

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
اسئلة المحاضرة الثانية لنظرية الترجمة
[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - نظرية الترجمة - أحمد حليلة]

1) All communicators are translators because

- **they receive signals in speech and in writing**

- they need to read the text

2) All communicators tend to face the same problems as those of translators because

- **they need to read the text, make sense of a text**

- they receive signals in speech and in writing

3) the difference between a normal communicator and a Translator , The normal communicator acts contrast on

- encode into the language used by the sender

- encode messages which are different from those received

- and transmit them to the previous sender.

- **A+B+C**

4) the difference between a normal communicator and a Translator , The Translator's acts contrast on

- the encoding consists of re-encoding into a different language

- concerns the same message as was Received

- it is aimed at a group receivers who are not the same as the original sender

- **A+B+C**

5) memory meaning

- **contains 'records' of past experiences, has plans for action on the basis of what we know and what we have done**

- much of our experience of the external world of the senses and the inner world of the mind is mediated by language

6) Language meaning

- **much of our experience of the external world of the senses and the inner world of the mind is mediated by language**

- contains 'records' of past experiences, has plans for action on the basis of what we know and what we have done

7) Three of the following nine steps that the translator go through

- Translator receives signal 1 containing message
- Recognises code 1
- Decodes signal 1
- **A+B+C**

8) Three of the following nine steps that the translator go through

- Retrieves message
- Comprehend message
- Translator selects code 2
- **A+B+C**

9) Three of the following nine steps that the translator go through

- Encodes message by means of code 2
- Select channel
- Transmits signal 2 containing message.
- **A+B+C**

10) What does the translator's communicative competence consist of

- Grammatical competence , Sociolinguistic Competence
- Discourse competence , Strategic competence
- **A+B**

11) Grammatical competence

- **knowledge of the rules of the code, including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure**
- knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context

12) Sociolinguistic Competence

- **knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context**
- knowledge of the rules of the code, including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure

13) Discourse competence

- **The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve a unified spoken or written texts in different genres**
- the mastery of communication strategies which may be used to improve communication or to compensate for breakdowns in actual communication

14) Strategic competence

- **the mastery of communication strategies which may be used to improve communication or to compensate for breakdowns in actual communication**

- knowledge of the rules of the code, including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure

15) the primary characteristics of a good translator

- Translator thinks and talks , Reliability , Ethics , Speed

- Memory , Professional Pride

- **A+B**