**

   a. Courts

   b. <u>Commercial negotiations</u>

   c. Police stations

   d. Hospitals

24. **The most appropriate interpreting of ' In February 1997, British nanny Louis Woodward was charged with the murder of toddler Mathew Eappan' is**

a. في فبراير 1997 اتهم الخادمة لويز ودوارد البريطانية بقتل الطفل مثيو ايان

b. في فبراير 1997 اتهمت الشرطة الخادمة البريطانية لويز ودوارد البريطانية بقتل الطفل مثيو ايان

c. في فبراير 1997 اتُهمت المربية البريطانية لويز ودوارد البريطانية بقتل الطفل مثيو ايان

هذا الخيار هو الأقرب للصحة برأيي في حالة كانت التاء الآولى في (اتهمت) مضمومة

d. في فبراير 1997 وجهوا تهمة لويز ودوارد البريطانية بقتل الطفل مثيو ايان

25. Multilateral communication interpreting is mainly called

a. <u>Conference interpreting</u>

b. Liaison interpreting

c. Community interpreting

d. Group interpreting

26. Conference interpreting emerged

a. During World War II

b. <u>During World War I</u>

c. Between World War I and World War II

d. After World War II

27. Language modality in interpreting refers to the use of

a. Consecutive interpreting

b. Simultaneous interpreting

c. <u>Spoken language</u>

d. Whispered interpreting

28. The English word ' interpreter' is derived from

a. The Latin term interprets

b. The Akkadian term targumanu

c. The French term entrepreneur

d. The English term express

29. The word 'interpreter' means in English

a. Exfounder

b. Exposer

c. Extender

d. Expounder

30. The interpreter may encounter problems of simultaneity ……..and quality.

a. Objectivity, honesty

b. Equality, quality

c. Recalling, producing

d. Memory, stress

31. The notion of ' activity' in translation could be specified as

a. Practice in interpreting

b. Service in interpreting

c. Commercial in interpreting

d. Production in interpreting

32. Interpreting in Court is distinguished from legal interpreting in

a. Its specific domain

b. Its specific mode

c. Its specific discourse

d. <u>Its specific setting</u>

33.Impromptu speech means

a. <u>Improvised speech production</u>

b. Improved speech production

c. Impoverished speech production

d. Important ant speech production

34.Technology role in interpreting is

a. As a long-standing issue as globalization

b. More a long-standing issue than globalization

c. Less a long-standing issue than globalization

d. <u>No less a long-standing issue than globalization</u>

35.Traditional examination methods for conference interpreting include

a. Bilingual translation of textual material into another language

b. <u>Bilingual or multilingual interview, written translation and sight translation</u>

c. Multilingual written translational activity into another oral translation

d. Bilingual written summary in another language

36.The personality traits of the interpreter include motivation …….quick to recall and fluent.

a. Staying up late

b. Helping clients

c. Coping with stress

d. Fluent in his speech

37. International conference interpreting is an early example of

a. A global transaction

b. A global frustration

c. A global communication

d. A global profession

38. The most appropriate interpreting of يشير تزايد الاهتمام بالصيام إلى احتمال أن يكون مفيدا لمرض السرطان

a. Fasting indicates the possibility that it will be useful for cancer patients in deed.

b. The growing interest in fasting indicated to the possibility that it will be useful for cancer

c. Fasting indicators show that it will be useful for cancer patients.

d. Indicators of Fasting show the possibility that it will be useful for cancer patients.

39. The market for conference interpreters is likely to shrink due to

a. Lack of technological equipment

b. The spread of international English

c. The increase in number of interpreters

d. Lack of interpreting training courses

40. With regard to localized interpreting, bilingual meetings tend to involve

    a. English and the local dialects

    b. English and the local culture

    c. English and the local accents

    d. <u>English and the local language</u>

41. Chinese increasing presence on the international stage

    a. <u>Tends to have serious implications for interpreting practice and interpreting studies</u>

    b. Tends to have no implications for interpreting practice and interpreting studies

    c. Tends to have implications for interpreting studies only.

    d. Tends to have serious implication for interpreting practice only.

42. Interpreting Constellations of interaction are bilateral, ………and conference interpreting

    a. Business interpreting

    b. <u>Multilateral interpreting</u>

    c. Liaison interpreting

    d. Community interpreting

43. Interpreting consecutively is usually

    a. Tri-directional between three people

    b. Quadrant directional between four people

c. Between more than five people

d. <u>Bi-directional between two people</u>

44. Varieties of interpreting are

a. Human versus machine

b. Professional versus natural

c. <u>Consecutive versus simultaneous</u>

d. Spoken versus written

45. The technologizing of interpreting is manifested by

a. Community interpreting in impromptu speech production

b. <u>Remote interpreting in international conference settings</u>

c. Business interpreting in oral summary rendition in another language

d. Diplomatic interpreting and military interpreting

46. The most appropriate interpreting of ' Britain entered the European Union 40 years ago because of the perceived economic advantages of being part of the single market'

a. دخلت بريطانيا في اتحاد اوروربا منذ 40 عاما بسبب المحاسن الاقتصادية المتصورة من كونها جزءا من السوق الواحدة

b. دخلت بريطانيا في اوربا منذ 40 عاما بسبب المحاسن الاقتصادية من كونها جزءا من السوق الواحدة

c. <u>دخلت بريطانيا في الاتحاد الاوروبي منذ 40 عاما بسبب المزايا الاقتصادية المتصورة من كونها جزءا من السوق الواحدة</u>

d. انضمت بريطانيا إلى الاتحاد الاوروبي منذ 40 عاما من اجل الفوائد الاقتصادية المتصورة من كونها جزءا من السوق الواحدة

47. Medium is one of the interpreting domains. It covers human …….and computer-aided interpreting.

    a. CAT

    b. <u>Machine</u>

    c. Face to face interpreting

    d. Layman interpreter

48. Globalization manifests itself

    a. In cities and industrial estates

    b. International and governmental organization settings

    c. In schools, colleges and universities

    d. <u>In multi-ethnic and linguistically diverse societies</u>

49. Interpreting simultaneously takes place

    a. <u>As the SL text is being presented</u>

    b. After the SL text is presented

    c. Before the SL text is presented

    d. Only where the interpreter works right next to listeners.

50. A specific exercise in simultaneous verbal processing is……………., which is the immediate repetition of auditory input in the same language with either minimal delay or at greater lateness.

    a. Sharing

    b. <u>Shadowing</u>

    c. Shading

    d. Showing

51. Apprenticeship, that is transfer of know-how and professional knowledge from master to student, mainly by exercise modeled

   e. On virtual tasks

   f. <u>On real life tasks</u>

   g. On complicated tasks

   h. On easy tasks

52. ………………skills relating to analysis, attention and memory.

   a. Informative

   b. Pragmatic

   c. Practical

   d. <u>Cognitive</u>

53. Stress tolerance and intellectual curiosity are parts of

   a. <u>Personality traits</u>

   b. Techniques

   c. Personal differences

   d. All false

54. Bilingual and multilingual interview are examples of

   a. Specialized tasks

   b. <u>Holistic communicative tasks</u>

   c. Situational tasks

   d. Virtual tasks

55. Whereas more efficient technologies for converting speech is a text, and written input into spoken output, may ……….the use of script-based communication and make interpreters redundant.

    a. Reduce

    b. Barely allow

    c. Conflict with

    d. <u>Favor</u>

56. The role of ………….tend to have strong repercussions on interpreter training.

    a. Tension

    b. Speed

    c. <u>Technology</u>

    d. Settings

57. Making your basic stance …………..possible for yourself, and for others, is an important step after all.

    a. As implicit as

    b. <u>As explicit as</u>

    c. As slowly as

    d. As vaguely as