بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
اختبار نظرية الترجمه للفصل الاول1436
[أسئلة اختبار - نظرية الترجمة - د/حليمة]

1) literary translation involves the translation of
- **prose,drama and poetry**
- prose and legal documents
- poetry,orations and commercialdocuments
- mainly technical texts

2) paying attention to its ecological features, choose the most appropriate translation of
- **i love her and she loves me and my camel loves her camel**
- i love her and she loves me and my he-camel loves her she-camel
- i fancy her and she fancies me and my horse fancies her mare
- i fancy her and she fancies me and my dog fancies her bitch

3) Voice is .....which defines the relationship between averb and its subject
- a lexical category
- a morphological category
- a rhetorical category
- **a grammatical category**

4) the category of person relates to
- the notion of equivalence
- **the notion of participant roles**
- the notion of cultural differences in languages
- the notion of contextual meaning

5) a good translator mainly strives to achieve
- accuracy and equivalence
- **accuracy and economy**
- accuracy and communication
- accuracy and naturalness

6) Islam encourages Muslims to learn foreign languages because it helps them
- translate other nations body of knowledge into Arabic
- speak more than one language

- establish business with other nations
- **speak the Word of Islam**

7) the process of interpreting is mainly concerned with
- grammar and vocabulary
- vocabulary and content
- style and grammar
- **ideas and meanings**

8) the translators own theory of translation is reflected in his/her
- linguistic abilities
- **interpretation of the source text**
- understanding of the theory of translation
- educational background

9) the process of interpreting is mainly concerned with(السؤال هذا كرر الدكتور)
- grammar and vocabulary
- vocabulary and content
- style and grammar
ideas and meanings -

10) the structure of words is related to
- menology
- philology
- **morphology**
- phonology

11) a comprehensive and useful theory of translation should describe
- both the translator and the translation
- **both the process and product**
- both the equivalence and style
- both the literal and free methods

12) any model of communication is at the same time
- a model of structure and vocabulary
- a model of equivalence
- a model of style

- **a model of translation**

13) a theory is defined as
- a realization of model
- an explanation of a translation text
- a linguistic phenomenon
- **a proposed explanation of an observed phenomenon**

14) a theory must reflect the following four particular characteristics
- methodolgy;empiricism;determinism,and generality
- **empiricism;determinism,parsimony and generality**
- methodology;empiricism;determinism,and communication
- communication,methodology,empiricism;determinism

15) cultural problems in translation cover
- problems at textual levels
- **problems at social levels**
- problems at discourse level
- problems at above word level

16) linguistic problems in translation cover
- **problems at lexical,grammatical and textual levels**
- difficulties at textual,discoursal and ecological levels
- problems at lexical,collocational and conceptual levels
- difficulties at idiomatic,and textual and artistic levels

17) the translator is the
- least flexible element of the translated text
- **most important element of the translated text**
- soul of the translated text
- sole creator of the translated text

18) Word-for-word translation is demonstrated as
- literal translation
- **interlinear translation**
- sense-for-sense translation
- contextual translation

19) the overriding purpose of any translation should be to
- produce a good translated text
- please the readers of the target languge
- achieve equivalent effect
- **achieve good communication with readers**

20) according to Peter Newmark(1988),vocative and informative texts are
- not literally
- too literally
- freely
- **communicatively**

21) in translation, natural phenomena such as flora,fauna and plains
- linguistic features embedded in the language
- social features embedded in the language
- **cultural features embedded in the language**
- communicative features embedded in the language

22) interpreting is
- the translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier
- **the oral translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier**
- the communicative translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic
- the translation of a message into another language

23) Segment matches such as an exact match,a full match and a fuzzy
- exist computer-aided translation
- **exist in translation memory technology**
- exist in machine translation
- exist in literal translation

24) Word-for-word translation
- a free translation
- a figurative translation
- a grammatical translation
- **an interlinear translation**

25) translations can be stored in a data base and recycled by the

- a computer software programme
- the translators technical memory
- **translation memory technology**
- computer-aided technology

26) Semiotics is the study of how people use and understand
- **signs**
- cultures
- languages
- texts

27) Free translation mainly involves
- paralanguage
- overphrasing
- underphrasing
- **paraphrasing**

28) the translator as a bilingual mediating agent
- communicates letters in two or three languages
- **decodes messages transmitted in one language and re-encodes them in another**
- reads messages transmitted in one language and re-writes them in another
- explains messages transmitted in one language into another

29) when dealing with culture in translation you need to be aware of
- linguistic factors and social factors
- ecological factors and organizational procedures
- translation mechanisms and methods
- **contextual factors and translation procedures**

30) the most important element in translation is
- the source text
- **the translator**
- the target text
- the language of translation

31) the language of translation is an abstraction obtained via
- the study of source texts

- the study of target text
- **the study of of translated texts**
- the study of the translators interpretation of texts

32) according to Dryden (1631-1700) metaphrase type of translation means
- where the translator can translate communicatively and semantically at the same time
- **turning an author word by word and line by line from one language into another**
- translating with latitude,the Ciceronian 'sense-for sense'view of translation
- where the translator can abandon the text of the original as he sees fit

33) Interpreting was used .....as a means of communication
- just after translation
- after translation
- along with translation
- **before translation**

34) Extra-linguistic problems in machine translation are more difficult than linguistic problems
- **because they are harder to codify**
- because they are harder to ratify
- because they are harder to satisfy
- because they are harder comply

35) A collocation is a sequence of words which tend to
- co-occur regularly in the target language
- **co-occur regularly in in a given language**
- co-occur regularly in the source language
- co-occur regularly in a given language

36) Machine translation involves the use of
- mechanical tools and aids
- computer machines
- **computer programmes**
- computer technology

37) Fixed expressions are frozen patterns of language,for example
- look up at the sky
- refuse to accept responsibility

- **as a matter of fact**
- the Arabic language is beautiful

38) the grammatical competence of the translator consists of
- **pronunciation,vocabulary and sentence structure**
- semantics,rhetoric and communication
- punctuations,organization and paragraph structure
- spelling,hand writing and development of ideas

39) according to Peter Newmark(1988) ,names of ministries are usually
- freely translated
- literally translated
- neither freely nor literally translated
- **communicatively translated**

40) Morphems,words and above word levels could cause
- discoursal problems in translation
- cultural problems in translation
- **lexical problems in translation**
- coherence problems in translation

41) Caliph Al-Mamun established
- Dar Al-Tarjamah for translation
- Dar Al-Kitab for translation
- Dar Al-Qalam for translation
- **Dar Al-Hikmah for translation**

42) In the time of Muhammad Ali,translation
- took translators in the Arab world by surprise
- **took the form of an independent movement**
- gave an image of a great career for translators
- helped translators to make a lot of money

43) When Toledo in Spain replaced Baghdad,it stated to attract the attention
- Eastern translators
- Arab Translators
- **Western translators**

- Greek translators

44) The Major types of Machine Translation are

- communicative MT and semantic MT
- **human-Assisted MT and unassisted MT**
- post-editing MT and fully Automatic MT
- literal MT and free MT

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