

نموذج B

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

- A. a semantic approach to translation.
- 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.
- 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) Newmark (1988) defines the concept of 'Culture' as

- A. a 'way of life'
- B. the religion of people.
- C. the traditions of people.
- D. The beliefs of people about life.

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

- ~~A. after translation.~~
- ~~B. just after translation.~~
- C. before translation.
- D. along with translation.

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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 processers to translate texts from SL to TL.
- B. the use of PowerPoint programme to translate texts from SL to TL automatical
- C. the use of computer programmes to translate texts from SL to TL.
- D. the use of computer programmes to translate texts from ST to TL automaticall

- 8) The process of translation is a complex operation
- A. which the translator uses while translating.
 - B. which takes place in the office of the translator.
 - C. which takes place in the mind of the translator.
 - D. which the translator uses while translating.
- 9) The translator is element in translation.
- 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.
 - B. suggestion, parsimony.
 - C. reasoning, assumptions.
 - D. determinism, parsimony
- 11) The major elements 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 readers and target readers.
 - C. source language and target language.
 - D. source style and target style.
- 13) Translation Theory is derived from
- 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 drinks.
 - C. Football, volleyball and hockey
 - D. Houses, buildings and streets.

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15) Idioms and fixed expressions are defined as

- A. variable patterns of language.
- B. frozen patterns of language.
- C. changeable patterns of language.
- D. mild patterns of language.

16) Technology is employed in translation to

- A. make more money and give prestige to the translators.
- B. help translators to overcome their cultural problems in translations.
- 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

- 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

- A. Hunayn bin Ishaq
- B. Yuhanna bin Batriq.
- C. Peter Newmark.
- D. Eugene Nida

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19) Translation Memory Technology

- 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 programmes .

20) When Arab learning declined,

- A. Paris in France replaced Baghdad.
- B. Toledo in Spain replaced Baghdad.
- C. Rome in Italy replaced Baghdad.
- D. Athens in Greece replaced Baghdad.

21) Interpreting is

- 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 a 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.
- 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

- A. word-for-word, literal, faithful or semantic translation.
- B. sense-for-sense, literal, free or semantic translation.
- C. word-for-word, faithful, adaptation or semantic translation.
- D. sense-for-sense, literal, faithful or communicative translation.

24) The major types of Machine Translation system are

- 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:

- A. elegance and smoothness .
- B. style and equivalence.
- C. accuracy and economy.
- D. Communication and clarity.

26) The structure of words is related to

- A. semantics.
- B. syntax.
- C. phonetics.
- D. morphology.

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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

- A. less flexible than faithful translation.
- B. as flexible as faithful translation.
- C. not a flexible translation.
- D. more flexible than faithful translation.

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- 29) The focus in interpreting is generally on
- A. Style.
 - B. Grammar.
 - C. ideas .
 - D. Vocabulary.
- 30) The category of person relates to
- A. the notion of speakers.
 - B. the notion of listeners.
 - C. the notion of participants' roles.
 - D. the notion of both listeners and speakers.
- 31) Caliph Al-Mamun established
- A. Dar Al-Tarjama for translators.
 - B. Dar Al-Hikmah for translators.
 - C. Dar Al-Kitab for translators.
 - D. Dar Al-Qalam for translators.
- 32) Word-for-word translation is
- A. a free translation.
 - B. an interlinear translation.
 - C. a figurative translation.
 - D. a grammatical translation.
- 33) Communicative translation is to render
- A. the general meaning of the original text.
 - B. the nearest meaning to the original text.
 - C. the exact meaning of the original text.
 - D. the exact contextual meaning of the original text.
- 34) Cultural problems in translation cover
- A. problems at sentence level.
 - B. problems at social level.
 - C. problems at discourse level.
 - D. problems at above word level.
- 35) Problems of lexical translation include problems at
- A. Sentence, text level and above word levels .
 - B. discourse and above word levels.
 - C. Coherence and cohesion levels.
 - D. morpheme, word and above word levels.

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- 36) Lexical words in literal translation are translated
- 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
- 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
- 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
- A. Persian into Arabic.
 - B. Greek into Arabic.
 - C. Latin into Arabic.
 - D. Anglo-Saxon into Arabic.
- 40) Adaptation is
- 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
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- 41) Learning foreign languages
- A. helps Muslims spread the Word of Islam:
 - B. helps Muslims establish business with other nations.
 - C. helps Muslims translate other nation's body of knowledge into Arabic.
 - D. helps Muslims speak more than one language
- 42) Islam looks at learning a Foreign Language as
- 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
- 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.

نموذج B

44) The language of translation is an abstraction obtained via

- A. both the SL and the TL.
- B. the result from translation.
- C. the study of translated texts.
- D. the translation of the SL text.

45) The literal-way method was originally used by

- A. George Bell
- B. Yuhanna bin Batriq.
- C. Hunayn bin Ishaq
- D. Cicero

46) Materials related to culture covers

- A. food, clothes, houses, towns and transport.
- 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

- 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.
- D. an exact match, a full match and a fuzzy match.

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48) Translators' mechanical tools and aids include

- A. dictionaries and technical encyclopedia.
- B. type-writers, photocopying machines, word processors
- 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

- A. co-occur regularly .
- 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.
- B. the morpheme.
- C. the expression.
- D. the word.

Good Luck