1) The origin of the word „translation‟ is the Latin word :

- **'translatus‟ which means „transferred‟.**

- „translator ‟ which means „transferred‟

- „transferred‟ which means „translatus‟

- „translatus‟ which means „translation ‟

2) The dictionary meaning of the English verb „to translate‟ is …..

- translator ‟ which means „transferred‟

- **to express or be capable of being expressed in another language or dialect**

- transferred‟ which means „translatus‟

- „translatus‟ which means „translation

3) He defines translation as "the replacement of textual material in one language SL by equivalent textual material in another language TL".

- Bell (1991)

- Newmark (1982)

- **Catford (1965)**

- Juan (2012)

4) He defines translation as "a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language"

- Bell (1991)

- **Newmark (1982)**

- Catford (1965)

- Juan (2012)

5) He has two views to define translation <u>one as an „art‟ </u>and the other <u>as a profession</u>

- **Bell (1991)**

- Newmark (1982)

- Catford (1965)

- Juan (2012)

6) Being preoccupied with the translation of literary texts as a pastime activity, scholars of the last century looked at translation as …………………

- a science

- a craft

- **an art**

- a profession

7) He defines translation as a „profession

- **Bell (1991)**

- Newmark (1982)

- Catford (1965)

- Juan (2012)

8) Why did Bell look at translation as a „profession?

- the majority of translators are professionals in a Plays

- the majority of translators are professionals in Drawing and art

- the majority of translators are professionals in Singing and dancing

- **the majority of translators are professionals engaged in making a living**

9) In the present sense of the word, translation is a „generic term used to refer to …………………………

- **the process of rendering a text in one language into an equivalent text in another.**

- the process of a text in one language .

- It is translated ideas by the Translator's view

- none of the above

10) Generic term used to refer to the process of rendering a text in one language into an equivalent text in another is ………………………

- the past sense of the word, translation

- the Continuous sense of the word, translation

- **the present sense of the word, translation**

- the old sense of the word, translation

11) which one of all the definitions of translation has more comprehensive which stress the dimension of semantic and stylistic equivalence in translation?

- Newmark's definition

- Juan's definition

- Catford's definition
- **Bell's definition**

12) Advanced definition of translation "Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of ……………… text in a second language."
- **an equivalent**
- a Varies
- Impoverishes
- Invalidate

13) Another advanced definition of translation is the one introduced by………
- Bell (1991)
- Newmark (1982)
- Catford (1965)
- **Etchnia Arjona (Gerver 1977)**

14) Etchnia Arjona (Gerver 1977) defined the translation as ………………..
- "Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language."
- "the replacement of textual material in one language SL by equivalent textual material in another language TL".
- Generic term used to refer to the process of rendering a text in one language into an equivalent text in another
- **"Translation is a generic term for the interlingual, sociolinguistic and cultural transfer for any message from one community to another through various**

15) What were the various modes did Ethnic Arjona mention in his definition of translation ?
- Written and oral.
- mechanical means
- combinations thereof
- **all of the above**

16) - How can we achieve Equivalence in Translation?
- The semantic sense of each word and sentence.
- Its communicative value
- Its place in time and space.

- The information about the participants involved in its production and reception
- **all of the above**

17) Which one of the following we need to look in to achieve equivalence in translation when we are faced by a text- written or oral in a language ?
- Its place in time and space are not important .
- **The information about the participants involved in its production and reception**
- Communication Point
- The semantic sense of writer.

18) Using the Six Wh-Questions in looking for Equivalence in translating a text. (when ?
- Is concerned with the ………….)
- purpose for which the text was issued
- manner of delivery
- **time of communication realized in the text**
- the mode of the discourse

19) Using the Six Wh-Questions in looking for Equivalence in translating a text. (Who ?- Is Refers to the ………….)
- the participants involved in the communication
- the sender
- the receiver
- **all of the above**

20) According to Bell, What is a Good Translation?
- that in which the merit of the original work is so completely transfused into another language
- as to be as distinctly apprehended, and as strongly felt, by a native of the country to which that language belongs
- as it is by those who speak the language of the original work.
- **all of the above**

21) Three Laws of Good Translation are : …….
- the a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work.
- the style and manner of writing should be of the same character with that of the original.
- the Translation should have all the ease of the original composition.
- **all of the above**

22) Good Translation should give ……… of the ideas of the original work.

- just a brief
- **a complete transcript**
- Summary
- outline

23) In a good Translation the style and manner of writing should be of the ……………… with that of the original.
- a few similarities
- completely different
- **same character**
- Little difference

24) In a good Translation should have ……………of the original composition.
- all the mitigation
- **all the ease**
- alleviation
- None of the above

25) A more advanced definition of translation can be seen as ………..
- the product of process only.
- the process of translation and the product of translation.
- **the process of translation and the product of that process**
- the process of translation only .

26) The product of that process is ……………………
- the source text
- the text archives
- **the translated text**
- the archive History

27) "It is the abstract concept which encompasses both the process of translation and ……………"
- The methods of that process
- The ways of that process
- The process models
- **the product of that process**

28) Translating is the process or ………….. rather than the tangible object.

- stagnation
- **activity**
- deadlock
- indolence

29) The translated text is ………………….
- **The product of the process of translating**
- the process of translating
- the translation
- None of all

30) All communicators tend to face the same problems as those of translators, because they need to ……………………………………..
- read the text
- make sense of a text
- need to deconstruct the text and then reconstruct it
- **all of the above**

31) Can we say that " all communicators are translators" AND " model of communication is a model of translation"?
- **Yes**
- No
- I don"t think so
- d- I don"t know

32) Translation is considered as ……………
- a model of explanation
- **a model of communication**
- a model of representation
- a model of information

33) The monolingual's(normal communicator )acts when taking a turn as a sender is……………….
- contrast
- **obliged**
- variable
- Committed

34) The Translator's acts when taking a turn as a sender is………

- **contrast**

- stagnation

- deadlock

- indolence

35) Normal communicator Encode into the language used by the sender ,While The Translator encoding consists of ………………………

- **re-encoding into a different language.**

- encode messages which are different from those received.

- transmit them to the previous sender

- all of them are false

36) Normal communicator Encode messages which are different from those received, While The Translator ……………………….

- encode messages which are different from those received.

- transmit them to the previous sender

- **Concerns the same message as was received**

- all of them are false

37) Normal communicator transmit the message to the previous sender, While The Translator ……………………….

- **aimed the message at a group receiver who are not the same as the original sender.**

- transmit them to the previous sender

- Encode messages which are different from those received.

- all of them are false

38) What marks the bilingual translator off from the monolingual communicator?

- the encoding process

- **the re-encoding process**

- Encode into the language used by the sender.

- all of them are false

39) What is the different between bilingual translator and monolingual communicator ?

- the encoding process

- **the re-encoding process**

- Encode into the language used by the sender

- No different .

40) Translators need excellent memory to enable them use……………………… of two different languages and two different cultures.
- the semantic knowledge
- syntactic knowledge
- rhetorical knowledge
- **all of the above**

41) The memory of the translator is like ………………..
- a container of good time memories only
- a container of records of academic information only
- a container of records of future events only
- **a container of records of past experiences and plans for action**

42) What does the translator‟s knowledge-base contain ?
- Target Language knowledge(TL) and (Source Language knowledge (SL)
- Text-Type and Subject-area knowledge
- constructive knowledge
- **all of the above**

43) The translator communicative competences consists of ………………
- Grammatical competence and Social linguistic Competence
- Discourse competence
- Strategic competence
- **all of the above**

44) - Translator‟s grammatical competence includes ……………………………
- Cohesion in form
- Coherence in meaning
- Utterances in context
- **Vocabulary ,word formation, pronunciation ,spelling and sentence structure.**

45) Translator‟s Sociolinguistic Competence means ………………………….
- knowledge of grammatical
- **knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context.**
- The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve unified spoken or written texts in different genres.

- knowledge Cohesion

46) Translator‟s Discourse competence means …………………………
- knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context.
- **The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve unified spoken or written texts in different genres.**
- the mastery of communication strategies which may be used to improve communication or to compensate for breakdowns in actual communication.
- knowledge of the rules of the code, including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure

47) Translator‟s Strategic competence means …………………………
- knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context.
- The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve unified spoken or written texts in different genres.
- **the mastery of communication strategies which may be used to improve communication or to compensate for breakdowns in actual communication.**
- knowledge of the rules of the code, including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure.

48) knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context
- Translator‟s Strategic competence
- Translator‟s Discourse competence
- **Translator‟s Sociolinguistic Competence**
- Translator‟s grammatical competence

49) knowledge of the rules of the code, including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure.
- Translator‟s Strategic competence
- Translator‟s Discourse competence
- Translator‟s Sociolinguistic Competence
- **Translator‟s grammatical competence**

50) The mastery of communication strategies which may be used to improve communication or to compensate for breakdowns in actual communication.
- **Translator‟s Strategic competence**
- Translator‟s Discourse competence
- Translator‟s Sociolinguistic Competence

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- Translator"s grammatical competence

51) The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve unified spoken or written texts in different genres
- Translator"s Strategic competence
- **Translator"s Discourse competence**
- Translator"s Sociolinguistic Competence
- Translator"s grammatical competence

52) This unity depends on ………………………..
- cohesion in form
- coherence in meaning
- Social cohesion
- **A & B**

53) cohesion in form is ………………………
- **the way in which utterances are linked structurally to facilitate interpretation of text**
- the relationships among the different meanings in a text, literal meaning, communicative function or social meaning
- Social cohesion
- Only a & b

54) coherence in meaning is ……………………….
- the way in which utterances are linked structurally to facilitate interpretation of text
- **the relationships among the different meanings in a text, literal meaning, communicative function or social meaning**
- Social cohesion
- A & B

55) What are the primary characteristics of a good translator?
- A Translator thinks and talks about translation from inside the process.
- A Translator must acts in reliable ways
- A Translator must be ethical
- Translator should have a professional integrity and professional self-esteem
- **All of the above**

56) The English word <u>theory </u>was derived from a<u> technical term</u>
- in Modern Greek philosophy.

- **in Ancient Greek philosophy**

- in Ancient Latin philosophy

- in Ancient English philosophy


57) The word „Theoria" meant " beholding", and referring to………………
- Contemplation

- Speculation

- Natural phenomena

- **A & B**


58) Theory is the opposite of ………………
- experience

- directness

- practice

- **conventionalism**


59) In modern science the term "theory", or "scientific theory" is generally understood to refer to a proposed „explanation" of ………………..
- Contemplation

- Speculation

- Natural phenomena

- **Empirical phenomena**


60) In modern science the term „theory" refers to ……………..
- a declaration of success in empirical science

- **a proposed explanation of empirical phenomena**

- a practical illustration of empirical phenomena

- an empirical investigation of a real world problem


61) Theory ………………
- exists in the mind.

- has no tangible manifestation.

- an idea which constitutes the internal representation of phenomena

- **all of the above**


62) As one of the main characteristics of „theory", „empiricism" means that:
- it must be able to predict.

- **it must be testable.**

- it must be simple.

- it must be comprehensive.

63) As one of the main characteristics of „theory", „Determinism" means that:

- **it must be able to predict.**

- it must be testable.

- it must be simple.

- it must comprehensive

64) As one of the main characteristics of „theory", „Parsimony" means that:

- it must be able to predict.

- it must be testable.

- **it must be simple.**

- it must comprehensive

65) As one of the main characteristics of „theory", „Generality" means that:

- it must be able to predict.

- it must be testable.

- it must be simple.

- **it must comprehensive**

66) A Theory is a statement of a general principle, based upon reasoned argument and supported by evidence that is intended to explain a particular fact, event, or phenomenon.

- **Translation theory**

- The Definition of a Model

- Meaning for translation

- None of all

67) "Translation theory is the body of knowledge that we have about translating, extending from general principles to guidelines, suggestions and hints."

- Catford (1965): concept of theory of translation

- **Peter Newmarks (1988): concept of theory of translation**

- Bell (1991) :concept of theory of translation

- None of all

68) What are generally major elements of Translation ?

- A linguistic element

- A situational or contextual element

- Determinism element

- **A & B**

69) A linguistic element is one of generally major elements of Translation known as…………..

- a linguistic „verbal sign‟ involving ST and TL

- **a linguistic „verbal sign‟ involving SL and TL**

- a linguistic „verbal sign‟ involving SL and TT

- a linguistic „verbal sign‟ involving SS and TT

70) A situational or contextual element is one of generally major elements of Translation determines ……………..

- **translate ability**

- the linguistic sign

- verbal sign

- none of all

71) Situational elements consist of ……………..

- Semantic field and Physical environment

- Social reality and Phonetic realization

- The addressee

- **All of the above**

72) It is the language to which the text to be translated belongs.

- The Language of Translation

- The Source Text

- **The Source Language**

- The Target Language

73) - It is the text which has been chosen for translation.

- The Language of Translation

- **The Source Text**

- The Source Language

- The Target Language

74) …………. is the most important element in translation.

- The Language of Translation

- The Source Text

- The Source Language

- **The translator**

75) It is the very central and initial point for the start of the Translation process.

- The Language of Translation

- **The Source Text**

- The translated text

- The Target Language

76) It is the text which result from the translation Process.

- The Language of Translation

- The Source Text

- **The translated text**

- The Target Language

77) It is the starting point of any translation.

- The Language of Translation

- The Source Text

- **The Source Language**

- The Target Language

78) It is the actual definite material, written or spoken, which has been produced by conveying the meanings of a source text in terms of another language and culture

- The Language of Translation

- The Source Text

- **The translated text**

- The Target Language

79) It changes the receiver or addressee to new receiver or addressee of a new language.

- The translator

- The Source Text

- **The translated text**

- The Target Language

80) It is an abstraction obtained via the study of translated texts.

- **The Language of Translation**

- The Source Text

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- The translated text
- The Target Language

81) The Language of Translation is……..
- a source language or a target language
- **not a source language or a target language.**
- a source language
- a target language

82) The study of the language of translation involves…………………
- the translator‟s interpretations,
- the translator‟s strategies
- the translator‟s abilities as a translator.
- **All of the above**

83) It is the language into which a text from another language is translated.
- The Language of Translation
- The Source Text
- The translated text
- **The Target Language**

84) It is a very good source for investigating the translation process and the translator‟s ability to translate.
- The Language of Translation
- The Source Text
- **The translated text**
- The Target Language

85) It is constitutes an essential point when investigating the translation phenomena.
- **The Source Language**
- The Source Text
- The translated text
- The Target Language

86) The translator‟s knowledge should include : …………………
- knowledge of general linguistics
- descriptive methodology
- methodology of research applicable to SL and TL.

- **All of the above**

87) complex cognitive operation which takes place in the mind of the translator.
- knowledge of general linguistics
- descriptive methodology
- **The Process of Translation**
- None of all

88) What are the stages recognized in the process of translation?
- Editing the source text
- Interpretation of the source text
- Interpretation in a new language
- Formulating the translated text
- Editing the formulation
- **All of the above**

89) The final stage in the translation process is ……………
- Interpretation of the source text
- Interpretation in a new language
- **Editing the Formulation**
- Editing the source text

90) It is an interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words
- **Word-for-word translation**
- Literal Translation
- Faithful Translation
- Semantic Translation

91) The what passed died this is example of……………..
- **Word-for-word translation**
- Literal Translation
- Faithful Translation
- Semantic Translation

92) The main use of …………………………….. is either to understand the mechanics of the SL or to construe a difficult text as pre-translation process.
- Literal Translation
- Semantic Translation

- Faithful Translation

- **Word-for-word translation**

93) The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

- **Literal Translation**

- Word-for-word translation

- Faithful Translation

- Semantic Translation

94) It attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structure.

- Literal Translation

- Word-for-word translation

- **Faithful Translation**

- Semantic Translation

95) Semantic Translation is differs from „faithful translation‟ only in taking more account of ………………………

- Linguistic value

- **the aesthetic value**

- The actual value

- We do not need the aesthetic value

96) Semantic Translation is ………………….. than Faithful translation .

- Uncompromising

- dogmatic

- **more flexible**

- not more flexible

97) Which method is one of the Source Language Emphasis ?

- Adaptation

- Free Translation

- Idiomatic Translation

- **Word-for-word translation**

98) Which method is one of the Target Language Emphasis?

- Word-for-word translation

- Literal Translation

- Faithful Translation

- **Adaptation**


99) It is used mainly for plays(comedies), poetry stories, where the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved.

- **Adaptation**

- Word-for-word translation

- Faithful Translation

- Literal Translation


100) تم بفضل الله الانتهاء من كتابة الكويز , ان اصبت فمن الله و ان اخطأت فمني و من الشيطان , و بالتوفيق للجميع , و فالكم A+ ..

- سبحان الله

- الحمدلله

- لا اله الا الله

- الله اكبر

- **سبحان الله و الحمدلله و لا اله الا الله و الله اكبر**