

1. **For conference interpreting , traditional**
 - A. **Bilingual or multilingual interview, written translation and sight translation.**
 - B. Bilingual translation of textual material into another language.
 - C. Multilingual written translational activity into another oral translation.
 - D. Bilingual written summary in another language.
2. **Interpreter's personality traits include**
 - A. Hard working, staying up late, remembering task time and quick to translated.
 - B. Encouraging, helping clients, cooperating with clients.
 - C. **Motivation, coping with stress, quick to recall and fluent.**
 - D. Able to answer exam questions quickly and fluent in his speech.
3. **International conference interpreting is**
 - A. An early example of 'a global transaction'.
 - B. An early example of 'a global frustration'.
 - C. An early example of 'a global communication'.
 - D. **An early example of 'a global profession'.**
4. **The most appropriate interpreting of**

" استطرده 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**
- is mainly conduct.
 - is mainly process and product.
 - is mainly process.
 - is mainly production.**
9. **Liaison interpreting is mainly practiced**
- in courts.
 - in commercial negotiations.**
 - in police stations.
 - in hospitals.
10. **Sign language interpreting normally takes place in**
- A-military barracks.
 - educational institutions.**
 - commercial organizations.
 - 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
 - يأتي كثير من الناس للحج هنا ، لذلك إذا كنت تبحث عن مكان للزيارة ، قم بالحج وزيارة الكعبة مع الأسرة
 - 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**
- as 'one-party interaction'.
 - as 'two-party interaction'.
 - as 'three-party interaction'.**
 - as 'four-party interaction'.
13. **Multilateral communication interpreting is**
- A-mainly called 'liaison interpreting'.
 - mainly called 'community interpreting'.
 - mainly called 'group interpreting'.
 - mainly called 'conference interpreting'.**
14. **Conference interpreting emerged**
- during World War I when negotiations were held in French.**
 - during World War II when negotiations were held in French.
 - between World War I & World War II when negotiations were held in French.
 - after World War II when negotiations were held in French.

15. **In interpreting, language modality refers to**
- A-the use of consecutive interpreting.
 - the use of simultaneous interpreting.
 - the use of spoken language.**
 - the use of whispered interpreting.
16. **Sight translation is a special form of interpreting**
- A-that can used as a proficiency test.
 - that can used as an altitude test.
 - that can used as an aptitude test.**
 - that can used as a general language test.
17. **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
18. **to enhance student presentation in consecutive interpreting**
- training in listening and speaking skills is highly recommended
 - training in planning and organizing research project is highly recommended
 - training in dialogue delivery is highly recommended
 - training in public speaking is highly recommended**
19. **when taking notes the interpreters trend to use**
- mainly ' symbol-based system'**
 - mainly ' science-based system'
 - mainly 'translation-based system'
 - mainly ' interpreting-based system'
20. **Interpreting could be define as**
- The oral translation of written message
 - The oral rendering of a spoken message**
 - The oral translation of written dialogue
 - The oral translation of tests of general nature
21. **what is distinctive about conference interpreting is that it takes place ...**
- within particular format of dejection
 - within particular format of reaction
 - within particular format of interaction**
 - within particular format of conjunction

22. **interpreting main typological parameters are**
- Consecutive , simultaneous , and whispered interpreting
 - Language modality, working mode and directionality**
 - Remote interpreting ,diplomatic interpreting and community interpreting
 - Military interpreting , Court Interpreting and Business interpreting
23. **consecutive interpreting is :**
- Closely related to speaking skills
 - Closely related to listening skills
 - Closely related to note-taking skills**
 - Closely related to public speaking skills
24. **simultaneous interpreting takes place**
- As the SL text is being presented**
 - After the SL text is presented
 - Before the SL text is presented
 - Only where the interpreter works right next to listener
25. **one of the interpreting domains is medium , it covers**
- Spoken , conference language and migrant language
 - Speeches debates and face-to-face interpreting
 - Human, machine and computer-aided interpreting**
 - Professional, semi-professional or layman interpreter
26. **mode is one of the most important domains of interpreting , it covers**
- International conference , media , police and court setting
 - Consecutive , simultaneous whispered and sight interpreting**
 - Equal representative, individual vs institutional representative
 - Simultaneity , memory ,quality , stress, effect and role
27. **the most effective approach for training interpreters is**
- Mainly by exercises modeled on real life tasks**
 - Mainly by skill training such as computer skills and strategies
 - Mainly by the process of socializing student into a 'community of professional practice
 - Mainly by reflective practice and cognitive apprenticeship
28. **candidates for interpreter training are expected to have a competence profile of the following traits**
- Knowledge , qualifications and skills
 - Knowledge , expertise and personality traits
 - Knowledge , cognitive skills and experience
 - Knowledge , cognitive skills and personality traits**

29. **interpreter's cognitive skills include**
- Stress tolerance , speed and attention
 - Analysis, attention and memory**
 - Attention, language and environment
 - Curiosity , speed and attention
30. **availability of new equipment help researchers to make Survey**
- over the telephone
 - over the internet**
 - over video
 - by interviewing people
31. **the use of electro-acoustic transmission equipment to allow for simultaneous interpreting**
- happened in the 1940
 - happened in the 1930
 - happened in the 1920**
 - happened in the 1950
32. **The role of technology tend to have strong repercussions on interpreter training, including**
- The deployment of training stations and web-based target-text archives
 - the deployment of digital training stations and web-based source-text archives**
 - The deployment of analog training stations and non web-based source-text archives
 - The deployment of digital training stations and non web-based target-text archives
33. **one of the most important steps in designing and implement project is to be**
- as implicit and possible
 - as development as possible
 - as explicit as possible**
 - as brief as possible
34. **the male steps towards completing an scripting research project are**
- an overview , a model , a topic, a writing list, problem , design
 - an overview , a model , a title , reading list, question. framework
 - an overview , a theory, a topic, a writing list, Answer, design
 - an overview , a model , a topic, a reading list, question, design**
35. **in implementing and interpreting research design**
- it is Important to have a problem and various types of data
 - it is Important to collect a process and analyzing various types of data**
 - it is Important to ask question , answer question about various types of data
 - it is important to have question and problems about various types of data
36. **shadowing - as an exercise is simultaneous verbal processing is**
- the immediate repetition of auditory input in the same language**
 - the immediate repetition of auditory input in the second language
 - the immediate repetition of auditory output in the same language
 - the immediate repetition of auditory output in the second language

37. **Technical equipment is essentially used to**
- provide the mixing of source-and Target- language messages in the acoustic channel
 - avoid the mixing of source-and Target- language messages in the acoustic channel**
 - enable the mixing of source-and Target- language messages in the acoustic channel
 - protect the mixing of source-and Target- language messages in the acoustic channel
38. **Simultaneous interpreting with full technical equipment is**
- very well used in certain context only
 - rarely used nowadays specially in educational settings
 - so widely established today**
 - so narrowly established today
39. **the most appropriate interpreting of " فقال الأستاذ : هات ما عندك لأسمع "**
- the professor said: what do you have to hear
 - the teacher said: 'give me what you have to listen to**
 - the teacher said: ' say why you have
 - the teacher said: 'speak, I am listening
40. **The most appropriate interpreting of " I knew nothing about the Arabic culture before I came to Al-Hasa and I really fell in love with it"**
- لم أكن اعرف شيئاً عن الثقافة العربية قبل ان احضر الى الاحساء ، وأني حقا عشقتها .**
 - لم اكن اعرف شيئاً عن الثقافة العربية الا بعد ان جئت الى الحسا وأنني وقعت في الحب معها
 - لم اكن اعرف شيئاً عن الثقافة العربية فحضرت الى الحسا وقعت حقا في حبها
 - لم اكن اعرف شيئاً عن الثقافة العربية قبل الذهاب الى الحسا فوقع في الحب معها
41. **Tactile interpreting is used in communication with 50)**
- The deaf only
 - The blind only
 - The deaf-blind**
 - Neither the deaf nor the blind

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق