

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
Theory of Translation#5,6  
[Theory of Translation]

1) 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

2) 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

3) 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

4) The most important aspect of interpretation in a new language is:

- **a. the movement from one language to another.**
- b. Understanding the text
- c. Reading the text.
- d. All false

5) Interpretation in a new language is defined as:

- a. as reformulating a linguistic/verbal text, or part of it, before interpreting it, to a language other than its own
- **b. as reformulating a linguistic/verbal text, or part of it, after interpreting it, to a language other than its own**
- c. as reformulating a linguistic/verbal text, or part of it, after interpreting it, to the same language.
- d. All false.

6) After the stage of Interpretation in a new language, , the translator then moves to another stage which is:

- a. Editing the formulation
- b. Interpretation of the source text
- **c. Formulating the translated text**
- d. All false

7) Formulating the translated text is the stage of the translation process in which:

- a. The translator moves from one language to another
- **b. the translator chooses the lexis and structures that would make meaningful sentences functioning in a narrow co-text as elements of a well structured text.**
- c. Both true
- d. All false

8) ..... is the stage during which the translated text gradually takes form.

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

9) The formulation-composition- of the translated text is constrained ب مقيدة by:

- a. the quality
- b. the results of the translator's interpretive leap from the source text to the target language.
- **c. A and b**
- d. All false

10) The stage that involves a comparison between the translation product on the one hand and the prevailing linguistic features and cultural norms in the text type in the target language on the other is:

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

11) At the turn of the 19th century, and as a result of cultural anthropology studies, writers had the view that translation must be:

- a. As free as possible
- **b. as literal as possible.**

- c. Both free and literal in the same amount
- d. All false

12) Semantic Translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in

- a. structure
- **b. taking more account of the aesthetic value**
- c. meaning
- d. all false

13) The 'freest' form of translation is:

- **a. Adaptation**
- b. Free Translation
- c. Idiomatic Translation
- d. Communicative Translation

14) A method of translation used mainly for plays (comedies), poetry stories, where the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved:

- a. Free Translation
- b. Idiomatic Translation
- c. Communicative Translation
- **d. adaptation**

15) A method of translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original:

- **a. Free Translation**
- b. Idiomatic Translation
- c. Communicative Translation

16) The free translation method is usually:

- a. a paraphrase much longer than the original.
- b. It is often prolix and pretentious, and not a translation at all.
- **c. Both a and b**
- d. All false

17) This form of translation is sometimes called lively 'natural translation'.

- a. Free Translation
- **b. Idiomatic Translation**
- c. Communicative Translation

- d. Adaptation

18) It attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily accepted and comprehensible to the readership.

- a. Free Translation

- b. Idiomatic Translation

- **c. Communicative Translation**

- d. Adaptation

19) The method of translation that fulfils the two main aims of translation, which are first accuracy and second economy, is:

- a. semantic translation

- b. communicative translation

- c. Adaptation

- **d. A and b**

20) A semantic translation is written at:

- **a. the author's linguistic level.**

- b. the readership's. Level.

- c. Both true

- d. Both false.

21) a communicative translation is written at:

- **a. the readership's. Level.**

- b. the author's linguistic level.

22) Semantic translation is used for:

- **a. expressive texts (i.e. sacred texts)**

- b. informative and vocative (like in Advertising) texts.

23) Another difference between communicative and semantic translation is:

- **a. Semantic is personal while communicative is social.**

- b. Semantic is social while communicative is personal.

24) A semantic translation has to..... , while a communicative translation has to explain.

- a. Discuss

- b. Determine

## - c. Interpret