

• اسئلة المحاضرة 2:**1-"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 .

**2-Machine translation is normally used in translating:**

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

**3-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 .

**6. Methods of Translation**مهمة جدا**Dichotomy of Translation Emphasis**

<b>Source Language Emphasis</b>	<b>Target Language Emphasis</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Word-for-word translation	<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation
<input type="checkbox"/> Literal Translation	<input type="checkbox"/> Free Translation
<input type="checkbox"/> Faithful Translation	<input type="checkbox"/> Idiomatic Translation
<input type="checkbox"/> Semantic Translation	<input type="checkbox"/> Communicative Translation

• اسئلة المحاضره 3:

**1- The theory of translation is based on :**

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

**2-The most difficult mode of interpreting is :**

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

**3- The process of interpreting is mainly concerned with :**

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

**4- The structure of words is related to :**

- A – menology .
- b- philology .
- c- morphology .
- D- phonology .

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• المحاضرة 4 :

**1- Grammar related to**

**a-phonetics .      b-semantics.      c-syntax.      d-pragmatic .**

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**2)Translator’s grammatical competence includes:**

A.Cohesion in form

B.Coherence in meaning

C.Utterances in context

**D)Vocabulary/ word formation,/pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure**

**3)The primary characteristics of a good translator are:**

A.laziness, carelessness, lateness and effortlessness

**B)timeliness, reliability, ethics, memory and speed**

C.elegance, gracefulness, happiness and remembrance

D.incompetence, incorrectness, selfishness and inexperience

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**4) Napoleon Bonaparte brought with him to Egypt translators and interpreters to**

A.help him build Egypt.

**B)help him communicate with the Egyptians.**

C.help him control the Egyptians.

D.help him understand the culture of the Egyptians.

### 5) Conference Interpreting was born

- A. Before World War 1
- B. After World War 1
- C. During World War 1
- D. During World War 2

### 6) The definition of culture is

- A. What people do and don't do.
- B. The way of life of a certain community of people.
- C. People's Traditions
- D. People's habits and customs

### 7) Semantic translation is

- A. Characterized with source language emphasis.
- B. Characterized with Target language emphasis.
- C. Characterized with both SL and TL Emphasis
- D. Characterized with neither SL Nor TL emphasis

**8- 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

**9- Semiotics is the study of how people use and understand :**

- a- signs
- B cultures
- C- languages
- D- texts

**10- Free translation mainly involves :**

- A- paralanguage
  - B-overphrasing
  - C- understanding
  - d- paraphrasing
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