

1) What are generally major elements of Translation ?

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

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

- a linguistic „verbal sign“ involving ST and TL
- **a linguistic „verbal sign“ involving SL and TL**
- a linguistic „verbal sign“ involving SL and TT

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

- **translatability**
- the linguistic sign
- verbal sign
- none of all

4) Situational elements consist of

- Semantic field and Physical environment
- Social reality and Phonetic realization
- The addressee
- **All of the above**

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

- The Language of Translation
- The Source Text
- **The Source Language**
- The Target Language

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

- The Language of Translation
- **The Source Text**

- The Source Language

7)is the most important element in translation.

- The Language of Translation

- The Source Text

- The Source Language

- **The translator**

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

- The Language of Translation

- **The Source Text**

- The translated text

- The Target Language

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

- The Language of Translation

- The Source Text

- **The translated text**

10) It is the starting point of any translation.

- The Language of Translation

- The Source Text

- **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

- The Language of Translation

- The Source Text

- **The translated text**

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

- The translator

- The Source Text

- **The translated text**

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

- **The Language of Translation**

- The Source Text

- The translated text

14) The Language of Translation is.....

- a source language or a target language
- **not a source language or a target language.**
- a source language

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

- the translator's interpretations
- the translator's strategies
- the translator's abilities as a translator
- **All**

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

- The Language of Translation
- The Source Text
- **The translated text**

17) It constitutes an essential point when investigating the translation phenomena.

- **The Source Language**
- The Source Text
- The translated text

18) The translator's knowledge should include :

- knowledge of general linguistics
- descriptive methodology
- methodology of research applicable to SL and TL.
- **All of the above**

19) complex cognitive operation which takes place in the mind of the translator.

- knowledge of general linguistics
- descriptive methodology
- **The Process of Translation**
- None of the above

20) What are the stages recognized in the process of translation?

- Editing the source text

- Interpretation of the source text
- Interpretation in a new language
- Formulating the translated text
- Editing the formulation
- **All of the above**

21) The final stage in the translation process is

- Interpretation of the source text
- Interpretation in a new language
- **Editing the Formulation**
- Editing the source text

22) It is an interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words

- **Word-for-word translation**
- Literal Translation
- Faithful Translation

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

- **Literal Translation**

- Word-for-word translation
- Faithful Translation

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

- Literal Translation
- Word-for-word translation
- **Faithful Translation**

27) Semantic Translation is differs from „faithful translation“ only in taking more account of

- Linguistic value
- **the aesthetic value**
- The actual value

28) Semantic Translation is than Faithfull translation .

- Uncompromising
- dogmatic
- **more flexible**

29) Which method is one of the Source Language Emphasis ?

- Adaptation

- Free Translation
- Idiomatic Translation
- **Word-for-word translation**

30) Which method is one of the Target Language Emphasis?

- Word-for-word translation
- Literal Translation
- Faithful Translation
- **Adaptation**

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

- Word-for-word translation
- Literal Translation
- Faithful Translation
- **Adaptation**

32) The „freest“ form of translation. Is

- **Adaptation**
- Free Translation
- Idiomatic Translation

33) The SL culture converted to the TL culture and the Text rewritten.

- **Adaptation**
- Free Translation
- Idiomatic Translation

34) It reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original

- Adaptation
- **Free Translation**
- Idiomatic Translation

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

- Adaptation
- **Free Translation**
- Idiomatic Translation

36) 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“.

- Adaptation
- Free Translation
- **Idiomatic Translation**
- Word-for-word translation

37) A form of translation is sometimes called lively „natural translation.

- Adaptation
- Free Translation
- **Idiomatic Translation**
- Word-for-word translation

38) 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

- Adaptation
- Free Translation
- Idiomatic Translation
- **Communicative Translation**

39) Culture is

- the way of study
- the way of understand
- **the way of life**
- none of all

40) one of the Cultural Categories is covers (flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills; ‘honeysuckles’, ‘downs’, ‘plateau’)

- **Ecology**
- Material culture
- Social culture

41) one of the Cultural Categories is covers the (artefacts) (food, clothes, houses and towns, transport’)

- Ecology
- **Material culture**
- Social culture

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

- Ecology
- Material culture
- **Social culture**

43) The term 'ecology' covers the following :

- traditions and habits.
- activities, procedures, and concepts
- **flora, fauna, winds and plains**

44) The language of religions tend to bewhen it becomes of TL interest.

- Translate
- **Transferred**
- Both a & b

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

- Contextual Factors
- Translation procedures
- Only Religious Terms
- **Only a & b**

46) Islam almost looks at Learning a foreign language as

- **a religious duty**
- Duty reform
- The duty of jihad

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

- Bayt Al-Ĥikmah
- **Dar Al-Ĥikmah**
- The room of Wisdom
- None of all

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

- Arabic into Greek
- **Greek into Arabic**
- Persian into Arabic

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- Greek into Arabic
- **Persian into Arabic**

50) The Methods of Translation in the Abbasid Age are

- Adaptation and Free Translation
- Idiomatic Translation and Communicative Translation
- **literal way and free way**
- none of the above

51) Yūhanna bin Batriq's method is

- **a literal way**
- free way
- highway

52) Ḥunayn bin Ishāq's method is

- a literal way
- **free way**
- no way

53) what are the general methods have dominated the process of translation throughout its long history?

- Adaptation and Free Translation
- Idiomatic Translation and Communicative Translation
- **literal way and free way**

54) When Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Egypt in 1789, he brought along with him translators and interpreters to help him communicate with Egyptians with.....

- regard to political
- social
- administrative affairs.
- **All of the above**

55) The task of these translators, who came from France, to help Napoleon was

- to translate official
- to translate administrative documents

- they acted as interpreters sometimes

- **All of the above**

56) Translation duringrule in Egypt took the form of an independent movement and thrived.

- Anwar Sadat's

- Hosni Mubarak's

- **Muhammad Ali's**

57) It would be no exaggeration to call Muhammad Ali's time

- The Period of Civilization.

- **The Period of Translation**

- The Period of Communication

58) If you want to emphasize the Source Language in translation, you need to use

- communicative translation

- **semantic translation**

- adaptation method in your translation

59) The translation movement in Egypt was for translators all over the Arab World.

- an incentive

- motivation

- **a & b**

60) When Arab learning declined,replaced Baghdad and started to attract the attention of Western translators.

- **Toledo in Spain**

- Toledo In France

- Toledo In Russia

61) Baghdad during the Abbasid Age was be called

- **a "school" of translation.**

- The House of Wisdom

- Bayt Al-Ĥikmah