



1-What does "maintaining the dynamics of the original source text" mean?

1. That the translation has the same length as the source text
2. That the translation has very much the same form as the source text
3. That the translation evokes the same response as the source text attempted to evoke
4. That the translation enjoys the same structures and linguistic patterns as the source text

2-When one is studying the structure of the source text as in an interlinear translation, what kind of translation is useful?

1. idiomatic translation
2. free translation
3. unduly free translation
4. literal translation

3-The diversity or lack of one-to-one correlation between form and meaning is called ..... and it is the basic reason that translation is a complicated task.

1. modification
2. skewing
3. connotation
4. denotation

4-In a(n) ....., the translator usually adjusts the translation enough to avoid real nonsense and wrong meanings, but the unnaturalness still remains.

1. free translation
2. unduly free translation
3. literal translation
4. modified literal translation

5-When translations add extraneous information not in the source text, or change the meanings or distort the facts they are called .....

1. idiomatic
2. unduly free
3. literal
4. modified literal

6-All languages have ..... which can be classified as THINGS,EVENTS,ATTRIBUTES,or RELATIONS.

1. surface structures
2. grammatical structures
3. meaning components
4. binary pairs

7-The smallest unit in the semantic structure is a(n) .....

1. proposition
2. sentence
3. concept
4. meaning component

8-Generally speaking, the adjectives and adverbs of the grammar refer to .....

1. THINGS
2. EVENTS
3. ATTRIBUTES
4. RELATIONS



9- What kind of meaning is the information content of the meaning?

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. referential meaning | 2. organizational meaning |
| 3. situational meaning | 4. emotive meaning        |

10- That information for which there is no form but the information is part of the total communication intended or assumed by the writer is called .....

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. formal information   | 2. informal information |
| 3. explicit information | 4. implicit information |

11- In establishing the translation project, what does the term "target" refer to?

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. target text            | 2. target language |
| 3. purpose of translation | 4. audience        |

12- The process of discovering the meaning of the source language text which is to be translated is called .....

- |                   |                |             |             |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. interpretation | 2. hermenutics | 3. exegesis | 4. drafting |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|

13- Which word is the most generic among the following set of words?

- |            |          |            |        |
|------------|----------|------------|--------|
| 1. chicken | 2. chick | 3. rooster | 4. hen |
|------------|----------|------------|--------|

14- In order to form a set, all of the words must contain a ..... in common.

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. component          | 2. generic component |
| 3. specific component | 4. proposition       |

15- The relationship between the central component and the contrastive components is always that of .....

- |                |               |                 |                |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. elaboration | 2. adjustment | 3. delimitation | 4. coincidence |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|

16- The meaning which is suggested by the word when it is used alone is called .....

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. sense           | 2. reference         |
| 3. primary meaning | 4. secondary meaning |

17- The use of words in a figurative sense involving association is called .....

- |           |             |             |               |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. simile | 2. metaphor | 3. metonymy | 4. synecdoche |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|

18- What is the term used to refer to expressions of at least two words which cannot be understood literally and which function as a unit semantically?

- |            |           |              |                 |
|------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. phrases | 2. idioms | 3. sentences | 4. propositions |
|------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|



- 19- A figurative expression which is used to avoid an offensive expression, or one that is socially unacceptable, or one that is unpleasant is called .....
1. hyperbole
  2. taboo
  3. euphemism
  4. synecdoche
- 20- The term .....refers to inclusion within the components of meaning of distinctions which relate to social standings within the society.
1. exclusive
  2. gender
  3. honorific
  4. number
- 21- In discussing pronouns, the term "inclusive" means that the ..... is included in the first person plural form.
1. speaker
  2. hearer
  3. third person
  4. speaker and third person
- 22- In English, editorial "we" is a secondary sense of the pronoun "we" which actually means .....
1. I
  2. YOU
  3. YOU and I
  4. EVERY BODY
- 23- Which one has the connotation of respect?
1. daddy
  2. father
  3. dad
  4. old man
- 24- How words go together, i.e., which words may occur in constructions with which other words is called .....
1. idiom
  2. connotation
  3. collocation
  4. symbolic action
- 25- The consistent matching of lexical items is called .....
1. collocation
  2. clash
  3. concordance
  4. connotation
- 26- Two near synonymous words or phrases which occur as a unit are referred to as .....
1. cognates
  2. doublets
  3. idioms
  4. descriptive phrases
- 27- Languages vary greatly in ..... vocabulary but are more alike in ..... vocabulary.
1. generic/specific
  2. specific/ generic
  3. technological/cultural
  4. agricultural/kinship



28- Which kind of translation strategy always results in some distortion of meaning, and therefore should be the last option?

1. using a generic word plus a descriptive phrase
2. using a loan word
3. using a borrowed word
4. using a cultural substitute

29- Which words are best kept as loan words?

1. key words
2. random words
3. token words
4. symbolic words

30- Which texts are very likely to have key terms which have symbolic meanings?

1. engineering texts
2. religious and political texts
3. technological texts
4. mathematical texts and physical texts