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1- The origin of the word 'translation' is the Latin word :

- a- 'translatus' which means 'transferred'.
- b- 'translator' which means 'transferred'
- c- 'transferred' which means 'translatus'
- d- 'translatus' which means 'translation'

2- The dictionary meaning of the English verb 'to translate' is

- a- translator' which means 'transferred'
- b- to express or be capable of being expressed in another language or dialect
- c- transferred' which means 'translatus'
- d- 'translatus' which means 'translation'

3- He defines translation as "the replacement of textual material in one language SL by equivalent textual material in another language TL".

- a- Bell (1991)
- b- Newmark (1982)
- c- Catford (1965)
- d- Juan (2012)

4- He defines translation as "a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language".

- a- Bell (1991)
- b- Newmark (1982)
- c- Catford (1965)
- d- Juan (2012)

5- Being preoccupied with the translation of literary texts as a pastime activity, scholars of the last century looked at translation as

- a- a science
- b- a craft
- c- an art
- d- a profession

6- He has two views to define translation one as an 'art' and the other as a profession.

- a- Bell (1991)
- b- Newmark (1982)
- c- Catford (1965)
- d- Juan (2012)

7- He defines translation as a 'profession

- a- Bell (1991)
- b- Newmark (1982)
- c- Catford (1965)
- d- Juan (2012)

8- Why did Bell look at translation as a 'profession?

- a- the majority of translators are professionals in a Plays
- b- the majority of translators are professionals in Drawing and art
- c- the majority of translators are professionals in Singing and dancing
- d- the majority of translators are professionals engaged in making a living.

9- In the present sense of the word, translation is a 'generic term used to refer to

- a- the process of rendering a text in one language into an equivalent text in another.
- b- the process of a text in one language .
- c- It is translated ideas by the Translator's view

10- Generic term used to refer to the process of rendering a text in one language into an equivalent text in another is

- a- the past sense of the word, translation
- b- the Continuous sense of the word, translation
- c- the present sense of the word, translation
- d- the old sense of the word, translation

11- which one of all the definitions of translation has more comprehensive which stress the dimension of semantic and stylistic equivalence in translation?

- a- Newmark's definition
- b- Juan's definition
- c- Catford's definition
- d- Bell's definition

12- Advanced definition of translation "Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of text in a second language."

- a- an equivalent
- b- a Varies
- c- Impoverishes
- d- Invalidate

13- Another advanced definition of translation is the one introduced by.....

- a- Bell (1991)
- b- Newmark (1982)
- c- Catford (1965)
- d- Etchnia Arjona (Gerver 1977)

14- Etchnia Arjona (Gerver 1977) defined the translation as

- a- "Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language."
- b- "the replacement of textual material in one language SL by equivalent textual material in another language TL".
- c- Generic term used to refer to the process of rendering a text in one language into an equivalent text in another
- d- "Translation is a generic term for the interlingual, sociolinguistic and cultural transfer for any message from one community to another through various modes of written, oral, or mechanical means or combinations thereof."

15- What were the various modes did Ethnic Arjona mention in his definition of translation ?

- a- Written and oral.
- b- mechanical means
- c- combinations thereof
- d- all of the above

16- How can we achieve Equivalence in Translation?

- a- The semantic sense of each word and sentence.
- b- Its communicative value
- c- Its place in time and space.
- d- The information about the participants involved in its production and reception
- e- all of the above

17- Which one of the following we need to look in to achieve equivalence in translation when we are faced by a text- written or oral in a language ?

- a- The semantic sense of writer.
- b- Communication Point
- c- Its place in time and space are not important .
- d- The information about the participants involved in its production and reception

18- Are the place in time and space are important to achieve Equivalence in Translation?

- a- Yes
- b- No
- c- I don't think so
- d- I don't know .

19- The semantic sense of each word and sentence is NOT important to achieve Equivalence in Translation?

- a- True
- b- Fools

20- Using the Six Wh-Questions in looking for Equivalence in translating a text. (when ? - Is concerned with the)

- a- purpose for which the text was issued
- b- manner of delivery
- c- time of communication realized in the text
- d- the mode of the discourse

21- Using the Six Wh-Questions in looking for Equivalence in translating a text. (Who ?- Is Refers to the)

- a- the participants involved in the communication
- b- the sender
- c- the receiver
- d- all of the above

22- According to Bell, What is a Good Translation?

- a- that in which the merit of the original work is so completely transfused into another language
- b- as to be as distinctly apprehended, and as strongly felt, by a native of the country to which that language belongs.
- c- as it is by those who speak the language of the original work.
- d- all of the above

23- Three Laws of Good Translation are :

- a- the a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work.
- b- the style and manner of writing should be of the same character with that of the original.
- c- the Translation should have all the ease of the original composition.
- d- all of the above

24- Good Translation should give of the ideas of the original work.

- a- just a brief
- b- a complete transcript
- c- Summary
- d- outline

25- In a good Translation the style and manner of writing should be of the with that of the original.

- a- a few similarities
- b- completely different
- c- same character
- d- Little difference

26- In a good Translation should haveof the original composition.

- a- all the mitigation
- b- all the ease
- c- alleviation

27- A more advanced definition of translation can be seen as.....

- a- the process of translation and the product of translation.
- b- the process of translation and the product of that process
- c- the process of translation only .
- d- the product of process only.

28- The product of that process is

- a- the source text
- b- the text archives
- c- the translated text
- d- the archive History

29- "It is the abstract concept which encompasses both the process of translation and"

- a- The methods of that process
- b- The ways of that process
- c- The process models
- d- the product of that process

30- Translating is the process or rather than the tangible object.

- a- stagnation
- b- activity
- c- deadlock
- d- indolence

31- The translated text is

- a- The product of the process of translating
- b- the process of translating
- c- the translation
- d- none of all

===== المحاضرة الثانية =====

1- All communicators tend to face the same problems as those of translators, because they need to

- a- read the text
- b- make sense of a text
- c- need to deconstruct the text and then reconstruct it
- d- all of the above

2- Can we say that " all communicators are translators" AND " model of communication is a model of translation"?

- a- Yes
- b- No
- c- I don't think so
- d- I don't know

3- Translation is considered as

- a- a model of explanation
- b- a model of communication**
- c- a model of representation
- d- a model of information

4- The monolingual's(normal communicator)acts when taking a turn as a sender is.....

- a- contrast
- b- obliged**
- c- variable
- d- Committed

5- The Translator's acts when taking a turn as a sender is.....

- a- contrast**
- b- stagnation
- c- deadlock
- d- indolence

6- Normal communicator Encode into the language used by the sender ,While The Translator encoding consists of

- a- re-encoding into a different language.**
- b- encode messages which are different from those received.
- c- transmit them to the previous sender
- d- all of them are fouts

7- Normal communicator Encode messages which are different from those received, While The Translator

- a- encode messages which are different from those received.
- b- transmit them to the previous sender
- c- Concerns the same message as was received**
- d- all of them are fouts

8- Normal communicator transmit the message to the previous sender, While The Translator

- a- aimed the message at a group receiver who are not the same as the original sender.**
- b- transmit them to the previous sender
- c- Encode messages which are different from those received.
- d- all of them are fouts

9- What marks the bilingual translator off from the monolingual communicator?

- a- the encoding process
- b- the re-encoding process**
- c- Encode into the language used by the sender.

10- What is the different between bilingual translator and monolingual communicator ?

- a- the encoding process
- b- the re-encoding process
- c- Encode into the language used by the sender
- d- No different .

**11- Translators need excellent memory to enable them use.....
of two different languages and two different cultures.**

- a- the semantic knowledge
- b- syntactic knowledge
- c- rhetorical knowledge
- d- all of the above

12- The memory of the translator is like

- a- a container of good time memories only
- b- a container of records of academic information only
- c- a container of records of future events only
- d- a container of records of past experiences and plans for action

13- What does the translator's knowledge-base contain?

- a- Target Language knowledge(TL) and (Source Language knowledge (SL)
- b- Text-Type and Subject-area knowledge
- c- contrastive knowledge
- d- all of the above

14- The translator communicative competences consists of

- a- Grammatical competence and Sociolinguistic Competence
- b- Discourse competence
- c- Strategic competence
- d- all of the above

15- Translator's grammatical competence includes

- a- Cohesion in form
- b- Coherence in meaning
- c- Utterances in context
- d- Vocabulary ,word formation, pronunciation ,spelling and sentence structure.

16- Translator's Sociolinguistic Competence means

- a- knowledge of grammatical
- b- knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context.
- c- The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve unified spoken or written texts in different genres.
- d- knowledge Cohesion

17- Translator's Discourse competence means

- a- knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context.
- b- The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve unified spoken or written texts in different genres.
- c- the mastery of communication strategies which may be used to improve communication or to compensate for breakdowns in actual communication.
- d- knowledge of the rules of the code, including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure.

18- Translator's Strategic competence means

- a- knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context.
- b- The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve unified spoken or written texts in different genres.
- c- the mastery of communication strategies which may be used to improve communication or to compensate for breakdowns in actual communication.
- d- knowledge of the rules of the code, including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure.

19- knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context

- a- Translator's Strategic competence
- b- Translator's Discourse competence
- c- Translator's Sociolinguistic Competence
- d- Translator's grammatical competence

20- knowledge of the rules of the code, including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure.

- a- Translator's Strategic competence
- b- Translator's Discourse competence
- c- Translator's Sociolinguistic Competence
- d- Translator's grammatical competence

21- The mastery of communication strategies which may be used to improve communication or to compensate for breakdowns in actual communication.

- a- Translator's Strategic competence
- b- Translator's Discourse competence
- c- Translator's Sociolinguistic Competence
- d- Translator's grammatical competence

22- The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve unified spoken or written texts in different genres

- a- Translator's Strategic competence
- b- Translator's Discourse competence
- c- Translator's Sociolinguistic Competence
- d- Translator's grammatical competence

23- This unity depends on

- a- cohesion in form
- b- coherence in meaning
- c- Social cohesion
- d- Only a & b

24- cohesion in form is

- a- the way in which utterances are linked structurally to facilitate interpretation of text
- b- the relationships among the different meanings in a text, literal meaning, communicative function or social meaning
- c- Social cohesion
- d- Only a & b

25- coherence in meaning is

- a- the way in which utterances are linked structurally to facilitate interpretation of text
- b- the relationships among the different meanings in a text, literal meaning, communicative function or social meaning
- c- Social cohesion
- d- Only a & b

26- What are the primary characteristics of a good translator?

- a- A Translator thinks and talks about translation from inside the process.
- b- A Translator must act in reliable ways
- c- A Translator must be ethical
- d- Translator should have a professional integrity and professional self-esteem
- e- All of the above

27- The primary characteristics of a good translator are Reliability, Timeliness, Ethics, Speed, Memory and Professional Pride.

- a- True
- b- Fools

1- The English word theory was derived from a technical term

- a- in Modern Greek philosophy.
- b- in Ancient Greek philosophy
- c- in Ancient Latin philosophy
- d- in Ancient English philosophy

2- The word 'theoria' meant " beholding", and referring to.....

- a- Contemplation
- b- Speculation
- c- Natural phenomena
- d- Only a & b

3- Theory is the opposite of

- a- experience
- b- directness
- c- practice
- d- conventionalism

4- In modern science the term "theory", or "scientific theory" is generally understood to refer to a proposed 'explanation' of

- a- Contemplation
- b- Speculation
- c- Natural phenomena
- d- Empirical phenomena

5- In modern science the term 'theory' refers to

- a- a declaration of success in empirical science
- b- a proposed explanation of empirical phenomena
- c- a practical illustration of empirical phenomena
- d- an empirical investigation of a real world problem

6- Theory

- a- exists in the mind.
- b- has no tangible manifestation.
- c- an idea which constitutes the internal representation of phenomena
- d- all of the above

7- As one of the main characteristics of 'theory', 'empiricism' means that:

- a- it must be able to predict.
- b- it must be testable.
- c- it must be simple.
- d- it must be comprehensive.

8- As one of the main characteristics of 'theory', 'Determinism' means that:

- a- it must be able to predict.
- b- it must be testable.
- c- it must be simple.
- d- it must comprehensive

9- As one of the main characteristics of 'theory', 'Parsimony' means that:

- a- it must be able to predict.
- b- it must be testable.
- c- it must be simple.
- d- it must comprehensive

10- As one of the main characteristics of 'theory', 'Generality' means that:

- a- it must be able to predict.
- b- it must be testable.
- c- it must be simple.
- d- it must comprehensive

11- A Theory is a statement of a general principle, based upon reasoned argument and supported by evidence that is intended to explain a particular fact, event, or phenomenon.

- a- Translation theory
- b- The Definition of a Model
- c- Meaning for translation
- d- None of all

12- "Translation theory is the body of knowledge that we have about translating, extending from general principles to guidelines, suggestions and hints."

- a- Catford (1965): concept of theory of translation
- b- Peter Newmarks (1988): concept of theory of translation
- c- Bell (1991) :concept of theory of translation
- e- None of all

===== المحاضرة الرابعة =====

1- What are generally major elements of Translation ?

- a- A linguistic element
- b- A situational or contextual element
- c- Determinism element
- d- Only a & b

2- A linguistic element is one of generally major elements of Translation known as.....

- a- a linguistic 'verbal sign' involving ST and TL
- b- a linguistic 'verbal sign' involving SL and TL
- c- a linguistic 'verbal sign' involving SL and TT

3- A situational or contextual element is one of generally major elements of Translation determines

- a- translatability
- b- the linguistic sign
- c- verbal sign
- d- none of all

4- Situational elements consist of

- a- Semantic field and Physical environment
- b- Social reality and Phonetic realization
- c- The addressee
- d- All of the above

5- It is the language to which the text to be translated belongs.

- a- The Language of Translation
- b- The Source Text
- c- The Source Language
- d- The Target Language

6- It is the text which has been chosen for translation.

- a- The Language of Translation
- b- The Source Text
- c- The Source Language
- d- The Target Language

7-is the most important element in translation.

- a- The Language of Translation
- b- The Source Text
- c- The Source Language
- d- The translator

8- It is the very central and initial point for the start of the Translation process.

- a- The Language of Translation
- b- The Source Text
- c- The translated text
- d- The Target Language

9- It is the text which result from the translation Process.

- a- The Language of Translation
- b- The Source Text
- c- The translated text
- d- The Target Language

10- It is the starting point of any translation.

- a- The Language of Translation
- b- The Source Text
- c- The Source Language

11- It is the actual definite material, written or spoken, which has been produced by conveying the meanings of a source text in terms of another language and culture

- a- The Language of Translation
- b- The Source Text
- c- The translated text
- d- The Target Language

12- It changes the receiver or addressee to new receiver or addressee of a new language.

- a- The translator
- b- The Source Text
- c- The translated text
- d- The Target Language

13- It is an abstraction obtained via the study of translated texts.

- a- The Language of Translation
- b- The Source Text
- c- The translated text
- d- The Target Language

14- The Language of Translation is.....

- a- a source language or a target language
- b- not a source language or a target language.
- c- a source language
- d- a target language

15- The study of the language of translation involves.....

- a- the translator's interpretations,
- b- the translator's strategies
- c- the translator's abilities as a translator.
- d- All

16- It is the language into which a text from another language is translated.

- a- The Language of Translation
- b- The Source Text
- c- The translated text
- d- The Target Language

17- It is a very good source for investigating the translation process and the translator's ability to translate.

- a- The Language of Translation
- b- The Source Text
- c- The translated text
- d- The Target Language

18- It is constitutes an essential point when investigating the translation phenomena.

- a- The Source Language
- b- The Source Text
- c- The translated text
- d- The Target Language

19- The translator's knowledge should include :

- a- knowledge of general linguistics
- b- descriptive methodology
- c- methodology of research applicable to SL and TL.
- d- All of the above

===== المحاضرة الخامسة =====

1- complex cognitive operation which takes place in the mind of the translator.

- a- knowledge of general linguistics
- b- descriptive methodology
- c- The Process of Translation
- d- None of all

2- What are the stages recognized in the process of translation?

- a- Editing the source text
- b- Interpretation of the source text
- c- Interpretation in a new language
- d- Formulating the translated text
- e- Editing the formulation
- f- All of the above

3- The final stage in the translation process is

- a- Interpretation of the source text
- b- Interpretation in a new language
- c- Editing the Formulation
- d- Editing the source text

===== المحاضرة السادسة =====

1- It is an interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words

- a- Word-for-word translation
- b- Literal Translation
- c- Faithful Translation
- d- Semantic Translation

2- The what passed died ==→ التي فات مات this is example of.....

- a- Word-for-word translation
- b- Literal Translation
- c- Faithful Translation
- d- Semantic Translation

3- The main use of is either to understand the mechanics of the SL or to construe a difficult text as pre-translation process.

- a- Literal Translation
- b- Word-for-word translation
- c- Faithful Translation
- d- Semantic Translation

4- The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

- a- Literal Translation
- b- Word-for-word translation
- c- Faithful Translation
- d- Semantic Translation

5- It attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structure.

- a- Literal Translation
- b- Word-for-word translation
- c- Faithful Translation
- d- Semantic Translation

6- Semantic Translation is differs from 'faithful translation' only in taking more account of

- a- Linguistic value
- b- the aesthetic value
- c- The actual value
- d- We do not need the aesthetic value

7- Semantic Translation is than Faithfull translation .

- a- Uncompromising
- b- dogmatic
- c- more flexible
- d- not more flexible

8- Which method is one of the Source Language Emphasis ?

- a- Adaptation
- b- Free Translation
- c- Idiomatic Translation
- d- Word-for-word translation

9- Which method is one of the Target Language Emphasis?

- a- Word-for-word translation
- b- Literal Translation
- c- Faithful Translation
- d- Adaptation

10- It is used mainly for plays(comedies), poetry stories, where the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved.

- a- Word-for-word translation
- b- Literal Translation
- c- Faithful Translation
- d- Adaptation

11- The 'freest' form of translation. Is

- a- Adaptation
- b- Free Translation
- c- Idiomatic Translation
- d- Word-for-word translation

12- The SL culture converted to the TL culture and the Text rewritten.

- a- Adaptation
- b- Free Translation
- c- Idiomatic Translation
- d- Word-for-word translation

13- It reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original

- a- Adaptation
- b- Free Translation
- c- Idiomatic Translation
- d- Word-for-word translation

14- It is usually a paraphrase much longer than the original and It is often prolix and pretentious, and not a translation at all.

- a- Adaptation
- b- Free Translation
- c- Idiomatic Translation
- d- Word-for-word translation

15- By 'idiom' we mean affixed figurative expression whose meaning cannot be deduced from the denotative meanings of the words that make it up as in 'car racing is not my cup of tea'.

- a- Adaptation
- b- Free Translation
- c- Idiomatic Translation
- d- Word-for-word translation

16- A form of translation is sometimes called lively 'natural translation.

- a- Adaptation
- b- Free Translation
- c- Idiomatic Translation
- d- Word-for-word translation

17- It attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily accepted and comprehensible to the readership

- a- Adaptation
- b- Free Translation
- c- Idiomatic Translation
- d- Communicative Translation

===== المحاضرة السابعة =====

1- Culture is

- a- the way of study
- b- the way of understand
- c- the way of life
- d- none of all

2- one of the Cultural Categories is covers (flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills; 'honeysuckles', 'downs', 'plateau')

- a- Ecology
- b- Material culture
- c- Social culture
- d- Gestures and Habits

3- one of the Cultural Categories is covers the (artefacts) (food, clothes, houses and towns, transport')

- a- Ecology
- b- Material culture
- c- Social culture
- d- Gestures and Habits

4- one of the Cultural Categories is covers the (work and leisure)

- a- Ecology
- b- Material culture
- c- Social culture
- d- Gestures and Habits

5- The term 'ecology' covers the following :

- a- traditions and habits.
- b- activities, procedures, and concepts
- c- flora, fauna, winds and plains
- d- religious rituals and artistic features

6- The language of religions tend to bewhen it becomes of TL interest.

- a- Translate
- b- Transferred
- c- Both a & b
- d- None of all

7- When dealing with culture in translation you need to be aware of the following:-

- a- Contextual Factors
- b- Translation procedures
- c- Only Religious Terms
- d- Only a & b

===== المحاضرة الثامنة =====

1- Islam almost looks at Learning a foreign language as

- a- a religious duty
- b- Duty reform
- c- The duty of jihad
- d- Nothing of the above

2- In the time of Caliph Al-Mamun, translation prospered and expanded. He established (The House of Wisdom) for translators which called

- a- Bayt Al-Ĥikmah
- b- Dar Al-Ĥikmah
- c- The room of Wisdom
- d- None of all

3- Translators were very selective during the Abbasid Age: Works on philosophy, medicine, engineering, music and logic were translated from

- a- Arabic into Greek
- b- Greek into Arabic
- c- Persian into Arabic
- d- Arabic into Persian

- 4- Translators were very selective during the Abbasid Age: works on astronomy, art, law, history and music were translated from**
- a- Arabic into Greek
 - b- Greek into Arabic
 - c- Persian into Arabic
 - d- Arabic into Persian
- 5- The Methods of Translation in the Abbasid Age are**
- a- Adaptation and Free Translation
 - b- Idiomatic Translation and Communicative Translation
 - c- literal way and free way
 - d- none of all
- 6- Yūhanna bin Batriq's method is**
- a- a literal way
 - b- free way
 - c- no way
 - d- all
- 7- Ḥunayn bin Isḥaq's method is**
- a- a literal way
 - b- free way
 - c- no way
 - d- all
- 8- what are the general methods have dominated the process of translation throughout its long history?**
- a- Adaptation and Free Translation
 - b- Idiomatic Translation and Communicative Translation
 - c- literal way and free way
 - d- none of all
- 9- When Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Egypt in 1789, he brought along with him translators and interpreters to help him communicate with Egyptians with.....**
- a- regard to political
 - b- social
 - c- administrative affairs.
 - d- All of the above
- 10- The task of these translators, who came from France, to help Napoleon was**
- a- to translate official
 - b- to translate administrative documents
 - c- they acted as interpreters sometimes
 - d- all of the above

- 11- Translation duringrule in Egypt took the form of an independent movement and thrived.**
- a- Anwar Sadat's
 - b- Hosni Mubarak's
 - c- Muhammad Ali's
 - d- None of them
- 12- It would be no exaggeration to call Muhammad Ali's time**
- a- The Period of Civilization.
 - b- The Period of Translation
 - c- The Period of Communication
 - d- The Period of Enlightenment
- 13- Because Muhammad Ali was very interested in learning about European civilization the Translation took the form of**
- a- an independent movement and thrived
 - b- dependent movement and thrived
 - c- Settled and unchanged
 - d- None of all
- 14- If you want to emphasize the Source Language in translation, you need to use**
- a- communicative translation
 - b- adaptation method in your translation.
 - c- idiomatic translation.
 - d- semantic translation ✓
- 15- The translation movement in Egypt was for translators all over the Arab World.**
- a- an incentive
 - b- motivation
 - c- non-positive
 - d- a & b
- 16- Baghdad during the Abbasid Age was be called**
- a- a "school" of translation.
 - b- The House of Wisdom
 - c- Bayt Al-Ĥikmah
 - d- Dar Al-Ĥikmah
- 17- When Arab learning declined,replaced Baghdad and started to attract the attention of Western translators.**
- a- Toledo in Spain
 - b- Toledo In France
 - c- Toledo In Russia