

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَعَسَىٰ أَعْزَمُ الْمَوْلَىٰ فِئَةٍ
فِي الْيَوْمِ الْحَاقِقِ

الترجمة التتابعية

الواجبات

H.W #1:

الواجب الاول:

طوبى لمن
أعطى
العلم
أكثر
من
العلم
أكثر
من
العلم
أكثر

Consecutive Interpreting is mainly concerned with (1)

- A. producing a translation directly after hearing the source text
- opening a verbal translation directly after hearing the source text
- producing an oral translation directly after hearing the source text
- producing an oral translation as the source text is being presented

?Is translation framework adaptable to cover interpreting (2)

- .A. Yes, it is
- B. No, it is not
- .C. Yes, it is, with conference translation only
- .D. No, it is not, except in research design

The most appropriate interpreting of (3) **أخيراً، فقد كان معلمي الثالث طفلاً صغيراً**
باتجاه الجامع، حاملاً شمعة بيده.

- the third professor was a little kid, I saw him once going to the
.mosque, carrying a candle with his hands
- ally, the third instructor was a little boy. I saw him once strolling
.along the mosque, carrying a candle in his hands
- third teacher was a little kid, I noticed her once walking towards
.the mosque, carrying a candle with both hands
- third teacher was a little child. I saw him once walking towards
the

answer1

1- Producing an oral translation directly aftrt hearing the source text

answer2

2- Yes it is

answer3

3- Finally the third teacher was a little child. I saw him once walking towards the

H.W # 2:

الواجب الثاني:

- Multilateral communication interpreting is (1)
- A. mainly called 'liaison interpreting
 - B. mainly called 'community interpreting
 - C. mainly called 'group interpreting
 - D. mainly called 'conference interpreting

- The most visible manifestation of the 'technologizing of interpreting' is to (2)
- A. community interpreting in impromptu speech production
 - B. remote interpreting in international conference settings
 - C. business interpreting in oral summary rendition in another language
 - D. diplomatic interpreting and military interpreting

The most appropriate interpreting of "An Irish nanny living illegally in the US is facing the prospect of a murder charge after a (3) baby was allegedly fatally injured while in her care"

- A. إن مربية الأيرلندية الذين يعيشون بصورة غير قانونية في الولايات المتحدة تواجه احتمال تهمة القتل بعد إصابة قاتلة بزعم طفل أثناء وجوده في رعايتها".
- B. إن مربية الأيرلندية تعيش بصورة غير قانونية في الولايات المتحدة تواجه احتمال تهمة القتل بعد إصابة قاتلة بزعم طفل أثناء وجوده في رعايتها".
- C. تواجه مربية أيرلندية تعيش بشكل غير قانوني في الولايات المتحدة احتمال تهمة القتل بعد إصابة قاتلة لطفل أثناء وجوده في رعايتها".
- D. إن مربية الأيرلندية الذين يعيشون بصورة غير قانونية في الولايات المتحدة يواجهون احتمال تهمة القتل بعد إصابة قاتلة لطفل أثناء وجوده في رعايتها".

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1) Multilateral communication interpreting is

D. mainly called 'conference interpreting'.

2) The most visible manifestation of the 'technologizing of interpreting' is to

B. remote interpreting in international conference settings.

3) The most appropriate interpreting of "An Irish nanny living illegally in the US is facing the prospect of a murder charge after a baby was allegedly fatally injured while in her care."

C. تواجه مربية أيرلندية تعيش بشكل غير قانوني في الولايات المتحدة احتمال تهمة القتل بعد إصابة قاتلة لطفل أثناء وجوده في رعايتها"

H.W # 3:

الواجب الثالث :

We can get feedback on student performance in interpreting by (1)

- .A. use of telephone calls
- .B. use of 'community interpreting'
- .C. use of videotapes
- .D. use of technical translation

Short consecutive interpreting as used in (2)

- .A. conference interpreting
- .B. dialogue interpreting
- .C. business interpreting
- .D. diplomatic interpreting

te interpreting of 'The vast majority of households anticipate that their (3)
.financial wellbeing will either worsen or stagnate next year

- A. الغالبية العظمى من الأسر تتوقع أن رفاحتهم المالية سوف تتفاقم أو الركود العام المقبل
- B. من المتوقع أن تسبب الأمور المالية للغالبية العظمى من الأسر أو بصيحتها الركود في السنة المقبلة
- C. الغالبية العظمى من أصحاب العقارات توقع أن رفاحتهم المالية سوف تتفاقم أو تترك في العام المقبل
- D. تتوقع الغالبية العظمى من الأسر أن تسبب أحوالهم المالية أو بصيحتها ركود في العام المقبل

slation notions like transfer, ideas, sameness, intention or culture are (4)

- .A. adaptable to the definition of interpreting
- B. adoptable to the definition of interpreting
- .C. portable to the definition of interpreting
- .D. compatible with the definition of interpreting

1- we can get feedback on students performance in interpreting by:
use of videotapes

2- short consecutive interpreting as used in
dialogue interpreting

3- the most appropriate interpreting of “ the vas majority of
households anticipate that their financial
wellbeing will either worsen or stagnate next year:

تتوقع الغالبية العظمى من الأسر أن تسيء أحوالهم المالية أو يصيبها الركود في العام المقبل

4- translation notion like transfer ideas, sameness, intention of culture are:

adaptable to the definition of interpreting

.....end.....

اسئلة من المحتوى

Please, choose one answer and circle the appropriate letter:

1- The notion of 'activity' in translation could

- A. Be adapted to a 'practice' in interpreting.
- B. Be specified as a 'service' in interpreting.
- C. Be qualified as 'commercial' in interpreting.
- D. Be modified as 'production' in interpreting.

2- The most appropriate interpreting of

استطرد المعلم قائلا: لقد كان رجلا سعيدا، لم أره يوما يستسلم لليأس جراء عودته صفر (البيدين) is:

- 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’.

3- Translation notions like transfer, ideas, sameness, intention or culture are

A. Adaptable to the definition of interpreting.

B. Adoptable to the definition of interpreting

C. Portable to the definition of interpreting.

D. Compatible with the definition of interpreting.

4- The most appropriate interpreting of:

‘انتقل رجل مع زوجته إلى منزل جديد منذ سنتين’

A. A man and a woman transferred to a new house since two years.

B. A man and his wife moved into a new house two years ago.

C. A man and his wife were moved into a new house since two years.

D. A man with his wife were moved into a new house two years ago.

.....end.....

اسئلة اختبارات

الرحيم الرحمن
التتابعية الترجمة اختبار

[حليلة أحمد د - التتابعية الترجمة - اختبار أسئلة]

57 سؤال من الارشيف

ckfu.org دعواتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق بيان باراس - ملتقى فيصل

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

- a. Within a particular format of interjection
- b. Within a particular format of reaction
- **c. Within a particular format of interaction**
- d. Within a particular format of conjunction

2) 1. 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 شيئاً عن الثقافة الغربية قبل جئت إلى الكويت وأنا حقا سقطت في الحب معها
- **b. لم أكن أعرف شيئاً عن الثقافة العربية قبل مجيئي إلى الكويت وإنني حقا عشقتها**
- c. أعرف شيئاً 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) 3. The scope of the interpreter's task is mainly

- a. Processing
- b. Retrieving
- c. Storing
- **d. Production**

4) 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

6) The most appropriate interpreting of

"كشف متخصصون في التربية والتعليم أن 03 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 -.literate are World Arab the of percent 30 that detected have learning and teaching in Specialists
- c.-Specialists in education have found out that 30 per cent of the Arab World is suffering from illiteracy.**
- d - World Arab the of cent per 30 that detected have Education of Ministry the in Educationalists .
.illiterate the helping are

6) 6. Consecutive interpreting is closely related to

- a. Speaking skills
- b. Listening skills
- c. Public speaking skills
- **d. Note-taking skills**

7) 7. Interpreting is generally defined as

- a. The oral translation of a written message
- **b. The oral translation of a spoken message**
- c. The oral translation of a written message
- d. The oral translation of texts of general nature

8) 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. Training in public speaking is highly recommended.**

9) 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 نومه ثقيلٌ لخرجت
- c. قالت : لم أعلم أنه ذو نوم ثقيلٌ**
- d. صرحت أن نومها ثقيلٌ

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

- a. Working mood
- **b. Working mode**
- c. Working model
- d. Working mould

11) 11. Bilateral interpreting is modeled

- **a. As three-party interaction**
- b. As one-party interaction
- c. As two-party interaction
- d. As four-party interaction

12) 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. That can be used as an aptitude test**
- d. That can be used as a general language test

13) 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.- A student asked his wise teacher: “who was your teacher, sir?”

14) 14. The interpreter tends to use “symbol-based system”

- a. When talking
- **b. When taking notes**
- c. When listening
- d. When interpreting

15) 15. ‘Akkadian’ was the ancient Semitic language of Assyria which was used by interpreters

- a. Around 1900DC
- **b. Around 1900BC**
- c. Around 1900DC
- d. Around 1900AC

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

- **a. علقت الفيضانات خدمات الخطوط الحديدية بين اكستر وتيفرتون باركواي**
- 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) 17. Interpreting is different from other types of translation activities because of

- **a. Its immediacy in the transferring the message**
- b. Its concern about the transfer of meanings and ideas
- c. Its recognition of the message to be transferred
- d. Its concern about communication across barriers of language and culture

18) 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. Once and thus cannot be reviewed**

19) 19 :The most appropriate interpreting of

جلس سيد الغابة في عرينه حزينا وأخذ يفكر في أمره

a.- Master of the forest sat in his den sad and taking the thinking of his life.

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

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

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

20) 20. Notions of translation like ‘ transfer, ideas, sameness, intention or culture’ are.....to the definition of interpreting.

- a. **Adaptable**

- b. Adoptable

- c. Portable

- d. Compatible

21) 21. In communication withtactile interpreting is normally used.

- a. The deaf only

- b. The blind only

- c. **The deaf-blind**

- d. Neither the deaf nor the blind

22) 22. Sign language interpreting normally takes place in

- a. Military barracks

- b. **Educational institutions**

- c. Commercial organizations

- d. Conference interpreting

23) 23. Liaison interpreting is mainly practiced in

- a. Courts

- b. **Commercial negotiations**

- c. Police stations

- d. Hospitals

24) 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 ماثيو ايان

- b. 1997 اتهمت الشرطة الخادمة البريطانية لويز ودوارد البريطانية بقتل الطفل ماثيو ايان

في فبراير

- c. في فبراير 1997 همتات المربية البريطانية لويز ودوارد البريطانية بقتل الطفل ماثيو ايان
- d. في فبراير 1997 وجهوا تهمة لويز ودوارد البريطانية بقتل الطفل ماثيو ايان

25) 25. Multilateral communication interpreting is mainly called

- a. Conference interpreting
- b. Liaison interpreting
- c. Community interpreting
- d. Group interpreting

26) 26. Conference interpreting emerged

- a. During World War II
- b. During World War I
- c. Between World War I and World War II
- d. After World War II

27) 27. Language modality in interpreting refers to the use of

- a. Consecutive interpreting
- b. Simultaneous interpreting
- c. Spoken language
- d. Whispered interpreting

28) 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) 29. The word 'interpreter' means in English

- a. Exfounder
- b. Exposer
- c. Extender
- d. Expounder

30) 30. The interpreter may encounter problems of simultaneityand quality.

- a. Objectivity, honesty

- b. Equality, quality
- c. Recalling, producing
- **d. Memory, stress**

31) 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) 32. Interpreting in Court is distinguished from legal interpreting in

- a. Its specific domain
- b. Its specific mode
- c. Its specific discourse
- **d. Its specific setting**

33) 33. Impromptu speech means

- **a. Improvised speech production**
- b. Improved speech production
- c. Impoverished speech production
- d. Important ant speech production

34) 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. No less a long-standing issue than globalization**

35) 35. Traditional examination methods for conference interpreting include

- a. Bilingual translation of textual material into another language
- **b. Bilingual or multilingual interview, written translation and sight translation**
- c. Multilingual written translational activity into another oral translation
- d. Bilingual written summary in another language

36) 36. The personality traits of the interpreter include motivationquick to recall

and fluent.

- a. Staying up late
- b. Helping clients
- **c. Coping with stress**
- d. Fluent in his speech

37) 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**

40) 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. English and the local language**

41) 41. Chinese increasing presence on the international stage

- **a. Tends to have serious implications for interpreting practice and interpreting studies**
- 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) 42. Interpreting Constellations of interaction are bilateral,and conference interpreting

- a. Business interpreting
- **b. Multilateral interpreting**
- c. Liaison interpreting
- d. Community interpreting

43) 43. Interpreting consecutively is usually

- a. Tri-directional between three people
- b. Quadrant directional between four people
- c. Between more than five people
- **d. Bi-directional between two people**

44) 44. Varieties of interpreting are

- a. Human versus machine
- b. Professional versus natural
- **c. Consecutive versus simultaneous**
- d. Spoken versus written

45) 45. The technologizing of interpreting is manifested by

- a. Community interpreting in impromptu speech production
- **b. Remote interpreting in international conference settings**
- c. Business interpreting in oral summary rendition in another language
- d. Diplomatic interpreting and military interpreting

46) 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. منذ 40 عاما بسبب المحاسن الاقتصادية المتصورة من كونها جزءا من السوق الواحدة دخلت بريطانيا في اتحاد اوروربا
- b. في اوربا منذ 40 عاما بسبب المحاسن الاقتصادية المتصورة من كونها جزءا من السوق الواحدة دخلت بريطانيا
- **c. دخلت بريطانيا في الاتحاد الاوروبي منذ 40 عاما بسبب المزايا الاقتصادية المتصورة من كونها جزءا من السوق الواحدة.**
- d. الاوروبي منذ 40 عاما من اجل الفوائد الاقتصادية المتصورة من كونها جزءا من السوق انضمت بريطانيا إلى الاتحاد الواحدة

47) 47. Medium is one of the interpreting domains. It covers humanand computeraided interpreting.

- a. CAT
- **b. Machine**
- c. Face to face interpreting
- d. Layman interpreter

48) 48. Globalization manifests itself

- a. In cities and industrial estates
- b. International and governmental organization settings
- c. In schools, colleges and universities
- **d. In multi-ethnic and linguistically diverse societies**

49) 49. Interpreting simultaneously 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 listeners.

50) 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. **Shadowing**
- c. Shading
- d. Showing

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

- e. On virtual tasks
- f. **On real life tasks**
- g. On complicated tasks
- h. On easy tasks

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

- a. Informative
- b. Pragmatic
- c. Practical
- d. **Cognitive**

53) 53. Stress tolerance and intellectual curiosity are parts of

- a. **Personality traits**
- b. Techniques
- c. Personal differences
- d. All false

54) 54. Bilingual and multilingual interview are examples of

- a. Specialized tasks
- b. **Holistic communicative tasks**
- c. Situational tasks
- d. Virtual tasks

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

- a. Reduce
- b. Barely allow
- c. Conflict with
- **d. favour**

56) 56. The role oftend to have strong repercussions on interpreter training.

- a. Tension
- b. Speed
- **c. Technology**
- d. Settings

57) 57. Making your basic stancepossible for yourself, and for others, is an important step after all.

- a. As implicit as
- **b. As explicit as**
- c. As slowly as
- d. As vaguely as



ايضاً اسئلة اختبار

نقلا عن الاخ / غسان ٧

جامعة الملك فيصل

كلية الآداب - لغة انجليزية - انتساب مطور

الدكتور احمد مصطفى عبد القادر حليلة

ان اصبت فمن الله وان اخطأت فمن نفسي والشيطان

طبعا الاجوبة باللون الاحمر والأسئلة باللون المخالف وعدد اسئلة

الاختبار ٥٠ سؤال ولكن هنا ما اسعفتني به الذاكرة واعتذر عن

التقصير والخطأ

اتمنى ان تكون ذو فائدة للجميع

غسان 7

1. The activity of interpreting could be traced back to Akkadian, the ancient Semitic Language of Assyria and Babylonia around **1900 BC**.
2. The English Word ‘interpreter’, in contrast, is derived from **Latin *interpres***
3. The English Word ‘interpreter’ (in the sense of ‘**expounder**’)
4. What distinguishes interpreting from other types of ‘translational activity is **its immediacy**.
5. Interpreting is ‘**the oral rendering of spoken message**’
6. interpreting as a form of translation in which The **source-language** text is presented **only once and thus cannot be reviewed**
7. Notions like **transfer, ideas, sameness, intention or culture** will carry over to our **definition of interpreting**.
8. The notion of ‘**activity**’ could be specified as a ‘**service**’
9. The scope of the interpreter’s task (mainly **production**)
10. Liaison Interpreting is a form of interpreting practiced mainly **in commercial negotiations**
11. Sign language interpreting where it normally takes place **in educational settings**
12. Bilateral interpreting is called **Liaison Interpreting**.

13. Multilateral Communication Interpreting is mainly called **Conference Interpreting**.

14. Conference Interpreting emerged **during World War I when negotiations were held in French**.

15. The type of Interpreting Typological Parameters :
Language Modality ,Working Mode , Directionality

16. The emergence of the sign language Interpreting, it is now used as ***spoken-language interpreting***

17. Working Mode, it was only ***in the 1920***, when transmission equipment

18. Interpreting is mainly concerned **with note-taking**

19. Interpreters use different systems when taking notes, mainly **'symbol-based system**.

20. Focusing on frequent faults of presentation, for example, one can realize that specific training **in public speaking**

21. A specific exercise in simultaneous verbal processing is shadowing, which is the immediate repetition of auditory **input in the same language**

22. Sight translation is a special form of interpreting that can be used as a preliminary exercise, or even an **aptitude test**.

23. Mode: **consecutive , simultaneous whispered, sight,**

24. Medium: **human, machine, computer aided interpreting**

25. The type of Problem the interpreter may encounter include
:**simultaneity ,memory, quality ,stress ,effect ,role**

26. Apprenticeship, that is transfer of know-how and professional knowledge from master to student, mainly by exercise modelled **on real life tasks**

27. Cognitive skills (relating to **analysis, attention and memory**)

28. Personality traits (including **stress tolerance and intellectual curiosity**)

29. holistic communicative task such as :
bilingual or multilingual interview,

30. Personality traits could be:
motivation and learning style , doing well at Recall, as well as ‘subskills-based text of verbal fluency and comprehension ,coping with physical as well as emotional stress

31. International conference interpreting, itself an early example of a **‘global profession’**

32. The spread of international English is likely **to shrink the market for conference interpreters there as well.**

33. The trend of ‘localisation’ tends to sustain the need for conference interpreting services, in bilingual meetings involving **English and the local language**

34. The increasing presence of China and other Asian countries on the international stage and diverse developments in these countries tend to have some **broader implications for**

interpreting practice and interpreting studies.

35. Globalization is also applied to movement or migration of people which manifests itself in increasingly **multi-ethnic and linguistically diverse societies**

36. The role of technology is **no less a long-standing** issue in interpreting than globalization

37. The most visible manifestation of ‘the technologizing of interpreting’, is to remote interpreting in international conference settings and **videoconferences**

38. In communication involving deaf and hearing-impaired people, the increasing availability of audiovisual telecommunications equipment is likely to **facilitate remote interpreting arrangement**

39. , whereas more efficient technologies for converting speech to text, and written input into spoken output, may favour the **use of script-based communication and make interpreters redundant.**

40. The role of technology tend **to have strong repercussions on interpreter training**

41. Fieldwork involving discourse data can rely on **digital, and less obtrusive, recording equipment, and subsequent transcription** will be aided by specialised software and speech recognition systems. This will also enhance the feasibility of applying corpus-linguistic methods to large corpora of source, target and parallel texts from authentic interpreted events.

42. Making your basic stance **as explicit as** possible for

4- 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'.

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 be used as a proficiency test.
- B- that can be used as an aptitude test.
- C- that can be used as an aptitude test.**
- D- that can be 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 tend 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 peopl

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- he 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 male 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 , reding 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 simultancont 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 whay you have

d. the teacher said: 'speak, I am listening

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

a

***لم أكن اعرف شيئاً عن الثقافة العربية قبل ان احضر الى الاحساء ، 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

تمنياتي لكم بالتوفيق والنجاح ابو جنى

end.....

(كويات – الترجمة التتابعية)

٦ كويات بواسطة اخونا / الكبريت

منتديات التعليم عن بعد والتعلم الإلكتروني

www.e1500.com

عنوان الكويز (1) : الترجمة التتابعية

وصف الكويز 25 : سؤال تحياتي للجميع اخوكم ابوهاشم وامننى لكم التوفيق والنجاح احبتي نبدأ بالصلاة على محمد وآل محمد

الكويز بواسطة : alkabret

<http://www.e1500.com/vb/quiz.php> ,

بتاريخ : 2014 / 09 / 08

Qz.1

1 :Interpreting is

Translation ,

A special form of translation ,

Free translation ,

Literary translation ,

2 :Interpreting is an ancient human practice which clearly predates the invention of

a- Writing ,

b- Written translation ,

c- Both ,

d- Neither ,

3 :The activity of interpreting could be traced back to Akkadian, the ancient

Semitic Language of Assyria and Babylonia around

1000BC
100 BC
900BC
1900BC

4 :While the English Word „interpreter’ is derived from Latin interpres, the English term for interpreter, dragoman was derived from theroot targumanu

- a. Egyptian
- b. Persian
- c. Akkadian**
- d. Both A and B

5 :What distinguishes interpreting from other types of „translational activity is its

- a. Own rules
- b. Historical background
- c. Immediacy**
- d. Importance

6 :Otto Kade defined interpreting as a form of translation in which

- a- The source-language text is presented only once and thus cannot be reviewed or replayed
- b- The target-language text is produced under time pressure, with little chance for correction and revision
- c- Both**
- d- Neither

7 :Translation is a process by which a spoken or written utterance takes place in one language which is intended or presumed to convey the same meaning as a previously existing utterance in another language. This definition is by

- a- Brislin 1976
- b. Salevsky, 1983
- c. Toury 1995
- d. Rabin, 1958**

8 :Translation is the transfer of thought and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the language are in written or oral form.. or whether one or both languages are based on sign. This definition refers to

- a. Brislin 1976**
- b. Salevsky, 1983
- c. Toury 1995
- d. Rabin, 1958

9 :Translation is a situation-related and function-oriented complex series of acts for the production of a target text, intended for addressees in another culture/language, on the basis of a given source text. This definition refers to

- a. Brislin 1976
- b. Salevsky, 1983**
- c. Toury 1995
- d. Rabin, 1958

10 :Translation is any utterance which is presented or regarded as a „translation’ within a culture, on no matter what grounds. This definition refers to.....

- a. Brislin 1976
- b. Salevsky, 1983
- c. Toury 1995**

d. Rabin, 1958

11 :All of the above four definitions accommodate, but each foregrounds different conceptual dimension

- a. Integrating
- b. Explanation
- c. Utterance
- d. Interpreting**

12 :From a historical perspective, interpreting is carried out in acontext of interaction or setting where communities of different languages and cultures have entered in contact for some particular purpose.

- a. Geographical
- b. Social**
- c. Psychological
- d. Sociological

13 :One of the most prominent types of interpreting is where communities speaking different languages get in contact with each other for the purpose of trading and exchanging goods, or doing „business“.

- a. Liaison Interpreting
- b. Diplomatic Interpreting
- c. Business interpreting**
- d. Military interpreting

14 :One of the most prominent types of interpreting is It is a form of interpreting practiced mainly in commercial negotiations

- a. Liaison Interpreting**
- b. Diplomatic Interpreting
- c. Business interpreting
- d. Military interpreting

15 :One of the most prominent types of interpreting is where the representatives of different linguistic and cultural communities came together with the aim of establishing and cultivating political relation.

- a. Liaison Interpreting
- b. Diplomatic Interpreting**
- c. Business interpreting
- d. Military interpreting

16 :One of the most prominent types of interpreting is It 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. Liaison Interpreting
- b. Court Interpreting
- c. Business interpreting
- d. Military interpreting**

17 :One of the most prominent types of interpreting is It includes task like the certified translation of documents as well as interpreting in quasi-judicial and administrative hearings. One can therefore distinguish between the broader notion of legal interpreting, or judicial interpreting , and courtroom interpreting in

its specific , prototypical setting.

- a. Liaison Interpreting ,
- b. Court Interpreting ,**
- c. Business interpreting ,
- d. Military interpreting ,

18 :Sign language interpreting normally takes place insettings.

- a. Social ,
- b. Clinical ,
- c. Media ,
- d. Educational ,**

19 :Community interpreting or public Service interpreting (in the UK) is where interpreting services are established to help immigrants function in the host society as it is an important intra-social communication need. In Canada, it is called...

- a. Cultural interpreting ,**
- b. Immigration interpreting ,
- c. Home land security interpreting ,
- d. Formal interpreting ,

20 :Media interpreting or Broadcasting interpreting which is mainly focused on TV interpreting. This is obvious with

- a. Sign Language interpreting ,
- b. In case of war crime tribunal ,
- c. Either ,**
- d. Neither ,

21 :Bilateral interpreting or dialogue interpreting is where interpreting is modelled aswith a (bilingual) interpreter assuming the pivotal mediating role between two (monolingual) client.

- a. Three-party interaction ,**
- b. Four-party interaction ,
- c. Dual-party interaction ,
- d. All true ,

22 :While the former type of translation foregrounds the (bi)directionality of mediation, the latter highlights the mode ofexchange.

- a. Speech ,
- b. Organization ,
- c. Illustrative ,
- d. Communicative ,**

23 :Either term seems to be closely associated with what is calledInterpreting.

- a. Illusion ,
- b. Liaison ,**
- c. Aligned ,
- d. Delusion ,

24 :Multilateral Communication Interpreting is as in conferences attended by delegates and representatives of various nations and institutions, mainly calledInterpreting.

- a. Multi-party ,

- b. Conference
- c. Interference
- d. Co-operation

25 :Conference Interpreting (for national or international organisation) is themanifestation in our time.

- a. Most prominent
- b. Least dominant
- c. Most expensive
- d. Least expensive

Qz.2

وصف الكويز : يحتوي الامتحان على 26 سؤال تحياتي لجميع اخوكم ابو هاشم لاتنسونا من صالح دعانكم
الكويز بواسطة alkabret
<http://www.e1500.com/vb/quiz.php>
بتاريخ 08 / 09 / 2014

1 :The seminar on Interpreters and Interpreting held by the European Forum at Alp Bach, Austria, in 1969 agreed on the following definition: "a conference interpreter is one whose office it is to translate orally the speech of participants in meetings conducted inlanguages. His office may be performed simultaneously or consecutively, in the participants presence".

- a. Local
- b. One
- c. Two
- d. Either B or C

2 :We can conceive of interpreting as a conceptual spectrum extending from international (conference) to intra-social. Intra-social means....

- a. Social Interpreting
- b. Community Interpreting
- c. National Interpreting
- d. All false

3 :Interpreting is used as a generic term to indicate to the use ofin particular.

- a. Spoken language
- b. Written text
- c. Discourse
- d. All false

4 :Due to the emergence of the sign language Interpreting, interpreting is now used as spoken-language interpreting to be distinguished from.....

- a. Signed Language interpreting
- b. Interpreting for the deaf
- c. Either
- d. Neither

5 :It was only in the....., when transmission equipment was developed to enable interpreters to work simultaneously

- a. 1820
- b. 1920
- c. 1950
- d. 1965

6 :Interpreting that takes place after the source language utterance is called

- a. Simultaneous interpreting
- b. Consecutive interpreting**
- c. After utterance interpreting
- d. All false

7 :Interpreting that takes place as the source-language text is being presented is called....

- a. Simultaneous interpreting**
- b. Consecutive interpreting
- c. After utterance interpreting
- d. All false

8 :Sincedoes not presuppose a particular duration of the original act of discourse, it can be conceived of as a continuum which ranges from the rendition of utterances as short as one word to the handling of entire speeches, or more or less lengthy portions thereof, „ in one go“.

- a. Simultaneous interpreting
- b. Consecutive interpreting**
- c. After utterance interpreting
- d. All false

9 :interpreting in the early 20 th century

- a. Huge efforts
- b. Fast understanding
- c. Fast processing
- d. Note-taking**

10 :Consecutive interpreting with the use of systematic note taking is sometimes referred to as.....

- a. Note-taking consecutive
- b. Classic consecutive**
- c. Modern consecutive
- d. Modern Note-taking

11 :Short consecutive without notes, usually impliesmode in a liaison constellation.

- a. An extended
- b. A serious
- c. A bidirectional**
- d. A bilingual

12 :In the prototype case of mediated face-to-face dialogue, the interpreter will work in both directions, that is , „back and forth“ between the two languages involved depending on theof the primary parties.

- a. Turn-taking**
- b. Note-taking
- c. Choice
- d. Dominance

13 :Bilateral interpreting is thus typically linked with the notions of.....

- a. liaison interpreting
- b. Dialogue interpreting
- c. Both**
- d. Neither

14 :..... may equally occur in conference type interaction, where interpreters may work in a „bilingual booth“ or said to provide „small router“ (i.e. interpret questions and comments back into the language chiefly used on the floor

- a. Bilingual interpreting
- b. Bilateral interpreting**
- c. Literary interpreting
- d. All false

15 :Technical equipment is essentially used to avoid the mixing oflanguage messages in the acoustic channel.

- a. Source
- b. Target
- c. Both together**
- d. Neither

16 :In conference halls or noisy conditions, theare therefore employed in particular to reach far beyond a given location.

- a. Electro-acoustic transmission systems
- Audio-visual transmission systems
- c. Both**
- d. Neither

17 :In what is generally calledinterpreting, the interpreter is not in the same room as the speaker or listener or both.

- a. Remote**
- b. Conference
- c. Both
- d. Neither

18 :An example of remote interpreting is telephone interpreting which is used in..... setting (healthcare, police, etc

- a. The same
- b. Intra-social**
- c. Intra-racial
- d. Intra-facial

19 :Videophone interpreting is used for...

- a. Secret meetings
- b. Commercial reasons
- c. The deaf**
- d. The blind

20 :Distinction between interpreting types could be related to thewhich the human agent performs the task has.

- a. level of skills
- b. Expertise

- c. Both
- d. Neither

21 :This profession requires a professionalism as it is very.....

- a. Common
- b. Well-paid
- c. **Demanding**
- d. Rare

22 :Conference Interpreting emerged during World War I when negotiations were held in.....

- a. Russian
- b. English
- c. Spanish
- d. **French**

23 :later on during the War, official French-English bilingualism in the League of Nations usher in de facto multilingualism in international conferences because...

- a. French lacks the needed terms in negotiations
- b. **Some American and British negotiators did not speak French**
- c. Americans refused the dominance of French Language
- d. All true

24 :What is distinctive about conference interpreting is that.....

- a. It is less expensive
- b. It can lead to agreements
- c. **It takes place within a particular format of interaction ('conference')**
- d. Both A and B

25 :Conference interpreting is often set in an international environment

- a. This is always true
- b. **Yes, but there is usually a significant 'local' market for conference interpreting services.**
- c. This is completely wrong
- d. It is debatable

26 :Conference interpreting, when used in local market, it is mainly between English and

- a. French
- b. Russian
- c. Chinese
- d. **The local language**

Qz.3

وصف الكويز 23 : سؤال تحياتي اخوكم ابو هاشم

: alkabret الكويز بواسطة

<http://www.e1500.com/vb/quiz.php>

: بتاريخ 08 / 09 / 2014

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. With the aid of notes ,**
- 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. Simultaneous ,**
- d. Machines ,

3 :In consecutive interpretation, the interpretera sentence or an idea, and then renders the speaker's words into the target language.

- a. Waits for the speaker to finish ,**
- 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. The longer the segments should be ,**
- d. All false ,

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

- a. 5-7 ,
- b. 6-8 ,**
- 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. Either ,**
- d. Neither ,

7 :. Examples of consecutive translation would be...

- a. Business meetings ,
- b. Press conferences ,
- c. Interviews ,
- d. All and any type of one-on-one exchange ,**

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. Note-taking skills ,**
- 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. All possible**

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. Symbol**
- 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. Both**
- 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. All possible**

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. As he or she is speaking**
- 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. In teams of two**
- d. In teams of four

15 :Usually, the interpreters work in athat enables everyone involved to focus on their work without the distraction of hearing another language.

- a. Secluded room

- b. Far room ,
- c. Sound-proof booth ,**
- d. Both A and B ,

16 :Because this mode of interpreting saves time, itfor conferences and meetings in which a great deal of information has to be conveyed

- a. Is preferred ,**
- 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. There is no limit to the number of people who can participate ,**
- 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. Seated or standing among the delegates ,**
- c. Seated among other interpreters ,
- d. Seated behind a PC ,

19 :Whispered interpretation can be used only for

- a. Very few delegates sitting or standing close together ,**
- b. Delegates of two persons ,
- c. Technical meetings ,
- d. All false ,

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

- a. Multi-lateral ,
- b. Bilateral ,**
- 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. Save time ,**
- d. Save effort ,

22 :Sometimes, the whispering interpreter will usein order to get the best possible sound from the original speaker.

- a. A computer ,
- b. Notes ,
- c. A headphone ,**
- 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. Dual-task exercises ,**

- b. Multi-task exercises ,
- c. Talking to three persons exercises ,
- d. All false ,

Qz.4

وصف الكويز 23 : سؤال نبدا الصلاة على محمد وآل محمد تحياتي للجميع اخوكم ابو هاشم لا تنسونا من دعواتكم
الكويز بواسطة alkabret
<http://www.e1500.com/vb/quiz.php> ,
بتاريخ 08 / 09 / 2014 :

1 :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. **Either** ,
- d. Neithe ,

2 :A specific exercise in simultaneous verbal processing is.....

- a. Underlining ,
- b. Estimating ,
- c. Breathing ,
- d. **Shadowing** ,

3 :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. **Phrase shadowing** ,
- c. Whole text shadowing ,
- d. All false ,

4 :Much less controversial than shadowing have been preliminary exercises with a focus onprocessing, such as simultaneous paraphrasing, shadowing tasks combined with cloze exercise, or simultaneous interpreting of well-known fairy tales.

- a. Context ,
- b. **Content** ,
- c. Intensive ,
- d. Extreme ,

5 :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. **Focus on the process rather than the product** ,
- 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 ,

6 :Sight translation is a special form of interpreting that can be used as a

preliminary exercise, or even antest.

- a. Altitude
- b. Attitude
- c. **Aptitude**
- d. Gratitude

7 :There is no doubt that sight translation is an integral part of an interpreter's

.....

- a. Culture
- b. Point of view
- c. Mode
- d. **Translational competence**

8 :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. **Complexity**

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

- a. Principles
- b. Facts
- c. **Variable**
- d. Targets

10 :Varieties of interpreting means.....

- a. From one language to variety of languages
- b. **Consecutive Vs simultaneous**
- c. Human, machine or computer aided interpreting
- d. Text-type, degree of specialization, etc

11 :The medium of interpreting means.....

- a. From one language to variety of languages
- b. Consecutive Vs simultaneous
- c. **Human, machine or computer aided interpreting**
- d. Text-type, degree of specialization, etc

12 :language combinations; culture combinations; area/institution interpreting means.....

- a. **Interpreting in court, in the media, etc..**
- b. Consecutive Vs simultaneous
- c. Human, machine or computer aided interpreting
- d. Text-type, degree of specialization, etc

13 :Text relations means.....

- a. Interpreting in court, in the media, etc..
- b. Consecutive Vs simultaneous
- c. Human, machine or computer aided interpreting
- d. **Text-type, degree of specialization, etc**

14 :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. **Source-text producer Vs target-text addressee**

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

- a. **Medium**
- b. Language
- c. Mode
- d. Setting

16 :There are eight dimensions of interpreting Theory. One of these dimensions is called (.....). It means speeches →debates→ face-to face

- a. **Discourse**
- b. Language
- c. Mode
- d. Setting

17 :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. **Setting**

18 :There are eight dimensions of interpreting Theory. One of these dimensions is called (.....). It means consecutive , simultaneous whispered, sight,

- a. Medium
- b. Language
- c. **Mode**
- d. Setting

19 :There are eight dimensions of interpreting Theory. One of these dimensions is called (.....). It means (culture) Spoken→ conference language → migrant language

- a. Medium
- b. **Language**
- c. Mode
- d. Setting

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

- a. Problem
- b. **Participants c**
- . Interpreter
- d. Language

21 :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. Interpreter**
- d. Language

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

- a. Problem**
- b. Participants
- c. Interpreter
- d. Language

23 :A lasting tradition of training was established by.....

- a. Greek scholars
- b. Roman scholars
- c. First generation teachers of interpreting**
- d. An institute in USA in 1935

Qz.5

وصف الكويز 23 : سؤال نبدأ بالصلاة على اشرف الخلق محمد وعلى آله الطيبين الطاهرين وتحياتي اخوكم ابو هاشم

الكويز بواسطة alkabret

<http://www.e1500.com/vb/quiz.php>

بتاريخ 2014 / 09 / 08

1 :This first generation teachers of interpreting established the tradition by

-
- a. Writing a catalog
- b. Opening an institute
- c. Apprenticeship**
- d. All false

2 :Apprenticeship is the transfer of know-how and professional knowledge from master to student, mainly by exercise modelled ontasks.

- a. Virtual
- b. Real life**
- c. Both
- d. Neither

3 :This was promoted by the Paris School of AIC and reaffirmed that Apprenticeship was a good one for training interpreter especially atlevel.

- a. Preparatory
- b. Secondary
- c. University**
- d. PHD

4 :As the certainties of the Paris School paradigm came to be questioned in the 1980s, calls for a moreapproach were also made for interpreter training

- a. Realistic
- b. Socialist
- c. Logical
- d. **Scientific**

5 :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. **All true**

6 :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. **A humanistic**
- b. A religious
- c. A cultural
- d. All false

7 :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. **Both**
- d. Neither

8 :Another trait is (cognitive skills). They relate to.....

- a. Analysis
- b. Attention
- c. Memory
- d. **All applies**

9 :Another trait is (personality traits) which include

- a. Stress tolerance
- b. Intellectual curiosity
- c. **Both**
- d. Neither

10 :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. **Aptitude testing**
- b. Comprehensive testing
- c. Institutional testing
- d. All false

11 :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. All true

12 :These procedures have been criticized for.....

- a. Being quite subjective
- b. Lack of validity and reliability
- c. High cost
- d. A and B

13 :. Another type is the use of translation tasks such as

- a. Written translation
- b. Sight translation
- c. Written summary in another language
- d. All possible

14 :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. All true

15 :Another trait of personality traits is doing well atdetection tests as well as 'subskills-based text of verbal fluency and comprehension.

- a. Recall
- b. Cloze
- c. Error
- d. All true

16 :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. The spread of English
- c. Both
- d. Neither

17 :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 ofis likely to shrink the market for conference interpreters there as well.

- a. Interpretation
- b. British English
- c. French
- d. International English

18 :At the same time , the related trend of'6Dakes 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. Localization
- c. Internationalization
- d. All possible

19 :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. (One-to-many) ,
- b. (One-to-one) ,
- c. (Many-to-one) ,
- d. All false ,

20 :The former case highlights the role ofinterpreting, 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. Both ,
- d. Neither ,

21 :In the case of meetings with only English spoken on the floor and interpreted into a range of languages, more fundamental issues ofwhere interpreters may be 'relegated to mere localisers of dominant ideologies'.

- a. Power relations ,
- b. Cultural adaptation ,
- c. Both ,
- d. Neither ,

22 :The increasing presence of China and other Asian countries on the international stage and diverse developments in these countries tend to have someimplications for interpreting practice and interpreting studies.

- a. Broader ,
- b. Narrower ,
- c. Old ,
- d. Abandoned ,

23 :These broader implications include.....

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

Qz.6

وصف الكويز 20 : سؤال نبدا بيسم الله الرحم الرحيم والصلاة على محمد وآل محمد الطيبين الطاهرين لاتسونا من دعائكم اخوكم ابو هاشم

: الكويز بواسطة alkabret

<http://www.e1500.com/vb/quiz.php> ,

: بتاريخ 08 / 09 / 2014

1 :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. **All true**

2 :In communication involving deaf and hearing-impaired people, the increasing availability oftelecommunications equipment is likely to facilitate remote interpreting arrangement

- a. Audio
- b. Visual
- c. **Audiovisual**
- d. All false

3 :More efficient technologies for converting speech to text, and written input into spoken output, may favor the use ofcommunication and make interpreters redundant.

- a. Internet-based
- b. **Script-based**
- c. Paper-based
- d. Image-based

4 :The role of technology tend to have strong repercussions on interpreter.....

- a. Point of view
- b. **Training**
- c. Activity
- d. Loyalty

5 :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. **Both**
- d. Neither

6 :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. **An overview**
- d. All true

7 :The next step is that it is vital to find your bearings and reflect on yourthat is, where you stand with regard to both your professional and you institutional (academic) environment

- a. Point of view
- b. Understanding
- c. **Position**
- d. Possession

8 :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. Model**
- d. Mentality

9 :The next step is that you should be able to choose a researchthat interests you.

- a. Question
- b. Theory
- c. Procedures
- d. Topic**

10 :The next step is that the reading process will help you formulate a specificand consider ways in which might be addressed.

- a. Research question**
- b. Survey
- c. Samples
- d. All false

11 :The next step is making your basic stance asas 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. Explicit**
- c. Informative
- d. Deductive

12 :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. Research design**
- c. Tools
- d. All false

13 :The next step is that it is important to know how toyour study.

- a. Plan
- b. Organize
- c. Enlarge
- d. A and B**

14 :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. All of the above in the mentioned order.**

15 :Also, one of these implications is particularlychallenges which are likely to give rise a more prominent role in interpreting research to specialists in linguistics, foreign language teaching and bilingual studies.

- a. Cross-linguistics
- b. Bilingual
- c. Multi-lingual
- d. All false

16 :Globalization is also applied to movement or migration of people which manifests itself in increasinglydiverse societies

- a. Multi-ethnic
- b. Linguistically
- c. **Both**
- d. Neither

17 :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. **Either**
- d. Neither

18 :Theof 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. **Role**
- c. Rule
- d. Crises

19 :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. **1920**
- d. 1970

20 :The most visible manifestation of ‘the technologizing of interpreting’, is tointerpreting in international conference settings and videoconferences

- a. **Accurate**
- b. Inaccurate
- c. Appropriate
- d. Remote



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بتاريخ 2014 / 09 / 08

الأسئلة

1 :what is Simultaneous interpreting

- a. interpreter works right next to one or more than a couple listeners
- b. after the source language utterance
- c. the source language text is being presented**
- d. Professional status

2 :The interpreter sits with the delegates, listens to the speech and it, at the end, in a different language, generally with the aid of notes

- a. renders
- b. talks
- c. see
- d. reads

3 ::e.g. highly technical meetings, working lunches, small groups, field trips) ,they remains relevant to):

- a. consecutive interpreting
- b. Simultaneous interpreting
- c. whispered interpreting
- d. Directionality

4 :short consecutive as used in :

- a. Media interpreting
- b. dialogue interpreting
- c. Conference Interpreting
- d. Simultaneous interpreting

5 :In consecutive interpretation, the interpreter for the speaker to finish a sentence or an idea

- a. Waits
- b. Talks
- c. Writes
- d. watch

6 :..... teaching consecutive interpreting is mainly concerned with

- a. Plan
- b. note-taking
- c. investigation
- d. Talks

7 :The activity of interpreting could be traced back to Akkadian, the ancient Semitic Language of

- a. Assyria and Babylonia around 1900BC
- b. Assyria and Babylonia around 1900AD
- c. Assyria and Babylonia around 1900AG
- d. Assyria and Babylonia around 1900AB

8 :we can say that the Latin term were:

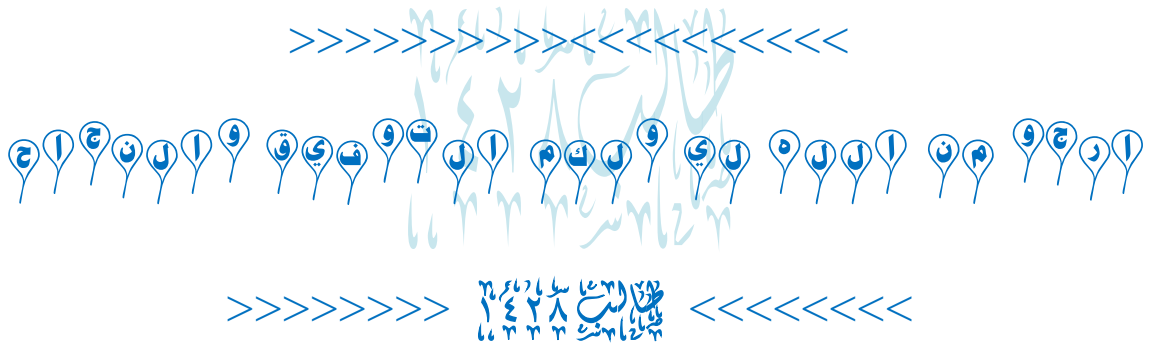
- a. interpres
- b. interpreter
- c. dragoman
- d. targumanu

9 :distinguishes interpreting from other types of ‘translational activity is

- a. its immediacy
- b. its good
- c. its slowly
- d. its Active

10 :could be characterised as an immediate type of translational activity, performed ‘in real time’ for immediate use.....

- a. Translation
- b. Interpreting**
- c. Babylonia
- d. Otto Kade



THE END

وَأَمَّا الْكُفَّارَاتُ فَأُولَئِكَ كَانَ وَجَهُنَّ إِلَى الْعَذَابِ لِمَنَّهِنَّ فَهُنَّ عَلَى كُفْرَانِهِنَّ لَكَفَّارَاتٌ وَلَهُنَّ آثَابٌ عَظِيمٌ