

Translation theory

1. The origin of the word 'translation' is the Latin word 'translatus' which means:
 - a. Transformed
 - b. Transferred
 - c. Tracked
 - d. All false
2. "The replacement of textual material in one language SL by equivalent textual material in another language TL". This definition for translation was by:
 - a. Bell
 - b. Newmark
 - c. Catford
 - d. All false
3. "a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language". This definition for translation was by:
 - a. Bell
 - b. Newmark
 - c. Catford
 - d. All false
4. Bell (1991) mentions two views:
 - a. one looks at it as an 'art' especially when the scholars of last century were preoccupied with the translation of literary text as a pastime.
 - b. a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message
 - c. looks at it as a 'profession' where the majority of translators are professionals engaged in making a living rather than a pastime.
 - d. A and c
5. translation is a 'generic term used to refer to the process of rendering a text in one language into an equivalent text in another.' This definition is:
 - a. said by Newmark
 - b. said by Bell
 - c. known In the present sense of the word
 - d. a and c
6. When we are faced by a text- written or oral in a language we know, we are able to work out its equivalence by looking in to the following :
 - a. The semantic sense of each word and sentence.
 - b. Its communicative value
 - c. Its place in time and space.
 - d. All true
7. Laws of good translation are:

- a. Translation should give a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work.
 - b. The style and manner of writing should be of the same character with that of the original.
 - c. The Translation should be instant
 - d. A and b
8. All communicators are translators, because:
- a. They have to translate their ideas during communication.
 - b. they receive signals in speech and in writing containing messages encoded in a communication system which is not identical with their own.
 - c. Both true
 - d. Both false
9. we can say that any model of communication is a model of translation because all communicators face the same problems as those of translators. These problems include:
- a. They need to read the text.
 - b. They need to make sense of a text.
 - c. They need to deconstruct it and then reconstruct it.
 - d. All true.
10. The difference between a normal communicator and a Translator is:
- a. The monolingual communicator encodes in the same language received and transmit it to the previous sender, while the bilingual translator re-encode the message then submit it to a receiver other than the previous sender.
 - b. The monolingual communicator encodes in the same language received and transmit it to a receiver other than the previous sender, while the bilingual translator re-encode the message then submit it to the previous sender.
 - c. Both true
 - d. Both false
11. Memory is important for a translator because:
- a. It will help him remember what the speaker is talking about.
 - b. It contains 'records' of past experiences, has plans for action on the basis of what we know and what we have done.
 - c. It will help him with the vocabulary.
 - d. All false
12. Language is important for a translator because:
- a. much of our experience of the external world of the senses and the inner world of the mind is mediated by language.
 - b. It will help him remember what the speaker is talking about.
 - c. It will help him with the vocabulary.
 - d. All false.
13. One of the translator communicative competences is the Grammatical competence which means:

- a. The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve a unified spoken or written texts in different genres.
 - b. knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context
 - c. knowledge of the rules of the code, including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure.
 - d. A and b
14. One of the translator communicative competences is the Sociolinguistic Competence which means:
- a. The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve a unified spoken or written texts in different genres.
 - b. knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context
 - c. knowledge of the rules of the code, including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure.
 - d. A and b
15. One of the translator communicative competences is the Discourse competence which means:
- a. The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve unified spoken or written texts in different genres.
 - b. knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context
 - c. Knowledge of the rules of the code, including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure.
 - d. A and b
16. One of the translator communicative competences is the Strategic competence which means:
- a. The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve a unified spoken or written texts in different genres.
 - b. knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context
 - c. the mastery of communication strategies which may be used to improve communication or to compensate for breakdowns in actual communication.
 - d. A and b
17. The English word theory was derived from a technical term in:
- a. Ancient Greek philosophy
 - b. Latin philosophy
 - c. English dictionary
 - d. All false
18. The word 'theoria' meant "a looking at, viewing, beholding", and referring to:

- a. 'contemplation' دراسة أو تأمل
 - b. 'speculation' تخمين
 - c. A and b
 - d. All false
19. from Greek 'praxis' ,theory is especially often contrasted to:
- a. knowledge
 - b. understanding
 - c. practice
 - d. all false
20. The difference between theory and model is that:
- a. Theory is an internal representation of a phenomena while model is external.
 - b. Theory is an external representation of a phenomena while model is internal.
 - c. Theory has no tangible manifestation while model exists as a tangible object (diagram, a formula, a text)
 - d. A and c
21. One of the characteristics needed for a model to be useful is that It must have a heuristic function. This means:
- a. making it easier to grasp the explanation (i.e. the theory)
 - b. doing that in a way which makes further studies easier and leads to deeper understanding.
 - c. A and b
 - d. All false
22. Ideally, a theory must reflect some criteria like Generality which means:
- a. It must be testable.
 - b. It must be able to predict
 - c. It must be simple
 - d. It must be comprehensive
23. Ideally, a theory must reflect some criteria like Empiricism which means:
- a. It must be testable.
 - b. It must be able to predict
 - c. It must be simple
 - d. It must be comprehensive
24. Ideally, a theory must reflect some criteria like Parsimony which means:
- a. It must be testable.
 - b. It must be able to predict
 - c. It must be simple
 - d. It must be comprehensive
25. Ideally, a theory must reflect some criteria like Determinism which means:
- a. It must be testable.
 - b. It must be able to predict

- c. It must be simple
 - d. It must be comprehensive
26. Based on the criteria (criteria: Empiricism, Determinism , Parsimony and Generality) for theory, Bell suggests theories of translation depending on the focus of investigation. These theories are:
- a. A theory of translation as process (i.e. a theory of translating.)
 - b. A theory of translation as Product (i.e. theory of translated text)
 - c. A theory of translation as both process and product (i.e. a theory of translating and translation
 - d. All true
27. One of the two major elements related to the topic of translation is the situational or contextual element involving both SL and TL. This element determines:
- a. translatability
 - b. the linguistic sign.
 - c. A and b
 - d. All false
28. The ST could be:
- a. a spoken message
 - b. a written message
 - c. either
 - d. all false
29. The first step in the process of translation is:
- a. Summarizing the ST
 - b. Understanding the ST
 - c. A and b
 - d. All false
30. The most important element in translation and without him translation does not happen is:
- a. ST
 - b. SL
 - c. Translator
 - d. All false
31. The translator's knowledge should include
- a. knowledge of general linguistics
 - b. descriptive methodology
 - c. methodology of research applicable to SL and TL.
 - d. All true
32.is a very good source for investigating the translation process and the translator's ability to translate.
- a. The SL

- b. The ST
 - c. The TT
 - d. All false
33. The Language of Translation is:
- a. The source language
 - b. The target language
 - c. All false
 - d. All true
34. is based on the study of translated texts.
- a. TT
 - b. TL
 - c. SL
 - d. The language of translation
35. The study of the language of translation involves:
- a. the translator's interpretations
 - b. The translator's strategies and abilities as a translator.
 - c. A and b
 - d. All false
36. The language of translation remains a subjective experience:
- a. Internalised in the translator and within limits of his/her interpretation.
 - b. Internal and external
 - c. External
 - d. All false
37. Editing the ST, which is the first stage recognised in the process of translation, is the study of the ST for:
- a. establishing its authorship and authenticity
 - b. reaching a linguistic form which is accepted for translation.
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. All false
38. Editing a ST is important in case of:
- a. Texts written in difficult languages.
 - b. inscriptions on metal, stones clay tablets or other materials found on archaeological sites
 - c. a and b
 - d. all false
39. In the stage of editing the ST whether the ST is old or new , the translator:
- a. Has to be involved
 - b. May not be involved
 - c. Must not be involved
 - d. All false

40. When the ST has been edited and adopted for translation, the translator then moves to another stage which is:
- Interpretation in a new language
 - Editing the formulation
 - Interpretation of the source text
 - Formulating the translated text
41. After the stage of Interpretation of the source text, , the translator then moves to another stage which is:
- Interpretation in a new language
 - Editing the formulation
 - Interpretation of the source text
 - Formulating the translated text
42. The most important aspect of interpretation in a new language is:
- the movement from one language to another.
 - Understanding the text
 - Reading the text.
 - All false
43. Interpretation in a new language is defined as:
- as reformulating a linguistic/verbal text, or part of it, before interpreting it, to a language other than its own
 - as reformulating a linguistic/verbal text, or part of it, after interpreting it, to a language other than its own
 - as reformulating a linguistic/verbal text, or part of it, after interpreting it, to the same language.
 - All false.
44. After the stage of Interpretation in a new language, , the translator then moves to another stage which is:
- Editing the formulation
 - Interpretation of the source text
 - Formulating the translated text
 - All false
45. Formulating the translated text is the stage of the translation process in which:
- The translator moves from one language to another
 - the translator chooses the lexis and structures that would make meaningful sentences functioning in a narrow co-text as elements of a well structured text.
 - Both true
 - All false
46. is the stage during which the translated text gradually takes form.
- Interpretation in a new language
 - Editing the formulation

- c. Interpretation of the source text
 - d. Formulating the translated text
47. The formulation-composition- of the translated text is constrained بمقيدة by:
- a. the quality
 - b. the results of the translator's interpretive leap قفز from the source text to the target language.
 - c. A and b
 - d. All false
48. The stage that involves a comparison between the translation product on the one hand and the prevailing linguistic features and cultural norms in the text type in the target language on the other is:
- a. Interpretation in a new language
 - b. Editing the formulation
 - c. Interpretation of the source text
 - d. Formulating the translated text
49. At the turn of the 19th century, and as a result of cultural anthropology studies, writers had the view that translation must be:
- a. As free as possible
 - b. as literal as possible.
 - c. Both free and literal in the same amount
 - d. All false
50. Semantic Translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in
- a. structure
 - b. taking more account of the aesthetic value
 - c. meaning
 - d. all false
51. The 'freest' form of translation is:
- a. Adaptation
 - b. Free Translation
 - c. Idiomatic Translation
 - d. Communicative Translation
52. A method of translation used mainly for plays(comedies), poetry stories, where the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved:
- a. Free Translation
 - b. Idiomatic Translation
 - c. Communicative Translation
 - d. adaptation
53. A method of translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original:
- a. Free Translation

- b. Idiomatic Translation
 - c. Communicative Translation
 - d. adaptation
54. The free translation method is usually:
- a. a paraphrase much longer than the original.
 - b. It is often prolix and pretentious, and not a translation at all.
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. All false
55. This form of translation is sometimes called lively 'natural translation'.
- a. Free Translation
 - b. Idiomatic Translation
 - c. Communicative Translation
 - d. Adaptation
56. It attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily accepted and comprehensible to the readership.
- a. Free Translation
 - b. Idiomatic Translation
 - c. Communicative Translation
 - d. Adaptation
57. The method of translation that fulfils the two main aims of translation, which are first accuracy and second economy, is:
- a. semantic translation
 - b. communicative translation
 - c. Adaptation
 - d. A and b
58. A semantic translation is written at:
- a. the author's linguistic level.
 - b. the readership's. Level.
 - c. Both true
 - d. Both false.
59. a communicative translation is written at:
- a. the readership's. Level.
 - b. the author's linguistic level.
 - c. Both true
 - d. Both false.
60. Semantic translation is used for:
- a. expressive texts (i.e. sacred texts)
 - b. informative and vocative (like in Advertising) texts.
 - c. Math
 - d. All false

61. Communicative translation is used for:
- expressive texts (i.e. sacred texts)
 - Math
 - informative and vocative (like in Advertising) texts.
 - All false
62. Another difference between communicative and semantic translation is:
- Semantic is personal while communicative is social.
 - Semantic is social while communicative is personal.
 - There is no difference.
 - All false
63. A semantic translation has to..... , while a communicative translation has to explain.
- Discuss
 - Determine
 - Interpret
 - All false
64. When there is a cultural focus, there is a translation problem. This happens because:
- Lack of resources about the other lecture.
 - The cultural „gap“ or „distance“ between the SL and TL.
 - A and b
 - All false
65. A Few general considerations govern the translation of all cultural words:
- You should recognise all cultural achievements referred in the SL text.
 - You should respect all foreign countries and their cultures.
 - You should be aware of two translation procedures: Transference and Componential analysis
 - All of the above mentioned.
66. Componential analysis:
- excludes the culture and highlight the message.
 - is based on a component common to the SL and the TL.
 - usually in literary texts, offers local colour and atmosphere and a specialist text enables the readership to identify the referent particularly a name or a concept
 - a and b
67. Transference:
- excludes the culture and highlight the message.
 - is based on a component common to the SL and the TL.
 - usually in literary texts, offers local colour and atmosphere and a specialist text enables the readership to identify the referent particularly a name or a concept
 - a and b

68. One of the Cultural Categories through the process of translation is (Ecology). Ecology covers the following:
- flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills; „honeysuckles“, „downs“, „plateau“.
 - (artefacts) (food, clothes, houses and towns, transport.
 - work and leisure
 - Political and administrative, Religious and Artistic
69. One of the Cultural Categories through the process of translation is (Material Culture:). Material Culture: covers the following:
- flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills; „honeysuckles“, „downs“, „plateau“.
 - (artefacts) (food, clothes, houses and towns, transport.
 - work and leisure
 - Political and administrative, Religious and Artistic
70. One of the Cultural Categories through the process of translation is (Social Culture:). Social Culture: covers the following:
- work and leisure
 - flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills; „honeysuckles“, „downs“, „plateau“.
 - (artefacts) (food, clothes, houses and towns, transport.
 - Political and administrative, Religious and Artistic
71. One of the Cultural Categories through the process of translation is (Social Organisation-political and administrative:). Social Organisation- political and administrative: covers the following:
- work and leisure
 - flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills; „honeysuckles“, „downs“, „plateau“.
 - (artefacts) (food, clothes, houses and towns, transport.
 - Political and administrative, Religious and Artistic
72. Historical Terms:
- Are always translated.
 - Are never translated
 - Are not translated except they have generally accepted translation.
 - All false
73. International Institutional terms usually have recognised translations which are in fact through translation.
- Are rarely translated.
 - Are never translated
 - usually have recognised translations which are in fact through translation. For example, OMS (Organisation Mondiale de la Sante منظمة الصحة العالمية)
 - All false
74. When dealing with culture in translation you need to be aware of "Contextual Factors" such as:
- Purpose of text, Motivation and cultural, technical and linguistic level of readership, Importance of referent in the SL text, Setting (does recognised translation exist?), Recency of word/referent
 - Transference, Cultural equivalent, Naturalization, Literal translation, Label, Componential analysis, Accepted standard translation, Paraphrasing, etc..
 - Both a and b
 - All false

75. When dealing with culture in translation you need to be aware of "Translation procedures" such as:
- Transference, Cultural equivalent, Naturalization, Literal translation, Label, Componential analysis, Accepted standard translation, Paraphrasing, etc..
 - Purpose of text, Motivation and cultural, technical and linguistic level of readership, Importance of referent in the SL text, Setting (does recognised translation exist?), Recency of word/referent
 - Both a and b
 - All false
76. What made Arabs very interested in learning foreign languages such as Persian, Latin and Greek, is:
- Trade
 - The geographical situation
 - political situation
 - b and c
77. made the people of Abbasid Age very interested in getting to know what other nations like the Greeks, Romans or Persians had achieved in the field of knowledge, art and science.
- Enthusiasm for learning
 - high standard of living
 - both a and b
 - all false
78. translators were very selective In the time of Caliph Al-Mamun. This is clear when we know that:
- They used to refuse translate religious books.
 - Works on philosophy, medicine, engineering, music and logic were translated from Greek into Arabic.
 - works on astronomy, art, law, history and music were translated from Persian into Arabic.
 - B and c
79. Yūḥanna bin Batriq's method in translation was:
- Free
 - Literal
 - Both true
 - Both false
80. Ḥunayn bin Ishāq's method, in translation was:
- Free
 - Literal
 - Both true
 - Both false
81. During Mohammad Ali's age, translation:
- took the form of an independent movement & thrived.
 - was not literal but full of foreign expressions and structures.
 - led to the number of translated books to increase.
 - All true
82. Translators started to translate from Arabic into Latin:

- a. In Bagdad
 - b. In Toledo
 - c. During Mhd Ali's age
 - d. All false
83. One of the translators' tools and aids is "linguistic aids" which involves:
- a. the use of mono-lingual dictionaries such as (Collins English Dictionary) and bilingual dictionaries such as (Al-Mawrid). Glossaries, which differ from dictionaries in that they contain a selection of words in a language given within a very restricted field only, can also be helpful to translators.
 - b. books, translated texts and technical encyclopaedias which have something in common with the subject-matter the translator is working with.
 - c. the use of type-writers, dictating machines, photocopying machines, etc.
 - d. all of the above mentioned.
84. One of the translators' tools and aids is "linguistic Literature aids" which involves:
- a. the use of mono-lingual dictionaries such as (Collins English Dictionary) and bilingual dictionaries such as (Al-Mawrid). Glossaries, which differ from dictionaries in that they contain a selection of words in a language given within a very restricted field only, can also be helpful to translators.
 - b. books, translated texts and technical encyclopaedias which have something in common with the subject-matter the translator is working with.
 - c. the use of type-writers, dictating machines, photocopying machines, etc.
 - d. all of the above mentioned.
85. One of the translators' tools and aids is " Mechanical aids:" which involves:
- a. the use of type-writers, dictating machines, photocopying machines, etc.
 - b. the use of mono-lingual dictionaries such as (Collins English Dictionary) and bilingual dictionaries such as (Al-Mawrid). Glossaries, which differ from dictionaries in that they contain a selection of words in a language given within a very restricted field only, can also be helpful to translators.
 - c. books, translated texts and technical encyclopaedias which have something in common with the subject-matter the translator is working with.
 - d. all of the above mentioned.
86. Conference interpreting was born during:
- a. World War 1 & held in French.
 - b. World War 11 and held in Germany
 - c. The war of independence in USA
 - d. All false
87. Simultaneous Interpretation is a type of interpreting
- a. In which the interpreter listens to what is being said and then translates it orally and simultaneously into the TL.
 - b. normally takes place in conference meetings, where the interpreter sits in the conference room and takes of what is being said. At the end of each statement, he gives an oral statement, he gives an oral translation summarizing what has been said.

- c. In which the Interpreter sits between delegates and whispers into their ears the oral translation of what is being said.
 - d. All false
88. Whispered Interpretation:is a type of interpreting
- a. In which the interpreter listens to what is being said and then translates it orally and simultaneously into the TL.
 - b. Normally takes place in conference meetings, where the interpreter sits in the conference room and takes of what is being said. At the end of each statement, he gives an oral statement, he gives an oral translation summarizing what has been said.
 - c. In which the Interpreter sits between delegates and whispers into their ears the oral translation of what is being said.
 - d. All false
89. Consecutive Interpretation::is a type of interpreting
- a. In which the interpreter listens to what is being said and then translates it orally and simultaneously into the TL.
 - b. Normally takes place in conference meetings, where the interpreter sits in the conference room and takes of what is being said. At the end of each statement, he gives an oral statement, he gives an oral translation summarizing what has been said.
 - c. In which the Interpreter sits between delegates and whispers into their ears the oral translation of what is being said.
 - d. All false
90. One of CAT tools is:” General purpose applications” such as:
- a. word-processors
 - b. optical character recognition
 - c. multilingual electronic dictionaries
 - d. a and b
91. One of CAT tools is:” Translation-oriented tools” such as:
- a. word-processors
 - b. corpus analysis tools
 - c. multilingual electronic dictionaries
 - d. b and c
92. Problems in MT (machine translation) can be categorised into:
- a. linguistic
 - b. extra linguistic
 - c. both true
 - d. both false
93. Linguistic problems are a category of translation problems and they cover:
- a. problems at lexical, grammatical and Textual levels
 - b. a large range of categories such as Ecology, materials, social organization, religion, History, etc.
 - c. both true
 - d. all false
94. Cultural problems are a category of translation problems and they cover:
- a. problems at lexical, grammatical and Textual levels

- b. a large range of categories such as Ecology, materials, social organization, religion, History, etc.
 - c. both true
 - d. all false
- 95. Translation Problems at Morpheme Level means:
 - a. Morpheme is easy to translate.
 - b. Morpheme causes problems in translation because it represents a meaning and some of them change the class of a word from a verb to adj.
 - c. A and b
 - d. All false
- 96. From the translation problems above word level is the collocation which is:
 - a. Words that has the same location in both languages
 - b. a sequence of words or terms that co-occur more often than would be expected by chance like the word (deliver).
 - c. Both true
 - d. All false
- 97. Grammar is organized along two main dimensions morphology and syntax: Morphology covers:
 - a. the structure of words, the way in which the form of a word changes to indicate specific contrast in grammatical system, for instance, most nouns in English have two forms a singular form and a plural form man/men, child /children/ car/cars.
 - b. the grammatical structure of groups, clauses and sentences: the linear sequences of such classes of words, such as nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives, and functional elements such as subject, predicator and object which are allowed in a given language
 - c. both true
 - d. all false
- 98. Grammar is organized along two main dimensions morphology and syntax : Syntax covers:
 - e. the structure of words, the way in which the form of a word changes to indicate specific contrast in grammatical system, for instance, most nouns in English have two forms a singular form and a plural form man/men, child /children/ car/cars.
 - f. the grammatical structure of groups, clauses and sentences: the linear sequences of such classes of words, such as nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives, and functional elements such as subject, predicator and object which are allowed in a given language
 - g. both true
 - h. all false
- 99. Some of examples about Grammatical Translation Problems are:
 - a. Number
 - b. Gender
 - c. Person
 - d. All of the above mentioned.
- 100. defines culture as “ complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of a society.”

- a. Newmark
 - b. Aljundi
 - c. Taylor
 - d. All false
101. defines Culture as ‘the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression’.
- a. Newmark
 - b. Aljundi
 - c. Taylor
 - d. All false
102. makes a distinction between culture and civilisation: “the former involves beliefs, customs, traditions, laws, value-systems, etc. Whereas the latter generally involves progress and development at the level of scientific inventions, technology, industries, education, etc.”
- a. Newmark
 - b. Aljundi
 - c. Taylor
 - d. All false
103. When dealing with culture in translation you need to be aware of Contextual Factors such as:
- a. Purpose of text, Motivation and cultural, technical and linguistic level of readership, Importance of referent in the SL text, Setting (does recognised translation exist?), Recency of word/referent
 - b. Transference, Cultural equivalent, Naturalization, Literal translation, Label, Componential analysis, Accepted standard translation, Paraphrasing,
 - c. Both true
 - d. All false
104. When dealing with culture in translation you need to be aware of Translation procedures such as :
- a. Transference, Cultural equivalent, Naturalization, Literal translation, Label, Componential analysis, Accepted standard translation,
 - b. Purpose of text, Motivation and cultural, technical and linguistic level of readership, Importance of referent in the SL text, Setting (does recognised translation exist?), Recency of word/referent
 - c. Both true
 - d. All false
105. The process of translation is a complex cognitive operation which takes place:
- a. On papers
 - b. in the mind of the translator.
 - c. Both true

- d. All false
- 106. The operation of the process of translation helps the translator to:
 - a. interpret and extract the meaning of the original text and re-encode this meaning in the target language.
 - b. Improve the translator's vocabulary.
 - c. Apply all the grammatical rules to both languages.
 - d. All false
- 107. One of the stages of the process of translation is (the stage of interpretation in a new language) which is called also (transformation). This stage:
 - a. Carries the translator's fingerprints and uniqueness.
 - b. The translator may or may not be involved.
 - c. This stage could be ignored in few cases.
 - d. All false.
- 108. One of the stages of the process of translation is the one that **takes the form of a careful checking** of possible slips of the tongue or other inaccuracies into account. This stage is called:
 - a. Interpretation of the source text
 - b. Interpretation in a new language
 - c. Formulating the translated text
 - d. Editing the formulation
- 109. To translate **literally or freely**:
 - a. **Is a question which took place recently.**
 - b. Has been the **central problem** of translating since the first century BC.
 - c. Hasn't been a problem in anytime.
 - d. All false.
- 110. Writers started to have the view that translation must be as literal as possible at the turn of the 19th century:
 - a. As a result of some complicated political issues.
 - b. as a result of cultural anthropology studies
 - c. as a result of expansion of overseas trade.
 - d. All true.
- 111. Only translation fulfil the **two main aims of translation**, which are first **accuracy** and second **economy**.
 - a. semantic
 - b. communicative
 - c. both a and b
 - d. all false

Look for the answer key down!

1	B	13	C	25	B	37	C	49	B	61	C
2	C	14	B	26	D	38	B	50	B	62	A
3	B	15	A	27	A	39	B	51	A	63	C
4	D	16	C	28	C	40	C	52	D	64	B
5	C	17	A	29	B	41	A	53	A	65	D
6	D	18	C	30	C	42	A	54	C	66	D
7	D	19	C	31	D	43	B	55	B	67	C
8	B	20	D	32	C	44	C	56	C	68	A
9	D	21	C	33	C	45	B	57	D	69	B
10	A	22	D	34	D	46	D	58	A	70	A
11	B	23	A	35	C	47	C	59	A	71	D
12	A	24	C	36	A	48	B	60	A	72	C

73	C	85	A	97	A	109	B
74	A	86	A	98	B	110	B
75	A	87	A	99	D	111	C
76	D	88	C	100	C		
77	C	89	B	101	A		
78	D	90	D	102	B		
79	B	91	D	103	A		
80	A	92	C	104	A		
81	D	93	A	105	B		
82	B	94	B	106	A		
83	A	95	B	107	A		
84	B	96	B	108	D		