

**1- 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.

**2- 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.

**3- 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'.**

**4- The most appropriate interpreting of**

استطرد المعلم قائلاً: لقد كان رجلاً سعيداً، لم أره 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'.

**5- 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.

**6- 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.

### **7- 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

### **8- 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.**

### **9- Liaison interpreting is mainly practiced**

A-in courts.

**B- in commercial negotiations.**

C- in police stations.

D- in hospitals.

### **10- Sign language in terpreting normally takes place in**

A-military barracks.

**B- educational institutions.**

C- commercial organizations.

D- conference interpreting.

### **11- 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**

### **12- Bilateral interpreting is modeled**

A-as 'one-party interaction'.

B- as 'two-party interaction'.

**C- as 'three-party interaction'.**

D- as 'four-party interaction'.

### **13- Multilateral communication interpreting is**

A-mainly called 'liaison interpreting'.

B- mainly called 'community interpreting'.

C- mainly called 'group interpreting'.

**D- mainly called 'conference interpreting'.**

### **14- 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.

### **15- In interpreting, language modality refers to**

A-the use of consecutive interpreting.

B- the use of simultaneous interpreting.

**C- the use of spoken language.**

D- the use of whispered interpreting.

### **24- 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.

### **25- 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

**26) 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**

**27) when taking notes the interpreters trend to use**

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

**28) 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

**29- what is distinctive about conference interpreting is that it takes 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

**31- 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

**32- 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

**33 - 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

**34- 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

**35- 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

**36- 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

**37- 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**

**38- 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

**39)availability of new equipment help researchers to make Survey....**

A- over the telephone

**B- over the internet**

C- over video

D- by interviewing people

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

A- happened in the 1940

B- happened in the 1930

**C- happened in the 1920**

D- happened in the 1950

**41) 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**

**42) 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

**43 - 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**

**44 - 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

**45 - 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

**46) 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

**47) 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

**48) 'the most appropriate interpreting of** \*فقال الأستاذ: هات ما عندك لأسمع

- 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 what you have
- d. the teacher said: 'speak, I am listening

**49)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 أن أحضر إلى الأحساء ، وانني حقا عشقتها**

b

\*لم اكن اعرف شيئاً عن الثقافة العربية الا بعد ان جئت الى الحسا وانني وقعت في الحب معها

c

\*لم اكن اعرف شيئاً عن الثقافة العربية فحضرت الى الحسا وقعت حقا في حبها

d

\* لم اكن اعرف شيئاً عن الثقافة العربية قبل الذهاب الى الحسا فوقع في الحب معها

**50) 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

استلة الاخ ابو جنى يعطي الف عافيه

**تمنياتي لكم بالتوفيق والنجاح ..... ابو جنى**