

1) All communicators tend to face the same problems as those of translators, because they need to

- read the text
- make sense of a text
- need to deconstruct the text and then reconstruct it
- **all of the above**

2) Translators need excellent memory to enable them use..... of two different languages and two different cultures.

- rhetorical knowledge
- syntactic knowledge
- the semantic knowledge
- **all of the above**

3) Normal communicator Encode into the language used by the sender While The Translator encoding consists of

- **re-encoding into a different language**
- encode messages which are different from those received
- transmit them to the previous sender
- all of them are founs

4) Normal communicator Encode messages which are different from those received, While The Translator

- **Concerns the same message as was received**
- transmit them to the previous sender
- encode messages which are different from those received
- all of them are founs

5) What is the different between bilingual translator and monolingual communicator ?

- Encode into the language used by the sender
- the encoding process
- **the re-encoding process**

6) Translators need excellent memory to enable them use..... of two different

languages and two different cultures.

- the semantic knowledge
- syntactic knowledge
- rhetorical knowledge
- **all of the above**

7) What marks the bilingual translator off from the monolingual communicator?

- the encoding process
- Encode into the language used by the sender
- **the re-encoding process**

8) The memory of the translator is like

- a container of records of academic information only
- a container of records of future events only
- **a container of records of past experiences and plans for action**
- a container of good time memories only

9) Translation is considered as

- a model of explanation
- **a model of communication**
- a model of representation

10) we can say that any model of communication is a model of translation because all communicators face the same problems as those of translators. These problems include:

- They need to deconstruct it and then reconstruct it
- They need to read the text
- They need to make sense of a text
- **All true**

11) The difference between a normal communicator and a Translator is:

- The monolingual communicator encodes in the same language received and transmit it to a receiver other than the previous sender
- while the bilingual translator re-encode the message then submit it to a the previous sender
- **The monolingual communicator encodes in the same language received and transmit it to the previous sender, while the bilingual translator re-encode the message then submit it to a receiver other than the previous sender**

12) All communicators are translators, because

- **they receive signals in speech and in writing containing messages encoded in a communication system which is not identical with their own**

- They have to translate their ideas during communication

13) pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure.

- the Sociolinguistic Competence

- **the Grammatical competence of translator**

- the Discourse competence

14) Both communicators and translators need to .....the text ?

- deconstruct

- only reconstruct

- **deconstruct and reconstruct**

15) The Grammatical competence of the translator consists of

- **pronunciation , vocabulary and sentence structure**

- pronunciation , organization and paragraph structure

- semantic , rhetoric and communication

16) Memory is important for a translator because

- **It contains ‘records’ of past experiences, has plans for action on the basis of what we know and what we have done**

- It will help him remember what the speaker is talking about

- It will help him with the vocabulary

17) Language is important for a translator because

- It will help him remember what the speaker is talking about.

- It will help him with the vocabulary

- **much of our experience of the external world of the senses and the inner world of the mind is mediated by language**

- All false

18) One of the translator communicative competences is the Grammatical competence which means:

- **knowledge of the rules of the code, including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure.**

- knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context

- The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve a unified spoken or written texts in different

genres

19) One of the translator communicative competences is the Sociolinguistic Competence which means

- **knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context**
- knowledge of the rules of the code, including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure
- The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve a unified spoken or written texts in different genres

20) One of the translator communicative competences is the Strategic competence which means

- **the mastery of communication strategies which may be used to improve communication or to compensate for breakdowns in actual communication**
- knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context

21) The memory of the translator is like

- a container of records of academic
- a container of good time memory
- **a container of records of past experience and plans for action**