1) (الزنى) The most appropriate (translation / definition) of the concept

- A- adultery
- B-fornication
- **C-adultery and fornication** -
- D- sexual intercourse

2) When the word (owl) is used in English it is generally used as :

- A -symbol of bad omen and bad luck
- **B- symbol of wisdom and love**
- C- symbol of love and hate.
- D- sexual intercourse

3) Linguistic problems are caused by

- A- inherent characteristics of natural languages
- B- inherent features of natural languages .
- C- inherent ideas of natural languages .
- **D- inherent ambiguities of natural languages .**

4) The most difficult mode of interpreting is

- **A- (simultaneous interpreting)**
- B- (consecutive interpreting)
- C- (continuous interpreting)
- D- (sight interpreting)

5) Semiotics is the study of how people use and understand signs is called :

- **A-signs**
- B- cultures
- C- languages
- D- Texts

6) Literary domain translation involves..

- A- technology and science
- B- official document

7)) Economic domain translation involves..

- **A- finance and commerce**

- B- official document

- C- prose and poetry

- D- legal documents

8) According to Peter Newmark (1988) ,the concept or translation is

- **A- The body of knowledge that we have about the process of translating**

- B- The body of translation theory that we have about the text of translating

- C- The body of interpretation that we have about the process of translating

- D- The body of knowledge that we have about the product of translation

9) the translated text is the text which result from

- A- the translator s mind

- **B- the translation process**

- C- the interpretation product

- D- the topic of the text

10) Source language emphasis in translation can be achieved

- A- an adaptation method

- B- an idiomatic approach

- **C- a semantic approach**

- D- a communicative approach

11) Editing the source text(ST) is the study of the ....

- A- correcting its spelling errors

- B- rewriting its content correctly

- C- establishing its target readers

- **D- establishing its authorship and authenticity**

12)) The term "ecology" covers the following

- A- traditions and habits

- B- activities ,procedures and concepts

- **C- flora ,fauna ,winds and plains**

13) Islam looks at learning a foreign language

- A- a common practice
- **B- a religious duty**
- C- a communicative skill
- speak more than one language

14) Formulating the translating text is the stage of the translation process in which

- **A- the translator chooses the lexis and structures that would make meaningful sentences**
- B- the target readers chooses the structures that would make meaningful sentences
- C- the editor chooses the lexis and structures that would make meaningful sentences
- D- the client chooses the lexis and structures that would make meaningful sentences

15) In the time of Caliph AL-Mamun ,translation

- A- fairly paid and received
- **B- prospered and expanded**
- C- deteriorated and retreated
- D- poorly processed and produced

16) During the Abbassid Age (811-1331) ,the free method

- A- Yuhanna Bin Batriq
- B- Essa bin Aljundi
- **C- Hunayn bin Ishaq**
- D- Qais bin Ishaq

17) When Arab learning declined,

- **A- Toledo in Spain replaced Baghdad**
- B- Paris in France replaced Baghdad
- C- Rome in Italy replaced Baghdad
- D- Athens in Greece replaced Baghdad

18) All works held in Toledo were

- A- in Arabic and of a Persian origin
- B- in Arabic and of a Latin origin
- C- in Arabic and of an Anglo-Saxon origin
- **D- in Arabic and of a Greek origin**

19) Machine translation involves

- A- the use of word processors to translate texts

- C- the use of computer programmes to translate ST to TT
- D- the use of powerpoint programme to translate

20) Translation can be seen as

- A- a product only
- B- a process only
- C- an activity only
- **D- process and product**

21) The main characteristics of a good translator are:

- A- laziness, carelessness, lateness and effortlessness.
- B- incompetence, incorrectness, selfishness and inexperience.
- **C- timeliness, reliability, ethics, memory and speed**
- D- elegance, gracefulness, happiness and remembrance

22) the word "theory" was derived from a technical term

- A- in Ancient Roman Philosophy
- **B- in Ancient Greek Philosophy**
- C- in Ancient Egyption Philosophy
- D- in Ancient Chinese Philosophy

23) In modern science the term 'theory' refers to

- A- a declaration of success in empirical science
- B- a practical illustration of empirical phenomena
- C- an empirical investigation of real world problem .
- **D- a proposed explanation or empirical phenomena.**

24) . (As far as the characteristics of 'theory' is called (Parsimony

- A- it must be able to predict
- B- it must be testable
- **C- it must be simple**
- D- it must be comprehensive

25) the language of translation is based on

26) According to Bell ,a good translation is that in which:

- **A- The merit of the original work is so completely transfused another language**
- B- The merit of the original work is so parilley transfused another language
- C- The merit of the original work is to fairly rendered another language
- D- The merit of the original work is so correctly transfused another language

27) Scholars of the last century looked at translation as:

- A- a science
- B- a craft
- **C- an art**
- D- a profession

28) translation can be considered as

- A- a model of explanation
- **B- a model of communication**
- C- a model of representation
- D- a model of information

29) One of the Three Laws of Good Translation

- A- a some idea about the topic of the original work
- **B- a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work**
- C- a full explanation of the main ideas of the original work
- D-several notions about the original

30)) a translators Memory is like

- A- a container of good time Memory
- **B- a container of records of past experiences**
- C- a container of records of academic
- D- a container of records of present experiences

31) Translation Memory Technology allows the translator to

- A- to translate a spoken text effectively

32) which of the following is an example of a (collocation)

- A- to go to school
- **B- to deliver a letter**
- C- to have soup in the morning
- D- to study with friends

33) which of the following is an example of an (idiom)

- A- 'have a cup of tea'
- B- 'kill a man'
- **C- 'pass the buck'**
- D- 'deliver a speech'

34) .... is an example of an (abstract concept)

- **A- 'privecy'**
- B- 'airing cupboard'
- C- 'a bucket of dirt'
- D- 'aboucket of flower '

35) the focus in interpretation is generally on

- A- style
- **B- ideas**
- C-grammar
- D-vocabulary

36) A Theory tends to ......

- A- have a tangible manifestation
- B- have an external representation
- **C- exist in the mind**
- D- exist in the text to be translated

37) the smallest unit in a language that can be used by itself

- **A- the word**
- B- the idiom

38) the major elements of translation are

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

39) Grammar is organised along two main dimensions

- A- phonology and phonetics
- B- semantics and syntax
- **C- morphology and syntax**
- d- morphology and phonetics

40) the interlinear translation means

- A- the Target Language comes immediately above the Source Language words
- **B- the Target Language comes immediately below the Source Language words**
- C- the Target Language comes immediately after the Source Language words
- D- the Target Language comes immediately before the Source Language words

41) Morphology covers

- **A- the structure of words**
- B- the semantic of words
- C- the phonetics of words
- D- the syntax of words

42) The two main aims of translation are

- A- elegance and economy
- **B- accuracy and economy**
- C- elegance and accuracy
- D- elegance and content

43)) Syntax covers

- A- the semantic structure of groups, clauses and sentences
- B- the phonological structure of groups, clauses and sentences
- **C- the grammatical structure of groups, clauses and sentences**

- D- the morphological structure of groups, clauses and sentences

44) Technology is employed in translation to
- **A- increase productivity and cost-effectiveness as well as improve quuality**
- B- make more money and give prestige to the translators
- C- help translators to overcome their cultural problems in translation
- D- help translators to overcome their linguistic problems in translation

45) Translators' mechanical tools and aids include
- A- dictionaries and technical encyclopedia
- B- reference books
- **C- type-writers,photocopying machines, word processors**
- D- stationeries

46) In interpreting , time is
- **A- crucial**
- B- not crucial
- C- fairly crucial
- D- often crucial

47) Translation Memory Technology
- A- allows the translator to use different types of programs
- B- helps the translator to translate effectively
- **C- allows the translator to store translations in a database**
- D- doesn't allows the translator to store translations

48) Interpreting involves only
- A- written text
- **B- spoken text**
- C- spoken lexis
- D- written syntax

49) Problems in machine translation can be
- A- linguistic and culture one
- **B - linguistic and extra linguistic one**
- C- linguistic and technical one
- D- linguistic and social one