

1) What is a " translation process ? it is:

- A complex operation which the translator uses while translating.
- An operation which takes place in the mind of the translator
- **A complex cognitive operation which takes place in the mind of the translator.**
- A simple operation the translator uses while translating

2) What is the most important element in translation ? it is

- The source text
- **The translator**
- The source language
- The translated text

3) The main characteristics of theory are:

- Empiricism, determinism, argumentation and prediction.
- Empiricism, generality, suggestion and parsimony.
- Reasoning, determinism, parsimony and assumption
- **Empiricism, determinism, parsimony and generality**

4) The major elements of translation are

- **The SL, the ST, the translator, the TT, the language translation and TL.**
- Linguistic element, semantic element, physical element and phonetic element.
- The SL, the ST, the interpreter, the language of translation and TL.
- The SL, the ST, the translator, the language of translation and TL.

5) The dichotomy of translation emphasis swings between

- source culture and target culture.
- source readers and target readers.
- **source language and target language.**
- source style and target style.

6) Translation theory is derived from

- generative linguistics.
- **comparative linguistics.**

- psycholinguistics.
- applied linguistics

7) In translation, flora, fauna, and plains are looked at as relating to

- **Ecological culture**
- Materials culture
- Social culture
- Organization culture

8) Communicative translation tends to emphasize

- The source language.
- Both the source language and the target language
- **The target language**
- Neither the source language nor the target language

9) One of the main characteristics of free translation is

- Adapting
- Communicating
- Rephrasing
- **Paraphrasing**

10) Machine translation is normally used in

- literary language.
- **technical language.**
- general language.
- academic language.

11) The concept of " culture" is defined as a " way of life " by

- **Newmark (1988)**
- Taylor ( 1871)
- Al-Jundi (1982)
- Halimah ( 2012)

12) Interpreting, as a means of communication, was used

- After translation
- Just after translation
- **Before translation**

- Along with translation

### 13) Semantics is

- the relation of signs to each other.
- the relation between sign and their interpreters.
- the relation between sign and the translator.
- **the allocation of signs to their real objects.**

### 14) Machine translation involves

- the use of word processor to translate texts from SL to TL.
- the use of PowerPoint programme to translate texts from SL to TL automatically.
- the use of computer programmers to translate texts from SL to TL.
- **the use of computer programmers to translate texts from SL to TL automaticall.**

### 15) Faithful translation attempts to reproduce

- the precise literal meaning of the original
- the precise syntactical meaning of the original
- the precise cultural meaning of the original
- **the precise contextual meaning of the original**

### 16) Translation methods that emphasize source language are

- **Word-for-word, literal, faithful or semantic translation**
- sense-for-sense, literal, free or semantic translation.
- word-for-word, faithful, adaptation or semantic translation.
- sense-for-sense, literal, faithful or communicative translation.

### 17) The major types of Machine translation system are

- pre-editing MT and post-editing MT.
- **unassisted MT and human-Assisted MT.**
- fully Automatic MT and post-editing MT.
- special purpose systems and input-text system.

### 18) Accuracy and economy are

- Two main objectives of machine translation
- Two main aims of computer-aided translation
- **Two main aims of translation in general**
- Two main goals of both Google and Yahoo translation

19) All works held in Toledo were

- In Arabic and of a Persian origin
- **In Arabic and of Greek origin**
- In Arabic and of Latin origin
- In Arabic and of an Anglo-Saxon origin

20) The translator's theory tends to

- Colour his interpretation of the source text
- cover up his interpretation of the source text.
- **reveal his interpretation of the source text.**
- present his interpretation of the source text.

21) Semantic translation tends to be

- Less flexible than faithful translation.
- as flexible as faithful translation.
- not a flexible translation.
- **more flexible than faithful translation.**

22) Idioms and Fixed expressions are defined as

- variable patterns of language .
- **frozen patterns of language.**
- changeable patterns of language.
- mild patterns of language.

23) Technology is employed in translation to

- make more money and give prestige to the translators.
- help translators to overcome their cultural problems in translations.
- help translators to overcome their linguistic problems in translations.
- **increase productive and cost-effectiveness as well as improve quality.**

24) Translation during the Abbasid age prospered and expanded in the time of

- Caliph Al-Ameen
- **Caliph Al-Mamun**
- Caliph Haroon.
- Caliph Al-Mutasim.

25) Hunayn bin Ishaq's method of translations was called

- **The free way method.**
- The faithful way method.
- The literal way method.
- The both ways method.

## 26) Translation Memory Technology

- helps the translator to translate effectively.
- doesn't allow the translator to store translations in a database and recycle them
- **allows the translator to store translations in a database and recycle them**
- allows the translator to use different types of programs

## 27) When Arab learning declined

- Paris in France replaced Baghdad.
- **Toledo in Spain replaced Baghdad.**
- Rome in Italy replaced Baghdad.
- Athens in Greece replaced Baghdad.

## 28) Interpreting is

- the translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.
- the translation of a message into another language.
- the communicative translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.
- **the oral translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.**

## 29) What is the language of translation

- Both the source language and the target language.
- An independent language resulted from translation.
- **An abstraction obtained via the study of translated texts.**
- The outcome resulted from the translation of the SL text.

## 30) Yuhanna bin Batriq's method of translation was called

- The both ways method.
- **The literal way method.**
- The free way method.
- The faithful way method.

## 31) Materials related to culture covers

- **food, clothes, houses, towns and transport.**

- camels, donkeys and horses.
- kings, presidents, prime ministers.
- hockey, snookers, squash and crickets.

32) Types of segment matches in 'translation memory' are

- an exact match, an empty match and a fuzzy match.
- an exact match, a similar match and a fuzzy match.
- an exact match, a semi- match and a fuzzy match.
- **an exact match, a full match and a fuzzy match.**

33) Translators' mechanical tools and aids include

- dictionaries and technical encyclopedia.
- **type-writers, photocopying machines, word processors.**
- reference books, technical books and computers.
- stationeries word processors, stories and novels.

34) A collocation is a sequence of words which tend to

- **co-occur regularly in a given language.**
- co-occur irregularly in a given language.
- co-occur regularly in the source language.
- co-occur regularly in the target language.

35) Arabic unlike English has

- A dual form in addition to singular form.
- A dual form in addition to plural form.
- A dual form only.
- **A dual form in addition to singular and plural form.**

36) The focus in interpreting is generally on

- Style.
- Grammar.
- **Ideas.**
- Vocabulary.

37) The category of person relates to

- The notion of speakers
- The notion of listeners
- **The notion of participants' role**

- The notion of both listeners and speakers

38) When dealing with culture in translation you need to be mainly aware of

- Linguistic factors and social factors.
- Ecological factors and organizational procedures.
- **Contextual factors and translation procedures.**
- Translation mechanisms and methods.

39) What is ' Word-for-word' translation is

- a free translation.
- **an interlinear translation.**
- a figurative translation.
- a grammatical translation.

40) When does ' simultaneous interpreting' happen ? It takes place

- **As the source-language text is being orally presented.**
- After the source-language text is orally presented.
- As the interpreter whispers into the ears of delegates.
- After the source-language text is written and presented.