

1) After the stage of Interpretation of the source text, , 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

2) 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

3) 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.

4) 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

5) 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

6) 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**

7) . The formulation-composition- of the translated text is constrained by: بديقم ب

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

8) 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. all false

9) 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

10) . Semantic Translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in

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