أسئلة مستوحاة من كتاب مادة ترجمة الأنواع النصية

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1. **To translate the word (satellite) , we say in Arabic (قمر اصطناعي).**

   Here we translate a term which:

   a. Already have a direct equivalent available in Arabic.

   b. <u>Is a new term for which no ready equivalent is available in Arabic.</u>

   c. Is a foreign word written in Arabic letters as pronounced in English.

   d. Is a foreign word made to fit Arabic pronounciation, spelling, and grammar.

2. **To translate the word (Asperin) , we say in Arabic (أسبرين)**

   Here we translate a term which:

   a. Already have an direct equivalent available in Arabic.

   b. Is a new term for which no ready equivalent is available in Arabic.

   c. <u>Is a foreign word written in Arabic letters as pronounced in English.</u>

   d. Is a foreign word made to fit Arabic pronounciation, spelling, and grammar.

3. **To translate the word (democracy) , we say in Arabic (ديمقراطية)**

   Here we translate a term which:

a. Already have a direct equivalent available in Arabic.

b. It is a new term for which no ready equivalent is available in Arabic.

c. Is a foreign word written in Arabic letters as pronounced in English.

d. <u>It iss a foreign word made to fit Arabic pronunciation, spelling, and grammar.</u>

4. **Language components are:**

a. Grammar and vocabulary

b. Grammar, vocabulary and listening

c. <u>Grammar, vocabulary, style, and phonology</u>

d. Grammar, style, and phonology.

5. **Parallelism belongs to ……….component.**

a. Grammar

b. Vocabulary

c. <u>Style</u>

d. Phonology

6. **Alliteration belongs to:**

a. Grammar

b. Vocabulary

c. Style

d. <u>Phonology</u>

7. **Tone belongs to:**

    a. Grammar

    b. Vocabulary

    c. Style

    d. <u>Phonology</u>

8. **Metaphors belong to:**

    a. Grammar

    b. <u>Vocabulary</u>

    c. Style

    d. Phonology

9. **Antonymy belongs to:**

    a. Grammar

    b. <u>Vocabulary</u>

    c. Style

    d. Phonology

10. **Collocation belongs to:**

    a. Grammar

    b. <u>Vocabulary</u>

    c. Style

    d. Phonology

11.Proverbs belong to:

  a. Grammar

  b. <u>Vocabulary</u>

  c. Style

  d. Phonology

12.Adjectives belong to:

  a. <u>Grammar</u>

  b. Vocabulary

  c. Style

  d. Phonology

13.Repetition belong to:

  a. Grammar

  b. Vocabulary

  c. <u>Style</u>

  d. Phonology

14.Idioms belong to:

  a. Grammar

  b. <u>Vocabulary</u>

  c. Style

  d. Phonology

15.clauses belong to:

  a. <u>Grammar</u>

b. Vocabulary

c. Style

d. Phonology

16. Ambiguity belongs to:

a. Grammar

b. Vocabulary

c. <u>Style</u>

d. Phonology

17. Punctuation belongs to:

a. Grammar

b. Vocabulary

c. <u>Style</u>

d. Phonology

18. Proper names belong to:

a. Grammar

b. <u>Vocabulary</u>

c. Style

d. Phonology

19. Rhyme belongs to:

a. Grammar

b. Vocabulary

c. Style

d. <u>Phonology</u>

20. Idioms belong to:

    a. Grammar

    b. <u>Vocabulary</u>

    c. Style

    d. Phonology

21. Negation belongs to:

    a. <u>Grammar</u>

    b. Vocabulary

    c. Style

    d. Phonology

22. Word order belongs to:

    a. <u>Grammar</u>

    b. Vocabulary

    c. Style

    d. Phonology

23. repetition belongs to:

    a. Grammar

    b. Vocabulary

    c. <u>Style</u>

    d. Phonology

24. English grammar is important in translation because we count for its role in shaping……

    a. Structure

    b. <u>Meaning</u>

    c. Both

    d. Neither

25. Translation involves major points like:

    a. Method of translation

    b. The process of translation

    c. <u>Both</u>

    d. Neither

26. The way we translate is:

    a. <u>The method of translation</u>

    b. The process of translation

    c. Both

    d. Neither

27. When we talk about literal or free translation, here we talk about:

    a. <u>The method of translation</u>

    b. The process of translation

    c. Both

    d. Neither

28. The central problem of translating has always been whether …..

a. It does worth to translate a text or not.

b. <u>To translate literally or freely</u>

c. To use dictionaries on not

d. All false

29.There are three ways used in the method of literal translation. These ways are the following EXEPT:

a. Word-for-word translation.

b. One-to-one translation

c. Direct translation

d. <u>Direct-to-direct translation.</u>

30.This type of translation is keen on translating meaning as closely, accurately and completely as possible:

a. Word-for-word translation.

b. One-to-one translation

c. <u>Direct translation</u>

d. Direct-to-direct translation.

31.In this type of translation, each SL word has a corresponding TL word with respect to allocational meaning.

a. Word-for-word translation.

b. <u>One-to-one translation</u>

c. Direct translation

d. Direct-to-direct translation.

32.Grammatical problems in translation are due to:

a. Complicated SL grammar

b. Different TL grammar

c. Different TL word order

d. <u>All true</u>

33. **Most tenses in English do not exist in Arabic grammar. Also, English sentences are verbal. This problem belongs to:**

a. Complicated SL grammar

b. <u>Different TL grammar</u>

c. Different TL word order

d. All true

34. **Starting the sentence with a preposition and postponing the main clause. This problem belongs to:**

a. <u>Complicated SL grammar</u>

b. Different TL grammar

c. Different TL word order

d. All true

35. **The general structure of a sentence in English. This problem belongs to:**

a. Complicated SL grammar

b. Different TL grammar

c. <u>Different TL word order</u>

d. All true

36. When a word, a phrase or an expression is not understood clearly and directly. This problem is called:

    a. <u>Lexical problem.</u>

    b. Grammatical problem

    c. Style problem

    d. Phonological problem

37. Lexical problems include:

    a. Synonymy

    b. Polysemy and monosemy

    c. Collocations

    d. <u>All true</u>

38. In legal tests, (shall) means:

    a. Better

    b. <u>Must</u>

    c. Will

    d. All false

39. When we translate (must have) and (should have) into Arabic, they are translated……..

    a. The same

    b. <u>Differently</u>

    c. Both possible

    d. All false

40. Sometimes an adjective is used as collective noun when it is preceded by "the" and not followed by nouns like (the rich). In this case we translate it into Arabic by treating it as:

    a. Adjective

    b. Singular noun

    c. <u>Plural noun</u>

    d. A and C

41. The translation of synonymy is sometimes difficult especially those with …………….charge.

    a. Scientific

    b. Medical

    c. <u>Emotive</u>

    d. Materialistic

42. Emotive synonyms should be taken into consideration during the translation because:

    a. They reflect an opinion

    b. They reflect a truth

    c. <u>They may have a meaning of different levels</u>

    d. All true

43. It is a word that has more than one meaning.

    a. Synonym

    b. <u>Polysemy</u>

    c. Monosemy

d. Acronym

44.……………is in contrast to monosemy.

   a. Synonymy

   b. Antonym

   c. <u>Polysemy</u>

   d. Acronym

45.The collocation (hard labor) is Adjective + noun collocation. This type of collocation is translated into Arabic by:

   a. <u>Identically</u>

   b. Treating it as a compound verb.

   c. Treating it as a compound adjective

   d. All false

46.An idiom is a fixed phrase whose form is usually:

   a. Changeable

   b. <u>Unchangeable</u>

   c. Flexible

   d. All true

47.Idioms ………metaphorical meaning.

   a. Sometimes have

   b. <u>Have</u>

   c. Don't have

d. Never have

48.(Passing the exam is not *a bed of roses*). This idiom is:

a. <u>Direct idiom</u>

b. Indirect idiom

c. Phrasal verb.

d. A or B

49.(A true friend does not betray). This idiom is:

a. <u>Direct idiom</u>

b. Indirect idiom

c. Phrasal verb.

d. A or B

50.(My car is *second hand*). This idiom is:

a. Direct idiom

b. <u>Indirect idiom</u>

c. Phrasal verb.

d. A or B

51.In:

(he is a fox), the speaker uses:

a. Direct language

b. <u>Figurative language</u>

c. Both

d. Neither

52.(Hands of the clock) is:

    a. An adapted metaphor

    b. A cliché metaphor

    c. <u>A dead metaphor</u>

    d. A recent metaphor

53.(The ball is in their court now) is:

    a. <u>An adapted metaphor</u>

    b. A cliché metaphor

    c. A dead metaphor

    d. A recent metaphor

54.Methods like (coinage, naturalization and transcription) are used in:

    a. <u>Arabization</u>

    b. Free translation

    c. Metaphors

    d. All false

55.It is the literal spelling of the English term in Arabic letters as it is exactly pronounced. This is the definition of:

    a. Arabization

    b. Naturalization

    c. Coinage

    d. <u>Transcription</u>

56.Transcription is a bad way of Arabization.

    a. <u>I agree</u>

    b. I disagree

    c. In very few times.

    d. It   depends   on   the   situation

57.Adapting the English term to Arabic pronunciation, alphabet and grammar. This definition refers to:

    a. Arabization

    b. <u>Naturalization</u>

    c. Coinage

    d. Transcription

58.Revival is a method of coinage. An example of this is when we translate (train) into قطار . This word was used in the past in English to mean:

    a. A line of cows

    b. <u>A line of camels</u>

    c. A line of cars

    d. A line of horses

59.England is translated into Arabic as إنجلترا . Here, we used:

    a. Transcription

    b. Coinage

    c. <u>Naturalization</u>

d. All false

60. Talking about stylistic problems in translation, if we have a term which is colloquial, we use:

a. Classical Arabic.

b. Modern Standard Arabic

c. <u>Colloquial Arabic</u>

d. Volgar of slang Arabic

61. Frozen Formal style is translated into Arabic as:

a. Classical Arabic.

b. Modern Standard Arabic

c. <u>Colloquial Arabic</u>

d. Vulgar or slang Arabic

62. Colloquial Arabic means:

a. <u>The language of conversation</u>

b. The very local or bad language

c. The formal written Arabic of today.

d. All false

63. There are two types of free translation. The first one is the Bound Free Translation, and the other one is:

a. Literal Free Translation

b. Independent Free Translation

c. <u>Loose Free Translation</u>

d. A or B

64. Bound Free Translation is derived from the context in:

a. Indirect way

b. <u>Direct way</u>

c. Both

d. Neither

65. Loos Free Translation is based on the translator's conclusions about what:

a. <u>The speaker wants to say.</u>

b. The listener will understand.

c. Both

d. Neither

66. It is considered as the translation of intentions:

a. <u>Loose Free Translation</u>

b. Bound Free Translation

c. Literal translation

d. All true

67. A unit of translation is:

a. A sentence

b. A clause

c. <u>Any word or a group of words that can give a small or large part of the meaning of a sentence.</u>

d. All false

68. Lexical problems in translation are those deal with:

a. Synonyms

b. Polysemy

c. Collocations and idioms

d. <u>All true</u>

69. The problem of translating (verbs of BE) when they are the main and only verbs in the sentence is solved by:

a. Translating them to يكون

b. <u>Omitting them</u>

c. Adding pronouns to them

d. All false

70. In translation, we are expected to deal with the bad text:

a. <u>By reflecting the same style of SL</u>

b. By adjusting the style of SL into acceptable style.

c. Both

d. Neither

71. One of the stylistic problems in translation is Redundancy. It means:

a. Reducing the text as much as possible.

b. <u>A long boring way of expressing meaning using more than one word.</u>

c. Repetition

d. All false

72. Translating the word "yes" into "بلى / أجل" is considered:

    a. As ordinary translation

    b. <u>A pompous translation</u>

    c. The best translation

    d. All false

73. The style of ……………is the most difficult type of style to realize or recognize in language.

    a. Pride

    b. <u>Irony</u>

    c. Sorrow

    d. All true

74. Due to (Catford, 1965), translation is the ………..of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language.

    a. Engagement

    b. <u>Replacement</u>

    c. Reproducing

    d. Transfer

75. Due to (Nida and Taber, 1982), Translating consists of …………… in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

    a. Engagement

b. <u>Replacement</u>

c. Reproducing

d. All false

67. Due to (Brislin, 1976), translation is the general term referring .76 to the …………..of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target.

a. Engagement

b. Replacement

c. Reproducing

d. <u>Transfer</u>

77.Due to (Pinhuhuck, 1977:38), translation is a process of finding a TL ………..for an SL utterance.

a. <u>Equivalent</u>

b. Alternative

c. Replacement

d. All false

78.Fedorov (1953) classified genre-based texts to be translated into:

a. Two groups

b. <u>Three groups</u>

c. Four groups

d. Five groups

79.One of the following DOES NOT belong to the classification of Fedrov:

a. News and reviews, official and technical documents, and scientific texts.

b. Political texts, newspaper editorials, and speeches.

c. <u>Religious texts.</u>

d. Literary texts.

80. Mounin (1967) classified genre-based texts to be translated into:

a. Three groups

b. Five groups

c. <u>Seven groups</u>

d. Nine groups

81. Press releases, commentaries, news reports, users' manuals, and copyright specifications are examples of:

a. Form-focused texts

b. <u>Content-**focused** texts</u>

c. Appeal-**focused** texts

d. Audio-**medial texts.**

82. literary prose (essays, biographies), imaginative prose (anecdotes, short stories), poetry. These are examples of:

a. <u>Form-focused texts</u>

b. Content-**focused** texts

c. Appeal-**focused** texts

d. Audio-**medial texts.**

83. Commercials, ads, texts related to missionary work or propaganda materials. These are examples of:

a. Form-focused texts

b. Content-**focused** texts

c. Appeal-**focused** texts

d. <u>Audio-**medial texts.**</u>

84. Form – Focused texts have a/an:

a. Descriptive function

b. <u>Expressive function</u>

c. Appealing function

d. All possible

85. **Characterization of text on the basis of linguistic organization include:**

a. Texts with a rigorous structure and with strict linguistic formulation.

b. Texts with simple structure.

c. Texts with a soft structure, allowing the translator greater variety regarding linguistic formulation.

d. <u>A and C</u>

86. **Scientific texts,Technical texts, Official texts, Legal texts, Journalistic texts. All these belong to characterization based on:**

a. Linguistic organization.

b. <u>Functional style</u>

c. Functinal regester

d. Manner of expression

87. **Narrative texts, Descriptive texts, Explanatory texts, Argumentative texts. All these belong to the characterization of texts based on:**

a. Linguistic organization.

b. Functional style

c. Functinal regester

d. <u>Manner of expression</u>

If we want to translate the following clauses that include the word (run), what is the best literal meaning in certain combination and context?

88. "in the long run"

    a. في الطريق الطويل

    b. الجري في اتجاه واحد ومستمر

    c. عدم الانعطاف

    d. <u>على المدى البعيد</u>

89."to run round":

    a. يدور حول

    b. يتحول الى شكل دائري

    c. <u>يقوم بزيارة خاطفة</u>

    d. يتصفح

90. " to run through":

    a. يتصفح

    b. يمر مرور الكرام

    c. يعبر من

    d. <u>A and B</u>

91."to run across":

    a. يمر عبر

    b. يمر مرور الكرام

    c. <u>يصادف</u>

    d. يعود بذاكرته الى الوراء

92."to run its course":

    a. <u>يأخذ مجراه الطبيعي</u>

    b. يعبر من

c. يصادف

d. يستمر

93.In Arabic, the normal word order in a sentence is two types. One of these types is The Nominal Word Order and the other one is:

    a. <u>Verbal Word Order</u>

    b. Non Nominal Word Order

    c. Vertical Word Order

    d. All false

94.Nominal Word order means that the sentence…….

    a. <u>Starts with a noun</u>

    b. Starts with a verb

    c. Ends with a noun

    d. Ends with a verb

95.The English word order is usually translated literally: Noun-Verb-Object/Complement regardless of its normal word order. This way is:

    a. Advisable

    b. <u>Not advisable</u>

    c. Encouraged

    d. All false

96.The problem of word order when translating from English into Arabic can be solved by:

    a. Translating to Arabic in the same word order.

b. Translating to Arabic by the more frequent and normal order in Arabic.

c. Both

d. Neither

97.The most frequent and normal order in Arabic is:

a. Subject and predicate

b. Verb-subject-object/complement

c. Subject-verb-object/complement

d. All false

98.One of the problems in translating tenses from English into Arabic is when we have the present perfect tense and past perfect tense. The solution for this problem is:

a. Using the word قد

b. Using the word كان

c. By regarding them exactly as past tenses.

d. A and B

99.The problem of translating articles arises because:

a. Articles in English are two while in Arabic they are three.

b. Articles in English are two while in Arabic it is only one.

c. Articles in English is only one while in Arabic are two.

d. All false

100.   In Arabic there …….equivalent for the indefinite article.

a. Is

b. <u>Is no</u>

c. Is sometimes

d. Is always

101. **In English, general and abstract nouns are used without articles. When we translate them into Arabic, we……**

a. Don't do anything

b. <u>Add the definition article الـ</u>

c. Both

d. Neither

102. **The underlined noun in the sentence (<u>Man</u> is a speaking animal.) is:**

a. Abstract

b. <u>General</u>

c. Proper

d. All false

103. **The underlined noun in the sentence (<u>Philosophy</u> is my favorite subject.) is:**

a. <u>Abstract</u>

b. General

c. Proper

d. All false

104.   The underlined noun in the sentence (Keep <u>medicine</u> out of reach of children.) is:

a. <u>Abstract</u>

b. General

c. Proper

d. All false

105.   The relation between language and words is exactly like the relation between:

a. Humans and animals

b. <u>Human body and its constituents.</u>

c. A person and the society

d. All false

106.   A common mistake is committed by the students when they take literal translation to be applicable to:

a. <u>Everything in language.</u>

b. Words only.

c. Grammatical words.

d. All false

107.   When translating the expression " A word of honor" to " كلمة شرف", we are applying:

a. <u>Direct literal translation</u>

b. Indirect translation

c. Free translation

d. All false

108. When translating the expression "enough is enough" to " كاف كاف", this proves that:

a. A wrong expression will lead to wrong translation.

b. <u>A direct literal translation is not possible sometimes.</u>

c. Both

d. Neither

109. ……………can be helpful in deciding whether a literal translation is feasible or not, and the possibility or not of the grouping of certain words together.

a. The text

b. The context

c. <u>Both</u>

d. Neither

110. "Fat salary" can be translated to:

a. راتب سمين

b. راتب غث

c. ينفق راتبه على كرشه

d. <u>راتب ضخم</u>

111. "to bite the dust" can be translated to:

a. يعض التراب

b. يخر صريعاً

c. يلقى حتفه

d. B or C

112. **"The habitual co-occurrence of individual lexical items." This definition refers to:**

a. Compound adjectives.

b. Collocation

c. Phrasal verbs.

d. B and C

113. **A collocation could be:**

a. A noun with adjective e.g. "blind confidence".

b. A verb with a noun e.g. " draw a sword".

c. A noun with a noun e.g. "brain drain"

d. All possible

114. **An English collocation is better translated to Arabic:**

a. Literary

b. By composing a sentence that gives the same meaning.

c. By doing our best to find the equivalent collocation in Arabic.

d. All false

115. **The collocation " straying sheep" can be translated to Arabic as:**

a. غنم قاصية

b. غنم شاردة

c. A is better than B

d. B is better than A

116. **The collocation "shock enormity" can be translated in Arabic as:**

   a. صدمة كبرى

   b. <u>هول الصدمة</u>

   c. القوة المفرطة

   d. All possible

117. **If the student couldn't find an identical Arabic collocation to an English collocation, he has to go the second solution which is:**

   a. Finding a suitable collocation in Arabic.

   b. <u>Finding a close collocation in Arabic.</u>

   c. Translating the current meaning of the English collocation.

   d. All true

118. **The collocation "alive and kicking" could be translated as "حي يُرزَق" . Here we apply the solution:**

   a. Finding a suitable collocation in Arabic.

   b. Finding a close collocation in Arabic.

   c. <u>Translating the current meaning of the English collocation.</u>

   d. All true

119. **In translation, proverbs are considered:**

   a. Collocations

   b. <u>Metaphors</u>

   c. Says of wisdom

   d. Easy to be translated.

120. **When translating a proverb, the cultural factor has:**

   a. To be ignored

   b. <u>To be taken into consideration</u>

   c. No importance at all.

   d. Plays a small role.

121. **When we talk about formality and informality in (style) of English language, there are five styles or tones that are general but proved to be widely acceptable by most people. One of these styles is Frozen formal. An example of this:**

   a. "feel at home" خذ راحتك

   b. "have a seat"تفضل بالجلوس

   c. <u>"be seated" إجلس</u>

   d. "sit down, please" إجلس لو سمحت

122. **Another style of formality and informality is _Informal_. An example of this:**

   a. "feel at home" خذ راحتك

   b. "have a seat"تفضل بالجلوس

   c. "be seated" إجلس

   d. <u>"sit down, please" إجلس لو سمحت</u>

123. **Another style of formality and informality is _Formal_. An example of this:**

   a. "feel at home" خذ راحتك

   b. <u>"have a seat"تفضل بالجلوس</u>

c. "be seated" إجلس

d. "sit bloody down" إنضرب على قلبك

124. **Another style of formality and informality is *Colloquial*. An example of this:**

a. <u>"feel at home" خذ راحتك</u>

b. "have a seat"تفضل بالجلوس

c. "be seated" إجلس

d. "sit down, please" إجلس لو سمحت

125. **Another style of formality and informality is *Vulgar*. An example of this:**

a. "feel at home" خذ راحتك

b. "have a seat"تفضل بالجلوس

c. "be seated" إجلس

d. <u>"sit bloody down" إنضرب على قلبك</u>

126. **Redundancy is the use of …………extra words to express something.**

a. Necessary

b. <u>Unnecessary</u>

c. Suitable

d. Beautiful

127. **When we face redundancy in translating a text, we……..supposed to fix the text as translators.**

a. Are

b. Aren't

c. Both possible

d. Neither

128.   To deal with the problem of redundancy during translating to Arabic, it is better to:

a. Translate only one of the redundant expressions.

b. Translate the redundant expressions to Arabic.

c. B is a better solution than A

d. A is a better solution than B

129.   The style of (irony) is used to:

a. Entertain the reader

b. Reflect one's attitude.

c. Say something and mean the opposite

d. All false

130.   A differentiation is made between ……major kinds of irony.

a. Two

b. Three

c. Four

d. Five

131.   "An implication of a situation or expression understood by the audience but not understood by the characters in the play." This kind of irony is called:

a. Socratic irony

b. Irony of fate

c. <u>Dramatic irony</u>

d. A and B

132. **"Pretense of ignorance in a discussion to expose the ignorance of the opponent". This kind of irony is called:**

a. <u>Socratic irony</u>

b. Irony of fate

c. Dramatic irony

d. A and B

133. **There is a difference between being sarcastic and being ironic. If we want to say "Tommy is lazy" in ironic way, we say:**

a. Tommy doesn't strain himself لا يجهد تومي نفسه

b. <u>Tommy is renowned for his labor تومي مشهود له بجهوده الجبارة</u>

c. Tommy is such a lazy person! تومي شخص حقاً كسول

d. Tommy is always sleepy. تومي دائماً نعسان