

Examinee Handbook



UNITED STATES COURTS

Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS
Court Services Office

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PART 1 BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW OF THE FEDERAL COURT INTERPRETER CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION

1.1 Background of the Federal Court Interpreter Certification Program

The Court Interpreters Act of 1978 and the subsequent Amendments of 1988 (28 U.S.C. §§ 1827-1828) require the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AO) to define criteria for certifying interpreters qualified to interpret in federal courts. The Act also requires the Director to maintain a list of interpreters who have been certified. Certified interpreters are placed in the National Court Interpreter Database (NCID) from which court interpreters may be selected by the federal courts.

The Court Interpreters Act of 1978 led to the implementation of the Spanish/English Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination (FCICE). The FCICE introduced to the court interpreting environment the concept of performance-based interpreter testing, which is based on rigorous testing practices. The requirements for becoming a Federally Certified Court Interpreter (FCCI) reflect the knowledge, skills, and abilities required for court interpreting and the difficulty of the work. Consequently, over 1,250 interpreters who have passed the FCICE since 1980 have become an important resource throughout the country. FCCIs serve not only as practicing interpreters in the federal courts, but as raters for the FCICE. Many serve as consultants for the development of tests of interpreting skills, and for training programs outside the federal courts. The FCICE is currently offered only for Spanish/English, since that is the primary interpreting need in the federal judiciary.

1.2 What is Court Interpreting?

Interpretation is necessary during court proceedings when there are parties who speak only or primarily a language other than English. The purpose of interpreting for defendants who do not speak English is to allow them to hear everything that is being said in their language and be linguistically present to participate effectively in their court matter. When witnesses speak only or primarily a language other than English, an interpreter is required so their testimony may be heard in English and become evidence in the case. If interpretation is inaccurate, defendants may misunderstand what is taking place, or the evidence heard by a judge and jury may be incomplete or distorted, if not significantly changed. What the interpreter says in English following a witness' testimony in another language is what is heard by the judge and jury as evidence, and it is what is recorded as the record of the proceedings. Interpreters who work in court, therefore, have the responsibility of interpreting everything that is said, without additions, omissions or changes to the intended meaning by the speaker, and without summarizing the content. Court interpreters must preserve the nuances and level of formality or informality of speech. Offensive, crude, even insulting or embarrassing language, including profanity, must be accurately interpreted so it carries the same weight in the target language. In addition to rendering spoken English into the target language and vice versa, court interpreters are sometimes required to perform sight translation, which is reading documents and interpreting them orally from English into the foreign language or from the source language into English.

1.3 What are the Required Qualifications for Federal Court Interpreters?

Federally certified court interpreters are highly skilled professionals who bring to the judicial process specialized language skills, impartiality, and propriety in dealing with parties, counsel, the court, and the jury. All court interpreters, regardless of certification, are appointed to serve the court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1827. Generally speaking, court interpreters must have the following knowledge, skills, and abilities:

- Superior proficiency in both English and the other language.
- Impartiality.
- Ability to accurately and idiomatically turn the message from the source language into the receptor language without altering the intended meaning of the message from the speaker.
- Ability to perform simultaneous interpretation, which is the most frequent form of interpretation used in the courtroom, and in consecutive interpretation and sight translation.
- Ability to communicate orally, including appropriate delivery and poise.
- High professional standards for courtroom demeanor and professional conduct

Professional court interpreters must have educated, native-like mastery of both English and a second language. Mastery of both English and the other language includes the ability to speak each language in a way that does not interfere with understanding by native speakers of either language, as well as reading and speaking the languages in a wide variety of contexts and levels of formality, which usually requires years of formal education and direct interaction in both languages. Accented speech may be noticeable, but must not interfere with the listeners' ability to understand.

Besides superior proficiency in both languages, federal court interpreters must be able to perform in the three modes of interpreting: consecutive interpreting, simultaneous interpreting, and sight translation of documents. Acquiring these specific skills presupposes some element of innate ability, but mostly requires extensive practice and commitment to developing the skills.

1.4 Are You Qualified to be a Federally Certified Court Interpreter?

Part 5 of this Examinee Handbook (Handbook), entitled **Self-Assessment of Readiness to Take the FCICE**, offers a self-assessment tool to help you determine whether if you have the qualifications listed in section 1.3, and if you are ready to register for the FCICE.

1.5 Overview of the FCICE

The FCICE is a two-phase examination of language proficiency and interpretation performance, consisting of a Written Examination and an Oral Examination. The two examinations are administered on alternate years.

The first phase is a Written Examination (WE). The WE is a computer-administered screener examination consisting of multiple-choice questions in English and in Spanish to test proficiency in both languages. It is generally offered on even-numbered years (2020, 2022, 2024, etc.). There is a two hour and thirty-minute time limit to complete the examination, excluding the time required for instructions and other procedural requirements. Candidates should plan on a four-hour timeframe to complete the examination, accounting for all the steps involved in administering and finishing the exam. The minimum passing score for the Written Examination is 75 percent.

The second phase is the Oral Examination (OE), generally offered in odd-numbered years (2019, 2021, 2022, etc.) As required by statute, it tests a candidate's ability to perform the three modes of court interpreting: sight translation and simultaneous and consecutive interpretation, at a level that accurately reflects authentic interpreting functions encountered in the federal courts. Simultaneous interpreting is required in situations in which participants in the court proceedings may be speaking very rapidly in English. Accordingly, the simultaneous portions of the oral exam include discourse at speeds as high as 160 words per minute. For the consecutive interpretation portion, examinees must be able to hear and retain in memory lengthy questions and responses, with some utterances as long as 50 words long. Efficient note-taking skills are often relied on by interpreters to supplement memory, therefore note-taking is allowed during testing. For the sight translation portion of the exam, examinees must be able to orally translate a document in English and a document in Spanish. The rendition should be smooth, without frequent false starts, and must accurately convey the style and contents of the document.

The oral examination takes about 45 minutes, excluding instructions and other procedural requirements. Candidates should allow at least one hour to complete the Oral Examination. The minimum passing score for the Oral Examination is 80 percent.

Candidates must pass the phase one Written Examination to be eligible to register for the Phase Two Oral Examination. Those who pass the Oral Examination will receive a letter and certificate from the Director of the AO awarding certification as a Federally Certified Court Interpreter. The two phases of the examination are described in more detail later in this handbook.

The FCICE is administered under the supervision of the Court Services Office of the AO. The AO, in turn, contracts with specialists in court interpretation and language testing for development and administration of the examination. See Part 6 of this handbook entitled, *"Who is involved in the Development and Administration of the FCICE?"*

1.6 Practice Tests and Readiness to Take the FCICE

Practice Tests for both the written and oral examinations are available online at <https://www.prometric.com/en-us/clients/aousc/Pages/landing.aspx>. The practice tests were developed at the same time and in the same way as some of the operational examinations and were designed to be equivalent to the operational forms except that the practice tests are shorter. The practice tests include representative items from all sections of the equivalent operational forms for that phase, but the operational examinations are routinely reviewed and modified whereas the practice tests are not.

Candidates are encouraged to take the practice WE under the same constraints as the operational written examination (e.g., no dictionaries or other aids, allotting 2.5 hours to finish it, etc.)

The practice OE is a one-half length simulation of an actual examination. It includes both written text material and practice recordings that must be sight-translated and interpreted, respectively. Taking the practice oral test will help candidates estimate the likelihood that they are ready to pass the Oral Examination. For those candidates viewing this handbook online, the recordings are provided via Windows Media Player or Real Audio Player and are available at the FCICE website at the “Oral Practice Exam” link. For the practice oral material, candidates must record their own performance and play it back while scoring their performance. Examples of scoring keys are provided to assist with self-scoring. Candidates are encouraged to take the practice test under the same constraints as the real Oral examination (e.g., no dictionaries or other aids, allotting only the indicated time to finish it).

While there is no guarantee that results on the written and oral practice tests will be the same as results on the official examinations, the practice tests provide a good way for candidates to estimate the likelihood that they are ready to perform successfully on the FCICE. Before registering for the WE, candidates can use the following questions as guidelines to determine their readiness:

1. Have you read the entire Examinee Handbook? Yes/No
2. Did you complete the Self-Assessment Exercise available in the Examinee Handbook? Yes/No
3. Did you take the Practice Written Examination available in the Examinee Handbook? Yes/No
4. Do you feel qualified to take and pass the FCICE Written? Yes/No
5. Did you take the Practice Oral Examination available in the Examinee Handbook? Yes/No
6. Do you feel qualified to take and pass the FCICE Oral? Yes/No
7. Did the results of the self-assessment and the practice tests suggest you are ready to pass the FCICE Examination? Yes/No

A “no” answer to any of these questions should lead candidates to carefully review the qualifications needed to perform in both exams.

PART 2 REGISTRATION, BACKGROUND QUESTIONNAIRE, SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS, AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION POLICIES

2.1 Schedule of examinations

The Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination (FCICE) is a two-phase process involving a Spanish/English Written Examination (Phase One) and an Oral Examination (Phase Two). With some exceptions, the two phases are generally offered biennially, with Phase One and Phase Two occurring in alternating years. Candidates interested in the federal court interpreter certification must first register, take and pass the WE before taking OE.

Examination dates and locations, and registration deadlines change every year and are posted Online. Candidates are encouraged to visit the FCICE site periodically to access registration information. This information is posted on <https://www.prometric.com/en-us/clients/aousc/Pages/landing.aspx> as soon as the dates are known.

2.2 Registering for the FCICE

Candidates for the Spanish/English Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination must register online. For detailed instructions for registering online please refer to section 2.5 – Online Registration. There are general considerations to keep in mind:

- Registration may only be completed online.
- The test fee must be paid via credit card when scheduling the exam.
- Candidates must appear at their scheduled date and time for the written and oral examinations.

Please note that candidates requesting a special accommodation must register by mail and provide written documentation:

- explaining the nature of the disability;
- and providing a detailed explanation of the accommodation being requested (see 2.8 – Special Accommodations for more information).

It is the responsibility of interested candidates to monitor the dates when registration opens and closes and of the dates of testing. It is also the responsibility of candidates who are eligible to take the Oral Examination to request registration information during the appropriate registration period.

2.3 Registering for the First Time to the FCICE and the Examinee Identification Number

If you have never registered for a Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination before, you may be asked to enter your first name, middle name, last name,, address (including city, state, and zip code), day phone number, evening phone number, e-mail address, and other information.

You will be issued an Examinee Identification Number. That number is very important! You will need the number for subsequent communications with FCICE staff. (If you have registered to take an FCICE exam before, you may have already received your Examinee Identification Number.)

2.4. Cancellation and Rescheduling Policies

Written Examination: To cancel a Written Examination registration and be eligible for a partial refund, the cancellation request must be submitted in writing and received no later than 5 calendar days prior to the appointment date. No refunds will be given for registration cancellations received after the deadline, or to candidates who do not appear for the Written Examination.

Rescheduling of the Written Examination can only be conducted in accordance with determined rescheduling practices, as indicated in the registration information.

Oral Examination: The registration fee is non-refundable. Candidates must advise the exam administrator as soon as it becomes known that they must cancel their Oral Examination registration, so that exam schedules can be adjusted, if necessary.

Rescheduling is not permitted for the Oral Examination.

2.5 Registration

You may register for the Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination online at: <https://www.prometric.com/en-us/clients/aousc/Pages/landing.aspx> during registration period and follow the instructions for online registration for the written or oral examination. You must register during the registration period indicated on the website. You will not be allowed to register outside of the registration period.

You will be prompted to indicate whether you request a special accommodation. If you indicate that you do require a special accommodation, you will be taken to a web page that describes the process for requests made under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The contact information for the Prometric Testing Accommodation team is included on that page and they will help you with the registration process.

To complete your registration process, you will be prompted to pay for the examination. Your demographic information and examination location choices will be saved in a secure database; a confirmation page will appear, notifying you that your registration has been accepted.

Written Examination: After successfully registering for the written examination, please read the confirmation page for important information about your confirmed exam location and time. It is strongly recommended that you print the confirmation page and keep it in a safe place for later reference.

Oral Examination: When registering online for the oral examination, you must choose the exam date, location and time of your choice.

Oral Examinations are scheduled to take place over a period of one or more weeks depending on the number of candidates scheduled. Candidates are tested individually during the Oral Examination and thus are scheduled for a specific date and time.

After successfully scheduling for the oral examination, you will receive a conformation email which confirms the date, location and time of your exam. Please, print the confirmation page and keep it in a safe place for later reference to remember your specific testing date, location and time.

2.7 Background Questionnaire

Candidates who register for the FCICE will be asked to complete a background questionnaire. The background questionnaire is a critical element in quality control of the FCICE testing program.

2.8 Special Accommodations

Candidates who require adjustments in the testing procedure because of disability or impairment may request a special accommodation providing written medical documentation that:

- explains the nature of the disability;
- and contains a detailed explanation of the accommodation being requested.

Religious accommodations: For special accommodations due to religious affiliations, candidates must submit a letter indicating their religious affiliation and what days of the week are acceptable for testing. The letter must be on the religious organization's letterhead, signed by the religious professional, and must be submitted by the registration deadline.

Requests for special accommodations will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis after all documentation regarding the requested accommodation has been received. Those requests that meet the criteria detailed above will be accommodated. Foremost among the related considerations is whether the accommodation will undermine exam validity, given the job requirements for interpreters and the test constructs¹. For example, an accommodation for a hearing impairment would likely not be approved because the ability to hear well is an essential job requirement, and an accommodation for impaired memory would likely not be approved because short-term memory skills are an essential job requirement.

2.9 Fee Information

Fees for the Written and Oral FCICE will be posted yearly on the Prometric website. Fees are to be paid by Visa, MasterCard, or American Express only, according to the currently posted fee

¹ A “construct” is an attribute of people, reflected in test performance; for example, the ability to perform the activities of a court interpreter.

schedule. Fees are subject to change for each testing cycle. The payment transaction will occur upon receipt of the registration.

- 2019 Nonrefundable Written Examination Fee² - \$210.00
- 2019 Nonrefundable Oral Examination Fee³ - \$300.00

2.10 Taking the Examination

Registered examinees must arrive at the test site early, preferably at least 30 minutes before the test is scheduled to begin. If you are late for either the WE or the OE, test proctors will not allow you to enter the testing room and it is unlikely that you will be rescheduled within the current test cycle. Test proctors may move on to the next scheduled candidate and you will lose your scheduled time slot. If you are the last examinee of the day, proctors will wait no more than 15 minutes for your arrival. A candidate who is late to the Oral Examination may have to wait for the next regularly scheduled OE.

Signs will be posted at your examination location, identifying the waiting or registration area. The test administrators may be testing other examinees when you arrive, so you will be expected to wait in the waiting area until the administrator comes for you.

If you are taking a written examination, test administrators will sign you in and provide instructions.

If you are taking the oral examination, present your printed admission letter at the test site as your official confirmation to take the examination.

Government issued identification is required for all examinations and only the following will be accepted:

- Current Driver's license or State DMV I.D. card
- Current U.S. passport or passport issued by a foreign government
- Current U.S. Military I.D. card

It is important that the name you use to register for an examination exactly matches the name on the official identification you plan to use. Proctors may prevent you from signing in for the examination if the names do not match exactly.

You will not be allowed to carry dictionaries, reference materials, electronic devices (cell phones, tablets, recorders, etc.) inside the testing room and test staff are not responsible for their security while you are taking an examination.

² Written exam fees are subject to change during subsequent exam administrations.

³ Oral exam fees are subject to change during subsequent exam administrations

The FCICE program strives to ensure that the temperature in the testing rooms will be comfortable and that the rooms have the appropriate heating and air conditioning controls. However, since it cannot be always guaranteed that the room temperature will be pleasing for every examinee, you should dress in layers.

Everything you need to take the exam will be provided, including pencils, pens, and note paper. Under no circumstances will you be permitted to take items with you into the test room. This includes cell phones, brief cases, backpacks, outerwear, etc. Do not bring dictionaries, books, notes, reference materials or any other aids to the exam center. You will not be allowed to use them. You may be asked to empty and turn your pockets inside out and be scanned with a metal detector prior to every entry into the test room to confirm that you have no prohibited items.

Any candidate found to have access to equipment or material that could be used to assist in taking the examination or that could be used to record or transmit any portion of an examination will be permanently disqualified from taking any test in the federal court interpreter certification examination program.

Smoking, eating, and/or drinking are not permitted in the exam room, except for drinking water that will be provided for you during the oral examination.

No visitors, except for official observers are permitted in the testing room. (AO staff and Prometric staff may observe some examination administrations.)

You may wear a watch (without an alarm) during the oral examination if you wish; however, the test administrator will keep the official time.

Please use the restroom before you enter the testing room. If you request a break during the administration of the Oral Examination, you will interrupt your pace and interfere with your concentration. If you request a break during the administration of the Written Examination, no additional time will be granted for you to finish the examination.

2.11 Score Reporting Procedures and Timelines

Written Examination: You will receive your score immediately following the administration of the Written Examination, score results letters will be made available online. A master list of candidate demographics and test scores will be provided to the AO when results have been compiled.

Candidates may appeal the results of a Written Examination based only upon the following grounds (see the Dispute Resolution policy, below):

- Significant irregularity in the exam administration
- Discrimination
- Bias
- Fraud, or

- Inappropriate application of ADA or other accommodations.

You will not be provided with a breakdown of your equated scores by test. It is important for you to recognize that taken individually, the score on a test part will not serve as a diagnostic tool (only the total scores on the English and the total scores on the Spanish sections of the exam comprise your “official score”). The part scores will not accurately inform you about particular strengths or weaknesses in that part of the test, simply because there are not enough items in each part to confirm a strength or weakness. Part scores are provided only for informational purposes. As discussed in 1.7 – Practice Tests, above, you might obtain more detailed feedback about your skill level by taking the practice test, although, like the score breakdown, it is not intended to be a diagnostic tool.

Oral Examination: Candidates who pass the written examination are eligible to take the phase two oral examination. It is the responsibility of the candidates who have passed the written examination to monitor the schedule for the upcoming oral examination by checking the website frequently and by requesting registration information during the registration period. Candidates must pay the appropriate fee to schedule for the oral examination. A master list of candidate names and test scores will be provided to the AO when results have been compiled.

Approximately twelve weeks following the administration of the oral examinations, the official score report letters will be posted online. Candidates will be notified via the e-mail address provided during registration when the official score report letters are posted. Candidates will be able to access the score report letters through a secure website and will be able to view and print their letter. The Director of the AO will confer certification on candidates who pass the Oral Examination. Certificates are usually mailed to successful candidates in December or January following the examination. Candidates are not considered certified until these certificates are received.

Candidates may appeal the results of an oral examination based only upon the following grounds (see the Dispute Resolution policy, below):

- Significant irregularity in the exam administration
- Discrimination
- Bias
- Fraud, or
- Inappropriate application of ADA or other accommodations.

2.12 Confidentiality of Exam Content

The contents of the Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination (FCICE) written and oral examinations are strictly confidential. Any person who takes an examination or who is authorized to have the examination in her or his possession, however briefly, must agree to protect the confidentiality of the examination. For examinees, this means that it is strictly prohibited to in any way discuss, copy, record, share, post or divulge the contents of the exam. This includes taking or keeping notes of test content in personal files, keeping or sharing them electronically or via any

other form of oral or written disclosure, or using any portion of the testing instruments in any way. All notes taken by examinees during the administration of the test must remain in the exam room at the end of testing and will be destroyed immediately by the proctor.

Every examinee is required to sign an oath of confidentiality before taking an examination. Any individual who violates this security policy or is found in possession of any equipment or materials that could be used to assist in taking the examination, or to record or transmit any portion of the examination is subject to denial of certification and will be permanently disqualified from taking any exam in the FCICE program.

2.13 Dispute Resolution Policy

2.13.1 Complaints and appeals

Complaints and appeals are written communications to the exam administrator concerning an examinee's score on a written or oral examination.

- Complaints include any communication received in writing from an examinee about an exam administration or exam score report.
- Appeals are written communications that specifically request an action to reconsider the scores reported to the examinee.
- Only those written communications showing evidence of the grounds for appeals in sections 2.11 of this handbook will be considered.

Appeals based on alleged inappropriateness of exam content or any specific exam item(s), or on grounds other than those listed above will not be accepted or acted upon. A standard form response is used when an appeal fails to meet the required criteria or when a complaint or appeal is based on exam content or specific exam items. This is not to imply that candidates are discouraged from providing thoughtful feedback about their exam experience. All feedback in the form of comments and inquiries are reviewed and given consideration.

Contact information for complaints and appeals will be made available once registration begins.

2.13.2 When and How Should Complaints and Appeals be Filed?

The procedure for filing complaints and appeals is the same for both the Written Examination and the Oral Examination. Complaints and appeals must be submitted in writing within thirty (30) calendar days from the date on the applicant's results report letter.

A complaint must clearly state what information or activity the examinee is requesting, or, if there is a question, what the question is. All complaints are reviewed and will receive a response.

An appeal must state the basis for the examinee's belief that a "fail" status was the result of grounds of appeals under section 2.11 of this handbook. Evidence that supports the examinee's belief must be included in the appeal. Only letters of appeal written and submitted by the examinee or the

legal representative of the examinee are accepted. Letters written on behalf of an examinee by anyone other than the examinee or legal counsel are not accepted or acted upon. A standard form response is used under these circumstances.

2.13.3 When will a Response to a Complaint or an Appeal be Received?

If a complaint or appeal meets the above-mentioned criteria, acknowledgement is sent within ten days and a final, official response is mailed within 120 days of receipt of the appeal, indicating either the resolution of the issue or advising the complainant/appellant that an investigation is ongoing.

If an appeal is disallowed because it fails to meet the requirements, it is considered a complaint and a final, official response is sent within 120 days.

2.13.4 Confidentiality of Investigation Findings

All investigations of disputes are confidential and internal. Summaries of findings may be sent to the examinee, but the examinee is not entitled to review original papers or access discussions resulting from an investigation.

2.13.5 Finality of Decisions

Decisions based on the findings of the exam administrator are final. Unless otherwise directed by the AO, the exam administrator will take no further action and will forward all related correspondence and calls to the AO.

PART 3 THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION

3.1 Description of the Written Examination

The Written Examination has two sections: English and Spanish. Each section has a total of 100 multiple-choice items divided into five parts. Some of the items may be field test items and will not be scored. The five parts are:

Part I: Reading Comprehension. Reading Comprehension items measure the ability to read and understand texts that reflect the language proficiency required of a Federally Certified Court Interpreter (FCCI).

Part II : Usage. Usage items measure the knowledge of grammar and idioms that is representative of the high level of general language proficiency required of an FCCI.

Part III: Error Detection. Error Detection items measure the knowledge of grammar that an FCCI must possess to carry out job-related responsibilities.

Part IV : Synonyms. Synonym items measure the breadth of general vocabulary that an FCCI must possess.

Part V: Best Translation of a Word or Phrase. Best Translation items measure the ability to correctly translate an underlined word or phrase, tapping the knowledge of vocabulary, grammar, and idioms required of an FCCI.

The five parts of the English section are followed by the five parts of the Spanish section. The Written Examination has a total of 200 items.

3.2 Scoring the Written Examination

The English and Spanish sections of the Written Examination are administered on the same day and scoring of the sections is conjunctive rather than compensatory. That is, the minimum passing score must be achieved on each of the exam sections. The minimum passing score is 75 percent, which is the standard set by the AO. **A candidate who passes only one section must retake and pass both sections at a subsequent administration.**

The examination is designed to measure proficiency in English and Spanish and as such only a total score for each language is reported. In accordance with the project psychometrician, you will not be provided with a breakdown of your equated scores by test part. The score on a test part will not serve as a diagnostic tool and the score may not accurately inform you about particular strengths or weaknesses in language skills. (See *2.11 – Score Reporting Procedures and Timelines.*)

There are multiple forms of the examination. Since exam forms cannot be developed to be identical in difficulty level, the *Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing* (1999) recommends that test forms be statistically equated⁴. The equating process ensures fairness to all examinees, regardless of what form of the test they took.

Your proficiency in each language is measured using a variety of question types and formats. If you wish to obtain more detailed feedback about your skill level for each type of question, we encourage you to review the Practice Test. The Practice Test is designed to be equivalent to the actual test forms and will provide you with an idea of how well you might perform.

3.3 Development of the Written Examination

The specifications for the written portion of the examination were developed by a diverse team of language professionals whose areas of expertise included language testing, language teaching, linguistics, and court interpreting. Content specialists were also consulted to ensure the authenticity of language usage in legal and other specialized contexts.

The Written Examination, like the Oral Examination, requires a high degree of literacy in the source and target languages and familiarity with a range of language varieties and registers. The Written Examination complements the Oral Examination in that it tests comprehension of written text, knowledge of vocabulary and idioms, recognition of grammatically correct language, and the ability to recognize appropriate target language rendering of source language text.

The examination specifications for the Written Examination guide the development process, ensuring that each form of the examination is reliable, valid, and like the others in content, structure, and level of difficulty. Examination *reliability*, the consistency of measurement of the examination, and *validity*, the extent to which the examination measures what it is intended to measure and is useful for its intended purpose, are established through expert review of the examination specifications and the examination forms and through field testing of the exam items.

Reliability is a prerequisite for validity; that is, an examination such as the Written Examination cannot measure what it is intended to measure and be useful for its intended purpose unless there is consistency of measurement across and within examination forms. New forms are developed periodically as needed, according to the examination specifications. Each form has new test items, which are field tested to ensure equivalent form reliability and internal consistency, and each is administered to a population of candidates as similar as possible to the population of individuals expected to take the test routinely.

Statistical analyses of the items and tests are conducted to establish the internal consistency of each test form and to allow statistical equating of the forms. Item analysis allows verification that individual items, both existing and new, function as they are intended. If items on a new test form do not function as they are intended, they are not considered during scoring and are deleted from the score and from the final operational form. New test items that are added to existing test forms

⁴ Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing (2014), American Educational Research Association, American Psychological Association, and National Council on Measurement in Education, Standard 4.10.

are not considered for scoring purposes, but are statistically analyzed and, if they function well, placed in a test “bank” for use in subsequent test forms. This process ensures that each item is related to the skills tested by other items and by the test as a whole. The item analysis also guides any minor revision of examinations that is needed. The result is a high degree of internal consistency for each test form. The examination forms themselves are statistically equated, removing the inevitable differences in difficulty that occur across multiple forms of a test. The scores reported to the examinee in the score results letter are the equated scores, ensuring that identical scores on different forms reflect the same level of competency.

Test validity, the extent to which the test measures what it is intended to measure, is supported by the examination specifications and the test development process. The specifications and examination forms undergo a series of rigorous review by language professionals who verify that the specifications and tests are comprehensive and that they identify and measure the skills and knowledge required of a Federally Certified Court Interpreter. These reviews support both the *construct*⁵ and *content* validity of the Written Examination. A high degree of internal consistency and equivalent form reliability also help ensure the validity of the examinations.

3.4 Suggestions on How to Prepare for the FCICE Written Examination

The Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination program is designed for an examination candidate who is highly proficient in both English and Spanish. If you do not have such proficiency, you should focus on improving your general language proficiency before registering for an examination. Some strategies for doing this include:

- enroll in university level courses in a country where the language is spoken;
- read widely in both languages, routinely using a dictionary to look up unfamiliar words;
- write down and memorize new vocabulary words and phrases;
- write often, using the new vocabulary you have learned;
- correct and ask others to correct your writing;
- translate a variety of texts into the other language and have a competent translator correct the translation.

If you already have high-level proficiency in both English and Spanish, to prepare for the exam, you may wish to do the following:

- Read
 - major newspaper editorials and articles, as well as news items related to legal matters and law enforcement, in both English and Spanish. Look for the main point and supporting arguments;
 - laws, codes, international treaties and conventions, contracts, and other legal writings, in both English and Spanish;

⁵ A “construct” is an attribute of people, reflected in test performance; for example, the language proficiency needed to perform the activities of a court interpreter.

- U.S. court documents such as indictments, sentences, probation and police reports, affidavits, etc.;
 - documents such as wills, contracts, powers-of-attorney, and birth and death certificates, which are typically written in Spanish-speaking countries by a notary public, attorney, and government agencies.
- Practice translating texts related to legal matters, such as those mentioned above.
 - Brush up on grammar, especially areas such as verb tenses and modes, as well as irregular verbs, pronouns, agreement, comparatives and superlatives, and the use of passive versus the active voice.
 - Practice translating sentences that contain the grammar points mentioned above as well as sentences where the syntax in English and Spanish is not parallel.
 - Expand your vocabulary by adding terms in all registers as well as idiomatic expressions. Focus on nouns, verbs, slang, and adjectives that might be used in the testimony of a wide variety of witnesses, including expert witnesses.
 - Become familiar with court proceedings, including the terminology and syntax involved. It might be advisable to take a court interpreting course or to acquire court interpreting experience in state courts. The latter is particularly useful in preparation for the FCICE Oral Examination.

Before you register for the *Written Examination*, assess whether you are ready to pass the *Oral Examination*. If you are not ready to pass the Oral Examination, you may want to consider whether this is the time to take the Written Examination. Successful candidates on the Oral Examination exhibit the culmination of a lifetime of habits and a college-level vocabulary in both languages. It is doubtful that a candidate could prepare from scratch for the Oral Examination in one year (the amount of time that will elapse after taking the Written Examination).

3.5 Helpful Tips for the Days Before the Written Examination

- If you are not familiar with the location of the testing site, you may want to drive to the site, using the directions that are provided to you. If possible, try to do this even before the day before your test so that you are comfortable with the route. Take note of the length of time it took to arrive at the site and where the parking is located and think about what impact morning traffic might have on your commute. Plan your departure time according to what you learn. Allow enough time to arrive at least twenty minutes early – late entry into the exam is not permitted.
- Check the parking facilities, especially if you require accessible parking. All facilities are required to provide accessible parking and facilities, but some facilities provide more

spaces than others. If it appears that there are few available parking spaces, check with the facility to see if a parking permit can be provided or if a space can be reserved for you.

- Gather the materials you need to take to the test center and put them in a place convenient for you before you leave for the test. Use the following checklist:
 1. picture identification with name that exactly matches name on registration (you will not be admitted to the test center without it);
 2. directions to the testing site (if necessary).

Leave your cell phone and other electronic devices, books, large purses, and all other items at home or in the trunk of your car. You will not be allowed to bring anything into the testing room.

- Take a few minutes to review the sample questions and directions in this Examinee Handbook. Hours of intense study the night before the examination probably will not help your performance and might cause you to feel anxious. A quick review of the information studied earlier will probably make you feel more comfortable and better prepared.
- Get a good night's sleep before the examination. Go to bed early. Staying up late may leave you too tired to do your best work during the examination. Relax. Go to a movie, watch television, or read a book to take your mind off the exam.

3.6 Procedures for the Day of the Written Examination

On the day of the examination:

Before the test

- Eat and drink something before the exam. You will not be allowed to bring food or drink into the test center.
- Do not call test center proctors in advance. They have neither the authority nor the information necessary to admit anyone until the day and time of the exam.
- Arrive early. The exam takes two hours and thirty minutes. You should expect to be at the test center for up to four hours to complete pre-exam and post-exam tasks. If you are late for the exam, the test proctors will not allow you into the testing room.
- You will be admitted to the testing room only if you have an acceptable form of government-issued picture identification. The name on your government-issued picture identification must match the name you used to register for the examination. If there is a discrepancy, you will not be allowed into the testing area.
- Leave dictionaries and reference materials at home. Leave your cell phone and other electronic devices at home or in the car. These items will not be permitted in the testing room, and testing staff will not be responsible for their security while you are taking the

examination. Before the Written Examination, you will be instructed to empty and turn your pockets inside out to confirm that you have no prohibited items. You may be disqualified from taking a federal examination in the future if you are found to have any electronic devices on your person while taking the exam.

- Any candidate who is found to have access to equipment or material that could be used to assist in taking the examination or that could be used to record or transmit any portion of an examination will be permanently disqualified from taking any test in the Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination program.
- Everything you need to take the exam will be provided.
- Use the restroom before the exam begins. If you go to the restroom during the examination, you will not be allowed extra time to complete the exam.

During the test

- Follow test center procedures. The staff at each center observes certain standard procedures to ensure that every examinee has equal testing time and that the operation of the center meets the criteria established by the AO for standardized administration. The success of the exam administration depends in part on your following these procedures.
- The proctor will tell you when to start the examination. The computer will have a timer on the screen, showing you the remaining time, you have available to complete the exam.
- Smoking, vaping, eating or drinking is not permitted in the testing room.
- Visitors are not permitted.
- During the exam, refrain from any talking. You may not give or receive help, or use books, papers, or aids of any kind. Candidates may only be excused from the testing room during an examination when they follow procedures announced in advance by the local test personnel.
- Work quickly and accurately and do not waste time. Mark those items for which you are not sure of the correct answer. You will have the opportunity to go back and review your answers if you have time remaining.

We make every effort to ensure that the test room and surrounding environment will be free of noisy or other annoying distractions. However, experience has shown that regardless of these efforts, events will sometimes occur that may be distracting to some examinees (construction noise, sporting events, housekeepers vacuuming in adjacent rooms, air conditioning noise, etc.). If that happens, we encourage you to ignore the distraction and simply continue with the exam. The testing center personnel are trained to try to solve any problems if possible or to allow extra time if appropriate. Please remember that, as a practicing federal court interpreter, you will

experience distractions and unexpected occurrences and will have to deal with them in a professional manner.

3.7 Suggested Study References for the Written Examination

Barron's 1001 Pitfalls in English Grammar. (1986). Barron's Educational Series (ISBN 0-8120-3719-7).

Escarpanter, J. (1995). *Cómo eliminar los errores y dudas del lenguaje*, Editorial Playor (ISBN 84-359-0388-5).

Fernández de la Torriente, G. (1997). *Cómo aumentar su vocabulario 1*, Editorial Playor, (ISBN 84-359-0124-6).

Mikkelson, H. (1995). *The Interpreter's Edge; Turbo Supplement*, Monterey, CA: ACEBO (ISBN 1-880594-13-7).

Moliner, M. (1998). *Diccionario de uso del español*, Editorial Gredos (ISBN 84-249-1974-2).

The following web site was recommended by a native English-speaking candidate who found them useful as sources of practice material for Spanish grammar. Candidates who explore these resources should be mindful that their accuracy has not been verified by authoritative review.

<http://www.indiana.edu/~call/ejercicios.html>

3.8 Discussion and Sample Items

In the following discussion, English and Spanish examples are provided for each section of the examination; however, in an operational examination, the five parts of the English section are presented first, and then the five parts of the Spanish section are presented. There are 20 items in each of the five parts of each section, English and Spanish.

Part I: Reading Comprehension

These items assess understanding of main ideas and supporting information. Inferred meaning can also be assessed. There are four types of reading comprehension texts on the Written Examination: general interest texts, non-specialist legal texts, specialist legal texts, and language-specific legal texts. Language-specific texts for Spanish are typical of the types of documents drafted by a notary public, a government agency, or a court and may include contracts, wills, birth and death certificates, marriage certificates, court decisions, etc. Language-specific texts for English are typical of documents that are likely to be part of criminal court proceedings or files, such as foreign or domestic police reports, probation reports, complaints, indictments, affidavits, etc. Stimulus texts are 400-600 words long.

Here is an abbreviated example of an English non-specialist legal text with several example questions. Note that this sample text, which is about 220 words in length, is shorter than the examination texts, which are 400-600 words in length.

Supreme Court Reverses Lower Court

The Supreme Court ruled Monday that police cannot conduct an extensive search of a murder scene without first obtaining a warrant. The unsigned opinion in the case of a West Virginia minister who murdered his wife reinforced a 1978 decision and reversed a lower court's ruling that the scene of a homicide is exempt from the constitutional prohibition on warrantless searches.

The defendant had called police to a cabin that he and his wife were renting, telling them that a man had broken in and knocked him unconscious. When he awoke, he found his wife dead, beaten to death. Police arrived and began searching the cabin. Opening a briefcase, they found an envelope containing photographs of a man who appeared to be taking off his jeans. It was later revealed that the man was a friend of the defendant and a member of his congregation. Prosecutors charged the minister with his wife's murder, introducing the photos as evidence that he had had an intimate relationship with the man and arguing that he killed his wife in part because she was enraged by the relationship.

The defendant tried to keep the photos out of his 1997 trial, contending that police needed a warrant before going through his belongings. The trial judge denied his objection, declaring an exception to the warrant requirement for homicide scenes.

1. How did the photographs found at the crime scene incriminate the man in the murder of his wife?
 - A. They were believed to show evidence of the man's violent nature.
 - B. They showed evidence of the man's intention to murder his wife.
 - C. They supported claims that the man had a recent life insurance policy on his wife.
 - D. They were believed to be evidence of a relationship that angered his wife.

The correct answer to question 1 is option D. The information needed to respond correctly to this item is located primarily in the last sentence of the second paragraph.

2. On what basis did the trial judge allow the photographs to be included as evidence?
 - A. The evidence was found at the location of a homicide.
 - B. The defendant's story was not supported by the evidence.
 - C. The defendant was accused of committing a homicide.
 - D. The briefcase where the photographs had been kept was not locked.

The correct answer to question 2 is option A. The information needed to respond correctly to this item is located primarily in the last sentence of the third paragraph.

The abbreviated text, *Referéndum Venezolano*, that appears below is typical of the general text type for Spanish. Note that this sample text, which has about 200 words, is shorter than the examination texts, which are 400-600 words in length.

Referéndum Venezolano

El resultado del referéndum verificado el domingo pasado en Venezuela revela que el poder de convocatoria del Presidente Hugo Chávez era menor que lo esperado. Chávez ha triunfado, por cierto, y el país se ha pronunciado a favor de una Asamblea Constituyente destinada a reformar la actual Carta Fundamental que rige al país. Más del 80 por ciento de los votantes, que sumaron unos tres millones de electores, respondieron afirmativamente a las dos consultas hechas por el gobierno. Estas, si bien incorporan elementos nuevos en el debate político, como la transformación del Estado, la creación de un nuevo ordenamiento jurídico y el funcionamiento de una democracia social y participativa, plantean futuros desencuentros en torno a sus reales alcances.

El éxito proclamado por Chávez, sin embargo, fue opacado por la abrumadora abstención, que alcanzó a más del 60 por ciento de la población inscrita. Los cinco millones y medio de personas que no participaron en la consulta representaron, según la oposición, una grave derrota para el mandatario. Pero, la escasa concurrencia de votantes a las urnas, que había sido anticipada por las encuestas, no pudo ser impedida por el Presidente, quien hizo varios intentos para evitar el abstencionismo.

1. ¿En qué se basa el autor para afirmar que el Presidente Hugo Chávez tuvo un “poder de convocatoria menor que lo esperado?”
 - A. en que sólo el 80% de los votantes se pronunció a favor del plebiscito
 - B. en que tres millones de personas votaron por la creación de la Asamblea Constituyente
 - C. en que la mayoría absoluta de los votantes inscritos no votó en el referéndum
 - D. en que la Asamblea Constituyente no obtuvo la mayoría de los votos emitidos

The correct answer to question 1 is option C. The information needed to respond correctly to this item is located primarily in the first sentence of the second paragraph although the quotation is from the opening sentence.

2. ¿Cuál es la función que llevará a cabo la Asamblea Constituyente venezolana?
 - A. redactar una nueva constitución política
 - B. velar por el funcionamiento de una democracia social
 - C. incorporar nuevos elementos al debate político
 - D. crear futuros desencuentros nacionales

The correct answer to question 2 is option A. The information needed to respond correctly to this item is located primarily in the second sentence of the first paragraph.

Part II : Usage

The usage items are intended to measure knowledge of standard grammar and common idioms.

Grammar usage items consist of a sentence with an underlined portion containing a grammatical form that may or may not include an error. Three alternatives for the underlined portion are presented in the options, with option D being “no change.” Only one of the options presented for the underlined portion is correct according to standard or normative grammar. The examinee must select the option that reflects this standard or normative use, or if the underlined portion represents the correct form, “no change” should be selected.

Here are four examples, two English and two Spanish, of grammar usage items for your review.

For each of the following sentences, either choose the alternative (A, B, or C) that best replaces the underlined portion, or, if the original sentence is best, mark option D (no change).

1. An effective defense counsel and an attentive jury was key in the acquittal.

- A. counsel, besides attentive jurors, were key
- B. counsel as well as attentive jurors was key
- C. counsel and an attentive jury were key
- D. no change

The correct answer to question 1 is option C. This item tests subject-verb agreement. Only choice C exhibits correct agreement. The underlined portion of the sentence and choices A and B all contain errors. Because a change is needed, D is not the right choice.

2. Government figures show that in 1995-2000 the economy grew at a much faster rate than in the previous ten years.

- A. a more faster
- B. a lot more faster
- C. a further faster
- D. no change

The correct answer to question 2 is option D. This item tests comparatives. The underlined portion of the sentence does not contain an error and, therefore, no change is necessary. Options A, B, and C all contain errors.

3. El delincuente apresado ayer resultó ser mucho más peligroso que la policía había imaginado.

- A. peligroso de lo que la policía
- B. peligroso que lo que la policía
- C. peligroso lo que la policía
- D. sin cambio

The correct answer to question 3 is option A. This item tests comparatives. Only choice A exhibits the correct use of a comparative form. The underlined portion of the sentence and choices B and C all contain errors. Because a change is needed, D is not the right choice.

4. Está lista la solicitud de libertad bajo fianza; el abogado va a entregársela mañana al actuario.
- A. se la va a entregársela
 - B. se va a entregarla
 - C. la va a entregársela
 - D. sin cambio

The correct answer to question 4 is option D. This item tests the placement of pronouns. The underlined portion of the sentence does not contain an error and, therefore, no change is necessary. Options A, B, and C all contain errors.

Following are two examples of idiom usage items, one in English and one in Spanish.

1. The robber was caught red-handed as he exited the bank.
- A. with his hands up
 - B. without a chase
 - C. without effort
 - D. with the evidence

The correct response to the English idiom example is option D. The best replacement for the expression “red-handed” is “with the evidence.”

2. Aquella tarde, el autobús iba de bote en bote.
- A. bamboleándose
 - B. avanzando a gran velocidad
 - C. lleno de gente
 - D. casi vacío

The correct response to the Spanish idiom example is option C. The best replacement for the expression “de bote en bote” is “lleno de gente.”

Part III: Error Detection

The Error Detection segment of the Written Examination is intended to measure knowledge of standard forms of grammatical expression, which is essential for the work of a Federally Certified Court Interpreter. Eight of the Error Detection items are based on a single, isolated sentence. The remaining twelve items are based on two six-sentence paragraphs. Each of those sentences is a discrete item. Three words or phrases are underlined in each item. One of the three underlined segments may contain an error. In that case, the examinee identifies which underlined word or

phrase must be corrected in order for the sentence to be grammatically correct. The fourth option is No Error (D). The examinee marks No error (D) when the sentence is correct as stated.

Following are two examples, one English and one Spanish, of the single sentence Error Detection items.

In the following sentences three segments are underlined and followed by a letter (A, B, C). One of these segments might contain an error. Choose the segment that contains the error and mark your choice on your answer sheet. If the sentence does not contain an error, mark D (No error). There may be grammatical, syntactic, or semantic errors. There is no more than one error in a sentence.

1. The victim's family reached a sense of closing (A) when the bomber was sentenced (B) to two life terms (C) without parole. No error (D)

The correct answer to the English example is option A because "closing" is an incorrect word form in this context. The correct form would be "closure."

2. Una de las medidas adoptadas (A) para hacer enfrente (B) al desempleo es premiar a (C) las empresas que contratan a empleados jóvenes. Sin error (D)

The correct answer to the Spanish example is option B because "enfrente" is an incorrect word form in this context. The correct form would be "frente."

Here is an example of the items contained in the six-sentence paragraph. An English set is provided to illustrate this segment of the exam, however, Spanish Error Detection items are presented in the same manner.

The six sentences that follow form a paragraph. In each sentence three segments are underlined and followed by a letter (A, B, C). One of these segments might contain an error. Choose the segment that contains the error and mark your choice on your answer sheet. If the sentence does not contain an error, mark D (No error). There may be grammatical, syntactic, or semantic errors. There is no more than one error in a sentence.

1. At the Nice meeting, European Union (A) will have to embrace institutional reforms (B) as a prelude (C) to enlargement. No error (D)

The correct answer to question 1 in the set is option A because in option A the definite article "the" is missing.

2. The Union's decision-making processes, designed for (A) a trading bloc of six nations, are hardly (B) suited for today's common market of 15 nations, let alone (C) one of
27. No error (D)

The correct answer to question 2 in the set is option D because there is no error in the sentence.

3. The problem is that (A) individual member states champion reforms (B) that suit their often conflicting views of it's fundamental nature (C). No error (D)

The correct answer to question 3 in the set is option C because the pronoun "its," referring to the Union, should be used in this context.

4. France and Germany, for instance, both remain (A) strong proponents of expanding the Union, though one sees it (B) as a federation of nations, the other of peoples (C). No error (D)

The correct answer to question 4 in the set is option D because there is no error in the sentence.

5. France would like to reaffirm the supremacy (A) of the Council of Ministers, whose member (B) represent the national governments (C). No error (D)

The correct answer to question 5 in the set is option B because the singular form of the verb "member" is incorrect. The verb form "represent" requires a plural subject.

6. Germany would like (A) to strengthen the (B) supranational policymaking (C) European Commission. No error (D)

The correct answer to question 6 in the set is option B because the infinitive verb form "strengthen" is required in this context.

Part IV : Synonyms

Items in this part of the Written Examination measure the breadth and precision of vocabulary because a Federally Certified Court Interpreter must have a broad and precise vocabulary and be sensitive to slight differences in connotation among words of similar meaning. A Synonym item presents the vocabulary word – a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb – in a non-defining context. The vocabulary item to be tested is underlined, and four options are offered. One option is the best response; that is, closest in meaning to the underlined word. The three incorrect options are at approximately the same level of difficulty (word frequency) as the underlined word but do not have the same meaning as the underlined word.

Following are one English and one Spanish example of Synonyms items. From among the four alternatives (A, B, C, D) choose the one closest in meaning to the underlined word in the sentence.

1. We were struck by his demeanor.

- A. disquiet
- B. behavior
- C. weapon
- D. attire

The correct answer to the English example is option B because the word “behavior” is closest in meaning to the underlined word in the sentence, “demeanor.”

2. Pese a la agresividad mostrada por el fiscal durante el contrainterrogatorio, el acusado se mantuvo impávido.

- A. impertérrito
- B. henchido
- C. incólume
- D. imborrable

The correct answer to the Spanish example is option A because the word “impertérrito” is closest in meaning to the underlined word in the sentence, “impávido.”

Part V: Best Translation of a Word or Phrase

Translating is similar to interpreting insofar as it involves rendering a word or phrase from one language to another. The stimulus for a Best Translation item is a sentence with an underlined word or phrase. From the four alternatives, the examinee must choose the best rendering in the target language of the underlined portion. Items for which the sentences are in Spanish and the alternatives in English are included in the English section of the Written Examination; items for which the sentences are in English and the alternatives in Spanish are included in the Spanish section of the Written Examination. Eight of the items are based on isolated sentences. The remaining items are presented in three sets of four items each.

Following are two examples of the single sentence Best Translation part of the examination. For each of the underlined segments in the sentences that follow, choose the alternative (A, B, C, D) closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase. In choosing your answer, consider the context of the underlined portion and what the translation of the entire sentence would be.

This example is from Spanish into English and would be included in the English section of the Written Examination.

1. El dinero recaudado apenas alcanzará para cubrir un quinto de los gastos.
- A. a quintuplet
 - B. one item
 - C. one fifth
 - D. a fortnight

The correct answer to the Spanish into English example is option C because “one fifth” is the best rendering of “un quinto.”

This example is from English into Spanish and would be included in the Spanish portion of the Written Examination.

2. All subsequent allocations will be decided by the incoming Board.
- A. posteriores
 - B. pendientes
 - C. subsecuentes
 - D. subsiguientes

The correct answer to the Spanish into English example is option A because “posteriores” is the best rendering of “subsequent.”

Following are examples similar to the four-item sets that are contained in the Best Translation segment of the examination.

This example is from Spanish into English and would be included in the English portion of the Written Examination.

De lo anterior (1) se concluye que analizados y valorados de manera conjunta los elementos probatorios (2) mencionados, de acuerdo con el numeral 175 del Código Federal de Procedimientos Penales, constituyen prueba plena de que alguien se apoderó de una cosa mueble (3) ajena, en este caso una unidad automotriz, sin derecho y sin consentimiento de la persona que puede disponer de ella con arreglo a la Ley (4), cuyos hechos ocurrieron en el vecino país del Norte; de ahí se justifique la existencia del cuerpo del delito de Robo, conforme a su definición.

- 1.
- A. From the foregoing
 - B. Due to the preceding
 - C. In the former case
 - D. Given the foregone

The correct answer to question 1 is option A because the phrase “from the foregoing” is the best rendering of “de lo anterior” in this context.

- 2.
- A. evidence
 - B. proof
 - C. probationary material
 - D. probative elements

The correct answer to question 2 is option A because the word “evidence” is the best rendering of “elementos probatorios” in this context.

- 3.
- A. real property
 - B. personal property
 - C. durable goods
 - D. material goods

The correct answer to question 3 is option B because the phrase “personal property” is the best rendering of “cosa mueble” in this context.

- 4.
- A. that is able to discard her according to the law
 - B. who may statutorily dispose of it
 - C. to whom the law gives access thereto
 - D. who can make lawful use thereof

The correct answer to question 4 is option D because the phrase “who can make lawful use thereof” is the best rendering of “que puede disponer de ella con arreglo a la Ley” in this context.

Finally, this example is from English into Spanish and would be included in the Spanish portion of the Written Examination.

WHEREAS: (5)

- (A) Pursuant to an agreement of even date herewith (6) between the aforementioned (7) parties (the “Principal Agreement”) the Assignor agreed to procure the sale and the Assignee agreed to purchase or procure the purchase of inter alia the commercial real estate and chattels, details of which are set out (8) in the schedule hereto, together with the goodwill associated therewith, (together, the “Property”); and
- (B) The Assignor has agreed to enter into this Assignment to assign to the Assignee all its right, title and interest in and to the Property registered in its name.

- 5.
- A. por lo tanto
 - B. en vista de
 - C. considerando
 - D. conviniendo

The correct answer to question 5 is option C because the word “considerando” is the best rendering of “whereas.”

- 6.
- A. de fecha pareja con aquí
 - B. de la misma fecha que el presente Convenio
 - C. con la fecha antedicha en este Convenio
 - D. con la fecha igual que éste

The correct answer to question 6 is option B because the phrase “de la misma fecha que el presente Convenio” is the best rendering of “of even date herewith” in this context.

7.

- A. previamente dichos
- B. en su conjunto
- C. que suscriben
- D. antes mencionadas

The correct answer to question 7 is option D because the phrase “antes mencionadas” is the best rendering of “aforementioned” in this context.

8.

- A. cuyos detalles se listan
- B. detalles de los cuales se aparecen
- C. donde se establecen detalles de ellos
- D. detalles que son especificados

The correct answer to question 8 is option A because the phrase “cuyos detalles se listan” is the best rendering of “details of which are set out” in this context.

PART 4 THE ORAL EXAMINATION

4.1 Description of the Oral Examination

Only those individuals who have previously passed the phase one written examination are eligible to take the phase two oral examination.

The FCICE oral examination is a performance exam that assesses functional proficiency during actual task performances required for court interpretation ⁶. The purpose of the federal certification program is to determine whether a person seeking certification is minimally competent for immediate work in the federal courts. The oral examination lasts approximately 45 minutes.

Functional proficiency means that the interpreter can accurately conserve the meaning of a source language when rendering it into a target language, without embellishments, without omissions, and without altering the style or register of speech. The interpreter must be able to do this while keeping up with the routine pace of court proceedings. The tasks required of interpreters in court include interpreting in the simultaneous and consecutive modes and sight translations of documents. The criterion for minimal competency was determined by the original architects of the examination to be accuracy at the 80 percent level in a testing situation. Therefore, the passing score on the examination is 80 percent as measured by preselected words or phrases that are embedded in the examination text for use as objective scoring units.

The Oral Examination consists of five parts that represent activities interpreters are required to do in court, namely: interpreting in the consecutive mode, interpreting in two contexts in the simultaneous mode, and sight translation of documents (English to Spanish and Spanish to English). The activity of simultaneous interpretation is performed in two contexts: the context of extended monologue speech and the context of witness examination, which involves relatively short exchanges between two speakers. All test parts are simulations of what interpreters do in court.

The five parts of the examination include:

- Sight translation: English to Spanish
- Sight translation: Spanish to English
- Simultaneous interpretation into Spanish – monologue speech
- Consecutive interpretation: Spanish to English; English to Spanish
- Simultaneous interpretation into Spanish – witness testimony (question and answer)

4.2 Development of the Oral Examination

⁶ Arjona, Etilvia. 1985. "The Court Interpreters Certification Test Design." In Lucía Elías-Olivares, et al., eds. *Spanish Language Use and Public Life in the United States*. New York: Mouton Publishers. 185.

The Oral Examination specifications were written by expert interpreters with an extensive background in preparing and rating interpreter examinations for federal and state court systems. The test writers were advised and assisted by a team of language professionals serving as an examination development advisory committee. Their areas of expertise included court interpreting, linguistics, language testing, and language teaching. The qualifications of test writers included the following, in approximate priority order:

- practicing interpreter with federal certification;
- prior test writing experience;
- advanced degree in language;
- experience as a test rater for FCICE or analogous state tests; and
- experience as an interpreter trainer.

Members of the original examination development advisory committee reviewed and commented on examination design, considered and suggested policy regarding examination design and implementation, reviewed and commented on test content, and assisted in the collection of source texts for examination materials, evaluation of source text appropriateness, and in the identification of seminal Oral Examination raters.

The first substantive activity in developing the exam was the selection of base documents around which it would be constructed. Base documents were chosen from among a large corpus of federal court transcripts stored in digital form. Source documents were edited to bring the document to the length (number of words) required by the structural specifications. A second phase of editing took place when scoring units were selected and other fine-tuning was done to bring the text script into compliance with the structural specifications for the examination. For example, overall length, length of utterances in consecutive, and types and distribution of scoring units in each exam part.

After a complete draft was created for each section of the exam, test writers prepared examples of possible acceptable and unacceptable renderings of each scoring unit. Every unit has at least one initial example of an acceptable rendering. Most scoring units also had at least one example of an unacceptable rendering. During field testing of each examination form and during pretest training of raters, additional examples of acceptable and unacceptable renderings have been noted and compiled. Field testing also revealed deficiencies in scoring units, and these units were replaced as a result. Deficiencies might have included an unclear meaning of a word in the source text material, and too many or too few words included in the designated unit.

After the original test drafts were written, they were distributed for three types of review:

- a review by federal district court judges and lawyers that focused on the substantive appropriateness of texts and scoring units (content validity);
- a linguistic review by professional interpreters and linguists familiar with varieties of Spanish usage and the specific linguistic challenges of Spanish-English interpreting; and
- a review focused on the cultural appropriateness of texts. The main purpose of the review process was (and continues to be) to ensure, based on consensus from native English and Spanish speakers from different regions of the United States and different

native origins, that the examination did not include arcane words or phrases in either language, or words used in a way that is unique to a particular region or country. The underlying standard is: if all the reviewers can retrieve the meaning of the word or phrase in context as it appears in the test, then the unit is fairly and validly included in the examination.

4.3 Examination Validity, Reliability, and Field Testing

As is true for the Written Examination described in Part 3, examination specifications also guide the development of the Oral Examination. The specifications ensure that all versions of the examination are valid, reliable, and similar to each other in structure and content. Test *validity* and *reliability* have been previously explained in *3.3 Development of the Written Examination*.

Validity of the Oral Examination is achieved by ensuring that the tasks candidates perform in the test match the tasks that interpreters must perform on the job, as described above in *4.1 Description of the Oral Examination*. Validity also requires the test content to be appropriate. Appropriateness of texts used in the examination is achieved in two ways. First, source material is based on actual court transcripts from federal courts or written documents presented in federal court. Second, the texts derived from these transcripts are reviewed by experienced professionals (federal judges, lawyers, and interpreters), who have consistently found them to be representative of the language typically encountered in federal court.

The *reliability* of the examination is ensured through a combination of qualitative and quantitative measures. Qualitative measures include standardized approaches to test writing and selection of the scoring units used for test rating, standardized guides for rating the scoring units, and intensive training of the raters who apply the guides. Especially important to reliability in scoring is the use of multiple raters. The opinions of two federally certified interpreters, who have received the same training as oral raters for the FCICE Oral Examination, must converge in determining when interpretations of scoring units are correct or incorrect. Quantitative measures include the collection and analysis of item-level rating data and the application of standard statistical techniques for exam evaluation, including multiple measures of examination reliability, overall internal validity, and the correlation of exam part scores to overall exam scores.

Field testing is used prior to finalizing a new examination to verify that the procedural techniques used to ensure validity and reliability worked as intended. There is more than one technique for field testing an Oral Examination. One technique includes administering the completed versions of the exam to a group of candidates who are as similar in composition as possible to the individuals who are expected to take the exam routinely. After the exams are administered, they are subjected to statistical and qualitative evaluations to determine that the exam content – especially the scoring units and scoring guides – are working as intended. Any necessary adjustments may then be made prior to finalizing the exam for routine administration.

4.4 Administering and Scoring the Oral Examination

The Oral Examination is administered to candidates on an individual basis in testing rooms where the candidate and a proctor are present. The proctor administers the examination to one candidate

at a time. Everything said in the testing room is recorded. This means that the candidate's performance is preserved for later scoring by a rating team.

A team of two expert raters will later evaluate the candidate's performance. Each rater is a Federally Certified Court Interpreter who has completed intensive training as an oral rater for the FCICE. All raters are trained immediately prior to serving as test raters.

The Oral Examination is scored objectively using 220 pre-selected words and phrases—called “scoring units” or “keywords”—that appear in the text. The raters base their scoring on documented examples of correct and incorrect interpreted renderings in the guide for the raters. The test raters listen to the candidate's recorded performance to verify what was said and can listen to it as many times as necessary if any question arises. The raters consider correct any word or expression that would be acceptable in *any variety of Spanish or English* where their usage is found in a standard, reputable resource, provided it conveys the original's register accurately. The criterion for passing the examination requires the candidate to render 80 percent of the scoring units correctly. Like the Written Examination, there are multiple forms of the Oral Examination and forms are statistically equated to ensure fairness to all candidates regardless of what form of the examination they took.

As a matter of procedure, ten percent of the tests whose original score was around the cut score, either above or below, are chosen for re-scoring by a second team of raters. Raters also complete a structured holistic evaluation to supplement the objective scoring procedure. This holistic evaluation assesses the strengths and weaknesses of the candidate's overall performance that day with respect to qualities that do not compute directly into the objective score. In rare cases, the holistic evaluation may also promote a candidate with an objective score that is below but very near the pass point into the “pass” category. The holistic evaluation has rarely been used to lower a candidate's score or to demote a candidate from pass to fail status.

If a candidate stops an administration before completion of the examination for any reason, the examination will not be rated, and no score will be reported.

4.5 Discussion of the Individual Sections of the Oral Examination

Sight Translation: English to Spanish

The English to Spanish sight translation is the part of the exam that requires the candidate to interpret aloud into Spanish an English document of approximately 230 words. This part represents 10 percent of the exam weight (22 scorable units), and the candidate is allowed 5 minutes to complete the task, including the time used for an initial silent reading of the original script. Documents used for this part of the examination are typically based on police reports, presentence investigation reports, or affidavits of witnesses. These reports include a wide range of language and generally involve factual descriptions of events or personalities.

Sight translation: Spanish to English

The Spanish to English sight translation part of the exam is of the same length and weight as the English to Spanish sight translation and requires the same procedure from the candidate. Documents used for this part of the examination are typically based on formal legal documents that are written in fairly high register Spanish. Examples would include affidavits taken before a notary, letters written to judges by educated individuals, or excerpts from legal documents.

Simultaneous Interpretation Section – Monologue Speech

This section of the examination includes 65 scorable units and represents 29 percent of the exam weight. The recorded speech, either an opening or closing argument to a jury, is approximately 840 words in length, recorded at an average of 120 wpm, and takes about 7 minutes to complete. This first simultaneous section of the exam requires the candidate to listen to the recorded speech monologue by an English-speaking lawyer through a headphone set and to simultaneously interpret it into Spanish. The candidate wears a set of headphones to listen to the recording and speaks aloud so that her or his performance can be recorded on a separate recording machine. The speech is entirely in English, and the interpreter interprets it into Spanish as would be required to assist a Spanish speaking defendant during a trial. Texts in this section are typical of discourse delivered to jurors who are average speakers of English. Language register will vary between higher and lower registers as the lawyer covers matters of law and fact in combinations of formal and casual persuasive speech patterns. Once this section of the exam begins, the proctor may not stop the recording. If you ask to have the recording stopped, everything from that point forward in this section will be counted as incorrect.

Consecutive Interpretation Section

This section includes 76 scoring units and represents 35 percent of the exam weight. It is about 875-925 words in length, and the candidate is allowed 18 minutes to complete this. The consecutive section of the exam mimics the examination of a Spanish-speaking witness by an English-speaking lawyer in court. The test administrator(s) plays one segment at a time on a CD player or another device, allowing the candidate to interpret from English into Spanish or from Spanish into English, as appropriate. The script is recorded at a normal, conversational pace that would be typical during a witness' testimony. The raters will evaluate the candidate's ability to interpret accurately all the details of the questions and the testimony, also preserving the register of the original. Source texts for this section of the examination are transcripts from direct or cross-examination of a witness during actual trials where the testimony is given by a Spanish speaking person. Texts in this portion of the examination always include examples of lower register speech, such as profanity and idiomatic usage. Candidates can ask the proctor for up to two repetitions during the consecutive section.

Simultaneous Interpretation Section – Witness Testimony (Q&A)

This section of the examination includes 35 scorable units and represents 16 percent of the test weight. It requires the candidate to listen to recorded speech in English through a headphone set, and to translate it into Spanish simultaneously. For this section of the exam, however, the source texts are in question-and-answer form, taken from transcripts of testimony by English-speaking witnesses. The text length is about 600 words at a varying speed of delivery that approximates

normal courtroom speech, up to 160 wpm, and takes about 5 minutes to complete. Often these source texts will include evidence presented by law enforcement officers or technical experts. Vocabulary in these texts will include a greater amount of specialized terminology than in the consecutive interpreting task, but the texts do not include highly technical vocabulary that would be unfamiliar to educated native speakers of English. Once this section of the test begins, the proctor may not stop the recording. If you ask to have the recording stopped, everything from that point forward in this section will be counted as incorrect.

4.6 More on Scoring Units

Scoring units are words and phrases that are selected because they represent various features of language that interpreters encounter in their work, which must be rendered accurately and completely without altering their meaning or the speaker's style of speech. The raters determine as a group whether each of the scoring units is interpreted correctly or incorrectly.

Scoring units are classified into three general categories and nine specific types.

Grammar and Usage

Grammar/verbs

Features of grammar, especially verbs, that should be handled accurately by the user of the two languages.

False cognates/interference/literalism

Terms or phrases that should be interpreted correctly by a qualified interpreter despite interference by one language on the other (e.g., false cognates, awkward phrasing, or terms or phrases susceptible to literal renditions resulting in loss of precise meaning).

General Lexical Range

General vocabulary

Vocabulary of general usage, including that of more and less academically-educated speakers, and any general lexical item or set of items not easily classified elsewhere among the scoring units.

Legal terms and phrases

Any word or phrase of a legal or technical nature, or which is not common in everyday speech but is commonly used in legal settings.

Idioms/sayings

Sets of words that mean something different from the meaning of its individual words; famous sayings or quotes from literature or history.

Conservation

Register and slang/colloquialisms

Words and phrases of unquestionably high or low register that can be preserved in that register in the target language by a qualified interpreter (e.g., curses, profanity, taboo words).

Numbers/names

Any number (e.g., street address, weight of person or object, measurements such as distance) or name (e.g., person, court, street, town).

Modifiers/intensifiers/emphases/interjections

Adjectives and adverbs that increase or modify intensity or provide emphasis or precision to a description (e.g. adverbs that increase the intensity of adjectives, such as “absolutely,” “completely,” or “very”). May include interjections (e.g. wow, yuk, oops, etc.).

Embeddings/positions

Words or phrases that would not be omitted by a qualified interpreter due to position (e.g., at the beginning or in the middle of a long sentence; the second in a string of adjectives or adverbs) or function (e.g., tag questions).

4.7 Suggestions on How to Prepare for the Oral Examination

The FCICE Oral Examination requires candidates to *demonstrate* their interpreting skills. Because these skills need to be developed gradually and improved over time, it does not lend itself to last minute preparation. Reading widely and developing an extensive vocabulary in both English and Spanish are necessary to pass the prerequisite Written Examination. Preparing for the Oral Examination should include an hour or two practicing interpreting skills daily for an extended period. Candidates should continue or even intensify these practices in the weeks or months before taking the Oral Examination, including recording and listening to their own delivery.

To make an initial assessment of readiness to take the Oral Examination, it is suggested that candidates refer to Part 5 of this handbook, entitled ***Self-Assessment of Readiness to Take the FCICE***. A high score on both 5.2 and 5.3 means that a person may be ready to take the Practice Oral Examination Test found in Part 8 of this handbook. Otherwise, the candidate should work to improve skills before taking the Practice Test or the Oral Examination. It is a good idea to practice sight translations (English to Spanish and Spanish to English) with a timer so that the candidate learns how long five minutes is and what can be accomplished in that time period. Simultaneous interpretation should be practiced using headphones and interpreting aloud.

4.8 Practical “To Do” List for the Oral Examination

- Before leaving home, make sure you have identification with you and that you know the location of the exam and you have your registration material.
- Anyone found to have access to equipment or material that could be used to assist in taking the examination or that could be used to record or transmit any portion of an examination will be permanently disqualified from taking any exam in the Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination program.

- Leave dictionaries and reference materials, your cell phone and other electronic devices at home or in the car. These items will not be permitted in the testing room, and test staff will not be responsible for their security while you are taking the examination. Before the exam, you will be asked if you are carrying reference materials, a cell phone or any other electronic devices, and if you do, they will be held by the proctors until the exam has concluded. After the exam the items will be returned to you. You may be disqualified from taking a federal examination in the future if you are found to have any electronic devices on your person while taking a test.
- Water bottles will not be allowed into the testing room since water will be provided during the exam.
- Bring only a paper print-out of your Admission Letter, identification documents, keys, and wallet or small purse to the testing site. Remember that official photo identification will be required at check-in time, and that only the following will be accepted:
 - Current Driver's license or State I.D. card
 - Current U.S. passport or passport issued by a foreign government
 - Current U.S. Military I.D. card

The name on the identification must match the name under which you registered for the examination.

- Get a good night's sleep before the examination. Go to bed early. Staying up late may leave you too tired to do your best work during the examination. Relax. Go to a movie, watch television, or read a book to take your mind off the exam.

4.9 Procedures for the Day of the Oral Examination

On the day of the examination:

Before the Exam

- Eat and drink something before the exam. You will not be allowed to bring food or drink into the test center, although water will be provided to you during the exam.

Please plan to arrive at the test waiting area at least twenty minutes early. Allow time to find the facility. Locate the facility in advance if you do not know exactly where it is. If the facility is a hotel or large courthouse, also allow time to find the specific room where the testing will take place. If you drive to the site, you must park where you do not have to worry about getting a ticket.

- Check the parking facilities, especially if you require accessible parking. All testing locations are required to provide accessible parking and facilities, but some facilities provide more spaces than others. If it appears that there are few available parking spaces,

check with the facility to see if a parking permit can be provided or if a space can be reserved for you.

- If you arrive late for your scheduled examination, proctors will not be able to administer your examination. They will move on to the next scheduled candidate and you will lose your scheduled time slot. If you are the last examinee for the day, proctors will wait no more than 15 minutes for you.
- Bring your Admission Letter with you to the test site.
- Remember that you will be admitted to the testing room only if you have an acceptable form of government-issued picture identification and the name on the identification matches the name under which you registered for the exam.
- Use the restroom before the exam begins. Stopping the exam will interrupt your pace, interfere with your concentration, and disrupt the testing schedule.
- There will be a waiting area clearly marked with signs somewhere in the facility. If the facility is a hotel, look for information on the hotel's "events" bulletin board. Otherwise, signs will be posted at the appropriate entrance of a public facility. The examination waiting area will be indicated under the title "Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination" or "FCICE." The waiting area may be in a hallway and may not have many chairs or extra room; therefore, friends and spouses should not wait with you in the waiting area.
- A proctor will register you, checking your Admission Letter and official identification, and providing you with the policy statement on exam security and asking you to sign an oath of confidentiality.

During the Exam

- You should expect to be at the test center for a minimum of one hour to complete pre and post exam tasks but allow up to two hours in case there are unforeseen delays.
- Visitors are not permitted in the testing room, except for official AO observers.

4.10 The Examination Itself – What You Can Expect

The Oral Examination lasts about 45 minutes. All portions of the examination are timed to ensure fairness. Proctors will strive to start your examination at the scheduled time. However, keep in mind that because the exams are administered to one person at a time, proctors may be slightly behind or ahead of schedule. When you enter the examining room, you will see a conference table, equipped with a recorder to capture your performance and a laptop computer or media player that will play the consecutive and simultaneous sections of the examination that you will interpret. The proctor will introduce him/herself and will indicate where you are to sit. The proctor will begin

recording the session as soon as you are seated and will ask you to identify yourself for the recording. You will identify yourself by stating only the identification number found on your Admission Letter, not your name. The next step is to give you instructions on taking the exam. Then the actual examination will begin.

Sight Translation

Before you begin, the instructions for the sight translation will be read to you. When the instructions are over, you will be given a one-page, double-spaced document for translation from English to Spanish. It will be a report or affidavit containing colloquial language and perhaps some justice system jargon. You will be allowed exactly five minutes to render the sight translation. A timer will be set before you begin. First you should silently read through the text to be translated, but if you have not begun your translation within a minute and a half, you will be told to begin. If you have not finished your sight translation in the allotted five minutes, you will be told to stop.

Next you will be given the text for sight translation from Spanish to English. This will be a one-page, double-spaced document dealing with a law-related context. It could be an affidavit taken before a notary public, a letter written to a judge by an educated individual, or an excerpt from a legal document. The procedure for this part will be the same as for the English to Spanish sight translation: you will have five minutes altogether, and if you have not started interpreting after a minute and a half, you will be asked to start.

Simultaneous Interpretation – Monologue

This portion of the examination will take about seven minutes, with about one additional minute of introductory speech on the recording. Like the other sections, it begins with explicit instructions that will be read to you by the proctor. Then you will be given a set of headphones, and the recording will be played for you to interpret. The recording will begin with some introductory information during which you can adjust the volume and get a sense of the pace of the speech. Then you will be advised when the exam itself is about to begin and after that you will begin interpreting from English to Spanish. The text will be an opening or closing statement by an attorney. The register will vary from highly formal language to colloquial usage, and you will be expected to remain true to the style and tone of the source-language message in your interpretation. The speed of this portion of the exam, 120 words per minute, is slower than speech in an actual courtroom setting. Repetitions will not be provided.

Consecutive Interpretation

The consecutive interpretation portion may last up to 18 minutes. As usual, the proctor will read you the instructions for this section, and then you will begin the consecutive portion. The consecutive portion will simulate a trial setting in which an English-speaking attorney asks questions of a Spanish-speaking witness. The proctor will play the prerecorded segments of the script. Some statements will be up to 50 words in length, and you will not be allowed to interrupt the speakers. Therefore, you will be allowed to take notes.

During the consecutive section of the exam, you will be allowed to ask for up to two repetitions total. When you ask for a repetition, the proctor will replay the entire question or answer related to the segment you missed. You must interpret the entire repetition, even if you had already interpreted part of that question or answer once. Extra time will not be allowed for repetitions.

Simultaneous Interpretation of Witness Testimony (Simultaneous Q&A)

This section is about six minutes long. Again, the proctor will read instructions to you before you begin interpreting. Then you will be given the headphones, and the proctor will start the recording, which begins with a short introduction to give you time to adjust the volume. When the actual examination recording begins, you will hear an English-speaking attorney cross-examining an English-speaking witness, thus all questions and answers will be in English and all must be interpreted into Spanish simultaneously. As with the consecutive portion, one speaker will speak at an informal level, and the other will be more formal. This section of the examination is faster than the simultaneous monologue, at an average of 150 words per minute, and up to 160 words per minute at times. Because it involves testimony, the speakers will alternate in rapid succession, and you will have to pay close attention to follow the exchange. They will most likely be dealing with technical subjects (expert witness testimony on laboratory tests, for example). Repetitions will not be provided.

Conclusion of the Examination

The test is over when you finish the simultaneous witness testimony section. You should expect the proctor to check the recording before you exit the room. You will be asked to leave the waiting area and refrain from any discussions with other examinees.

4.11 Sources for Practice Materials

Preparing for the Oral Examination involves intensive practice. An Oral Examination Practice Test (practice test) is provided as part of this Handbook (Part 8). The practice test was developed in parallel with the actual tests and is very similar to them, although some parts are not as long as the actual exams. The practice test material also includes recorded examples of passing performances. Candidates who faithfully follow the practice test procedure will be in a good position to gauge how they might perform on an actual exam, although the practice test is not intended to be diagnostic.

Self-study materials may be very helpful, but the AO does not endorse any particular independently-marketed sources. Interested candidates may consider the materials produced by the two sources indicated below, which can be researched or purchased by emailing or calling the sites or by ordering directly online.

ACEBO

Post Office Box 710113
San Diego, California 02171, USA
Phone: (858) 866-8799

FAX: (858) 866-8799
Email: info@aceboproducts.com
Website: <https://acebo.myshopify.com/>

National Center for Interpretation

The University of Arizona
PO Box 210151
Tucson AZ 85721-0151
Phone (520) 621-3615
Email: ncitr@email.arizona.edu
Website: <https://nci.arizona.edu/self-study-products/>

PART 5 SELF-ASSESSMENT OF READINESS TO TAKE THE FCICE

5.1 Introduction

Following are two sets of questions to help you assess your readiness to take the Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination: Language Proficiency questions and “Can Do” questions.

Language proficiency

Section 5.2 concentrates on language proficiency, the first prerequisite to success as an interpreter. Three subsets of questions relating to speaking, listening, and reading in English and Spanish are provided to help you assess your level of language proficiency.

“Can Do” Interpreter Self-Assessment

If you are satisfied with the results of the Language Proficiency assessment, or if you simply want to know more about what is required for court interpreting, proceed to Section 5.3 on page 53 for the list of 29 “can do” statements.

5.2 Language Proficiency Self-Rating in English and in Spanish

Following is a three-part self-rating exercise, based on the US Government language proficiency skill level descriptions, for individuals who are considering registration for the Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination (FCICE). The three parts are:

- A. speaking proficiency
- B. listening proficiency
- C. reading proficiency

A key to help you apply your self-ratings of language proficiency readiness to take the FCICE is found at the end of the exercises.

A. Self-rating of speaking proficiency in English and Spanish

Read and consider the following four descriptions of speaking proficiency. Afterwards, decide which description most accurately represents your overall speaking proficiency in English and Spanish. If your language proficiency is substantially better than one level but not consistently as good as the next higher level, select the appropriate "plus" level.

Fill in the box below the appropriate number.

1.1 English – Speaking				1.2 Spanish – Speaking			
2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2+	3+	4+		2+	3+	4+
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Limited working proficiency. I can handle informal conversations successfully. I can begin, continue, and bring to completion a variety of communicative tasks. I can handle most everyday social conversation with some confidence, but not with facility, including casual conversations about current events, work, family, and autobiographical information. I can narrate and describe events occurring in the past, present, and future. I have control of everyday vocabulary sufficient to discuss general topics of a concrete nature.

2+

3. General professional proficiency. I can participate effectively and with ease in both formal and informal conversations on abstract and professional topics as well as practical and social topics. I can discuss my particular interests and fields of competence with ease. In conversation, I can answer objections, clarify points, justify decisions, state and defend policy, or give a briefing. I show some breadth of vocabulary. I make occasional errors with low frequency and complex language, but these almost never impede communication.

3+

4. Advanced professional proficiency. I can speak the language fluently and accurately and with a high degree of effectiveness, reliability, and precision for all representational purposes within the range of my personal and professional experience and scope of responsibilities, even when communicating in sophisticated and demanding conversations. I can communicate effectively with varied audiences, purposes, tasks, and settings. If a nonnative speaker, I may exhibit a slight foreign accent, although this never disturbs the native listener.

4+

5. Educated native proficiency. I speak the language as well as a highly articulate, well-educated, native speaker. I can use the language with complete flexibility and intuition, so that my speech on all levels is fully accepted by, and equivalent to, a well-educated native speaker in all of its features, including breadth of vocabulary, colloquialisms, and pertinent cultural references. My pronunciation is consistent with that of an educated native speaker of a standard dialect of the language.

B. Self-rating of listening proficiency in English and Spanish

Read and consider the following four descriptions of listening proficiency. Afterwards, decide which description most accurately represents your overall listening proficiency in English and Spanish. If your language proficiency is substantially better than one level but not consistently as good as the next higher level, select the appropriate "plus" level.

2.1 English – Listening					2.2 Spanish – Listening				
2	3	4	5		2	3	4	5	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	2+	3+	4+			2+	3+	4+	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2. Limited working proficiency. I can understand face-to-face speech in standard pronunciation spoken at a normal pace, with some repetition and rewording even when spoken by a native speaker who is not used to speaking to people with limited proficiency in this language. I can understand speech dealing with everyday topics, common personal and family news, well-known current events, and routine work matters. I can understand descriptions of different places and narrations about past, current, and future events. I can follow the essential points of the average discussion on work-related topics in my field. I can understand the facts, such as reported in news broadcasts, but I do not grasp inferred meanings or implications expressed through more complex language.

2+

3. General professional proficiency. I can understand the essentials of all speech in standard pronunciation, including discussions within my field of interest or specialization. I can follow accurately the essentials of conversations between educated native speakers of the language, reasonably clear telephone calls, radio broadcasts, news stories, oral reports, some oral technical reports, and public presentations on non-technical subjects. I can infer meanings that are not directly stated. I have trouble understanding native speakers if they speak very quickly or use dialect or slang.

3+

4. Advanced professional proficiency. I can understand all forms and styles of speech pertinent to my social and professional needs. This includes speech involving extensive and precise vocabulary, subtleties and nuances in standard dialects of the language, and technical discussion on professional topics within the range of my knowledge. I can understand language tailored to different audiences and purposes, including persuasion, representation, counseling, and negotiating. I can readily infer meanings and implications. I can easily understand all social conversations, radio broadcasts, and phone calls. I may experience some difficulty understanding speech heard under unfavorable conditions, such as through a poor-quality loudspeaker or radio or in a noisy room.

4+

5. Educated native proficiency. I can fully understand educated and academic speech, abstract and professional discussions, regional dialects, highly colloquial speech, jokes and puns, and speech in noisy places or heard under unfavorable acoustic conditions. My comprehension of the language is fully equivalent to that of a well-educated native-speaker.

C. Self-rating of reading proficiency in English and Spanish

Read and consider the following four descriptions of language proficiency. Afterwards, decide which description most accurately represents your overall reading proficiency in English and Spanish. If your language proficiency is substantially better than one level but not consistently as good as the next higher level, select the appropriate "plus" level.

3.1 English – Reading					3.2 Spanish – Reading				
2	3	4	5		2	3	4	5	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	2+	3+	4+			2+	3+	4+	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2. Limited working proficiency. I can read simple written material in print on subjects I am familiar with. I am able to read straightforward, familiar, and factual material with only some misunderstandings. I can locate the main ideas and details in material written for the general public. I can read uncomplicated prose on familiar subjects. I can generally comprehend most news articles involving description or narration of current events, travel, food, and music. I can also comprehend simple biographies, social notices, personal correspondence, routine business letters, and simple technical material written for the general public.

2+

3. General professional proficiency. I can read a variety of materials on unfamiliar subjects with normal speed and almost complete comprehension. I can fully understand news stories or international news items in magazines, routine correspondence, editorials, and general reports. I can understand technical reports and other materials in my field of specialization even when they include hypothesis, argumentation, and supported opinions. I can read and comprehend literature, including short stories, novels, and plays. I can usually read between the lines, if necessary. I rarely have to reread general vocabulary; however, I may have some difficulty with unusually complex structures or low frequency idioms.

3+

4. Advanced professional proficiency. I can read nearly all styles and forms of the language pertinent to academic and professional needs fluently and accurately. I can readily follow unpredictable turns of thought and author intent in such materials as sophisticated editorials, specialized journal articles, professional documents, and complex literary texts, as well as any subject directed to the nonspecialized reader. I can also read legal documents and legal texts written for the general reader and documents from earlier periods containing archaic forms of language.

4+

5. Educated native proficiency. I can fully understand extremely difficult and abstract prose, including general legal and technical material, as well as contemporary and classical literature. I can read classical or archaic forms of writing as well as a well-educated native. I can read a wide variety of handwritten documents. My speed and comprehension are equal to that of a well-educated native reader.

Interpreting your self-ratings

Speaking. Federal court interpreters must have a broad and precise vocabulary, excellent grammar, pronunciation that is always easily intelligible, fluency, and naturalness of expression in both languages. Language experts generally agree that FCCIs are usually a 4+ in one language and 5 in the other. Many are a 5 in both. Some federal court interpreters may be only a 4 in one language if they have excellent interpreting skills and are always intelligible. If your speaking skills are not at least a 4 in both languages, you may wish to improve your speaking skills before taking the FCICE.

Listening. The listening skills of a typical FCCI are at the same high level as the speaking skills. That is, one must be at least a 4 in both languages, and preferably higher. In addition, one must have the ability to retain what one hears, decode it, and then encode it rapidly in the other language.

Reading. FCCIs are highly literate in both languages although they may be somewhat more literate in one than the other. Language experts generally agree that the typical profile is probably a 4 in one language and a 5 in the other. One needs to be at least a 3+ in both languages in order to comprehend the kinds of documents that the court interpreter may have to translate orally to a defendant or to the court.

5.3 “Can Do” Interpreter Self-Assessment

An extensive list of “Can Do” statements follows. Read each statement and circle the answer that most accurately describes your current ability or skill. Although the FCICE examination is specific to court interpreting, the questions related to interpreting skills are intended to be general in nature. You should answer those questions about interpreting skills based on your own interpreting experience. If you have no experience or other basis on which to make a self-assessment of the activity or skill described in the question, do not circle any answer and go on to the next question.

A key to help you apply your self-ratings of the “Can Do” assessment of readiness to take the FCICE is found at the end of the exercises.

1. When speaking a standard variety of Spanish, I can use correct pronunciation and intonation without any significant effort.
 - A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
2. I understand standard varieties of Spanish usage from any country in the Spanish-speaking world.
 - A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
3. When listening to nonstandard varieties of Spanish, I can comprehend speakers without significant extra effort, especially when context is provided.
 - A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
4. When engaged in conversations with native speakers, I can speak Spanish fluently and can incorporate regional colloquialisms and slang expressions.
 - A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never

5. I can render precise, accurate interpretations from Spanish into English without omissions or additions.

- A. always
- B. most of the time
- C. frequently
- D. rarely or never

6. When interpreting from Spanish into English, I can maintain the speaker's level of register (formal versus informal language) and the complexity of the original speech.

- A. always
- B. most of the time
- C. frequently
- D. rarely or never

7. I can render interpretations from Spanish into English promptly without hesitation.

- A. always
- B. most of the time
- C. frequently
- D. rarely or never

8. I can read and understand articles of general interest written in standard Spanish.

- A. always
- B. most of the time
- C. frequently
- D. rarely or never

9. I can read and understand technical material written in Spanish such as legal documents, probation or social services reports, medical reports, etc.

- A. always
- B. most of the time
- C. frequently
- D. rarely or never

10. I can read and understand correspondence in Spanish that may be written in an archaic or semi-literate manner.

- A. always
- B. most of the time
- C. frequently
- D. rarely or never

11. I can read any Spanish document out loud in English promptly, precisely, and accurately without hesitation, omissions or additions.
- A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
12. When listening to varieties of spoken English other than standard American English, I can comprehend speakers without any significant extra effort.
- A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
13. When watching the nightly news on English language television, I can simultaneously render the newscaster's speech into Spanish without falling behind.
- A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
14. I can render precise, accurate interpretations from English into Spanish without omissions or additions.
- A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
15. When interpreting from English into Spanish, I can maintain the speaker's register (formal vs. informal language) in terms of level and complexity of vocabulary and sentence construction.
- A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
16. I can render interpretations from English into Spanish promptly without hesitation.
- A. always

- B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
17. When engaged in conversation, I can speak standard American English with correct pronunciation and intonation.
- A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
18. When engaged in conversation, I can speak English fluently and can incorporate regional colloquialisms, slang terms, and slang expressions.
- A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
19. I can read and understand technical material written in English such as legal documents, probation or social services reports, medical reports, etc.
- A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
20. I can read any English document out loud in Spanish promptly, precisely, and accurately without hesitations, omissions, or additions.
- A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
21. I can interpret *consecutively* in both directions what the speaker is saying.
- A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
22. I can interpret every oral utterance, even those embarrassing to me or other court participants, in either direction.

- A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
23. When going in either direction and when interpreting consecutively or simultaneously, I can monitor my own interpretations and correct my own mistakes.
- A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
24. I can research the meaning of specific words and terms efficiently and effectively.
- A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
25. When going in either direction and when interpreting consecutively or simultaneously, I can interpret effectively under pressure of time constraints, adversarial settings, and in emotionally charged circumstances.
- A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
26. When interpreting consecutively in either direction, I can comprehend and retain conversation or testimony as long as necessary in order to render an accurate interpretation.
- A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
27. If someone reads a passage to me that is descriptive (what something looks like or something that happened), I can remember and repeat back what I heard word-for-word even if the passage is as many as 30-40 words long.
- A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never

28. I speak clearly and can adjust the loudness of my speech so that I am audible to the intended audience in both intimate and public interpreting settings.
- A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never
29. I can efficiently take notes when interpreting consecutively while preserving the natural flow of question and answer.
- A. always
 - B. most of the time
 - C. frequently
 - D. rarely or never

KEY

If you can answer “A” or “B” to questions 1 to 29, you may be ready to take the FCICE Examination. If you skipped or answered “C” or “D” on more than a few questions, then you may want to gain additional experience as a court interpreter before taking the examination, or you may want to pursue additional formal study or immersion training in English or Spanish.

PART 6 WHO IS INVOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE FCICE?

6.1 Who is Involved in the Development and Administration of the FCICE?

Until recently, the FCICE for Spanish-English interpreters was administered under contract from the Administrative Office of the United States Courts by the National Center for State Courts, working with its collaborating partners. In 2018, the contract was recompeted according to legal requirements.

6.2 Consulting Experts

FCICE Program - Officials of the United States Courts

Many dedicated professionals committed to excellence in the court interpreting profession contributed to the development of the Spanish/English Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination (FCICE) Program. Under the leadership of the Director, James C. Duff, Deputy Director Leeann Bennett, and Associate Director Mary Louise Mitterhoff, of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC), staff of the Court Services Office serve as stewards for the program. These include Robert Lowney, Chief of the Court Services Office, Jane MacCracken, Chief of the Court Programs Division, David Levine, Chief of the Special Programs Branch and Javier A. Soler, FCCI, Court Interpreter Program Specialist as Contracting Officer's Representative, Javier A. Soler currently serves and monitors the project, coordinates efforts and facilitates communication between the AO and its contractors. For more information about the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, see: <http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/UnderstandingtheFederalCourts/FederalCourtsInAmericanGovernment.aspx>.

Many District Court Clerks assisted with the collection of an extensive body of court transcripts from which the test writers selected and edited source texts for the examination. Their contributions were fundamental for achieving test validity.

Very special thanks are owed to the United States District Court Judges and experienced federal court attorneys who took the time to review and comment on the original Oral Examination drafts. Their reviews ensured examination validity and task appropriateness.

- Honorable John S. Martin, Jr., U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York
- Honorable Carlos Moreno, U.S. District Court, Central District of California
- Honorable Federico Moreno, U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida
- Honorable Michael B. Mukasey, U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York
- Honorable Ricardo Urbina, U.S. District Court, District of Columbia
- Honorable Kimba M. Wood, U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York
- Mr. Ricardo Zwaig, private attorney and former Federal Public Defender, Washington, District of Columbia
- Mr. Joseph C. Laws, Jr., Federal Public Defender, San Juan, Puerto Rico
- Mr. Joseph Virgilio, CJA Panel Attorney, Washington, District of Columbia

Advisory Committee

Advice and policy guidance for the examination specifications were provided by a distinguished advisory committee of academics and federal court staff interpreters including:

Linguists

- Susan Berk-Seligson, Ph.D., Associate Professor – Spanish and Applied Linguistics, University of Pittsburgh
- Bethany K. Dumas, Ph.D., Associate Professor – English, University of Tennessee
- Nancy Schweda-Nicholson, Ph.D., Professor of Linguistics, University of Delaware

Interpreters

- Elena De Jongh, FCCI, Court Interpreter, Southern District of Florida
- Ramón M. del Villar, FCCI, Chief Interpreter, Houston, Texas
- Kevin John DeVany, FCCI, Official Court Interpreter, Northern District of Illinois
- Nancy Festinger, FCCI, Chief Interpreter, Southern District of New York
- Joyce Y. García, FCCI, Staff Interpreter, Tucson, Arizona
- Ana-Cecilia Rosado, FCCI, Court Interpreter, District of Rhode Island
- Lenne Rosen-Kabe, FCCI, Manager of Court Interpreters, Central District of California
- Teresa Salazar, FCCI, Director of Interpreter Services, Washington, D.C.

Past Project Managers

- William Hewitt, Project Manager, (Deceased) National Center for State Courts
- Wanda Romberger, Project Manager, (Ret.) National Center for State Courts
- Jacquie Ring, Project Manager, National Center for State Courts

Past Contracting Officer's Representatives

- Marijke van der Heide, Program Specialist, Administrative Office of the United States Courts
- Carolyn Kinney, PhD, Program Specialist, Administrative Office of the United States Courts

Current Contracting Officer's Representative

- Javier Antonio Soler Rovira, FCCI, Program Specialist, Administrative Office of the United States Courts

The Written Examination

The Written Examination was developed under the leadership of Charles W. Stansfield, working with a team of highly experienced specialists in the fields of applied linguistics and interpreting.

The core Written Examination team members included, in addition to Dr. Stansfield:

- Daniel J. Reed, Ph.D., Researcher and Lecturer in Applied Linguistics, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.
- Jean Turner, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Applied Linguistics, Monterey Institute of International Studies.
- Ana María Velasco, Ph.D., Visiting Professor of Translation and Interpretation, Monterey Institute of International Studies.

Other contributors to the first Written Examinations developed under contract with the NCSC who served in the roles of item writers, item reviewers, or examination reviewers include:

- Ellie de la Bandera, Federally Certified Court Interpreter (FCCI)
- Elena De Jongh, FCCI
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- Joyce García, FCCI
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- Renee Jourdenais, Ph.D., Professor of Applied Linguistics, Monterey Institute for International Studies
- Patricia Michelsen-King, FCCI
- Gregory Miller, FCCI
- Mario Montenegro, FCCI
- Teresa Salazar, FCCI
- Susana Santángelo, FCCI, medical translator
- Rachel Spache-Koch, retired professional of ELS and test developer, University of Miami
- Ricardo Zwaig, Esq.

Examination statistical analyses and equating for those early examinations were carried out by Bruce W. Davis, Ph.D., Deborah Ford and Lisa Kobe of CPS Human Resource Services and James Impara, Ph.D.

The Oral Examination

The lead writers for the first Oral Examinations developed under contract with the NCSC were Patricia Michelsen-King and Gregory Miller, federally certified interpreters with extensive experience as test writers and raters for federal and state certification examinations. William Hewitt contributed to source document selection, consulted on English language usage, and coordinated all aspects of the test development, review, field testing and rating process. Other principal contributors to test writing were federally certified interpreters Ellie de la Bandera, Denia McGuire, Myriam Sigler and Melinda Gonzalez-Hibner.

Many other accomplished working interpreters with wide-ranging linguistic and cultural backgrounds contributed to those early Oral Examinations. The interpreters who served on the

original Advisory Committee also reviewed and commented on drafts of the Oral Examination texts. In addition, other practicing Federally Certified Court Interpreters who served as reviewers, field test raters and interpreter/raters included:

- Catherine Bahr
- Eva Desrosiers
- Agustín de la Mora
- Victoria Fuñes
- Melinda González-Hibner
- Catalina María Johnson
- Ruth Monroy
- Janis Palma
- Roberto Perezdiaz
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- David Sperling
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- Antonio T. Yañez