

1) The origin of the word „translation“ is the Latin word

- **'translatus' which means „transferred“.**
- „translator “ which means „transferred“
- transferred“ which means „translatus“
- „translatus“ which means „translation

2) The dictionary meaning of the English verb „to translate“ is

- translator “ which means „transferred“
- **to express or be capable of being expressed in another language or dialect**
- transferred“ which means „translatus“
- „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”.

- Bell (1991)
- Newmark (1982)
- Juan (2012)
- **Catford (1965)**

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”.

- Bell (1991)
- **Newmark (1982)**
- Catford (1965)
- 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 science
- a craft
- **an art**
- a profession

6) He has two views to define translation one as an „art“ and the other as a profession.

- **Bell (1991)**

- Newmark (1982)

- Catford (1965)

- Juan (2012)

7) He defines translation as a „profession

- **Bell (1991)**

- Newmark (1982)

- Catford (1965)

- Juan (2012)

8) Why did Bell look at translation as a „profession?

- the majority of translators are professionals in a Plays

- the majority of translators are professionals in Drawing and art

- the majority of translators are professionals in Singing and dancing

- **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

.....

- **the process of rendering a text in one language into an equivalent text in another.**

- the process of a text in one language .

- It is translated ideas by the Translator's view

- the present sense of the word, translation

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

- the past sense of the word, translation

- the Continuous sense of the word, translation

- **the present sense of the word, translation**

- 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?

- Newmark's definition

- Juan's definition

- Catford's definition

- **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.”

- **an equivalent**

- a Varies
- Impoverishes
- Invalidate

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

- Bell (1991)
- Newmark (1982)
- Catford (1965)
- **Etchnia Arjona (Gerver 1977)**

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

- Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language.”
- “the replacement of textual material in one language SL by equivalent textual material in another language TL”.
- Generic term used to refer to the process of rendering a text in one language into an equivalent text in another
- **“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 ?

- Written and oral.
- mechanical means
- combinations thereof
- **all of the above**

16) How can we achieve Equivalence in Translation?

- The semantic sense of each word and sentence.
- Its communicative value
- Its place in time and space.

- The information about the participants involved in its production and reception
- **all of the above**

17) Are the place in time and space are important to achieve Equivalence in Translation?

- **Yes**
- No
- Not sure

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

- True
- **False**
- Not Sure

19) Using the Six Wh-Questions in looking for Equivalence in translating a text. (when ?

- Is concerned with the)

- purpose for which the text was issued
- manner of delivery
- **time of communication realized in the text**
- the mode of the discourse

20) 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 ?

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

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

?- Is Refers to the)

- the participants involved in the communication
- the sender
- the receiver
- **all of the above**

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

- that in which the merit of the original work is so completely transfused into another language

- as to be as distinctly apprehended, and as strongly felt, by a native of the country to which that language belongs.
- as it is by those who speak the language of the original work.
- **all of the above**

23) Three Laws of Good Translation are :

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

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

- just a brief
- **a complete transcript**
- Summary
- outline

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

- a few similarities
- completely different
- **same character**
- Little difference

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

- all the mitigation
- **all the ease**
- alleviation

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

- a- the process of translation and the product of translation.
- **the process of translation and the product of that process**
- the process of translation only .

28) The product of that process is

- the source text
- the text archives
- **the translated text**

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

- The methods of that process
- the translated text
- The ways of that process
- **the product of that process**

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

- stagnation
- **activity**
- deadlock
- indolence

31) The translated text is

- **The product of the process of translating**
- the process of translating
- the translation
- none of all

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

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

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

- **Yes**
- No
- Not Sure

34) Translation is considered as

- a model of explanation
- **model of communication**
- a model of representation

35) The monolingual's(normal communicator)acts when taking a turn as a sender

is.....

- contrast
- **obliged**
- variable

36) The Translator's acts when taking a turn as a sender is.....

- **contrast**
- stagnation
- deadlock
- indolence

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

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

38) Normal communicator Encode messages which are different from those received, While The Translator

- **encode messages which are different from those received.**
- encode messages which are different from those received.
- transmit them to the previous sender
- All are False

39) Normal communicator Encode messages which are different from those received, While The Translator

- encode messages which are different from those received.
- transmit them to the previous sender
- **Concerns the same message as was received**

40) Normal communicator transmit the message to the previous sender, While The Translator

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

41) What marks the bilingual translator off from the monolingual communicator?

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

42) What is the different between bilingual translator and monolingual communicator ?

- the encoding process
- **the re-encoding process**
- All False

43) d- No different . 11- Translators need excellent memory to enable them use..... of two different languages and two different cultures.

- the semantic knowledge
- syntactic knowledge
- rhetorical knowledge
- **all of the above**

44) The memory of the translator is like

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

45) What does the translator's knowledge-base contain?

- Target Language knowledge(TL) and (Source Language knowledge (SL)
- Text-Type and Subject-area knowledge
- contrastive knowledge
- **all of the above**

46) translator communicative competences consists of

- Grammatical competence and Sociolinguistic Competence
- Discourse competence
- Strategic competence
- **all of the above**

47) Translator's grammatical competence includes

- Cohesion in form
- Coherence in meaning
- Utterances in context

- **Vocabulary ,word formation, pronunciation ,spelling and sentence structure.**

48) Translator"s Sociolinguistic Competence means

- knowledge of grammatical

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

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

49) Translator"s Discourse competence means

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

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

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

50) Translator"s Strategic competence means

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

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

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

51) knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context

- Translator"s Strategic competence

- Translator"s Discourse competence

- **Translator"s Sociolinguistic Competence**

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

- Translator"s Strategic competence

- Translator"s Discourse competence

- **Translator"s grammatical competence**

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

- **Translator"s Strategic competence**

- Translator"s Discourse competence

- Translator"s Sociolinguistic Competence

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

- Translator's Strategic competence
- **Translator's Discourse competence**
- Translator's Sociolinguistic Competence

55) This unity depends on.....

- cohesion in form
- coherence in meaning
- Social cohesion
- **Only a & b**

56) cohesion in form is.....

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

57) coherence in meaning is

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

58) What are the primary characteristics of a good translator?

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

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

- **True**
- False
- Not Sure

60) The English word theory was derived from a technical term

- in Modern Greek philosophy.
- **in Ancient Greek philosophy**
- in Ancient Latin philosophy

61) The word „theoria“ meant " beholding", and referring to.....

- Contemplation
- Speculation
- Natural phenomena
- **Only a & b**

62) Theory is the opposite of

- experience
- directness
- **practice**

63) In modern science the term "theory", or "scientific theory" is generally understood to refer to a proposed „explanation“ of

- Contemplation
- Speculation
- Natural phenomena
- **Empirical phenomena**

64) In modern science the term „theory“ refers to

- a declaration of success in empirical science
- **a proposed explanation of empirical phenomena**
- a practical illustration of empirical phenomena

65) Theory

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

66) As one of the main characteristics of „theory“, „empiricism“ means that:

- it must be able to predict.
- **it must be testable.**

- it must be simple.

67) As one of the main characteristics of „theory“, „Determinism“ means that:

- **it must be able to predict.**

- it must be testable.

- it must be simple.

- it must be comprehensive

68) As one of the main characteristics of „theory“, „Parsimony“ means that:

- it must be able to predict.

- it must be testable.

- **it must be simple**

69) 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.

- **Translation theory**

- The Definition of a Model

- Meaning for translation

70) Translation theory is the body of knowledge that we have about translating, extending from general principles to guidelines, suggestions and hints.”

- Catford (1965): concept of theory of translation

- **Peter Newmarks (1988): concept of theory of translation**

- Bell (1991) :concept of theory of translation