

<p>The origin of the word((translation))word</p> <p>1-indian 2-english 3-latin</p>	3
<p>To achieve equivalence in translation we should ;</p> <p>1-ignore the semantic sense of each word and sentence . 2-look in to the semantic sense of some words. 3-look into the semantic sense of each word and sentence .</p>	3
<p>To achivev equivalence in translation we shouldthe information about the participant involved in it's production and reception .</p> <p>1-ignore 2-look in to</p>	2
<p>To achieve the equivalence in translating text . we should look in to the ...</p> <p>1-six-wh-questions 2-eight-wh-questions 3-three-wh-questions</p>	1
<p>According to bell ,the material of a good translation must beinto another language .</p> <p>1-partly transfused . 2-completely transfused 3-not transfused.</p>	2
<p>To be a good translation , it should give aof the ideas of the original work.</p> <p>1-complete transcript. 2-similar transcript. 3-identical transcript</p>	1
<p>The style and manner of writingbe of the same character with that of the original.</p> <p>1-shouldn't 2-should 3-not necessary</p>	2
<p>The translation should be more complicated than the original composition .</p> <p>1-true 2-fals</p>	2

3-some times	
Translating is the ; 1-process 2-product	1
Translation is ; 1-process 2-product	2
The communicators tend to faceproblem's as those of translators . 1-less 2-more 3-same	3
Both communicators and translators need tothe text . 1-deconstruct 2-deconstruct and reconstruct 3-only reconstruct	2
The.....must re-encoding the message in to a different language . 1-communicators 2-translators	2
The.....encode the message into the language used by the sender . 1-communicator 2-translator	1
The.....aimed at a group receivers who are not the same as the original sender . 1-communicator 2-translator	2
It is thewitch marks the bilingual translator off from the monolingual communicator. 1-re-writing process 2-re-reading process 3-re-encoding process	3
Thetransmit a new message to the previous sender. 1-translator 2-writer 3-communicator	3
.....need excellent memory .	3

1-communicator 2-translator 3-both	
.....must be good at strong experiences in memory . 1-communicator 2-translator	2
A professional translator must have a good knowledge about ; 1-his own language 2-any random language 3-the target language knowledge	3
A professional translator must have a good knowledge about ; 1-oral knowledge 2-text-type knowledge	2
((a reliapility , ethics, speed , memory , professional pride)) are a primary characteristics of a..... 1-bad translator 2-normal communicative 3-good translator	3

<p>The English word theory was derived from a technical term in.....</p> <p>1-italian philosophy 2-ancient greek philosophy. 3-indian philosophy</p>	2
<p>Theory is especially often contrasted to ;</p> <p>1-practice 2-talking 3-reading</p>	1
<p>In modern science the term ((theory)) understood to refer to ;</p> <p>1-scince phenomena 2-explanation of empirical phenomena</p>	2
<p>((theory)) is an explanation witch exists in :</p> <p>1-heart 2-mind 3-logic</p>	2
<p>The ((theory)) is :</p> <p>1-external 2-both external and internal 3-internal</p>	3
<p>((modal)) is ;</p> <p>1-external 2-both external and internal 3-internal</p>	1
<p>Themust represent the theory that it stands for ;</p> <p>1-writer 2-modal 3-theory</p>	2
<p>Themust reveals the characteristics the theory explained .</p> <p>1-modal 2-writer 3-theory</p>	1
<p>Themust reflect these criteria ((empiricism – determinism – parsimony-generality))</p> <p>1-modal 2-writer 3-theory</p>	3
<p>A theory of translating is a</p>	2

1-process 2-product 3-passage	
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Third lec

Forth lecture

It is the language which the text to be translated belongs 1-SL 2-TL 3-the native language	1
Regardless of translation , the SL exist as ; 1-signs 2-language 3-writin text	2
.....has it's own meanings , grammer's, sounds ,culture and tradition ; 1-some of the SL 2-no SL 3-any SL	3
The.....is the text which has been chosen for translation 1-target text 2-main text 3-source text	3
The ST could be 1-spoken only 2-writtin only 3-spoken or writtin or both	3
The translator choose a text in out of interest or for research purpose 1-always 2-rare cases 3-never	2
.....the ST is the first step in the process of translation . 1-understanding 2-reading 3-writing	1

<p>The.....is the most important element in translation</p> <p>1-papers and pen 2-writer 3-translator</p>	3
<p>The translator is aindividual</p> <p>1-multi-lingual only 2-bilingual or multi-lingual 3-bilingual</p>	2
<p>The translator has knowledge of the.....culture .</p> <p>1-SL only 2-TL only 3-SL and TL</p>	3
<p>The.....is the text which result from the translation process .</p> <p>1-source text ST 2-translated text TT 3-source language SL</p>	2
<p>The translated text</p> <p>1-keep the same receiver of a same language 2-chang the receiver of new language . 3-he can choose whether change the receiver or keep the old one</p>	2
<p>The.....is a very good source for investigating the translation process .</p> <p>1-translated text TT 2-SL 3-TL</p>	1

FIFTH LECTURE

<p>The translation is complex operation which takes place in theof the translator</p> <p>1-heart 2-mind 3-office</p>	2
<p>((editing the source text))is thestage in translation process.</p> <p>1-first 2-second 3-last</p>	1
<p>The second stage in translation process is ;</p>	2

1-interpretation in a new language 2-interpretation of the source text 3-editing the source text	
((editing the formulation)) isstage in translation process ; 1-first 2-second 3-last	3
.....is the study of the ST for establishing it's authorship and authenticity . 1-interpretation of the ST 2-editing the formulation 3-editing the source text	3
In case of inscriptions on metal , stones, clay tablets . the editing is ; 1-unimportant 2-important 3-didn't exist	2
The editing of a STit's translation . 1-precedes 2-happen in same time with ... 3-come after	1
The translatorinvolved in this stage ((editing the ST))weather the ST is old or new . 1-may be 2-should be 3-may not	3
To interpretation the ST within the same language , start with giving the ST a reading whichlexis , grammar and meaning of text in it's linguistic and social context . 1-goes with 2-does not go with	1
The process of assigning meaning to the text or utterances in it depends on the linguistic systems and contexts of the 1-target language 2-source language 3-writer's own language	2
The translator should take into accountinterpretation given to the ST to be translated	3

1-only one 2-the target language 3-all other	
The transformation to a new is carried out by 1-the writer 2-the translator 3-the reader	2
The end product , interpretation in a new language , is The 1-same old text 2-similar text 3-new text	3
The most important aspect of interpretation in a new language is..... 1-the readers aspect's 2-the movement – the crossing – from one language to another 3-the new vocabulary used in text	2
When translator chooses the lexis and structures which make meaningful sentences . 1-editing 2-interpretation 3-formulating	3
The final stage in translation process ; 1-editing the ST 2-editing the formulation 3- formulation	2
When the formulation of translated text is completed , the translator commence to edit the formulation . 1-don't allowed to 2-can't 3-can	3
The editing of the formulation takes the form of a checking of possible slips of the tongue or other inaccuracies . 1-messy 2-careful 3-limited	2

Sixth lecture

.....has been the central problem of translating since the first	1
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<p>century BC.</p> <p>1-to translate literally of freely .</p> <p>2-to translate long text</p> <p>3-to translate science text</p>	
<p>Up to the 19th century , some kind oftranslation was favored</p> <p>1-conditional</p> <p>2-free</p> <p>3-simple</p>	2
<p>The free translation is ;</p> <p>1-the letter not the spirit .</p> <p>2-the text without spirit</p> <p>3- the spirit not the letter</p>	3
<p>To translate the sense not the word , the message rather than the form)) that's called;</p> <p>1-conditional translation</p> <p>2-free translation</p> <p>3-senseless translation</p>	2
<p>At the turn of the 19th century the writers had the view that translationas possible</p> <p>1-not necessary to be a literal.</p> <p>2-should not be literal at all</p> <p>3-must be as literal .</p>	3
<p>.....is an interlinear translation , with the TL immediately below the SL words</p> <p>1-literal translation</p> <p>2-word-for-word translation</p> <p>3-faithfull translation</p>	2
<p>.....attempt's to be completely faithful to intentions and the text realization of the SL writer</p> <p>1-semantic translation</p> <p>2-literal translation</p> <p>3-faithful translation</p>	3
<p>.....is more flexible admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows the translator's intuitive empathy with the original</p> <p>1-word-for-word translation</p> <p>2-faithful translation</p>	3

3-semantic translation	
<p>.....differs from faithful translation only in taking more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text</p> <p>1-faithful translation 2-semantic translation 3-literal translation</p>	2
<p>It is the freest form of translation</p> <p>1-faithful translation 2-adaptation 3-literal translation</p>	2
<p>It's used mainly for plays, poetry stories ;</p> <p>1-adaptation 2-literal translation 3-word-for-word translation</p>	1
<p>.....reproduces the matter without the manner , or the content without the form of the original</p> <p>1-idiomatic translation 2-free translation 3-adaptation</p>	2
<p>It is usually a paraphrase much longer than the original</p> <p>1-free translation 2-idiomatic translation 3-adaptation</p>	1
<p>It is often prolix and pretentious , and not a translation at all</p> <p>1-communicative translation 2-free translation 3-adaptation</p>	2
<p>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</p> <p>1-communicative translation 2-free translation 3-idiomatic translation</p>	1
<p>Only.....translation fulfil the 2 main aims of translation .</p> <p>1-free and semantic 2-semantic and communicative 3-semantic and free</p>	2

<p>a.....translation is more likely to be economical than a communicative</p> <p>1-free</p> <p>2-idiomatic</p> <p>3-semantic</p>	3
<p>a.....translation is written at the author's linguistic level.</p> <p>1-free</p> <p>2-literal</p> <p>3-semantic</p>	3
<p>a.....translation is written at the readership's level</p> <p>1-semantic</p> <p>2- adaptation</p> <p>3-communicative</p>	3
<p>a.....translation is used for expressive text</p> <p>1-communicative</p> <p>2-free</p> <p>3-semantic</p>	3
<p>a.....translation is used for informative and vocative</p> <p>1-word-for-word</p> <p>2-communicative</p> <p>3-free</p>	2
<p>a.....translation is personal and individual .</p> <p>1-free</p> <p>2-adaptation</p> <p>3-semantic</p>	3
<p>a..... translation is social , concentrates on the message and the main force of the text</p> <p>1-semantic</p> <p>2-communicative</p> <p>3-adaptation</p>	2
<p>a.....translation has to interpret</p> <p>1-communicative</p> <p>2-semantic</p> <p>3-idiomatic</p>	2
<p>a.....translation has to explain</p> <p>1-communicative</p> <p>2-semantic</p>	1

3-idiomatic	
.....is the way of life 1-translation 2-culture 3-language	2
The.....lead to a translations problem 1-language focus 2-cultural focus 3-writing	2

Seventh lecture

Culture is ; 1-the way of dress 2-the way of eat 3-the way of life	3
When there is a cultural focus , there is a 1-translation quality 2-translation problems 3-translation theory	2
The translation problems could due to a cultural gap between 1-SL and TL 2-TL and ST 3-TT and TL	1
Universal terms like ((table , mirror,....)).....cause translation problems 1-could 2-don't 3-always do	2
The ECOLOGY , MATERIAL CULTURE , SOCIAL CULTURE , ORGANIZATIONS , GESTURES AND HABITS are ; 1-culturaldisadvantages 2-translation problems	3
In translation process yourecognize all cultural achievements referred in the SL text 1-should 2-don't have to	1

3-shouldn't	
You should be aware of tow translation procedures ; 1-ST and TT 2-transference and ST 3-transference and componential analysis	3
.....covers flora , funa , windsetc. 1-Ecology 2-material culture 3-social culture	1
.....can cause translation problems . 1-country names 2-material culture (food , clothes ,etc) 3-weather description	2
.....covers terms related to types of work and leisure 1-material culture 2-social culture 3- econology	2
Most of the types of jobsproblems in translation 1-can cause 2-always cause 3-can't cause	3
.....covers organizations , customs , activities , procedures ((politicaletc)) 1-historical terms 2-social culture 3-organisations	3
Historical terms are To translate . 1-can be easy 2-not easy 3-can't	2
Most of historical terms need tothem rather than translate. 1-transfere 2-delete 3-explain	1
International terms areto translate . 1-easy 2-can't be	1

3-hard	
<p>.....most of it needs to transfere except certain words which being naturalized</p> <p>1-artistic terms 2-religious terms 3-historical terms</p>	2
<p>Some ofterms are transferred and some are translated</p> <p>1-artistic 2-organization 3-international</p>	1
<p>The purpose of text , motivation and cultural , technical and linguistic level of readership are called;</p> <p>1-translation procedures 2-cultural factors 3-contextual factors</p>	3
<p>The transference , cultural equivalent , naturalization , literal translation , are ;</p> <p>1-translation procedures 2-cultural factors 3-contextual factors</p>	1

Eighth lecture

<p>Islam almost looks at learning a foreign language as;</p> <p>1-luxury 2-forbidden act 3-religious duty</p>	3
<p>During the abbasid age the translators were very</p> <p>1-random 2-few 3-selective</p>	3
<p>The works on philosophy , medicine ,engineering were translated fromto Arabic</p> <p>1-italian 2-greek 3-persian</p>	2
<p>Works on astronomy , art ,law , history and music were translated fromto Arabic</p>	1

1-persian 2-greek 3-roman	
Yuhanna bin batriq's method in translation was ; 1-messy 2-free 3-literal	3
Hunayn bin ishaq's method in translating was 1-free 2-literal 3-messy	1
During the French invasion of Egypt the main task of the translator to translate the..... 1-art books 2-philosophy books 3-official and administrative documents	3
Jean –michel venture looked at translation as 1-heavy and boring duty 2-kind of linguistic exercise and pastime 3-official task	2
Mohammed Ali's time called ((period of)) 1-decay 2-renaissance 3-translation	3
During M.Ali's period the translationliteral 1-was not 2-was 3-almost	1
Since that time , the number of translated books has 1-reduced 2-became less 3-continued to increase	3
In same period the quality of translation has 1-improved \ 2-became worse 3-stay still	1
During the abbasid..... age was the school of translation	1

1-Baghdad 2-Riyadh 3-Egypt	
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Lecture 9

Translation has something to do with 1-language 2-speech 3-written language	2
Interpretation has something to do with..... 1-language 2-speech 3-written language	3
.....was used beforeas a means of communication between people of different languages. 1-translation , interpretation 2-interpretation , translation 3-translation , education	2
.....translation involves the translation of prose and poetry 1-literary 2-legal 3-general	1
.....involves all sort of scientific text . 1-literary 2-general 3-technical \ medical	
.....involves the translation of legal documents and scripts . 1-general 2-legal 3-economic	2
.....involves the translation of text relating to diplomacy and politics . 1-legal 2-political \ diplomatic 3-literary	2
.....involves the translation of texts relating to customs , traditions , habitsof a particular community.	3

1-economic 2-general 3-social \ cultural	
.....involves the translation of texts relating to economics , finance , commerce ,.....etc 1-social \ cultural 2-economic 3-legal	2
One of the translation's tools iswich involves the use of mono-lingual dictionary . 1-linguistic aids 2-literature aids 3-mechanical aids	1
.....are involves books , translated texts and the technical encyclopedias 1-linguistic aids 2-literature aids 3-mechanical aids	2
.....involves the use of type-writers , dictating machines , photocopying machinesetc 1-linguistic aids 2-literatures aids 3-mechanical aids	3
.....is a very old activity 1-interpretation 2-writer translation 3-printting	1
.....is the oral translation 1-written translation 2-translation 3-interpretation	3
.....was born during world war 1 and held in French 1-business interpreting 2-conference interpreting 3-community interpreting	2
Ininterpretation , the interpreter listens to what is being said and then translates it orally and simultaneously into the TL	1

1-simultaneous 2-consecutive 3-whispered	
.....interpretation is when the interpreter listen to what being said and at the end of each statement , he gives an oral translation summarizing what has been said 1-simultaneous 2-consecutive 3-whispered	2
Ininterpretation the interpreter sits between delegates and whispers into their ears the oral translation of what is being said 1-simultaneous 2-consecutive 3-whispered	3
.....involves only written texts 1-translation 2-interpreting	1
.....involves only spoken texts 1-translation 2-interpreting	2
In.....time is not very important 1-translation 2-interpreting	1
In.....time is crucial 1-translation 2-interpreting	2
In.....there is a permanent record of what is being done 1-translation 2-interpreting	1
In.....there is no record of what is being said 1-translation 2-interpreting	2
In.....the focus on the linguistic units 1-translation 2-interpreting	1
In.....the focus on ideas	2

1-translation 2-interpreting	
.....involves formal memory 1-translation 2-interpreting	1
.....involves semantic memory 1-translation 2-interpreting	2

Lecture 10

CAT means; 1-computer aided text 2-computer aided translation 3-computer aided transfer	2
In CAT translator use the computer to..... 1-make the translating process difficult 2-only type the translated text 3-facilitate the translation process	3
CAT made the translation process..... 1-slower – more difficult 2-easier – cheaper – faster 3-same as the human's translation	2
CAT made the quality ; 1-improved 2-less 3-same as human translation	1
((multilingual electronic dictionary , corpus analysis tools ,terminology extraction and terminology management system))are the ; 1-CAT tools 2-HT tools 3-human writing tools	1
TM means ; 1-translation method 2-translation machine 3-translation memory	3
.....allows the translators to store translations in database and	1

<p>recycle them in new translation by automatically retrieving matched segments for re-use ;</p> <p>1-TM 2-SM 3-HT</p>	
<p>The TM database consists of a.....and.....segment pairs.</p> <p>1-HT - ST 2-ST - TT 3-TT - HT</p>	2
<p>When a new ST segmentan ST segments in the database the relevant TU is retrieved ;</p> <p>1-cross 2-matches 3-against</p>	2
<p>.....means the ST segment currently being translated is identical ((including formatting and style))to the segment stored in the memory .</p> <p>1-a fuzzy match 2-a full match 3-an exact match</p>	3
<p>.....means that the ST segment match one stored in the memory with difference only in variable elements such as numbers , dates , ...etc.</p> <p>1-fuzz match 2-full match 3-exact match</p>	2
<p>.....is one where the ST segment is similar to segment in the memory .</p> <p>1-fuzz match 2-full match 3-exact match</p>	1
<p>One of the types of machine translation iswhere the translation engine translates whole text without the intervention of human operator.</p> <p>1-human-assisted machine 2-unassisted or full automatic</p>	2
<p>The.....translation where human translators intervene to resolve</p>	1

<p>problems of ambiguity in the source text.</p> <p>1-human-assisted machine</p> <p>2-unassisted or full automatic MT</p>	
<p>CAT is an example of.....</p> <p>1-human-assisted machine</p> <p>2-unassisted or full automatic MT</p>	

Lecture 11

<p>One of the translation problems iswhich covers problems at lexical , grammatical and textual levels.</p> <p>1-linguistic problems</p> <p>2-cultural problems</p>	1
<p>The.....cover a large range of categories such as ecology ,materials , social organizationetc.</p> <p>1-linguistic problems</p> <p>2-cultural problems</p>	2
<p>The.....is the smallest unit of language that can be used by itself .</p> <p>1-a morpheme</p> <p>2-word</p> <p>3-translation</p>	2
<p>a.....is ((a sequence of letters with an orthographic space on either side))</p> <p>1-written word</p> <p>2-written phrases</p> <p>3-written poets</p>	1
<p>The level of difficulty in translation at thedepends on the nature of non-equivalence.</p> <p>1-morpheme level</p> <p>2-translation level</p> <p>3-word level</p>	3

Lecture12

<p>.....is the set of rules which determines the way in wich units such as words and phrases can be combined in a language .</p>	3
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1-phoneme 2-word 3-grammer	
.....covers the structure of words. 1-morphology 2-syntax 3-grammer	1
.....covers the grammatical structures of groups , clauses and sentences. 1-morphology 2-syntax 3-grammer	2
Number – gender – voice – tense and aspect)) are ; 1-word problems 2-grammatical problems	2
Word order isimportant in translation . 1-not 2-not very 3-extremely	3

Lecture13

.....defines culture as ((complex whole wich includes knowledge , belief , art , morals ,....etc)) 1-taylor 2-new mark 3-al-jundi	1
.....defines culture as ((the way of life and it's manifestations that are peculiar to.....)) 1-taylor 2-new mark 3-al-jundi	2
.....makes a distinction between culture and civilization. 1-taylor 2-new mark 3-al-jundi	3