

1. **What is a "Translation Process? It is**
  - A. a complex operation which the translator uses while translating.
  - B. an operation which takes place in the mind of the translator.
  - C. a complex cognitive operation which takes place in the mind of the translator.
  - D. a simple operation the translator uses while translating.
2. **What is the most important element in translation? It is**
  - A. the source text.
  - B. the translator.
  - C. the source language.
  - D. the translated text.
3. **The main characteristics of a theory are**
  - A. empiricism, determinism, argumentation and prediction.
  - B. empiricism, generality, suggestion, and parsimony.
  - C. reasoning, determinism, parsimony and assumptions.
  - D. empiricism, determinism, parsimony and generality.
4. **The major elements of translation are**
  - A. the SL, the ST, the translator, the TT, the language of 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.
5. **The dichotomy of translation emphasis swings 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.
6. **Translation Theory is derived from**
  - A. generative linguistics.
  - B. comparative linguistics.
  - C. psycholinguistics.
  - D. applied linguistics.
7. **In translation, flora, fauna, and plains are looked at as relating to**
  - A. ecological culture.
  - B. materials culture.
  - C. social culture.
  - D. organizational culture.
8. **Communicative translation tends to emphasize**
  - A. the source language.
  - B. both the source language and the target language.
  - C. the target language.
  - D. neither the source language nor the target language.

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9. One of the main characteristics of free translation is
    - A. adapting.
    - B. communicating.
    - C. rephrasing.
    - D. paraphrasing.
  10. Machine translation is normally used in
    - A. literary language.
    - B. technical language.
    - C. general language.
    - D. academic language.
  11. The concept of 'Culture' is defined as a 'way of life' by
    - A. Newmark (1988).
    - B. Taylor (1871).
    - C. Al-Jundi (1982).
    - D. Halimah (2012).
  12. Interpreting, as a means of communication, was used
    - A. after translation.
    - B. just after translation.
    - C. before translation.
    - D. along with translation.
  13. 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 signs to their real objects.
  14. Machine translation involves
    - A. the use of word processors 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.
  15. Faithfull translation attempts 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.
  16. 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.

17. The major types of Machine Translation system are
- pre-editing MT and post-editing MT.
  - unassisted MT and human-Assisted MT.
  - fully Automatic MT and post-editing MT.
  - special purpose systems and input-text system.
18. Accuracy and economy are
- two main objectives of machine translation.
  - two main aims of computer-aided translation.
  - two main aims of translation in general.
  - two main goals of both Google and Yahoo translations.
19. All works held in Toledo were
- in Arabic and of a Persian origin.
  - in Arabic and of a Greek origin.
  - in Arabic and of a Latin origin.
  - in Arabic and of an Anglo-Saxon origin.
20. The translator's theory tends to
- colour his interpretation of the source text.
  - present his interpretation of the source text.
  - cover up his interpretation of the source text.
  - reveal his interpretation of the source text.
21. Semantic translation tends to be
- less flexible than faithful translation.
  - as flexible as faithful translation.
  - not a flexible translation.
  - more flexible than faithful translation.
22. Idioms and fixed expressions are defined as
- variable patterns of language.
  - frozen patterns of language.
  - changeable patterns of language.
  - mild patterns of language.
23. Technology is employed in translation to
- make more money and give prestige to the translators.
  - help translators to overcome their cultural problems in translations.
  - help translators to overcome their linguistic problems in translations.
  - increase productivity and cost-effectiveness as well as improve quality.
24. Translation during the Abbasid age prospered and expanded in the time of
- Caliph Al-Ameen.
  - Caliph Al-Mutasim.

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25. **Hünayn bin Ishaq's method of translation was called**
    - A. the free way method.
    - B. the faithful way method.
    - C. the literal way method.
    - D. the both ways method.
  26. **Translation 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 programmes.
  27. **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.
  28. **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.
  29. **What is the language of translation? It is**
    - A. both the source language and the target language.
    - B. an independent language resulted from translation.
    - C. an abstraction obtained via the study of translated texts.
    - D. the outcome resulted from the translation of the SL text.
  30. **Yuhanna bin Batriq's method of translation was called**
    - A. the both ways method.
    - B. the literal way method.
    - C. the free way method.
    - D. the faithful way method.
  31. **Materials related to culture covers**
    - A. food, clothes, houses, towns and transport.
    - B. camels, donkeys, and horses.
    - C. kings, presidents, prime ministers.
    - D. hockey, snooker, squash and crickets.
  32. **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.

33. **Translators' mechanical tools and aids include**
- dictionaries and technical encyclopedia.
  - type-writers, photocopying machines, word processors
  - reference books, technical books and computers.
  - stationeries word processors, stories and novels.
34. **A collocation is a sequence of words which tend to**
- co-occur regularly in a given language.
  - co-occur irregularly in a given language.
  - co-occur regularly in the source language.
  - co-occur regularly in the target language .
35. **Arabic unlike English has**
- a dual form in addition to singular form.
  - a dual form in addition to plural form.
  - a dual form only.
  - a dual form in addition to singular and plural form
36. **The focus in interpreting is generally on**
- Style.
  - Grammar.
  - ideas
  - Vocabulary.
37. **The category of person relates to**
- the notion of speakers
  - the notion of listeners
  - the notion of participants' roles.
  - the notion of both listeners and speakers.
38. **When dealing with culture in translation you need to be mainly aware of**
- linguistic factors and social factors.
  - ecological factors and organizational procedures.
  - translation mechanisms and methods.
  - contextual factors and translation procedures.
39. **What is 'Word-for-word' translation? It is**
- a free translation.
  - an interlinear translation.
  - a figurative translation
  - a grammatical translation.
40. **When does 'simultaneous interpreting' happen? It takes place**
- as the source-language text is being orally presented.
  - after the source-language text is orally presented
  - as the interpreter whispers into the ears of delegates.
  - after the source-language text is written and presented.