

- A. communicative translation.
- B. idiomatic translation.
- C. free translation.
- D. literal translation.

2) Examples of frozen patterns of language are

- A. verbs and nouns in a sentence.
- B. idioms and fixed expressions.
- C. collocations and alliterations.
- D. prefixes and suffixes in a sentence.

3) Translators tend to use machine translation in translating

- A. a poetic text.
- B. a legal text.
- C. a computing text.
- D. a technical text.

4) An abstraction obtained via the study of translated texts is called

- A. the language of the translator.
- B. the language of the writer of the source text.
- C. the language of translation.
- D. the language of the interpretation of the source text.

5) Translation emphasis can swing between

- A. source language and target language.
- B. source culture and target culture.
- C. source readers and target readers.
- D. source style and target style.

6) If the translator wants to emphasize the source language, he/she

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

7) As far as flexibility is concerned, semantic translation is considered

- A. less flexible than literal translation.

- 8) **Comparative linguistics constitutes the backbone of**
- A. the theory of determinism.
 - B. the theory of interpreting.
 - C. the theory of translation.
 - D. the theory of cultural differences.
- 9) **The definition of Semantics is**
- A. the relation of signs to each other.
 - B. the allocation of signs to their real objects.
 - C. the relation between signs and their interpreters.
 - D. the relation between signs and the translator.
- 10) **In translation, the interpretation of the source text tends to**
- A. reflect the translator's linguistic abilities.
 - B. reflect the translator's religious beliefs.
 - C. reflect the translator's own theory of translation.
 - D. reflect the translator's educational background.
- 11) **Any theory should have the following main characteristics**
- A. determinism, argumentation, empiricism and prediction.
 - B. generality, suggestion, empiricism, and parsimony.
 - C. determinism, parsimony, reasoning, and assumptions.
 - D. generality, determinism, parsimony and empiricism
- 12) **The study of how people use and understand signs is called**
- A. semiotics.
 - B. semantics.
 - C. phonetics.
 - D. pragmatics

15) Grammar is related to

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

16) Translation Memory Technology

- A. helps the translator to translate effectively.
- B. allows the translator to store translations in a database and recycle them.
- C. doesn't allow the translator to store translations in a database and recycle the
- D. allows the translator to use different types of programmes.

17) Morphology is related to

- A. the meaning of words.
- B. the tenses in syntax.
- C. the sounds of words.
- D. the structure of words.

18) Pronunciation, vocabulary and sentence structure constitute the

- A. the linguistic competence of the translator.
- B. the grammatical competence of the translator.
- C. the semantic competence of the translator.
- D. the lexical competence of the translator.

19) 'Generality', as one of the main characteristics of 'theory', means that

- A. it must be expressive.
- B. it must be aggressive.
- C. it must be comprehensive.
- D. it must be apprehensive.

20) The minimal formal element of meaning in language is

- A. the morpheme.
- B. the word.
- C. the idiom.
- D. the expression.

21) Art, history and astronomy books were translated

22) When we use technology in translation, we tend to focus on

- A. Helping translators to overcome their linguistic problems in translations.
- B. Making more money and giving prestige to the translators.
- C. assisting translators to overcome their cultural problems in translations.
- D. productivity and cost-effectiveness as well as improving quality

23) The following two main types of information indicate the form of the verb

- A. time relations and space relations.
- B. time relations and aspectual differences
- C. time relations and tenses.
- D. time relations and events.

24) In translation, ecological culture refers to

- A. food, clothes, houses.
- B. hockey, snooker, squash.
- C. flora, fauna, and plains.
- D. kings, presidents, prime ministers.

25) Interpreting can be defined as

- 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.

26) In Translation memory, the following types of segment matches exist

- A. An empty match, an exact match and a fuzzy match.
- B. an exact match, a full match and a fuzzy match
- C. a fuzzy match, an exact match, a similar match.
- D. a semi- match, an exact match, and a fuzzy match.

27) When interpreting, the interpreter tends to focus mainly on

- A. style and grammar
- B. Grammar and vocabulary
- C. ideas and meanings
- D. Vocabulary and content

28) The method of translation adopted by Hunayn bin Ishaq was called

- A. the faithful way method.
- B. the literal way method.
- C. the free way method.

29) 'The Period of Translation'

- A. Muhammad Ali's time.
- B. Caliph Al-Mansour's time.
- C. Caliph Al-Rashid's time.
- D. Caliph Abdulmalik bin Marwan's time.

30) As a means of communication, 'interpreting' was used

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

31) By 'culture' we generally mean

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

32) To reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original text, you

- A. use a faithful translation method.
- B. use an idiomatic translation method.
- C. use a free translation method.
- D. use a literal translation method.

33) In literal translation lexical words are translated

- A. to their TL equivalents.
- B. singly out of context.
- C. contextually.
- D. in the right context.

34) Translation has the following major elements:

- A. the SL, the ST, the translator, the language of translation and TL.
- B. the SL, the ST, the interpreter, the language of translation and TL.
- C. the language of translation, the SL, the ST, the translator, the TT, and
- D. linguistic element, semantic element, physical element and phonetic e

- morpheme, word and above word levels.
- sentence, text level and above word levels.
- discourse and above word levels.
- coherence and cohesion levels.

37) Translation prospered and expanded in the time of

- Caliph Al-Ameen.
- Caliph Al-Mamun.
- Caliph Haroon.
- Caliph Al-Mutasim.

38) Machine Translation system can be divided into the following:

- pre-editing MT and post-editing MT.
- post-editing MT and fully Automatic MT.
- input-text system and special purpose systems.
- human-Assisted MT and unassisted MT.

39) Hercules received a message from Muhammad (PBBUH)

- written in Greek on a piece of animal skin.
- written in Latin on a piece of animal skin.
- written on a piece of animal skin.
- written in Arabic on a piece of stone.

40) Communicative translation tends to emphasize

- the target language.
- neither the source language nor the target language.
- the source language.
- both the source language and the target language.

41) Toledo in Spain replaced When Arab learning declined

- Damascus.
- Beirut.
- Cairo.
- Baghdad.

42) Logic and medicine books were translated from

..... in to Greek.