<u>Consecutive Translation</u>
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1st Lecture

1. **Interpreting is…….**
   a. Translation
   b. <u>A special form of translation</u>
   c. Free translation
   d. Literary translation
2. **Interpreting is an *ancient human practice* which clearly predates the invention of…..**
   a. Writing
   b. Written translation
   c. <u>Both</u>
   d. Neither
3. **The activity of interpreting could be traced back to Akkadian, the ancient Semitic Language of Assyria and Babylonia around….**
   a. 1000BC
   b. 100 BC
   c. 900BC
   d. <u>1900BC</u>
4. **While the English Word '*interpreter*' is derived from Latin *interpres, the* English term for interpreter, *dragoman was derived from* the ………..root *targumanu.***
   a. *Egyptian*
   b. *Persian*
   c. <u>Akkadian</u>
   d. Both A and B
5. **What distinguishes interpreting from other types of 'translational activity is its ……..**
   a. Own rules
   b. Historical background
   c. <u>Immediacy</u>
   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. <u>Both</u>
d. Neither

2nd Lecture

7. **Translation is a process by which a spoken or written utterance takes place in one language which is intended or presumed to <mark>*convey the same meaning*</mark> as a previously existing utterance in another language. This definition is by…..**
   a. Brislin 1976
   b. Salevsky, 1983
   c. Toury 1995
   d. <mark><u>Rabin</u></mark>, 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. <mark><u>Brislin 1</u>976</mark>
   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. <u>Salevsky, 1983</u>
   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

3rd Lecture

12.   **From a historical perspective, interpreting is carried out in a ……..context 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. <u>Liaison Interpreting</u>
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. <u>Diplomatic Interpreting</u>
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. <u>Military interpreting</u>

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. <u>Court Interpreting</u>
c. Business interpreting
d. Military interpreting

18. Sign language interpreting normally takes place in ………….settings.
a. Social
b. Clinical

c. Media

d. Educational

19. ***Community interpreting* or *public Service interpreting (in the UK) i*s 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

4th Lecture

21. **Bilateral interpreting or dialogue interpreting is where interpreting is modelled as ………………with 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 of ………………exchange.**

a. Speech

b. Organization

c. Illustrative

d. Communicative

23. **Either term seems to be closely associated with what is called ………….Interpreting.**

a. Illusion

b. <u>Liaison</u>

c. Aligned

d. Delusion

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

a. Multi-party

b. <u>Conference</u>

c. Interference

d. Co-operation

25. **Conference Interpreting (for national or international organisation) is the ……….manifestation in our time.**

a. <u>Most prominent</u>

b. Least dominant

c. Most expensive

d. Least expensive

26. **Conference Interpreting emerged during World War I when negotiations were held in……...**

a. Russian

b. English

c. Spanish

d. <u>French</u>

27. **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. <u>Some American and British negotiators did not speak French</u>

c. Americans refused the dominance of French Language

d. All true

28. **What is distinctive about conference interpreting is that……**

a. It is less expensive

b. It can lead to agreements

c. <u>It takes place within a particular format of interaction ('conference')</u>

d. Both A and B

29. Conference interpreting is often set in an international environment.
   a. This is always true
   b. <u>Yes, but there is usually a significant 'local' market for conference interpreting services.</u>
   c. This is completely wrong
   d. It is debatable

30. Conference interpreting, when used in local market, it is mainly between English and ………..
   a. French
   b. Russian
   c. Chinese
   d. <u>The local language</u>

31. The seminar on <u>Interpreters and Interpreting</u> 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 in ……..languages. His office may be performed simultaneously or consecutively, in the participants presence".
   a. Local
   b. One
   c. Two
   d. <u>Either B or C</u>

<mark>32</mark>. We can conceive of interpreting as a conceptual spectrum extending from international (conference) to intra-social. Intra-social means….
   a. Social Interpreting
   b. <u>Community Interpreting</u>
   c. National Interpreting
   d. All false

5th Lecture

33. Interpreting is used as a generic term to indicate to the use of …………in particular.
   a. <u>Spoken language</u>
   b. Written text
   c. Discourse
   d. All false

34. 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*

35. It was only in the………, when transmission equipment was developed to enable interpreters to work simultaneously.
   a. 1820
   b. 1920
   c. 1950
   d. 1965

36. Interpreting that takes place after the source language utterance is called….
   a. Simultaneous interpreting
   b. Consecutive interpreting
   c. After utterance interpreting
   d. All false

37. 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

38. Since ………………..does 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

39. The consecutive interpretation of longer speeches usually involves …………..as developed by the pioneers of conference

40. interpreting in the early 20th century.
- a. Huge efforts
- b. Fast understanding
- c. Fast processing
- d. <u>Note-taking</u>

41. Consecutive interpreting with the use of systematic note taking is sometimes referred to as……..
- a. Note-taking consecutive
- b. <u>Classic consecutive</u>
- c. Modern consecutive
- d. Modern Note-taking

42. Short consecutive without notes, usually implies …………mode in a liaison constellation.
- a. An extended
- b. A serious
- c. <u>A bidirectional</u>
- d. A bilingual

43. 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 the ……….of the primary parties.
- a. <u>Turn-taking</u>
- b. Note-taking
- c. Choice
- d. Dominance

44. Bilateral interpreting is thus typically linked with the notions of………..
- a. liaison interpreting
- b. Dialogue interpreting
- c. <u>Both</u>
- d. Neither

45. ………. 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. <u>Bilateral interpreting</u>
- c. Literary interpreting

d. All false

46.   Technical equipment is essentially used to avoid the mixing of …………….language messages in the acoustic channel.
   a. Source
   b. Target
   c. <u>Both together</u>
   d. Neither

47.   In conference halls or noisy conditions, the …………………are therefore employed in particular to reach far beyond a given location.
   a. Electro-acoustic transmission systems
   b. Audio-visual transmission systems
   c. <u>Both</u>
   d. Neither

48.   In what is generally called …….interpreting, the interpreter is not in the same room as the speaker or listener or both.
   a. <u>Remote</u>
   b. Conference
   c. Both
   d. Neither

49.   An example of remote interpreting is telephone interpreting   which is used in………….. ………setting (healthcare, police, etc.)
   a. The same
   b. <u>Intra-social</u>
   c. Intra-racial
   d. Intra-facial

50.   Videophone interpreting is used for…….
   a. Secret meetings
   b. Commercial reasons
   c. <u>The deaf</u>
   d. The blind

51.   Distinction between interpreting types could be related to the …………..which the human agent performs the task has.

a. level of skills
b. Expertise
c. <u>Both</u>
d. Neither

52.   This profession requires a professionality as it is very……..
a. Common
b. Well-paid
c. <u>Demanding</u>
d. Rare