

- C. Interpretation is generally categorized into consecutive interpretation and simultaneous interpretation. The former refers to the circumstance where the interpreter waits until a complete statement has been spoken and then begins interpreting (so only one person is speaking at a time). It is used primarily to interpret witness testimony, a situation in which everyone in the courtroom needs to hear the interpretation. Simultaneous interpretation is generally considered inappropriate for witness testimony – unless the courtroom is equipped with wireless equipment for that purpose – because hearing two voices at once is too distracting.

- D. A court interpreter is anyone who interprets in a civil or criminal court proceeding (e.g., arraignment, motion, pretrial conference, preliminary hearing, deposition, trial) for a witness or defendant who speaks or understands little or no English.

- E. Court interpreters must accurately interpret for individuals with a high level of education and an expansive vocabulary, as well as persons with very limited language skills without changing the language register of the speaker. For the other languages, the following self-study techniques are suggested: (1) expand your vocabulary, (2) develop your own glossaries, and (3) develop interpreting techniques, namely consecutive interpretation simultaneous interpretation, and sight translation.

- F. In addition to total fluency in both English and the foreign language, a court interpreter should have excellent public speaking and interpersonal skills. Sometimes the testimony to be interpreted is shocking or traumatic, and the interpreter must be able to deal with such matters without becoming emotionally involved. The interpreter must also be able to refrain from expressing personal opinions or acting as an advocate for one side or the other in a court case, and must be able to work unobtrusively. The interpreter must be able to work well under pressure and react quickly to solve complex linguistic and ethical problems as they arise. On the

other hand, when a problem cannot be solved by the interpreter alone, the interpreter must demonstrate the good judgment required to inform the court of that fact and take whatever steps are necessary to resolve the situation. And finally, good court interpreters constantly strive to improve their skills by reading from a wide variety of sources, attending conferences, researching new terms and concepts, and honing their interpreting techniques.

- G. There is a great demand for certified court interpreters in areas with large immigrant populations. Most court interpreters work as freelance or per-diem interpreters, meaning that they are hired by

- the day or the half day, rather than being permanent employees of the trial courts. Some trial courts, however, have permanent positions for court interpreters. A freelance interpreter must be willing to travel from one trial court to another, perhaps even from one county trial court system to another, to be assured of full-time work. Court interpreters are generally paid by the whole or half day. Currently, court interpreters are paid \$265 a day \$147 for half day. Trial court systems that have permanent positions for court interpreters pay between \$30,000 and \$66.000 per year, depending on location and experience.

- H. Interpreters of languages for which there is no state certifying examination are called “registered interpreters of non-designated languages”. Non-designated languages are languages for which there are no state certifying examinations. Registered interpreters must meet the requirements developed for court interpreters as well as pass an English proficiency exam that tests their knowledge of English, court procedure, and professional ethics.

- I. Professional associations offer workshops and conferences at which novices are welcome. Introductory courses in court interpreting at colleges and universities are also good sources of information. Attending court sessions at one's local courthouse will give one a good idea of the kinds of proceedings in which one will be expected to interpret, and one may be able to observe a certified court interpreter at work.

Media Representation of Women

- A. Since the 1960s the women's movement has been engaged in a systematic and constant critique of media institutions and their output. In a world in which the media increasingly provide the 'common ground' of information, symbols and ideas for most social groups, women's representation in the media helps to keep them in a place of relative powerlessness. This mediated invisibility is achieved not simply through the non-representation of women's points of view or perspectives on the world. When women are 'visible' in media content, the manner of their representation reflects the biases and assumptions of those who

- ⦿ *Please choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs listed below.*
- ⦿ *NB There are most headings than paragraphs, so you will not use them all.*

⦿ List of Headings

- ⦿ i The impact of politics and national economy on media content
- ⦿ ii (the) First multi-national media projection (survey) of women
- ⦿ iii Increased media coverage of women \neq The attainment of presenting women as active subjects