1) In translation, the target language tends to be emphasized when we use

A. a semantic approach to translation   المحاضرة السادسة

B. a literal approach to translation

C. a communicative approach to translation

D. an idiomatic approach to translation

2) 'Paraphrasing' is one of the main characteristics of

A. word-for-word translation   المحاضرة السادسة

B. faithful translation

C. semantic translation

D. free translation

3) Machine translation is normally used in

A. literary language

B. technical language

C. general language

D. academic language

4) New mark (1988) defines the concept of 'culture 'as

A. a way of life

B. the religion of people   المحاضرة 13

C. the traditions of people

D. the believe of people about life

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5) Interpreting, as a means of communication, was used المحاضرة التاسعة

A. after translation

B. just after translation

C. before translation

D. along with translation

6) Semantics is

A. the relation of signs to each other

B. the relation between sign and their interpreters

C. the relation between sign and the translator

D. the allocation of signs to their real objects

7) Machine translation involves

A. the use of word processor to translate texts from SL to TL (**المحاضرة 10**)

B. the use of PowerPoint programmer to translate texts from SL to TL Automatically

C. the use of computer programmers to translate texts from SL toTL

D. the use of computer programmers to translate texts from SL to TL automatically

8) The process of translation is a complex operation

A. which the translator uses while translating

B. which take place in the office of the translator

C. which take place in the mind of the translator

D. which the translator uses while translating

9) The translator is……………………………………element in Translation المحاضرة الرابعة

A. the less important

B. the most important

C .more important

D. the important

10) Empiricism, and generality are the main characteristics of a theory

A. argumentation, prediction   المحاضرة الثالثة

B. suggestion, parsimony

  C. reasoning, assumptions

D. determinism, parsimony

11) The major element of translation are

A. the SL,the ST,the translator, the TT,the language of translation and TL

B. linguistic element, semantic element, physical element and phonetic element

C. the SL, the ST, the interpreter, the language of translation and TL

D. the SL, the ST, the translator, the language of translation and TL.

12) In translation, emphasis moves between

A. source culture and target culture

B. source reader and target reader

C. source language and target reader

D. source style and target style

13) Translation theory is derived from هذا السوال مالقيت له شي واضح

A. generative linguistics

B. comparative linguistics

C. psycholinguistics

D. applied linguistics

14) In translation, ecological culture involves

A. flora, fauna and plains

B. clothes, food and drink المحاضرة السابعة

C. football, volleyball and hockey

D. houses, building and streets

15) Idioms and fixed expressions are defines as المحاضرة 11

   A. Variable patterns of language.
   B. Frozen patterns of language.
   C. Changeable pattern of language
   D. Mild patterns of language.

16) Technology is employed in translation to المحاضرة 10

   A. Make more money and give prestige to the translators.
   B. Help translators to overcome their cultural problems in translators.
   C. Help translators to overcome their linguistic problems in translations.
   D. Increase productivity and cost –effectiveness as well as improve quality.

17) During the Abbasid age, particularly in the time of Caliph Al-mamun, translation المحاضرة الثامنة

  A. Deteriorated and collapsed.

  B. Prospered and expanded

  C. Was of poor quality

  D. Was used by only foreigners

18) the ''free – way method in translation was used by المحاضرة الثامنة

  A. Hunayn bin ishaq.

  B. Yohanna bin batriq

  C. Peter new mark

  D. Eugene Nida.

19) Translation Memory Technology المحاضرة العاشرة

  A. Helps the translator to translate effectively.

  B. Doesn't allow the translator to store translations in a database and recycle them.

  C. Allows the translator to store translations in a database and recycle them.

  D. Allows the translator to use different types of programs.

20) when arab learning declined المحاضرة الثامنة

  A. Paris in France replaced Baghdad .

  B. Toledo in spine replaced Baghdad.

  C. Rome in Italy replaced Baghdad.

  D. Athens in Greece replaced Baghdad

    21) when Arab learning declined

  A. The translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.

  B. The translation of a message into another language .

  C. The communicative translation of message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.

  D. The oral translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.

22) To translate faithfully, you need to attempt to reproduce

A. The precise literal meaning of the original. المحاضرة السادسة

B. The precise syntactical meaning of the original.

C. The precise cultural meaning of the original.

D. The precise contextual meaning of the original.

23) Translation methods that emphasize source language are محاضرة 6

A. Word –for – word, literal, faithful or semantic translation.

B. Sense – for – sense, literal, free of semantic translation.

C. Word- for – word, faithful, adaptation of semantic translation.

D. Sense- for- sense, literal, faithful or communicative translation.

24) The major types of Machine Translation system are المحاضرة العاشرة

A. Pre- editing MT and post – editing MT.

B. Unassisted MT and human – Assisted MT.

C. Fully Automatic MT and post – editing MT.

D. Special purpose systems and input – text system.

25) The two main aims of translation in general are: المحاضرة السادسة

A. Elegance and smoothness.

B. Style and equivalence.

C. Accuracy and economy.

D. Communication and clarity.

26) The structure of words is related to: المحاضرة 12

A. Semantics.

B. Syntax.

C. Phonetics

D. Morphology.

27) The translator's theory tends to:

A. Colour his interpretation of the source text.

B. Present his interpretation of the source text.

C. Cover up his interpretation of the source text.

D. Reveal his interpretation of the source text.

28) Semantic translation is :   المحاضرة السادسة وارجوا التاكد

A. Less flexible than faithful translation.

B. As flexible as faithful translation.

C. Not a flexible translation.

D. More flexible than faithful translation.

29) The focus in interpreting is generally on: المحاضرة التاسعة

A. Style .

B. Grammar.

C. Ideas.

D. Vocabulary.

30) The category of person relates to :   المحاضرة 12

A. The notion of speakers.

B. The notion of listeners.

C. The notion of both listeners and speakers.

D – THE NOTION OF BOTH PARTICIPATION ROLES

31) Caliph Al-Mamun established :   المحاضرة الثامنة

A. Dar Al- Tarjamah for translators.

B. Dar Al- Hikmah for translators.

C. Dar Al- kitab for translators.

D. Dar Al- Qalam for translators.

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32) Word – for – word translation is : المحاضرة السادسة

A. At free translation .

<mark>B. An interlinear translation</mark>.

C. A figurative translation.

D. A grammatical translation.

33) Communicative translation is to render : المحاضرة السادسة

A. The general meaning of the original text .

B. The nearest meaning to the original text.

C. The exact meaning of the original text.

<mark>D. The exact contextual meaning of the original text</mark>.

34) Cultural problems in translation cover : المحاضرة 13

A. Problems at sentence level .

<mark>B. Problems at social level</mark>.

C. Problems at discourse level.

D. Problems at above word level.

35) problems of lexical translation include problems at : المحاضرة ال 11

A. Sentence , text level and above word levels .

B. Discourse and above word levels.

C. Coherence and cohesion levels.

<mark>D. Morpheme , word and above word levels</mark>.

36) Lexical Words in literal translation are translated المحاضرة ال 6:

  A. Singly out of context .

  B. To their Tl equivalents

  C. In the right context

  D. Contextually .

37) Determinism , as one of the main characteristics of 'theory '
means that : المحاضرة الثالثة

  A. It must be testable .

  B. It must be simple .

  C. It must be able to predict .

  D. It must be comprehensive.

38) in Muhammad Ali's time translation thrived because المحاضرة 8:

  A. He tried to make all forms of education available to his people .

  B. He wanted his people to learn foreign languages.

  C. He was personally interested in learning about European civilization.

  D. He was wanted to invade Europe.

39) Works on engineering , logic , philosophy and medicine were
translated from المحاضرة الثامنة:

  A. Persian into Arabic   .

  B. Greek into Arabic.

  C. Latin into Arabic.

  D. Anglo – Saxon into Arabic.

40) adaptation is :المحاضرة السادسة

   A. The most literal form of translation   .

   B. The 'freest ' form of translation .

   C. The most faithful form of translation.

   D. The word – for – word translation.

41) learning foreign languages   :

   A. Helps Muslims spread the word of islam .

   B. Helps Muslims establish business with other nations.

   C. Helps Muslins translate other nation's body of knowledge into Arabic.

   D. Helps Muslins speak more than one language.

42) learning foreign languages   :

   A. A common practice .

   B. A communicative skill.

   C. A religious duty.

   D. A sacred skill.

43) Napoleon Bonaparte brought with him to Egypt translators and interpreters to   : المحاضرة 8

   A. help him build Egypt.

   B. Help him control the Egyptians.

   C. Help him understand the culture of the Egyptians.

   D. Help him communicate with the Egyptians.

44) the language of translation is an abstraction obtained via المحاضرة الرابعة :

A. Bath the SL and the TL.

B. The result from translation. C.

<mark>The study of translated texts. D</mark>.

The translation of the SL text.

45) the literal – way method was originally used by المحاضرة الثامنة:

A. George Bell.

<mark>B. Yuhanna bin Batriq</mark>.

C. Hunayn bin ishaq.

D. Cicero.

46) Materials related to culture covers المحاضرة السادسة:

<mark>A. Food , clothes , houses, towns and transport</mark>.

B. Camels , donkeys, and horses.

C. Kings , presidents , prime ministers .

D. Hockey , snooker , squash and crickets.

47) Types of segment matches in Translation memory are المحاضرة10:

A. An exact match , an empty match and a fizzy match.

B. An exact match , a similar match and a fuzzy match.

C. An exact match , a semi – match and a fizzy match.

<mark>D. An exact match , a full match and a fuzzy match</mark>.

48) Translators' mechanical tools and aids include المحاضرة 9 **:**

A. Dictionaries and technical encyclopedia.

<mark>B. Type – writers, photocopying machines , word processors</mark>

C. Reference books, technical books and computers.

D. Stationeries word processors , stories and novels.

49) A collocation is a sequence of words which tend to…. In a given language المحاضرة 11 **:**

<mark>A. Co- occur regularly</mark> .

B. Co- occur irregularly .

C. Co – occur sometimes.

D. Co- occur often.

50) the smallest unit of language that can be used by itself is   :

A. The idiom   المحاضرة 11

B. The morpheme .

C. The expression.

<mark>D. The word.</mark>