

PROGRAM GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

This workbook of exercises and activities accompanies the training manual, *The Language of Justice: Interpreting for Legal Services* and its trainer's guide. This workbook is not intended for use independently of *The Language of Justice* program.

Note: The interpreter is often referred to in these exercises as "she/her" to avoid the awkward use of "he or she" or "him or her."

GOAL

To train community, legal and court interpreters to interpret for nonprofit legal services providers.

UNIT I PROCEDURES AND ETHICS (7 hours)

Objective 1: The interpreter will discuss the requirements for legal interpreters.

Objective 2: The interpreter will exhibit a sound understanding of relevant codes of ethics.

Objective 3: The interpreter will demonstrate the correct application of a code of ethic and standards of practice to ethical dilemmas and simulated encounters.

UNIT II LINGUISTIC MEDIATION (7 hours)

Objective 1: The interpreter will demonstrate sound decision-making about when and how to provide linguistic mediation.

Objective 2: The interpreter will model the steps for linguistic mediation.

Objective 3: The interpreter will develop linguistic mediation techniques and strategies.

UNIT III INTERPRETING FOR LEGAL SERVICES (6 hours)

Objective 1: The interpreter will demonstrate knowledge of the U.S. legal system.

Objective 2: The interpreter will model how to handle requests from clients and attorneys.

Objective 3: The interpreter will review the terminology required for non-courtroom legal interpreting.

FINAL ASSESSMENT (1 hour)

A written assessment will evaluate participants' knowledge of the curriculum.

UNIT I PROCEDURES AND ETHICS

Exercise I-a Legal Interpreting Quiz

30 minutes

Circle True or False for each question. Then specify why you marked True or False.

1. Legal interpreters may perform cultural mediation (culture brokering). T F
Why or why not? _____

2. Court interpreting is a subdivision of legal interpreting. T F
Why or why not? _____

3. Legal interpreting and community interpreting are very similar professions. T F
Why or why not? _____

4. Legal interpreters are required to interrupt a session to ask about the meaning of a term that is unclear to the interpreter. T F
Why or why not? _____

5. Legal interpreters should not speak to an attorney's client alone after the interpreted encounter. T F
Why or why not? _____

6. Legal interpreting is part of community interpreting. T F
Why or why not? _____
