

نموذج D.

- 1) The overriding purpose of any translation should be to
 - A. produce a 'good translated text'.
 - B. please the 'readers' of the target language.
 - C. achieve 'good communication' with readers.
 - D. achieve 'equivalent effect'.

- 2) According to Peter Newmark (1988), vocative and informative texts are
 - A. not literally.
 - B. too literally.
 - C. freely.
 - D. communicatively.

- 3) In translation, natural phenomena such as flora, fauna and plants belong to
 - A. linguistic features embedded in the language.
 - B. social features embedded in the language.
 - C. cultural features embedded in the language.
 - D. communicative features embedded in the language.

- 4) Interpreting is
 - A. the translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.
 - B. the oral translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.
 - C. the communicative translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.
 - D. the translation of a message into another language.

- 5) Segment matches such as an exact match, a full match and a fuzzy match
 - A. exist in computer-aided translation.
 - B. exist in translation memory technology.
 - C. exist in machine translation.
 - D. exist in literal translation.

- 6) Word-for-word translation is
 - A. a free translation.
 - B. a figurative translation.
 - C. a grammatical translation.
 - D. an interlinear translation.

- 7) Translations can be stored in a database and recycled by the use of
 - A. a computer software programme.
 - B. the translator's technical memory.
 - C. translation memory technology.
 - D. computer-aided technology.

8) A Theory is defined as

- A. a realization of a model.
- B. an explanation of a translation text.
- C. a linguistic phenomenon.
- D. a proposed explanation of an observed phenomenon.

9) A theory must reflect the following four particular characteristics:

- ~~A. methodology, empiricism; determinism, and generality.~~
- B. empiricism; determinism, parsimony and generality.
- ~~C. methodology, empiricism; determinism, and communication.~~
- ~~D. communication, methodology, empiricism; determinism.~~

10) Cultural problems in translation cover

- A. problems at textual levels.
- B. problems at social levels.
- C. problems at discourse level
- D. problems at above word level.

11) Linguistic problems in translation cover

- A. problems at lexical, grammatical and textual levels.
- B. difficulties at textual, discorsal and ecological levels.
- C. problems at lexical, collocational and conceptual levels.
- D. difficulties at idiomatic, and textual and artistic levels.

12) The translator is the

- ~~A. least flexible element of the translated text.~~
- B. most important element of the translated text.
- ~~C. soul of the translated text.~~
- ~~D. sole creator of the translated text.~~

13) Word-for-word translation is demonstrated as

- A. literal translation.
- B. interlinear translation.
- C. sense-for-sense translation.
- D. contextual translation.

14) The process of interpreting is mainly concerned with

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

15) The translator's own theory of translation is reflected in his/her

- A. linguistic abilities.
- B. interpretation of the source text.
- C. understanding of the theory of translation.
- D. educational background.

16) The process of interpreting is mainly concerned with

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

17) The structure of words is related to

- A. menology.
- B. philology.
- C. morphology.
- D. phonology.

18) A comprehensive and useful theory of translation should describe a

- A. both the translator and the translation.
- B. both the process and product.
- C. both the equivalence and style.
- D. both the literal and free methods.

19) Any model of communication is at the same time

- A. a model of structure and vocabulary.
- B. a model of equivalence.
- C. a model of style.
- D. a model of translation.

20) 'Empiricism' as a characteristic of 'theory' means that

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

21) The Theory of translation is mainly based on

- A. two opposite languages.
- B. contrastive analysis of rules.
- C. comparative linguistics.
- D. cultural differences.

22) Idioms and fixed expressions are examples of

- A. free patterns of language.
- B. frozen patterns of language.
- C. flexible patterns of language.
- D. fairly rigid patterns of language .

23) 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.

24) According to Roger Bell (1991), the linguist inevitably approaches a

- A. an artistic point of view.
- B. a vocational point of view.
- C. a scientific point of view.
- D. a professional point of view.

25) The most difficult mode of interpreting is

- A. 'simultaneous interpreting'.
- B. 'consecutive interpreting'.
- C. 'continuous interpreting'.
- D. 'sight interpreting'.

26) Literary translation involves the translation of

- A. prose, drama and poetry.
- B. prose and legal documents.
- C. poetry, orations and commercial documents.
- D. mainly technical texts.

27) Paying attention to its ecological features, choose the most appropriate translation of

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. I love her and she loves me <input type="radio"/> B. I love her and she loves me <input type="radio"/> C. I fancy her and she fancies me <input type="radio"/> D. I fancy her and she fancies me | <p>وأحبها وتُحِبُّني ويُحِبُّ ناقَتها بعيري</p> <p>and my camel loves her camel and my he-camel loves her she-camel and my horse fancies her mare and my dog fancies her bitch</p> |
|---|---|

28) 'Voice' iswhich defines the relationship between a verb and its subject.

- A. a lexical category.
- B. a morphological category.
- C. a rhetorical category.
- D. a grammatical category.

29) The category of 'person' relates to

- A. The notion of equivalence.
- B. the notion of participant roles.
- C. the notion cultural differences in languages.
- D. the notion of contextual meaning.

30) A good translator mainly strives to achieve

- A. accuracy and equivalence.
- B. accuracy and economy.
- C. accuracy and communication.
- D. accuracy and naturalness.

31) Islam encourages Muslims to learn foreign languages because it helps them

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

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32) Semiotics is the study of how people use and understand

- A. signs.
- B. cultures.
- C. languages.
- D. texts.

33) Free translation mainly involves

- A. paralinguage.
- B. overphrasing.
- C. underphrasing
- D. paraphrasing.

34) The translator as a bilingual mediating agent

- A. communicates letters in two or three languages.
- B. decodes messages transmitted in one language and re-encodes them in another.
- C. reads messages transmitted in one language and re-writes them in another.
- D. explains messages transmitted in one language into another.

35) When dealing with culture in translation you need to be aware of

- A. linguistic factors and social factors.
- B. ecological factors and organizational procedures.
- C. translation mechanisms and methods.
- D. contextual factors and translation procedures.

36) The most important element in translation is

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

37) The language of translation is an abstraction obtained via

- A. the study of source texts.
- B. the study of target texts.
- C. the study of translated texts.
- D. the study of the translator's interpretation of texts.

38) According to Dryden (1631-1700), metaphrase type of translation means

- A. where the translator can translate communicatively and semantically at the same time.
- B. turning an author word by word and line by line from one language into another.
- C. translating with latitude, the Ciceronian 'sense-for sense' view of translation.
- D. where the translator can abandon the text of the original as he sees fit.

39) 'Interpreting' was used as a means of communication.

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

40) Extra-linguistic problems in machine translation are more difficult than linguistic problems

- A. because they are harder to codify. ?
- B. because they are harder to ratify. ?
- C. because they are harder to satisfy. ?
- D. because they are harder comply.

41) A collocation is a sequence of words which tend to

- A. co-occur regularly in the target language
- B. co-occur regularly in a given language. ?
- C. co-occur regularly in the source language ?
- D. co-occur irregularly in a given language.

42) Machine translation involves the use of

- A. mechanical tools and aids.
- B. computer machines.
- C. computer programmes.
- D. computer technology

43) Fixed expressions are frozen patterns of language, for example

- A. 'look up at the sky'.
- B. 'refuse to accept responsibility'. ?
- C. 'as a matter of fact'.
- D. 'the Arabic language is beautiful.'

44) The grammatical competence of the translator consists of

- A. pronunciation, vocabulary and sentence structure.
- B. semantics, rhetoric and communication.
- C. punctuations, organization and paragraph structure.
- D. spelling, handwriting and development of ideas.

45) According to Peter Newmark (1988), names of ministries are usually

- A. freely translated.
- B. literally translated.
- C. neither freely nor literally translated.
- D. communicatively translated.

46) Morphemes, words and above word levels could cause

- A. discursal problems in translation.
- B. cultural problems in translation.
- C. lexical problems in translation.
- D. coherence problems in translation.

47) Caliph Al-Mamun established

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

48) In the time of Muhammad Ali, translation

- A. took translators in the Arab world by surprise.
- B. took the form of an independent movement.
- C. gave an image of a great career for translators.
- D. helped translators to make a lot of money.

49) When Toledo in Spain replaced Baghdad, it started to attract the attention

- A. Eastern translators.
- B. Arab Translators.
- C. Western translators.
- D. Greek translators. ?

50) The Major types of Machine Translation are

- A. communicative MT and semantic MT.
- B. human-Assisted MT and unassisted MT. 2
- C. post-editing MT and fully Automatic MT.
- D. literal MT and free MT.

With My Best Wishes