

- 1) A theory of translation as product means
- A. a theory of translating.
  - B. a theory of processing.
  - C. a theory of translated text.
  - D. a theory of reasoning.
- 2) There are generally two major elements related to translation
- A. a historical element and a situational element.
  - B. a linguistic element and a contextual element.
  - C. a philological element and a situational element.
  - D. a stylistic element and a rhetorical element.
- 3) The source language in translation is
- A. the language used by the translator.
  - B. the language of the reader of the translated text.
  - C. the language of translation.
  - D. the language to which the text to be translated belongs.
- 4) The translator is
- A. the initial knower of two languages and two cultures.
  - B. the initial interpreter of two languages.
  - C. the initial communicator of two cultures.
  - D. the initial facilitator of two languages and two cultures.
- 5) The source text (ST) in translation
- A. is either a spoken or written message.
  - B. could be a spoken or written message, or even both.
  - C. is a written message only.
  - D. is a spoken message only.
- 6) The Translated text (TT) is a very good source for investigating
- A. the translator's understanding of the English language.
  - B. the translator's cooperation with target language readers.
  - C. the translator's ability to interpret the translated text.
  - D. the translator's ability to translate.

- 7) The process of translation takes place in
- A. the translator's understanding of the text.
  - B. the translator's mind.
  - C. the translator's office.
  - D. the translator's ability to use dictionaries.
- 8) If you want to emphasize the source language in your translation you could use
- A. a sense-for-sense, literal, free or semantic translation method.
  - B. a word-for-word, faithful, adaptation or semantic translation method.
  - C. a sense-for-sense, literal, faithful or communicative translation method.
  - D. a word-for-word, literal, faithful or semantic translation method.
- 9) Up to the 19<sup>th</sup> century some kind of free translation was
- A. not practiced.
  - B. favoured.
  - C. disfavoured.
  - D. declined.
- 10) By 'idiom' we mean
- A. a figure of speech.
  - B. an affixed figurative expression.
  - C. an idiomatic sentence.
  - D. a flexible expression.
- 11) According to Newmark (1988), 'Culture' is defined
- A. as a 'way of spending time'.
  - B. as a 'way of working in this life'.
  - C. as a 'way of living in the environment'.
  - D. as a 'way of life'.
- 12) When there is a cultural focus
- A. there is a translation focus.
  - B. there is a translation interpretation.
  - C. there is a translation problem.
  - D. there is a translation explanation.

- 13) Types of segment matches in Translation memory are
- A. an exact match, an empty match and a fuzzy match.
  - B. an exact match, a similar match and a fuzzy match.
  - C. an exact match, a semi- match and a fuzzy match.
  - D. an exact match, a full match and a fuzzy match.
- 14) Translation became an independent movement in the time of Muhammad Ali Egypt
- A. because he wanted to get some information about European armies.
  - B. because he was very interested in learning about European Civilization.
  - C. because he wanted his people to learn foreign languages.
  - D. because he thought of invading Europe from the south.
- 15) Interpreting was used before translation as a means of
- A. transportation between people of different languages.
  - B. transformation between people of different languages.
  - C. transferring between people of different languages.
  - D. communication between people of different languages.
- 16) Yuhanna bin Batriq's method of translation was called
- A. the faithful way method.
  - B. the literal way method.
  - C. the both ways method.
  - D. the free way method.
- 17) The effect of Arab Translators on European Movement of Translation was
- A. the works of Roman authors Arab translators translated.
  - B. the works of Persian authors Arab translators translated.
  - C. the works of Greek authors Arab translators translated.
  - D. the works of Latin authors Arab translators translated.
- 18) Translators' tools and aids may be divided into
- A. cultural, dramatic and literature aids.
  - B. linguistic, cultural and non-technical aids.
  - C. linguistic, technical and cultural aids.
  - D. linguistic, mechanical and literature aids.

19) Translation and interpreting are

- A. similar to concealing and diverting.
- B. similar to writing and speaking.
- C. similar to reviewing and rewriting.
- D. similar to rewriting and redrafting.

20) Works on philosophy, medicine, Engineering and logic were translated

- A. Greek into Arabic.
- B. Persian into Arabic.
- C. Latin into Arabic.
- D. Roman into Arabic.

21) Three types of interpreting can generally be distinguished

- A. fast, communicative and whispering interpreting.
- B. automatic, consecutive and simultaneous interpreting.
- C. simultaneous, consecutive and whispered interpreting.
- D. simultaneous, automatic and whispered interpreting.

22) Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in the

- A. account of the cultural value.
- B. account of the linguistic value.
- C. account of the stylistic value.
- D. account of the aesthetic value.

23) International Terms usually have

- A. unusual translations.
- B. recognized translations.
- C. distorted translation.
- D. exact translation.

24) Translation prospered and expanded

- A. in the time of Caliph Al-Ameen.
- B. in the time of Caliph Al-Haroon.
- C. in the time of Caliph Al-Mansour.
- D. in the time of Caliph Al-Mamun.

النموذج E

25) Social culture covers the following :

- A. work and leisure.
- B. food and clothes.
- C. religion and art.
- D. gestures and habits.

26) The word 'inconceivable' is written as one word but

- A. consists of two morphemes.
- B. consists of three morphemes.
- C. consists of four morphemes.
- D. consists of five morphemes.

27) Machine translation involves

- A. the use of word processors to translate texts from SL to TL.
- B. the use of computer programmes to translate texts from SL to TL.
- C. the use of computer programmes to translate texts from ST to TL automatically.
- D. the use of PowerPoint programme to translate texts from SL to TL automatically.

28) Linguistic problems cover problems at

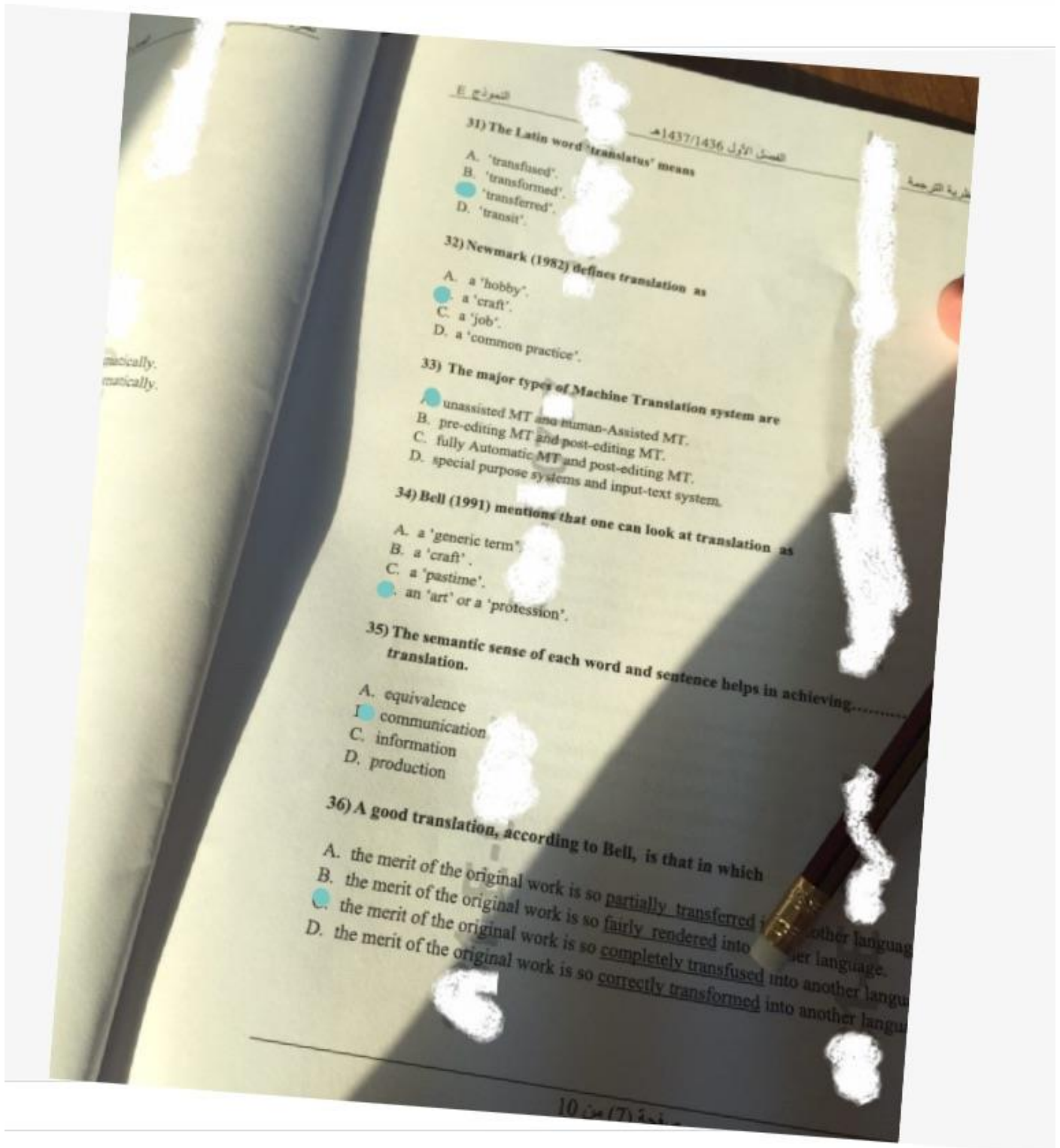
- A. lexical, rhetorical and functional levels.
- B. lexical, communicative and semantic levels.
- C. lexical, grammatical and textual levels.
- D. structural, contextual and semantic levels.

29) Cultural problems cover a large range of categories such as

- A. ecology, materials, social organizations and religion.
- B. ecology, industries, social activities and Islam.
- C. Islam, materials, social organizations and geography.
- D. ecology, companies, legal organizations and Islam.

30) When the word 'owl' is used in English, it is generally used as

- A. symbol of bad omen and bad luck.
- B. symbol of wisdom and love.
- C. symbol of love and hate.
- D. symbol of sexual intercourse.



النموذج E

الغسل الأول 1437/1436 هـ

طريقة الترجمة

31) The Latin word 'translatu' means

- A. 'transfused'.
- B. 'transformed'.
- C. 'transferred'.
- D. 'transit'.

32) Newmark (1982) defines translation as

- A. a 'hobby'.
- B. a 'craft'.
- C. a 'job'.
- D. a 'common practice'.

33) The major types of Machine Translation system are

- A. unassisted MT and human-Assisted MT.
- B. pre-editing MT and post-editing MT.
- C. fully Automatic MT and post-editing MT.
- D. special purpose systems and input-text system.

34) Bell (1991) mentions that one can look at translation as

- A. a 'generic term'.
- B. a 'craft'.
- C. a 'pastime'.
- D. an 'art' or a 'profession'.

35) The semantic sense of each word and sentence helps in achieving..... translation.

- A. equivalence
- B. communication
- C. information
- D. production

36) A good translation, according to Bell, is that in which

- A. the merit of the original work is so partially transferred into another language.
- B. the merit of the original work is so fairly rendered into another language.
- C. the merit of the original work is so completely transfused into another language.
- D. the merit of the original work is so correctly transformed into another language.

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الفصل الأول 1437/1436

النموذج E

37) Translating means

- A. 'the translated text'
- B. 'the activity rather than the tangible object'
- C. 'the product of the process of translating'
- D. 'the text to be translated'

38) All communicators are

- A. 'speakers'
- B. 'writers'
- C. 'translators'
- D. 'processors'

39) Like other communicators, translators need excellent

- A. records of past experiences to use different languages and cultures.
- B. linguistic tools to enable them use two different languages and two different
- C. memory to enable them use two different languages and two different
- D. re-encoding process to enable them use two different languages and c

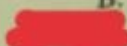
40) Translators must be good at

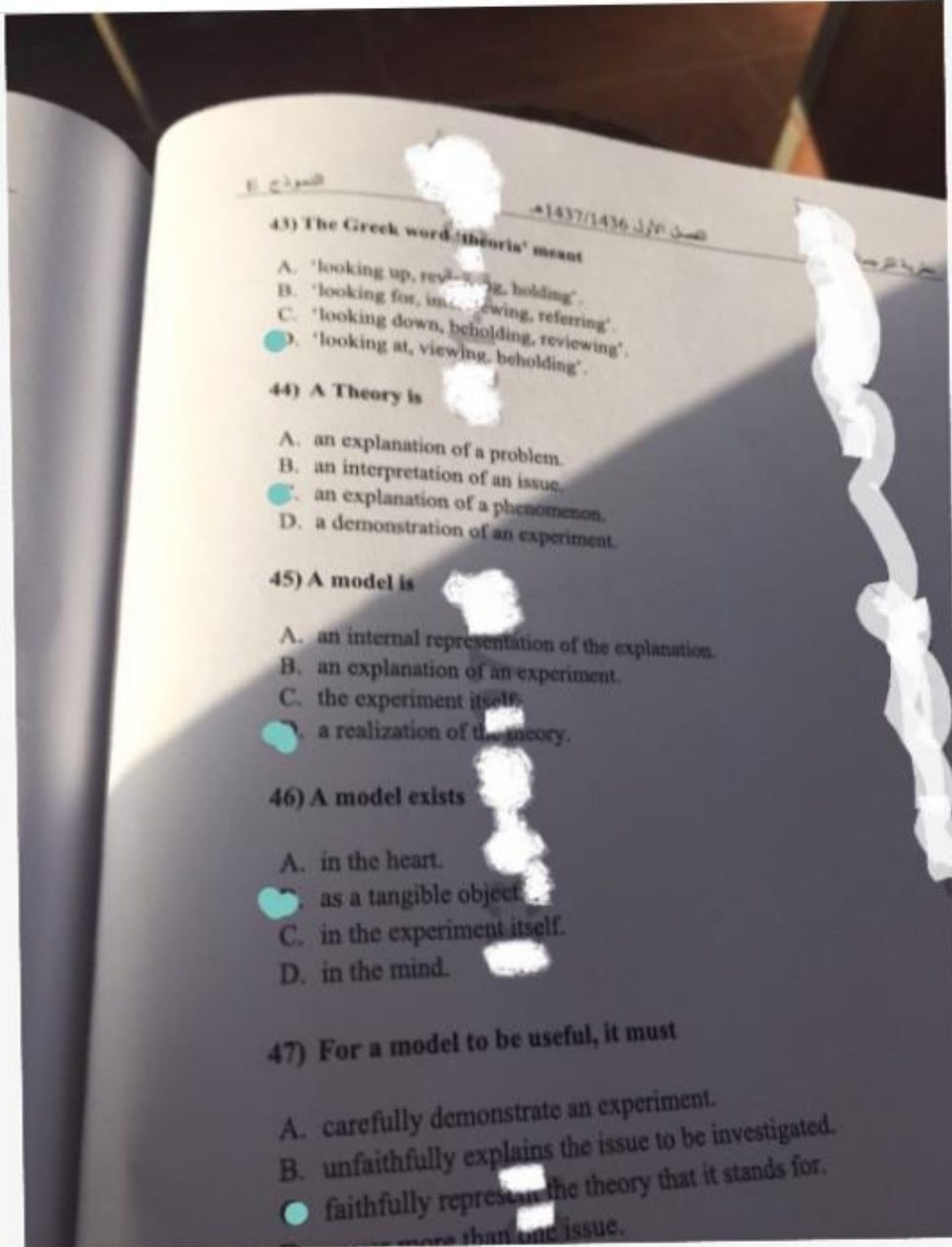
- A. storing semantic knowledge and retrieving it whenever needed.
- B. storing syntactic knowledge and retrieving it whenever needed.
- C. storing rhetorical knowledge and retrieving it whenever needed.
- D. storing experiences in memory and retrieving those experiences w

41) A professional translator has access to :

- A. TL knowledge, Text-type Knowledge, SL Knowledge, Subject- and a Contrastive knowledge.
- B. TL knowledge, Text-type Knowledge, SL Knowledge & Subj
- C. TL knowledge, Text-type Knowledge, SL Knowledge only.
- D. TL knowledge and SL Knowledge only.

... just a few of the primary characteristic





النموذج 8  
الفصل الأول 1437/1436 هـ

- 43) The Greek word 'theoria' meant
- A. 'looking up, reviewing, holding'
  - B. 'looking for, inspecting, holding'
  - C. 'looking down, beholding, reviewing'
  - D. 'looking at, viewing, beholding'

- 44) A Theory is
- A. an explanation of a problem.
  - B. an interpretation of an issue.
  - C. an explanation of a phenomenon.
  - D. a demonstration of an experiment.

- 45) A model is
- A. an internal representation of the explanation.
  - B. an explanation of an experiment.
  - C. the experiment itself.
  - D. a realization of the theory.

- 46) A model exists
- A. in the heart.
  - B. as a tangible object.
  - C. in the experiment itself.
  - D. in the mind.

- 47) For a model to be useful, it must
- A. carefully demonstrate an experiment.
  - B. unfaithfully explain the issue to be investigated.
  - C. faithfully represent the theory that it stands for.
  - D. focus more than one issue.





