

1) The major types of Machine Translation system

- **unassisted MT and human- A assisted MT**
- par-editing MT and post -editing MT
- fully Automatic MT and post -editing MT
- special purpose systems and input -text system

2) The following are just a few of the primary characteristics of a good translator

- carelessness, lateness, laziness, memory, and speed
- **reliability, ethics, timeliness, memory and speed**
- incorrectness, incompetence, selfishness and inexperience
- gracefulness, elegance, happiness and remembrance

3) Conference interpreting was born

- during WW11& held in France
- **during WW1& held in France**
- during WW1& held in England
- during WW11 & held in Germany

4) A Theory is

- an explanation of a problem
- an interpretation of an issue
- **explanation of a phenomenon**
- a demonstration of an experiment

5) Formulating the translated text it is the stage of the translation process in which

- **the translator chooses the lexis and structures that would make meaningful sentences**
- the translator chooses the linguistic items that would make structural sentences
- the translator chooses the cultural items that would make meaningful sentences
- the translator chooses the sentences that would make meaningful sentences

6) Editing the formulation is

- initial stage in the process of translation
- second stage in the process of translation

- third stage in the process of translation
- **final stage in the translation process**

7) To translate literally or freely has been the central problem of translating

- since the second century BC
- **since the first century BC**
- since the beginning of the 19th century
- since the Abbasid t century BC

8) in Literal translation or are converted to their nearest TL equivalents

- the lexical words
- **the SL grammatical constructions**
- the idiomatic expressions
- the cultural items

9) Faithfull translation tend to be

- flexible and compromising
- original and stylistic
- **uncompromising and dogmatic**
- free and literal

10) Adaptation is

- the easiest form of translation
- the clearest form of translation
- the most difficult form of translation
- **the freest form of translation**

11) Other forms of interpreting include :

- Business, garage, and police language interpreting
- Business, meeting, Community And blind language interpreting
- travel, meeting, Communication language interpreting
- **Business, Court, Community, Signed Language Interpreting**

12) When there is a cultural focus.....

- there is a translation focus
- there is a translation interpretation
- **there is a translation problem**

- there is a translation explanation

13) When dealing with culture in translation you need to be aware of the following

- linguistic and cultural factors

- linguistic and stylistic factors

- linguistic and contextual factors

- **Contextual Factors and Translation procedures**

14) Communicative Translation attempts to

- **render the exact contextual meaning of the original**

- convey the literal contextual meaning of the original

- transfer the exact functional meaning of the original

- transform the exact stylistic meaning of the original

15) Editing a source text is

- important in case of inscriptions on paper

- Important in case of inscriptions on sand

- important in case of inscriptions on tree

- **important in case of inscriptions on metal**

16) what made Abbasid people interested in getting to know what other nations had achieved in the field of knowledge was:

- **their enthusiasm for leaning and a high standard of living**

- their enthusiasm for leaning and a low standard of living

- their enthusiasm for eating and a high standard of living

- their enthusiasm for developing and a high standard of living

17) Translation during the Abbasid Age (811-1331) translators were

- very indicative in the works they translated

- **very selective in the works they translated**

- very reflective in the works they translated

- very communicative in the works they translated

18) When Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Egypt in 1789, he brought along with him translators :

- **to help him communicate with Egyptians**

- to help him build a good administration system

- to help him rule Egypt with a fist of iron

- to help him understand the environment in Egypt

19) The task of these translators, who came from France, was

- translate novel and stories
- work at official stations
- write poetry about Egypt
- **translate official and documents**

20) Muhammad Ali's time in Egypt was called

- The Age of Civilized Translation
- **The period of Translation**
- The period of Good Interpreters
- The Time of learning Translation

21) in Muhammad Ali's time in Egypt ,translation was

- literal
- **full of foreign expressions**
- free
- sense for sense

22) The works held in Toledo were

- in Arabic and of Persian origin
- **in Arabic and of Greek origin**
- in Arabic and of Latin origin
- in Arabic and of Roman origin

23) When there is a cultural focus, there is

- there is a cultural problem
- there is a linguistic problem
- **there is a translation problem**
- there is a communication problem

24) Translation during Muhammad Ali's rule in Egypt took the form of

- **an independent movement**
- an educational activity
- a pastime activity
- an entertaining activity

25) Interpretation involves

- **oral messages only**
- written texts only
- both oral messages and written texts
- none of the above

26) Baghdad was replaced by Toledo in Spain, when

- **Arab learning declined**
- Arab learning thrived
- Arab learning prospered
- Arab learning expanded

27) interpretation has recently branched out from

- interpretation
- **translation**
- conferencing
- communication

28) literary Translation involves

- **the translation of prose and poetry**
- the translations of drama and medicine
- the translation of prose academic texts
- the translation of prose, poetry and official documents

29) Economic Translation domain in involve

- the translation of texts relating to economics, medicine, commerce
- the translation of texts relating to engineering, finance and commerce
- **the translation of texts relating to economics, finance, and commerce**
- the translation of texts relating to economics, official documents and law

30) Interpreting is

- the translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier
- the translation of a message in to another language
- **the oral translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier**
- the communicative translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic

31) The translation movement in Egypt was an incentive for

- translators to use dictionaries
- translators to work harder
- **translators all over the Arab world**
- translators all over the world

32) Translation and interpretation are

- dissimilar to writing and speech
- **similar to writing and speech**
- similar to listening and political aids
- similar to driving and diving

33) Translators' aids may be divided into

- medical, technical and mechanical aids
- personal, linguistic and political aids
- **linguistic, literature and mechanical aids**
- linguistic, editorial, publishing aids

34) For a model be useful, it must

- carefully demonstrate an experiment
- un faithfully represent the theory that it stands for
- **faithfully represent the theory that it stands for**
- cover more than one issue

35) In the early days of Islam in the Arabian Peninsula, there were two superpowers

- the Greek Empire and the Trojan Empire
- the Persian and the Greek Empire
- **the Persian Empire and the Roman Empire**
- the Greek Empire, and the Roman Empire

36) Three kinds of interpreting can generally be distinguished

- business, court and community interpreting
- conference, legal and technical interpreting
- **simultaneous consecutive and whispered interpreting**
- literary, scientific and technical interpreting

37) In translation flora, fauna, and plains are looked at as relating to

- materials culture

- **ecological culture**
- social culture
- organizational culture

38) The CAT terms refers to "translation in which human translation

- aided by linguistic applications
- aided by technical applications
- aided by mechanical applications
- **aided by computer applications**

39) Cultural problems cover a large range of categories such as

- persons, texts and functions
- **ecology, material, organization**
- drama, stories and poetry
- geography, medicine and history

40) Linguistic problems cover problems at

- theoretical, textual and social levels
- theoretical and practical and levels
- psychological and socio-cultural levels
- **lexical, grammatical and textual level**

41) The minimal formal element of meaning in language as distinct from 'word'

- the phoneme
- the morphine
- the synonym
- **the morpheme**

42) A sequence of words or terms that co-occur more often than would be expected by chance is called :-

- collaboration
- communication
- **collocation**
- correlation

43) An idiom is a frozen pattern of language as in the following

- pass a test
- pass the ball

- pass the salt
- **pass the buck**

44) Fixed expression is a frozen pattern of language as in the following example

- go to school
- eat sandwich
- **practice what you preach**
- use the bathroom

45) Grammar is normally organized along two main dimensions

- semantics and syntax
- phonology and morphology
- lexis and word
- **morphology and syntax**

46) Morphology covers the structure of -

- **words**
- phrases
- idioms
- fixed expressions

47) English does not have gender for like Arabic

- first person pronouns
- **second person pronouns**
- third person pronouns
- none of the above

48) in Arabic, the person system has as in -

- a gender dimension only
- a number dimension only
- **has both a gender and number dimension**
- none of the above

49) unlike Arabic, word order in English is

- **relatively fixed**
- generally unfixed
- randomly fixed

- relatively mixed

50) English summer text is

- humid and hot

- dry and hot

- very long (3-4 months)

- **very short (1-2 months)**