

ENGLISH FOR WORK / ENGLISH FOR LOCALIZATION QUALITY ASSURANCE

Localization QA English

Turn language findings into clear, reproducible product improvements.



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Eight practical lessons. Eleven extended conversations.

Vocabulary, phrase banks, guided speaking, and explained answers.

Revised 2026 edition / Upper-intermediate to advanced

Your route through the book

[**01 Reporting a contextual mistranslation, page 4**](#)

Explain a semantic error through reproducible scene context and an English gloss.

[**02 Protecting placeholders while changing word order, page 14**](#)

Distinguish translatable wording from functional arguments and explain reordering needs.

[**03 Explaining plural categories to engineers, page 26**](#)

Use a small test matrix to explain locale-dependent plural selection without equating categories with numbers.

[**04 Diagnosing layout without weakening the translation, page 36**](#)

Distinguish text expansion, clipping, font support, and layout constraints using a visual test report.

[**05 Explaining mixed-direction text defects, page 48**](#)

Separate paragraph direction, embedded text direction, and stored data when reporting a bidirectional defect.

[**06 Discussing cultural adaptation without stereotypes, page 58**](#)

Present cultural feedback as scoped evidence and compare adaptations against the intended player experience.

[**07 Reporting VR subtitle and audio mismatches, page 70**](#)

Explain timing and speaker attribution in an interactive scene without treating a recording as a static text resource.

[**08 Negotiating localization release decisions, page 80**](#)

Separate impact, scheduling priority, fix status, and locale-specific verification during release triage.

[Professional communication notes, page 3](#)

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Suggested study range: B2-C1. This is an editorial study range, not a certified proficiency assessment.

A language bug needs product context.

A grammatically possible translation can still describe the wrong action. Effective localization QA explains the intended meaning, identifies the exact resource and build, and distinguishes a content correction from a rendering or implementation defect.

Show the trigger

Include the locale, build, screen or scene, relevant state, and exact steps. A screenshot documents the result but may not explain how to reach it.

"This string appears after the player equips the shield, not on the purchase screen."

Explain the linguistic distinction

Use a gloss or back-translation to explain the issue to colleagues who do not read the target language. Treat that explanation as evidence, not as a replacement for target-language review.

"The current word means a fee; this action means rushing forward."

Preserve the contract

Variable names, markup, and message syntax may have runtime requirements. Localize the surrounding language without casually changing functional tokens.

"The word order changes, but the placeholder identifier must remain intact."

Define verified scope

A corrected resource, a merged change, and a tested release package are different states. Name the actual build and affected locales when reporting verification.

"The fix passed in this package; the other platform is still untested."

Professional boundaries

All people, organizations, cases, figures, and documents in the exercises are fictional. Professional English practice, not a universal localization specification or a substitute for qualified target-language, accessibility, cultural, legal, or engineering review. Product rules, timings, test data, and release policies in the cases are fictional. Actual behavior depends on the supported locales, platform, framework, version, and approved style guide. Do not infer cultural preferences from nationality or reverse stored text to imitate a writing direction.

A Read the situation

LESSON 01 / REPORTING A CONTEXTUAL MISTRANSLATION

Explain a semantic error through reproducible scene context and an English gloss.

Charge means an attack here, not a fee

In fictional game build 420, Japanese locale ja-JP, the shield tutorial uses resource action.charge. The target text means a monetary fee, but the button makes the character rush forward with a shield. The same English source word appears in the store. Tester Emi has reproduced the issue three times after equipping the shield. Developer Sam needs the intended meaning and resource context, not a guess about which translator caused it.

People: Emi, Localization QA tester; Sam, Gameplay developer.

Read the record

Choose one answer per question using the facts above.

1. What does the tutorial action actually do?

- A. Rush forward with a shield
- B. Collect a monetary fee
- C. Purchase a shield
- D. Open a billing form

2. What does the current target text mean?

- A. A network recharge
- B. A monetary fee
- C. A confirmed attack command
- D. A shield durability value

3. Which evidence makes the report reproducible?

- A. A store screenshot alone
- B. Build, locale, resource, and shield-equipping steps
- C. A complaint that the language feels bad
- D. The translator's presumed nationality

[Answers and explanations, page 106](#)

B Vocabulary in use

CORE TERMS

localization QA

Quality assurance focused on localized language and product behavior.

conduct localization QA

source string

Text provided as the basis for localization.

inspect the source string

string ID

Identifier linking a text resource to its use.

include the string ID

reproduction steps

Ordered actions that produce the observed behavior.

supply reproduction steps

locale tag

Identifier for a language and optional regional or other locale distinctions.

specify the locale tag

actual behavior

Result observed in the tested environment.

capture actual behavior

linguistic defect

Language error affecting meaning, grammar, or approved usage.

report a linguistic defect

target string

Localized text in the destination language or locale.

review the target string

in-context review

Inspection of language where it actually appears in the product.

perform an in-context review

build number

Identifier for the tested software package or version.

record the build number

expected behavior

Product result required by the agreed specification or context.

describe expected behavior

English gloss

Brief English explanation of a target expression's meaning.

provide an English gloss

Say it in context

Stress the highlighted expression. Keep the surrounding words connected; pause at the end of the phrase.

localization QA [LOCALIZATION QA](#)

conduct localization QA

Keep the meaning precise: Quality assurance focused on localized language and product behavior.

in-context review [IN-CONTEXT REVIEW](#)

perform an in-context review

Keep the meaning precise: Inspection of language where it actually appears in the product.

B Precision and professional shorthand

EXTEND YOUR RANGE

back-translation

Rendering of translated content back into the source language for explanation.

attach a back-translation

context screenshot

Image showing the relevant text and surrounding product state.

attach a context screenshot

developer comment

Context note attached to a resource for implementation or translation.

add a developer comment

clarification request

Question that resolves an unclear meaning or instruction.

make a targeted clarification request

working assumption

Provisional premise used while information is incomplete.

challenge a working assumption

action owner

Named person responsible for a specified next step.

confirm the action owner

semantic mismatch

Difference between intended meaning and the meaning conveyed.

isolate the semantic mismatch

resource reuse

Use of one text resource in multiple product contexts.

investigate resource reuse

reproducibility

Ability to produce the finding again under stated conditions.

confirm reproducibility

source attribution

Identification of where information came from.

preserve source attribution

scope boundary

Limit of the work or authority being discussed.

state the scope boundary

check-back

Restatement used to verify that a message was understood.

complete a check-back

Say it in context

Stress the highlighted expression. Keep the surrounding words connected; pause at the end of the phrase.

English gloss [ENGLISH GLOSS](#)

provide an English gloss

Keep the meaning precise: Brief English explanation of a target expression's meaning.

developer comment [DEVELOPER COMMENT](#)

add a developer comment

Keep the meaning precise: Context note attached to a resource for implementation or translation.

Phrases that move the work forward

Locate the defect

This appears in the shield tutorial after equipping the shield.

Supply context

The affected string ID is action.charge in build 420.

Avoid blame

We need to check what context accompanied the resource.

Scope the evidence

I reproduced this three times in ja-JP.

Clarify the question

Are you asking about the finding or the next step?

Attribute information

That is what the current record says; it has not been independently confirmed.

Check scope

That decision sits outside my authority.

Repair misunderstanding

Let me restate the distinction more clearly.

State the contrast

The target text means a fee, but the action is a forward attack.

Explain the gloss

This is an English explanation of the target meaning, not the proposed final translation.

Request separation

Can these distinct meanings use separate resources?

Define verification

Retest the tutorial and the store after the resources change.

Invite correction

Please correct me if I have misunderstood that detail.

Separate possibility

That is a possibility, not an agreed outcome.

Pin down responsibility

Who is responsible for that specific next step?

Close an exchange

We agree on the action, the owner, and the point for review.

Precision in real exchanges

Purpose: Explain the gloss

Useful wording: This is an English explanation of the target meaning, not the proposed final translation.

Purpose: Avoid blame

Useful wording: We need to check what context accompanied the resource.

D Choose the response that fits

Choose one response for each situation. Preserve the facts, the decision boundary, and the purpose of the exchange.

1. Which bug title is most useful?

- A.** Japanese is wrong everywhere
- B.** Translator does not understand games
- C.** Store button looks fine
- D.** ja-JP shield tutorial uses fee meaning for attack in build 420

2. What should be checked before editing a shared resource?

- A.** Every context that uses it
- B.** Only the longest word
- C.** The developer's first language
- D.** Whether the screenshot has a border

3. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Localized text in the destination language or locale. Which term fits?

- A.** context screenshot
- B.** working assumption
- C.** locale tag
- D.** target string

D Choose the response that fits / continued

4. Rebuild the exchange from "Charge means an attack here, not a fee". Sam: "Which environment should I use? I tried the store on yesterday's package and did not see an obvious problem." Emi: [missing response] Sam: "I can follow that. The store result would not tell me whether the combat use is correct." Which response belongs in the gap?

- A.** A developer comment would help, especially if it states whether the label names an action or a cost.
- B.** The English gloss is a monetary fee. Here, pressing the button makes the character rush forward with a shield.
- C.** Use build number 420 and ja-JP. Start the shield tutorial, equip the shield, and open its action prompt.
- D.** We still need in-context review in the built tutorial and a check that the store remains correct.

[Answers and explanations, page 106](#)

One useful distinction

The fee meaning is wrong in the shield tutorial. The English word charge alone does not reveal whether one resource is suitable for both the store and combat.

Conversation

Charge means an attack here, not a fee

Charge means an attack here, not a fee

Complete the numbered gaps. Use each bank entry once; some entries contain several words.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

English gloss / string ID / context screenshot / resource reuse / expected behavior / semantic mismatch / developer comment / reproduction steps / build number / in-context review

- 01 **Sam:** I see the screenshot, but I cannot read the Japanese text. What is wrong with the tutorial button?
- 02 **Emi:** The ¹ _____ is a monetary fee. Here, pressing the button makes the character rush forward with a shield.
- 03 **Sam:** So this is not just a preference between two natural ways of describing the same move?
- 04 **Emi:** Right. It is a ² _____ between the label and the action the player performs.
- 05 **Sam:** Which environment should I use? I tried the store on yesterday's package and did not see an obvious problem.
- 06 **Emi:** Use ³ _____ 420 and ja-JP. Start the shield tutorial, equip the shield, and open its action prompt.
- 07 **Sam:** I can follow that. The store result would not tell me whether the combat use is correct.
- 08 **Emi:** Exactly. Those ⁴ _____ produced the same label on all three runs.
- 09 **Sam:** Do you have the resource identifier, or are we searching for every occurrence of the English word charge?
- 10 **Emi:** The ⁵ _____ is action.charge. The screenshot includes the surrounding prompt and the equipped shield.

Conversation continues on the next page.

Charge means an attack here, not a fee

CONVERSATION / CONTINUED

- 11 **Sam:** That resource is also used in the store. We reused the source word because the English label was identical.
- 12 **Emi:** That ⁶ _____ may explain the context problem, but the actual resource history still needs checking.
- 13 **Sam:** We could separate the combat and payment resources and give each one a note about what the player is doing.
- 14 **Emi:** A ⁷ _____ would help, especially if it states whether the label names an action or a cost.
- 15 **Sam:** Once the localized combat text is updated, can we close this from the translation sheet?
- 16 **Emi:** We still need ⁸ _____ in the built tutorial and a check that the store remains correct.
- 17 **Sam:** I will split the resources and attach the updated package when it is ready for testing.
- 18 **Emi:** I will compare ⁹ _____ with the displayed target text and record the tested package.
- 19 **Sam:** Good. The ticket can describe the exact meaning problem without guessing which person introduced it.
- 20 **Emi:** Yes. The ¹⁰ _____ and steps give us a clear shared reference for the fix.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. English gloss / 2. semantic mismatch / 3. build number / 4. reproduction steps / 5. string ID / 6. resource reuse / 7. developer comment / 8. in-context review / 9. expected behavior / 10. context screenshot

[Why these answers fit, page 107](#)

F Check accuracy and scope

Charge means an attack here, not a fee

Return to the case

In fictional game build 420, Japanese locale ja-JP, the shield tutorial uses resource action.charge. The target text means a monetary fee, but the button makes the character rush forward with a shield. The same English source word appears in the store. Tester Emi has reproduced the issue three times after equipping the shield. Developer Sam needs the intended meaning and resource context, not a guess about which translator caused it.

Choose one answer per question. Use the case facts and keep any uncertainty or limits intact.

1. Which explanation helps an English-speaking engineer?

- A. The target is obviously strange
- B. Trust my opinion without context
- C. Delete all Japanese resources
- D. The target means fee; the button triggers a forward attack

2. What establishes correction?

- A. Assuming three reproductions mean three separate bugs
- B. Target-language review and in-product retest
- C. Editing a spreadsheet alone
- D. Renaming the ticket

[Answers and explanations, page 109](#)

Listen for the distinction

Switch roles and repeat the build, locale, resource, and reproduction steps exactly as printed.

Translate the reasoning for the engineering team

A colleague who does not read the target language can still act on an exact resource, a concise meaning explanation, and a reproducible behavior. Avoid turning the report into criticism of the translator.

F Say it / transfer to a new case

A different context uses the same source word

The store uses charge for a payment. The tutorial uses charge for a forward attack. A single resource currently serves both.

Complete the four gaps. With a partner, read alternate roles, then switch. Studying alone, read both roles and pause before each response.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

resources / payment / attack / contexts

- 01 **Tester:** The store meaning concerns a ¹ _____.
- 02 **Developer:** The tutorial meaning concerns an ² _____.
- 03 **Tester:** The contexts need separate ³ _____.
- 04 **Developer:** Retest both product ⁴ _____.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. payment / 2. attack / 3. resources / 4. contexts

[Why these answers fit, page 109](#)

Rebuild the exchange

Choose the missing response. Read the completed three-turn exchange aloud, changing roles on the second reading.

1. Rebuild the exchange from "Charge means an attack here, not a fee". Sam: "We could separate the combat and payment resources and give each one a note about what the player is doing." Emi: [missing response] Sam: "Once the localized combat text is updated, can we close this from the translation sheet?" Which response belongs in the gap?

- A.** Use build number 420 and ja-JP. Start the shield tutorial, equip the shield, and open its action prompt.
- B.** A developer comment would help, especially if it states whether the label names an action or a cost.
- C.** The English gloss is a monetary fee. Here, pressing the button makes the character rush forward with a shield.
- D.** We still need in-context review in the built tutorial and a check that the store remains correct.

[Answers and explanations, page 110](#)

A Read the situation

LESSON 02 / PROTECTING PLACEHOLDERS WHILE CHANGING WORD ORDER

Distinguish translatable wording from functional arguments and explain reordering needs.

A fluent sentence can still break the runtime contract

A fictional gift notification has named placeholders {sender} and {item}. The approved target-language sentence places the item before the sender. A reviewer changed {sender} to a translated variable name, which the runtime does not recognize. The English source was previously assembled from separate fragments. Tester Noura and engineer Alex need a complete localizable message, intact named arguments, and checks using long names and item labels.

People: Noura, Localization tester; Alex, UI engineer.

Read the record

Choose one answer per question using the facts above.

1. Which change broke the supplied runtime contract?

- A. Placing the item earlier in the sentence
- B. Reviewing the complete message
- C. Testing a long sender name
- D. Translating the placeholder name

2. What does the target sentence require?

- A. Replacing every name with English text
- B. Item before sender
- C. English word order in every locale
- D. Removing the item entirely

3. What should replace assembled fragments?

- A. A complete localizable message
- B. A longer hard-coded English fragment
- C. A screenshot-only label
- D. An untranslated error message

[Answers and explanations, page 111](#)

B Vocabulary in use

CORE TERMS

placeholder

Token replaced by a runtime value.

preserve the placeholder

interpolation

Insertion of values into a message pattern.

test interpolation

string concatenation

Joining fragments to form text.

avoid brittle string concatenation

grammatical agreement

Required matching of grammatical features between related words.

check grammatical agreement

token integrity

Preservation of required functional tokens through processing.

validate token integrity

markup tag

Structured marker controlling text or presentation.

validate the markup tag

named argument

Runtime value referenced by a stable name.

pass the named argument

message pattern

Structured template used to format a complete message.

review the message pattern

word order

Arrangement of words and phrases in a sentence.

support target-language word order

inflection

Change in word form expressing grammatical information.

account for inflection

escape sequence

Syntax representing characters that need special handling.

preserve the escape sequence

runtime value

Data inserted while the product executes.

test realistic runtime values

Say it in context

Stress the highlighted expression. Keep the surrounding words connected; pause at the end of the phrase.

placeholder **PLACEHOLDER**

preserve the placeholder

Keep the meaning precise: Token replaced by a runtime value.

word order **WORD ORDER**

support target-language word order

Keep the meaning precise: Arrangement of words and phrases in a sentence.

B Precision and professional shorthand

EXTEND YOUR RANGE

argument type

Expected kind of value supplied to a message.
verify the argument type

literal text

Content displayed as written rather than interpreted as a token.
distinguish literal text

round-trip test

Check that content survives export and reimport correctly.
run a round-trip test

clarification request

Question that resolves an unclear meaning or instruction.
make a targeted clarification request

working assumption

Provisional premise used while information is incomplete.
challenge a working assumption

action owner

Named person responsible for a specified next step.
confirm the action owner

parser error

Failure to interpret structured syntax.
investigate the parser error

translator instruction

Note defining context and handling requirements.
add translator instructions

resource schema

Defined structure and constraints for localization data.
validate the resource schema

source attribution

Identification of where information came from.
preserve source attribution

scope boundary

Limit of the work or authority being discussed.
state the scope boundary

check-back

Restatement used to verify that a message was understood.
complete a check-back

Say it in context

Stress the highlighted expression. Keep the surrounding words connected; pause at the end of the phrase.

runtime value RUNTIME VALUE

test realistic runtime values

Keep the meaning precise: Data inserted while the product executes.

round-trip test ROUND-TRIP TEST

run a round-trip test

Keep the meaning precise: Check that content survives export and reimport correctly.

Phrases that move the work forward

Separate wording and syntax

Translate the surrounding words, but preserve the argument names.

Identify the failure

The runtime no longer recognizes the renamed placeholder.

Check the value

Is this argument a display name or an internal identifier?

Test realistic data

Include long names and multiword item labels.

Alex / in the conversation

The revised sentence reads naturally according to the reviewer, but the notification now shows an unresolved token.

Noura / in the conversation

The runtime still supplies the original identifier.

Noura / in the conversation

The named argument must remain intact, but its position can follow the target sentence structure.

Alex / in the conversation

Our old implementation joins several English fragments.

Explain ordering

The item needs to precede the sender in this sentence.

Request a full message

Can we localize this as one complete message?

Preserve formatting

This tag is functional markup, not text for the user.

Verify the pipeline

Check the exported and reimported resource, not only the editor preview.

Noura / in the conversation

The placeholder for the sender was renamed during translation.

Alex / in the conversation

Does preserving that identifier mean we also have to keep the sender at the start of the sentence?

Alex / in the conversation

In this approved wording, the item appears before the sender.

Noura / in the conversation

That string concatenation is the structural problem.

Precision in real exchanges

Purpose: Request a full message

Useful wording: Can we localize this as one complete message?

Purpose: Check the value

Useful wording: Is this argument a display name or an internal identifier?

D Choose the response that fits

Choose one response for each situation. Preserve the facts, the decision boundary, and the purpose of the exchange.

1. Which instruction preserves the supplied contract?

- A.** Keep {sender} intact while moving it to the required position
- B.** Translate {sender} into a different variable name
- C.** Remove the sender value
- D.** Hard-code the test user's name

2. What can fragment assembly prevent?

- A.** All screenshot capture
- B.** Natural target-language structure
- C.** Any possible English display
- D.** Every runtime value

3. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Structured template used to format a complete message. Which term fits?

- A.** working assumption
- B.** message pattern
- C.** token integrity
- D.** literal text

D Choose the response that fits / continued

4. Rebuild the exchange from "A fluent sentence can still break the runtime contract". Alex: "In this approved wording, the item appears before the sender. Our old implementation joins several English fragments." Noura: [missing response] Alex: "I can expose one message with the two arguments instead of expecting every language to use the same fragment sequence." Which response belongs in the gap?

- A.** Run a round-trip test through export and import, then inspect the built notification with realistic values.
- B.** The placeholder for the sender was renamed during translation. The runtime still supplies the original identifier.
- C.** No. The named argument must remain intact, but its position can follow the target sentence structure.
- D.** That string concatenation is the structural problem. Give the translator the full message and its intended meaning.

[Answers and explanations, page 111](#)

One useful distinction

Reordering intact named placeholders can support target grammar. Renaming a required argument changes the runtime contract in this case.

E Conversation

A fluent sentence can still break the runtime contract

A fluent sentence can still break the runtime contract

Complete the numbered gaps. Use each bank entry once; some entries contain several words.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

token integrity / placeholder / string concatenation / translator instruction / Inflection / word order / round-trip test / interpolation / named argument / parser error

- 01 **Alex:** The revised sentence reads naturally according to the reviewer, but the notification now shows an unresolved token.
- 02 **Noura:** The ¹ _____ for the sender was renamed during translation. The runtime still supplies the original identifier.
- 03 **Alex:** Does preserving that identifier mean we also have to keep the sender at the start of the sentence?
- 04 **Noura:** No. The ² _____ must remain intact, but its position can follow the target sentence structure.
- 05 **Alex:** In this approved wording, the item appears before the sender. Our old implementation joins several English fragments.
- 06 **Noura:** That ³ _____ is the structural problem. Give the translator the full message and its intended meaning.
- 07 **Alex:** I can expose one message with the two arguments instead of expecting every language to use the same fragment sequence.
- 08 **Noura:** Good. The ⁴ _____ can then change without changing which value each argument represents.
- 09 **Alex:** Are the argument values already display text, or should the translation alter their grammatical form?
- 10 **Noura:** We need that contract documented. ⁵ _____ is not something we can safely invent for arbitrary names and item labels.

Conversation continues on the next page.

A fluent sentence can still break the runtime contract

CONVERSATION / CONTINUED

- 11 **Alex:** I will describe the value types and provide examples so the reviewer knows what can appear in each slot.
- 12 **Noura:** Add a ⁶ _____ identifying the protected arguments and the relationship the message must express.
- 13 **Alex:** The resource also includes presentation tags. A reviewer thought one tag was an English word that needed translation.
- 14 **Noura:** Then validate ⁷ _____ for both arguments and markup, using the actual resource schema.
- 15 **Alex:** The editor preview looks correct after my change. Is that enough to send it for final review?
- 16 **Noura:** Run a ⁸ _____ through export and import, then inspect the built notification with realistic values.
- 17 **Alex:** I will include a long sender name and a multiword item label instead of testing only A and B.
- 18 **Noura:** That tests ⁹ _____ and gives the language reviewer a meaningful sentence to inspect.
- 19 **Alex:** If the formatter rejects the pattern, I will report the syntax error separately from the wording question.
- 20 **Noura:** Exactly. A ¹⁰ _____ needs engineering evidence; a language concern needs its own contextual explanation. Test both in the target build.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. placeholder / 2. named argument / 3. string concatenation / 4. word order / 5. Inflection / 6. translator instruction / 7. token integrity / 8. round-trip test / 9. interpolation / 10. parser error

[Why these answers fit, page 112](#)

F Check accuracy and scope

A fluent sentence can still break the runtime contract

Return to the case

A fictional gift notification has named placeholders {sender} and {item}. The approved target-language sentence places the item before the sender. A reviewer changed {sender} to a translated variable name, which the runtime does not recognize. The English source was previously assembled from separate fragments. Tester Noura and engineer Alex need a complete localizable message, intact named arguments, and checks using long names and item labels.

Choose one answer per question. Use the case facts and keep any uncertainty or limits intact.

1. What should a test name represent?

- A. A permanent replacement for the argument
- B. A new locale code
- C. A translation approval
- D. A realistic runtime value

2. Which check catches export damage?

- A. Testing only the source screenshot
- B. Counting the reviewers
- C. A round-trip test
- D. A ticket title change

[Answers and explanations, page 114](#)

Listen for the distinction

Switch roles and repeat the printed distinction between complete-message grammar and protected runtime tokens.

Describe grammar as a product requirement

Different word order is not a request to make the target language imitate English. Explain the relationship the sentence must express and the functional tokens the system expects.

F Say it / transfer to a new case

The variable moved but kept its name

The target message moves {sender} after {item}. Both identifiers remain intact and the supported formatter resolves both values.

Complete the four gaps. With a partner, read alternate roles, then switch. Studying alone, read both roles and pause before each response.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

intact / resolved / sentence / position

- 01 **Engineer:** The argument names remain ¹ _____.
- 02 **Tester:** Their ² _____ has changed.
- 03 **Engineer:** Both values are ³ _____ by the formatter.
- 04 **Tester:** Now verify the complete target ⁴ _____.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. intact / 2. position / 3. resolved / 4. sentence

[Why these answers fit, page 114](#)

Rebuild the exchange

Choose the missing response. Read the completed three-turn exchange aloud, changing roles on the second reading.

1. Rebuild the exchange from "A fluent sentence can still break the runtime contract".
Alex: "The resource also includes presentation tags. A reviewer thought one tag was an English word that needed translation." **Noura:** [missing response] **Alex:** "The editor preview looks correct after my change. Is that enough to send it for final review?" **Which response belongs in the gap?**

- A.** Then validate token integrity for both arguments and markup, using the actual resource schema.
- B.** Add a translator instruction identifying the protected arguments and the relationship the message must express.
- C.** Good. The word order can then change without changing which value each argument represents.
- D.** That tests interpolation and gives the language reviewer a meaningful sentence to inspect.

[Answers and explanations, page 115](#)

Review 1 / Meaning and context

Use language from the lessons you have completed. Choose one answer per question.

Case file

Revisit "Reporting a contextual mistranslation" and "Protecting placeholders while changing word order". Choose precise terminology, then reconstruct the missing responses using both neighboring turns. The final two questions also revisit earlier conversations.

1. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Text provided as the basis for localization. Which term fits?

- A. source attribution
- B. semantic mismatch
- C. build number
- D. source string

2. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Change in word form expressing grammatical information. Which term fits?

- A. inflection
- B. argument type
- C. clarification request
- D. placeholder

3. Rebuild the exchange from "Charge means an attack here, not a fee". Sam: "Do you have the resource identifier, or are we searching for every occurrence of the English word charge?" Emi: [missing response] Sam: "That resource is also used in the store. We reused the source word because the English label was identical." Which response belongs in the gap?

- A. I will compare expected behavior with the displayed target text and record the tested package.
- B. Yes. The context screenshot and steps give us a clear shared reference for the fix.
- C. Right. It is a semantic mismatch between the label and the action the player performs.
- D. The string ID is action.charge. The screenshot includes the surrounding prompt and the equipped shield.

Review 1 / Meaning and context / continued

4. Rebuild the exchange from "A fluent sentence can still break the runtime contract". Alex: "I will include a long sender name and a multiword item label instead of testing only A and B." Noura: [missing response] Alex: "If the formatter rejects the pattern, I will report the syntax error separately from the wording question." Which response belongs in the gap?

- A.** That tests interpolation and gives the language reviewer a meaningful sentence to inspect.
- B.** Good. The word order can then change without changing which value each argument represents.
- C.** Add a translator instruction identifying the protected arguments and the relationship the message must express.
- D.** Then validate token integrity for both arguments and markup, using the actual resource schema.

[Answers and explanations, page 146](#)

A Read the situation

LESSON 03 / EXPLAINING PLURAL CATEGORIES TO ENGINEERS

Use a small test matrix to explain locale-dependent plural selection without equating categories with numbers.

Two and five cannot share every grammatical form

A fictional Russian item counter is wired to English-style one-versus-other logic. For the integer test values in this lesson, the expected Russian cardinal categories are 1 and 21: one; 2 and 22: few; 5 and 11: many. The current build sends all values except 1 to other. Tester Pavel and engineer Zoe must test category selection separately from the target wording. Decimal cases and other locales are outside this small matrix, not implicitly passed.

People: Pavel, Localization QA tester; Zoe, Application engineer.

Read the record

Choose one answer per question using the facts above.

1. Which category is expected for 22 in this matrix?

- A. many
- B. The English singular category
- C. few
- D. one

2. Which tested value uses one besides 1?

- A. 11
- B. 5
- C. 2
- D. 21

3. What has not been covered by this matrix?

- A. The expected category for eleven
- B. Decimal cases and other locales
- C. The six listed integers
- D. The current one-versus-other defect

[Answers and explanations, page 116](#)

B Vocabulary in use

CORE TERMS

cardinal number

Number expressing quantity rather than position.

test cardinal numbers

plural category

Locale-dependent label selecting an appropriate grammatical message form.

select the plural category

minimal pair

Contrast where a controlled change reveals a required linguistic distinction.

provide a minimal pair

fallback branch

Alternative used when the specified selection rules direct to it.

verify the fallback branch

integer test case

Test using a whole-number value.

add integer test cases

visible fraction digits

Written fractional digits that may affect locale rule selection.

preserve visible fraction digits

ordinal number

Number expressing position in a sequence.

distinguish ordinal numbers

CLDR

Unicode Common Locale Data Repository supplying locale conventions and data.

check the CLDR data

message branch

Alternative selected within a structured message.

exercise each message branch

exact-value selector

Message condition matching a specified numeric value.

distinguish an exact-value selector

decimal operand

Numeric information used by a plural rule for decimal values.

inspect decimal operands

boundary value

Input near a rule transition or limit.

test boundary values

Say it in context

Stress the highlighted expression. Keep the surrounding words connected; pause at the end of the phrase.

cardinal number CARDINAL NUMBER

test cardinal numbers

Keep the meaning precise: Number expressing quantity rather than position.

message branch MESSAGE BRANCH

exercise each message branch

Keep the meaning precise: Alternative selected within a structured message.

B Precision and professional shorthand

EXTEND YOUR RANGE

selection logic

Rules choosing which message alternative is used.

inspect selection logic

test matrix

Organized set of inputs and expected results.

build a plural test matrix

grammatical number

Linguistic distinction related to quantity in word forms or agreement.

explain grammatical number

clarification request

Question that resolves an unclear meaning or instruction.

make a targeted clarification request

working assumption

Provisional premise used while information is incomplete.

challenge a working assumption

action owner

Named person responsible for a specified next step.

confirm the action owner

locale data version

Version of the locale rules bundled with the runtime.

record the locale data version

category coverage

Extent to which required grammatical categories are exercised.

report category coverage

hard-coded plural

Fixed plural behavior that ignores required locale variation.

replace hard-coded plurals

source attribution

Identification of where information came from.

preserve source attribution

scope boundary

Limit of the work or authority being discussed.

state the scope boundary

check-back

Restatement used to verify that a message was understood.

complete a check-back

Say it in context

Stress the highlighted expression. Keep the surrounding words connected; pause at the end of the phrase.

boundary value **BOUNDARY VALUE**

test boundary values

Keep the meaning precise: Input near a rule transition or limit.

grammatical number **GRAMMATICAL NUMBER**

explain grammatical number

Keep the meaning precise: Linguistic distinction related to quantity in word forms or agreement.

Phrases that move the work forward

Show the contrast

Two and five require different branches in this locale.

State the matrix

Twenty-one selects one; eleven selects many in this integer case.

Test both layers

Check branch selection and the wording inside each branch.

Check the runtime

Which locale-data version is bundled in this package?

Zoe / in the conversation

The counter works for one item and more than one item in English.

Pavel / in the conversation

Our six integer examples make the difference visible.

Pavel / in the conversation

The test matrix assigns one and twenty-one to one, two and twenty-two to few, and five and eleven to many.

Pavel / in the conversation

That confuses a category with an exact-value selector.

Separate label and value

The category one is not an exact-value test for one.

Locate the logic

The build is applying the English-style split.

Limit coverage

This matrix does not cover decimals or every supported locale.

Explain the fallback

The fallback branch is required, but it does not replace the other needed forms.

Pavel / in the conversation

The target locale uses different plural category selections.

Zoe / in the conversation

Walk me through the expected result without assuming that I can judge the Russian endings myself.

Zoe / in the conversation

I thought the category called one meant only the exact numeric value one.

Pavel / in the conversation

The category name is not a universal numeric definition.

Precision in real exchanges

Purpose: Locate the logic

Useful wording: The build is applying the English-style split.

Purpose: Test both layers

Useful wording: Check branch selection and the wording inside each branch.

D Choose the response that fits

Choose one response for each situation. Preserve the facts, the decision boundary, and the purpose of the exchange.

1. Which explanation corrects the engineer's assumption?

- A.** Few always means the numbers two through four
- B.** Other is never needed
- C.** One is a locale category, not always the exact value 1
- D.** Every language has only singular and plural

2. Which pair exposes the supplied English-style defect?

- A.** 1 and 21
- B.** 1 and 1
- C.** Two identical screenshots at 1
- D.** Two English source labels

3. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Unicode Common Locale Data Repository supplying locale conventions and data. Which term fits?

- A.** test matrix
- B.** CLDR
- C.** working assumption
- D.** integer test case

D Choose the response that fits / continued

4. Rebuild the exchange from "Two and five cannot share every grammatical form".
Zoe: "I thought the category called one meant only the exact numeric value one. Twenty-one currently goes to other." Pavel: [missing response] Zoe: "Then the defect is in how we choose the alternative, not necessarily in the words stored inside it." Which response belongs in the gap?

- A.** No. This is a limited integer test case set, not a reason to remove required fallback structure.
- B.** The target locale uses different plural category selections. Our six integer examples make the difference visible.
- C.** Exactly. A clear minimal pair explains the requirement, and the matrix turns that explanation into repeatable evidence.
- D.** That confuses a category with an exact-value selector. The category name is not a universal numeric definition.

[Answers and explanations, page 116](#)

One useful distinction

For the supplied integer matrix, 21 selects one and 11 selects many. The label one therefore does not universally mean the exact numeric value 1.

Conversation

Two and five cannot share every grammatical form

Two and five cannot share every grammatical form

Complete the numbered gaps. Use each bank entry once; some entries contain several words.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

plural category / integer test case / minimal pair / selection logic / test matrix /
cardinal number / locale data version / category coverage / Visible fraction digits /
exact-value selector

- 01 **Zoe:** The counter works for one item and more than one item in English. Why do we need extra alternatives?
- 02 **Pavel:** The target locale uses different ¹ _____ selections. Our six integer examples make the difference visible.
- 03 **Zoe:** Walk me through the expected result without assuming that I can judge the Russian endings myself.
- 04 **Pavel:** The ² _____ assigns one and twenty-one to one, two and twenty-two to few, and five and eleven to many.
- 05 **Zoe:** I thought the category called one meant only the exact numeric value one. Twenty-one currently goes to other.
- 06 **Pavel:** That confuses a category with an ³ _____. The category name is not a universal numeric definition.
- 07 **Zoe:** Then the defect is in how we choose the alternative, not necessarily in the words stored inside it.
- 08 **Pavel:** Correct. Test the ⁴ _____ first, then have the target-language reviewer check each resulting message.
- 09 **Zoe:** I will log the selected category for each value so we can see whether the counter is routing correctly.
- 10 **Pavel:** That gives us ⁵ _____ for this matrix. Keep the expected and actual categories next to each other.

Conversation continues on the next page.

Two and five cannot share every grammatical form

CONVERSATION / CONTINUED

- 11 **Zoe:** Should we delete other because none of these six expected results uses it?
- 12 **Pavel:** No. This is a limited ⁶ _____ set, not a reason to remove required fallback structure.
- 13 **Zoe:** We also display fractional quantities elsewhere, but those screens are not part of this counter test.
- 14 **Pavel:** Track them separately. ⁷ _____ can matter, so a decimal check is not simply another integer screenshot.
- 15 **Zoe:** I will record the formatting library and the locale rules packaged with this build before comparing environments.
- 16 **Pavel:** Include the ⁸ _____ so we are testing the actual product rather than an assumed rule set.
- 17 **Zoe:** What should I tell the team when these six cases pass? I do not want the report to overstate the result.
- 18 **Pavel:** Say the listed ⁹ _____ cases passed in this build. Do not include ordinal or decimal coverage that we have not run.
- 19 **Zoe:** Understood. The counter needs locale-aware selection and a separate linguistic check of the selected text.
- 20 **Pavel:** Exactly. A clear ¹⁰ _____ explains the requirement, and the matrix turns that explanation into repeatable evidence.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. plural category / **2.** test matrix / **3.** exact-value selector / **4.** selection logic / **5.** category coverage / **6.** integer test case / **7.** Visible fraction digits / **8.** locale data version / **9.** cardinal number / **10.** minimal pair

[Why these answers fit, page 117](#)

F Check accuracy and scope

Two and five cannot share every grammatical form

Return to the case

A fictional Russian item counter is wired to English-style one-versus-other logic. For the integer test values in this lesson, the expected Russian cardinal categories are 1 and 21: one; 2 and 22: few; 5 and 11: many. The current build sends all values except 1 to other. Tester Pavel and engineer Zoe must test category selection separately from the target wording. Decimal cases and other locales are outside this small matrix, not implicitly passed.

Choose one answer per question. Use the case facts and keep any uncertainty or limits intact.

1. What needs checking after category routing is fixed?

- A. The translator's keyboard layout
- B. The target wording in each branch
- C. Only the source language
- D. Whether the ticket number is even

2. Which verification claim is supported after these six tests pass?

- A. All languages and decimals passed
- B. Ordinal formatting passed everywhere
- C. Every runtime version is equivalent
- D. The listed integer matrix passed

[Answers and explanations, page 119](#)

Listen for the distinction

Switch roles and distinguish exact numeric value, plural category, and tested coverage.

Make a grammar rule testable

Show the developer a minimal contrast and expected category rather than asking for a vague more natural plural. A category name is a technical label, not an English translation of the number.

F Say it / transfer to a new case

The category label was read as an equality test

Use the supplied Russian integer matrix: 21 selects one, 22 selects few, and 11 selects many. No decimal test result is supplied.

Complete the four gaps. With a partner, read alternate roles, then switch. Studying alone, read both roles and pause before each response.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

untested / many / one / few

- 01 **Tester:** Twenty-one selects ¹ _____.
- 02 **Engineer:** Twenty-two selects ² _____.
- 03 **Tester:** Eleven selects ³ _____.
- 04 **Engineer:** Decimal coverage remains ⁴ _____.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. one / 2. few / 3. many / 4. untested

[Why these answers fit, page 119](#)

Rebuild the exchange

Choose the missing response. Read the completed three-turn exchange aloud, changing roles on the second reading.

1. Rebuild the exchange from "Two and five cannot share every grammatical form". Zoe: "We also display fractional quantities elsewhere, but those screens are not part of this counter test." Pavel: [missing response] Zoe: "I will record the formatting library and the locale rules packaged with this build before comparing environments." Which response belongs in the gap?

- A.** Track them separately. Visible fraction digits can matter, so a decimal check is not simply another integer screenshot.
- B.** That gives us category coverage for this matrix. Keep the expected and actual categories next to each other.
- C.** Include the locale data version so we are testing the actual product rather than an assumed rule set.
- D.** That confuses a category with an exact-value selector. The category name is not a universal numeric definition.

[Answers and explanations, page 120](#)

A Read the situation

LESSON 04 / DIAGNOSING LAYOUT WITHOUT WEAKENING THE TRANSLATION

Distinguish text expansion, clipping, font support, and layout constraints using a visual test report.

The short preview passed but the real button clips

A fictional settings button fits its English label and a pseudolocalized sample. The approved German translation clips its final word at the supported narrow viewport. Its complete meaning is required, and the current design allows two lines. A separate label displays missing-glyph boxes. Tester Lena and UI engineer Chris must distinguish the width problem from font coverage and retest the actual target build.

People: Lena, Localization QA tester; Chris, UI engineer.

Read the record

Choose one answer per question using the facts above.

1. What does the approved design allow?

- A. Only one line in every locale
- B. Removing the final word
- C. An unsupported font size
- D. Two lines in the button

2. What does a pseudolocalized pass establish here?

- A. Every real translation fits
- B. German wording is too long by definition
- C. The font contains every glyph
- D. Only that the tested sample fit

3. Which separate issue do boxes indicate in this case?

- A. Missing glyphs
- B. A required two-line layout
- C. A successful translation review
- D. A confirmed spelling error

[Answers and explanations, page 121](#)

B Vocabulary in use

CORE TERMS

pseudolocalization

Artificial transformation of source text to expose internationalization issues.

run pseudolocalization

truncation

Loss of displayed text because it exceeds a limit.

report truncation

overflow

Content extending beyond its allocated space.

test overflow behavior

viewport

Visible area available for rendering content.

record the viewport

font fallback

Use of another font when the selected font lacks required support.

verify font fallback

shaping

Conversion of characters into appropriate contextual glyph forms and positions.

test text shaping

text expansion

Increase in space needed by a localized expression.

allow for text expansion

clipping

Hiding text or graphics outside a rendering boundary.

inspect text clipping

line wrapping

Movement of text onto additional lines.

permit line wrapping

glyph

Visual form used to display a character or character sequence.

inspect the missing glyph

font coverage

Set of characters or scripts supported by a font.

check font coverage

line height

Vertical space allocated to each line of text.

adjust line height

Say it in context

Stress the highlighted expression. Keep the surrounding words connected; pause at the end of the phrase.

pseudolocalization PSEUDOLocalization

run pseudolocalization

Keep the meaning precise: Artificial transformation of source text to expose internationalization issues.

line wrapping LINE WRAPPING

permit line wrapping

Keep the meaning precise: Movement of text onto additional lines.

B Precision and professional shorthand

EXTEND YOUR RANGE

ellipsis

Omission marker used when displayed content is shortened.

inspect the ellipsis

responsive layout

Arrangement that adapts to available display dimensions.

validate the responsive layout

visual regression

Unintended visual change relative to an established result.

capture a visual regression

clarification request

Question that resolves an unclear meaning or instruction.

make a targeted clarification request

working assumption

Provisional premise used while information is incomplete.

challenge a working assumption

action owner

Named person responsible for a specified next step.

confirm the action owner

safe area

Region reserved to keep content clear of constrained or obstructed display zones.

respect the safe area

text scaling

User or system adjustment of displayed text size.

test text scaling

layout constraint

Rule limiting content size or placement.

review the layout constraint

source attribution

Identification of where information came from.

preserve source attribution

scope boundary

Limit of the work or authority being discussed.

state the scope boundary

check-back

Restatement used to verify that a message was understood.

complete a check-back

Say it in context

Stress the highlighted expression. Keep the surrounding words connected; pause at the end of the phrase.

line height LINE HEIGHT

adjust line height

Keep the meaning precise: Vertical space allocated to each line of text.

visual regression VISUAL REGRESSION

capture a visual regression

Keep the meaning precise: Unintended visual change relative to an established result.

Phrases that move the work forward

Describe the loss

The final word is clipped at the supported narrow viewport.

Check the constraint

Does the approved design allow this label to wrap?

Limit the pseudo claim

The pseudo sample passed; the real target string did not.

Define the result

The full label must remain legible without overlapping the adjacent control.

Chris / in the conversation

Why is the German settings button still reported as a layout defect?

Chris / in the conversation

Could the reviewer just shorten the phrase?

Lena / in the conversation

The last word carries a required distinction.

Chris / in the conversation

Which supported screen size shows the problem?

Preserve meaning

That word distinguishes saving locally from syncing online.

Separate defects

The boxes are a font-coverage issue, not the same width defect.

Test scaling

Please include the supported text-size settings.

Compare builds

Capture the same viewport and state before and after the change.

Lena / in the conversation

Pseudolocalization gave us a useful sample, but the approved real translation needs more space in this control.

Chris / in the conversation

The English version fits comfortably on one line.

Lena / in the conversation

Text expansion is not evidence that the translation is wrong.

Chris / in the conversation

I need the exact dimensions for the comparison.

Precision in real exchanges

Purpose: Separate defects

Useful wording: The boxes are a font-coverage issue, not the same width defect.

Purpose: Limit the pseudo claim

Useful wording: The pseudo sample passed; the real target string did not.

D Choose the response that fits

Choose one response for each situation. Preserve the facts, the decision boundary, and the purpose of the exchange.

1. Which first request follows the design facts?

- A.** Allow the approved two-line wrap and retest
- B.** Delete the final word immediately
- C.** Shrink every locale to unreadable text
- D.** Declare German unsupported

2. Which test distinguishes the two findings?

- A.** Check width behavior and font coverage separately
- B.** Count only English characters
- C.** Compare ticket priorities
- D.** Rename the font file without rendering

3. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Hiding text or graphics outside a rendering boundary. Which term fits?

- A.** clipping
- B.** working assumption
- C.** font fallback
- D.** responsive layout

D Choose the response that fits / continued

4. Rebuild the exchange from "The short preview passed but the real button clips".
Chris: "Which supported screen size shows the problem? I need the exact dimensions for the comparison." Lena: [missing response] Chris: "I can see the final word disappearing at the right edge. It is not intentionally replaced with three dots."
Which response belongs in the gap?

- A.** The last word carries a required distinction. Text expansion is not evidence that the translation is wrong.
- B.** Then test line wrapping within that approved design before asking the language team to remove meaning.
- C.** I recorded the viewport in the ticket and attached the same settings state from both builds.
- D.** Pseudolocalization gave us a useful sample, but the approved real translation needs more space in this control.

[Answers and explanations, page 121](#)

One useful distinction

A pseudo sample is a useful stress test, not a guarantee for every real string. The approved German text must be checked in the supported viewport.

E Conversation

The short preview passed but the real button clips

The short preview passed but the real button clips

Complete the numbered gaps. Use each bank entry once; some entries contain several words.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

clipping / Font fallback / font coverage / viewport / layout constraint / text scaling / Text expansion / visual regression / line wrapping / Pseudolocalization

- 01 **Chris:** The pseudolocalized build passed last week. Why is the German settings button still reported as a layout defect?
- 02 **Lena:** ¹ _____ gave us a useful sample, but the approved real translation needs more space in this control.
- 03 **Chris:** Could the reviewer just shorten the phrase? The English version fits comfortably on one line.
- 04 **Lena:** The last word carries a required distinction. ² _____ is not evidence that the translation is wrong.
- 05 **Chris:** Which supported screen size shows the problem? I need the exact dimensions for the comparison.
- 06 **Lena:** I recorded the ³ _____ in the ticket and attached the same settings state from both builds.
- 07 **Chris:** I can see the final word disappearing at the right edge. It is not intentionally replaced with three dots.
- 08 **Lena:** Correct. That is ⁴ _____, and the hidden word changes what the user can understand.
- 09 **Chris:** The design file allows two lines. The component seems to have inherited a no-wrap rule from a different button.
- 10 **Lena:** Then test ⁵ _____ within that approved design before asking the language team to remove meaning.

Conversation continues on the next page.

The short preview passed but the real button clips

CONVERSATION / CONTINUED

- 11 **Chris:** I will also check that the second line does not collide with the neighboring control at larger supported text settings.
- 12 **Lena:** Yes. Include ⁶ _____ in the retest and keep the full label legible.
- 13 **Chris:** The screenshot below shows boxes in another label. Will the wider button solve that too?
- 14 **Lena:** No. That is a separate ⁷ _____ finding. The selected font does not provide the required glyphs there.
- 15 **Chris:** We need to inspect the fallback font and verify its actual rendering on the target platform.
- 16 **Lena:** Exactly. ⁸ _____ can affect appearance and spacing, so check the result rather than only the configuration.
- 17 **Chris:** I will keep the width and missing-glyph issues in separate linked tickets because their fixes and checks differ.
- 18 **Lena:** That makes the ⁹ _____ comparison easier to interpret when the next package arrives.
- 19 **Chris:** We will compare the full German label at the same viewport and supported text sizes, then inspect the other label's glyphs.
- 20 **Lena:** Good. The ¹⁰ _____ should reflect the approved design and complete meaning, not an accidental English-only limit.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. Pseudolocalization / **2.** Text expansion / **3.** viewport / **4.** clipping / **5.** line wrapping / **6.** text scaling / **7.** font coverage / **8.** Font fallback / **9.** visual regression / **10.** layout constraint

[Why these answers fit, page 122](#)

F Check accuracy and scope

The short preview passed but the real button clips

Return to the case

A fictional settings button fits its English label and a pseudolocalized sample. The approved German translation clips its final word at the supported narrow viewport. Its complete meaning is required, and the current design allows two lines. A separate label displays missing-glyph boxes. Tester Lena and UI engineer Chris must distinguish the width problem from font coverage and retest the actual target build.

Choose one answer per question. Use the case facts and keep any uncertainty or limits intact.

1. Which result is sufficient for this button's visual check?

- A. A passing source-language screenshot only
- B. An ellipsis hiding the required distinction
- C. A reviewer saying longer languages are difficult
- D. Complete legible text without overlap in the supported states

2. What should a before-and-after comparison keep consistent?

- A. An arbitrary different screen
- B. Viewport, state, and text-size settings
- C. Only the file name
- D. The number of people in the meeting

[Answers and explanations, page 124](#)

Listen for the distinction

Switch roles and repeat the printed retest conditions without deleting any required label meaning.

Discuss constraints without blaming the language

A longer translation is not automatically bad writing. Identify what the user must understand and which layout limits are actually required before requesting a shorter phrase.

F Say it / transfer to a new case

The width fix did not repair the font

The button now wraps completely on two lines. Another label still contains missing-glyph boxes.

Complete the four gaps. With a partner, read alternate roles, then switch. Studying alone, read both roles and pause before each response.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

glyphs / verification / open / lines

- 01 **Engineer:** The button now uses two ¹ _____.
- 02 **Tester:** Its width-related finding is ready for ² _____.
- 03 **Engineer:** The other label still has missing ³ _____.
- 04 **Tester:** Keep the font ticket ⁴ _____.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. lines / 2. verification / 3. glyphs / 4. open

[Why these answers fit, page 124](#)

Rebuild the exchange

Choose the missing response. Read the completed three-turn exchange aloud, changing roles on the second reading.

1. Rebuild the exchange from "The short preview passed but the real button clips". Chris: "The screenshot below shows boxes in another label. Will the wider button solve that too?" Lena: [missing response] Chris: "We need to inspect the fallback font and verify its actual rendering on the target platform." Which response belongs in the gap?

- A.** No. That is a separate font coverage finding. The selected font does not provide the required glyphs there.
- B.** Pseudolocalization gave us a useful sample, but the approved real translation needs more space in this control.
- C.** Exactly. Font fallback can affect appearance and spacing, so check the result rather than only the configuration.
- D.** The last word carries a required distinction. Text expansion is not evidence that the translation is wrong.

[Answers and explanations, page 125](#)

Review 2 / Meaning and context

Use language from the lessons you have completed. Choose one answer per question.

Case file

Revisit "Explaining plural categories to engineers" and "Diagnosing layout without weakening the translation". Choose precise terminology, then reconstruct the missing responses using both neighboring turns. The final two questions also revisit earlier conversations.

1. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Locale-dependent label selecting an appropriate grammatical message form. Which term fits?

- A. exact-value selector
- B. plural category
- C. source attribution
- D. locale data version

2. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Visual form used to display a character or character sequence. Which term fits?

- A. glyph
- B. clarification request
- C. ellipsis
- D. pseudolocalization

3. Rebuild the exchange from "A fluent sentence can still break the runtime contract". Alex: "Are the argument values already display text, or should the translation alter their grammatical form?" Noura: [missing response] Alex: "I will describe the value types and provide examples so the reviewer knows what can appear in each slot." Which response belongs in the gap?

- A. We need that contract documented. Inflection is not something we can safely invent for arbitrary names and item labels.
- B. That string concatenation is the structural problem. Give the translator the full message and its intended meaning.
- C. Exactly. A parser error needs engineering evidence; a language concern needs its own contextual explanation. Test both in the target build.
- D. The placeholder for the sender was renamed during translation. The runtime still supplies the original identifier.

Review 2 / Meaning and context / continued

4. Rebuild the exchange from "The short preview passed but the real button clips". Chris: "I will keep the width and missing-glyph issues in separate linked tickets because their fixes and checks differ." Lena: [missing response] Chris: "We will compare the full German label at the same viewport and supported text sizes, then inspect the other label's glyphs." Which response belongs in the gap?

- A.** Yes. Include text scaling in the retest and keep the full label legible.
- B.** That makes the visual regression comparison easier to interpret when the next package arrives.
- C.** Correct. That is clipping, and the hidden word changes what the user can understand.
- D.** I recorded the viewport in the ticket and attached the same settings state from both builds.

[Answers and explanations, page 148](#)

A Read the situation

LESSON 05 / EXPLAINING MIXED-DIRECTION TEXT DEFECTS

Separate paragraph direction, embedded text direction, and stored data when reporting a bidirectional defect.

The Arabic sentence must not reverse the order ID

In a fictional Arabic order-confirmation screen, the stored identifier is AB-123. The surrounding sentence reads right to left, while this identifier must retain its left-to-right order. Punctuation appears in the wrong visual position when the identifier is inserted. Developer Owen proposes reversing the stored identifier. Tester Salma must explain why directional handling and isolation need investigation instead. The order data itself is correct.

People: Salma, Localization tester; Owen, Frontend engineer.

Read the record

Choose one answer per question using the facts above.

1. What is the correct stored identifier?

- A. A translated order number
- B. An unspecified replacement
- C. AB-123
- D. 321-BA

2. What should not be done to imitate the screen direction?

- A. Reverse the stored identifier
- B. Inspect surrounding directional handling
- C. Preserve the actual order data
- D. Test punctuation with embedded text

3. Which part reads right to left?

- A. Every identifier in every context
- B. The stored Latin identifier by definition
- C. The file's bytes in reverse
- D. The surrounding Arabic sentence

[Answers and explanations, page 126](#)

B Vocabulary in use

CORE TERMS

right-to-left

Writing direction progressing primarily from right to left.

test a right-to-left interface

bidirectional text

Text combining runs with different writing directions.

inspect bidirectional text

directional run

Consecutive text with a shared directional behavior.

isolate the directional run

visual order

Sequence or placement in which text appears on screen.

inspect visual order

neutral punctuation

Punctuation whose display behavior depends on surrounding directional context.

test neutral punctuation

Unicode bidi algorithm

Unicode rules for displaying mixed-direction text.

use the Unicode bidi algorithm

left-to-right

Writing direction progressing primarily from left to right.

preserve a left-to-right identifier

base direction

Direction established for the containing text context.

set the base direction

logical order

Sequence in which text is stored and interpreted as content.

preserve logical order

directional isolation

Separation of an embedded text run's directional effects from its surroundings.

apply directional isolation

mirroring

Direction-sensitive change in presentation or layout.

review interface mirroring

direction attribute

Markup setting that supplies text-direction information.

inspect the direction attribute

Say it in context

Stress the highlighted expression. Keep the surrounding words connected; pause at the end of the phrase.

right-to-left **RIGHT-TO-LEFT**

test a right-to-left interface

Keep the meaning precise: Writing direction progressing primarily from right to left.

logical order **LOGICAL ORDER**

preserve logical order

Keep the meaning precise: Sequence in which text is stored and interpreted as content.

B Precision and professional shorthand

EXTEND YOUR RANGE

embedded identifier

Code or label inserted within surrounding prose.
preserve the embedded identifier

caret movement

Behavior of the insertion point while navigating text.
test caret movement

copy-paste fidelity

Preservation of intended content when copying and pasting.
check copy-paste fidelity

clarification request

Question that resolves an unclear meaning or instruction.
make a targeted clarification request

working assumption

Provisional premise used while information is incomplete.
challenge a working assumption

action owner

Named person responsible for a specified next step.
confirm the action owner

directional control

Character affecting directional interpretation of text.
inspect directional controls

selection range

Portion of text selected by a user or program.
verify the selection range

layout mirroring

Reversal of appropriate interface arrangement for directional conventions.
validate layout mirroring

source attribution

Identification of where information came from.
preserve source attribution

scope boundary

Limit of the work or authority being discussed.
state the scope boundary

check-back

Restatement used to verify that a message was understood.
complete a check-back

Say it in context

Stress the highlighted expression. Keep the surrounding words connected; pause at the end of the phrase.

direction attribute DIRECTION ATTRIBUTE

inspect the direction attribute

Keep the meaning precise: Markup setting that supplies text-direction information.

copy-paste fidelity COPY-PASTE FIDELITY

check copy-paste fidelity

Keep the meaning precise: Preservation of intended content when copying and pasting.

Phrases that move the work forward

Name the data

The stored identifier is correct: AB-123.

Reject data reversal

Reversing the stored characters would change the identifier.

Request isolation

Can we isolate the embedded run from the surrounding prose?

Scope mirroring

Mirror appropriate layout elements, not every asset or data value.

Owen / in the conversation

The Arabic confirmation puts punctuation in the wrong place.

Salma / in the conversation

Reversing AB-123 would create a different identifier.

Salma / in the conversation

The Arabic prose and the embedded identifier do not share one uniform direction.

Salma / in the conversation

We need to inspect the actual directional information and rendering context.

Locate the boundary

The punctuation moves when this left-to-right value enters the Arabic sentence.

Separate properties

Right alignment alone does not define text direction.

Check interaction

Copy the identifier and verify that its logical order is unchanged.

Retest variants

Include identifiers, numbers, and punctuation in the same surrounding context.

Owen / in the conversation

Would reversing the order ID before display fix it?

Owen / in the conversation

I was treating the whole sentence as though every character should run in the same direction.

Owen / in the conversation

I assumed that also told the browser how to handle the characters.

Owen / in the conversation

The identifier itself should still read A, B, hyphen, one, two, three when copied out.

Precision in real exchanges

Purpose: Separate properties

Useful wording: Right alignment alone does not define text direction.

Purpose: Request isolation

Useful wording: Can we isolate the embedded run from the surrounding prose?

D Choose the response that fits

Choose one response for each situation. Preserve the facts, the decision boundary, and the purpose of the exchange.

1. Which proposed fix would corrupt the supplied identifier?

- A.** Store 321-BA instead of AB-123
- B.** Investigate directional isolation
- C.** Preserve the existing data
- D.** Test the same sentence on the target platform

2. Which evidence should accompany the report?

- A.** Stored identifier, surrounding text context, and screenshot
- B.** Only a claim that Arabic is difficult
- C.** A reversed database export
- D.** A different English-only screen

3. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Direction established for the containing text context. Which term fits?

- A.** caret movement
- B.** neutral punctuation
- C.** working assumption
- D.** base direction

D Choose the response that fits / continued

4. Rebuild the exchange from "The Arabic sentence must not reverse the order ID". Owen: "The container is right-aligned. I assumed that also told the browser how to handle the characters." Salma: [missing response] Owen: "The identifier itself should still read A, B, hyphen, one, two, three when copied out." Which response belongs in the gap?

- A.** That is useful evidence about neutral punctuation. Include the full context rather than cropping out the adjacent number.
- B.** It is bidirectional text. The Arabic prose and the embedded identifier do not share one uniform direction.
- C.** Alignment is not the base direction. We need to inspect the actual directional information and rendering context.
- D.** Exactly. Directional isolation is a rendering concern; it does not require rewriting the order data.

[Answers and explanations, page 126](#)

One useful distinction

Right-to-left surrounding prose does not mean every embedded identifier should be reversed. Preserve AB-123 and investigate how the renderer handles the mixed-direction boundary.

E Conversation

The Arabic sentence must not reverse the order ID

The Arabic sentence must not reverse the order ID

Complete the numbered gaps. Use each bank entry once; some entries contain several words.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

logical order / neutral punctuation / Caret movement / base direction /
embedded identifier / bidirectional text / Directional isolation / visual order /
layout mirroring / copy-paste fidelity

- 01 **Owen:** The Arabic confirmation puts punctuation in the wrong place. Would reversing the order ID before display fix it?
- 02 **Salma:** The ¹ _____ is already correct. Reversing AB-123 would create a different identifier.
- 03 **Owen:** I was treating the whole sentence as though every character should run in the same direction.
- 04 **Salma:** It is ² _____. The Arabic prose and the embedded identifier do not share one uniform direction.
- 05 **Owen:** The container is right-aligned. I assumed that also told the browser how to handle the characters.
- 06 **Salma:** Alignment is not the ³ _____. We need to inspect the actual directional information and rendering context.
- 07 **Owen:** The identifier itself should still read A, B, hyphen, one, two, three when copied out.
- 08 **Salma:** Yes. Preserve that ⁴ _____ and investigate the boundary around it.
- 09 **Owen:** The punctuation seems to move when the identifier is followed by another number in the sentence.
- 10 **Salma:** That is useful evidence about ⁵ _____. Include the full context rather than cropping out the adjacent number.

Conversation continues on the next page.

The Arabic sentence must not reverse the order ID

CONVERSATION / CONTINUED

- 11 **Owen:** We should check whether the inserted run is isolated so its directional behavior does not affect neighboring content.
- 12 **Salma:** Exactly. ⁶ _____ is a rendering concern; it does not require rewriting the order data.
- 13 **Owen:** I will use the platform's supported directional handling and test the result instead of adding arbitrary reversed strings.
- 14 **Salma:** Record the ⁷ _____ in screenshots, then check the interactive behavior as well.
- 15 **Owen:** Which interactions are most useful for this confirmation screen besides reading the label?
- 16 **Salma:** Check ⁸ _____, selection, and any editable field that reuses the same component.
- 17 **Owen:** The selection highlight can cover the right characters while keyboard navigation still feels wrong, so those need distinct observations.
- 18 **Salma:** Yes. ⁹ _____ belongs in the interaction report, not an assumption from the static image.
- 19 **Owen:** I will keep the identifier unchanged and attach the mixed-direction examples to the component ticket.
- 20 **Salma:** Good. Also keep ¹⁰ _____ separate. A right-to-left interface does not mean every asset or data value should be reversed.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. logical order / 2. bidirectional text / 3. base direction / 4. embedded identifier / 5. neutral punctuation / 6. Directional isolation / 7. visual order / 8. copy-paste fidelity / 9. Caret movement / 10. layout mirroring

[Why these answers fit, page 127](#)

F Check accuracy and scope

The Arabic sentence must not reverse the order ID

Return to the case

In a fictional Arabic order-confirmation screen, the stored identifier is AB-123. The surrounding sentence reads right to left, while this identifier must retain its left-to-right order. Punctuation appears in the wrong visual position when the identifier is inserted. Developer Owen proposes reversing the stored identifier. Tester Salma must explain why directional handling and isolation need investigation instead. The order data itself is correct.

Choose one answer per question. Use the case facts and keep any uncertainty or limits intact.

1. Which check goes beyond a screenshot?

- A. Remove every number
- B. Translate the internal identifier
- C. Copy and paste the identifier to verify content
- D. Rename the screenshot file

2. Which statement is accurate?

- A. A right-aligned block can still have incorrect directional handling
- B. Right alignment automatically solves every bidi issue
- C. Every arrow must always be mirrored
- D. All punctuation has a fixed direction independent of context

[Answers and explanations, page 129](#)

Listen for the distinction

Switch roles and read back AB-123 exactly, then repeat the printed verification steps.

Use the right level of explanation

Explain the mixed directions with the exact identifier and surrounding context. Do not require every engineer to become a linguist, but do distinguish data order from visual presentation.

F Say it / transfer to a new case

The screenshot looked right but copying changed the ID

The expected identifier is AB-123. A proposed workaround displays it plausibly but copies 321-BA.

Complete the four gaps. With a partner, read alternate roles, then switch. Studying alone, read both roles and pause before each response.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

AB-123 / content / 321-BA / workaround

- 01 **Tester:** The expected identifier is ¹ _____.
- 02 **Engineer:** Copying produces ² _____.
- 03 **Tester:** That changes the underlying ³ _____.
- 04 **Engineer:** Reject the reversal ⁴ _____.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. AB-123 / 2. 321-BA / 3. content / 4. workaround

[Why these answers fit, page 129](#)

Rebuild the exchange

Choose the missing response. Read the completed three-turn exchange aloud, changing roles on the second reading.

1. Rebuild the exchange from "The Arabic sentence must not reverse the order ID".

Owen: "I will use the platform's supported directional handling and test the result instead of adding arbitrary reversed strings." **Salma:** [missing response] **Owen:** "Which interactions are most useful for this confirmation screen besides reading the label?"
Which response belongs in the gap?

- A.** The logical order is already correct. Reversing AB-123 would create a different identifier.
- B.** Check copy-paste fidelity, selection, and any editable field that reuses the same component.
- C.** Record the visual order in screenshots, then check the interactive behavior as well.
- D.** Yes. Preserve that embedded identifier and investigate the boundary around it.

[Answers and explanations, page 130](#)

A Read the situation

LESSON 06 / DISCUSSING CULTURAL ADAPTATION WITHOUT STEREOTYPES

Present cultural feedback as scoped evidence and compare adaptations against the intended player experience.

The victory gesture reads as a taunt to some testers

In a fictional cooperative game tutorial, a character celebrates teamwork with a hand gesture. Four of six target-locale reviewers interpret it as taunting another player; two do not. The narrative brief requires encouragement, not humiliation. The team has an approved neutral celebration animation available, but replacing the asset still needs product review. Tester Inez must describe the observed interpretation without claiming every person in the locale reacts identically.

People: Inez, Culturalization tester; Mason, Narrative designer.

Read the record

Choose one answer per question using the facts above.

1. What is the intended narrative effect?

- A. Encourage teamwork
- B. Humiliate another player
- C. Teach a payment rule
- D. Signal a game crash

2. What does the review establish?

- A. Everyone in the locale is offended
- B. No reviewer noticed a problem
- C. The product change is already approved
- D. Four of six reviewers read the gesture as taunting

3. What alternative is available for review?

- A. A new untested insult
- B. An automatic global ban on gestures
- C. An approved neutral celebration asset
- D. Deleting the whole tutorial without review

[Answers and explanations, page 131](#)

B Vocabulary in use

CORE TERMS

culturalization

Adaptation of content with attention to cultural context and interpretation.

review culturalization findings

audience segment

Defined group within the intended audience.

identify the audience segment

pragmatic meaning

Meaning conveyed through use and context beyond literal words.

explain pragmatic meaning

tone of voice

Consistent manner in which a product or character communicates.

preserve the tone of voice

narrative intent

Purpose or effect intended by a story element.

preserve narrative intent

sensitivity review

Review of potentially harmful or inappropriate audience implications.

request sensitivity review

cultural nuance

Context-dependent meaning or association relevant to an audience.

explain the cultural nuance

target market

Market for which a product version is intended.

specify the target market

register

Level or style of language appropriate to a situation.

match the register

transcreation

Creative adaptation preserving intended effect rather than literal wording.

evaluate transcreation

character voice

Distinctive manner of speech associated with a fictional character.

maintain character voice

cultural reference

Element relying on shared contextual knowledge.

explain the cultural reference

Say it in context

Stress the highlighted expression. Keep the surrounding words connected; pause at the end of the phrase.

culturalization CULTURALIZATION

review culturalization findings

Keep the meaning precise: Adaptation of content with attention to cultural context and interpretation.

register REGISTER

match the register

Keep the meaning precise: Level or style of language appropriate to a situation.

B Precision and professional shorthand

EXTEND YOUR RANGE

idiomatic expression

Phrase whose natural meaning may not follow word-for-word translation.

review the idiomatic expression

reviewer sample

Group of reviewers whose observations provide the stated evidence.

describe the reviewer sample

asset substitution

Replacement of a visual or audio resource with another.

propose asset substitution

clarification request

Question that resolves an unclear meaning or instruction.

make a targeted clarification request

working assumption

Provisional premise used while information is incomplete.

challenge a working assumption

action owner

Named person responsible for a specified next step.

confirm the action owner

literal rendering

Translation closely following surface wording rather than contextual effect.

avoid misleading literal rendering

interpretation risk

Possibility that content conveys an unintended meaning to users.

document interpretation risk

content approval

Authorization for specified product content.

record content approval

source attribution

Identification of where information came from.

preserve source attribution

scope boundary

Limit of the work or authority being discussed.

state the scope boundary

check-back

Restatement used to verify that a message was understood.

complete a check-back

Say it in context

Stress the highlighted expression. Keep the surrounding words connected; pause at the end of the phrase.

cultural reference CULTURAL REFERENCE

explain the cultural reference

Keep the meaning precise: Element relying on shared contextual knowledge.

asset substitution ASSET SUBSTITUTION

propose asset substitution

Keep the meaning precise: Replacement of a visual or audio resource with another.

Phrases that move the work forward

State the evidence

Four of the six reviewers read this as a taunt.

Connect the intent

The scene is meant to encourage cooperation.

Compare alternatives

The neutral celebration preserves the intended positive response.

Request review

Can narrative and product review the scoped substitution?

Mason / in the conversation

The report says the celebration may read as a taunt.

Inez / in the conversation

The reviewer sample was six people, and four gave that interpretation.

Mason / in the conversation

What does the interpretation change in the tutorial?

Mason / in the conversation

The animation contains no spoken insult, so I initially treated it as outside the language review.

Avoid universals

I am describing this panel, not every player in the market.

Explain the effect

The gesture can make the character seem to mock a teammate.

Separate preference

This is an interpretation risk, not merely my preferred animation.

Preserve the record

Keep the original finding and the approved replacement decision linked.

Mason / in the conversation

Are you saying players in this market always interpret it that way?

Mason / in the conversation

That is more specific than the headline I heard.

Inez / in the conversation

The character is meant to encourage teamwork, not mock another player.

Inez / in the conversation

Its pragmatic meaning comes from the scene and gesture together, not only the subtitle.

Precision in real exchanges

Purpose: Explain the effect

Useful wording: The gesture can make the character seem to mock a teammate.

Purpose: Compare alternatives

Useful wording: The neutral celebration preserves the intended positive response.

D Choose the response that fits

Choose one response for each situation. Preserve the facts, the decision boundary, and the purpose of the exchange.

1. Which report preserves the evidence accurately?

- A.** This nationality dislikes every gesture
- B.** Every player will abandon the game
- C.** The animation is objectively illegal everywhere
- D.** Four of six reviewers interpreted the gesture as taunting

2. What makes the finding relevant to the scene?

- A.** The English dialogue has ten words
- B.** Taunting conflicts with the encouragement brief
- C.** The tester prefers a different color
- D.** The file name is long

3. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Market for which a product version is intended. Which term fits?

- A.** target market
- B.** working assumption
- C.** reviewer sample
- D.** narrative intent

D Choose the response that fits / continued

4. Rebuild the exchange from "The victory gesture reads as a taunt to some testers".
Mason: "The animation contains no spoken insult, so I initially treated it as outside the language review." **Inez:** [missing response] **Mason:** "Can you describe the risk without turning the observation into a fixed rule about the whole culture?" **Which response belongs in the gap?**

- A.** Exactly. Preserve the character voice rather than flattening every localized moment into the same generic response.
- B.** Its pragmatic meaning comes from the scene and gesture together, not only the subtitle.
- C.** No. The reviewer sample was six people, and four gave that interpretation. Two did not.
- D.** Then review the tone of voice with the target-language text and the actual animation together.

[Answers and explanations, page 131](#)

One useful distinction

Four of six reviewers interpreting the gesture as a taunt is a scoped finding. It supports review of an encouragement mismatch, not a claim about every person in the locale.

Conversation

The victory gesture reads as a taunt to some testers

The victory gesture reads as a taunt to some testers

Complete the numbered gaps. Use each bank entry once; some entries contain several words.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

pragmatic meaning / sensitivity review / interpretation risk / tone of voice /
content approval / transcreation / asset substitution / narrative intent / character voice /
reviewer sample

- 01 **Mason:** The report says the celebration may read as a taunt. Are you saying players in this market always interpret it that way?
- 02 **Inez:** No. The ¹ _____ was six people, and four gave that interpretation. Two did not.
- 03 **Mason:** That is more specific than the headline I heard. What does the interpretation change in the tutorial?
- 04 **Inez:** It conflicts with the ² _____. The character is meant to encourage teamwork, not mock another player.
- 05 **Mason:** The animation contains no spoken insult, so I initially treated it as outside the language review.
- 06 **Inez:** Its ³ _____ comes from the scene and gesture together, not only the subtitle.
- 07 **Mason:** Can you describe the risk without turning the observation into a fixed rule about the whole culture?
- 08 **Inez:** Yes. I will state the ⁴ _____ and the exact panel result, with the tutorial context attached.
- 09 **Mason:** We have a neutral celebration animation that was already approved as an asset. It might preserve the positive response.
- 10 **Inez:** That is a concrete ⁵ _____ to review. Availability does not by itself approve replacing it in this scene.

Conversation continues on the next page.

The victory gesture reads as a taunt to some testers

CONVERSATION / CONTINUED

- 11 **Mason:** Narrative should compare the alternatives and check whether the character still sounds and behaves like the same person.
- 12 **Inez:** Exactly. Preserve the ⁶ _____ rather than flattening every localized moment into the same generic response.
- 13 **Mason:** We may also need a different line if the new animation changes the timing or emotional emphasis.
- 14 **Inez:** Then review the ⁷ _____ with the target-language text and the actual animation together.
- 15 **Mason:** Would you call this transcreation, or is it simply correcting a mistranslated word?
- 16 **Inez:** It is closer to ⁸ _____ because we are preserving an intended effect across contexts, not replacing one misspelled word.
- 17 **Mason:** I will bring the panel evidence and the alternative to product and narrative review without claiming we already have a final decision.
- 18 **Inez:** Keep the ⁹ _____ linked to the finding so later reviewers know exactly what was authorized.
- 19 **Mason:** After implementation, we can review the complete scene again rather than judge the asset in isolation.
- 20 **Inez:** Good. That ¹⁰ _____ should retain the sample limits and check whether the adaptation achieves the intended encouragement.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. reviewer sample / 2. narrative intent / 3. pragmatic meaning / 4. interpretation risk / 5. asset substitution / 6. character voice / 7. tone of voice / 8. transcreation / 9. content approval / 10. sensitivity review

[Why these answers fit, page 132](#)

F Check accuracy and scope

The victory gesture reads as a taunt to some testers

Return to the case

In a fictional cooperative game tutorial, a character celebrates teamwork with a hand gesture. Four of six target-locale reviewers interpret it as taunting another player; two do not. The narrative brief requires encouragement, not humiliation. The team has an approved neutral celebration animation available, but replacing the asset still needs product review. Tester Inez must describe the observed interpretation without claiming every person in the locale reacts identically.

Choose one answer per question. Use the case facts and keep any uncertainty or limits intact.

1. Which comparison should guide the alternative review?

- A. Whether the ticket can close without testing
- B. Whether the neutral asset preserves encouragement
- C. Whether all reviewers share a nationality
- D. Whether the new asset is larger

2. What remains necessary before reporting implementation complete?

- A. Product review, implementation, and verification
- B. A tester suggestion alone
- C. Deleting the panel result
- D. Assuming available means deployed

[Answers and explanations, page 134](#)

Listen for the distinction

Switch roles and compare the two supplied animations using only the narrative brief and panel result.

Report audience evidence, not national character

A review panel can identify a risk without representing every member of a culture. Explain the intended effect, the observed interpretation, and the scope of the evidence.

F Say it / transfer to a new case

A panel result became a universal claim

Four of six reviewers interpret a gesture as a taunt. The scene is intended to encourage teamwork.

Complete the four gaps. With a partner, read alternate roles, then switch. Studying alone, read both roles and pause before each response.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

taunt / sample / universal / encouragement

- 01 **Tester:** Four of six reviewers perceived a ¹ _____.
- 02 **Designer:** The intended effect is ² _____.
- 03 **Tester:** Our evidence comes from a reviewer ³ _____.
- 04 **Designer:** Avoid a ⁴ _____ claim about every player.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. taunt / 2. encouragement / 3. sample / 4. universal

[Why these answers fit, page 134](#)

Rebuild the exchange

Choose the missing response. Read the completed three-turn exchange aloud, changing roles on the second reading.

1. Rebuild the exchange from "The victory gesture reads as a taunt to some testers".
Mason: "We may also need a different line if the new animation changes the timing or emotional emphasis."
Inez: [missing response]
Mason: "Would you call this transcreation, or is it simply correcting a mistranslated word?"
Which response belongs in the gap?

- A.** Then review the tone of voice with the target-language text and the actual animation together.
- B.** No. The reviewer sample was six people, and four gave that interpretation. Two did not.
- C.** Its pragmatic meaning comes from the scene and gesture together, not only the subtitle.
- D.** Exactly. Preserve the character voice rather than flattening every localized moment into the same generic response.

[Answers and explanations, page 135](#)

Review 3 / Meaning and context

Use language from the lessons you have completed. Choose one answer per question.

Case file

Revisit "Explaining mixed-direction text defects" and "Discussing cultural adaptation without stereotypes". Choose precise terminology, then reconstruct the missing responses using both neighboring turns. The final two questions also revisit earlier conversations.

1. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Text combining runs with different writing directions. Which term fits?

- A. bidirectional text
- B. source attribution
- C. directional control
- D. directional isolation

2. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Creative adaptation preserving intended effect rather than literal wording. Which term fits?

- A. transcreation
- B. clarification request
- C. idiomatic expression
- D. culturalization

3. Rebuild the exchange from "The short preview passed but the real button clips". Chris: "The design file allows two lines. The component seems to have inherited a no-wrap rule from a different button." Lena: [missing response] Chris: "I will also check that the second line does not collide with the neighboring control at larger supported text settings." Which response belongs in the gap?

- A. The last word carries a required distinction. Text expansion is not evidence that the translation is wrong.
- B. Pseudolocalization gave us a useful sample, but the approved real translation needs more space in this control.
- C. I recorded the viewport in the ticket and attached the same settings state from both builds.
- D. Then test line wrapping within that approved design before asking the language team to remove meaning.

Review 3 / Meaning and context / continued

4. Rebuild the exchange from "The victory gesture reads as a taunt to some testers".
Mason: "I will bring the panel evidence and the alternative to product and narrative review without claiming we already have a final decision." **Inez:** [missing response]
Mason: "After implementation, we can review the complete scene again rather than judge the asset in isolation." **Which response belongs in the gap?**

- A.** No. The reviewer sample was six people, and four gave that interpretation. Two did not.
- B.** Keep the content approval linked to the finding so later reviewers know exactly what was authorized.
- C.** Exactly. Preserve the character voice rather than flattening every localized moment into the same generic response.
- D.** It conflicts with the narrative intent. The character is meant to encourage teamwork, not mock another player.

[Answers and explanations, page 150](#)

A Read the situation

LESSON 07 / REPORTING VR SUBTITLE AND AUDIO MISMATCHES

Explain timing and speaker attribution in an interactive scene without treating a recording as a static text resource.

The caption ends before the localized line does

In a fictional VR training scene, the localized spoken line lasts 4.2 seconds. Its subtitle uses the old 2.4-second end cue and disappears 1.8 seconds before the speech ends. The voice belongs to instructor Mara, who is behind the learner, but the subtitle labels another character. Tester Jae and audio implementer Priya must separate timing, speaker attribution, and in-headset readability. No universal reading-speed limit or comfort threshold is supplied.

People: Jae, Localization QA tester; Priya, Audio implementer.

Read the record

Choose one answer per question using the facts above.

1. How early does the subtitle disappear?

- A. 2.4 seconds after speech begins and ends together
- B. Exactly zero seconds early
- C. 1.8 seconds before the speech ends
- D. 4.2 seconds after speech ends

2. Who is the actual speaker?

- A. Mara
- B. The incorrectly labeled other character
- C. The tester
- D. An unidentified narrator by default

3. What remains a separate check?

- A. A universal threshold invented from the numbers
- B. In-headset readability
- C. Only whether the audio file exists
- D. Whether the English filename is short

[Answers and explanations, page 136](#)

B Vocabulary in use

CORE TERMS

voice-over

Recorded speech used within a media or interactive experience.

review the localized voice-over

cue-in

Time at which a subtitle or media event begins.

verify the cue-in

timecode

Time reference identifying a point in media.

record the timecode

off-screen speaker

Speaker outside the current visible scene or view.

identify the off-screen speaker

head-locked display

Display element that remains positioned relative to the viewer's head.

review the head-locked display

field of view

Portion of the environment visible to the viewer.

check the field of view

subtitle cue

Timed instruction controlling a subtitle's display.

inspect the subtitle cue

cue-out

Time at which a subtitle or media event ends.

correct the cue-out

speaker attribution

Identification of who is speaking.

verify speaker attribution

spatial audio

Sound presented with directional or positional information.

test spatial audio

world-locked display

Display element anchored to the virtual environment.

test the world-locked display

occlusion

Blocking of content by another object or layer.

report subtitle occlusion

Say it in context

Stress the highlighted expression. Keep the surrounding words connected; pause at the end of the phrase.

voice-over VOICE-OVER

review the localized voice-over

Keep the meaning precise: Recorded speech used within a media or interactive experience.

speaker attribution SPEAKER ATTRIBUTION

verify speaker attribution

Keep the meaning precise: Identification of who is speaking.

B Precision and professional shorthand

EXTEND YOUR RANGE

reading speed

Rate needed to read displayed text within its available duration.

evaluate reading speed

audio-text mismatch

Inconsistency between recorded speech and displayed text.

report an audio-text mismatch

subtitle segmentation

Division of a line into displayed subtitle units.

review subtitle segmentation

clarification request

Question that resolves an unclear meaning or instruction.

make a targeted clarification request

working assumption

Provisional premise used while information is incomplete.

challenge a working assumption

action owner

Named person responsible for a specified next step.

confirm the action owner

speaker label

Text identifying the source of a spoken line.

correct the speaker label

branching dialogue

Conversation with different paths triggered by choices or state.

test branching dialogue

closed caption

Optional text conveying speech and relevant non-speech audio information.

verify closed captions

source attribution

Identification of where information came from.

preserve source attribution

scope boundary

Limit of the work or authority being discussed.

state the scope boundary

check-back

Restatement used to verify that a message was understood.

complete a check-back

Say it in context

Stress the highlighted expression. Keep the surrounding words connected; pause at the end of the phrase.

occlusion OCCLUSION

report subtitle occlusion

Keep the meaning precise: Blocking of content by another object or layer.

subtitle segmentation SUBTITLE SEGMENTATION

review subtitle segmentation

Keep the meaning precise: Division of a line into displayed subtitle units.

C Phrases that move the work forward

Locate the timing

The cue-out still uses the old 2.4-second endpoint.

Identify the speaker

This voice belongs to Mara, behind the learner.

Use the real environment

The desktop preview does not establish in-headset readability.

Preserve full meaning

Segment the line without dropping the instruction.

Priya / in the conversation

The localized recording plays correctly in the audio editor.

Jae / in the conversation

The cue-out still uses the old two-point-four-second endpoint.

Jae / in the conversation

I captured the timecode and scene trigger so you can compare the same playback event.

Priya / in the conversation

Did you notice anything else that should be tracked separately?

State the difference

The subtitle disappears 1.8 seconds before the localized line ends.

Separate the defects

Timing and speaker attribution need separate verification.

Check the trigger

This happens on the retry branch after the learner selects help.

Scope the result

The tested headset and branch passed; other paths remain in the test plan.

Priya / in the conversation

What is the problem in the headset scene?

Priya / in the conversation

So the subtitle disappears one-point-eight seconds before the speaker finishes, rather than staying with the complete instruction.

Priya / in the conversation

I can update the timing from the localized asset.

Jae / in the conversation

The voice is Mara, the instructor behind the learner.

Precision in real exchanges

Purpose: Separate the defects

Useful wording: Timing and speaker attribution need separate verification.

Purpose: Use the real environment

Useful wording: The desktop preview does not establish in-headset readability.

D Choose the response that fits

Choose one response for each situation. Preserve the facts, the decision boundary, and the purpose of the exchange.

1. Which calculation describes the supplied timing defect?

- A.** No comparison is possible
- B.** 4.2 minus 2.4 equals 1.8 seconds early
- C.** 4.2 plus 2.4 equals 1.8 seconds
- D.** The subtitle is always 4.2 seconds late

2. Which fix addresses attribution?

- A.** Reverse the subtitle text
- B.** Label the line with Mara's identity
- C.** Extend the duration only
- D.** Lower the audio volume

3. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Time at which a subtitle or media event ends. Which term fits?

- A.** cue-out
- B.** audio-text mismatch
- C.** working assumption
- D.** head-locked display

D Choose the response that fits / continued

4. Rebuild the exchange from "The caption ends before the localized line does".

Priya: "I can update the timing from the localized asset. Did you notice anything else that should be tracked separately?" **Jae:** [missing response] **Priya:** "The label may have been copied from the previous branch. Extending the cue would leave that wrong identity visible for longer." **Which response belongs in the gap?**

- A.** The cue-out still uses the old two-point-four-second endpoint. The new line lasts four-point-two seconds.
- B.** Good. The off-screen speaker is behind the learner at this moment, not a new narrator.
- C.** The speaker label names another character. The voice is Mara, the instructor behind the learner.
- D.** Correct. I captured the timecode and scene trigger so you can compare the same playback event.

[Answers and explanations, page 136](#)

One useful distinction

The early disappearance is 4.2 minus 2.4, or 1.8 seconds. Correcting that timing does not automatically correct the wrong speaker label or establish headset readability.

E Conversation

The caption ends before the localized line does

The caption ends before the localized line does

Complete the numbered gaps. Use each bank entry once; some entries contain several words.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

field of view / occlusion / Speaker attribution / off-screen speaker / branching dialogue / speaker label / Reading speed / subtitle segmentation / cue-out / timecode

- 01 **Priya:** The localized recording plays correctly in the audio editor. What is the problem in the headset scene?
- 02 **Jae:** The ¹ _____ still uses the old two-point-four-second endpoint. The new line lasts four-point-two seconds.
- 03 **Priya:** So the subtitle disappears one-point-eight seconds before the speaker finishes, rather than staying with the complete instruction.
- 04 **Jae:** Correct. I captured the ² _____ and scene trigger so you can compare the same playback event.
- 05 **Priya:** I can update the timing from the localized asset. Did you notice anything else that should be tracked separately?
- 06 **Jae:** The ³ _____ names another character. The voice is Mara, the instructor behind the learner.
- 07 **Priya:** The label may have been copied from the previous branch. Extending the cue would leave that wrong identity visible for longer.
- 08 **Jae:** Exactly. ⁴ _____ is a separate finding, especially when the learner cannot see the person speaking.
- 09 **Priya:** I will verify the branch mapping and the recorded asset identifier before changing the label.
- 10 **Jae:** Good. The ⁵ _____ is behind the learner at this moment, not a new narrator.

Conversation continues on the next page.

The caption ends before the localized line does

CONVERSATION / CONTINUED

- 11 **Priya:** The desktop preview shows the subtitle clearly after I adjust the endpoint. Do we still need another headset pass?
- 12 **Jae:** Yes. The ⁶ _____ and viewing direction change the experienced placement.
- 13 **Priya:** We should inspect whether the panel stays visible and whether objects obscure it when the learner turns.
- 14 **Jae:** Record any ⁷ _____ separately from the timing fix. A complete line is not useful if it is hidden.
- 15 **Priya:** The localized sentence is also longer. We may need a better division into subtitle units rather than forcing it into one block.
- 16 **Jae:** Review the ⁸ _____ with the language reviewer and preserve the whole instruction.
- 17 **Priya:** We will use the product's actual readability requirements instead of declaring a universal rate from this one recording.
- 18 **Jae:** Exactly. ⁹ _____ needs the actual text, duration, and viewing conditions.
- 19 **Priya:** I will attach the revised package with both the cue and speaker mapping changes for the retry path.
- 20 **Jae:** Then I will retest that ¹⁰ _____ path in the headset and report the tested scope without marking every other path passed.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. cue-out / **2.** timecode / **3.** speaker label / **4.** Speaker attribution / **5.** off-screen speaker / **6.** field of view / **7.** occlusion / **8.** subtitle segmentation / **9.** Reading speed / **10.** branching dialogue

[Why these answers fit, page 137](#)

F Check accuracy and scope

The caption ends before the localized line does

Return to the case

In a fictional VR training scene, the localized spoken line lasts 4.2 seconds. Its subtitle uses the old 2.4-second end cue and disappears 1.8 seconds before the speech ends. The voice belongs to instructor Mara, who is behind the learner, but the subtitle labels another character. Tester Jae and audio implementer Priya must separate timing, speaker attribution, and in-headset readability. No universal reading-speed limit or comfort threshold is supplied.

Choose one answer per question. Use the case facts and keep any uncertainty or limits intact.

1. Why test in the headset?

- A. Localized lines have universal fixed timing
- B. Viewing direction and placement affect the experienced result
- C. A desktop screenshot proves every VR state
- D. Headsets cannot display text

2. What should not be claimed from this brief?

- A. A 1.8-second early disappearance
- B. The need to correct the speaker label
- C. The presence of an off-screen speaker
- D. A universal reading-speed limit

[Answers and explanations, page 139](#)

Listen for the distinction

Switch roles and distinguish timing, speaker attribution, and in-headset readability using the printed facts.

Report what the learner experiences

An asset can be correct in a file viewer but wrong during head movement or branching playback. Include the actual scene trigger and distinguish observed usability from unmeasured assumptions.

F Say it / transfer to a new case

The timing passed but the label is still wrong

The subtitle now lasts the full 4.2 seconds. The label still names someone other than Mara.

Complete the four gaps. With a partner, read alternate roles, then switch. Studying alone, read both roles and pause before each response.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

correction / incorrect / line / Mara

- 01 **Implementer:** The timing now covers the full ¹ _____.
- 02 **Tester:** The actual speaker is ² _____.
- 03 **Implementer:** The speaker label remains ³ _____.
- 04 **Tester:** Keep attribution open for ⁴ _____.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. line / 2. Mara / 3. incorrect / 4. correction

[Why these answers fit, page 139](#)

Rebuild the exchange

Choose the missing response. Read the completed three-turn exchange aloud, changing roles on the second reading.

1. Rebuild the exchange from "The caption ends before the localized line does". Priya: "We should inspect whether the panel stays visible and whether objects obscure it when the learner turns." Jae: [missing response] Priya: "The localized sentence is also longer. We may need a better division into subtitle units rather than forcing it into one block." Which response belongs in the gap?

- A.** The speaker label names another character. The voice is Mara, the instructor behind the learner.
- B.** Record any occlusion separately from the timing fix. A complete line is not useful if it is hidden.
- C.** Exactly. Speaker attribution is a separate finding, especially when the learner cannot see the person speaking.
- D.** Correct. I captured the timecode and scene trigger so you can compare the same playback event.

[Answers and explanations, page 140](#)

A Read the situation

LESSON 08 / NEGOTIATING LOCALIZATION RELEASE DECISIONS

Separate impact, scheduling priority, fix status, and locale-specific verification during release triage.

Merged is not verified in the release package

A fictional release candidate contains a mistranslated destructive-action button: it reads Keep files but actually deletes them. The corrected resource has been merged, but the packaged release candidate has not been rebuilt or retested. A second ticket concerns optional punctuation in a help paragraph. Tester Ana and producer Ben need impact-based triage, an explicit affected-locale scope, and verification of the actual release package. No tester has authority to waive the release criteria.

People: Ana, Localization QA lead; Ben, Release producer.

Read the record

Choose one answer per question using the facts above.

1. What is the serious user consequence?

- A. A help paragraph contains optional punctuation
- B. A build number has four digits
- C. A translation sheet has a comment
- D. A button says Keep files but deletes them

2. What has actually happened to the correction?

- A. The release criteria were waived
- B. It has been merged into the resource source
- C. The release package has passed retesting
- D. Every locale has been approved

3. Who can waive the criteria in this case?

- A. Any person who closes a ticket
- B. The translator automatically
- C. The person who takes a screenshot
- D. No authority is supplied for the tester

[Answers and explanations, page 141](#)

B Vocabulary in use

CORE TERMS

release candidate

Package proposed for final release validation.
test the release candidate

late string change

Text modification introduced after the usual content cutoff.
assess a late string change

priority

Relative urgency or scheduling order for action.
agree fixing priority

waiver

Authorized exception to a stated requirement.
request a documented waiver

fix verification

Check that the implemented correction resolves the reported issue.
complete fix verification

merge status

State of a change entering the relevant source branch.
report merge status

string freeze

Controlled point after which text changes follow an agreed process.
manage the string freeze

severity

Degree of impact caused by a defect.
assign defect severity

release blocker

Issue preventing release under the actual release criteria.
identify a release blocker

risk acceptance

Explicit authorized decision to proceed with a stated residual risk.
record risk acceptance

regression scope

Set of related behavior checked for unintended effects.
define regression scope

package manifest

Record identifying the resources included in a built package.
inspect the package manifest

Say it in context

Stress the highlighted expression. Keep the surrounding words connected; pause at the end of the phrase.

release candidate RELEASE CANDIDATE

test the release candidate

Keep the meaning precise: Package proposed for final release validation.

release blocker RELEASE BLOCKER

identify a release blocker

Keep the meaning precise: Issue preventing release under the actual release criteria.

B Precision and professional shorthand

EXTEND YOUR RANGE

locale coverage

Supported or tested locale scope, as explicitly defined.

report tested locale coverage

linguistic sign-off

Documented language approval for a defined scope.

obtain linguistic sign-off

rollback plan

Defined approach for restoring an earlier acceptable state if needed.

review the rollback plan

clarification request

Question that resolves an unclear meaning or instruction.

make a targeted clarification request

working assumption

Provisional premise used while information is incomplete.

challenge a working assumption

action owner

Named person responsible for a specified next step.

confirm the action owner

test evidence

Recorded results supporting a verification claim.

attach test evidence

known issue

Documented unresolved problem with stated status and impact.

maintain the known-issue record

release notes

Communication describing the delivered changes and known limitations.

prepare accurate release notes

source attribution

Identification of where information came from.

preserve source attribution

scope boundary

Limit of the work or authority being discussed.

state the scope boundary

check-back

Restatement used to verify that a message was understood.

complete a check-back

Say it in context

Stress the highlighted expression. Keep the surrounding words connected; pause at the end of the phrase.

package manifest PACKAGE MANIFEST

inspect the package manifest

Keep the meaning precise: Record identifying the resources included in a built package.

rollback plan ROLLBACK PLAN

review the rollback plan

Keep the meaning precise: Defined approach for restoring an earlier acceptable state if needed.

Phrases that move the work forward

State the consequence

The label promises to keep files, but the action deletes them.

Report the actual state

The resource is merged; package verification is still pending.

Limit sign-off

My sign-off covers only the tested build and locale.

Define regression

Retest the destructive action and related confirmation flow.

Ben / in the conversation

The release meeting is in an hour.

Ana / in the conversation

The release candidate has not been rebuilt or retested.

Ben / in the conversation

It replaces the phrase Keep files with the correct destructive-action wording.

Ben / in the conversation

We also have a punctuation preference in help.

Separate the issues

That meaning reversal is not equivalent to optional punctuation.

Request evidence

Which release candidate contains the corrected resource?

Name authority

Any exception needs the designated release decision owner.

Close precisely

Mark verified only after the actual package passes the stated checks.

Ben / in the conversation

The translation change is merged, so can we mark the deletion-label ticket verified?

Ana / in the conversation

We need evidence from the package we intend to release.

Ana / in the conversation

The severity comes from the consequence, not the number of words changed.

Ben / in the conversation

I do not want every language ticket presented as equally critical.

Precision in real exchanges

Purpose: Request evidence

Useful wording: Which release candidate contains the corrected resource?

Purpose: Limit sign-off

Useful wording: My sign-off covers only the tested build and locale.

D Choose the response that fits

Choose one response for each situation. Preserve the facts, the decision boundary, and the purpose of the exchange.

1. Which triage comparison is justified?

- A. Every linguistic issue is harmless
- B. Meaning reversal and optional punctuation have different user impacts
- C. Both are identical because both involve text
- D. Punctuation is automatically more dangerous

2. Which claim overstates the fix status?

- A. The package still needs rebuilding
- B. The affected locale needs retesting
- C. The release candidate is verified because the resource was merged
- D. The source change has been merged

3. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Degree of impact caused by a defect. Which term fits?

- A. severity
- B. fix verification
- C. working assumption
- D. linguistic sign-off

4. Rebuild the exchange from "Merged is not verified in the release package". Ben: "We also have a punctuation preference in help. I do not want every language ticket presented as equally critical." Ana: [missing response] Ben: "What do you need from engineering to establish whether the next candidate includes the corrected resource?" Which response belongs in the gap?

- A. Agreed. Priority should reflect impact and the actual schedule. These two findings are not equivalent.
- B. A build identifier and the package manifest, followed by a direct check of the affected flow.
- C. Exactly. Merge status is one step in the chain, not the final test result.
- D. Good. I will attach test evidence with the locale, package, steps, and observed result.

[Answers and explanations, page 141](#)

One useful distinction

The merged resource is not proof that the release candidate contains the fix. Verify the packaged button behavior and wording before claiming the affected locale passed.

E Conversation

Merged is not verified in the release package

Merged is not verified in the release package

Complete the numbered gaps. Use each bank entry once; some entries contain several words.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

linguistic sign-off / test evidence / Merge status / Risk acceptance / release candidate / Priority / severity / waiver / regression scope / package manifest

- 01 **Ben:** The release meeting is in an hour. The translation change is merged, so can we mark the deletion-label ticket verified?
- 02 **Ana:** Not yet. The ¹ _____ has not been rebuilt or retested. We need evidence from the package we intend to release.
- 03 **Ben:** The source change is small. It replaces the phrase Keep files with the correct destructive-action wording.
- 04 **Ana:** The ² _____ comes from the consequence, not the number of words changed.
- 05 **Ben:** We also have a punctuation preference in help. I do not want every language ticket presented as equally critical.
- 06 **Ana:** Agreed. ³ _____ should reflect impact and the actual schedule. These two findings are not equivalent.
- 07 **Ben:** What do you need from engineering to establish whether the next candidate includes the corrected resource?
- 08 **Ana:** A build identifier and the ⁴ _____, followed by a direct check of the affected flow.
- 09 **Ben:** The merge record can tell us when the source changed, but not prove the package was created from that version.
- 10 **Ana:** Exactly. ⁵ _____ is one step in the chain, not the final test result.

Conversation continues on the next page.

Merged is not verified in the release package

CONVERSATION / CONTINUED

- 11 **Ben:** Once the package is ready, can you retest just the label and leave the rest of the flow alone?
- 12 **Ana:** The ⁶ _____ should include the destructive action and confirmation flow, because wording and behavior must agree.
- 13 **Ben:** We can prioritize that check and keep the optional punctuation decision separate from the release-critical discussion.
- 14 **Ana:** Good. I will attach ⁷ _____ with the locale, package, steps, and observed result.
- 15 **Ben:** If the package cannot be retested before the meeting, can you accept the remaining risk on behalf of QA?
- 16 **Ana:** I do not have that ⁸ _____ authority. The designated decision owner needs the actual impact and missing evidence.
- 17 **Ben:** Understood. We should not describe an accepted exception as though the defect itself had been fixed.
- 18 **Ana:** Correct. ⁹ _____ must remain distinct from verified correction.
- 19 **Ben:** Your report can say the resource is merged, the candidate needs verification, and the punctuation issue has its own status.
- 20 **Ana:** Yes. My ¹⁰ _____ will name the tested build and locale rather than imply approval of untested packages.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. release candidate / 2. severity / 3. Priority / 4. package manifest / 5. Merge status / 6. regression scope / 7. test evidence / 8. waiver / 9. Risk acceptance / 10. linguistic sign-off

[Why these answers fit, page 142](#)

F Check accuracy and scope

Merged is not verified in the release package

Return to the case

A fictional release candidate contains a mistranslated destructive-action button: it reads Keep files but actually deletes them. The corrected resource has been merged, but the packaged release candidate has not been rebuilt or retested. A second ticket concerns optional punctuation in a help paragraph. Tester Ana and producer Ben need impact-based triage, an explicit affected-locale scope, and verification of the actual release package. No tester has authority to waive the release criteria.

Choose one answer per question. Use the case facts and keep any uncertainty or limits intact.

1. What should linguistic sign-off identify?

- A. Only the reviewer's first name
- B. Every future release automatically
- C. A guarantee that no bug can exist
- D. Build, locale, and verified scope

2. What distinguishes a waiver from a correction?

- A. A waiver is the same as a screenshot
- B. A waiver accepts an exception without making the defect disappear
- C. A waiver rewrites the resource automatically
- D. A waiver proves every test passed

[Answers and explanations, page 144](#)

Listen for the distinction

Switch roles and deliver the printed release status without claiming a waiver or untested locale approval.

Make pushback specific and proportionate

Describe the user consequence and the missing evidence rather than saying everything is a blocker. Separate a serious meaning reversal from a stylistic preference and name who can decide release exceptions.

F Say it / transfer to a new case

The source fix is not yet in a tested package

The correction is merged. A new release candidate has not been tested. The tester cannot waive the release criteria.

Complete the four gaps. With a partner, read alternate roles, then switch. Studying alone, read both roles and pause before each response.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

owner / pending / merged / fixed

- 01 **Producer:** The resource correction is ¹ _____.
- 02 **Tester:** Package verification remains ² _____.
- 03 **Producer:** An exception requires the designated decision ³ _____.
- 04 **Tester:** Do not describe accepted risk as ⁴ _____.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. merged / 2. pending / 3. owner / 4. fixed

[Why these answers fit, page 144](#)

Rebuild the exchange

Choose the missing response. Read the completed three-turn exchange aloud, changing roles on the second reading.

1. Rebuild the exchange from "Merged is not verified in the release package". Ben: "We can prioritize that check and keep the optional punctuation decision separate from the release-critical discussion." Ana: [missing response] Ben: "If the package cannot be retested before the meeting, can you accept the remaining risk on behalf of QA?" Which response belongs in the gap?

- A.** Exactly. Merge status is one step in the chain, not the final test result.
- B.** Agreed. Priority should reflect impact and the actual schedule. These two findings are not equivalent.
- C.** Good. I will attach test evidence with the locale, package, steps, and observed result.
- D.** The severity comes from the consequence, not the number of words changed.

[Answers and explanations, page 145](#)

Review 4 / Meaning and context

Use language from the lessons you have completed. Choose one answer per question.

Case file

Revisit "Reporting VR subtitle and audio mismatches" and "Negotiating localization release decisions". Choose precise terminology, then reconstruct the missing responses using both neighboring turns. The final two questions also revisit earlier conversations.

1. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Time at which a subtitle or media event begins. Which term fits?

- A. source attribution
- B. speaker label
- C. spatial audio
- D. cue-in

2. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Explicit authorized decision to proceed with a stated residual risk. Which term fits?

- A. release candidate
- B. risk acceptance
- C. locale coverage
- D. clarification request

Review 4 / Meaning and context / continued

3. Rebuild the exchange from "The victory gesture reads as a taunt to some testers". Mason: "We have a neutral celebration animation that was already approved as an asset. It might preserve the positive response." Inez: [missing response] Mason: "Narrative should compare the alternatives and check whether the character still sounds and behaves like the same person." Which response belongs in the gap?

- A.** It is closer to transcreation because we are preserving an intended effect across contexts, not replacing one misspelled word.
- B.** It conflicts with the narrative intent. The character is meant to encourage teamwork, not mock another player.
- C.** That is a concrete asset substitution to review. Availability does not by itself approve replacing it in this scene.
- D.** Good. That sensitivity review should retain the sample limits and check whether the adaptation achieves the intended encouragement.

4. Rebuild the exchange from "Merged is not verified in the release package". Ben: "Understood. We should not describe an accepted exception as though the defect itself had been fixed." Ana: [missing response] Ben: "Your report can say the resource is merged, the candidate needs verification, and the punctuation issue has its own status." Which response belongs in the gap?

- A.** Good. I will attach test evidence with the locale, package, steps, and observed result.
- B.** Correct. Risk acceptance must remain distinct from verified correction.
- C.** The severity comes from the consequence, not the number of words changed.
- D.** Exactly. Merge status is one step in the chain, not the final test result.

[Answers and explanations, page 152](#)

Language for the next case

Changing the interface language does not convert the currency

currency conversion

Currency conversion changes an amount between currencies under an actual conversion process, which the case explicitly says has not occurred.

Claire: The order is still denominated in US dollars. Changing the interface language does not perform a currency conversion.

regional format

Regional format affects presentation conventions and should not silently alter the underlying currency or economic amount.

Claire: Yes. The regional format may change how an amount is presented, but not what currency the customer is charged.

unambiguous reference

An unambiguous reference establishes the intended date independently of a short display whose month and day order can be read differently.

Claire: Correct. Ask for an unambiguous reference before recording an expected result.

currency code

The currency code identifies USD as the transaction currency and must not be replaced merely because the interface language changed.

Claire: Exactly. Preserve the currency code from the order. French-language presentation can still describe a US-dollar amount.

date interpretation

Date interpretation is ambiguous when a short numeric date lacks a stated ordering convention or an unambiguous underlying reference.

Claire: Not reliably without the date interpretation and expected locale behavior. We need the actual underlying date and product rule.

test environment

The test environment identifies the actual configuration needed to reproduce the result instead of treating a language name as a complete locale or transaction specification.

Claire: That makes the test environment reproducible and avoids treating a language name as the whole configuration.

Read the phrases aloud. Then complete the conversation on the following pages using the word bank.

Conversation

Changing the interface language does not convert the currency

A fictional travel app switches its interface language from English to French. An order remains denominated in USD 120. No currency conversion is requested or performed, but a display change incorrectly replaces the dollar label with EUR while leaving 120 unchanged. A separate date label reads 03/04/2026 without specifying the intended date. Tester Claire and engineer Dev must preserve the actual currency and request an unambiguous date reference.

Complete the numbered gaps. Use each bank entry once; some entries contain several words.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

currency conversion / date interpretation / regional format / unambiguous reference /
test environment / currency code

- 01 **Dev:** Switching to French changes the button text correctly. The price now says one hundred twenty euros, which seems appropriate for the language.
- 02 **Claire:** The order is still denominated in US dollars. Changing the interface language does not perform a ¹ _____.
- 03 **Dev:** Then we changed the currency label without changing the actual transaction, creating a false statement about the price.
- 04 **Claire:** Exactly. Preserve the ² _____ from the order. French-language presentation can still describe a US-dollar amount.
- 05 **Dev:** We need to separate language selection from the transaction currency instead of deriving one automatically from the other.
- 06 **Claire:** Yes. The ³ _____ may change how an amount is presented, but not what currency the customer is charged.

Conversation / continued

- 07 **Dev:** I will compare the underlying value and currency with the displayed result before and after the language switch.
- 08 **Claire:** Good. That separates a formatting defect from an actual change in the transaction data.
- 09 **Dev:** The date label also says zero-three slash zero-four slash twenty-twenty-six. Can you tell me which date the customer will read?
- 10 **Claire:** Not reliably without the ⁴ _____ and expected locale behavior. We need the actual underlying date and product rule.

Conversation continues on the next page.

Changing the interface language does not convert the currency

CONVERSATION / CONTINUED

- 11 **Dev:** I should not assume March fourth or April third based only on my own usual date order.
- 12 **Claire:** Correct. Ask for an ⁵ _____ before recording an expected result.
- 13 **Dev:** Once the intended date is confirmed, we can test the supported display and input behavior against it.
- 14 **Claire:** Include the input path as well. A screen can display one convention while parsing the customer's entry using another.
- 15 **Dev:** I will record language, regional settings, currency, and date behavior as separate configuration details.
- 16 **Claire:** That makes the ⁶ _____ reproducible and avoids treating a language name as the whole configuration.
- 17 **Dev:** The currency correction should show the same USD order using the appropriate presentation, not invent an exchange rate.
- 18 **Claire:** Exactly. No conversion is requested in this case, so no converted amount or euro charge should be claimed.
- 19 **Dev:** I will correct the currency mapping and obtain the date reference before building the expected-result comparison.
- 20 **Claire:** Then we can verify both findings against actual data rather than a plausible-looking localized screen.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. currency conversion / 2. currency code / 3. regional format / 4. date interpretation / 5. unambiguous reference / 6. test environment

[Why these answers fit, page 154](#)

A French screen still contains a US-dollar order

The order is USD 120 before and after the language switch. No conversion occurs.

Complete the exchange using each phrase once. Read both roles, then switch roles and repeat with the bank covered.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

USD / 120 / language / conversion

- 01 **Tester:** The transaction currency remains ¹ _____.
- 02 **Engineer:** The numerical amount remains ² _____.
- 03 **Tester:** The interface ³ _____ changes.
- 04 **Engineer:** Do not invent a currency ⁴ _____.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. USD / 2. 120 / 3. language / 4. conversion

[Why these answers fit, page 154](#)

Keep the distinction audible

Distinguish language, regional presentation, underlying values, and transaction currency.

Language for the next case

Enter confirms an input candidate instead of sending the message

input method editor

The input method editor mediates composition and candidate selection, so a key can serve an input function before the message is ready to send.

Yuna: In this configuration, the user was confirming a candidate in the input method editor, not asking the chat app to send.

candidate selection

Candidate selection is the user's choice among possible input conversions and is distinct from submitting the completed chat message.

Yuna: I recorded those details, the candidate selection, and the sequence that produces the early send.

committed text

Committed text is the accepted input result, which differs from an unfinished composition candidate still being selected.

Yuna: Yes. Keep the committed text distinct from the unfinished candidate the user is still selecting.

composition session

The composition session is the active process of building or choosing input text, which must be distinguished from completed message entry.

Yuna: Correct. The composition session had not been handled correctly when the app submitted the message.

event trace

The event trace records the observed input and composition events so the engineer can investigate the real sequence in the tested environment.

Yuna: Exactly. The recording and event trace show the observed sequence in this environment.

submit action

The submit action is the separate request to send the completed message, which must still work after the composition-related defect is corrected.

Yuna: Correct. Then test the normal submit action after composition has completed under the product's intended interaction.

Read the phrases aloud. Then complete the conversation on the following pages using the word bank.

Conversation

Enter confirms an input candidate instead of sending the message

In a fictional support chat, a tester uses a Japanese input method editor. Pressing Enter while selecting a conversion candidate should confirm the candidate in this tested configuration. Instead, the app sends the unfinished message. Engineer Kai and tester Yuna need to document the input method, platform, composition state, and actual event behavior. The case does not prescribe one universal event-order fix for every browser.

Complete the numbered gaps. Use each bank entry once; some entries contain several words.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

composition session / committed text / event trace / candidate selection / submit action
/ input method editor

- 01 **Kai:** The ticket says Enter sends the message too early, but Enter is our normal send shortcut. What action did the user intend?
- 02 **Yuna:** In this configuration, the user was confirming a candidate in the
1 _____, not asking the chat app to send.
- 03 **Kai:** Then the key press has a different role while text is still being composed.
- 04 **Yuna:** Correct. The 2 _____ had not been handled correctly when the app submitted the message.
- 05 **Kai:** We need the exact platform and input method, because I cannot reproduce this by typing ordinary Latin letters.
- 06 **Yuna:** I recorded those details, the 3 _____, and the sequence that produces the early send.

Conversation / continued

- 07 **Kai:** A screenshot of the final message would show the damage but not explain the interaction that caused it.
- 08 **Yuna:** Exactly. The recording and ⁴ _____ show the observed sequence in this environment.
- 09 **Kai:** I should inspect our shortcut handling alongside the composition state rather than assume every Enter means send.
- 10 **Yuna:** Yes. Keep the ⁵ _____ distinct from the unfinished candidate the user is still selecting.

Conversation continues on the next page.

Enter confirms an input candidate instead of sending the message

CONVERSATION / CONTINUED

- 11 **Kai:** We also need to test cancellation and another input path so the fix does not trap people in the composer.
- 12 **Yuna:** Agreed. Follow the actual supported environments; the event ordering and available signals can vary.
- 13 **Kai:** I will not promise that one key-code check solves every input method or browser combination.
- 14 **Yuna:** That is important. We need a tested implementation, not a universal rule inferred from one recording.
- 15 **Kai:** The expected result is that confirming the candidate does not accidentally submit the unfinished chat message.
- 16 **Yuna:** Correct. Then test the normal ⁶ _____ after composition has completed under the product's intended interaction.
- 17 **Kai:** I will attach the updated build with the environment details and the shortcut behavior for retesting.
- 18 **Yuna:** I will repeat candidate confirmation, cancellation, and intentional sending on the supported configurations in the test plan.
- 19 **Kai:** The report can state which combinations passed instead of marking all international input complete.
- 20 **Yuna:** Exactly. The fix should respect the input process while preserving the deliberate send action.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. input method editor / 2. composition session / 3. candidate selection / 4. event trace / 5. committed text / 6. submit action

[Why these answers fit, page 156](#)

The key was used to confirm a candidate

In the tested configuration, Enter confirms the selected input candidate. The user has not requested message submission.

Complete the exchange using each phrase once. Read both roles, then switch roles and repeat with the bank covered.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

submitted / method / candidate / complete

- 01 **Tester:** The user is confirming a ¹ _____.
- 02 **Engineer:** The message should not be ² _____ yet.
- 03 **Tester:** Record the active input ³ _____.
- 04 **Engineer:** Retest intentional sending after composition is ⁴ _____.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. candidate / 2. submitted / 3. method / 4. complete

[Why these answers fit, page 156](#)

Keep the distinction audible

Explain an input-method composition defect without treating every key press as completed text entry.

Language for the next case

Counting visible characters correctly

combining mark

The combining mark joins the base letter in this supplied representation, so two code points can contribute to one user-perceived character.

Ravi: The last visible letter uses a base letter and a combining mark. The two counts are measuring different things.

grapheme clusters

Grapheme clusters provide a text-segmentation model for user-perceived characters, unlike simply counting every code point separately.

Ravi: Yes. The current promise concerns grapheme clusters or an explicitly defined equivalent policy, not an unexplained low-level length.

display name

The display name is user content whose meaningful accents must not be stripped merely to hide an implementation mismatch.

Ravi: No. That would alter the person's display name rather than fix the mismatch between the promised limit and the implementation.

code point

A code point is a Unicode value in the stored sequence and does not necessarily correspond one-to-one with a user-perceived character.

Ravi: Exactly. A code point is not automatically the same as a user-perceived character.

text segmentation

Text segmentation identifies appropriate text boundaries under a defined model, which is needed for a limit described in user-perceived characters.

Ravi: Correct. The text segmentation policy should match the product requirement and actual runtime.

normalization policy

The normalization policy concerns how equivalent text representations are handled and should be explicit rather than silently used to erase meaningful content.

Ravi: Record the representation and the normalization policy without assuming that normalization means removing meaningful accents.

Read the phrases aloud. Then complete the conversation on the following pages using the word bank.

Conversation

Counting visible characters correctly

A fictional profile field promises ten user-perceived characters. It rejects nine simple letters plus one accented letter represented by a base and combining mark, counting that last visible letter twice. Ravi and Morgan must align the counting policy with the promise without stripping accents from names.

Complete the numbered gaps. Use each bank entry once; some entries contain several words.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

display name / code point / text segmentation / combining mark / grapheme clusters / normalization policy

- 01 **Morgan:** The field rejects this profile value at ten visible characters. Our counter says eleven, so is the tester counting incorrectly?
- 02 **Ravi:** The last visible letter uses a base letter and a ¹ _____. The two counts are measuring different things.
- 03 **Morgan:** Then the stored sequence contains more than one code point for the final letter that the user perceives as one.
- 04 **Ravi:** Exactly. A ² _____ is not automatically the same as a user-perceived character.
- 05 **Morgan:** We should define the unit behind the product's promised limit before changing the counter.
- 06 **Ravi:** Yes. The current promise concerns ³ _____ or an explicitly defined equivalent policy, not an unexplained low-level length.

Conversation / continued

- 07 **Morgan:** We need to use the supported segmentation behavior and test the actual boundary cases instead of inventing a rule from this one name.
- 08 **Ravi:** Correct. The ⁴ _____ policy should match the product requirement and actual runtime.
- 09 **Morgan:** Could we just remove accents before counting so the current implementation accepts the value?
- 10 **Ravi:** No. That would alter the person's ⁵ _____ rather than fix the mismatch between the promised limit and the implementation.

Conversation continues on the next page.

Counting visible characters correctly

CONVERSATION / CONTINUED

- 11 **Morgan:** We should also check deletion and cursor movement so an edit does not leave a detached mark.
- 12 **Ravi:** Yes. The same boundary assumptions can affect interaction even if the initial length check is corrected.
- 13 **Morgan:** Some visually similar text can have different stored representations. Our tests should identify the actual sequence being used.
- 14 **Ravi:** Record the representation and the ⁶ _____ without assuming that normalization means removing meaningful accents.
- 15 **Morgan:** We can preserve the user's content while applying the actual validated rules for storage and display.
- 16 **Ravi:** Exactly. The expected result is not simply a green counter; the name must remain intact and editable.
- 17 **Morgan:** I will review the limit wording, segmentation implementation, and supported boundary behavior together.
- 18 **Ravi:** I will include the ten-character case and adjacent lengths so the retest checks the limit rather than one isolated example.
- 19 **Morgan:** We should report the exact tested representations and avoid claiming every Unicode sequence is covered.
- 20 **Ravi:** Good. Clear units and scoped evidence will make the fix understandable without turning the name itself into the problem.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. combining mark / 2. code point / 3. grapheme clusters / 4. text segmentation / 5. display name / 6. normalization policy

[Why these answers fit, page 158](#)

The accent must remain part of the name

The field promises ten user-perceived characters. The supplied ten-character value contains a base-plus-combining-mark representation of its final letter.

Complete the exchange using each phrase once. Read both roles, then switch roles and repeat with the bank covered.

WORD AND PHRASE BANK

mark / policy / ten / accent

- 01 **Tester:** The visible value contains ¹ _____ user-perceived characters.
- 02 **Engineer:** The last letter includes a combining ² _____.
- 03 **Tester:** Do not strip the ³ _____ to hide the defect.
- 04 **Engineer:** Match the counter to the defined segmentation ⁴ _____.

CHECK THE GAPS

1. ten / 2. mark / 3. accent / 4. policy

[Why these answers fit, page 158](#)

Keep the distinction audible

Explain a Unicode text-boundary defect using visible content, stored sequences, and the product limit.

01 / Answers and explanations

A / Read the situation

A1. What does the tutorial action actually do?

A. Rush forward with a shield

The brief identifies a movement action rather than a store payment.

[Return to the exercise, page 4](#)

A2. What does the current target text mean?

B. A monetary fee

The supplied gloss identifies the financial meaning as the contextual error.

[Return to the exercise, page 4](#)

A3. Which evidence makes the report reproducible?

B. Build, locale, resource, and shield-equipping steps

These details identify the environment and trigger for the tutorial defect.

[Return to the exercise, page 4](#)

D / Response choices

D1. Which bug title is most useful?

D. ja-JP shield tutorial uses fee meaning for attack in build 420

The precise title identifies the locale, context, meaning error, and tested build.

[Return to the exercise, page 8](#)

D2. What should be checked before editing a shared resource?

A. Every context that uses it

A shared resource can affect both tutorial and store contexts.

[Return to the exercise, page 8](#)

01 / Answers and explanations / continued

D3. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Localized text in the destination language or locale. Which term fits?

D. target string

A Not here. context screenshot: Image showing the relevant text and surrounding product state. The usual combination is "attach a context screenshot".

B Not here. working assumption: Provisional premise used while information is incomplete. The usual combination is "challenge a working assumption".

C Not here. locale tag: Identifier for a language and optional regional or other locale distinctions. The usual combination is "specify the locale tag".

D Correct. target string: Localized text in the destination language or locale. The usual combination is "review the target string".

[Return to the exercise, page 8](#)

D4. Rebuild the exchange from "Charge means an attack here, not a fee". Sam: "Which environment should I use? I tried the store on yesterday's package and did not see an obvious problem." Emi: [missing response] Sam: "I can follow that. The store result would not tell me whether the combat use is correct." Which response belongs in the gap?

C. Use build number 420 and ja-JP. Start the shield tutorial, equip the shield, and open its action prompt.

A Not here. This line belongs to turn 14, after Sam says: "We could separate the combat and payment resources and give each one a note about what the player is doing." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

B Not here. This line belongs to turn 2, after Sam says: "I see the screenshot, but I cannot read the Japanese text. What is wrong with the tutorial button?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

C Correct. This is Emi's response in turn 6. It connects Sam's preceding point with Sam's follow-up. The build number identifies the tested package, here 420, rather than assuming another package has the same resources.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 16, after Sam says: "Once the localized combat text is updated, can we close this from the translation sheet?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

[Return to the exercise, page 8](#)

E / Conversation

1. English gloss

Turn 2. The English gloss explains that the target expression conveys a monetary fee, allowing the engineer to understand the semantic contrast.

01 / Answers and explanations / continued

2. semantic mismatch

Turn 4. The semantic mismatch changes the action's meaning from a combat move to a financial charge, rather than merely changing style.

3. build number

Turn 6. The build number identifies the tested package, here 420, rather than assuming another package has the same resources.

4. reproduction steps

Turn 8. The reproduction steps identify the tutorial state that triggers the finding, unlike testing an unrelated store context.

5. string ID

Turn 10. The string ID identifies action.charge as the affected resource, making the report traceable without searching by an ambiguous English word alone.

6. resource reuse

Turn 12. Resource reuse can conceal distinct meanings when identical English wording is shared across contexts that require different target expressions.

7. developer comment

Turn 14. A developer comment supplies context for the resource so the target-language reviewer can distinguish the intended combat action from payment.

8. in-context review

Turn 16. In-context review verifies the localized wording where the player actually encounters it, rather than treating a spreadsheet change as completed product verification.

9. expected behavior

Turn 18. Expected behavior is the agreed attack meaning in this tutorial, which the revised label must convey in the actual product.

10. context screenshot

Turn 20. The context screenshot preserves the visible tutorial state and surrounding language as evidence, without substituting for the reproducible steps.

[Return to the conversation, page 10](#)

01 / Answers and explanations / continued

F / Accuracy and scope

F1. Which explanation helps an English-speaking engineer?

D. The target means fee; the button triggers a forward attack

The semantic contrast connects language evidence with observed product behavior.

[Return to the exercise, page 12](#)

F2. What establishes correction?

B. Target-language review and in-product retest

A resource edit still needs linguistic and product verification.

[Return to the exercise, page 12](#)

F / Guided speaking

1. payment

Tester: The store meaning concerns a payment.

Turn 1. The supplied store context uses charge in its financial sense.

2. attack

Developer: The tutorial meaning concerns an attack.

Turn 2. The supplied tutorial context uses charge for forward combat movement.

3. resources

Tester: The contexts need separate resources.

Turn 3. Separate resources can express different meanings that share one English word.

4. contexts

Developer: Retest both product contexts.

Turn 4. The change must preserve correct language in both the store and tutorial.

[Return to the conversation, page 13](#)

01 / Answers and explanations / continued

F / Rebuild the exchange

1. Rebuild the exchange from "Charge means an attack here, not a fee". Sam: "We could separate the combat and payment resources and give each one a note about what the player is doing." Emi: [missing response] Sam: "Once the localized combat text is updated, can we close this from the translation sheet?" Which response belongs in the gap?

B. A developer comment would help, especially if it states whether the label names an action or a cost.

A Not here. This line belongs to turn 6, after Sam says: "Which environment should I use? I tried the store on yesterday's package and did not see an obvious problem." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

B Correct. This is Emi's response in turn 14. It connects Sam's preceding point with Sam's follow-up. A developer comment supplies context for the resource so the target-language reviewer can distinguish the intended combat action from payment.

C Not here. This line belongs to turn 2, after Sam says: "I see the screenshot, but I cannot read the Japanese text. What is wrong with the tutorial button?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 16, after Sam says: "Once the localized combat text is updated, can we close this from the translation sheet?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

[Return to the exercise, page 13](#)

02 / Answers and explanations

A / Read the situation

A1. Which change broke the supplied runtime contract?

D. Translating the placeholder name

The runtime expects the exact named argument and does not recognize its translated replacement.

[Return to the exercise, page 14](#)

A2. What does the target sentence require?

B. Item before sender

The brief explicitly states the approved target-language order.

[Return to the exercise, page 14](#)

A3. What should replace assembled fragments?

A. A complete localizable message

A complete message allows the target language to express its required structure.

[Return to the exercise, page 14](#)

D / Response choices

D1. Which instruction preserves the supplied contract?

A. Keep {sender} intact while moving it to the required position

The exact argument name must survive even when its position changes.

[Return to the exercise, page 18](#)

D2. What can fragment assembly prevent?

B. Natural target-language structure

Separately assembled fragments can constrain word order and grammatical relationships.

[Return to the exercise, page 18](#)

02 / Answers and explanations / continued

D3. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Structured template used to format a complete message. Which term fits?

B. message pattern

A Not here. working assumption: Provisional premise used while information is incomplete. The usual combination is "challenge a working assumption".

B Correct. message pattern: Structured template used to format a complete message. The usual combination is "review the message pattern".

C Not here. token integrity: Preservation of required functional tokens through processing. The usual combination is "validate token integrity".

D Not here. literal text: Content displayed as written rather than interpreted as a token. The usual combination is "distinguish literal text".

[Return to the exercise, page 18](#)

D4. Rebuild the exchange from "A fluent sentence can still break the runtime contract". Alex: "In this approved wording, the item appears before the sender. Our old implementation joins several English fragments." Noura: [missing response] Alex: "I can expose one message with the two arguments instead of expecting every language to use the same fragment sequence." Which response belongs in the gap?

D. That string concatenation is the structural problem. Give the translator the full message and its intended meaning.

A Not here. This line belongs to turn 16, after Alex says: "The editor preview looks correct after my change. Is that enough to send it for final review?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

B Not here. This line belongs to turn 2, after Alex says: "The revised sentence reads naturally according to the reviewer, but the notification now shows an unresolved token." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

C Not here. This line belongs to turn 4, after Alex says: "Does preserving that identifier mean we also have to keep the sender at the start of the sentence?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

D Correct. This is Noura's response in turn 6. It connects Alex's preceding point with Alex's follow-up. String concatenation joins fragments whose English sequence can prevent the target language from forming the required complete sentence.

[Return to the exercise, page 18](#)

E / Conversation

1. placeholder

Turn 2. The placeholder is the functional token replaced by runtime data; changing its expected name can leave it unresolved.

02 / Answers and explanations / continued

2. named argument

Turn 4. A named argument identifies the value independently of its position in the message, allowing the supported formatter to place it where the target sentence needs it.

3. string concatenation

Turn 6. String concatenation joins fragments whose English sequence can prevent the target language from forming the required complete sentence.

4. word order

Turn 8. Word order concerns the placement of the item and sender in the target sentence, not permission to change their functional identifiers.

5. Inflection

Turn 10. Inflection changes word forms for grammatical purposes and cannot be assumed safe for arbitrary names or supplied labels without a defined message design.

6. translator instruction

Turn 12. A translator instruction explains the resource context and token requirements so reviewers can distinguish localizable language from functional syntax.

7. token integrity

Turn 14. Token integrity means required arguments and markup survive localization and processing without being renamed, deleted, or malformed.

8. round-trip test

Turn 16. A round-trip test checks the exported and reimported resource, where processing can alter tokens even if the editor preview was correct.

9. interpolation

Turn 18. Interpolation inserts actual values into the message, so realistic names and labels reveal behavior that placeholder-only previews can miss.

10. parser error

Turn 20. A parser error means the message syntax could not be interpreted and should be distinguished from a fluent but semantically incorrect sentence.

[Return to the conversation, page 20](#)

02 / Answers and explanations / continued

F / Accuracy and scope

F1. What should a test name represent?

D. A realistic runtime value

Realistic values reveal issues hidden by short editor placeholders.

[Return to the exercise, page 22](#)

F2. Which check catches export damage?

C. A round-trip test

Exporting and reimporting can reveal altered tokens or syntax in the resource pipeline.

[Return to the exercise, page 22](#)

F / Guided speaking

1. intact

Engineer: The argument names remain intact.

Turn 1. The brief preserves both exact identifiers required by the runtime.

2. position

Tester: Their position has changed.

Turn 2. The target message changes where the arguments appear, not their names.

3. resolved

Engineer: Both values are resolved by the formatter.

Turn 3. The supplied formatter successfully replaces both identifiers with their values.

4. sentence

Tester: Now verify the complete target sentence.

Turn 4. Functional resolution does not replace a review of the full localized sentence.

[Return to the conversation, page 23](#)

02 / Answers and explanations / continued

F / Rebuild the exchange

1. Rebuild the exchange from "A fluent sentence can still break the runtime contract". Alex: "The resource also includes presentation tags. A reviewer thought one tag was an English word that needed translation." Noura: [missing response] Alex: "The editor preview looks correct after my change. Is that enough to send it for final review?" Which response belongs in the gap?

A. Then validate token integrity for both arguments and markup, using the actual resource schema.

A Correct. This is Noura's response in turn 14. It connects Alex's preceding point with Alex's follow-up. Token integrity means required arguments and markup survive localization and processing without being renamed, deleted, or malformed.

B Not here. This line belongs to turn 12, after Alex says: "I will describe the value types and provide examples so the reviewer knows what can appear in each slot." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

C Not here. This line belongs to turn 8, after Alex says: "I can expose one message with the two arguments instead of expecting every language to use the same fragment sequence." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 18, after Alex says: "I will include a long sender name and a multiword item label instead of testing only A and B." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

[Return to the exercise, page 23](#)

03 / Answers and explanations

A / Read the situation

A1. Which category is expected for 22 in this matrix?

C. few

The supplied Russian integer matrix places twenty-two in few.

[Return to the exercise, page 26](#)

A2. Which tested value uses one besides 1?

D. 21

The case explicitly lists twenty-one with one, unlike English-style singular selection.

[Return to the exercise, page 26](#)

A3. What has not been covered by this matrix?

B. Decimal cases and other locales

The brief limits coverage to the stated integer cases in this locale.

[Return to the exercise, page 26](#)

D / Response choices

D1. Which explanation corrects the engineer's assumption?

C. One is a locale category, not always the exact value 1

Category labels follow locale rules rather than universal English numeric ranges.

[Return to the exercise, page 30](#)

D2. Which pair exposes the supplied English-style defect?

A. 1 and 21

Both values require one here, but the current build sends twenty-one to other.

[Return to the exercise, page 30](#)

03 / Answers and explanations / continued

D3. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Unicode Common Locale Data Repository supplying locale conventions and data. Which term fits?

B. CLDR

A Not here. test matrix: Organized set of inputs and expected results. The usual combination is "build a plural test matrix".

B Correct. CLDR: Unicode Common Locale Data Repository supplying locale conventions and data. The usual combination is "check the CLDR data".

C Not here. working assumption: Provisional premise used while information is incomplete. The usual combination is "challenge a working assumption".

D Not here. integer test case: Test using a whole-number value. The usual combination is "add integer test cases".

[Return to the exercise, page 30](#)

D4. Rebuild the exchange from "Two and five cannot share every grammatical form". Zoe: "I thought the category called one meant only the exact numeric value one. Twenty-one currently goes to other." Pavel: [missing response] Zoe: "Then the defect is in how we choose the alternative, not necessarily in the words stored inside it." Which response belongs in the gap?

D. That confuses a category with an exact-value selector. The category name is not a universal numeric definition.

A Not here. This line belongs to turn 12, after Zoe says: "Should we delete other because none of these six expected results uses it?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

B Not here. This line belongs to turn 2, after Zoe says: "The counter works for one item and more than one item in English. Why do we need extra alternatives?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

C Not here. This line belongs to turn 20, after Zoe says: "Understood. The counter needs locale-aware selection and a separate linguistic check of the selected text." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

D Correct. This is Pavel's response in turn 6. It connects Zoe's preceding point with Zoe's follow-up. An exact-value selector matches a particular number, while a plural category can include other values under the locale's grammatical rules.

[Return to the exercise, page 30](#)

E / Conversation

1. plural category

Turn 2. A plural category selects a grammatical form under locale-specific rules, so an English one-versus-other split is insufficient for this Russian integer matrix.

03 / Answers and explanations / continued

2. test matrix

Turn 4. The test matrix pairs each supplied integer with its expected category, allowing the engineer to verify routing independently of reading the target wording.

3. exact-value selector

Turn 6. An exact-value selector matches a particular number, while a plural category can include other values under the locale's grammatical rules.

4. selection logic

Turn 8. Selection logic determines which branch receives each input, a separate question from whether the text inside that branch is correct.

5. category coverage

Turn 10. Category coverage identifies which required categories have actually been exercised, rather than treating one passing count as proof of all forms.

6. integer test case

Turn 12. An integer test case uses a whole-number input; this limited set does not justify removing branches needed by the message system or other numeric forms.

7. Visible fraction digits

Turn 14. Visible fraction digits can affect locale rule selection, so fractional representations need deliberate tests rather than an assumption from integer results.

8. locale data version

Turn 16. The locale data version identifies the actual rules used by the tested runtime and helps explain differences between environments.

9. cardinal number

Turn 18. Cardinal numbers express quantity, so passing these counter cases does not establish ordinal formatting or untested locale coverage.

10. minimal pair

Turn 20. A minimal pair or controlled contrast demonstrates the required linguistic distinction, helping the engineer understand why apparently similar counts need different behavior.

[Return to the conversation, page 32](#)

03 / Answers and explanations / continued

F / Accuracy and scope

F1. What needs checking after category routing is fixed?

B. The target wording in each branch

Correct selection does not prove that the chosen target message is linguistically correct.

[Return to the exercise, page 34](#)

F2. Which verification claim is supported after these six tests pass?

D. The listed integer matrix passed

Passing the stated cases supports only their defined test scope.

[Return to the exercise, page 34](#)

F / Guided speaking

1. one

Tester: Twenty-one selects one.

Turn 1. The supplied locale matrix places twenty-one in the one category.

2. few

Engineer: Twenty-two selects few.

Turn 2. The supplied locale matrix places twenty-two in the few category.

3. many

Tester: Eleven selects many.

Turn 3. The supplied locale matrix places eleven in the many category.

4. untested

Engineer: Decimal coverage remains untested.

Turn 4. No decimal result is supplied, so integer success cannot establish decimal coverage.

[Return to the conversation, page 35](#)

03 / Answers and explanations / continued

F / Rebuild the exchange

1. Rebuild the exchange from "Two and five cannot share every grammatical form".
Zoe: "We also display fractional quantities elsewhere, but those screens are not part of this counter test." **Pavel:** [missing response] **Zoe:** "I will record the formatting library and the locale rules packaged with this build before comparing environments." **Which response belongs in the gap?**

A. Track them separately. Visible fraction digits can matter, so a decimal check is not simply another integer screenshot.

A Correct. This is Pavel's response in turn 14. It connects Zoe's preceding point with Zoe's follow-up. Visible fraction digits can affect locale rule selection, so fractional representations need deliberate tests rather than an assumption from integer results.

B Not here. This line belongs to turn 10, after Zoe says: "I will log the selected category for each value so we can see whether the counter is routing correctly." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

C Not here. This line belongs to turn 16, after Zoe says: "I will record the formatting library and the locale rules packaged with this build before comparing environments." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 6, after Zoe says: "I thought the category called one meant only the exact numeric value one. Twenty-one currently goes to other." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

[Return to the exercise, page 35](#)

04 / Answers and explanations

A / Read the situation

A1. What does the approved design allow?

D. Two lines in the button

The brief explicitly allows two lines, so the existing clipping is not an unavoidable design requirement.

[Return to the exercise, page 36](#)

A2. What does a pseudolocalized pass establish here?

D. Only that the tested sample fit

The actual target translation still clips despite the sample passing.

[Return to the exercise, page 36](#)

A3. Which separate issue do boxes indicate in this case?

A. Missing glyphs

The brief distinguishes missing-glyph boxes from the button's width problem.

[Return to the exercise, page 36](#)

D / Response choices

D1. Which first request follows the design facts?

A. Allow the approved two-line wrap and retest

The design permits two lines and the complete approved meaning is required.

[Return to the exercise, page 40](#)

D2. Which test distinguishes the two findings?

A. Check width behavior and font coverage separately

The case contains a layout issue and a separate missing-glyph issue.

[Return to the exercise, page 40](#)

04 / Answers and explanations / continued

D3. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Hiding text or graphics outside a rendering boundary. Which term fits?

A. clipping

A Correct. clipping: Hiding text or graphics outside a rendering boundary. The usual combination is "inspect text clipping".

B Not here. working assumption: Provisional premise used while information is incomplete. The usual combination is "challenge a working assumption".

C Not here. font fallback: Use of another font when the selected font lacks required support. The usual combination is "verify font fallback".

D Not here. responsive layout: Arrangement that adapts to available display dimensions. The usual combination is "validate the responsive layout".

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D4. Rebuild the exchange from "The short preview passed but the real button clips". Chris: "Which supported screen size shows the problem? I need the exact dimensions for the comparison." Lena: [missing response] Chris: "I can see the final word disappearing at the right edge. It is not intentionally replaced with three dots." Which response belongs in the gap?

C. I recorded the viewport in the ticket and attached the same settings state from both builds.

A Not here. This line belongs to turn 4, after Chris says: "Could the reviewer just shorten the phrase? The English version fits comfortably on one line." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

B Not here. This line belongs to turn 10, after Chris says: "The design file allows two lines. The component seems to have inherited a no-wrap rule from a different button." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

C Correct. This is Lena's response in turn 6. It connects Chris's preceding point with Chris's follow-up. The viewport identifies the available rendering area so the engineer can reproduce the narrow-layout result under the same conditions.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 2, after Chris says: "The pseudolocalized build passed last week. Why is the German settings button still reported as a layout defect?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

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E / Conversation

1. Pseudolocalization

Turn 2. Pseudolocalization tests artificial text and can expose structural issues, but a passing sample does not guarantee that every real translation fits.

04 / Answers and explanations / continued

2. Text expansion

Turn 4. Text expansion changes the space needed for a localized expression and is not by itself evidence that the translation is unnecessarily wordy.

3. viewport

Turn 6. The viewport identifies the available rendering area so the engineer can reproduce the narrow-layout result under the same conditions.

4. clipping

Turn 8. Clipping hides part of the rendered label at its boundary, distinct from a deliberate and acceptable shortening rule.

5. line wrapping

Turn 10. Line wrapping can use the two lines permitted by this design while preserving the complete label, rather than deleting required meaning.

6. text scaling

Turn 12. Text scaling changes the space required by the displayed text, so a fix at one default size does not establish all supported visual states.

7. font coverage

Turn 14. Font coverage concerns whether the font can display the required characters, so widening a button does not repair missing glyph support.

8. Font fallback

Turn 16. Font fallback can provide missing character support, but its actual appearance and metrics still need verification in the target environment.

9. visual regression

Turn 18. A visual regression comparison should use consistent conditions and distinguish separate layout or rendering changes rather than conflating their causes.

10. layout constraint

Turn 20. The layout constraint is the actual approved space and wrapping behavior, not an assumed English-only one-line limit.

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04 / Answers and explanations / continued

F / Accuracy and scope

F1. Which result is sufficient for this button's visual check?

D. Complete legible text without overlap in the supported states

The expected result preserves the full meaning in the supported layout.

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F2. What should a before-and-after comparison keep consistent?

B. Viewport, state, and text-size settings

Comparable conditions are needed to attribute the visual difference to the fix.

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F / Guided speaking

1. lines

Engineer: The button now uses two lines.

Turn 1. The supplied fix displays the complete button label across two lines.

2. verification

Tester: Its width-related finding is ready for verification.

Turn 2. The changed behavior should be checked against the defined supported conditions.

3. glyphs

Engineer: The other label still has missing glyphs.

Turn 3. The remaining boxes indicate the separate supplied character-rendering issue.

4. open

Tester: Keep the font ticket open.

Turn 4. The width change does not resolve the still-present font problem.

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04 / Answers and explanations / continued

F / Rebuild the exchange

1. Rebuild the exchange from "The short preview passed but the real button clips".
Chris: "The screenshot below shows boxes in another label. Will the wider button solve that too?" **Lena:** [missing response] **Chris:** "We need to inspect the fallback font and verify its actual rendering on the target platform." Which response belongs in the gap?

A. No. That is a separate font coverage finding. The selected font does not provide the required glyphs there.

A Correct. This is Lena's response in turn 14. It connects Chris's preceding point with Chris's follow-up. Font coverage concerns whether the font can display the required characters, so widening a button does not repair missing glyph support.

B Not here. This line belongs to turn 2, after Chris says: "The pseudolocalized build passed last week. Why is the German settings button still reported as a layout defect?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

C Not here. This line belongs to turn 16, after Chris says: "We need to inspect the fallback font and verify its actual rendering on the target platform." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 4, after Chris says: "Could the reviewer just shorten the phrase? The English version fits comfortably on one line." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

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05 / Answers and explanations

A / Read the situation

A1. What is the correct stored identifier?

C. AB-123

The brief explicitly identifies AB-123 as the correct underlying data.

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A2. What should not be done to imitate the screen direction?

A. Reverse the stored identifier

Reversing correct data would create a new error rather than address the display problem.

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A3. Which part reads right to left?

D. The surrounding Arabic sentence

The brief distinguishes the surrounding sentence from the embedded left-to-right identifier.

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D / Response choices

D1. Which proposed fix would corrupt the supplied identifier?

A. Store 321-BA instead of AB-123

The proposed reversal changes the correct identifier instead of fixing its presentation.

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D2. Which evidence should accompany the report?

A. Stored identifier, surrounding text context, and screenshot

These items distinguish correct source data from the faulty mixed-direction display.

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05 / Answers and explanations / continued

D3. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Direction established for the containing text context. Which term fits?

D. base direction

A Not here. caret movement: Behavior of the insertion point while navigating text. The usual combination is "test caret movement".

B Not here. neutral punctuation: Punctuation whose display behavior depends on surrounding directional context. The usual combination is "test neutral punctuation".

C Not here. working assumption: Provisional premise used while information is incomplete. The usual combination is "challenge a working assumption".

D Correct. base direction: Direction established for the containing text context. The usual combination is "set the base direction".

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D4. Rebuild the exchange from "The Arabic sentence must not reverse the order ID". Owen: "The container is right-aligned. I assumed that also told the browser how to handle the characters." Salma: [missing response] Owen: "The identifier itself should still read A, B, hyphen, one, two, three when copied out." Which response belongs in the gap?

C. Alignment is not the base direction. We need to inspect the actual directional information and rendering context.

A Not here. This line belongs to turn 10, after Owen says: "The punctuation seems to move when the identifier is followed by another number in the sentence." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

B Not here. This line belongs to turn 4, after Owen says: "I was treating the whole sentence as though every character should run in the same direction." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

C Correct. This is Salma's response in turn 6. It connects Owen's preceding point with Owen's follow-up. Base direction supplies the directional context for text, which is distinct from positioning a block against the right margin.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 12, after Owen says: "We should check whether the inserted run is isolated so its directional behavior does not affect neighboring content." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

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E / Conversation

1. logical order

Turn 2. Logical order is the stored content sequence, which is already correct as AB-123 and must not be reversed to imitate the surrounding writing direction.

05 / Answers and explanations / continued

2. bidirectional text

Turn 4. Bidirectional text combines differently directed runs, here Arabic prose and a left-to-right Latin identifier within one sentence.

3. base direction

Turn 6. Base direction supplies the directional context for text, which is distinct from positioning a block against the right margin.

4. embedded identifier

Turn 8. The embedded identifier is the intact left-to-right code inserted into surrounding prose, not text whose characters should be translated or reversed.

5. neutral punctuation

Turn 10. Neutral punctuation can be affected by surrounding directional runs, so its position must be tested in the full mixed-direction context.

6. Directional isolation

Turn 12. Directional isolation separates the embedded run's directional effects from the surrounding prose, addressing presentation without changing the underlying identifier.

7. visual order

Turn 14. Visual order is the displayed arrangement, which should be inspected separately from the correct stored character sequence.

8. copy-paste fidelity

Turn 16. Copy-paste fidelity confirms that the copied identifier retains its intended content and order rather than merely looking acceptable on screen.

9. Caret movement

Turn 18. Caret movement concerns the insertion point's navigation behavior, which requires an interaction test rather than a screenshot-only judgment.

10. layout mirroring

Turn 20. Layout mirroring concerns appropriate interface arrangement and is distinct from reversing identifiers or every visual asset indiscriminately.

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05 / Answers and explanations / continued

F / Accuracy and scope

F1. Which check goes beyond a screenshot?

C. Copy and paste the identifier to verify content

Copy-paste testing can reveal content-order problems not established by a visual check alone.

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F2. Which statement is accurate?

A. A right-aligned block can still have incorrect directional handling

Alignment and text-direction behavior are distinct and require separate inspection.

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F / Guided speaking

1. AB-123

Tester: The expected identifier is AB-123.

Turn 1. The brief supplies AB-123 as the correct identifier.

2. 321-BA

Engineer: Copying produces 321-BA.

Turn 2. The copied result is the reversed sequence described in the case.

3. content

Tester: That changes the underlying content.

Turn 3. A different copied sequence is a data-content problem, not merely alignment.

4. workaround

Engineer: Reject the reversal workaround.

Turn 4. The workaround fails to preserve the required identifier during interaction.

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05 / Answers and explanations / continued

F / Rebuild the exchange

1. Rebuild the exchange from "The Arabic sentence must not reverse the order ID".

Owen: "I will use the platform's supported directional handling and test the result instead of adding arbitrary reversed strings." **Salma:** [missing response] **Owen:** "Which interactions are most useful for this confirmation screen besides reading the label?" **Which response belongs in the gap?**

C. Record the visual order in screenshots, then check the interactive behavior as well.

A Not here. This line belongs to turn 2, after Owen says: "The Arabic confirmation puts punctuation in the wrong place. Would reversing the order ID before display fix it?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

B Not here. This line belongs to turn 16, after Owen says: "Which interactions are most useful for this confirmation screen besides reading the label?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

C Correct. This is Salma's response in turn 14. It connects Owen's preceding point with Owen's follow-up. Visual order is the displayed arrangement, which should be inspected separately from the correct stored character sequence.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 8, after Owen says: "The identifier itself should still read A, B, hyphen, one, two, three when copied out." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

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06 / Answers and explanations

A / Read the situation

A1. What is the intended narrative effect?

A. Encourage teamwork

The brief explicitly defines encouragement as the intended effect.

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A2. What does the review establish?

D. Four of six reviewers read the gesture as taunting

The supplied evidence is the stated panel result, not a universal cultural claim.

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A3. What alternative is available for review?

C. An approved neutral celebration asset

The case supplies a neutral asset while retaining the product-review requirement.

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D / Response choices

D1. Which report preserves the evidence accurately?

D. Four of six reviewers interpreted the gesture as taunting

The accurate report states the actual sample result without unsupported universal or legal claims.

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D2. What makes the finding relevant to the scene?

B. Taunting conflicts with the encouragement brief

The observed interpretation conflicts with the supplied narrative purpose.

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06 / Answers and explanations / continued

D3. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Market for which a product version is intended. Which term fits?

A. target market

A Correct. target market: Market for which a product version is intended. The usual combination is "specify the target market".

B Not here. working assumption: Provisional premise used while information is incomplete. The usual combination is "challenge a working assumption".

C Not here. reviewer sample: Group of reviewers whose observations provide the stated evidence. The usual combination is "describe the reviewer sample".

D Not here. narrative intent: Purpose or effect intended by a story element. The usual combination is "preserve narrative intent".

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D4. Rebuild the exchange from "The victory gesture reads as a taunt to some testers". Mason: "The animation contains no spoken insult, so I initially treated it as outside the language review." Inez: [missing response] Mason: "Can you describe the risk without turning the observation into a fixed rule about the whole culture?" Which response belongs in the gap?

B. Its pragmatic meaning comes from the scene and gesture together, not only the subtitle.

A Not here. This line belongs to turn 12, after Mason says: "Narrative should compare the alternatives and check whether the character still sounds and behaves like the same person." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

B Correct. This is Inez's response in turn 6. It connects Mason's preceding point with Mason's follow-up. Pragmatic meaning includes the effect conveyed in context, so a gesture can communicate a taunt even without an explicitly insulting line.

C Not here. This line belongs to turn 2, after Mason says: "The report says the celebration may read as a taunt. Are you saying players in this market always interpret it that way?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 14, after Mason says: "We may also need a different line if the new animation changes the timing or emotional emphasis." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

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E / Conversation

1. reviewer sample

Turn 2. The reviewer sample is the six people who supplied the stated observations, not every member of the target audience.

06 / Answers and explanations / continued

2. narrative intent

Turn 4. Narrative intent is the scene's stated purpose of encouraging cooperation, which differs from humiliating or mocking a teammate.

3. pragmatic meaning

Turn 6. Pragmatic meaning includes the effect conveyed in context, so a gesture can communicate a taunt even without an explicitly insulting line.

4. interpretation risk

Turn 8. Interpretation risk identifies a possible unintended audience reading supported by the panel, without claiming that every user must respond identically.

5. asset substitution

Turn 10. Asset substitution replaces the relevant resource with an available alternative, but its use in this scene still requires the specified product review.

6. character voice

Turn 12. Character voice is the distinctive communication style of the fictional character, which should remain coherent when content is adapted.

7. tone of voice

Turn 14. Tone of voice concerns how the character or product communicates, including emotional emphasis rather than only literal word equivalence.

8. transcreation

Turn 16. Transcreation adapts an expression or creative element to preserve its intended effect, rather than limiting the task to word-for-word substitution.

9. content approval

Turn 18. Content approval is the actual authorization for the specified change, which is separate from the tester's finding or the existence of an alternative asset.

10. sensitivity review

Turn 20. Sensitivity review checks the relevant audience implications in context and should retain the limits of the evidence rather than asserting universal cultural reactions.

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06 / Answers and explanations / continued

F / Accuracy and scope

F1. Which comparison should guide the alternative review?

B. Whether the neutral asset preserves encouragement

The substitution needs to preserve the intended effect in the actual product context.

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F2. What remains necessary before reporting implementation complete?

A. Product review, implementation, and verification

An available alternative is not evidence that the change has been authorized and verified.

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F / Guided speaking

1. taunt

Tester: Four of six reviewers perceived a taunt.

Turn 1. The supplied panel result identifies taunting as the reported interpretation.

2. encouragement

Designer: The intended effect is encouragement.

Turn 2. The narrative brief explicitly requires a positive teamwork response.

3. sample

Tester: Our evidence comes from a reviewer sample.

Turn 3. Six reviewers are a limited observed group, not the entire audience.

4. universal

Designer: Avoid a universal claim about every player.

Turn 4. The supplied evidence does not establish that every player shares the interpretation.

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06 / Answers and explanations / continued

F / Rebuild the exchange

1. Rebuild the exchange from "The victory gesture reads as a taunt to some testers".
Mason: "We may also need a different line if the new animation changes the timing or emotional emphasis." **Inez:** [missing response] **Mason:** "Would you call this transcreation, or is it simply correcting a mistranslated word?" Which response belongs in the gap?

A. Then review the tone of voice with the target-language text and the actual animation together.

A Correct. This is Inez's response in turn 14. It connects Mason's preceding point with Mason's follow-up. Tone of voice concerns how the character or product communicates, including emotional emphasis rather than only literal word equivalence.

B Not here. This line belongs to turn 2, after Mason says: "The report says the celebration may read as a taunt. Are you saying players in this market always interpret it that way?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

C Not here. This line belongs to turn 6, after Mason says: "The animation contains no spoken insult, so I initially treated it as outside the language review." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 12, after Mason says: "Narrative should compare the alternatives and check whether the character still sounds and behaves like the same person." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

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07 / Answers and explanations

A / Read the situation

A1. How early does the subtitle disappear?

C. 1.8 seconds before the speech ends

The difference between the 4.2-second line and 2.4-second end cue is 1.8 seconds.

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A2. Who is the actual speaker?

A. Mara

The brief identifies instructor Mara as the voice heard behind the learner.

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A3. What remains a separate check?

B. In-headset readability

The case requires a real headset check and supplies no universal usability threshold.

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D / Response choices

D1. Which calculation describes the supplied timing defect?

B. 4.2 minus 2.4 equals 1.8 seconds early

The supplied line duration and old cue endpoint share the described start, leaving a 1.8-second gap.

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D2. Which fix addresses attribution?

B. Label the line with Mara's identity

The wrong character label requires a speaker-identity correction, separate from duration.

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07 / Answers and explanations / continued

D3. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Time at which a subtitle or media event ends. Which term fits?

A. cue-out

A Correct. cue-out: Time at which a subtitle or media event ends. The usual combination is "correct the cue-out".

B Not here. audio-text mismatch: Inconsistency between recorded speech and displayed text. The usual combination is "report an audio-text mismatch".

C Not here. working assumption: Provisional premise used while information is incomplete. The usual combination is "challenge a working assumption".

D Not here. head-locked display: Display element that remains positioned relative to the viewer's head. The usual combination is "review the head-locked display".

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D4. Rebuild the exchange from "The caption ends before the localized line does".

Priya: "I can update the timing from the localized asset. Did you notice anything else that should be tracked separately?" Jae: [missing response] Priya: "The label may have been copied from the previous branch. Extending the cue would leave that wrong identity visible for longer." Which response belongs in the gap?

C. The speaker label names another character. The voice is Mara, the instructor behind the learner.

A Not here. This line belongs to turn 2, after Priya says: "The localized recording plays correctly in the audio editor. What is the problem in the headset scene?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

B Not here. This line belongs to turn 10, after Priya says: "I will verify the branch mapping and the recorded asset identifier before changing the label." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

C Correct. This is Jae's response in turn 6. It connects Priya's preceding point with Priya's follow-up. The speaker label names the wrong character, which requires an identity correction rather than only a longer subtitle duration.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 4, after Priya says: "So the subtitle disappears one-point-eight seconds before the speaker finishes, rather than staying with the complete instruction." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

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E / Conversation

1. cue-out

Turn 2. The cue-out still ends the subtitle at the old 2.4-second point even though the localized line lasts 4.2 seconds from the same start.

07 / Answers and explanations / continued

2. timecode

Turn 4. The timecode identifies the observed media position and lets the implementer compare the subtitle endpoint with the actual localized recording.

3. speaker label

Turn 6. The speaker label names the wrong character, which requires an identity correction rather than only a longer subtitle duration.

4. Speaker attribution

Turn 8. Speaker attribution tells the learner who is speaking and must be checked independently from whether the subtitle appears for the right duration.

5. off-screen speaker

Turn 10. The off-screen speaker is outside the learner's current view, making clear attribution useful rather than assuming visual recognition of the character.

6. field of view

Turn 12. The field of view and actual viewing direction affect what the learner can see, so a desktop preview does not establish the in-headset result.

7. occlusion

Turn 14. Occlusion occurs when another object or layer blocks the subtitle, which is a separate presentation issue from correct text and timing.

8. subtitle segmentation

Turn 16. Subtitle segmentation divides the line into readable units while preserving the full instruction, rather than deleting content to fit an old timing pattern.

9. Reading speed

Turn 18. Reading speed depends on the displayed text and available duration within the actual usability requirements, which this case does not replace with a universal threshold.

10. branching dialogue

Turn 20. Branching dialogue can use different assets and mappings on different paths, so verification must identify the path actually exercised.

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07 / Answers and explanations / continued

F / Accuracy and scope

F1. Why test in the headset?

B. Viewing direction and placement affect the experienced result

The actual viewing environment adds conditions not established by a flat preview.

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F2. What should not be claimed from this brief?

D. A universal reading-speed limit

The scenario explicitly supplies no universal readability or comfort threshold.

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F / Guided speaking

1. line

Implementer: The timing now covers the full line.

Turn 1. The supplied update keeps the subtitle visible through the full spoken line.

2. Mara

Tester: The actual speaker is Mara.

Turn 2. The case explicitly identifies Mara as the recorded speaker.

3. incorrect

Implementer: The speaker label remains incorrect.

Turn 3. The displayed label still names another character after the timing change.

4. correction

Tester: Keep attribution open for correction.

Turn 4. A successful timing change does not resolve the remaining identity error.

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07 / Answers and explanations / continued

F / Rebuild the exchange

1. Rebuild the exchange from "The caption ends before the localized line does".

Priya: "We should inspect whether the panel stays visible and whether objects obscure it when the learner turns." **Jae:** [missing response] **Priya:** "The localized sentence is also longer. We may need a better division into subtitle units rather than forcing it into one block." **Which response belongs in the gap?**

B. Record any occlusion separately from the timing fix. A complete line is not useful if it is hidden.

A Not here. This line belongs to turn 6, after Priya says: "I can update the timing from the localized asset. Did you notice anything else that should be tracked separately?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

B Correct. This is Jae's response in turn 14. It connects Priya's preceding point with Priya's follow-up. Occlusion occurs when another object or layer blocks the subtitle, which is a separate presentation issue from correct text and timing.

C Not here. This line belongs to turn 8, after Priya says: "The label may have been copied from the previous branch. Extending the cue would leave that wrong identity visible for longer." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 4, after Priya says: "So the subtitle disappears one-point-eight seconds before the speaker finishes, rather than staying with the complete instruction." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

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08 / Answers and explanations

A / Read the situation

A1. What is the serious user consequence?

D. A button says Keep files but deletes them

The button reverses the meaning of a destructive action and can mislead users.

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A2. What has actually happened to the correction?

B. It has been merged into the resource source

The brief states only the merge, not a rebuilt or verified release candidate.

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A3. Who can waive the criteria in this case?

D. No authority is supplied for the tester

The scenario expressly says the tester has no waiver authority.

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D / Response choices

D1. Which triage comparison is justified?

B. Meaning reversal and optional punctuation have different user impacts

The destructive-action label can mislead users in a materially different way from optional punctuation.

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D2. Which claim overstates the fix status?

C. The release candidate is verified because the resource was merged

Merge status does not establish what the package contains or how it behaves.

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08 / Answers and explanations / continued

D3. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Degree of impact caused by a defect. Which term fits?

A. severity

A Correct. severity: Degree of impact caused by a defect. The usual combination is "assign defect severity".

B Not here. fix verification: Check that the implemented correction resolves the reported issue. The usual combination is "complete fix verification".

C Not here. working assumption: Provisional premise used while information is incomplete. The usual combination is "challenge a working assumption".

D Not here. linguistic sign-off: Documented language approval for a defined scope. The usual combination is "obtain linguistic sign-off".

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D4. Rebuild the exchange from "Merged is not verified in the release package". Ben: "We also have a punctuation preference in help. I do not want every language ticket presented as equally critical." Ana: [missing response] Ben: "What do you need from engineering to establish whether the next candidate includes the corrected resource?" Which response belongs in the gap?

A. Agreed. Priority should reflect impact and the actual schedule. These two findings are not equivalent.

A Correct. This is Ana's response in turn 6. It connects Ben's preceding point with Ben's follow-up. Priority concerns the relative order and urgency of work and can distinguish the meaning reversal from an optional punctuation change.

B Not here. This line belongs to turn 8, after Ben says: "What do you need from engineering to establish whether the next candidate includes the corrected resource?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

C Not here. This line belongs to turn 10, after Ben says: "The merge record can tell us when the source changed, but not prove the package was created from that version." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 14, after Ben says: "We can prioritize that check and keep the optional punctuation decision separate from the release-critical discussion." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

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E / Conversation

1. release candidate

Turn 2. The release candidate is the actual package being evaluated, which has not yet been rebuilt or retested with the corrected resource.

08 / Answers and explanations / continued

2. severity

Turn 4. Severity concerns the user impact, here a label promising preservation while the action deletes files, rather than the size of the text edit.

3. Priority

Turn 6. Priority concerns the relative order and urgency of work and can distinguish the meaning reversal from an optional punctuation change.

4. package manifest

Turn 8. The package manifest identifies what resources the built package contains, helping verify inclusion instead of inferring it from source merge status.

5. Merge status

Turn 10. Merge status describes source integration and must remain separate from the actual built package and its verification result.

6. regression scope

Turn 12. Regression scope identifies related behavior that should be checked, here the destructive action and its confirmation flow rather than the label in isolation.

7. test evidence

Turn 14. Test evidence records the actual conditions and results supporting verification, rather than substituting a verbal assurance that the change is small.

8. waiver

Turn 16. A waiver is an authorized exception to a requirement, and the case gives the tester no authority to grant one.

9. Risk acceptance

Turn 18. Risk acceptance is an explicit authorized decision about remaining risk, not a technical correction or proof that a failed condition has disappeared.

10. linguistic sign-off

Turn 20. Linguistic sign-off applies to a defined reviewed scope, not every locale or package merely because one source resource was edited.

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08 / Answers and explanations / continued

F / Accuracy and scope

F1. What should linguistic sign-off identify?

D. Build, locale, and verified scope

A scoped approval must identify the actual material and conditions reviewed.

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F2. What distinguishes a waiver from a correction?

B. A waiver accepts an exception without making the defect disappear

An authorized exception changes the release decision, not the underlying observed defect.

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F / Guided speaking

1. merged

Producer: The resource correction is merged.

Turn 1. The source change has entered the relevant branch in the supplied case.

2. pending

Tester: Package verification remains pending.

Turn 2. No new release-candidate test result is supplied in this case.

3. owner

Producer: An exception requires the designated decision owner.

Turn 3. The tester lacks waiver authority, so the actual authorized role must decide.

4. fixed

Tester: Do not describe accepted risk as fixed.

Turn 4. An exception decision does not itself correct the underlying defect.

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08 / Answers and explanations / continued

F / Rebuild the exchange

1. Rebuild the exchange from "Merged is not verified in the release package". Ben: "We can prioritize that check and keep the optional punctuation decision separate from the release-critical discussion." Ana: [missing response] Ben: "If the package cannot be retested before the meeting, can you accept the remaining risk on behalf of QA?" Which response belongs in the gap?

C. Good. I will attach test evidence with the locale, package, steps, and observed result.

A Not here. This line belongs to turn 10, after Ben says: "The merge record can tell us when the source changed, but not prove the package was created from that version." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

B Not here. This line belongs to turn 6, after Ben says: "We also have a punctuation preference in help. I do not want every language ticket presented as equally critical." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

C Correct. This is Ana's response in turn 14. It connects Ben's preceding point with Ben's follow-up. Test evidence records the actual conditions and results supporting verification, rather than substituting a verbal assurance that the change is small.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 4, after Ben says: "The source change is small. It replaces the phrase Keep files with the correct destructive-action wording." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

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Review 1 / Explanations

Cumulative review

1. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Text provided as the basis for localization. Which term fits?

D. source string

A Not here. source attribution: Identification of where information came from. The usual combination is "preserve source attribution".

B Not here. semantic mismatch: Difference between intended meaning and the meaning conveyed. The usual combination is "isolate the semantic mismatch".

C Not here. build number: Identifier for the tested software package or version. The usual combination is "record the build number".

D Correct. source string: Text provided as the basis for localization. The usual combination is "inspect the source string".

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2. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Change in word form expressing grammatical information. Which term fits?

A. inflection

A Correct. inflection: Change in word form expressing grammatical information. The usual combination is "account for inflection".

B Not here. argument type: Expected kind of value supplied to a message. The usual combination is "verify the argument type".

C Not here. clarification request: Question that resolves an unclear meaning or instruction. The usual combination is "make a targeted clarification request".

D Not here. placeholder: Token replaced by a runtime value. The usual combination is "preserve the placeholder".

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Review 1 / Explanations / continued

3. Rebuild the exchange from "Charge means an attack here, not a fee". Sam: "Do you have the resource identifier, or are we searching for every occurrence of the English word charge?" Emi: [missing response] Sam: "That resource is also used in the store. We reused the source word because the English label was identical." Which response belongs in the gap?

D. The string ID is action.charge. The screenshot includes the surrounding prompt and the equipped shield.

A Not here. This line belongs to turn 18, after Sam says: "I will split the resources and attach the updated package when it is ready for testing." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

B Not here. This line belongs to turn 20, after Sam says: "Good. The ticket can describe the exact meaning problem without guessing which person introduced it." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

C Not here. This line belongs to turn 4, after Sam says: "So this is not just a preference between two natural ways of describing the same move?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

D Correct. This is Emi's response in turn 10. It connects Sam's preceding point with Sam's follow-up. The string ID identifies action.charge as the affected resource, making the report traceable without searching by an ambiguous English word alone.

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4. Rebuild the exchange from "A fluent sentence can still break the runtime contract". Alex: "I will include a long sender name and a multiword item label instead of testing only A and B." Noura: [missing response] Alex: "If the formatter rejects the pattern, I will report the syntax error separately from the wording question." Which response belongs in the gap?

A. That tests interpolation and gives the language reviewer a meaningful sentence to inspect.

A Correct. This is Noura's response in turn 18. It connects Alex's preceding point with Alex's follow-up. Interpolation inserts actual values into the message, so realistic names and labels reveal behavior that placeholder-only previews can miss.

B Not here. This line belongs to turn 8, after Alex says: "I can expose one message with the two arguments instead of expecting every language to use the same fragment sequence." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

C Not here. This line belongs to turn 12, after Alex says: "I will describe the value types and provide examples so the reviewer knows what can appear in each slot." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 14, after Alex says: "The resource also includes presentation tags. A reviewer thought one tag was an English word that needed translation." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

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Review 2 / Explanations

Cumulative review

1. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Locale-dependent label selecting an appropriate grammatical message form. Which term fits?

B. plural category

A Not here. exact-value selector: Message condition matching a specified numeric value. The usual combination is "distinguish an exact-value selector".

B Correct. plural category: Locale-dependent label selecting an appropriate grammatical message form. The usual combination is "select the plural category".

C Not here. source attribution: Identification of where information came from. The usual combination is "preserve source attribution".

D Not here. locale data version: Version of the locale rules bundled with the runtime. The usual combination is "record the locale data version".

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2. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Visual form used to display a character or character sequence. Which term fits?

A. glyph

A Correct. glyph: Visual form used to display a character or character sequence. The usual combination is "inspect the missing glyph".

B Not here. clarification request: Question that resolves an unclear meaning or instruction. The usual combination is "make a targeted clarification request".

C Not here. ellipsis: Omission marker used when displayed content is shortened. The usual combination is "inspect the ellipsis".

D Not here. pseudolocalization: Artificial transformation of source text to expose internationalization issues. The usual combination is "run pseudolocalization".

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Review 2 / Explanations / continued

3. Rebuild the exchange from "A fluent sentence can still break the runtime contract". Alex: "Are the argument values already display text, or should the translation alter their grammatical form?" Noura: [missing response] Alex: "I will describe the value types and provide examples so the reviewer knows what can appear in each slot." Which response belongs in the gap?

A. We need that contract documented. Inflection is not something we can safely invent for arbitrary names and item labels.

A Correct. This is Noura's response in turn 10. It connects Alex's preceding point with Alex's follow-up. Inflection changes word forms for grammatical purposes and cannot be assumed safe for arbitrary names or supplied labels without a defined message design.

B Not here. This line belongs to turn 6, after Alex says: "In this approved wording, the item appears before the sender. Our old implementation joins several English fragments." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

C Not here. This line belongs to turn 20, after Alex says: "If the formatter rejects the pattern, I will report the syntax error separately from the wording question." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 2, after Alex says: "The revised sentence reads naturally according to the reviewer, but the notification now shows an unresolved token." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

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4. Rebuild the exchange from "The short preview passed but the real button clips". Chris: "I will keep the width and missing-glyph issues in separate linked tickets because their fixes and checks differ." Lena: [missing response] Chris: "We will compare the full German label at the same viewport and supported text sizes, then inspect the other label's glyphs." Which response belongs in the gap?

B. That makes the visual regression comparison easier to interpret when the next package arrives.

A Not here. This line belongs to turn 12, after Chris says: "I will also check that the second line does not collide with the neighboring control at larger supported text settings." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

B Correct. This is Lena's response in turn 18. It connects Chris's preceding point with Chris's follow-up. A visual regression comparison should use consistent conditions and distinguish separate layout or rendering changes rather than conflating their causes.

C Not here. This line belongs to turn 8, after Chris says: "I can see the final word disappearing at the right edge. It is not intentionally replaced with three dots." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 6, after Chris says: "Which supported screen size shows the problem? I need the exact dimensions for the comparison." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

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Review 3 / Explanations

Cumulative review

1. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Text combining runs with different writing directions. Which term fits?

A. bidirectional text

A Correct. bidirectional text: Text combining runs with different writing directions. The usual combination is "inspect bidirectional text".

B Not here. source attribution: Identification of where information came from. The usual combination is "preserve source attribution".

C Not here. directional control: Character affecting directional interpretation of text. The usual combination is "inspect directional controls".

D Not here. directional isolation: Separation of an embedded text run's directional effects from its surroundings. The usual combination is "apply directional isolation".

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2. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Creative adaptation preserving intended effect rather than literal wording. Which term fits?

A. transcreation

A Correct. transcreation: Creative adaptation preserving intended effect rather than literal wording. The usual combination is "evaluate transcreation".

B Not here. clarification request: Question that resolves an unclear meaning or instruction. The usual combination is "make a targeted clarification request".

C Not here. idiomatic expression: Phrase whose natural meaning may not follow word-for-word translation. The usual combination is "review the idiomatic expression".

D Not here. culturalization: Adaptation of content with attention to cultural context and interpretation. The usual combination is "review culturalization findings".

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Review 3 / Explanations / continued

3. Rebuild the exchange from "The short preview passed but the real button clips".
Chris: "The design file allows two lines. The component seems to have inherited a no-wrap rule from a different button." **Lena:** [missing response] **Chris:** "I will also check that the second line does not collide with the neighboring control at larger supported text settings." Which response belongs in the gap?

D. Then test line wrapping within that approved design before asking the language team to remove meaning.

A Not here. This line belongs to turn 4, after Chris says: "Could the reviewer just shorten the phrase? The English version fits comfortably on one line." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

B Not here. This line belongs to turn 2, after Chris says: "The pseudolocalized build passed last week. Why is the German settings button still reported as a layout defect?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

C Not here. This line belongs to turn 6, after Chris says: "Which supported screen size shows the problem? I need the exact dimensions for the comparison." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

D Correct. This is Lena's response in turn 10. It connects Chris's preceding point with Chris's follow-up. Line wrapping can use the two lines permitted by this design while preserving the complete label, rather than deleting required meaning.

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4. Rebuild the exchange from "The victory gesture reads as a taunt to some testers".
Mason: "I will bring the panel evidence and the alternative to product and narrative review without claiming we already have a final decision." **Inez:** [missing response]
Mason: "After implementation, we can review the complete scene again rather than judge the asset in isolation." Which response belongs in the gap?

B. Keep the content approval linked to the finding so later reviewers know exactly what was authorized.

A Not here. This line belongs to turn 2, after Mason says: "The report says the celebration may read as a taunt. Are you saying players in this market always interpret it that way?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

B Correct. This is Inez's response in turn 18. It connects Mason's preceding point with Mason's follow-up. Content approval is the actual authorization for the specified change, which is separate from the tester's finding or the existence of an alternative asset.

C Not here. This line belongs to turn 12, after Mason says: "Narrative should compare the alternatives and check whether the character still sounds and behaves like the same person." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 4, after Mason says: "That is more specific than the headline I heard. What does the interpretation change in the tutorial?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

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Review 4 / Explanations

Cumulative review

1. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Time at which a subtitle or media event begins. Which term fits?

D. cue-in

A Not here. source attribution: Identification of where information came from. The usual combination is "preserve source attribution".

B Not here. speaker label: Text identifying the source of a spoken line. The usual combination is "correct the speaker label".

C Not here. spatial audio: Sound presented with directional or positional information. The usual combination is "test spatial audio".

D Correct. cue-in: Time at which a subtitle or media event begins. The usual combination is "verify the cue-in".

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2. A colleague needs the term for this meaning: Explicit authorized decision to proceed with a stated residual risk. Which term fits?

B. risk acceptance

A Not here. release candidate: Package proposed for final release validation. The usual combination is "test the release candidate".

B Correct. risk acceptance: Explicit authorized decision to proceed with a stated residual risk. The usual combination is "record risk acceptance".

C Not here. locale coverage: Supported or tested locale scope, as explicitly defined. The usual combination is "report tested locale coverage".

D Not here. clarification request: Question that resolves an unclear meaning or instruction. The usual combination is "make a targeted clarification request".

[Return to the exercise, page 89](#)

Review 4 / Explanations / continued

3. Rebuild the exchange from "The victory gesture reads as a taunt to some testers". Mason: "We have a neutral celebration animation that was already approved as an asset. It might preserve the positive response." Inez: [missing response] Mason: "Narrative should compare the alternatives and check whether the character still sounds and behaves like the same person." Which response belongs in the gap?

C. That is a concrete asset substitution to review. Availability does not by itself approve replacing it in this scene.

A Not here. This line belongs to turn 16, after Mason says: "Would you call this transcreation, or is it simply correcting a mistranslated word?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

B Not here. This line belongs to turn 4, after Mason says: "That is more specific than the headline I heard. What does the interpretation change in the tutorial?" It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

C Correct. This is Inez's response in turn 10. It connects Mason's preceding point with Mason's follow-up. Asset substitution replaces the relevant resource with an available alternative, but its use in this scene still requires the specified product review.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 20, after Mason says: "After implementation, we can review the complete scene again rather than judge the asset in isolation." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

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4. Rebuild the exchange from "Merged is not verified in the release package". Ben: "Understood. We should not describe an accepted exception as though the defect itself had been fixed." Ana: [missing response] Ben: "Your report can say the resource is merged, the candidate needs verification, and the punctuation issue has its own status." Which response belongs in the gap?

B. Correct. Risk acceptance must remain distinct from verified correction.

A Not here. This line belongs to turn 14, after Ben says: "We can prioritize that check and keep the optional punctuation decision separate from the release-critical discussion." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

B Correct. This is Ana's response in turn 18. It connects Ben's preceding point with Ben's follow-up. Risk acceptance is an explicit authorized decision about remaining risk, not a technical correction or proof that a failed condition has disappeared.

C Not here. This line belongs to turn 4, after Ben says: "The source change is small. It replaces the phrase Keep files with the correct destructive-action wording." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

D Not here. This line belongs to turn 10, after Ben says: "The merge record can tell us when the source changed, but not prove the package was created from that version." It addresses that point, not the missing turn in the supplied exchange.

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Additional case 1 / Explanations

Extended conversation

1. currency conversion

Turn 2. Currency conversion changes an amount between currencies under an actual conversion process, which the case explicitly says has not occurred.

2. currency code

Turn 4. The currency code identifies USD as the transaction currency and must not be replaced merely because the interface language changed.

3. regional format

Turn 6. Regional format affects presentation conventions and should not silently alter the underlying currency or economic amount.

4. date interpretation

Turn 10. Date interpretation is ambiguous when a short numeric date lacks a stated ordering convention or an unambiguous underlying reference.

5. unambiguous reference

Turn 12. An unambiguous reference establishes the intended date independently of a short display whose month and day order can be read differently.

6. test environment

Turn 16. The test environment identifies the actual configuration needed to reproduce the result instead of treating a language name as a complete locale or transaction specification.

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Transfer exchange

1. USD

Tester: The transaction currency remains USD.

Turn 1. The supplied order retains its US-dollar denomination after the language switch.

Additional case 1 / Explanations / continued

2. 120

Engineer: The numerical amount remains 120.

Turn 2. No conversion or other amount change occurs in the case.

3. language

Tester: The interface language changes.

Turn 3. The supplied change concerns the interface wording rather than the transaction currency.

4. conversion

Engineer: Do not invent a currency conversion.

Turn 4. The scenario explicitly states that no conversion was requested or performed.

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Additional case 2 / Explanations

Extended conversation

1. input method editor

Turn 2. The input method editor mediates composition and candidate selection, so a key can serve an input function before the message is ready to send.

2. composition session

Turn 4. The composition session is the active process of building or choosing input text, which must be distinguished from completed message entry.

3. candidate selection

Turn 6. Candidate selection is the user's choice among possible input conversions and is distinct from submitting the completed chat message.

4. event trace

Turn 8. The event trace records the observed input and composition events so the engineer can investigate the real sequence in the tested environment.

5. committed text

Turn 10. Committed text is the accepted input result, which differs from an unfinished composition candidate still being selected.

6. submit action

Turn 16. The submit action is the separate request to send the completed message, which must still work after the composition-related defect is corrected.

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Transfer exchange

1. candidate

Tester: The user is confirming a candidate.

Turn 1. The supplied action selects the intended input conversion, not a send command.

Additional case 2 / Explanations / continued

2. submitted

Engineer: The message should not be submitted yet.

Turn 2. The user has not requested submission in this composition interaction.

3. method

Tester: Record the active input method.

Turn 3. The actual input configuration is necessary to reproduce and investigate the behavior.

4. complete

Engineer: Retest intentional sending after composition is complete.

Turn 4. The normal send action still needs verification after input composition finishes.

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Additional case 3 / Explanations

Extended conversation

1. combining mark

Turn 2. The combining mark joins the base letter in this supplied representation, so two code points can contribute to one user-perceived character.

2. code point

Turn 4. A code point is a Unicode value in the stored sequence and does not necessarily correspond one-to-one with a user-perceived character.

3. grapheme clusters

Turn 6. Grapheme clusters provide a text-segmentation model for user-perceived characters, unlike simply counting every code point separately.

4. text segmentation

Turn 8. Text segmentation identifies appropriate text boundaries under a defined model, which is needed for a limit described in user-perceived characters.

5. display name

Turn 10. The display name is user content whose meaningful accents must not be stripped merely to hide an implementation mismatch.

6. normalization policy

Turn 14. The normalization policy concerns how equivalent text representations are handled and should be explicit rather than silently used to erase meaningful content.

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Transfer exchange

1. ten

Tester: The visible value contains ten user-perceived characters.

Turn 1. The case explicitly supplies a ten-character value under the stated user-facing count.

Additional case 3 / Explanations / continued

2. mark

Engineer: The last letter includes a combining mark.

Turn 2. The final visible letter is represented by a base character plus a combining mark.

3. accent

Tester: Do not strip the accent to hide the defect.

Turn 3. Removing meaningful name content would not repair the implementation-policy mismatch.

4. policy

Engineer: Match the counter to the defined segmentation policy.

Turn 4. The implementation must follow the stated counting unit and validated segmentation behavior.

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Find a phrase by purpose

Reporting a contextual mistranslation

Locate the defect: This appears in the shield tutorial after equipping the shield.

State the contrast: The target text means a fee, but the action is a forward attack.

Supply context: The affected string ID is action.charge in build 420.

[Full phrase bank, page 7](#)

Protecting placeholders while changing word order

Separate wording and syntax: Translate the surrounding words, but preserve the argument names.

Explain ordering: The item needs to precede the sender in this sentence.

Identify the failure: The runtime no longer recognizes the renamed placeholder.

[Full phrase bank, page 17](#)

Explaining plural categories to engineers

Show the contrast: Two and five require different branches in this locale.

Separate label and value: The category one is not an exact-value test for one.

State the matrix: Twenty-one selects one; eleven selects many in this integer case.

[Full phrase bank, page 29](#)

Diagnosing layout without weakening the translation

Describe the loss: The final word is clipped at the supported narrow viewport.

Preserve meaning: That word distinguishes saving locally from syncing online.

Check the constraint: Does the approved design allow this label to wrap?

[Full phrase bank, page 39](#)

Find a phrase by purpose / continued

Explaining mixed-direction text defects

Name the data: The stored identifier is correct: AB-123.

Locate the boundary: The punctuation moves when this left-to-right value enters the Arabic sentence.

Reject data reversal: Reversing the stored characters would change the identifier.

[Full phrase bank, page 51](#)

Discussing cultural adaptation without stereotypes

State the evidence: Four of the six reviewers read this as a taunt.

Avoid universals: I am describing this panel, not every player in the market.

Connect the intent: The scene is meant to encourage cooperation.

[Full phrase bank, page 61](#)

Reporting VR subtitle and audio mismatches

Locate the timing: The cue-out still uses the old 2.4-second endpoint.

State the difference: The subtitle disappears 1.8 seconds before the localized line ends.

Identify the speaker: This voice belongs to Mara, behind the learner.

[Full phrase bank, page 73](#)

Negotiating localization release decisions

State the consequence: The label promises to keep files, but the action deletes them.

Separate the issues: That meaning reversal is not equivalent to optional punctuation.

Report the actual state: The resource is merged; package verification is still pending.

[Full phrase bank, page 83](#)

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All cases, organizations, figures, and conversations are fictional teaching material, not transcripts. Communication practice does not replace qualified advice or current workplace procedures.

[1] Microsoft. How to perform localization testing.

Context for linguistic, visual, and functional validation; all cases and dialogue are original. Source checked 11 October 2026.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/globalization/testing/how-to-perform-localization-testing>

[2] Unicode CLDR. Plural rules.

Plural categories are locale-dependent grammatical selections, not universal numeric ranges. Check the actual runtime data. Source checked 11 October 2026.

<https://cldr.unicode.org/index/cldr-spec/plural-rules>

[3] ICU. Formatting messages.

Context for complete messages, arguments, and locale-aware selection; no framework-specific implementation is prescribed. Source checked 11 October 2026.

https://unicode-org.github.io/icu/userguide/format_parse/messages/

[4] W3C. Inline markup and bidirectional text.

Distinguishes surrounding direction, embedded runs, and isolation from manually reversing stored content. Source checked 11 October 2026.

<https://www.w3.org/International/articles/inline-bidi-markup/>

Companion course

The website offers the eight-lesson course and related practice. This book can be used independently. No audio access or external account is needed for its exercises.

<https://englishladder.com/efsp-localization-qa.html>

Turn language findings into clear, reproducible product improvements.

Eight development-team situations connect linguistic reasoning with reproducible evidence. Explain what users see, why it changes meaning, and how the corrected behavior will be checked.

Reporting a contextual mistranslation

The fee meaning is wrong in the shield tutorial. The English word charge alone does not reveal whether one resource is suitable for both the store and combat.

Protecting placeholders while changing word order

Reordering intact named placeholders can support target grammar. Renaming a required argument changes the runtime contract in this case.

Explaining plural categories to engineers

For the supplied integer matrix, 21 selects one and 11 selects many. The label one therefore does not universally mean the exact numeric value 1.

Diagnosing layout without weakening the translation

A pseudo sample is a useful stress test, not a guarantee for every real string. The approved German text must be checked in the supported viewport.

Phil Stilwell

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