

- A. communicative translation.
- B. idiomatic translation.
- C. free translation.
- D. literal translation.

2) Examples of frozen patterns of language are

- A. verbs and nouns in a sentence.
-  B. idioms and fixed expressions.
- C. collocations and alliterations.
- D. prefixes and suffixes in a sentence.

lecture11

3) Translators tend to use machine translation in translating

- A. a poetic text.
- B. a legal text.
- C. a computing text.
-  D. a technical text.

lecture10

4) An abstraction obtained via the study of translated texts is called

- A. the language of the translator.
- B. the language of the writer of the source text.
-  C. the language of translation.
- D. the language of the interpretation of the source text.

lecture4

5) Translation emphasis can swing between

-  A. source language and target language.
- B. source culture and target culture.
- C. source readers and target readers.
- D. source style and target style.

lecture6

6) If the translator wants to emphasize the source language, he/she

- A. semantic, sense-for-sense, literal or free translation methods.
- B. semantic, word-for-word, faithful or adaptation translation methods.
- C. communicative, sense-for-sense, literal, or faithful translation methods.
-  D. semantic, literal, faithful or word-for-word translation methods.

lecture6

7) As far as flexibility is concerned, semantic translation is considered

- A. less flexible than literal translation.

8) Comparative linguistics constitutes the backbone of

- A. the theory of determinism.
- B. the theory of interpreting.
-  C. the theory of translation.
- D. the theory of cultural differences.

X

9) The definition of Semantics is

- A. the relation of signs to each other.
-  B. the allocation of signs to their real objects.
- C. the relation between signs and their interpreters.
- D. the relation between signs and the translator.

X

10) In translation, the interpretation of the source text tends to

-  A. reflect the translator's linguistic abilities.
- B. reflect the translator's religious beliefs.
- C. reflect the translator's own theory of translation.
- D. reflect the translator's educational background.

lecture4

11) Any theory should have the following main characteristics

- A. determinism, argumentation, empiricism and prediction.
- B. generality, suggestion, empiricism, and parsimony.
- C. determinism, parsimony, reasoning, and assumptions.
-  D. generality, determinism, parsimony and empiricism

lecture3

12) The study of how people use and understand signs is called

- A. semiotics.
- B. semantics.
- C. phonetics.
-  D. pragmatics

X

15) Grammar is related to

- A. phonetics.
- B. semantics.
-  C. syntax.
- D. pragmatics.

lecture12

16) Translation Memory Technology

- A. helps the translator to translate effectively.
-  B. allows the translator to store translations in a database and recycle them.
- C. doesn't allow the translator to store translations in a database and recycle them.
- D. allows the translator to use different types of programmes.

lecture10

17) Morphology is related to

- A. the meaning of words.
- B. the tenses in syntax.
- C. the sounds of words.
-  D. the structure of words.

lecture12

18) Pronunciation, vocabulary and sentence structure constitute the

- A. the linguistic competence of the translator.
-  B. the grammatical competence of the translator.
- C. the semantic competence of the translator.
- D. the lexical competence of the translator.

lecture2

19) 'Generality', as one of the main characteristics of 'theory', means that

- A. it must be expressive.
- B. it must be aggressive.
-  C. it must be comprehensive.
- D. it must be apprehensive.

lecture3

20) The minimal formal element of meaning in language is

-  A. the morpheme.
- B. the word.
- C. the idiom.
- D. the expression.

lecture11

21) Art, history and astronomy books were translated

22) When we use technology in translation, we tend to focus on

- A. Helping translators to overcome their linguistic problems in translations.
- B. Making more money and giving prestige to the translators.
- C. assisting translators to overcome their cultural problems in translations.
-  D. productivity and cost-effectiveness as well as improving quality

lecture10

23) The following two main types of information indicate the form of the verb

- A. time relations and space relations.
-  B. time relations and aspectual differences
- C. time relations and tenses.
- D. time relations and events.

lecture12

24) In translation, ecological culture refers to

- A. food, clothes, houses.
- B. hockey, snooker, squash.
-  C. flora, fauna, and plains.
- D. kings, presidents, prime ministers.

lecture7

25) Interpreting can be defined as

lecture9

- A. the translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.
- B. the translation of a message into another language.
- C. the communicative translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.
-  D. the oral translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.

26) In Translation memory, the following types of segment matches exist

- A. An empty match, an exact match and a fuzzy match.
-  B. an exact match, a full match and a fuzzy match
- C. a fuzzy match, an exact match, a similar match.
- D. a semi- match, an exact match, and a fuzzy match.

lecture10

27) When interpreting, the interpreter tends to focus mainly on

- A. style and grammar
- B. Grammar and vocabulary
-  C. ideas and meanings
- D. Vocabulary and content

lecture9

28) The method of translation adopted by Hunayn bin Ishaq was called

- A. the faithful way method.
- B. the literal way method.
-  C. the free way method.

lecture8

29) 'The Period of Translation'

- ☒ A. Muhammad Ali's time.
- B. Caliph Al-Mansour's time.
- C. Caliph Al-Rashid's time.
- D. Caliph Abdulmalik bin Marwan's time.

lecture8

30) As a means of communication, 'interpreting' was used

- A. after translation.
- B. just after translation.
- ☒ C. before translation.
- D. along with translation.

lecture9

31) By 'culture' we generally mean

- A. 'people's customs'.
- ☒ B. 'people's way of life'.
- C. 'people's religion'.
- D. 'people's social life'.

lecture13

32) To reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original text, you

- ☒ A. use a faithful translation method.
- B. use an idiomatic translation method.
- C. use a free translation method.
- D. use a literal translation method.

lecture6

33) In literal translation lexical words are translated

- A. to their TL equivalents.
- ☒ B. singly out of context.
- C. contextually.
- D. in the right context.

lecture6

34) Translation has the following major elements:

lecture4

- A. the SL, the ST, the translator, the language of translation and TL.
- B. the SL, the ST, the interpreter, the language of translation and TL.
- ☒ C. the language of translation, the SL, the ST, the translator, the TT, and
- D. linguistic element, semantic element, physical element and phonetic e

- ☐ morpheme, word and above word levels.
B. sentence, text level and above word levels.
C. discourse and above word levels.
D. coherence and cohesion levels.

lecture11

37) Translation prospered and expanded in the time of

- A. Caliph Al-Ameen.
☐ Caliph Al-Mamun.
C. Caliph Haroon.
D. Caliph Al-Mutasim.

lecure8

38) Machine Translation system can be divided into the following:

- A. pre-editing MT and post-editing MT.
B. post-editing MT and fully Automatic MT.
C. input-text system and special purpose systems.
☐ human-Assisted MT and unassisted MT.

lecture10

39) Hercules received a message from Muhammad (PBBUH)

- A. written in Greek on a piece of animal skin.
B. written in Latin on a piece of animal skin.
☐ written on a piece of animal skin.
D. written in Arabic on a piece of stone.

lecture8

40) Communicative translation tends to emphasize

- ☐ the target language.
B. neither the source language nor the target language.
C. the source language.
D. both the source language and the target language.

lecture6

41) Toledo in Spain replaced When Arab learning declined

- A. Damascus.
B. Beirut.
C. Cairo.
☐ Baghdad.

lecure8

42) Logic and medicine books were translated from

..... in to Greek.