

First Lecture

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

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

22) 22. Sign language interpreting normally takes place in

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

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

- a. -باركواي وتيفرتون اكستر بين الحديدية الخطوط خدمات الفيضانات علقت
- b. -باركواي وتيفرتون اكستر بين الحديدية السكك بخدمات الفيضانات علقت
- c. -باركواي وتيفرتون اكستر بين الحديدية السكك خدمات تعليق الفيضانات أجبرت
- d. -باركواي وتيفرتون اكستر بين الحديدية السكك خدمات تعليق أجبرت الفيضانات

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 interpretes

*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*

*11. Sign language interpreting where it normally takes
place in
educational settings*

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*

The second lecture

3) 3. The scope of the interpreter's task is mainly

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

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*

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*

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*

*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)

Third Lecture

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?”

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*

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

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.

9- Liaison interpreting is mainly practiced
A-in courts.

B- in commercial negotiations.

C- in police stations.

D- in hospitals.

10- Sign language interpreting normally takes place in
A-military barracks.

B- educational institutions.

C- commercial organizations.

D- conference interpreting.

the most appropriate interpreting **فقال الأستاذ: هات ما عندك لأسمع*
of '48)

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 what you have

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

Lecture4

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*
 - . *Bilateral interpreting is modeled*

=

a. *As three-party interaction*

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

. *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*

. *Interpreting Constellations of interaction are bilateral,*and conference interpreting

- a. *Business interpreting*

- b. *Multilateral interpreting*

- c. *Liaison interpreting*
- d. *Community interpreting*

. *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*

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.

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

Lecture5

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

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

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

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

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

Lecture6

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

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

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

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

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

- 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*

Lecture7

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*

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

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

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*

44. Varieties of interpreting are
- a. Human versus machine
 - b. Professional versus natural
 - c. Consecutive versus simultaneous
 - d. Spoken versus written

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.

) The most appropriate interpreting of
"كشف متخصصون في التربية والتعليم أن 30 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