



## نظرية الترجمة

أغلب اسئلة الاختبارات السابقة لمقرر (نظرية الترجمة)

- هذا ما استطعتُ جمعه ☺،، -

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نسخة غير محلولة

## ❖ Lecture 01

- The **origin** of the word 'translation' is the **Latin word 'translatus'**
- The **dictionary meaning** of the English verb '**to translate**' is '**to express or be capable of being expressed in another language or dialect.**
- one looks at it as an '**art**' especially when the scholars of last century were preoccupied with the translation of literary text as a pastime
- **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.”
- **Newmark (1982):** defines it 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**”.
- **According to Bell,** a **good translation** is “that in which the merit of the original work is so completely transfused into another language, as to be as distinctly apprehended

## ❖ Lecture 02

- we can say that any **model of communication** is a **model of translation**.
- It is the **re-encoding process** which marks the **bilingual translator** off from the **monolingual communicator**.
- **Memory** : contains 'records' of past experiences, has plans for action on the basis of what we know and what we have done.
- **Translators must be good at storing experiences in memory, and at retrieving those experiences whenever needed** to solve complex translation problems.
- **Grammatical competence:** knowledge of the rules of the code, **including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure.**
- **What are the primary characteristics of a good translator?**
  - - Reliability - Timeliness -Ethics -Speed -Memory -Professional Pride
- **A professional translator has access to five distinct kinds of knowledge:**
  1. Target Language knowledge (TL)\*
  2. Text-Type knowledge\*
  3. Source Language knowledge (SL)\*
  4. Subject-area knowledge\*
  5. And **contrastive** knowledge\*



## ❖ Lecture 03

- The English word **theory** was derived from a technical term in **Ancient Greek philosophy**.
- In **modern science** the term "theory", or "scientific theory" is generally understood to refer to a proposed '**explanation**' of **empirical phenomena**
- **Theory**: **It exists in the mind**.
- **Theory** must reflect:
  1. **Empiricism** It must be **testable**.
  2. **Determinism** It must be able to **predict**
  3. **Parsimony** It must be **simple**
  4. **Generality** It must be **comprehensive**
- **The Definition of a Model**
  - **A model is, in contrast, an external rather than an internal representation of the explanation; a realization of the theory.**
- **A theory of translation** as both **process and product**

## ❖ Lecture 04

- **The six elements of translation:**
  1. **The Source Language**
  2. **The Source Text**
  3. **The Translator**
  4. **The Translated Text**
  5. **The Language of Translation**
  6. **The Target Language**
- **The Source Language (SL)**
  - It is the language to **which the text to be translated belongs**.
- **The Language of Translation**
  - It is an abstraction **obtained via the study of translated texts**.



## ❖ Lecture 05

- **What is the Process of Translation?**
  - It is a **complex cognitive operation which takes place in the mind of the translator.**

## ❖ Lecture 06

- **Word-for-word translation**
  - **interlinear** translation
- **Literal translation**
  - The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated **singly**, out of context.
- **Semantic Translation**
  - Faithful translation is uncompromising and dogmatic while Semantic translation is **more flexible**
- **Adaptation**
  - plays (comedies), poetry stories, where the themes
- **Free Translation**
  - It is usually a **paraphrase much longer than the original.**
- **Idiomatic Translation**
  - **affixed figurative expression**
- **Communicative Translation**
  - **render the exact contextual meaning of the original**
- Only **semantic** and **communicative** translation fulfil the **two main aims of translation**, which are first **accuracy** and second **economy**



## ❖ Lecture 07

- **Culture** is 'the way of life'
- **Ecology** : flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills; 'honeysuckles', 'downs', 'plateau'
- **Material culture**: (artefacts) (food, clothes, houses and towns, transport).

## ❖ Lecture 08

- **Islam** almost looks at Learning a foreign language as a religious duty.
- **Muhammad, The Prophet of Islam, (PBBUH) sent a message to Hercules**, a Roman military leader at that time, written on a piece of animal skin.
- Works on philosophy, medicine, engineering, music and logic were translated from Greek into Arabic
- while works on astronomy, art, law, history and music were translated from Persian into Arabic
- **Yūhanna bin Batriq's method**, the literal way
- **Ĥunayn bin Isĥaq's method** –the free way
- **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 and administrative affairs.
- Translation took the form of an independent movement & thrived as **Muhammad Ali** was very interested in learning about European civilization.
- it would be no exaggeration to call Muhammad Ali's time "The Period of translation".
- **When Arab learning declined**, Toledo in Spain replaced Baghdad and started to attract the attention of Western translators.
- As the works held in Toledo were in Arabic, and of a Greek origin, translators started to translate from Arabic into Latin



## ❖ Lecture 09

- **Interpretation** was **used before translation** as a means of communication between people of different languages.
- **Mechanical aids:**
  - This involves the use of **type-writers, dictating machines, photocopying machines, etc.**
- **Conference interpreting:**
  - It was born **during World War 1** & held in French.
- **Other forms of interpreting include:**
  1. Business Interpreting
  2. Court Interpreting
  3. Community Interpreting
  4. Signed Language Interpreting
- **The focus in interpretation** is generally **on ideas**.
- The time in **interpreting** is **crucial**
- **Simultaneous Interpretation:**
  - In this kind of interpretation, the interpreter listens to what is being said and **then** translates it orally and simultaneously into the TL.

## ❖ Lecture 10

- **What is Translation Memory Technology (TM)**
  - TM **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.



## ❖ Lecture 11

- **The word** is “the smallest unit of language that can be used by itself.”
- **Idioms and fixed expressions**
  - are 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

## ❖ Lecture 12

- **Grammar** is the set of rules which determines the way in which units such as words and phrases can be combined in a language.
- **Grammar** is organised along two main dimensions **morphology and syntax**
- **Morphology**
  - covers **the structure of words**, the way in which the form of a word changes to indicate specific contrast in grammatical system
- **Syntax**
  - covers **the grammatical structure of groups, clauses and sentences**: the linear sequences of such classes of words, such as nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives, and functional elements such as subject, predicator and object which are allowed in a given language.
- **The form of the verb** in such languages indicates two main types of information: **time relations** and **aspectual differences**
- **Arabic , for example, unlike English have a dual form in addition to singular and plural form.**
- **The category of person relates to the notion of participants roles.**
- **Tense and aspect** are grammatical categories in a large number of languages.

## ❖ Lecture 13

- **AlJundi (1982)** makes a distinction between culture and civilisation: “the former involves beliefs, customs, traditions, laws, value-systems, etc. Whereas the latter generally involves progress and development at the level of scientific inventions, **technology, industries**, education, etc.”
- When dealing with culture in translation you need to be aware of
  - Contextual Factors
  - Translation procedures

No.	1433-1434, 1 <sup>st</sup>	1434-1435, 1 <sup>st</sup>	1434-1435, 2 <sup>nd</sup>	Lec.#
01.			<b>Pronunciation, vocabulary and sentence structure constitute the</b> 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.	02
02.		<b>Empiricism, ..... and generality are the main characteristics of a theory.</b> A. argumentation, prediction. B. suggestion, parsimony. C. reasoning, assumptions. D. determinism, parsimony	<b>Any theory should have the following main characteristics</b> A. determinism, argumentation, empiricism and prediction. B. generality, suggestion, empiricism, and parsimony. C. determinism, parsimony, reasoning, and assumptions. D. generality, determinism, parsimony and empiricism	
03.	<b>As one of the main characteristics of 'theory', 'parsimony' means that</b> A. it must be able to predict. B. it must be testable. C. it must be simple. D. it must be comprehensive. <b>As one of the main characteristics of 'theory', 'parsimony' means that</b> A. it must be able to predict. B. it must be testable. C. it must be simple. D. it must be comprehensive.	<b>'Determinism' as one of the main characteristics of 'theory' means that</b> A. it must be testable. B. it must be simple. C. it must be able to predict. D. it must be comprehensive.	<b>'Generality', as one of the main characteristics of 'theory', means that</b> A. it must be expressive. B. it must be aggressive. C. it must be comprehensive. D. it must be apprehensive.	03





04.	<p><b>The English "theory" was derived from a technical term</b></p> <p>A. in Ancient Roman Philosophy.  B. in Ancient Egyptian Philosophy.  C. in Ancient Chines Philosophy.  D. in Ancient Greek Philosophy.</p>			
05.		<p><b>The language of translation is an abstraction obtained via</b></p> <p>A. both the SL, and the TL.  B. the result from translation.  C. the study of translated texts.  D. the translation of the SL text.</p>	<p><b>An abstraction obtained via the study of translated texts is called</b></p> <p>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.</p>	
06.		<p><b>The major elements of translation are</b></p> <p>A. the SL, the ST, the translator, the TT, the language of translation and TL.  B. linguistic element, semantic element, physical element and phonetic element.  C. the SL, the ST, the interpreter, the language of translation and TL.  D. the SL, the ST, the translator, the language of translation and TL.</p>	<p><b>Translation has the following major elements:</b></p> <p>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 element</p>	04
07.		<p><b>The translator is ..... element in translation.</b></p> <p>A. the less important  B. the most important  C. more important  D. the important</p>		
08.		<p><b>The process of translation is a complex operation</b></p> <p>A. which the translator uses while translating.  B. which takes place in the office of the translator.</p>		05



		<p>C. which takes place in the mind of the translator.</p> <p>D. which the translator uses while translating.</p>		
09.	<p><b>editing the source text is</b></p> <p>A. the study of the target text for establishing its authership and authentics</p> <p>B. the study of the translated text for establishing its authership and authentics</p> <p>C. the study of the source text for establishing its authership their auther</p> <p>D. the study of the source and target texts for establishing thir auther</p>			
10.			<p>A. communicative translation</p> <p>B. idiomatic translation</p> <p>C. free translation</p> <p>D. literal translation</p>	
11.		<p><b>In translation, emphasis moves between</b></p> <p>A. source culture and target culture.</p> <p>B. source readers and target readers.</p> <p>C. source language and target language.</p> <p>D. source style and target style.</p>	<p><b>Translation emphasis can swing between</b></p> <p>A. source language and target language.</p> <p>B. source culture and target culture.</p> <p>C. source readers and target readers.</p> <p>D. source style and target style.</p>	
12.		<p><b>Translation methods that emphasize source language are</b></p> <p>A. word-for-word, literal, faithful or semantic translation.</p> <p>B. sense-for-sense, literal, free or semantic translation.</p> <p>C. word-for-word, faithful, adaptation or semantic translation.</p> <p>D. sense-for-sense, literal, faithful or communicative translation.</p>	<p><b>If the translator wants to emphasize the source language, he/she</b></p> <p>A. semantic, sense-for-sense, literal or free translation methods.</p> <p>B. semantic, word-for-word, faithful or adaptation translation methods.</p> <p>C. communicative, sense-for-sense, literal, or faithful translation methods.</p> <p>D. semantic, literal, faithful or word-for-word translation methods.</p>	06



13.	<b>Semantic translation is</b> A. less flexible than faithful translation. B. as flexible as faithful translation. C. more flexible than faithful translation. D. not a flexible translation.	<b>Semantic translation is</b> A. less flexible than faithful translation. B. as flexible as faithful translation. C. not a flexible translation. D. more flexible than faithful translation.	<b>As far as flexibility is concerned, semantic translation is consider</b> A. less flexibile ... B. ... C. ... D. ...
14.	<b>faithfull translation attempts to reproduce</b> A. the precise literal meaning of the original B. the precise syntactical meaning of the original C. the precise contextual meaning of thr original D. the precise cultural meaning of the original	<b>To translate faithfully, you need to attempt to reproduce</b> A. the precise literal meaning of the original. B. the precise syntactical meaning of the original. C. the precise cultural meaning of the original. D. the precise contextual meaning of the original.	<b>To reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original text, you</b> A. use a faithful translation method. B. use an idiomatic translation method. C. use a free translation method. D. use a literal translation method.
15.		<b>Lexical words in literal translation are translated</b> A. singly out of context . B. to their TI, equivalents. C. in the right context. D. contextually.	<b>In literal translation lexical words are translated</b> A. to their TL equivalents. B. singly out of context. C. contextually. D. in the right context.
16.	<b>If you want to emphasize the Source Language in translation, you need to use</b> A. adaptation method in your translation. B. idiomatic translation. C. semantic translation D. communicative translation	<b>In translation, the target language tends to be emphasized when we use</b> A. a semantic approach to translation. B. a literal approach to translation. C. a communicative approach to translation D. an idiomatic approach to translation.	<b>Communicative translation tends to emphasize</b> A. the target language. B. neither the source language nor the target language. C. the source language. D. both the source language and the target language.
17.	<b>one of the main characteristice of translation is</b> A. adapting B. communicating C. paraphrasing D. rephrasing	<b>'Paraphrasing' is one of the main characteristics of</b> A. word-for-word translation. B. faithful translation. C. semantic translation. D. free translation.	



18.		<p><b>The two main aims of translation in general are:</b></p> <p>A. elegance and smoothness.  B. style and equivalence.  C. accuracy and economy.  D. Communication and clarity.</p>	
19.	<p><b>Word-for-word translation is</b></p> <p>A. an interlinear translation.  B. a free translation.  C. a figurative translation.  D. a grammatical translation</p>	<p><b>Word- for-word translation is</b></p> <p>A. a free translation.  B. an interlinear translation.  C. a figurative translation.  D. a grammatical translation.</p>	
20.	<p><b>Communicative translation is to render</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Communicative translation is to render</b></p> <p>A. the general meaning of the original text.  B. the nearest meaning to the original text.  C. the exact meaning of the original text.  D. the exact contextual meaning of the original text.</p>	
21.		<p><b>Adaptation is</b></p> <p>A. the most literal form of translation.  B. the 'freest ' form of translation.  C. the most faithful form of translation  D. the word-for- word translation</p>	
22.	<p><b>Free translation is usually</b></p> <p>A. a paraphrase much longer than the original.  B. a paraphrase as longer as the original.  C. a paraphrase shorter than the original.  D. a paraphrase which is the same as the original.</p>		
23.	<p><b>By 'idiom' we mean</b></p> <p>A. a figurative image.  B. a figurative expression.  C. a non- figurative expression.  D. a fixed figurative expression.</p>		



24.		<b>In translation, ecological culture involves</b> A. flora, fauna and plains B. clothes, food and drinks. C. Football, volleyball and hockey D. Houses, buildings and streets.	<b>In translation, ecological culture refers to</b> A. food, clothes, houses. B. hockey, snooker, squash. C. flora, fauna, and plains. D. kings, presidents, prime ministers.	07	
25.	<b>Materials related to culture covers</b> A. camels, donkeys, and horses. B. kings, presidents, prime ministers. C. hockey, snooker, squash and crickets. D. food, clothes, houses, towns and transport.	<b>Materials related to culture covers</b> A. food, clothes, houses, towns and transport. B. camels, donkeys, and horses. C. kings, presidents, prime ministers. D. hockey, snooker, squash and crickets.			
26.	<b>Works on philosophy, medicine, engineering and logic were translated from</b> A. Persian into Arabic. B. Greek into Arabic. C. Latin into Arabic. D. Anglo-Saxon into Arabic.	<b>Works on engineering , logic, philosophy and medicine were translated from</b> A. Persian into Arabic. B. Greek into Arabic. C. Latin into Arabic. D. Anglo-Saxon into Arabic.	<b>Art, history and astronomy book were translated from</b>  <b>Logic and medicine books were translated from</b>	08	
27.	<b>Hunayn bin Ishaq's method of translation was called</b> A. the free way method B. the faithful way method C. the literal way method D. the both ways method	<b>The 'free – way method in translation was used by</b> A. Hunayn bin Ishaq. B. Yuhanna bin Batriq. C. Peter Newmark. D. Eugene Nida.	<b>The method of translation adopted by Hunayn bin Ishaq was called</b> A. the faithful way method. B. the literal way method. C. the free way method. D. ...		
28.		<b>In Muhammad Ali's time translation thrived because</b> A. he tried to make all forms of education available to his people. B. he wanted his people to learn foreign languages. C. he was personally interested in learning about European Civilization D. he was wanted to invade Europe.	<b>'The Period of Translation'</b> A. Muhammad Ali's time. B. Caliph Al-Mansour's time. C. Caliph Al-Rashid's time. D. Caliph Abdulmalik bin Marwan's time.		



29.	<b>In the time of Caliph Al-Mamun, translation</b> A. prospered and expanded. B. deteriorated and retreated C. poorly processed and produced. D. fairly paid and received.	<b>During the Abbasid age, particularly in the time of Caliph Al-Mamun, translation</b> A. deteriorated and collapsed. B. prospered and expanded. C. was of poor quality. D. was used by only foreigners	<b>Translation prospered and expanded in the time of</b> A. Caliph Al-Ameen B. Caliph Al-Mamun C. Caliph Haroon. D. Caliph Al-Mutasim.
30.			<b>Hercules recived a message from Muhammad (PBBUH)</b> A. written in Greek on a piece of animal skin. B. written in Latin on a piece of animal skin. C. written on a piece of animal skin. D. written in Arabic on a piece of stone.
31.		<b>When Arab learning declined,</b> A. Paris in France replaced Baghdad. B. Toledo in Spine replaced Baghdad. C. Rome in Italy replaced Baghdad. D. Athens in Greece replaced Baghdad.	<b>Toledo in Spain replaced ..... when Arab learning declined</b> A. Damascus. B. Beirut. C. Cairo. D. Baghdad.
32.	<b>Caliph Al-Mamun established</b> A. Dar Al-Tarjamah for translators. B. Dar Al-kitab for translators. C. Dar Al-Hikmah for translators. D. Dar Al-Qalam for translators.	<b>Caliph Al-Mamun established</b> A. Dar Al-Tarjamah for translators. B. Dar Al-Hikmah for translators. C. Dar Al-kitab for translators. D. Dar Al-Qalam for translators.	
33.		<b>Islam looks at learning a Foreign Languages as</b> A. a common practice. B. a communicative skill. C. a religious duty. D. a sacred skill.	
34.		<b>Napoleon Bonaparte brought with him to Egypt translators and interpreters to</b> A. help him build Egypt. B. help him control the Egyptians.	



		<p>C. help him understand the culture of the Egyptians.</p> <p>D. help him communicate with the Egyptians.</p>		
35.		<p><b>The literal- way method was originally used by</b></p> <p>A. George Bell</p> <p>B. Yuhanna bin Batriq.</p> <p>C. Hunayn bin Ishaq</p> <p>D. Cicero</p>		
36.	<p><b>Interpreting is</b></p> <p>A. the translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.</p> <p>B. the translation of a message into another language.</p> <p>C. the communicative translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.</p> <p>D. the oral translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.</p>	<p><b>Interpreting is</b></p> <p>A. the translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.</p> <p>B. the translation of a message into another language.</p> <p>C. the communicative translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.</p> <p>D. the oral translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.</p>	<p><b>Interpreting can be defined as</b></p> <p>A. the translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.</p> <p>B. the translation of a message into another language.</p> <p>C. the communicative translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.</p> <p>D. the oral translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.</p>	
37.		<p><b>The focus in interpreting is generally on</b></p> <p>A. Style.</p> <p>B. Grammar.</p> <p>C. ideas.</p> <p>D. Vocabulary.</p>	<p><b>When interpreting, the interpreter tends to focus mainly on</b></p> <p>A. style and grammar</p> <p>B. Grammar and vocabulary</p> <p>C. ideas and meanings</p> <p>D. Vocabulary and content</p>	09
38.		<p><b>Translators' mechanical tools and aids include</b></p> <p>A. dictionaries and technical encyclopedia.</p> <p>B. Type-writers, photocopying machines, word processors</p> <p>C. reference books, technical books and computers.</p> <p>D. Stationeries word processors, stories and novels.</p>		



39.	<b>As a mean of communication, interpreting was used</b> A. after translation. B. just after translation. C. before translation. D. along with translation.	<b>Interpreting, as a means of communication, was used</b> A. after translation. B. just after translation. C. before translation. D. along with translation.	<b>As a mean of communication, 'interpreting' was used</b> A. after translation. B. just after translation. C. before translation. D. along with translation.	
40.	<b>literary transltion involves the transltion of</b> A. legal documents and scripts B. prose and poetry C. econmics and drama D. novel and history			
41.		<b>Machine translation is normally used in</b> A. literary language. B. technical language. C. general language. D. academic language.	<b>Translators tend to use machine translation in translating</b> A. a poetic text. B. a legal text. C. a computing text. D. a technical text.	10
42.	<b>Translation Memory Technology</b> 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 programmms. D. allows the translator to store translations in a database and recycle them.	<b>Translation Memory Technology</b> 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 store translations in a database and recycle them. D. allows the translator to use different types of programmms.	<b>Translation Memory Technology</b> A. helps the translator to translate effectively. B. allows the translator to store translations in a database and recycle them. C. doesn't allows the translator to store translations in a database and recycle them. D. allows the translator to use different types of programmes.	





43.		<p><b>Technology is employed in translation to</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. make more money and give prestige to the translators.</li> <li>B. help translators to overcome their cultural problems in translators.</li> <li>C. help translators to overcome their linguistic problems in translations.</li> <li>D. increase productivity and cost-effectiveness as well as improve quality.</li> </ul>	<p><b>When we use technology in translation, we tend to focus on</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Helping translators to overcome their linguistic problems in translations.</li> <li>B. Making more money and giving prestige to the translators.</li> <li>C. assisting translators to overcome their cultural problems in translations.</li> <li>D. productivity and cost-effectiveness as well as improving quality</li> </ul>
44.		<p><b>Types of segment matches in Translation memory are</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. an exact match, an empty match and a fizzy match.</li> <li>B. an exact match, a similar match and a fuzzy match.</li> <li>C. an exact match, a semi- match and a fizzy match.</li> <li>D. an exact match, a full match and a fuzzy match.</li> </ul>	<p><b>In Translation memory, the following types of segment matches exist</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. An empty match, an exact match and a fizzy match.</li> <li>B. an exact match, a full match and a fuzzy match</li> <li>C. a fuzzy match, an exact match, a similar match.</li> <li>D. a semi- match, an exact match, and a fuzzy match.</li> </ul>
45.		<p><b>The major types of Machine Translation system are</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. pre-editing MT and post-editing MT.</li> <li>B. unassisted MT and human-Assisted MT.</li> <li>C. fully Automatic MT and post-editing MT.</li> <li>D. special purpose systems and input-text system.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Machine Translation system can be divided into the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. pre-editing MT and post-editing MT.</li> <li>B. post-editing MT and fully automatic MT.</li> <li>C. input-text system and special pupose system.</li> <li>D. human-Assisted MT and unassisted MT.</li> </ul>
46.		<p><b>Machine translation involves</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. the use of word processor to translate texts from SL to TL.</li> <li>B. the use of PowerPoint programme to translate texts from SL to TL automatically.</li> <li>C. the use of computer programmers to translate texts from SL toTL.</li> </ul>	



		D. the use of computer programmers to translate texts from SL to TL automatically.		
47.		<b>Idioms and fixed expressions are defines as</b> A. variable patterns of language. B. frozen patterns of language. C. changeable pattern of language. D. mild patterns of language.	<b>Examples of frozen patterns of language are</b> A. verbs and nouns in a sentence. B. idioms and fixed expressions. C. collocations and alliterations. D. prefixes and suffixes in a sentence.	11
48.		<b>The smallest unit of language that can be used by itself is</b> A. the idiom. B. the morpheme. C. the expression. D. the word.	<b>The minimal formal element of meaning in language is</b> A. the morpheme. B. the word. C. the idiom. D. the expression.	
49.		<b>Problems of lexical translation include problems at</b> A. Sentence, text level and above word levels. B. discourse and above word levels. C. Coherence and cohesion levels. D. morpheme, word and above word levels.	A. morpheme, word and above word levels. B. sentence, text level and above word levels. C. discourse and above word levels. D. coherence and cohesion levles	
50.		<b>Cultural problems in translation cover</b> A. problems at sentence level. B. problems at social level. C. problems at discourse level. D. problems at above word level.		
51.		<b>A collocation is a sequence of words which tend to ..... In a given language</b> A. co-occur regularly. B. co-occur irregularly. C. co- occur sometimes. D. co-occur often.		
52.	<b>Syntax covers:</b> A. the semantic structure of groups, clauses and sentences		<b>Grammar is related to</b> A. phonetics. B. semantics. C. syntax.	



	<p>B. the phonological structure of groups, clauses and sentences</p> <p>C. the grammatical structure of groups, clauses and sentences</p> <p>D. the morphological structure of groups, clauses and sentences.</p>		<p>D. pragmatics.</p>	
53.		<p><b>The structure of words is related to</b></p> <p>A. semantics.</p> <p>B. syntax.</p> <p>C. phonetics</p> <p>D. morphology.</p>	<p><b>Morphology is related to</b></p> <p>A. the meaning of words.</p> <p>B. the tenses in syntax.</p> <p>C. the sounds of words.</p> <p>D. the structure or words.</p>	
54.			<p><b>The following two main types of information indicate the form of the verb</b></p> <p>A. time relations and space relations.</p> <p>B. time relations and aspectual differences</p> <p>C. time relations and tenses.</p> <p>D. time relations and events.</p>	
55.		<p><b>The category of person relates to</b></p> <p>A. The notion of speakers.</p> <p>B. The notion of listeners.</p> <p>C. the notion of participants roles.</p> <p>D. The notion of both listeners and speakers.</p>		
56.	<p><b>Grammar is organized along two main dimensions:</b></p> <p>A. phonology and phonetics.</p> <p>B. semantics and syntax</p> <p>C. morphology and phonetics.</p> <p>D. morphology and syntax.</p>			
57.		<p><b>Newmark (1988) defines the concept of 'Culture' as</b></p> <p>A. a 'way of life'</p> <p>B. the religion of people.</p> <p>C. the traditions of people.</p> <p>D. The beliefs of people about life.</p>	<p><b>By 'culture' we generally mean</b></p> <p>A. 'people's customs'.</p> <p>B. 'people's way of life'.</p> <p>C. 'people's religion'.</p> <p>D. 'people's social life'.</p>	13



58.		<p><b>Translation Theory is derived from</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. generative linguistics.</li> <li>B. comparative linguistics.</li> <li>C. psycholinguistics.</li> <li>D. applied linguistics.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Comparative linguistics constitutes the backbone of</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. the theory of determinism.</li> <li>B. the theory of interpreting.</li> <li>C. the theory of translation.</li> <li>D. the theory of cultural differences.</li> </ul>	
59.		<p><b>Semantics is</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. the relation of signs to each other.</li> <li>B. the relation between sign and their interpreters.</li> <li>C. the relation between sign and the translator.</li> <li>D. the allocation of signs to their real objects.</li> </ul>	<p><b>The definition of Semantics is</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. the relation of signs to each other.</li> <li>B. the allocation of signs to their real objects.</li> <li>C. the relation between signs and their interpreters.</li> <li>D. the relation between signs and the translator.</li> </ul>	
60.		<p><b>The translator's theory tends to</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. colour his interpretation of the source text.</li> <li>B. present his interpretation of the source text.</li> <li>C. cover up his interpretation of the source text.</li> <li>D. reveal his interpretation of the source text.</li> </ul>	<p><b>In translation, the interpretation of the source text tends to</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. reflect the translator's linguistic abilities.</li> <li>B. reflect the translator's religious beliefs.</li> <li>C. reflect the translator's own theory of translation.</li> <li>D. reflect the translator's educational background.</li> </ul>	?
61.			<p><b>The study of how people use and understand signs is called</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. semiotics.</li> <li>B. semantics.</li> <li>C. phonetics.</li> <li>D. pragmatics</li> </ul>	



62.

**Learning foreign languages**

- A. helps Muslims spread the word of islam.
- B. helps Muslims establish business with other nations.
- C. helps Muslims translate other nation's body of knowledge into Arabic.
- D. helps Muslims speak more than one language.

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