

1) As a means of communication, interpreting was used

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

2) Free translation is usually

- A. a paraphrase much longer than the original.
- B. a paraphrase as long as the original.
- C. a paraphrase shorter than the original.
- D. a paraphrase which is the same as the original.

3) Word-for-word translation is

- A. an interlinear translation.
- B. a free translation.
- C. a figurative translation.
- D. A grammatical translation

4) 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

5) Syntax covers:

- A. the semantic structure of groups, clauses and sentences
- B. the phonological structure of groups, clauses and sentences
- C. the grammatical structure of groups, clauses and sentences
- D. the morphological structure of groups, clauses and sentences .

6) In the time of Caliph Al-Mamun, translation

- A. prospered and expanded.
- B. deteriorated and retreated
- C. poorly processed and produced.
- D. fairly paid and received.

7) 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 use different types of programmes
- D. allows the translator to store translations in a database and recycle them.

8) Semantic translation is

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

9) Material culture covers the following :

- A. camels, donkeys, and horses.
- B. kings, presidents, prime ministers.
- C. hockey, snooker, squash and crickets
- D. food, clothes, houses, towns and transport.

10) As one of the main characteristics of „theory“, „parsimony“ means that

- A. it must be able to predict.
- B. it must be testable.
- C. it must be simple.
- D. it must be comprehensive.

11) By „culture“ we mean

- A. people's 'way of life'.
- B. 'people's customs'.
- C. 'people's religion'.
- D. 'people's social life'

12) Hunayn bin Ishaq's method of translation was called

- A. the free way method.
- B. the faithful way method.
- C. the literal way method.
- D. the both ways method.

13) Grammar is organized along two main dimensions:

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

14) Works on philosophy, medicine, engineering and logic were translated from

- A. Persian into Arabic.
- B. Greek into Arabic.
- C. Latin into Arabic.
- D. Anglo-Saxon into Arabic.

15) By „idiom“ we mean

- A. a figurative image.
- B. a figurative expression.
- C. a non– figurative expression.
- D. a fixed figurative expression.

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

- A. adaptation method in your translation.
- B. idiomatic translation.
- C. semantic translation
- D. communicative translation

17) The English word “theory” was derived from a technical term

- A. in Ancient Roman Philosophy.
- B. in Ancient Egyptian Philosophy.
- C. in Ancient Chinese Philosophy.
- D. in Ancient Greek Philosophy.

18) Communicative translation is to render

- A. the general meaning of the original text.
- B. the exact contextual meaning of the original text.
- C. the nearest meaning to the original text.
- D. the exact meaning of the original text.

19) As one of the main characteristics of „theory“, „determinism“ means that:

- A. it must be able to predict.
- B. it must be testable.
- C. it must be simple.
- D. it must be comprehensive.

20) Caliph Al–Mamun established

- A. Dar Al–Tarjamah for translators.
- B. Dar Al–Kitab for translators
- C. Dar Al–Hikmah for translators
- D. Dar Al–Qalam for translators