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 usually used in
   a. Literary language
   b. Technical language
   c. General language
   d. Academic language
4. Newmark (1988) defines the concept of culture as
   a. " A way of life"
   b. The religion of people
   c. The tradition of people
   d. The beliefs 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. Semantic is
   a. The relation of signs to each other
   b. The relation between signs and their interpreters
   c. The relation between signs and the translator
   d. The allocation of signs to their real objects
7. Machine translation involves
   a. The use of word processors to translate texts from SL to TL
   b. The use of powerpoint program to translate texts from SL to TL Automatically
   c. The use of computer programs to translate texts from SL to TL
   d. The use of computer programs to translate texts from SL to TL automatically
8. The process of translation is a complex operation
   a. Which the translation uses while translating
   b. Which takes place in the office of the translator
   c. Which takes place in the mind of the translator
   d. Which the translation 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 theory of translation
    a. Argumentation , prediction
    b. Suggestion ,parsimony
    c. Reasoning , assumption
    d. **Determinism , parsimony**
11. The major elements of translation are
    a. **The SL,the ST, the translator,the TT,the language of translation and TL**
    b. Linguistic elements, semantic elements, physical elements, and phonetic elements
    c. The SL,the ST, The interpreter, the language of translation and the TL
    d. The SL, the ST, the translator , the language of translation and the TL
12. In translation emphasis moves between
    a. Source culture and target culture
    b. Source readers and target readers
    c. **Source language and target language**
    d. Source style and target style
13. Translation theory is derived from (السؤال من خارج محتوى الدكتور و الاجابة ماخوذة من صفحة في الكتاب ادناه)
    a. Generative linguistics
    b. **Comparative linguistics**

    2.0   The theory of translation is concerned with a certain type of relation between languages and is consequently a branch of Comparative Linguistics. From the point of view of translation

    c. Psychological linguistics
    d. Applied linguistics
14. In translation , ecological culture involves
    a. **Flora, fauna and plains**
    b. Clothes , food and drinks
    c. Football volleyball and hockey
    d. Houses , buildings and streets
15. Idioms and fixed expressions are defined as
    a. Variable patterns of language
    b. **Frozen patterns of language**
    c. Changeable patterns of language
    d. Mild patterns of language

16. Technology is employed in translation to
    a. Make more money and give prestige to the translator
    b. Help translators to overcome their cultural problems in translation
    c. Help translators to overcome their linguistic problems in translation
    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 poor of quality
    d. Was used by only foreigners

18. The free way of translation method was used by
    a. Hunayn Bin Ishaq
    b. Yuhanna Bin Batriq
    c. Peter Newmark
    d. Eugen Nida

19. Translation memory technology
    a. Helps the translator to translate effectively
    b. Doesn't allow the translator to store translation in a database and recycle them later
    c. Allows the translator to store translation in a database and recycle them later
    d. Allows the translator to use different types of programs

20. When Arab learning declined
    a. Paris in France replaces Bagdad
    b. Toledo in Spain replaced Bagdad
    c. Rome in Italy replaced Bagdad
    d. Athens in Greece replaced Bagdad

21. Interpreting is
    a. The translation of a message across cultural and linguistic barriers.
    b. The translation of a message into another language
    c. The communicative translation of a message across cultural and linguistic barrier
    d. The oral translation of a message across 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 emphasizes source language are
    a. Word for word , literal ,faithful, semantic translation
    b. Sense for sense translation ,literal ,free or semantic translation
    c. Word for word, faithful, adaptation or semantic translation
    d. Sense for sense , literal, faithful or communicative translation

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24. The major types of machine translation are
    a. Pre-editing MT and post-editing MT
    b. Un-assisted MT and human-assisted MT
    c. Fully –automatic MT and pre-editing MT
    d. Special purpose systems and input text systems

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. Color 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 speaker
    b. The notion of listeners
    c. The notion of participants role
    d. The notion of both listeners and speakers

31. Caliph Al- Mamoun established
    a. Dar Al- Tarjama for translators
    b. Dar Al- Hikmah for translator
    c. Dar Al-Kitab for translator
    d. Dar Al- Qalam for traslators

32. Word for word translation is
    a. A 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 of 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. Problem at sentence level
    b. Problem as social level
    c. Problems at discourse level
    d. Problems at above word level

35. Problems in lexical translation includes problems at
    a. Sentence, text level and above word levels
    b. Discourse and above word levels
    c. Coherence and cohesive levels
    d. Morpheme word and above word levels

36. Lexical words in translation are translated
    a. Singly out of context
    b. To their TL equivalence
    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 Muhammed 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 type 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 تم تصحيحه في المباشرة الرابعة
    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. Islam looks at learning a foreign language as
    a. A common practice
    b. A communicative skill
    c. A religious duty
    d. A scared skill

43. Napoleon Bonaparte brought with him to Egypt translators and interpreter to
    a. Help him build Egypt
    b. Help him control the Egyptians
    c. Help him understand the culture of Egyptians
    d. Help him communicate with the Egyptians

44. The language of translation is an abstract obtained via
    a. Both the SL and the TL
    b. The result from translation
    c. The study of translated text
    d. The translation of the SL Text

45. The literal way method of translation was originally used by
    a. George bill
    b. Yuhanna Bin Batriq
    c. Hunayan Bin Ishaq
    d. Cicero

46. The materials related to culture covers
    a. Food, clothes, houses ,towns and transport
    b. Camels , donkeys and horses
    c. Kings , presidents, and prime ministers
    d. Hockey , soccer, squash and cricket

47. Types of segment matches in translation memory are
    a. The exact match, an empty match and a fizzy match
    b. The exact match , similar match and a fizzy match
    c. The exact match , a Simi-match and a fizzy match
    d. The exact match, a full match and a fizzy match

48. Translators mechanicals tools and aids include
    a. Dictionaries and technical encyclopedia
    b. Type writers, photocopying machines, word processors
    c. Reference books, technical books and computers
    d. Stationaries , word processors , stories and novels

49. A collocation is a sequence of a word 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 a language that can be used by itself is
    a. Idiom
    b. Morpheme
    c. The expression
    d. word