1) the overriding purpose of any translation should be to

- A. produce a good translated text

- B. please the readers of the target language

- C. achieve equivalent effect

- **D. achieve good communication with readers**

2) according to Peter Newmark(1988),vocative and informative texts are

- A. not literally

- B. too literally

- C. freely

- **D. communicatively**

3) in translation, natural phenomena such as flora,fauna and plains

- A. linguistic features embedded in the language

- B. social features embedded in the language

- **C. cultural features embedded in the language**

- D. communicative features embedded in the language

4) Interpreting is

- A. the translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier

- **B. the oral translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier**

- C. the communicative translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic

- D. the translation of a message into another language

5) Segment matches such as an exact match,a full match and a fuzzy

- A. exist computer-aided translation

- **B. exist in translation memory technology**

- C. exist in machine translation

- D. exist in literal translation

6) Word-for-word translation is

- A. a free translation

- B. a figurative translation

- C. a grammatical translation
- **D. an interlinear translation**

7) translations can be stored in a data base and recycled by the use
- A. a computer software programme
- B. the translators technical memory
- **C. translation memory technology**
- D. computer-aided technology

8) A theory is defined as
- A. a realization of model
- B. an explanation of a translation text
- C. a linguistic phenomenon
- **D. a proposed explanation of an observed phenomenon**

9) A theory must reflect the following four particular characteristics :
- A. methodolgy;empiricism;determinism,and generality
- **B. empiricism;determinism,parsimony and generality**
- C. methodology;empiricism;determinism,and communication
- D. communication,methodology,empiricism;determinism

10) cultural problems in translation cover
- A. problems at textual levels
- **B. problems at social levels**
- C. problems at discourse level
- D. problems at above word level

11) linguistic problems in translation cover
- **A. problems at lexical,grammatical and textual levels**
- B. difficulties at textual,discoursal and ecological levels
- C. problems at lexical,collocational and conceptual levels
- D. difficulties at idiomatic,and textual and artistic levels

12) The translator is the
- A. least flexible element of the translated text
- **B. most important element of the translated text**
- C. soul of the translated text

- D. sole creator of the translated text

13) Word-for-word translation is demonstrated as
- A. literal translation
- **B. interlinear translation**
- C. sense-for-sense translation
- D. contextual translation

14) the process of interpreting is mainly concerned with
- A. grammar and vocabulary
- B. vocabulary and content
- C. style and grammar
- **D. ideas and meanings**

15) The translators own theory of translation is reflected in his/her
- A. linguistic abilities
- **B. interpretation of the source text**
- C. understanding of the theory of translation
- D. educational background

16) the process of interpreting is mainly concerned with
- A. grammar and vocabulary
- B. vocabulary and content
- C. style and grammar
- **D. ideas and meanings**

17) The structure of words is related to
- A. menology
- B. philology
- **C. morphology**
- D. phonology

18) A comprehensive and useful theory of translation should describe
- A. both the translator and the translation
- **B. both the process and product**
- C. both the equivalence and style
- D. both the literal and free methods

19) Any model of communication is at the same time
- A. a model of structure and vocabulary
- B. a model of equivalence
- C. a model of style
- **D. a model of translation**

20) 'Empiricism' as characteristic of 'theory' means that
- A. It must be able to predict
- B. It must be simple
- C. It must be comprehensive
- **D. It must be testable**

21) The theory of translation is mainly based on
- A. Two opposite language
- B. Contrastive analysis of rules
- **C. Comparative linguistics**
- D. Cultural differences

22) Idioms and fixed expressions are examples of
- A. Free pattern of language
- **B. frozen pattern of language**
- C. flexible pattern of language
- D. Fairly rigid pattern of language

23) Adaptation is
- A. The most literal form of translation
- **B. The 'freest' form of translation**
- C. The most faithful form of translation
- D. The word for word of translation

24) According to Roger bell (1991) , the linguistic inevitably a
- A. an artstic point of view
- B. a vocational point of view
- C. a scientific point of view
- **D. a Professional point of view**

25) The most difficult mode of interpreting is

- **A. 'simultaneous interpreting'**

- B. ' Consecutive interpreting'

- C. 'continuous interpreting'

- D. 'sight interpreting'

26) Literary translation involves the translation of

- **A. prose,drama and poetry**

- B. prose and legal documents

- C. poetry,orations and commercialdocuments

- D. mainly technical texts

27) أُحبّها وتُحبني.. ويحبُ ناقتَها بعيري paying attention to its ecological features, choose the most appropriate translation of

- A. i love her and she loves me and my camel loves her camel

B. i love her and she loves me and my he-camel loves her she-camel -

- C. i fancy her and she fancies me and my horse fancies her mare

- D. i fancy her and she fancies me and my dog fancies her bitch

28) 'Voice' is ....which defines the relationship between a verb and its subject

- A. a lexical category

- B. a morphological category

- C. a rhetorical category

- **D. a grammatical category**

29) The category of person relates to

- A. the notion of equivalence

- **B. the notion of participant roles**

- C. the notion of cultural differences in languages

- D. the notion of contextual meaning

30) A good translator mainly strives to achieve

- A. accuracy and equivalence

- **B. accuracy and economy**

- C. accuracy and communication

- D. accuracy and naturalness

31) . Islam encourages Muslims to learn foreign languages because it helps them

- A. translate other nations body of knowledge into Arabic

- B. speak more than one language
- C. establish business with other nations
- **D. spread the Word of Islam**

32) Semiotic is the study of how people use and understand
- **A. signs**
- B. culture
- C. languages
- D. texts

33) Free translation mainly involves
- A. paralanguage
- B. overphrasing
- C. underphrasing
- **D. paraphrasing**

34) The translator as a bilingual mediating agent
- A. communicates letters in two or three languages
- **B. decodes messages transmitted in one language and re-encodes them in another**
- C. reads messages transmitted in one language and re-writes them in another
- D. explains messages transmitted in one language into another

35) When dealing with culture in translation you need to be aware of
- A. linguistic factors and social factors
- B. ecological factors and organizational procedures
- C. translation mechanisms and methods
- **D. contextual factors and translation procedures**

36) The most important element in translation is
- A. the source text
- **B. the translator**
- C. the target text
- D. the language of translation

37) The language of translation is an abstraction obtained via
- A. the study of source texts
- B. the study of target text

- **C. the study of of translated texts**
- D. the study of the translators interpretation of texts

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

39) 'Interpreting' was used ....as a means of communication
- A. just after translation
- B. after translation
- C. along with translation
- **D. before translation**

40) Extra-linguistic problems in machine translation are more difficult than linguistic problems
- **A. because they are harder to codify**
- B. because they are harder to ratify
- C. because they are harder to satisfy
- D. because they are harder comply

41) A collocation is a sequence of words which tend to
- A. co-occur regularly in the target language
- **B. co-occur regularly in in a given language**
- C. co-occur regularly in the source language
- D. co-occur regularly in a given language

42) Machine translation involves the use of
- A. mechanical tools and aids
- B. computer machines
- **C. computer programmes**
- D. computer technology

43) Fixed expressions are frozen patterns of language,for example
- A. look up at the sky
- B. refuse to accept responsibility
- **C. as a matter of fact**

- D. the Arabic language is beautiful

44) The grammatical competence of the translator consists of
- **A. pronunciation,vocabulary and sentence structure**
- B. semantics,rhetoric and communication
- C. punctuations,organization and paragraph structure
- D. spelling,hand writing and development of ideas

45) According to Peter Newmark(1988) ,names of ministries are usually
- A. freely translated
- **B. literally translated**
- C. neither freely nor literally translated
- D. communicatively translated

46) Morphems,words and above word levels could cause
- A. discoursal problems in translation
- B. cultural problems in translation
- **C. lexical problems in translation**
- D. coherence problems in translation

47) Caliph Al-Mamun established
- A. Dar Al-Tarjamah for translation
- B. Dar Al-Kitab for translation
- C. Dar Al-Qalam for translation
- **D. Dar Al-Hikmah for translation**

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

49) When Toledo in Spain replaced Baghdad, it stated to attract the attention
- A. Eastern translators
- B. Arab Translators
- **C. Western translators**
- D. Greek translators

50) The Major types of Machine Translation are
- A. communicative MT and semantic MT
- **B. human-Assisted MT and unassisted MT**
- C. post-editing MT and fully Automatic MT
- D. literal MT and free MT