

**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.
- Military interpreting
  - Diplomatic Interpreting
  - Liaison Interpreting
  - Court Interpreting
7. ----- includes task like the certified translation of documents as well as interpreting in quasi-judicial and administrative hearings.
- Military interpreting
  - Diplomatic Interpreting
  - Liaison Interpreting
  - Court Interpreting
8. Diplomatic Interpreting -----
- mainly focused on TV interpreting
  - mainly in commercial negotiations or business negotiations.
  - with the establishing and cultivating political relation
  - for the purpose of trading and exchanging goods,
9. Military interpreting
- mainly in commercial negotiations or business negotiations.
  - for the establishing and cultivating political relation
  - for the purpose of trading and exchanging goods
  - 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.
- Military interpreting
  - Diplomatic Interpreting
  - Liaison Interpreting
  - Court Interpreting
11. ----- where it normally takes place in educational settings (educational interpreting)
- Military interpreting
  - Liaison Interpreting
  - Sign language interpreting
  - 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**

***Answered by : Angel Human .***