

1) 1. Memory is important for a translator because:

- a. It will help him remember what the speaker is talking about.
- **b. It contains 'records' of past experiences, has . plans for action on the basis of what we know and what we have done.**
- c. It will help him with the vocabulary.

2) 2. Language is important for a translator because:

- **a. much of our experience of the external world of the senses and the inner world of the mind is mediated by language.**
- b. It will help him remember what the speaker is talking about.
- c. It will help him with the vocabulary.

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

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

4) 4. One of the translator communicative competences is the Sociolinguistic Competence which means:

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

5) 5. One of the translator communicative competences is the Discourse competence which means:

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

6) 6. One of the translator communicative competences is the Strategic competence which means:

- a. The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve a unified spoken or written texts in different genres.
- b. knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context
- **c. the mastery of communication strategies which may be used to improve communication or to compensate for breakdowns in actual communication.**

7) 7. The English word theory was derived from a technical term in:

- **a. Ancient Greek philosophy**
- b. Latin philosophy
- c. English dictionary

8) 8. The word 'theoria' meant "a looking at, viewing, beholding", and referring to:

- a. 'contemplation' ةسارد وأ لمأت
- b. 'speculation' نيمخت
- **c. A and b**

9) 9. from Greek 'praxis' ,theory is especially often contrasted to:

- a. knowledge
- b. understanding
- **c. practice**

10) 10. The difference between theory and model is that:

- a. Theory is an internal representation of a phenomena while model is external.
- b. Theory has no tangible manifestation while model exists as a tangible object (diagram, a formula, a text)
- **d. A and b**