

1436/1435
The most appropriate (translation/definition) of the concept (الزنى)
سؤال عن الترجمة الصحيحة لكلمة "الزنى"

- A. - adultery
- B. - fornication
- C. - adultery and fornication
- D. - sexual intercourse

2) When the word "owl" is used in English, it is generally used as"

- A. symbol of bad omen and bad luck
 - B. symbol of wisdom and love.
 - C. symbol of love and hate.
 - D. sexual intercourse.
- سؤال عن دلالة الـ "Owl" في اللغة الانجليزية

3) Linguistic problems are caused by

- A. inherent characteristics of natural languages.
- B. inherent features of natural languages.
- C. inherent ideas of natural languages.
- D. inherent ambiguities of natural languages.

4) The most difficult mode of interpreting is

- A. 'simultaneous interpreting'.
- B. 'consecutive interpreting'.
- C. 'continuous interpreting'
- D. 'sight interpreting'.

5) Semiotics is the study of how people use and understand

- A. signs.
- B. cultures.
- C. languages.
- D. Texts

6) Literary domain translation involves

- A. technology and science.
- B. official document.
- C. prose and poetry.
- D. legal documents

7) Economic domain translation involves

- A. finance and commerce
- B. official document.

- 8) According to Peter Newmark (1988), the concept of translation is
- A. the body of knowledge that we have about the process of translating.
 - B. the body of translation theory that we have about the text of translation.
 - C. the body of interpretation that we have about the process of interpretation.
 - D. the body of knowledge that we have about the product of translation.
- 9) The translated text is the text which result from
- A. the translator's mind.
 - B. the translation process.
 - C. the interpretation product.
 - D. the topic of the text.
- 10) Source Language emphasis in translation can be achieved
- A. an adaptation method.
 - B. an idiomatic approach
 - C. a semantic approach.
 - D. a communicative approach.
- 11) Editing the source text (ST) is the study of the S
- A. correcting its spelling errors.
 - B. rewriting its content correctly.
 - C. establishing its target readers.
 - D. establishing its authorship and authenticity.
- 12) The term 'ecology' covers the following
- A. traditions and habits.
 - B. activities, procedures, and concepts
 - C. flora, fauna, winds and plains
 - D. religious rituals and artistic features.

Islam looks at learning foreign languages as :

- A. a common practice.
- B. a religious duty.
- C. a communicative skill.

نموذج E

14) Formulating the translating text is the stage of the translation process.

- A. the translator chooses the lexis and structures that would make sense to the target readers
- B. the target readers chooses the structures that would make meaning
- C. the editor chooses the lexis and structures that would make meaning
- D. the client chooses the lexis and structures that would make meaning

15) In the time of Caliph Al-Mamun, translation

- A. fairly paid and received.
- B. prospered and expanded.
- C. deteriorated and retreated
- D. poorly processed and produced.

16) During the Abbassid Age (811-1331), the free method of translation

- A. Yuhanna Bin Batriq
- B. Essa bin Aljundi
- C. Hunayn bin Ishaq.
- D. Qais bin Ishaq

17) When Arab learning declined,

- A. Toledo in Spain replaced Baghdad.
- B. Paris in France replaced Baghdad.
- C. Rome in Italy replaced Baghdad.
- D. Athens in Greece replaced Baghdad.

18) All works held in Toledo were

- A. in Arabic and of a Persian origin.
- B. in Arabic and of a Latin origin
- C. in Arabic and of an Anglo-Saxon origin
- D. in Arabic and of a Greek origin

19) Machine translation involves

- A. the use of word processors to translate texts
- B. the use of computer programmes to translate texts
- C. the use of computer programmes to translate texts
- D. the use of PowerPoint programme to translate texts

في آخر الجواب TL,SL
وليس ST,TT

20) Translation can be seen as

- A. a product only.
- B. a process only
- C. an activity only.
- D. process and product.

21) The main characteristics of a good translator are:

- A. laziness, carelessness, lateness and effortlessness.
- B. incompetence, incorrectness, selfishness and inexperience.
- C. timeliness, reliability, ethics, memory and inexperience.
- D. elegance, gracefulness, happiness and remembrance.

22) The word "theory" was derived from a technical term

- A. in Ancient Roman Philosophy.
- B. in Ancient Greek Philosophy.
- C. in Ancient Egyptian Philosophy.
- D. in Ancient Chinese Philosophy.

23) In modern science the term 'theory' refers to

- A. a declaration of success in empirical science.
- B. a practical illustration of empirical phenomena.
- C. an empirical investigation of a real world problem
- D. a proposed explanation of empirical phenomena.

24) As far as the characteristics of 'theory' is c

it must be able to predict

24) As far as the characteristics of 'theory' is concerned, "parsimony"

- A. it must be able to predict.
- B. it must be testable.
- C. it must be simple.
- D. it must be comprehensive

25) The language of translation is based on

- A. the study of translation theory.
- B. the study of translated texts.
- C. the study the translator's language.

28) The dictionary meaning of translation is

- A. to transfer something from one place to another
- B. to express or being capable of being expressed in another language
- C. to express one's ideas in writing
- D. to express one's feelings verbally

According to Bell, a good translation is that in which :

- A. the merit of the original work is so completely transferred
- B. the merit of the original work is so partially transferred
- C. the merit of the original work is so fairly rendered
- D. the merit of the original work is so correctly transferred

28) Scholars of the last century looked at translation

- A. a science
- B. a craft
- C. an art
- D. a profession

29) Translation can be considered as

- A. a model of explanation
- B. a model of communication
- C. a model of representation
- D. a model of information

30) One of the three laws of good translation is

- A. a some idea about the topic of the original
- B. a complete transcript of the ideas of the original
- C. a full explanation of the main ideas of the original
- D. a several notions about the original

31) A translator's memory is like

- A. a container of good time memory
- B. a container of records of past experience
- C. a container of records of academic

32) Translation Memory Technology allows the translator to

- A. to translate a spoken text effectively.
- B. to store translation tools in a database and recycle them.
- C. to use different types of programs.
- D. to store translations in a database and recycle them.

33) Which of the following is an example of a 'collocation' in

- A. to go to school.
- B. to deliver a letter.
- C. to have soup in the morning.
- D. to study with friends.

34) Which of the following is an example of an 'idiom'?

- A. 'have a cup of tea'.
- B. 'kill a man'.
- C. 'pass the buck'.
- D. 'deliver a speech'.

35) is an example of an 'abstract concept'.

- A. 'privacy'.
- B. 'airing cupboard'.
- C. 'a bucket of dirt'.
- D. 'a bouquet of flowers'.

36) The focus in interpretation is generally

The focus in interpretation is generally on:

- A. style.
- B. ideas.
- C. grammar.
- D. vocabulary.

37) A Theory tends to

- A. have a tangible manifestation.
- B. have an external representation.
- C. exist in the mind.
- D. exist in the text to be translated.

The smallest unit in a language that can be used by itself:

- the word
- the idiom
- the morpheme
- the expression.

39) The major elements of translation are :

الجواب الي تتوفر فيه العناصر الستة كاملة

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

40) Grammar is organized along two main dimensions:

- A. phonology and phonetics
- B. semantics and syntax.
- C. morphology and syntax
- D. morphology and phonetics

41) Interlinear translation means

- A. the Target language comes immediately above the Source language
- B. the Target language comes immediately below the Source language
- C. the Target language comes immediately after the Source language
- D. the Target language comes immediately before the Source language

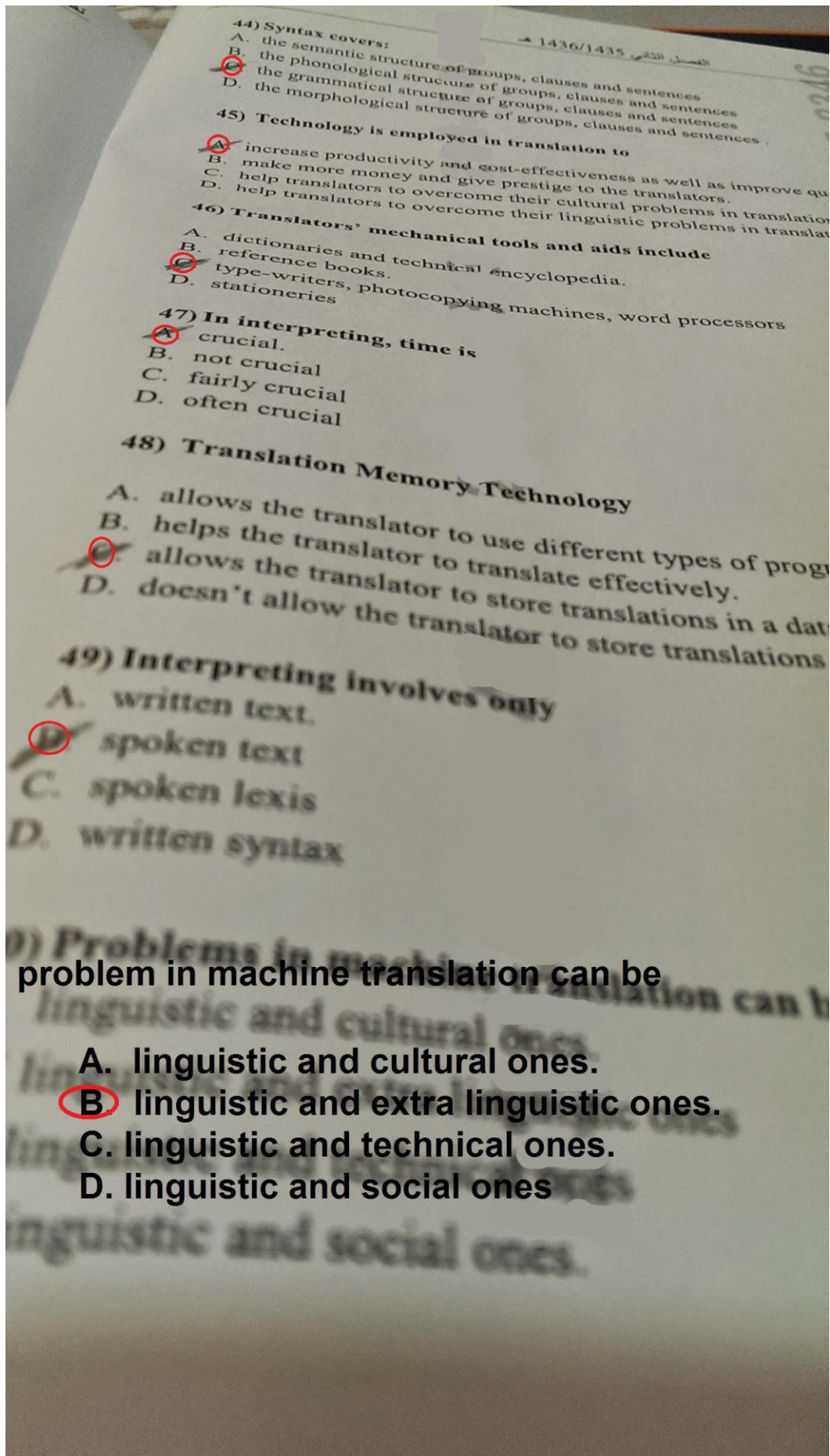
التكلمة المكتوبة في الاجوبه فوق هي source language

42) Morphology covers:

- A. the structure of words.
- B. the semantics of words.
- C. the phonetics of words
- D. the syntax of words

43) The two main aims of translation are:

- elegance and economy
- accuracy and economy
- elegance and accuracy
- elegance and content.



44) Syntax covers:

- A. the semantic structure of groups, clauses and sentences
- B. the phonological structure of groups, clauses and sentences
- C. the grammatical structure of groups, clauses and sentences
- D. the morphological structure of groups, clauses and sentences

45) Technology is employed in translation to

- A. increase productivity and cost-effectiveness as well as improve quality
- B. make more money and give prestige to the translators.
- C. help translators to overcome their cultural problems in translation
- D. help translators to overcome their linguistic problems in translation

46) Translators' mechanical tools and aids include

- A. dictionaries and technical encyclopedias.
- B. reference books.
- C. type-writers, photocopying machines, word processors
- D. stationeries

47) In interpreting, time is

- A. crucial.
- B. not crucial
- C. fairly crucial
- D. often crucial

48) Translation Memory Technology

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

49) Interpreting involves only

- A. written text.
- B. spoken text
- C. spoken lexis
- D. written syntax

50) Problems in machine translation can be

- A. linguistic and cultural ones.
- B. linguistic and extra linguistic ones.
- C. linguistic and technical ones.
- D. linguistic and social ones.