Translation theory

1. The origin of the word 'translation' is the Latin word 'translatus' which means:
   a. Transformed
   b. Transferred
   c. Tracked
   d. All false

2. "The replacement of textual material in one language SL by equivalent textual material in another language TL". This definition for translation was by:
   a. Bell
   b. Newmark
   c. Catford
   d. All false

3. "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". This definition for translation was by:
   a. Bell
   b. Newmark
   c. Catford
   d. All false

4. Bell (1991) mentions two views:
   a. one looks at it as an 'art' especially when the scholars of last century were preoccupied with the translation of literary text as a pastime.
   b. a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message
   c. looks at it as a 'profession' where the majority of translators are professionals engaged in making a living rather than a pastime.
   d. A and c

5. translation is a 'generic term used to refer to the process of rendering a text in one language into an equivalent text in another.' This definition is:
   a. said by Newmark
   b. said by Bell
   c. known In the present sense of the word
   d. a and c

6. When we are faced by a text- written or oral in a language we know, we are able to work out its equivalence by looking in to the following :
    a. The semantic sense of each word and sentence.
    b. Its communicative value
    c. Its place in time and space.
    d. All true

7. Laws of good translation are:
    a. Translation should give a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work.
    b. The style and manner of writing should be of the same character with that of the original.
    c. The Translation should be instant
    d. A and b

8. All communicators are translators, because:
    a. They have to translate their ideas during communication.
    b. they receive   signals in speech and in writing containing messages encoded in a communication system which is not identical with their own.
    c. Both true
    d. Both false

9. we can say that any model of communication is a model of translation because all communicators face the same problems as those of translators. These problems include:
    a. They need to read the text.
    b. They need to make sense of a text.
    c. They need to deconstruct it and then reconstruct it.
    d. All true.

10. The difference between a normal communicator and a Translator is:
    a. The monolingual communicator encodes in the same language recieved and transmit it to the previous sender, while the bilingual translator re-encode the message then submit it to a receiver other than the previous sender.
    b. The monolingual communicator encodes in the same language recieved and transmit it to a receiver other than the previous sender,

while the bilingual translator re-encode the message then submit it to a the previous sender.

c. Both true

d. Both false

11. Memory is important for a translator because:

   a. It will help him remember what the speaker is talking about.

   b. It contains 'records' of past experiences, has . plans for action on the basis of what we know and what we have done.

   c. It will help him with the vocabulary.

   d. All false

12. Language is important for a translator because:

   a. much of our experience of the external world of the senses and the inner world of the mind is mediated by language.

   b. It will help him remember what the speaker is talking about.

   c. It will help him with the vocabulary.

   d. All false.

13. One of the translator communicative competences is the Grammatical competence which means:

   a. The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve a unified spoken or written texts in different genres.

   b. knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context

   c. knowledge of the rules of the code, including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure.

   d. A and b

14. One of the translator communicative competences is the Sociolinguistic Competence which means:

   a. The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve a unified spoken or written texts in different genres.

   b. knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context

   c. knowledge of the rules of the code, including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure.

   d. A and b

15. One of the translator communicative competences is the Discourse competence which means:
    a. The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve unified spoken or written texts in different genres.
    b. knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context
    c. Knowledge of the rules of the code, including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure.
    d. A and b
16. One of the translator communicative competences is the Strategic competence which means:
    a. The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve a unified spoken or written texts in different genres.
    b. knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context
    c. the mastery of communication strategies which may be used to improve communication or to compensate for breakdowns in actual communication.
    d. A and b
17. The English word theory was derived from a technical term in:
    a. Ancient Greek philosophy
    b. Latin philosophy
    c. English dictionary
    d. All false
18. The word 'theoria' meant "a looking at, viewing, beholding", and referring to:
    a. 'contemplation' دراسة أو تأمل
    b. 'speculation تخمين
    c. A and b
    d. All false
19. from Greek 'praxis' ,theory is especially often contrasted to:
    a. knowledge
    b. understanding
    c. practice

d. all false

20. The difference between theory and model is that:
    a. Theory is an internal representation of a phenomena while model is external.
    b. Theory is an external representation of a phenomena while model is internal.
    c. Theory has no tangible manifestation while model exists as a tangible object (diagram, a formula, a text)
    d. A and c

21. One of the characteristics needed for a model to be useful is that It must have a heuristic function. This means:
    a. making it easier to grasp the explanation (i.e. the theory)
    b. doing that in a way which makes further studies easier and leads to deeper understanding.
    c. A and b
    d. All false

22. Ideally, a theory must reflect some criteria like Generality which means:
    a. It must be testable.
    b. It must be able to predict
    c. It must be simple
    d. It must be comprehensive

23. Ideally, a theory must reflect some criteria like Empiricism which means:
    a. It must be testable.
    b. It must be able to predict
    c. It must be simple
    d. It must be comprehensive

24. Ideally, a theory must reflect some criteria like Parsimony which means:
    a. It must be testable.
    b. It must be able to predict
    c. It must be simple
    d. It must be comprehensive

25. Ideally, a theory must reflect some criteria like Determinism   which means:
    a. It must be testable.

b. It must be able to predict

c. It must be simple

d. It must be comprehensive

26. Based on the criteria (criteria: Empiricism, Determinism , Parsimony and Generality) for theory, Bell suggests theories of translation depending on the focus of investigation. These theories are:

   a. A theory of translation as process (i.e. a theory of translating.)

   b. A theory of translation as Product (i.e. theory of translated text)

   c. A theory of translation as both process and product (i.e. a theory of translating and translation

   d. All true

27. One of the two major elements related to the topic of translation is the situational or contextual element involving both SL and TL. This element determines:

   a. translatability

   b. the linguistic sign.

   c. A and b

   d. All false

28. The ST could be:

   a. a spoken message

   b. a written message

   c. either

   d. all false

29. The first step in the process of translation is:

   a. Summarizing the ST

   b. Understanding the ST

   c. A and b

   d. All false

30. The most important element in translation and without him translation does not happen is:

   a. ST

   b. SL

   c. Translator

   d. All false

31. The translator's knowledge should include
   a. knowledge of general linguistics
   b. descriptive methodology
   c. methodology of research applicable to SL and TL.
   d. All true

32. ....is a very good source for investigating the translation process and the translator's ability to translate.
   a. The SL
   b. The ST
   c. The TT
   d. All false

33. The Language of Translation is:
   a. The source language
   b. The target language
   c. All false
   d. All true

34. .... is based on the study of translated texts.
   a. TT
   b. TL
   c. SL
   d. The language of translation

35. The study of the language of translation involves:
   a. the translator's interpretations
   b. The translator's strategies and abilities as a translator.
   c. A and b
   d. All false

36. The language of translation remains a subjective experience:
   a. Internalised in the translator and within limits of his/her interpretation.
   b. Internal and external
   c. External
   d. All false

37. Editing the ST, which is the first stage recognised in the process of translation, is the study of the ST for:

a. establishing its authorship and authenticity

b. reaching a linguistic form which is accepted for translation.

c. Both a and b

d. All false

38. 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

39. 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

40. 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

41. 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

42. 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

43. Interpretation in a new language is defined as:

a. as transformulating a linguistic/verbal text, or part of it, before interpreting it, to a language other than its own

b. as transformulating a linguistic/verbal text, or part of it, after interpreting it, to a language other than its own

c. as transformulating a linguistic/verbal text, or part of it, after interpreting it, to the same language.

d. All false.

44. 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

45. 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

46. .... 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

47. The formulation-composition- of the translated text is constrained مقيدة بـ by:

a. the quality

b. the results of the translator's interpretive leap قفز from the source text to the target language.

c. A and b

d. All false

48. 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

49. At the turn of the 19th century, and a s 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 amont
    d. All false

50. Semantic Translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in
    a. structure
    b. taking more account of the aesthetic value
    c. meaning
    d. all false

51. The 'freest' form of translation is:
    a. Adaptation
    b. Free Translation
    c. Idiomatic Translation
    d. Communicative Translation

52. 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

53. 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

d. adaptation

54. 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

55. This form of translation is sometimes called lively 'natural translation'.
   a. Free Translation
   b. Idiomatic Translation
   c. Communicative Translation
   d. Adaptation

56. 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

57. 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

58. A semantic translation is written at:
   a. the author's linguistic level.
   b. the readership's. Level.
   c. Both true
   d. Both false.

59. a communicative translation is written at:
   a. the readership's. Level.
   b. the author's linguistic level.
   c. Both true
   d. Both false.

60. Semantic translation is used for:
    a. expressive texts (i.e. sacred texts)
    b. informative and vocative (like in Advertising) texts.
    c. Math
    d. All false

61. Communicative translation is used for:
    a. expressive texts (i.e. sacred texts)
    b. Math
    c. informative and vocative (like in Advertising) texts.
    d. All false

62. Another difference between communicative and semantic translation is:
    a. Semantic is personal while communicative is social.
    b. Semantic is social while communicative is personal.
    c. There is no difference.
    d. All false

63. A semantic translation has to......... , while a communicative translation has to explain.
    a. Discuss
    b. Determine
    c. Interpret
    d. All false

64. When there is a cultural focus, there is a translation problem. This happens because:
    a. Lack of resources about the other lecture.
    b. The cultural „gap" or „distance" between the SL and TL.
    c. A and b
    d. All false

65. A Few general considerations govern the translation of all cultural words:
    a. You should recognise all cultural achievements referred in the SL text.
    b. You should respect all foreign countries and their cultures.
    c. You should be aware of two translation procedures: Transference and Componential analysis
    d. All of the above mentioned.

66. Componential analysis:
    a. excludes the culture and highlight the message.
    b. is based on a component common to the SL and the TL.
    c. usually in literary texts, offers local colour and atmosphere and a specialist text enables the readership to identify the referent particularly a name or a concept
    d. a and b

67. Transference:
    a. excludes the culture and highlight the message.
    b. is based on a component common to the SL and the TL.
    c. usually in literary texts, offers local colour and atmosphere and a specialist text enables the readership to identify the referent particularly a name or a concept
    d. a and b

68. One of the Cultural Categories through the process of translation is (Ecology). Ecology covers the following:
    a. flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills; „honeysuckles", „downs", „plateau".
    b. (artefacts) (food, clothes, houses and towns, transport.
    c. work and leisure
    d. Political and administrative, Religious and Artistic

69. One of the Cultural Categories through the process of translation is (Material Culture:). Material Culture: covers the following:
    a. flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills; „honeysuckles", „downs", „plateau".
    b. (artefacts) (food, clothes, houses and towns, transport.
    c. work and leisure
    d. Political and administrative, Religious and Artistic

70. One of the Cultural Categories through the process of translation is (Social Culture:). Social Culture: covers the following:
    a. work and leisure
    b. flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills; „honeysuckles", „downs", „plateau".
    c. (artefacts) (food, clothes, houses and towns, transport.
    d. Political and administrative, Religious and Artistic

71. One of the Cultural Categories through the process of translation is (Social Organisation- political and administrative::). Social Organisation- political and administrative:covers the following:
    a. work and leisure
    b. flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills; „honeysuckles", „downs", „plateau".

c. (artefacts) (food, clothes, houses and towns, transport.

d. Political and administrative, Religious and Artistic

72. Historical Terms:

    a. Are always translated.

    b. Are never translated

    c. Are not translated except they have generally accepted translation.

    d. All false

73. International Institutional terms usually have recognised translations which are in fact through translation.

    a. Are rarely translated.

    b. Are never translated

    c. usually have recognised translations which are in fact through translation. For example, OMS (Organisation Mondiale de la Sante منظمة الصحة العالمية

    d. All false

74. When dealing with culture in translation you need to be aware of "Contextual Factors" such as:

    a. Purpose of text, Motivation and cultural, technical and linguistic level of readership, Importance of referent in the SL text, Setting (does recognised translation exist?), Recency of word/referent

    b. Transference, Cultural equivalent, Naturalization, Literal translation, Label, Componential analysis, Accepted standard translation, Paraphrasing, etc..

    c. Both a and b

    d. All false

75. When dealing with culture in translation you need to be aware of "Translation procedures" such as:

    a. Transference, Cultural equivalent, Naturalization, Literal translation, Label, Componential analysis, Accepted standard translation, Paraphrasing, etc..

    b. Purpose of text, Motivation and cultural, technical and linguistic level of readership, Importance of referent in the SL text, Setting (does recognised translation exist?), Recency of word/referent

    c. Both a and b

    d. All false

76. What made Arabs very interested in learning foreign languages such as Persian, Latin and Greek, is:

    a. Trade

    b. The geographical situation

    c. political situation

    d. b and c

77…………………. made the people of Abbasid Age very interested in getting to know what other nations like the Greeks, Romans or Persians had achieved in the field of knowledge, art and science.

    a. Enthusiasm for learning

    b. high standard of living

    c. both a and b

    d. all false

78. ranslators were very selective In the time of Caliph Al-Mamun. This is clear when we know that:

    a. They used to refuse translate religious books.

    b. Works on philosophy, medicine, engineering, music and logic were translated from Greek into Arabic.

    c. works on astronomy, art, law, history and music were translated from Persian into Arabic.

    d. B and c

79. Yūĥanna bin Batriq̈'s method in translation was:

    a. Free

    b. Literal

    c. Both true

    d. Both false

80. Ĥunayn bin Isĥaq̈'s method, in translation was:

    a. Free

    b. Literal

    c. Both true

    d. Both false

81. During Mohammd Ali's age, translation:

    a. took the form of an independent movement & thrived.

    b. was not literal but full of foreign expressions and structures.

    c. led to the number of translated books to increase.

    d. All true

82. Translators started to translate from Arabic into Latin:

    a. In Bagdad

    b. In Toledo

    c. During Mhd Ali's age

    d. All false

83. One of the translators" tools and aids is "linguistic aids" which involves:

a. the use of mono-lingual dictionaries such as (Collins English Dictionary) and bilingual dictionaries such as (Al-Mawrid). Glossaries, which differ from dictionaries in that they contain a selection of words in a language given within a very restricted field only, can also be helpful to translators.

b. books, translated texts and technical encyclopaedias which have something in common with the subject-matter the translator is working with.
c. the use of type-writers, dictating machines, photocopying machines, etc.
d. all of the above mentioned.

84. One of the translators˝ tools and aids is "linguistic Literature aids" which involves:
a. the use of mono-lingual dictionaries such as (Collins English Dictionary) and bilingual dictionaries such as (Al-Mawrid). Glossaries, which differ from dictionaries in that they contain a selection of words in a language given within a very restricted field only, can also be helpful to translators.

b. books, translated texts and technical encyclopaedias which have something in common with the subject-matter the translator is working with.
c. the use of type-writers, dictating machines, photocopying machines, etc.
d. all of the above mentioned.

85. One of the translators˝ tools and aids is " Mechanical aids:" which involves:
a. the use of type-writers, dictating machines, photocopying machines, etc.
b. the use of mono-lingual dictionaries such as (Collins English Dictionary) and bilingual dictionaries such as (Al-Mawrid). Glossaries, which differ from dictionaries in that they contain a selection of words in a language given within a very restricted field only, can also be helpful to translators.

c. books, translated texts and technical encyclopaedias which have something in common with the subject-matter the translator is working with.
d. all of the above mentioned.

86. Conference interpreting was born during:

    a. World War 1 & held in French.

    b. World War 11 and held in Germany

    c. The war of independence in USA

    d. All false

87. Simultaneous Interpretation is a type of interpreting

    a. In which the interpreter listens to what is being said and then translates it orally and simultaneously into the TL.

    b. normally takes place in conference meetings, where the interpreter sits in the conference room and takes of what is being said.At the end of each statement, he gives an oral statement, he gives an oral translation summarizing what has been said.

    c. In which the Interpreter sits between delegates and whispers into their ears the oral translation of what is being said.

    d. All false

88. Whispered Interpretation:is a type of interpreting

    a. In which the interpreter listens to what is being said and then translates it orally and simultaneously into the TL.

    b. Normally takes place in conference meetings, where the interpreter sits in the conference room and takes of what is being said. At the end of each statement, he gives an oral statement, he gives an oral translation summarizing what has been said.

    c. In which the Interpreter sits between delegates and whispers into their ears the oral translation of what is being said.

    d. All false

89. Consecutive Interpretation::is a type of interpreting

    a. In which the interpreter listens to what is being said and then translates it orally and simultaneously into the TL.

    b. Normally takes place in conference meetings, where the interpreter sits in the conference room and takes of what is being said.At the end of each statement, he gives an oral statement, he gives an oral translation summarizing what has been said.

    c. In which the Interpreter sits between delegates and whispers into their ears the oral translation of what is being said.

    d. All false

90. One of CAT tools is:" General purpose applications" such as:

    a. word-processors

    b. optical character recognition

    c. multilingual electronic dictionaries

    d. a and b

91. One of CAT tools is:" Translation-oriented tools" such as:
    a. word-processors
    b. corpus analysis tools
    c. multilingual electronic dictionaries
    d. b and c
92. Problems in MT (machine translation) can be categorised into:
    a. linguistic
    b. extra linguistic
    c. both true
    d. both false
93. Linguistic problems are a category of translation problems and they cover:
    a. problems at lexical, grammatical and Textual levels
    b. a large range of categories such as Ecology, materials, social organization, religion, History, etc.
    c. both true
    d. all false
94. Cultural problems are a category of translation problems and they cover:
    a. problems at lexical, grammatical and Textual levels
    b. a large range of categories such as Ecology, materials, social organization, religion, History, etc.
    c. both true
    d. all false
95. Translation Problems at Morpheme Level means:
    a. Morpheme is easy to translate.
    b. Morpheme causes problems in translation because it represents a meaning and some of them change the class of a word from a verb to adj.
    c. A and b
    d. All false
96. From the translation problems above word level is the collocation which is:
    a. Words that has the same location in both languages
    b. a sequence of words or terms that co-occur more often than would be expected by chance like the word (deliver).
    c. Both true
    d. All false
97. Grammar is organized along two main dimensions morphology and syntax: Morphology covers:
    a. the structure of words, the way in which the form of a word changes to indicate specific contrast in grammatical system, for instance, most

nouns in English have two forms a singular form and a plural form man/men, child /children/ car/cars.
b. the grammatical structure of groups, clauses and sentences: the linear sequences of such classes of words, such as nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives, and functional elements such as subject, predicator and object which are allowed in a given language
c. both true
d. all false

98. Grammar is organized along two main dimensions morphology and syntax : Syntax covers:
e. the structure of words, the way in which the form of a word changes to indicate specific contrast in grammatical system, for instance, most nouns in English have two forms a singular form and a plural form man/men, child /children/ car/cars.
f. the grammatical structure of groups, clauses and sentences: the linear sequences of such classes of words, such as nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives, and functional elements such as subject, predicator and object which are allowed in a given language
g. both true
h. all false

99. Some of examples about Grammatical Translation Problems are:
a. Number
b. Gender
c. Person
d. All of the above mentioned.

100. .... defines culture as " complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of a society."
a. Newmark
b. Aljundi
c. Taylor
d. All false

101. ………………… defines Culture as 'the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression'.
a. Newmark
b. Aljundi
c. Taylor

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d. All false

102.   ……………… makes a distinction between culture and civilisation: "the former involves beliefs, customs, traditions, laws, value-systems, etc. Whereas the latter generally involves progress and development at the level of scientific inventions, technology, industries, education, etc."

    a. Newmark

    b. Aljundi

    c. Taylor

    d. All false

103.   When dealing with culture in translation you need to be aware of Contextual Factors such as:

    a. Purpose of text, Motivation and cultural, technical and linguistic level of readership, Importance of referent in the SL text, Setting (does recognised translation exist?), Recency of word/referent

    b. Transference, Cultural equivalent, Naturalization, Literal translation, Label, Componential analysis, Accepted standard translation, Paraphrasing,

    c. Both true

    d. All false

104.   When dealing with culture in translation you need to be aware of Translation procedures such as :

    a. Transference, Cultural equivalent, Naturalization, Literal translation, Label, Componential analysis, Accepted standard translation,

    b. Purpose of text, Motivation and cultural, technical and linguistic level of readership, Importance of referent in the SL text, Setting (does recognised translation exist?), Recency of word/referent

    c. Both true

    d. All false

105.   The process of translation is a complex cognitive operation which takes place:

    a. On papers

    b. in the mind of the translator.

    c. Both true

    d. All false

106.　The operation of the process of translation helps the translator to:
    a. interpret and extract the meaning of the original text and re-encode this meaning in the target language.
    b. Improve the translator's vocabulary.
    c. Apply all the grammatical rules to both languages.
    d. All false

107.　One of the stages of the process of translation is (the stage of interpretation in a new language) which is called also (transformulation).This stage:
    a. Carries the translator's fingerprints and uniqueness.
    b. The translator may or may not be involved.
    c. This stage could be ignored in few cases.
    d. All false.

108.　One of the stages of the process of translation is the one that **takes the form of a careful checking** of possible slips of the tongue or other inaccuracies into account. This stage is called:
    a. Interpretation of the source text
    b. Interpretation in a new language
    c. Formulating the translated text
    d. Editing the formulation

109.　To translate **literally or freely:**
    a. **Is a question which took place recently.**
    b. Has been the **central proble**m of translating since the first century BC.
    c. Hasn't been a problem in anytime.
    d. All false.

110.　Writers started to have the view that translation must be as literal as possible at the turn of the 19th century:
    a. As a result of some complicated political issues.
    b. a s a result of cultural anthropology studies
    c. as a result of expansion of overseas trade.
    d. All true.

111.　Only .... translation fulfil the **two main aims of translation**, which are first **accuracy and second economy**.

a. semantic
b. communicative
c. both a and b
d. all false

112.   This CAT term refers to:
a. The use of computer programmes to translate texts from one natural language into another automatically.
b. Translation in which human translation (HT) is aided by computer applications.
c. A and b
d. All false

113.   A Key characteristic of CAT is that:
a. A human translator takes control of the translation process and technology is used to facilitate rather than replace HT.
b. A human translator doesn't take control of the translation process and technology is used to replace HT than to facilitate rather than replace HT.
c. Both \HT and Technology are of same importance.
d. All false

114.   CAT has become the predominant mode of translation in Scientific and Technical translation where technology is employed to increase:
a. productivity
b. cost-effectiveness
c. To improve quality.
d. All true

115.   CAT tools include any type of computerised tools that translators use to help them do their job. These tools are:
a. General purpose applications
b. Translation-oriented tools
c. Regular printed dictionaries.
d. A and b

116.   word-processors, optical character recognition, etc. are examples of:\
a. General purpose applications
b. Translation-oriented tools

c. Regular printed dictionaries.

d. A and b

117. multilingual electronic dictionaries, corpus analysis tools, terminology extraction and terminology management systems are examples of:

a. General purpose applications

b. Translation-oriented tools

c. Regular printed dictionaries.

d. A and b

118. Translation Memory TM allows the translator:

a. To remember the meanings and retrieve his vocabulary.

b. To store translations in a database and 'recycle' them in a new translation by automatically retrieving matched segments (usually sentences) for re-use.

c. Both possible

d. All false

119. One of the types of segment matches in TM is the exact match which means:

a. That the ST segment currently being translated is identical, including formatting and style, to the segment stored in the memory.

b. The ST segment matches one stored in the memory with differences only in variable elements such as numbers, dates, times, etc.

c. That where the ST segment is similar to a segment in the memory, which can be reused with some editing.

d. All false

120. One of the types of segment matches in TM is the fuzzy match which means:

a. That the ST segment currently being translated is identical, including formatting and style, to the segment stored in the memory.

b. The ST segment matches one stored in the memory with differences only in variable elements such as numbers, dates, times, etc.

c. That where the ST segment is similar to a segment in the memory, which can be reused with some editing.

d. All false

121. One of the types of segment matches in TM is the full match which means:

    a. An exact match : means that the ST segment currently being translated is identical, including formatting and style, to the segment stored in the memory.

    b. A full match means that the ST segment matches one stored in the memory with differences only in variable elements such as numbers, dates, times, etc.

    c. A fuzzy match is one where the ST segment is similar to a segment in the memory, which can be reused with some editing.

    d. It has become common practice to obtain discount in translation fees if there are pre-existing TM matches.

122. One of the types of \Machine translation is The Unassisted or fully automatic MT. This happens:

    a. where the translation engine translates whole texts without the intervention of human operators.

    b. where human translators intervene to resolve problems of ambiguity in the source text or to select the most appropriate target language word or phrase for output. In this type of MT, computer programmes are used to help human translators carry out the translation. CAT is an example of this.

    c. Both true

    d. All false

123. One of the types of \Machine translation is The Unassisted or fully automatic MT. This happens:

    a. Where human translators intervene to resolve problems of ambiguity in the source text or to select the most appropriate target language word or phrase for output. In this type of MT, computer programmes are used to help human translators carry out the translation. CAT is an example of this

    b. Where the translation engine translates whole texts without the intervention of human operators.

    c. Both true

    d. All false

124. One or more of the following apply to interpretation:
   a. it **is undoubtedly a very old activity.**
   b. **it took the form of "oral translation" which is a definition of interpretation.**
   c. Both true
   d. All false

125. Etilnia Arjona (Gerver 1977) **defines interpretation as "the oral translation of a message:**
   a. **Across a cultural and linguistic barrier**
   b. **Across grammatical and vocabulary barrier**
   c. **Without any extra treatment.**
   d. **All false**

اسئلة استكمالية على نظرية الترجمة

1- All communicators are like translators that they receive signals in speech and in writing and tend to face the same problems. Therefore, we can say that:
   a. Any communicator can be a translator.
   b. any model of communication is a model of translation.
   c. Both true
   d. All false

2. **When translating a written communication, the translator go through ....steps:**
   a. Seven
   b. Eight
   c. Nine
   d. All false

3. The first step **in translating a written communication:**
   a. Decodes signal 1
   b. Translator receives signal 1 containing message
   c. Recognises code 1

d. Decodes signal 1

4. The final step in translating a written communication:
   a. Translator selects code 2
   b. Encodes message by means of code 2
   c. Select channel
   d. Transmits signal 2 containing message.

5. **A professional translator has access to.............. distinct kinds of knowledge:**
   a. Five
   b. Two
   c. Seven
   d. All false

6. Some of the distinct kinds of knowledge that a professional translator has access to, is:
   a. Target Language knowledge (TL)
   b. Subject-area knowledge
   c. And contrastive knowledge
   d. All true.

7. **One of the primary characteristics of a good translator is:" A Translator thinks and** talks about translation from inside the process". This means:
   a. Knowing how it's done, possessing a practical real-world sense of the problems involved.
   b. He acts in reliable ways delivering reliable translation by deadlines.
   c. A translator should be able to know when to speed and when to not to seeped.
   d. A Translator must be good at storing experiences in memory and retrieving those experiences whenever needed to solve complex translation problems.

8. **One of the primary characteristics of a good translator is:" Professional Pride".** This means:
   a. A Translator must be good at storing experiences in memory and retrieving those experiences whenever needed to solve complex translation problems.

b. He should be ethical. In other words, it is unethical for the translator to distort the meaning of the source text.

c. a Translator should have a professional integrity and professional self-esteem in what he/she does. He should feel that the job he is doing is important and people appreciate his work.

d. He acts in reliable ways delivering reliable translation by deadlines.

9. One of the primary characteristics of a good translator is "speed". Speed depends on the following factors:

   a. **Typing speed and the level of text difficulty**

   b. **Personal preferences or style**

   c. **Job stress, general mental state**.

   d. **All true**

10. **An example of the translation at the .... level is the word:"** *inconceivable* **".**

    a. **Above the word level.**

    b. **Word level**

    c. **Morpheme**

    d. **All false**

11. **An Arabic example of the translation at the .... level is the word:"** *ألم* **" in** **" ألم. ذلك الكتاب لا ريب فيه".**

    a. **Morpheme.**

    b. **Word level**

    c. **Above the word level**

    d. **All false**

12. **Some of the morphemes level problems is that some morphemes** have **grammatical functions such as:**

    a. **marking plurality**

b. **gender**

c. **tense**

d. **all true**

13. **Some of the morphemes level problems is that some morphemes** change the function of the word **such as:**

a. **marking plurality**

b. **gender**

c. **Adding prefixes or suffixes.**

d. **all true**

14. ....**at word level means that the target language has no direct equivalent for a word which occurs in the source text.**

a. Morpheme

b. Non equivalence.

c. **an orthographic space on either side**

d. all false

15. **The type and level of difficulty in translation at this level depends on the nature of non-equivalence.** This level is:

a. **Morpheme**

b. **Word level**

c. **Above word level**

d. **All applicable.**

16. **An example of word level is (Culture specific concepts)** which can be:

a. **Abstract (privacy)**

b. **Equivalence.**

c. **Concret**

d. **A and c**

17. **"Speaker** (of the House of Common) has no equivalent in Arabic. It is often translated as the 'chairman' which does not reflect the role of the **Speaker** of the House of Commons as an independent person who maintains authority and order in Parliament."*. The previous text is giving us an example of:

a. **Abstract**
b. **Concrete**
c. **Morpheme**
d. **All false**

18. **The expression "*airing cupboard*" is an example of:**
    a. Abstract
    b. **Concrete**
    c. **Morpheme**
    d. **All false**

19. **Differences in form** is an example of the translation at the word level where there is often no equivalent in the target language for a particular form in the source text. An illustration of this type of problems is:
    a. **Some plurals.**
    b. **Certain suffixes** and **prefixes.**
    c. **Some verb tenses.**
    d. **All false.**

20. **Translation Problems above Word Level** include **Lexical patterning** which can be divided into:
    a. **Collocation**
    b. concrete
    c. **Idioms and fixed expressions**
    d. A and C

21. .... is a **sequence of words or terms that co-occur more often than would be expected by chance**. It is **the tendency of certain words (i.e.: " the verb: deliver")to co-occur regularly in a given language**.
    a. An idiom
    b. A collocation
    c. Both true
    d. All false

22. **............................**: are frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and in case of idioms, often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components
    a. **Collocation**

b. concrete

c. Idioms and fixed expressions

d. A and C

23. The sentence: 'bury the hatchet' means 'to become friendly again after a disagreement or a quarrel' and the sentence: 'pass the buck' (refuse to accept responsibility for something). These are examples of:

   a. Fixed expression.

   b. Idioms.

   c. Collocation.

   d. All false

24. The sentence: 'as a matter of fact, all the best and proverbs such as 'practise what you preach and waste not want not" These are examples of:

   a. Fixed expression.

   b. Idioms.

   c. Collocation.

   d. All false

25. **Grammar** is organised along two main dimensions **morphology** and **syntax. Morphology covers:**

   a. The grammatical structure of groups, clauses and sentences: the linear sequences of such classes of words, such as nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives, and functional elements such as subject, predicator and object which are allowed in a given language.

   b. The structure of words, the way in which the form of a word changes to indicate specific contrast in grammatical system, for instance ,most nouns in English have two forms a singular form and a plural form man/men, child /children/ car/cars.

   c. Both true

   d. All false

26. **The major categories of difficulties translators encounter because of differences in the grammatical structures of source and target languages include:**

   a. Number

   b. Gender

c. **Person, tense and aspect.**

d. **All true**

27. The problem of (gender) in translation is that:

   a. English has more pronouns than Arabic.

   b. English does not have gender for second person pronouns like Arabic أنتَ
   وأنتِ

   c. English does not have gender for   الناقة والبعير

   d. B and C

28. **The translator sometimes uses passive voice to:**

   a. **Give a text more suspense.**

   b. **To avoid mentioning the subject.**

   c. **To avoid using gender because he does not want to restrict something.**

   d. **All true.**

29. (VOICE) is **one of the major categories of difficulties translators encounter because of differences in the grammatical structures of source and target languages**. It is defined as:

   a. **a grammatical category which defines the relationship between a verb and its subject.**

   b. **The important factor of communication.**

   c. **The important factor of interpreting.**

   d. **All false**

30. The difficulty that translators encounter and is involved with the issue of Passive and Active, is:

   a. Gender problem

   b. Tense problem

   c. Voice problem

   d. All true

31. **One of the grammatical problem in translation is the problem of word order. In English and Arabic:**

   a. **Word order in English is relatively fixed.**

   b. **Arabic does not have fixed word order.**

   c. **Both true.**

31

d. All false.

32..................... is extremely important in translation because it plays a major role in maintaining a coherent point of view and in orientating message at text level.

   a. Voice

   b. Word order

   c. Gender

   d. All false

33.………………………..defines culture as " complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of a society."

   a. Newmark

   b. Allundi

   c. Taylor

   d. All false

34........................defines Culture as 'the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression'.

   a. Newmark

   b. Allundi

   c. Taylor

   d. All false

35.....................makes a distinction between culture and civilisation: "the former involves beliefs, customs, traditions, laws, value-systems, etc. Whereas the latter generally involves progress and development at the level of scientific inventions, technology, industries, education, etc."

a. Newmark

b. **Allundi**

c. Taylor

d. All false

36.One of cultural problems in Arabic/English translation is the (Political and Administrative). This involves terms or expressions that have:
   a. Social implications

   b. **Religious implications**

   c. Political implications

   d. All false

37.An example of political/administrative problems in translating from Arabic to English:
   a. **مجلس الشورى**
   b. الملكية
   c. إدارة شئون العاملين
   d. All false

38.In the category of religious problems arise in English/Arabic translation, it is not only a matter of translatability but rather:
   a. **Of rendering a concept.**
   b. of avoiding such complicated issues.
   c. Of being literal.
   d. All false

39.literary problems in Arabic/English translation can be avoided if:
   a. The translator is skilful.
   b. The translator is honest.
   c. Both A and B
   d. **That wouldn't make any difference.**

40.In literary problems, no matter how skilful the translator may be, he still falls victim to the historical, social or cultural associations and

connotations attached to literary texts. This could be illustrated through mistakes arising from the gaps in the translator's cultural knowledge of:

a. Religions

b. Politics.

c. **Animals.**

d. All false

41. In order to avoid ecological problems, a translator is recommended to operate in a way that maintains the matter and logic of a theme while altering the expression convention. This method is called:

a. Ecological shift.

b. Ecological approach

c. **Substitution approach**

d. All false

42. When dealing with culture in translation you need to be aware of Contextual Factors such as:

a. Purpose of text

b. Motivation and cultural

c. technical and linguistic level of readership

d. **All true**

43. When dealing with culture in translation, you need to be aware of Translation procedures such as : Transference

a. Cultural equivalent

b. Naturalization

c. Literal translation

d. **All true**

1	B	13	C	25	B	37	C	49	B	61	C
2	C	14	B	26	D	38	B	50	B	62	A
3	B	15	A	27	A	39	B	51	A	63	C
4	D	16	C	28	C	40	C	52	D	64	B
5	C	17	A	29	B	41	A	53	A	65	D
6	D	18	C	30	C	42	A	54	C	66	D
7	D	19	C	31	D	43	B	55	B	67	C
8	B	20	D	32	C	44	C	56	C	68	A
9	D	21	C	33	C	45	B	57	D	69	B
10	A	22	D	34	D	46	D	58	A	70	A
11	B	23	A	35	C	47	C	59	A	71	D
12	A	24	C	36	A	48	B	60	A	72	C

73	C	85	A	97	A	109	B
74	A	86	A	98	B	110	B
75	A	87	A	99	D	111	C
76	D	88	C	100	C		
77	C	89	B	101	A		
78	D	90	D	102	B		
79	B	91	D	103	A		
80	A	92	C	104	A		
81	D	93	A	105	B		
82	B	94	B	106	A		
83	A	95	B	107	A		
84	B	96	B	108	D		