

1. The origin of the word((translation))word

- Indian
- English
- Latin

2. To achieve equivalence in translation we should ;

- ignore the semantic sense of each word and sentence .
- look in to the semantic sense of some words.
- look into the semantic sense of each word and sentence .

3. To achieve equivalence in translation we shouldthe information about the participant involved in it's production and reception .

- ignore
- look in to

4. To achieve the equivalence in translating text . we should look in to the ...

- six-wh-questions
- eight-wh-questions
- three-wh-questions

5. According to bell ,the material of a good translation must beinto another language .

- partly transfused .
- completely transfused
- not transfused.

6. To be a good translation , it should give aof the ideas of the original work.

- complete transcript.
- similar transcript.
- identical transcript

7. The style and manner of writingbe of the same character with that of the original.

- shouldn't
- should
- not necessary

8. The translation should be more complicated than the original composition .

- true
- Fools
- some times

9. Translating is the ;

- process

- product

10. Translation is ;

- process
- product

11. The communicators tend to faceproblem's as those of translators .

- less
- more
- same

12. Both communicators and translators need tothe text .

- deconstruct
- deconstruct and reconstruct
- only reconstruct

13. The.....must re-encoding the message in to a different language .

- communicators
- translators

14. The.....encode the message into the language used by the sender .

- communicator
- translator

15. The.....aimed at a group receivers who are not the same as the original sender .

- communicator
- translator

16. It is thewhich marks the bilingual translator off from the monolingual communicator.

- re-writing process
- re-reading process
- re-encoding process

17.must be good at strong experiences in memory .

- communicator
- translator

18. A professional translator must have a good knowledge about ;

- his own language
- any random language
- the target language knowledge

19. A professional translator must have a good knowledge about ;

- oral knowledge
- text-type knowledge

20. ((a reliapility , ethics , speed , memory , professional pride)) are a primary charactaristics of a.....

- bad translator
- normal communicative
- good translator

21. The English word theory was derived from a technical term in.....

- italian philosophy
- ancient greek philosophy.
- indian philosophy

22. Theory is especially often contrasted to ;

- practice
- talking
- reading

23. In modern science the term ((theory)) understood to refer to ;

- scince phenomena
- explanation of empirical phenomena

24. ((theory)) is an explanation witch exists in :

- heart
- mind
- logic

25. The ((theory)) is :

- external
- both external and internal
- internal

26. ((modal)) is ;

- external
- both external and internal
- internal

27. Themust represent the theory that it stands for ;

- writer

- modal

- theory

28. Themust reveals the characteristics the theory explained .

- modal

- writer

- theory

29. Themust reflect these criteria ((empiricism – determinism – parsimony-generality))

- modal

- writer

- theory

30. A theory of translating is a

- process

- product

- passage

31. It is the language which the text to be translated belongs

- SL

- TL

- the native language

32. Regardless of translation , the SL exist as ;

- signs

- language

- writin text

33.has it's own meanings , grammer's, sounds ,culture and tradition ;

- some of the SL

- no SL

- any SL

34. The.....is the text which has been chosen for translation

- target text

- main text

- source text

35. The ST could be

- spoken only

- writtin only
- spoken or writtin or both

36. The translator choose a text in out of interest or for research purpose

- always
- rare cases
- never

37.the ST is the first step in the process of translation .

- understanding
- reading
- writing

38. The.....is the most important element in translation

- papers and pen
- writer
- translator

39. The translator is aindividual

- multi-lingual only
- bilingual or multi-lingual
- bilingual

40. The translator has knowledge of the.....culture .

- SL only
- TL only
- SL and TL

41. The.....is the text which result from the translation process .

- source text ST
- translated text TT
- source language SL

42. The translated text

- keep the same receiver of a same language
- chang the receiver of new language .
- he can choose whether change the receiver or keep the old one

43. The.....is a very good source for investigating the translation process .

- translated text TT

- SL
- TL

44. The translation is complex operation which takes place in theof the translator

heart

- mind

office

45. ((editing the source text))is thestage in translation process.

- first

second

last

46. The second stage in translation process is ;

interpretation in a new language

- interpretation of the source text

editing the source text

47. ((editing the formulation)) isstage in translation process ;

first

second

- last

48.is the study of the ST for establishing it's authorship and authenticity .

interpretation of the ST

editing the formulation

- editing the source text

49. In case of inscriptions on metal , stones, clay tablets . the editing is ;

unimportant

- important

didn't exist

50. The editing of a STit's translation .

- precedes

happen in same time with ...

come after

51. The translatorinvolved in this stage ((editing the ST))weather the ST is old or new .

may be

should be

- may not

52. To interpretation the ST within the same language , start with giving the ST a reading whichlexis , grammar and meaning of text in it's linguistic and social context .

- goes with

does not go with

53. The process of assigning meaning to the text or utterances in it depends on the linguistic systems and contexts of the

target language

- source language

writer's own language

54. The translator should take into accountinterpretation given to the ST to be translated

only one

the target language

- all other

55. The transformation to a new is carried out by

the writer

- the translator

the reader

56. The end product , interpretation in a new language , is The

same old text

similar text

- new text

57. The most important aspect of interpretation in a new language is.....

the readers aspect's

- the movement – the crossing – from one language to another

the new vocabulary used in text

58. When translator chooses the lexis and structures which make meaningful sentences .

editing

interpretation

- formulating

59. The final stage in translation process ;

editing the ST

- editing the formulation

formulation

60. When the formulation of translated text is completed , the translatorcommence to edit the formulation .

don't allowed to

can't

● can

61. The editing of the formulation takes the form of achecking of possible slips of the tongue or other inaccuracies .

messy

● careful

limited

62.has been the central problem of translating since the first century BC.

● to translate literally of freely .

to translate long text

to translate science text

63. Up to the 19th century , some kind oftranslation was favored

conditional

● free

simple

64. The free translation is ;

the letter not the spirit .

the text without spirit

● the spirit not the letter

65. To translate the sense not the word , the message rather than the form)) that's called;

conditional translation

● free translation

senseless translation

66. At the turn of the 19th century the writers had the view that translationas possible

not necessary to be a literal.

should not be literal at all

● must be as literal .

67.is an interlinear translation , with the TL immediately below the SL words

literal translation

● word-for-word translation

faithfull translation

68.attempt's to be completely faithful to intentions and the text realization of the SL writer

semantic translation

literal translation

- faithful translation

69.is more flexible admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows the translator's intuitive empathy with the original

word-for-word translation

faithful translation

- semantic translation

70.differs from faithful translation only in taking more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text

faithful translation

- semantic translation

literal translation

71. It is the freest form of translation

faithful translation

- adaptation

literal translation

72. It's used mainly for plays, poetry stories ;

- adaptation

literal translation

word-for-word translation

73.reproduces the matter without the manner , or the content without the form of the original

idiomatic translation

- free translation

adaptation

74. It is usually a paraphrase much longer than the original

- free translation

idiomatic translation

adaptation

75. It is often prolix and pretentious , and not a translation at all

communicative translation

- free translation

adaptation

76. 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

- communicative translation

free translation

idiomatic translation

77. Only.....translation fulfil the 2 main aims of translation .

free and semantic

- semantic and communicative

semantic and free

78. a.....translation is more likely to be economical than a communicative

free

idiomatic

- semantic

79. a.....translation is written at the author's linguistic level.

free

literal

- semantic

80. a.....translation is written at the readership's level

semantic

adaptation

- communicative

81. a.....translation is used for expressive text

communicative

free

- semantic

82. a.....translation is used for informative and vocative

word-for-word

- communicative

free

83. a.....translation is personal and individual .

free

adaptation

- semantic

84. a..... translation is social , concentrates on the message and the main force of the text

semantic

- communicative

adaptation

85. a.....translation has to interpret

communicative

- semantic

idiomatic

86. a.....translation has to explain

- communicative

semantic

idiomatic

87.is the way of life

translation

- culture

language

88. The.....lead to a translations problem

language focus

- cultural focus

writing

89. Culture is ;

1-the way of dress

2-the way of eat

- 3-the way of life

90. When there is a cultural focus , there is a

1-translation quality

- 2-translation problems

3-translation theory

91. The translation problems could due to a cultural gap between

- 1-SL and TL

2-TL and ST

3-TT and TL

92. Universal terms like ((table , mirror,...)).....cause translation problems

1-could

● 2-don't

3-always do

93. The ECOLOGY , MATERIAL CULTURE , SOCIAL CULTURE , ORGANIZATIONS , GESTURES AND HABITS are ;

1-cultural disadvantages

● 2-translation problems

94. In translation process yourecognize all cultural achievements referred in the SL text

● 1-should

2-don't have to

3-shouldn't

95. You should be aware of tow translation procedures ;

1-ST and TT

2-transference and ST

● 3-transference and componential analysis

96.covers flora , funa , windsetc.

● 1-Ecology

2-material culture

3-social culture

97.can cause translation problems .

1-country names

● 2-material culture (food , clothes ,etc)

3-weather description

98.covers terms related to types of work and leisure

1-material culture

● 2-social culture

3- econology

99. Most of the types of jobsproblems in translation

1-can cause

2-always cause

● 3-can't cause

100.covers organizations , customs , activities , procedures ((politicaletc))

1-historical terms

2-social culture

● 3-organisations

101. Historical terms are To translate .

1-can be easy

● 2-not easy

3-can't

102. Most of historical terms need tothem rather than translate.

● 1-transfere

2-delete

3-explain

103. International terms areto translate .

● 1-easy

2-can't be

3-hard

104.most of it needs to transfere except certain words which being naturalized

1-artistic terms

● 2-religious terms

3-historical terms

105. Some ofterms are transferred and some are translated

● 1-artistic

2-organization

3-international

106. The purpose of text , motivation and cultural , technical and linguistic level of readership are called;

1-translation procedures

2-cultural factors

● 3-contextual factors

107. The transference , cultural equivalent , naturalization , literal translation , are ;

● 1-translation procedures

2-cultural factors

3-contextual factors

108. Islam almost looks at learning a foreign language as;

1-luxury

2-forbidden act

- 3-religious duty

109. During the abbasid age the translators were very

1-random

2-few

- 3-selective

110. The works on philosophy , medicine ,engineering were translated fromto Arabic

1-italian

- 2-greek

3-persian

111. Works on astronomy , art ,law , history and music were translated fromto Arabic

- 1-persian

2-greek

3-roman

112. Yuhanna bin batriq's method in translation was ;

1-messy

2-free

- 3-literal

113. Hunayn bin ishaq's method in translating was

- 1-free

2-literal

3-messy

114. During the French invasion of Egypt the main task of the translator to translate the.....

1-art books

2-philosophy books

- 3-offecial and administrative documents

115. Jean –michel venture looked at translation as

1-heavy and boring duty

- 2-kind of linguistic exercise and pastime

3-offecial task

116. Mohammed Ali's time called ((period of))

1-decay

2-renaissance

● 3-translation

117. During M.Ali's period the translationliteral

● 1-was not

2-was

3-almost

118. Since that time , the number of translated books has

1-reduced

2-became less

● 3-continued to increase

119. In same period the quality of translation has

● 1-improved \

2-became worse

3-stay still

120. During the abbasid..... age was the school of translation

● 1-Baghdad

2-Riyadh

3-Egypt

121. Translation has something to do with

1-language

● 2-speech

3-written language

122. Interpretation has something to do with.....

1-language

2-speech

● 3-written language

123.was used beforeas a means of communication between people of different languages.

1-translation , interpretation

● 2-interpretation , translation

3-translation , education

124.translation involves the translation of prose and poetry

- 1-literary

2-legal

3-general

125.involves all sort of scientific text .

1-literary

2-general

3-technical \ medical

126.involves the translation of legal documents and scripts .

1-general

- 2-legal

3-economic

127.involves the translation of text relating to diplomacy and politics .

1-legal

- 2-political \ diplomatic

3-literary

128.involves the translation of texts relating to customs , traditions , habitsof a particular community.

1-economic

2-general

- 3-social \ cultural

129.involves the translation of texts relating to economics , finance , commerce ,.....etc

1-social \ cultural

- 2-economic

3-legal

130. One of the translation's tools iswich involves the use of mono-lingual dictionary .

- 1-linguistic aids

2-literature aids

3-mechanical aids

131.are involves books , translated texts and the technical encyclopedias

1-linguistic aids

- 2-literature aids

3-mechanical aids

132.involves the use of type-writers , dictating machines , photocopying machinesetc

1-linguistic aids

2-literatures aids

- 3-mechanical aids

133.is a very old activity

- 1-interpretation

2-writer translation

3-printting

134.is the oral translation

1-written translation

2-translation

- 3-interpretation

135.was born during world war 1 and held in French

1-business interpreting

- 2-conference interpreting

3-community interpreting

136. Ininterpretation , the interpreter listens to what is being said and then translates it orally and simultaneously into the TL

- 1-simultaneous

2-consecutive

3-whispered

137.interpretation is when the interpreter listen to what being said and at the end of each statement , he gives an oral translation summarizing what has been said

1-simultaneous

- 2-consecutive

3-whispered

138. Ininterpretation the interpreter sits between delegates and whispers into their ears the oral translation of what is being said

1-simultaneous

2-consecutive

- 3-whispered

139.involves only written texts

- 1-translation

2-interpreting

140.involves only spoken texts

1-translation

- 2-interpreting

141. In.....time is not very important

- 1-translation

2-interpreting

142. In.....time is crucial

1-translation

- 2-interpreting

143. In.....there is a permanent record of what is being done

- 1-translation

2-interpreting

144. In.....there is no record of what is being said

1-translation

- 2-interpreting

145. In.....the focus on the linguistic units

- 1-translation

2-interpreting

146. In.....the focus on ideas

1-translation

- 2-interpreting

147.involves formal memory

- 1-translation

2-interpreting

148.involves semantic memory

1-translation

- 2-interpreting

149. CAT means;

- 1-computer aided text
- 2-computer aided translation
- 3-computer aided transfer

150. In CAT translator use the computer to.....

- 1-make the translating process difficult

- 2-only type the translated text
- 3-facilitate the translation process

151. CAT made the translation process.....

- 1-slower – more difficult
- 2-easier – cheaper – faster
- 3-same as the human's translation

152. CAT made the quality ;

- 1-improved
- 2-less
- 3-same as human translation

153. ((multilingual electronic dictionary , corpus analysis tools ,terminology extraction and terminology management system))are the ;

- 1-CAT tools
- 2-HT tools
- 3-human writing tools

154. TM means ;

- 1-translation method
- 2-translation machine
- 3-translation memory

155.allows the translators to store translations in database and recycle them in new translation by automatically retrieving matched segments for re-use ;

- 1-TM
- 2-SM
- 3-HT

156. The TM database consists of a.....and.....segment pairs.

- 1-HT - ST
- 2-ST - TT
- 3-TT - HT

157. When a new ST segmentan ST segments in the database the relevant TU is retrieved ;

- 1-cross
- 2-matches
- 3-against

158.means the ST segment currently being translated is identical ((including formatting and style))to the segment stored in the memory .

- 1-a fuzzy match
- 2-a full match
- 3-an exact match

159.means that the ST segment match one stored in the memory with difference only in variable elements such as numbers , dates , ...etc.

- 1-fuzz match
- 2-full match
- 3-exact match

160.is one where the ST segment is similar to segment in the memory .

- 1-fuzz match
- 2-full match
- 3-exact match

161. One of the types of machine translation iswhere the translation engine translates whole text without the intervention of human operator.

- 1-human-assisted machine
- 2-unassisted or full automatic

162. The.....translation where human translators intervene to resolve problems of ambiguity in the source text.

- 1-human-assisted machine
- 2-unassisted or full automatic MT

163. CAT is an example of.....

- human-assisted machine
- unassisted or full automatic MT

164. One of the translation problems iswhich covers problems at lexical , grammatical and textual levels.

- 1-linguistic problems
- 2-cultural problems

165. The.....cover a large range of categories such as ecology ,materials , social organizationetc.

- 1-linguistic problems
- 2-cultural problems

166. The.....is the smallest unit of language that can be used by itself .

- 1-a morpheme
- 2-word

- 3-translation

167. a.....is ((a sequence of letters with an orthographic space on either side))

- 1-written word
- 2-written phrases
- 3-written poets

168. The level of difficulty in translation at thedepends on the nature of non-equivalence.

- 1-morpheme level
- 2-translation level
- 3-word level

169. Theis the minimal formal element of meaning in language , as distinct from word.

- 1-letter
- 2-morpheme
- 3-word

170.is the set of rules which determines the way in wich units such as words and phrases can be combined in a language .

- 1-phoneme
- 2-word
- 3-grammer

171.covers the structure of words.

- 1-morphology
- 2-syntax
- 3-grammer

172.covers the grammatical structures of groups , clauses and sentences.

- 1-morphology
- 2-syntax
- 3-grammer

173. Number – gender – voice – tense and aspect)) are ;

- 1-word problems
- 2-grammatical problems

174. Word order isimportant in translation .

- 1-not
- 2-not very

- 3-extremely

175.defines culture as ((complex whole wich includes knowledge , belief , art , morals ,....etc))

- 1-taylor

- 2-new mark

- 3-al-jundi

176.defines culture as ((the way of life and it's manifestations that are peculiar to....))

- 1-taylor

- 2-new mark

- 3-al-jundi

177.makes a distinction between culture and civilization.

- 1-taylor

- 2-new mark

- 3-al-jundi

178. Literary problems in translation are very

- 1-common

- 2-rare