

1. CAT Tools Translation-oriented tools such as...

multilingual electronic dictionaries, corpus analysis tools

2. for a model be useful it must:

faithfully represent the theory that it stands for.

3. The Language of Translation It is an abstraction obtained via:

the study of translated texts.

4. Editing the source text Editing is important in case of: inscriptions on metal

5. Editing the formulation is the:

final stage in the translation process.

6. To translate literally or freely has been the central problem of translating since:

the first century BC

7. Literal translation The SL are converted to their nearest TL equivalents

grammatical constructions

8. Faithfull translation is tense to be

uncompromising and dogmatic

9. Adaptation is the:

'freest' form of translation

10. Communicative Translation to render:

the exact contextual meaning of the original

11. The two main aims of translation in general are:

Or A good translator mainly strives to achieve:

accuracy and economy

12. In translation, ecological culture refers (involve) to

1. flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills; 'honeysuckles', 'downs', 'plateau'

13. Islam looks at learning foreign language as:

A religious duty

14. The people of Abbasid Age very interested in getting to know what other nations:

Enthusiasm for learning and a high standard of living

15. Hunayn bin Ishaq's method of translation was

called the free way

16. The translation movement in Egypt was:

an incentive for translators all over the Arab World

17. The Period of Translation

Muhammad Ali's time

18. Translation during Muhammad Ali was:

full of foreign

19. In the time of Muhammad Ali, translation:

Took the form of an independent movement

20. When Toledo in Spain replaced Baghdad, it stated to attract the attention of:

Western translator.

21. All works held in Toledo were:

In Arabic and of a Greek origin.

22. When Arab learningToledo in Spain replaced Baghdad

Declined

23. Literary translation involves the translation of

prose and poetry

24. Interpreting is:

“the oral translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier”

25. Conference interpreting was born

Before world war 1 and held in French

26. Other forms of interpreting include:

Business, Court, Community, Signed Language Interpreting

27. The focus in translation is normally on the

linguistic units

28. Translation Memory Technology (TM)

allows the translator to store translations in a database and ‘recycle’ them

29. Types of segment matches in Translation memory are:

an exact match, a full match and a fuzzy match.

30. Machine Translation involves

the use of computer programmes to translate texts from ST to TL automatically

31. The major types of Machine translation system are:

Unassisted و Human-assisted Machine

32. Challenges in MT Or (Problems in machine translation can be):

Linguistic problems Extra-linguistic problems

33. Extra-linguistic problems are more difficult than that of linguistic problems

because they:

are harder to codify

34. The word is

“the smallest unit of language that can be used by itself.”

35. Arabic, unlike English have

dual form in addition to singular and plural form

36. Economic domain translation involves:

Or Economic involves the translation of texts relating to:

economics, finance, commerce

37. Works on engineering logic , philosophy and medicine were translated from:

Greek into Arabic

38. When Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Egypt brought with him to Egypt

translator and interpreter to:

communicate with Egyptians

39. The task of these translators, who came from France, was to translate official and administrative document

40. Formulating the translated text It is the stage of the translation process in which the

translator chooses the lexis and structures that would make meaningful sentences

41. What are generally major elements of Translation ?

context , linguistic

42. The following are just a few of the primary characteristics of a good translator:

Reliability, ethics, timeliness, memory, and speed