أسئلة مستوحاة من كتاب مادة ترجمة الأنواع النصية

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1. **To translate the word (satellite) , we say in Arabic (قمر اصطناعي).**

   Here we translate a term which:

   a. Already have an direct equivalent available in Arabic.

   b. <u>Is a new term for which no ready equivalent is available in Arabic.</u>

   c. Is a foreign word written in Arabic letters as pronounced in English.

   d. Is a foreign word made to fit Arabic pronounciation, spelling, and grammar.

2. **To translate the word (Asperin) , we say in Arabic (أسبرين)**

   Here we translate a term which:

   a. Already have an direct equivalent available in Arabic.

   b. Is a new term for which no ready equivalent is available in Arabic.

   c. <u>Is a foreign word written in Arabic letters as pronounced in English.</u>

   d. Is a foreign word made to fit Arabic pronounciation, spelling, and grammar.

3. **To translate the word (democracy) , we say in Arabic (ديمقراطية)**

   Here we translate a term which:

a. Already have a direct equivalent available in Arabic.

b. It is a new term for which no ready equivalent is available in Arabic.

c. Is a foreign word written in Arabic letters as pronounced in English.

d. <u>It iss a foreign word made to fit Arabic pronunciation, spelling, and grammar.</u>

4. **Language components are:**

a. Grammar and vocabulary

b. Grammar, vocabulary and listening

c. <u>Grammar, vocabulary, style, and phonology</u>

d. Grammar, style, and phonology.

5. **Parallelism belongs to ……….component.**

a. Grammar

b. Vocabulary

c. <u>Style</u>

d. Phonology

6. **Alliteration belongs to:**

a. Grammar

b. Vocabulary

c. Style

d. <u>Phonology</u>

7. **Tone belongs to:**

    a. Grammar

    b. Vocabulary

    c. Style

    d. <u>Phonology</u>

8. **Metaphors belong to:**

    a. Grammar

    b. <u>Vocabulary</u>

    c. Style

    d. Phonology

9. **Antonymy belongs to:**

    a. Grammar

    b. <u>Vocabulary</u>

    c. Style

    d. Phonology

10. **Collocation belongs to:**

    a. Grammar

    b. <u>Vocabulary</u>

    c. Style

    d. Phonology

11. Proverbs belong to:

    a. Grammar

    b. <u>Vocabulary</u>

    c. Style

    d. Phonology

12. Adjectives belong to:

    a. <u>Grammar</u>

    b. Vocabulary

    c. Style

    d. Phonology

13. Repetition belong to:

    a. Grammar

    b. Vocabulary

    c. <u>Style</u>

    d. Phonology

14. Idioms belong to:

    a. Grammar

    b. <u>Vocabulary</u>

    c. Style

    d. Phonology

15. English grammar is important in translation because we count for its role in shaping……

a. Structure

b. <u>Meaning</u>

c. Both

d. Neither

16.Translation involves major points like:

a. Method of translation

b. The process of translation

c. <u>Both</u>

d. Neither

17.The way we translate is:

a. <u>The method of translation</u>

b. The process of translation

c. <u>Both</u>

d. Neither

18.When we talk about literal or free translation, here we talk about:

a. <u>The method of translation</u>

b. The process of translation

c. <u>Both</u>

d. Neither

19.The central problem of translating has always been whether …..

a. It does worth to translate a text or not.

b. <u>To translate literally or freely</u>

c. To use dictionaries on not

d. All false

20. **There are three ways used in the method of literal translation. These ways are the following EXEPT:**

a. Word-for-word translation.

b. One-to-one translation

c. Direct translation

d. <u>Direct-to-direct translation.</u>

21. **This type of translation is keen on translating meaning as closely, accurately and completely as possible:**

a. Word-for-word translation.

b. One-to-one translation

c. <u>Direct translation</u>

d. Direct-to-direct translation.

22. **In this type of translation, each SL word has a corresponding TL word with respect to allocational meaning.**

a. Word-for-word translation.

b. <u>One-to-one translation</u>

c. Direct translation

d. Direct-to-direct translation.

23. **Grammatical problems in translation are due to:**

a. Complicated SL grammar

b. Different TL grammar

c. Different TL word order

d. <u>All true</u>

24. Most tenses in English do not exist in Arabic grammar. Also, English sentences are verbal. This problem belongs to:

a. Complicated SL grammar

b. <u>Different TL grammar</u>

c. Different TL word order

d. All true

25. Starting the sentence with a preposition and postponing the main clause. This problem belongs to:

a. <u>Complicated SL grammar</u>

b. Different TL grammar

c. Different TL word order

d. All true

26. The general structure of a sentence in English. This problem belongs to:

a. Complicated SL grammar

b. Different TL grammar

c. <u>Different TL word order</u>

d. All true

27. When a word, a phrase or an expression is not understood clearly and directly. This problem is called:

a. <u>Lexical problem.</u>

b. Grammatical problem

c. Style problem

d. Phonological problem

28. **Lexical problems include:**

a. Synonymy

b. Polysemy and monosemy

c. Collocations

d. <u>All true</u>

29. **In legal tests, (shall) means:**

a. Better

b. <u>Must</u>

c. Will

d. All false

30. **When we translate (must have) and (should have) into Arabic, they are translated……..**

a. The same

b. <u>Differently</u>

c. Both possible

d. All false

31. **Sometimes an adjective is used as collective noun when it is preceded by "the" and not followed by nouns like (the rich). In this case we translate it into Arabic by treating it as:**

a. Adjective

b. Singular noun

c. <u>Plural noun</u>

d. A and C

32.The translation of synonymy is sometimes difficult especially those with ……………charge.

a. Scientific

b. Medical

c. <u>Emotive</u>

d. Materialistic

33.Emotive synonyms should be taken into consideration during the translation because:

a. They reflect an opinion

b. They reflect a truth

c. <u>They may have a meaning of different levels</u>

d. All true

34.It is a word that has more than one meaning.

a. Synonym

b. <u>Polysemy</u>

c. Monosemy

d. Acronym

35.……………is in contrast to monosemy.

a. Synonymy

b. Antonym

c. <u>Polysemy</u>

d. Acronym

36.The collocation (hard labor) is Adjective + noun collocation. This type of collocation is translated into Arabic by:

a. <u>Identically</u>

b. Treating it as a compound verb.

c. Treating it as a compound adjective

d. All false

37.An idiom is a fixed phrase whose form is usually:

a. Changeable

b. <u>Unchangeable</u>

c. Flexible

d. All true

38.Idioms ………metaphorical meaning.

a. Sometimes have

b. <u>Have</u>

c. Don't have

d. Never have

39.(Passing the exam is not *a bed of roses*). This idiom is:

a. <u>Direct idiom</u>

b. Indirect idiom

c. Phrasal verb.

d. A or B

40.(A true friend does not betray). This idiom is:

a. <u>Direct idiom</u>

b. Indirect idiom

c. Phrasal verb.

d. A or B

41.(My car is *second hand*). This idiom is:

a. Direct idiom

b. <u>Indirect idiom</u>

c. Phrasal verb.

d. A or B

42.In:

(he is a fox), the speaker uses:

a. Direct language

b. <u>Figurative language</u>

c. Both

d. Neither

43.(Hands of the clock) is:

a. An adapted metaphor

b. A cliché metaphor

c. <u>A dead metaphor</u>

d. A recent metaphor

44.(The ball is in their court now) is:

a. <u>An adapted metaphor</u>

b. A cliché metaphor

c. A dead metaphor

d. A recent metaphor

45.Methods like (coinage, naturalization and transcription) are used in:

a. <u>Arabization</u>

b. Free translation

c. Metaphors

d. All false

46.It is the literal spelling of the English term in Arabic letters as it is exactly pronounced. This is the definition of:

a. Arabization

b. Naturalization

c. Coinage

d. <u>Transcription</u>

47.Transcription is a bad way of Arabization.

a. <u>I agree</u>

b. I disagree

c. In very few times.

d. It depends on the situation

48.Adapting the English term to Arabic pronounciation, alphabet and grammar. This definition refers to:

a. Arabization

b. <u>Naturalization</u>

c. Coinage

d. Transcription

49.Revival is a method of coinage. An example of this is when we translate (train) into قطار . This word was used in the past in English to mean:

a. A line of cows

b. <u>A line of camels</u>

c. A line of cars

d. A line of horses

50.England is translated into Arabic as إنجلترا . Here, we used:

a. Transcription

b. Coinage

c. <u>Naturalization</u>

d. All false

51.Talking about stylistic problems in translation, if we have a term which is colloquial, we use:

a. Classical Arabic.

b. Modern Standard Arabic

c. <u>Colloquial Arabic</u>

d. Volgar of slang Arabic

52.Frozen Formal style is translated into Arabic as:

a. Classical Arabic.

b. Modern Standard Arabic

c. <u>Colloquial Arabic</u>

d. Vulgar or slang Arabic

53.Colloquial Arabic means:

a. <u>The language of conversation</u>

b. The very local or bad language

c. The formal written Arabic of today.

d. All false

54.There are two types of free translation. The first one is the Bound Free Translation, and the other one is:

a. Literal Free Translation

b. Independent Free Translation

c. <u>Loose Free Translation</u>

d. A or B

55.Bound Free Translation is derived from the context in:

a. Indirect way

b. <u>Direct way</u>

c. Both

d. Neither

56. Loos Free Translation is based on the translator's conclusions about what:

a. <u>The speaker wants to say.</u>

b. The listener will understand.

c. Both

d. Neither

57. It is considered as the translation of intentions:

a. <u>Loose Free Translation</u>

b. Bound Free Translation

c. Literal translation

d. All true

58. A unit of translation is:

a. A sentence

b. A clause

c. <u>Any word or a group of words that can give a small or large part of the meaning of a sentence.</u>

d. All false

59. Lexical problems in translation are those deal with:

a. Synonyms

b. Polysemy

c. Collocations and idioms

d. <u>All true</u>

60. The problem of translating (verbs of BE) when they are the main and only verbs in the sentence is solved by:

a. Translating them to يكون

b. <u>Omitting them</u>

c. Adding pronouns to them

d. All false

61. In translation, we are expected to deal with the bad text:

a. <u>By reflecting the same style of SL</u>

b. By adjusting the style of SL into acceptable style.

c. Both

d. Neither

62. One of the stylistic problems in translation is Redundancy. It means:

a. Reducing the text as much as possible.

b. <u>A long boring way of expressing meaning using more than one word.</u>

c. Repetition

d. All false

63. Translating the word "yes" into "بلى / أجل" is considered:

a. As ordinary translation

b. <u>A pompous translation</u>

c. The best translation

d. All false

64. The style of ……………is the most difficult type of style to realize or recognize in language.

   a. Pride

   b. <u>Irony</u>

   c. Sorrow

   d. All true

65. Due to (Catford, 1965), translation is the ………..of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language.

   a. Engagement

   b. <u>Replacement</u>

   c. Reproducing

   d. Transfer

66. Due to (Nida and Taber, 1982), Translating consists of …………… in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

   a. Engagement

   b. <u>Replacement</u>

   c. Reproducing

   d. All false

67. Due to (Brislin, 1976), translation is the general term referring .67 to the …………..of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target.

        a. Engagement

        b. Replacement

        c. Reproducing

        d. <u>Transfer</u>

68.Due to (Pinhuhuck, 1977:38), translation is a process of finding a TL ………..for an SL utterance.

        a. <u>Equivalent</u>

        b. Alternative

        c. Replacement

        d. All false

69.Fedorov (1953) classified genre-based texts to be translated into:

        a. Two groups

        b. <u>Three groups</u>

        c. Four groups

        d. Five groups

70.One of the following DOES NOT belong to the classification of Fedrov:

        a. News and reviews, official and technical documents, and scientific texts.

        b. Political texts, newspaper editorials, and speeches.

        c. <u>Religious texts.</u>

        d. Literary texts.

71.Mounin (1967) classified genre-based texts to be translated into:

        a. Three groups

        b. Five groups

c. <u>Seven groups</u>

d. Nine groups

72. Press releases, commentaries, news reports, users' manuals, and copyright specifications are examples of:

   a. Form-focused texts

   b. <u>Content-**focused** texts</u>

   c. Appeal-**focused** texts

   d. Audio-**medial texts.**

73. literary prose (essays, biographies), imaginative prose (anecdotes, short stories), poetry. These are examples of:

   a. <u>Form-focused texts</u>

   b. Content-**focused** texts

   c. Appeal-**focused** texts

   d. Audio-**medial texts.**

74. Commercials, ads, texts related to missionary work or propaganda materials. These are examples of:

   a. Form-focused texts

   b. Content-**focused** texts

   c. Appeal-**focused** texts

   d. <u>Audio-**medial texts.**</u>

75. Form – Focused texts have a/an:

   a. Descriptive function

   b. <u>Expressive function</u>

   c. Appealing function

   d. All possible

76. Characterization of text on the basis of linguistic organization include:

a. Texts with a rigorous structure and with strict linguistic formulation.

b. Texts with simple structure.

c. Texts with a soft structure, allowing the translator greater variety regarding linguistic formulation.

d. <u>A and C</u>

77. Scientific texts,Technical texts, Official texts, Legal texts, Journalistic texts. All these belong to characterization based on:

a. Linguistic organization.

b. <u>Functional style</u>

c. Functinal regester

d. Manner of expression

78. Narrative texts, Descriptive texts, Explanatory texts, Argumentative texts. All these belong to the characterization of texts based on:

a. Linguistic organization.

b. Functional style

c. Functinal regester

d. <u>Manner of expression</u>