Translation Theory Exam 1453-1436
Dr.Halimah , Done by : Ɗя•Fάĵr

1.The most appropriate translation of the concept of الزنى is

A. Adultery.

B. fornication.

C. Adultery & Fornication.

D. Sexual intercourse.

2. When the word 'OWL' is used in English , it is generally used a *

A. symbol of bad omen and bad luck

B. symbol wisdom and love.

C. symbol of love and hate.

D. sexual intercourse.

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 unde*

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 translating.

C. the body of interpretation that we have about the process of interpret*

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 achie*

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 ST for

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.

13. Islam looks at learning a foreign language as:

A. a common practice.

B. a religious duty.

C. a communicative skill.

14. Formulating the translating text is the stage of the translation process in which

A. the translator choose the lexis and structures that would make meaningful sentences functioning in a narrow co-text as elements of a well structured text.

B. the target readers chooses the structures that would make mea*

C. the editor chooses the lexis and structures that would make m*

D. the client chooses the lexis and structures that would make m*

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 methods

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. Roma 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: ناقصه السؤال لكن راجعوه بالمحاضره الـ ١٠

A. the use of word processers to translate

B. the use of computer programmes to transla*

C. the use of computer programmes to transla*

D. the use of powerpoint programme to tran*

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, rateness and effortlessness.

B. incompetence, incorrectness, selfishness and inexperience.

C. timeliness, reliability, ethics, memory and speed.

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* ناقص السؤال لكن راجعوا المحاضرة ٣

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 translation texts.

C. the study the translator's language.

26. Unclear.

27. According to Bell , a good translation is that in which

A. the merit of the original work is so completely trans*

B. the merit of the original work is so partially transfer

C. the merit of the original work is so fairly rendered

D. the merit of the original work is so correctly transf*

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

A. a some idea about the topic of the orig*

B. a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work.

C. a full explanation of the main ideas.

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 experiences.

32. Translation Memory technology allows translation 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 flower'.

36. The focus in interpretation is generally:

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 transla*

38. The smallest units of language that can be used by itself:

A. the word

B. the idiom.

C. the morpheme.

D. the expression.

39. The major elements of translation are:

A. the SL, the ST, the interpreter, the language of translation and TL

B. the SL, the ST, the translator, the language of translation and TL

C. linguistic element, semantic element, physical element and phonetic

D. the language of translation, the SL, the ST , the translator, the *

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 Sou*

B. the Target language comes immediately below the So*

C. the Target language comes immediately after the So*

D. the Target language comes immediately before the S*

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:

A. elegance and economy.

B. accuracy and economy.

C. elegance and accuracy.

D. 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 qu*

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 transla*

46. Translators' mechanical tools and aids include:

A. dictionaries and technical encyclopedia.

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 prog*

B. helps the translator to translate effectively.

C. allows the translator to store translations in a dat*

D. doesn't allows 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*

A. linguistic and cultural ones.

B. linguistic and extra linguistic ones

C. linguistic and technical ones.

D. linguistic and social ones.

✳علامه النجمه تعني بأن التصوير ناقص.

وصلي اللهم وسلم على محمد وعلى آله وصحبه وسلم تسليماً كثيراً . . تمت بحمد الله

- لأي ملاحظه راسلوني: @dr_fajr

Entsab.com

مركز صدى الحروف(السويدي)