

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
.. أسئلة مراجعة نظرية الترجمة د/أحمد حليلة ..
[أسئلة مراجعة - نظرية الترجمة - د/أحمد حليلة]

1) As a means of communication, interpreting was used

- A. after translation.
- B. just after translation
- **C. before translation.**

2) Free translation is usually

- **A. a paraphrase much longer than the original.**
- B. a paraphrase as long as the original.
- D. a paraphrase which is the same as the original.

3) Word-for-word translation is

- **A. an interlinear translation.**
- B. a free translation.
- C. a figurative translation.

4) Interpreting is

- the translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.
- the communicative translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier
- **the oral translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier**

5) Syntax covers:

- the semantic structure of groups, clauses and sentences
- the phonological structure of groups, clauses and sentences
- **the grammatical structure of groups, clauses and sentences**

6) In the time of Caliph Al-Mamun, translation

- **prospered and expanded.**
- deteriorated and retreated
- poorly processed and produced.

7) Translation Memory Technology

- helps the translator to translate effectively.
- allows the translator to use different types of programmes
- **allows the translator to store translations in a database and recycle them.**

8) Semantic translation is

- less flexible than faithful translation.
- as flexible as faithful translation.
- **more flexible than faithful translation.**

9) Material culture covers the following :

- kings, presidents, prime ministers.
- hockey, snooker, squash and crickets
- **food, clothes, houses, towns and transport.**

10) As one of the main characteristics of „theory“, „parsimony“ means that

- it must be able to predict.
- it must be testable.
- **it must be simple.**

11) By „culture“ we mean

- **people's 'way of life'.**
- people's customs'.
- 'people's religion'.

12) Hunayn bin Ishaq"s method of translation was called

- C. the literal way method
- **the free way method.**
- the faithful way method.

13) Grammar is organized along two main dimensions:

- phonology and phonetics.
- **morphology and syntax.**
- morphology and phonetics.

14) Works on philosophy, medicine, engineering and logic were translated from

- Persian into Arabic.
- **Greek into Arabic.**
- Latin into Arabic.

15) By „idiom“ we mean

- a figurative expression.
- a non- figurative expression.

- **a fixed figurative expression.**

16) If you want to emphasize the Source Language in translation, you need to use

- adaptation method in your translation.

- idiomatic translation.

- **semantic translation**

17) The English word “theory” was derived from a technical term

- in Ancient Roman Philosophy.

- in Ancient Chinese Philosophy.

- **in Ancient Greek Philosophy.**

18) Communicative translation is to render

- the general meaning of the original text.

- **the exact contextual meaning of the original text.**

- the nearest meaning to the original text.

19) As one of the main characteristics of „theory“, „determinism“ means that:

- **it must be able to predict.**

- it must be testable.

- it must be comprehensive.

20) Caliph Al-Mamun established

- Dar Al-Tarjamah for translators.

- **Dar Al-Hikmah for translators**

- Dar Al-Qalam for translators