

1) In translation, the target language tends to be emphasized when we use

- A. a semantic approach to translation
- B. a literal approach to translation
- C. a communicative approach to translation
- D. an idiomatic approach to translation

2) 'Paraphrasing' is one of the main characteristics of

- A. word-for-word translation
- B. faithful translation
- C. semantic translation
- D. free translation

3) Machine translation is normally used in

- A. literary language
- B. technical language
- C. general language
- D. academic language

4) New mark (1988) defines the concept of 'culture 'as

- A. a way of life
- B. the religion of people
- C. the traditions of people
- D. the believe of people about life

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

- A. after translation
- B. just after translation
- C. before translation
- D. along with translation

6) Semantics is

- A. the relation of signs to each other
- B. the relation between sign and their interpreters
- C. the relation between sign and the translator
- D. the allocation of signs to their real objects

7) Machine translation involves

- A. the use of word processor to translate texts from SL to TL
- B. the use of PowerPoint programmer to translate texts from SL to TL automatically
- C. the use of computer programmers to translate texts from SL to TL
- D. the use of computer programmers to translate texts from SL to TL automatically

8) The process of translation is a complex operation

- A. which the translator uses while translating
- B. which take place in the office of the translator
- C. which take place in the mind of the translator
- D. which the translator uses while translating

9) The translator is.....element in translation

- A. the less important
- B. the most important
- C. more important
- D. the important

10) Empiricism, and generality are the main characteristics of a theory

- A. argumentation, prediction
- B. suggestion, parsimony
- C. reasoning, assumptions
- D. determinism, parsimony

11) The major element of translation are

- A. the SL, the ST, the translator, the TT, the language of translation and TL
- B. linguistic element, semantic element, physical element and phonetic element
- C. the SL, the ST, the interpreter, the language of translation and TL
- D. the SL, the ST, the translator, the language of translation and TL.

12) In translation, emphasis moves between

- A. source culture and target culture
- B. source reader and target reader
- C. source language and target reader
- D. source style and target style

13) Translation theory is derived from

- A. generative linguistics
- B. comparative linguistics
- C. psycholinguistics
- D. applied linguistics

14) In translation, ecological culture involves

- A. flora, fauna and plains
- B. clothes, food and drink
- C. football, volleyball and hockey
- D. houses, building and streets

15) Idioms and fixed expressions are defines as

- A. Variable patterns of language.
- B. Frozen patterns of language.
- C. Changeable pattern of language.
- D. Mild patterns of language.

16) Technology is employed in translation to

- A. Make more money and give prestige to the translators.
- B. Help translators to overcome their cultural problems in translators.
- C. Help translators to overcome their linguistic problems in translations.
- D. Increase productivity and cost –effectiveness as well as improve quality.

17) During the Abbasid age, particularly in the time of Caliph Al-mamun, translation

- A. Deteriorated and collapsed.
- B. Prospered and expanded
- C. Was of poor quality
- D. Was used by only foreigners

18) the "free – way method in translation was used by

- A. Hunayn bin ishaq.
- B. Yohanna bin batriq
- C. Peter new mark
- D. Eugene Nida.

19) Translation Memory Technology

- A. Helps the translator to translate effectively.
- B. Doesn't allow the translator to store translations in a database and recycle them.
- C. Allows the translator to store translations in a database and recycle them.
- D. Allows the translator to use different types of programs.

20) when arab learning declined

- A. Paris in France replaced Baghdad .
- B. Toledo in spine replaced Baghdad.
- C. Rome in Italy replaced Baghdad.
- D. Athens in Greece replaced Baghdad

21) when Arab learning declined

- A. The translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.
- B. The translation of a message into another language .
- C. The communicative translation of message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.
- D. The oral translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.

22) To translate faithfully, you need to attempt to reproduce

- A. The precise literal meaning of the original.
- B. The precise syntactical meaning of the original.
- C. The precise cultural meaning of the original.
- D. The precise contextual meaning of the original.

23) Translation methods that emphasize source language are

- A. Word –for – word, literal, faithful or semantic translation.
- B. Sense – for – sense, literal, free of semantic translation.
- C. Word- for – word, faithful, adaptation of semantic translation.
- D. Sense- for- sense, literal, faithful or communicative translation.

24) The major types of Machine Translation system are

- A. Pre- editing MT and post – editing MT.
- B. Unassisted MT and human – Assisted MT.
- C. Fully Automatic MT and post – editing MT.
- D. Special purpose systems and input – text system.

25) The two main aims of translation in general are:

- A. Elegance and smoothness.
- B. Style and equivalence.
- C. Accuracy and economy.
- D. Communication and clarity.

26) The structure of words is related to:

- A. Semantics.
- B. Syntax.
- C. Phonetics
- D. Morphology.

27) The translator's theory tends to:

- A. Colour his interpretation of the source text.
- B. Present his interpretation of the source text.
- C. Cover up his interpretation of the source text.
- D. Reveal his interpretation of the source text.

28) Semantic translation is :

- A. Less flexible than faithful translation.
- B. As flexible as faithful translation.
- C. Not a flexible translation.
- D. More flexible than faithful translation.

29) The focus in interpreting is generally on:

- A. Style .
- B. Grammar.
- C. Ideas.
- D. Vocabulary.

30) The category of person relates to :

- A. The notion of speakers.
- B. The notion of listeners.
- C. The notion of both listeners and speakers.

31) Caliph Al-Mamun established :

- A. Dar Al- Tarjamah for translators.
- B. Dar Al- Hikmah for translators.
- C. Dar Al- kitab for translators.
- D. Dar Al- Qalam for translators.

32) Word – for – word translation is :

- A. At free translation .
- B. An interlinear translation.
- C. A figurative translation.
- D. A grammatical translation.

33) Communicative translation is to render :

- A. The general meaning of the original text .
- B. The nearest meaning to the original text.
- C. The exact meaning of the original text.
- D. The exact contextual meaning of the original text.

34) Cultural problems in translation cover :

- A. Problems at sentence level .
- B. Problems at social level.
- C. Problems at discourse level.
- D. Problems at above word level.

35) problems of lexical translation include problems at :

- A. Sentence , text level and above word levels .
- B. Discourse and above word levels.
- C. Coherence and cohesion levels.
- D. Morpheme , word and above word levels.

36) Lexical Words in literal translation are translated :

- A. Singly out of context .
- B. To their Tl equivalents
- C. In the right context
- D. Contextually .

37) Determinism , as one of the main characteristics of 'theory ' means that :

- A. It must be testable .
- B. It must be simple .
- C. It must be able to predict .
- D. It must be comprehensive.

38) in Muhammad Ali's time translation thrived because :

- A. He tried to make all forms of education available to his people .
- B. He wanted his people to learn foreign languages.
- C. He was personally interested in learning about European civilization.
- D. He was wanted to invade Europe.

39) Works on engineering , logic , philosophy and medicine were translated from :

- A. Persian into Arabic .
- B. Greek into Arabic.
- C. Latin into Arabic.
- D. Anglo – Saxon into Arabic.

40) adaptation is :

- A. The most literal form of translation .
- B. The 'freest ' form of translation .
- C. The most faithful form of translation.
- D. The word – for – word translation.

41) learning foreign languages :

- A. Helps Muslims spread the word of islam .
- B. Helps Muslims establish business with other nations.
- C. Helps Muslims translate other nation's body of knowledge into Arabic.
- D. Helps Muslims speak more than one language.

42) learning foreign languages :

- A. A common practice .
- B. A communicative skill.
- C. A religious duty.
- D. A sacred skill.

43) Napoleon Bonaparte brought with him to Egypt translators and interpreters to :

- A. help him build Egypt.
- B. Help him control the Egyptians.
- C. Help him understand the culture of the Egyptians.
- D. Help him communicate with the Egyptians.

44) the language of translation is an abstraction obtained via :

- A. Both the SL and the TL.
- B. The result from translation.
- C. The study of translated texts.
- D. The translation of the SL text.

45) the literal – way method was originally used by :

- A. George Bell.
- B. Yuhanna bin Batriq.
- C. Hunayn bin ishaq.
- D. Cicero.

46) Materials related to culture covers :

- A. Food , clothes , houses, towns and transport.
- B. Camels , donkeys, and horses.
- C. Kings , presidents , prime ministers .
- D. Hockey , snooker , squash and crickets.

47) Types of segment matches in Translation memory are :

- A. An exact match , an empty match and a fuzzy match.
- B. An exact match , a similar match and a fuzzy match.
- C. An exact match , a semi – match and a fuzzy match.
- D. An exact match , a full match and a fuzzy match.

48) Translators' mechanical tools and aids include :

- A. Dictionaries and technical encyclopedia.
- B. Type – writers, photocopying machines , word processors
- C. Reference books, technical books and computers.
- D. Stationeries word processors , stories and novels.

49) A collocation is a sequence of words which tend to.... In a given language :

- A. Co- occur regularly .
- B. Co- occur irregularly .
- C. Co – occur sometimes.
- D. Co- occur often.

50) the smallest unit of language that can be used by itself is :

- A. The idiom
- B. The morpheme .
- C. The expression.
- D. The word.

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