1. In translation, the target language tends to be emphasized when we use
A. a semantic approach to translation
B. a literal approach to translation
C. a communicative approach to translation
D. an idiomatic approach to translation
--

2. 'Paraphrasing' is one of the main characteristics of
A. word-for-word translation
B. faithful translation
C. semantic translation
D. free translation
--

3. Machine translation is normally used in
A. literary language
B. technical language
C. general language
D. academic language
--

4. Newmark (1988) defines the concept of 'Culture' as
A. a 'way of life'
B. the religion of people
C. the traditions of people
D. the beliefs of people
--

5. Interpreting, as a means of communication, was used
A. after translation
B. just after translation
C. before translation
D. along with translation
--

6. Semantics is
A. the relation of signs to each other
B. the relation between sign and their interpreters
C. the relation between sign and the translator
D. the allocation of sign to their real object
--

7. Machine translation involves
A. the use of word processers to translate texts from SL to TL.
B. the use of PowerPoint programme to translate texts from SL to TL automatically
C. the use of computer programmes to translate texts from SL to TL.
D. the use of computer programmes to translate texts from ST to TL automatically
--

8. **the process of translation is a complex operation**
A. which the translator uses while translating
B. which takes place in the office of the translator
C. which takes place in the mind of the translator
D. which the translator uses while translating
--
9. **The translator is _____ element in translation**
A. the less important
B. the most important
C. more important
D. the important
--
10. **Empiricism, _____ and generality are main characteristics of a theory**
A. argumentation, prediction.
B. suggestion, parsimony.
C. reasoning, assumptions.
D. determinism, parsimony
--
11. **The major elements of translation are**
A. the SL, the ST. the translator, the TT, the language 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.
--
12. **In translation, emphasis moves between**
A. source culture and target culture.
B. source readers and target readers.
C. source language and target language.
D. source style and target style.
--
13. **Translation Theory is derived from**
A. generative linguistics.
B. comparative linguistics.
C. psycholinguistics.
D. applied linguistics.
--
14. **In translation, ecological culture involves**
A. flora, fauna and plains.
B. clothes, food and drinks
C. Football, volleyball and hockey
D. Houses, building and streets.
--
15. **Idioms and fixed expressions are defined as**
A. variable patterns if language
B. frozen patterns of language

C. changeable patterns of language

D. mild patterns of language

--

16. **Technology employed in translation to**

A. make more money and give prestige to the translators

B. help translators to overcome their cultural problems in translations

C. help translators to overcome their linguistic problems in translations

D. increase productive and cost-effectiveness as well as improve quality.

--

17. **During the Abbasid age, particularly in the time of Caliph Al-Mamun, translation**

A. deteriorated and collapsed

B. prospered and expanded

C. was of poor quality.

D. was used by only foreigners

--

18. **The free-way method in translation was used by**

A. Hunayn bin Ishaq

B. Yulanna bin Batriq

C. Peter Newmark.

D. Eugene Nida

--

19. **Translations 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 store translations in a database and recycle them.

D. allows the translator to use different types of progrrmmes.

--

20. **When Arab learning declined,**

A. Paris in France replaced Baghdad.

B. Toledo in Spain replaced Baghdad.

C. Rome in Italy replaced Baghdad.

D. Athens in Greece replaced Baghdad.

--

21. **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.

--

22. **To translate faithfully, you need to attempt to reproduce**

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

--

23. Translation methods that emphasize source language are

A. word-for-word, literal, faithful or semantic translation

B. sense-for-sense, literal, free or semantic translation

C. word-for-word, faithful, adaptation or semantic translation

D. sense-for-sense, literal, faithful or communicative translation

--

24. The major types of Machine Translation system are

A. pre-editing MT and post-editing MT

B. unassisted MT and human-Assisted MT

C. fully Automatic MT and post-editing MT

D. special purpose systems and input-text system

--

25. The two main aims of translation in general are

A. elegance and smoothness

B. style and equivalence

C. accuracy and economy

D. Communication and clarity

--

26. The structure of words is related to

A. semantics

B. syntax

C. phonetics

D. morphology

--

27. The translator's theory tends to

A. colour his interpretation of the source text.

B. present his interpretation of the source text.

C. cover up his interpretation of the source text.

D. reveal his interpretation of the source text.

?

--

28. Semantic translation is

A. less flexible than faithful translation

B. as flexible as faithful translation

C. not flexible translation

D. more flexible than faithful translation

--

29. The focus in interpreting is generally on

A. Style

B. Grammar

C. ideas

D. Vocabulary

--

30. The category of person relates to

A. the nation of speakers

B. the nation of listeners

C. the nation of participants' roles

D. the nation of both listeners and speakers

--

31. Caliph Al-Mamun established

A. Dar Al-Tarjamah for translators

B. Dar Al-hikmah for translators

C. Dar Al-Kitab for translators

D. Dar Al-Qalam for translators

--

32. Word-for-word translation is

A. a free translation

B. an interlinear translation

C. a figurative translation

D. a grammatical translation.

--

33. Communicative transition is to render

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.

--

34. Cultural problems in translation cover

A. problems at sentence level.

B. problems at social level.

C. problems at discourse level.

D. problems at above word level.

--

35. Problems of lexical translation include problems at

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.

--

36. Lexical words in literal translation are translated

A. Singly out of context

B. to their TL equivalents

C. in the right context

D. contextually

--

37. 'Determinism' as one of the main characteristics of 'theory' means that

A. it must be testable

B. it must be simple

C. it must be able to predict.

D. it must be comprehensive.

--

38. In Muhammad Ali's time, translation thrived because

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.

--

39. Works on engineering, logic, philosophy and medicine were translated from

A. Persian into Arabic.

B. Greek into Arabic.

C. Latin into Arabic.

D. Anglo-Saxon into Arabic.

--

40. Adaptation is

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

--

41. 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

?

--

42. Islam looks at learning a Foreign Language as

A. a common practice.

B. a communicative skill.

C. a religious duty.

D. a sacred skill

--

43. Napoleon Bonaparte brought with him to Egypt translators and interpreters to

A. help him build Egypt.

B. help him control the Egyptians

C. help understand the culture of the Egyptians

D. help him communicate with the Egyptians

--

44. The language of translation is an abstraction obtained via

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

--

45. The literal-way method was originally used by

A. George Bell

B. Yuhanna bin Batriq

C. Hunaya bin Ishaq
D. Cicero
--
46. Materials related to culture covers
A. food, clothes, houses, towns and transport
B. camels, donkeys and horses
C. kings, presidents, prime ministers
D. hockey, snookers, squash and crickets
--
47. Types of segment matches in Translation memory are
A. an exact match, an empty match and a fizzy match.
B. an exact match, a similar match and a fuzzy match.
C. an exact match, a semi- match and a fizzy match.
D. an exact match, a full match and a fuzzy match.
--
48. Translators' mechanical and aids include
A. dictionaries and technical encyclopedia.
B. type-writers, photocopying machines, word processors
C. reference books, technical books and computers.
D. stationeries word processors, stories and novels.
--
49. A collocation is a sequence of words which tend to _____ in a given language
A. co-occur regularly.
B. co-occur irregularly.
C. co-occur sometimes
D. co-occur often.
--
50. The smallest unit of language that can be used by itself is
A. the idiom.
B. the morpheme.
C. the expression.
D. the word.

Done By Bisan - 2014
I Wish You All The Success