

1) Translation and interpretation are.....to writing and speech

- **similar**
- different
- None of the above

2) Translation has to do with..... whereas interpretation has to do with.....

- **written language-with speech**
- with speech-written language
- None of the above

3) Interpretation was used.....as a means of communication between people of different languages.

- **before translation**
- after translation
- Abbasi Time
- All of the above

4) Translation 's "domains" (i.e. subject-matter) of a specific field that involves in the translation of prose and poetry.)

- **Literary**
- Technical/medical
- Legal

5) Translation 's "domains" (i.e. subject-matter) of a specific field that involves in the translation of all sorts of scientific texts.

- **Technical/medical**
- Legal
- General

6) Translation 's "domains" (i.e. subject-matter) of a specific field that involves in the translation of texts relating to diplomacy and politics.

- **Political/diplomatic**
- Social/cultural
- Legal

7) Translation 's "domains" (i.e. subject-matter) of a specific field that involves in the translation of to customs, traditions, habits, etc. of a particular community.

- **Social/cultural**
- Technical/medical
- Literary

8) Translators' aids may be divided into:

- Linguistic aids
- Literature aids
- Mechanical aids
- **All of the above**

9) It was born during World War 1 & held in French.

- **Conference interpreting**
- Mechanical aids
- Text translation

10) Other forms of interpreting include:

- Business Interpreting,
- Court Interpreting,
- Community Interpreting
- Signed Language Interpreting.
- **All of the above**

11) one whose office it is to translate orally the speech of participants in meetings conducted in two or more languages.

- **conference interpreter**
- interpreter
- None of the above

12) In this kind of interpretation, the interpreter listens to what is being said and then translates it orally and simultaneously into the TL.

- **Simultaneous Interpretation**
- Consecutive Interpretation
- Whispered Interpretation
- None of the above

13) normally takes place in conference meetings, where the interpreter sits in the

conference room and takes of what is being said. At the end of each statement, he gives an oral statement, he gives an oral translation summarizing what has been said. This is called

- Simultaneous Interpretation
- **Consecutive Interpretation**
- Whispered Interpretation
- None of the above

14) The Interpreter sits between delegates and whispers into their ears the oral translation of what is being said this is called

- Simultaneous Interpretation
- Consecutive Interpretation
- **Whispered Interpretation**
- None of the above

15) refers to ‘ translation in which human translation (HT) is aided by computer applications.

- **CAT term (Computer Aided Translation)**
- Computer Language translation
- None of the above

16) has become the predominant mode of translation in Scientific and Technical translation where technology is employed to increase productivity and cost-effectiveness as well as improve quality.

- **CAT**
- java
- IT technology

17) type of computerised tools that translators use to help them do their job.

- General purpose applications such as word-processors, optical character recognition, etc.
- Translation-oriented tools such as multilingual electronic dictionaries, corpus analysis tools, terminology extraction
- **All of the above**
- None of the above

18) allows the translator to store translations in a database and ‘recycle’ them in a new translation by automatically retrieving matched segments (usually sentences) for re-use.

- **Translation Memory Technology (TM)**

- translation units
- None of the above

19) cover problems at lexical, grammatical and Textual levels

- **Linguistic problems**
- Cultural problems
- All of the above

20) cover a large range of categories such as Ecology, materials, social organisation, religion , History ,etc..

- **Cultural problems**
- Linguistic problems
- All of the above

21) is “the minimal formal element of meaning in language, as distinct from ‘word

- **morpheme**
- syntax
- All of the above

22) sequence of words or terms that co-occur more often than would be expected by chance. It is the tendency of certain words to co-occur regularly in a given language

- **collocation**
- Lexical patterning
- None of the above

23) Lexical patterning can be divided into two main headings:-----

- Collocation
- Idioms and fixed expressions
- **All of the above**

24)frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and in case of idioms, often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components

- **Idioms and fixed expressions**
- Collocation
- All of the above

25)is the set of rules which determines the way in which units such as words and

phrases can be combined in a language.

- **Grammar**
- Morphology
- Syntax
- None of the above

26) It is the structure of words, the way in which the form of a word changes to indicate specific contrast in grammatical system

- Grammar
- **Morphology**
- Syntax
- None of the above

27) It is the grammatical structure of groups, clauses and sentences

- Grammar
- Morphology
- **Syntax**
- None of the above

28) it is a grammatical distinction according to which a noun or pronoun is classified as either masculine or feminine in some language.

- **Gender**
- Person
- Tense and Aspect

29) Types of Machine Translation are

- Unassisted or fully automatic
- Human-assisted Machine
- **All of the above**