

1. **The origin of the word((translation))word**
  - Indian
  - English
  - Latin
2. **To achieve equivalence in translation we should ;**
  - ignore the semantic sense of each word and sentence .
  - look in to the semantic sense of some words.
  - look into the semantic sense of each word and sentence .
3. **To achivev equivalence in translation we should .....the information about the participant involved in it's production and reception .**
  - ignore
  - look in to
4. **To achieve the equivalence in translating text . we should look in to the ...**
  - six-wh-questions
  - eight-wh-questions
  - three-wh-questions
5. **According to bell ,the material of a good translation must be .....into another language .**
  - partly transfused .
  - completely transfused
  - not transfused.
6. **To be a good translation , it should give a .....of the ideas of the original work.**
  - complete transcript.
  - similar transcript.
  - identical transcript
7. **The style and manner of writing .....be of the same character with that of the original.**
  - shouldn't
  - should
  - not necessary
8. **The translation should be more complicated than the original composition .**
  - true
  - Fouls
  - some times
9. **Translating is the ;**
  - process

- product

10. Translation is ;

- process
- product

11. The communicators tend to face .....problem's as those of translators .

- less
- more
- same

12. Both communicators and translators need to .....the text .

- deconstruct
- deconstruct and reconstruct
- only reconstruct

13. The.....must re-encoding the message in to a different language .

- communicators
- translators

14. The.....encode the message into the language used by the sender .

- communicator
- translator

15. The.....aimed at a group receivers who are not the same as the original sender .

- communicator
- translator

16. It is the .....witch marks the bilingual translator off from the monolingual communicator.

- re-writing process
- re-reading process
- re-encoding process

17. ....must be good at strong experiences in memory .

- communicator
- translator

18. A professional translator must have a good knowledge about ;

- his own language
- any random language
- the target language knowledge

19. A professional translator must have a good knowledge about ;

- oral knowledge
- text-type knowledge

20. (( a reliapility , ethics , speed , memory , professional pride)) are a primary characteristics of a.....

- bad translator
- normal communicative
- good translator

21. The English word theory was derived from a technical term in.....

- italian philosophy
- ancient greek philosophy.
- indian philosophy

22. Theory is especially often contrasted to ;

- practice
- talking
- reading

23. In modern science the term (( theory )) understood to refer to ;

- scince phenomena
- explanation of empirical phenomena

24. ((theory )) is an explanation witch exists in :

- heart
- mind
- logic

25. The (( theory )) is :

- external
- both external and internal
- internal

26. ((modal)) is ;

- external
- both external and internal
- internal

27. The .....must represent the theory that it stands for ;

- writer

- modal

- theory

28. The .....must reveals the characteristics the theory explained .

- modal

- writer

- theory

29. The .....must reflect these criteria (( empiricism – determinism – parsimony-generality))

- modal

- writer

- theory

30. A theory of translating is a .....

- process

- product

- passage

31. It is the language which the text to be translated belongs

- SL

- TL

- the native language

32. Regardless of translation , the SL exist as ;

- signs

- language

- writin text

33. ....has it's own meanings , grammer's, sounds ,culture and tradition ;

- some of the SL

- no SL

- any SL

34. The.....is the text which has been chosen for translation

- target text

- main text

- source text

35. The ST could be .....

- spoken only

- writtin only
- spoken or writtin or both

36. The translator choose a text in ..... out of interest or for research purpose

- always
- rare cases
- never

37. ....the ST is the first step in the process of translation .

- understanding
- reading
- writing

38. The.....is the most important element in translation

- papers and pen
- writer
- translator

39. The translator is a .....individual

- multi-lingual only
- bilingual or multi-lingual
- bilingual

40. The translator has knowledge of the.....culture .

- SL only
- TL only
- SL and TL

41. The.....is the text which result from the translation process .

- source text ST
- translated text TT
- source language SL

42. The translated text .....

- keep the same receiver of a same language
- chang the receiver of new language .
- he can choose whether change the receiver or keep the old one

43. The.....is a very good source for investigating the translation process .

- translated text TT

- SL
- TL

44. The translation is complex operation which takes place in the .....of the translator

heart

- mind

office

45. ((editing the source text ))is the .....stage in translation process.

- first

second

last

46. The second stage in translation process is ;

interpretation in a new language

- interpretation of the source text

editing the source text

47. ((editing the formulation )) is .....stage in translation process ;

first

second

- last

48. ....is the study of the ST for establishing it's authorship and authenticity .

interpretation of the ST

editing the formulation

- editing the source text

49. In case of inscriptions on metal , stones, clay tablets . the editing is ;

unimportant

- important

didn't exist

50. The editing of a ST .....it's translation .

- precedes

happen in same time with ...

come after

51. The translator .....involved in this stage ((editing the ST ))weather the ST is old or new .

may be

should be

- may not

52. To interpret the ST within the same language, start with giving the ST a reading which .....lexis, grammar and meaning of text in its linguistic and social context.

- goes with

does not go with

53. The process of assigning meaning to the text or utterances in it depends on the linguistic systems and contexts of the .....

target language

- source language

writer's own language

54. The translator should take into account .....interpretation given to the ST to be translated

only one

the target language

- all other

55. The reformulation to a new is carried out by .....

the writer

- the translator

the reader

56. The end product, interpretation in a new language, is ..... The

same old text

similar text

- new text

57. The most important aspect of interpretation in a new language is.....

the reader's aspect

- the movement – the crossing – from one language to another

the new vocabulary used in text

58. When translator chooses the lexis and structures which make meaningful sentences.

editing

interpretation

- formulating

59. The final stage in translation process ;

editing the ST

- editing the formulation

formulation

60. When the formulation of translated text is completed , the translator .....commence to edit the formulation .

don't allowed to

can't

- can

61. The editing of the formulation takes the form of a .....checking of possible slips of the tongue or other inaccuracies .

messy

- careful

limited

62. ....has been the central problem of translating since the first century BC.

- to translate literally of freely .

to translate long text

to translate science text

63. Up to the 19th century , some kind of .....translation was favored

conditional

- free

simple

64. The free translation is ;

the letter not the spirit .

the text without spirit

- the spirit not the letter

65. To translate the sense not the word , the message rather than the form )) that's called;

conditional translation

- free translation

senseless translation

66. At the turn of the 19th century the writers had the view that translation .....as possible

not necessary to be a literal.

should not be literal at all

- must be as literal .

67. ....is an interlinear translation , with the TL immediately below the SL words

literal translation

- word-for-word translation



faithfull translation

68. ....attempt's to be completely faithful to intentions and the text realization of the SL writer

semantic translation

literal translation

- faithful translation

69. ....is more flexible admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows the translator's intuitive empathy with the original

word-for-word translation

faithful translation

- semantic translation

70. ....differs from faithful translation only in taking more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text

faithful translation

- semantic translation

literal translation

71. It is the freest form of translation

faithful translation

- adaptation

literal translation

72. It's used mainly for plays, poetry stories ;

- adaptation

literal translation

word-for-word translation

73. ....reproduces the matter without the manner , or the content without the form of the original

idiomatic translation

- free translation

adaptation

74. It is usually a paraphrase much longer than the original

- free translation

idiomatic translation

adaptation

75. It is often prolix and pretentious , and not a translation at all

communicative translation

- free translation

adaptation

76. 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

● communicative translation

free translation

idiomatic translation

77. Only.....translation fulfil the 2 main aims of translation .

free and semantic

● semantic and communicative

semantic and free

78. a.....translation is more likely to be economical than a communicative

free

idiomatic

● semantic

79. a.....translation is written at the author's linguistic level.

free

literal

● semantic

80. a.....translation is written at the readership's level

semantic

adaptation

● communicative

81. a.....translation is used for expressive text

communicative

free

● semantic

82. a.....translation is used for informative and vocative

word-for-word

● communicative

free

83. a.....translation is personal and individual .

free

adaptation

- semantic

84. a..... translation is social , concentrates on the message and the main force of the text

semantic

- communicative

adaptation

85. a.....translation has to interpret

communicative

- semantic

idiomatic

86. a.....translation has to explain

- communicative

semantic

idiomatic

87. ....is the way of life

translation

- culture

language

88. The.....lead to a translations problem

language focus

- cultural focus

writing

89. Culture is ;

1-the way of dress

2-the way of eat

- 3-the way of life

90. When there is a cultural focus , there is a .....

1-translation quality

- 2-translation problems

3-translation theory

91. The translation problems could due to a cultural gap between .....

- 1-SL and TL

2-TL and ST

3-TT and TL

92. Universal terms like ((table , mirror,...)).....cause translation problems

1-could

- 2-don't

3-always do

93. The ECOLOGY , MATERIAL CULTURE , SOCIAL CULTURE , ORGANIZATIONS , GESTURES AND HABITS are ;

1-cultural disadvantages

- 2-translation problems

94. In translation process you .....recognize all cultural achievements referred in the SL text

- 1-should

2-don't have to

3-shouldn't

95. You should be aware of tow translation procedures ;

1-ST and TT

2-transference and ST

- 3-transference and componential analysis

96. ....covers flora , funa , winds .....etc.

- 1-Ecology

2-material culture

3-social culture

97. ....can cause translation problems .

1-country names

- 2-material culture ( food , clothes , .....etc)

3-weather description

98. ....covers terms related to types of work and leisure

1-material culture

- 2-social culture

3- econology

99. Most of the types of jobs .....problems in translation

1-can cause

2-always cause

- 3-can't cause

100. ....covers organizations , customs , activities , procedures (( political .....etc))

1-historical terms

2-social culture

● 3-organisations

101. Historical terms are ..... To translate .

1-can be easy

● 2-not easy

3-can't

102. Most of historical terms need to .....them rather than translate.

● 1-transfere

2-delete

3-explain

103. International terms are .....to translate .

● 1-easy

2-can't be

3-hard

104. ....most of it needs to transfere except certain words which being naturalized

1-artistic terms

● 2-religious terms

3-historical terms

105. Some of .....terms are transferred and some are translated

● 1-artistic

2-organization

3-international

106. The purpose of text , motivation and cultural , technical and linguistic level of readership are called;

1-translation procedures

2-cultural factors

● 3-contextual factors

107. The transference , cultural equivalent , naturalization , literal translation , are ;

● 1-translation procedures

2-cultural factors

3-contextual factors

108. Islam almost looks at learning a foreign language as;

1-luxury

2-forbidden act

- 3-religious duty

109. During the abbasid age the translators were very .....

1-random

2-few

- 3-selective

110. The works on philosophy , medicine ,engineering were translated from .....to Arabic

1-italian

- 2-greek

3-persian

111. Works on astronomy , art ,law , history and music were translated from .....to Arabic

- 1-persian

2-greek

3-roman

112. Yuhanna bin batriq's method in translation was ;

1-messy

2-free

- 3-literal

113. Hunayn bin ishaq's method in translating was .....

- 1-free

2-literal

3-messy

114. During the French invasion of Egypt the main task of the translator to translate the.....

1-art books

2-philosophy books

- 3-official and administrative documents

115. Jean –michel venture looked at translation as .....

1-heavy and boring duty

- 2-kind of linguistic exercise and pastime

3-official task

116. Mohammed Ali's time called ((period of .....))

1-decay

2-renaissance

● 3-translation

117. During M.Ali's period the translation .....literal

● 1-was not

2-was

3-almost

118. Since that time , the number of translated books has .....

1-reduced

2-became less

● 3-continued to increase

119. In same period the quality of translation has .....

● 1-improved \

2-became worse

3-stay still

120. During the abbasid..... age was the school of translation

● 1-Baghdad

2-Riyadh

3-Egypt

121. Translation has something to do with .....

1-language

● 2-speech

3-written language

122. Interpretation has something to do with.....

1-language

2-speech

● 3-written language

123. ....was used before .....as a means of communication between people of different languages.

1-translation , interpretation

● 2-interpretation , translation

3-translation , education

124. ....translation involves the translation of prose and poetry

- 1-literary

2-legal

3-general

125. ....involves all sort of scientific text .

1-literary

2-general

3-technical \ medical

126. ....involves the translation of legal documents and scripts .

1-general

- 2-legal

3-economic

127. ....involves the translation of text relating to diplomacy and politics .

1-legal

- 2-political \ diplomatic

3-literary

128. ....involves the translation of texts relating to customs , traditions , habits .....of a particular community.

1-economic

2-general

- 3-social \ cultural

129. ....involves the translation of texts relating to economics , finance , commerce , .....etc

1-social \ cultural

- 2-economic

3-legal

130. One of the translation's tools is .....wich involves the use of mono-lingual dictionary .

- 1-linguistic aids

2-literature aids

3-mechanical aids

131. ....are involves books , translated texts and the technical encyclopedias

1-linguistic aids

- 2-literature aids

3-mechanical aids

132. ....involves the use of type-writers , dictating machines , photocopying machines .....etc



1-linguistic aids

2-literatures aids

● 3-mechanical aids

133. ....is a very old activity

● 1-interpretation

2-writer translation

3-printting

134. ....is the oral translation

1-written translation

2-translation

● 3-interpretation

135. ....was born during world war 1 and held in French

1-business interpreting

● 2-conference interpreting

3-community interpreting

136. In .....interpretation , the interpreter listens to what is being said and then translates it orally and simultaneously into the TL

● 1-simultaneous

2-consecutive

3-whispered

137. ....interpretation is when the interpreter listen to what being said and at the end of each statement , he gives an oral translation summarizing what has been said

1-simultaneous

● 2-consecutive

3-whispered

138. In .....interpretation the interpreter sits between delegates and whispers into their ears the oral translation of what is being said

1-simultaneous

2-consecutive

● 3-whispered

139. ....involves only written texts

● 1-translation

2-interpreting

140. ....involves only spoken texts

1-translation

- 2-interpreting

141. In.....time is not very important

- 1-translation

2-interpreting

142. In.....time is crucial

1-translation

- 2-interpreting

143. In.....there is a permanent record of what is being done

- 1-translation

2-interpreting

144. In.....there is no record of what is being said

1-translation

- 2-interpreting

145. In.....the focus on the linguistic units

- 1-translation

2-interpreting

146. In.....the focus on ideas

1-translation

- 2-interpreting

147. ....involves formal memory

- 1-translation

2-interpreting

148. ....involves semantic memory

1-translation

- 2-interpreting

149. CAT means;

- 1-computer aided text
- 2-computer aided translation
- 3-computer aided transfer

150. In CAT translator use the computer to.....

- 1-make the translating process difficult

- 2-only type the translated text
- 3-facilitate the translation process

151. CAT made the translation process.....

- 1-slower – more difficult
- 2-easier – cheaper – faster
- 3-same as the human's translation

152. CAT made the quality ;

- 1-improved
- 2-less
- 3-same as human translation

153. ((multilingual electronic dictionary , corpus analysis tools ,terminology extraction and terminology management system ))are the ;

- 1-CAT tools
- 2-HT tools
- 3-human writing tools

154. TM means ;

- 1-translation method
- 2-translation machine
- 3-translation memory

155. ....allows the translators to store translations in database and recycle them in new translation by automatically retrieving matched segments for re-use ;

- 1-TM
- 2-SM
- 3-HT

156. The TM database consists of a.....and.....segment pairs.

- 1-HT - ST
- 2-ST - TT
- 3-TT - HT

157. When a new ST segment .....an ST segments in the database the relevant TU is retrieved ;

- 1-cross
- 2-matches
- 3-against

158. ....means the ST segment currently being translated is identical ((including formatting and style ))to the segment stored in the memory .

- 1-a fuzzy match
- 2-a full match
- 3-an exact match

159. ....means that the ST segment match one stored in the memory with difference only in variable elements such as numbers , dates , ...etc.

- 1-fuzz match
- 2-full match
- 3-exact match

160. ....is one where the ST segment is similar to segment in the memory .

- 1-fuzz match
- 2-full match
- 3-exact match

161. One of the types of machine translation is .....where the translation engine translates whole text without the intervention of human operator.

- 1-human-assisted machine
- 2-unassisted or full automatic

162. The.....translation where human translators intervene to resolve problems of ambiguity in the source text.

- 1-human-assisted machine
- 2-unassisted or full automatic MT

163. CAT is an example of.....

- human-assisted machine
- unassisted or full automatic MT

164. One of the translation problems is .....which covers problems at lexical , grammatical and textual levels.

- 1-linguistic problems
- 2-cultural problems

165. The.....cover a large range of categories such as ecology ,materials , social organization .....etc.

- 1-linguistic problems
- 2-cultural problems

166. The.....is the smallest unit of language that can be used by itself .

- 1-a morpheme
- 2-word

- 3-translation

167. a.....is ((a sequence of letters with an orthographic space on either side ))

- 1-written word
- 2-written phrases
- 3-written poets

168. The level of difficulty in translation at the .....depends on the nature of non-equivalence.

- 1-morpheme level
- 2-translation level
- 3-word level

169. The .....is the minimal formal element of meaning in language , as distinct from word.

- 1-letter
- 2-morpheme
- 3-word

170. ....is the set of rules which determines the way in wich units such as words and phrases can be combined in a language .

- 1-phoneme
- 2-word
- 3-grammer

171. ....covers the structure of words.

- 1-morphology
- 2-syntax
- 3-grammer

172. ....covers the grammatical structures of groups , clauses and sentences.

- 1-morphology
- 2-syntax
- 3-grammer

173. Number – gender – voice – tense and aspect )) are ;

- 1-word problems
- 2-grammatical problems

174. Word order is .....important in translation .

- 1-not
- 2-not very

- 3-extremely

175. ....defines culture as (( complex whole wich includes knowledge , belief , art , morals ,....etc))

- 1-taylor

- 2-new mark

- 3-al-jundi

176. ....defines culture as (( the way of life and it's manifestations that are peculiar to....))

- 1-taylor

- 2-new mark

- 3-al-jundi

177. ....makes a distinction between culture and civilization.

- 1-taylor

- 2-new mark

- 3-al-jundi

178. Literary problems in translation are very .....

- 1-common

- 2-rare