

أسئلة المحاضرة الأولى

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 -

Interpreting is different from other types of translation activities because of .١٧ (١٧

- 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 -

Unlike translation, in interpreting the SL text is presented .١٨ (١٨

- 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 -**

Sign language interpreting normally takes place in .٢٢ (٢٢

- a. Military barracks -
- b. Educational institutions -**
- c. Commercial organizations -
- d. Conference interpreting -

The English word ' interpreter' is derived from .٢٨ (٢٨

- a. The Latin term interprets -
- b. The Akkadian term targumanu -
- c. The French term entrepreneur -

d. The English term express -

The word 'interpreter' means in English .٢٩ (٢٩

a. Exfounder -

b. Exposer -

c. Extender -

d. Expounder -

'The activity of interpreting could be traced back to Akkadian .١
the ancient Semitic Language of Assyria and Babylonia around

.BC ١٩٠٠

Interpreting could be define as(٢٨

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

أسئلة المحاضره الثانيه

The scope of the interpreter's task is mainly .٣ (٣

a. Processing -

b. Retrieving -

c. Storing -

d. Production -

Interpreting is generally defined as .٤ (٤

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 -

Notions of translation like 'transfer, ideas, sameness, intention or culture' are.....to ٢٠ (٢٠).
.the definition of interpreting

- a. Adaptable -
- b. Adoptable -
- c. Portable -
- d. Compatible -

The notion of 'activity' in translation could be specified as ٣١ (٣١).

- a. Practice in interpreting -
- b. Service in interpreting -
- c. Commercial in interpreting -
- d. Production in interpreting -

الأسئلة التي جات على المحاضره الثالثه

Sign language interpreting normally takes place in ٢٢ (٢٢).

- a. Military barracks -
- b. Educational institutions -
- c. Commercial organizations -
- d. Conference interpreting -

Liaison interpreting is mainly practiced in ٢٣ (٢٣).

- a. Courts -
- b. Commercial negotiations -
- c. Police stations -
- d. Hospitals -

Interpreting in Court is distinguished from legal interpreting in ٣٢ (٣٢).

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

Liaison interpreting is mainly practiced -٩

.A- in courts

.B- in commercial negotiations

.C- in police stations

.D- in hospitals

المحاضرہ الرابعہ

تتکلم عن الترجمة الفوريہ للاتصالات المتعدده

والترجمة الشفهيہ للمؤتمرات وتاريخ ظهورها

جات عليها ٧ اسئلہ

ما يميز انتربرت المؤتمرات هو انه يجري ضمن

Conference interpreting is distinctive because it takes place-١

- a. Within a particular format of interjection -
- b. Within a particular format of reaction -
- c. Within a particular format of interaction** - شكل خاص من التفاعل
- d. Within a particular format of conjunction -

Bilateral interpreting is modeled

انتربرتر ثنائي او حواری.

As three-party interaction - تفاعل ثلاثة أحزاب

- b. As one-party interaction -
- c. As two-party interaction -
- d. As four-party interaction -

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الترجمة الشفوية ظهرت.

Conference interpreting emerged

-a. During World War II -

b. During World War I خلال الحرب العالمية الأولى

c. Between World War I and World War II -

d. After World War II -

الترجمة الفورية للاتصالات متعددة الأطراف

Interpreting Constellations of interaction are bilateral,and conference interpreting .

a. Business interpreting -

b. Multilateral interpreting -

c. Liaison interpreting -

d. Community interpreting -

التفسير التثانوي . 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 -ثنائية الاتجاه بين شخصين

As far as localized interpreting is concerned

.A- Bilingual meetings tend to involve English and the local dialects

هي اجتماعات ثنائية اللغة تميل إلى إشراك الإنجليزية واللغة المحلية

.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

ترجمة المؤتمرات

Conference interpreting -

.A-emerged during World War I when negotiations were held in French

ظهرت خلال الحرب العالمية الأولى عندما عقدت المفاوضات في فرنسا

.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

سئلة المحاضرہ الخامسہ

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

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

.In communication withtactile interpreting is normally used .٢١ (٢١)

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

Language modality in interpreting refers to the use of .٢٧ (٢٧)

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

Interpreting simultaneously takes place .٤٩

- 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 -

"The interpreter tends to use "symbol-based system .١٤ (١٤

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

teaching consecutive interpreting is mainly concerned with: ٦

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

e.g. highly technical meetings, working lunches, small groups, field trips) ,they remains :: ٣
:(relevant to

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

: consecutive interpreting is -٣٢

- 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

هذه المحاضره جايب عليها سؤالين بس

هذا السؤال الأول

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 -

وهذه جزئيه من الملزمه

A specific exercise in simultaneous verbal processing is shadowing, which the immediate repetition of auditory input in the same language with either minimal .delay ('phoneme shadowing) or at greater lateness ('phrase shadowing')

ممارسه محددة في معالجة اللفظية المتزامنة هي التظليل، والذي هو تكرار فوري للمدخلات السمعيه بنفس اللغة أما مع أدنى تأخير (صوت التظليل) أو في أكبر تأخير (' جملة التظليل

وهذا السؤال الثاني

Sight translation is a special form of interpreting . ١٢ (١٢

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 -

وهنا اقتطفت لكم الجزء من الملزمه

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

الترجمة البصريه

هو شكل خاص من الترجمة والتي يمكن استخدامها بوصفها ممارسة أولية، أو حتى اختبار للقدرات

المحاضره الثامنه جاء عليها سوالين

.The interpreter may encounter problems of simultaneityand quality..... ٣٠ (٣٠

a. Objectivity, honesty -

b. Equality, quality -

c. Recalling, producing -

d. Memory, stress -

وهذا جزئيته من المحاضره

:Problem

↔ simultaneity

↔ memory

↔ quality

↔ stress

effect↔ role

المشكلة: التزامن ↔

الذاكرة ↔ الجودة ↔

التأثير ↔ الإجهاد ↔

الدور

وهذا السؤال الثاني

Medium is one of the interpreting domains. It covers humanand ٤٧ (٤٧ .computeraided interpreting

a. CAT -

b. Machine -

c. Face to face interpreting -

d. Layman interpreter -

وهذه جزئياته من المحاضره

Medium

:

·human, machine

computer aided

interpreting

المتوسط: الإنسان، الآلة،

بمساعدة ترجمة الكمبيوتر

المحاضره التاسعه جاء عليها سؤال واحد

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 -

وهذه جزئياته من الملزمه

accomplished professionals, established a lasting tradition of

training by apprenticeship, that is transfer of know-how and professional

knowledge from master to student, mainly by exercise modelled on real

.life task

وهذا هو نقل بخبرة ومعرفة مهنية من المعلم إلى التلميذ، وذلك أساسا عن

طرق الممارسة على غرار مهام الحياه الحقيقيه

و هذه الاسئله اللي جات على المحاضره

Impromptu speech means

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

Traditional examination methods for conference interpreting include ٣٥ .

- 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 -

The personality traits of the interpreter include motivationquick to recall .٣٦ (٣٦
.and fluent

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

.....skills relating to analysis, attention and memory... .٥٢

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

Stress tolernce and intellectual are parts of .٥٣ (٥٣

- a. Personality traits-
- b. Techniques -

c. Personal differences -

d. All false -

Bilingual and multilingual interview are examples of .٥٤ (٥٤

a. Specialized tasks -

b. Holistic communicative tasks -

c. Situational tasks -

d. Virtual task -

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

وهنا الاسئلة اللي وردت على هذه المحاضره

International conference interpreting is an early example of .٣٧ (٣٧

a. A global transaction -

b. A global frustration -

c. A global communication -

d. A global profession-

With regard to localized interpreting, bilingual meetings tend to involve .٤٠ (٤٠

a. English and the local dialects -

b. English and the local culture -

c. English and the local accents -

d. English and the local language -

Chinese increasing presence on the international stage . ٤١ (١)

- 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 -

Globalization manifests itself . ٤٨ (٤٨)

- 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 -

International conference interpreting is -٣

- . '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

The spread of international English is likely to -٥

- .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

وهذه الاسئلة اللي وردت على المحاضرہ

.The role oftend to have strong repercussions on interpreter training

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

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 -

Technology role in interpreting is .

- a. As a long-standing issue as globalizati -
- 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 -

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 -

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 -

المحاضره الثالثه عشر والاخيره

جاء عليها سؤال واحد وهذه جزئيه

Making your basic stance as explicit as possible for yourself, and for others, is an important step after all because it largely informs the way you will design and .implement your study

جعل موقفك الأساسي صريح قدر الإمكان لنفسك، وبالنسبة لآخرين، هو خطوة مهمة بعد كل 7

شيء لأنه يبلغ لحد كبير الطريقة التي ستقوم بتصميم وتنفيذ دراستك

وهذا هو السؤال الوحيد

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 -

HANAN ALHARBI