

1) . The translator's knowledge should include

- a. knowledge of general linguistics
- b. descriptive methodology
- c. methodology of research applicable to SL and TL.
- **d. All true**

2)is a very good source for investigating the translation process and the translator's ability to translate.

- a. The SL
- b. The ST
- **c. The TT**
- d. All false

3) The Language of Translation is:

- a. The source language
- b. The target language
- **c. All false**
- d. All true

4) is based on the study of translated texts.

- a. TT
- b. TL
- c. SL
- **d. The language of translation**

5) . The study of the language of translation involves:

- a. the translator's interpretations
- b. The translator's strategies and abilities as a translator.
- **c. A and b**
- d. All false

6) The language of translation remains a subjective experience:

- **a. Internalised in the translator and within limits of his/her interpretation.**
- b. Internal and external

- c. External
- d. All true

7) Editing the ST, which is the first stage recognised in the process of translation, is the study of the ST for:

- a. establishing its authorship and authenticity
- b. reaching a linguistic form which is accepted for translation.
- **c. Both a and b**
- d. All false

8) Editing a ST is important in case of:

- a. Texts written in difficult languages.
- **b. inscriptions on metal, stones clay tablets or other materials found on archaeological sites**
- c. a and b
- d. all false

9) In the stage of editing the ST whether the ST is old or new , the translator:

- a. Has to be involved
- **b. May not be involved**
- c. Must not be involved
- d. All false

10) When the ST has been edited and adopted for translation, the translator then moves to another stage which is:

- a. Interpretation in a new language
- b. Editing the formulation
- **c. Interpretation of the source text**
- d. Formulating the translated text