

1. In translation , the target language tends to be emphasized when we use
 - a. A semantic approach to translation
 - b. A literal approach to translation
 - c. **A communicative approach to translation** المحاضرة المباشرة 3
 - d. An idiomatic approach to translation
2. Paraphrasing is one of the main characteristics of
 - a. Word for word translation
 - b. Faithful translation
 - c. Semantic translation
 - d. **Free translation**
3. Machine translation is usually used in
 - a. Literary language
 - b. **Technical language**
 - c. General language
 - d. Academic language
4. Newmark (1988) defines the concept of culture as
 - a. **" A way of life"**
 - b. The religion of people
 - c. The tradition of people
 - d. The beliefs of people about life
5. Interpreting as a means of communication was used
 - a. After translation
 - b. Just after translation
 - c. **Before translation**
 - d. Along with translation
6. Semantic is
 - a. The relation of signs to each other
 - b. The relation between signs and their interpreters
 - c. The relation between signs and the translator
 - d. **The allocation of signs to their real objects** موجود بالواجب
7. Machine translation involves
 - a. The use of word processors to translate texts from SL to TL
 - b. The use of powerpoint program to translate texts from SL to TL Automatically
 - c. The use of computer programs to translate texts from SL to TL
 - d. **The use of computer programs to translate texts from SL to TL automatically**
8. The process of translation is a complex operation
 - a. Which the translator uses while translating
 - b. Which takes place in the office of the translator
 - c. **Which takes place in the mind of the translator**
 - d. Which the translation uses while translating

9. The translator iselement in translation
- The less important
 - The most important**
 - More important
 - The important
10. Empiricismand generality are the main characteristics of theory of translation
- Argumentation , prediction
 - Suggestion ,parsimony
 - Reasoning , assumption
 - Determinism , parsimony**
11. The major elements of translation are
- The SL,the ST, the translator,the TT,the language of translation and TL**
 - Linguistic elements, semantic elements, physical elements, and phonetic elements
 - The SL,the ST, The interpreter, the language of translation and the TL
 - The SL, the ST, the translator , the language of translation and the TL
12. In translation emphasis moves between
- Source culture and target culture
 - Source readers and target readers
 - Source language and target language**
 - Source style and target style
13. Translation theory is derived from (السؤال من خارج محتوى الدكتور و الاجابة مأخوذة من صفحة في الكتاب ادناه)
- Generative linguistics
 - Comparative linguistics**
- 2.0 The theory of translation is concerned with a certain type of relation between languages and is consequently a branch of Comparative Linguistics. From the point of view of translation
- Psychological linguistics
 - Applied linguistics
14. In translation , ecological culture involves
- Flora, fauna and plains**
 - Clothes , food and drinks
 - Football volleyball and hockey
 - Houses , buildings and streets
15. Idioms and fixed expressions are defined as
- Variable patterns of language
 - Frozen patterns of language**
 - Changeable patterns of language
 - Mild patterns of language

16. Technology is employed in translation to
- Make more money and give prestige to the translator
 - Help translators to overcome their cultural problems in translation
 - Help translators to overcome their linguistic problems in translation
 - Increase productivity and cost-effectiveness as well as improve quality**
17. During the Abbasid age particularly in the time of caliph Al-Mamun, translation
- Deteriorated and collapsed
 - Prospered and expanded**
 - Was poor of quality
 - Was used by only foreigners
18. The free way of translation method was used by
- Hunayn Bin Ishaq**
 - Yuhanna Bin Batriq
 - Peter Newmark
 - Eugen Nida
19. Translation memory technology
- Helps the translator to translate effectively
 - Doesn't allow the translator to store translation in a database and recycle them later
 - Allows the translator to store translation in a database and recycle them later**
 - Allows the translator to use different types of programs
20. When Arab learning declined
- Paris in France replaces Bagdad
 - Toledo in Spain replaced Bagdad**
 - Rome in Italy replaced Bagdad
 - Athens in Greece replaced Bagdad
21. Interpreting is
- The translation of a message across cultural and linguistic barriers.
 - The translation of a message into another language
 - The communicative translation of a message across cultural and linguistic barrier
 - The oral translation of a message across cultural and linguistic barrier**
22. To translate faithfully you need to attempt to reproduce
- The precise literal meaning of the original
 - The precise syntactical meaning of the original
 - The precise cultural meaning of the original
 - The precise contextual meaning of the original**
23. Translation methods that emphasizes source language are
- Word for word , literal ,faithful, semantic translation**
 - Sense for sense translation ,literal ,free or semantic translation
 - Word for word, faithful, adaptation or semantic translation
 - Sense for sense , literal, faithful or communicative translation

24. The major types of machine translation are
- Pre-editing MT and post-editing MT
 - Un-assisted MT and human-assisted MT**
 - Fully –automatic MT and pre-editing MT
 - Special purpose systems and input text systems
25. The two main aims of translation in general are
- Elegance and smoothness
 - Style and equivalence
 - Accuracy and economy**
 - Communication and clarity
26. The structure of words is related to
- Semantics
 - Syntax
 - Phonetics
 - Morphology**
27. The translator's theory tends to
- Color his interpretation of the source text
 - Present his interpretation of the source text**
 - Cover up his interpretation of the source text
 - Reveal his interpretation of the source text
28. Semantic translation is
- Less flexible than faithful translation
 - As flexible as faithful translation
 - Not a flexible translation
 - More flexible than faithful translation**
29. The focus in interpreting is generally on
- Style
 - Grammar
 - Ideas**
 - vocabulary
30. The category of person relates to
- The notion of speaker
 - The notion of listeners
 - The notion of participants role**
 - The notion of both listeners and speakers
31. Caliph Al- Mamoun established
- Dar Al- Tarjama for translators
 - Dar Al- Hikmah for translator**
 - Dar Al-Kitab for translator
 - Dar Al- Qalam for translators

32. Word for word translation is
- A free translation
 - An interlinear translation**
 - A figurative translation
 - A grammatical translation
33. Communicative translation is to render
- The general meaning of the original text
 - The nearest meaning of the original text
 - The exact meaning of the original text
 - The exact contextual meaning of the original text**
34. Cultural problems in translation cover
- Problem at sentence level
 - Problem as social level**
 - Problems at discourse level
 - Problems at above word level
35. Problems in lexical translation includes problems at
- Sentence, text level and above word levels
 - Discourse and above word levels
 - Coherence and cohesive levels
 - Morpheme word and above word levels**
36. Lexical words in translation are translated
- Singly out of context**
 - To their TL equivalence
 - In the right context
 - Contextually
37. Determinism as one of the main characteristics of "theory " means that
- It must be testable
 - It must be simple
 - It must be able to predict**
 - It must be comprehensive
38. In Muhammed Ali's time , Translation thrived because
- He tried to make all forms of education available to his people
 - He wanted his people to learn foreign languages
 - He was personally interested in learning about European civilization**
 - He was wanted to invade Europe
39. Works on engineering ,logic , philosophy and medicine were translated from
- Persian into Arabic
 - Greek into Arabic**
 - Latin Into Arabic
 - Anglo-Saxon into Arabic

40. Adaptation is
- The most literal form of translation
 - The freest type of translation**
 - The most faithful form of translation
 - The word for word translation
41. Learning foreign languages
- Helps Muslims spread the word of Islam** المحاضرة المباشرة 4
 - Helps Muslims establish business with other nations
 - Helps Muslims translate other nation's body of knowledge into Arabic
 - Helps Muslims speak more than one language
42. Islam looks at learning a foreign language as
- A common practice
 - A communicative skill
 - A religious duty**
 - A scared skill
43. Napoleon Bonaparte brought with him to Egypt translators and interpreter to
- Help him build Egypt
 - Help him control the Egyptians
 - Help him understand the culture of Egyptians
 - Help him communicate with the Egyptians**
44. The language of translation is an abstract obtained via
- Both the SL and the TL
 - The result from translation
 - The study of translated text**
 - The translation of the SL Text
45. The literal way method of translation was originally used by
- George bill
 - Yuhanna Bin Batriq**
 - Hunayan Bin Ishaq
 - Cicero
46. The materials related to culture covers
- Food, clothes, houses ,towns and transport**
 - Camels , donkeys and horses
 - Kings , presidents, and prime ministers
 - Hockey , soccer, squash and cricket
47. Types of segment matches in translation memory are
- The exact match, an empty match and a fizzy match
 - The exact match , similar match and a fizzy match
 - The exact match , a Simi-match and a fizzy match
 - The exact match, a full match and a fizzy match**

48. Translators mechanicals tools and aids include

- a. Dictionaries and technical encyclopedia
- b. Type writers, photocopying machines, word processors
- c. Reference books, technical books and computers
- d. Stationaries , word processors , stories and novels

49. A collocation is a sequence of a word which tend to in a given language

- a. Co-occur regularly
- b. Co-occur irregularly
- c. Co-occur sometimes
- d. Co-occur often

50. The smallest unit of a language that can be used by itself is

- a. Idiom
- b. Morpheme
- c. The expression
- d. word