

Paper XVI A - Translation – Theory and Practice (Sem IV)

1. Being good at writing means:
 - A. Being able to use the appropriate words in the appropriate order
 - B. Continuously trying to improve your writing
 - C. Increasing your own English vocabulary
 - D. All of the above

2. A good writer can often avoid errors of usage and mistakes of fact by:
 - A. Applying his common sense
 - B. Showing sensitivity to the language
 - C. Both of the above
 - D. None of the above

3. What is the purpose of 'the beginning' of a text?
 - A. It defines and sets the subject out
 - B. It summarizes the actions of a body
 - C. Acts as an intro to the text
 - D. Introduces the reader to the narrator

4. If you are translating a poem or an important authoritative statement, should you consider the _____.
 - A. SL reader
 - B. SL text
 - C. TL reader
 - D. TL text

5. _____ words are the ones that have no ready one-to-one equivalent in the TL.
 - A. Primary
 - B. Abstract
 - C. Untranslatable
 - D. Factual

6. The _____ procedure constitutes at least half of the complete process of translation.
- A. Revision
 - B. Editing
 - C. Writing
 - D. Pre-writing
7. Translation theory broadly consists of, and can be defined as:
- A. Description of the subject matter
 - B. Analysis of language
 - C. A large number of generalizations of translation problems
 - D. Mimicry of the SL
8. The _____ level follows both the structure and the moods of the text.
- A. Referential
 - B. Textual
 - C. Cohesive
 - D. Comprehensive
9. All languages have _____ words and structures.
- A. Lexical
 - B. Semantic
 - C. Infinite
 - D. Polysemous
10. The fact that you are subjected as a translator to so many forces and tensions is no excuse for _____.
- A. Changing the original text
 - B. Errors of grammar Inaccuracy of language
 - C. For claiming entitlement of the text
 - D. Any of the above

11. Translation can be regarded as scholarship if:

- A. The SL text is challenging and demanding
- B. The text requires additional explanation in the form of brief footnotes
- C. The text evidently requires some interpretation
- D. All of the above

12. Sentences cohere through the use of _____, which may be lexical, pronominal or general

- A. Conjunctions
- B. Descriptive synonyms
- C. Referential synonyms
- D. Translation methods

13. All three types of referential synonyms are used to _____ rather than to supply new information

- A. Fill the text
- B. Indicate cohesion
- C. Maintain the standard of a text
- D. Avoid repetition

14. BTT is the acronym for-

- A. Brief-translation test
- B. Back-translation test
- C. Back textual translation
- D. Brief textual translation

15. _____ is implied but not said, the meaning behind the meaning

- A. Context of the writer
- B. Intent of the writer
- C. Sub-text of the text
- D. Goal of the publisher

16. _____ Terminology is subject to the most complicated possibilities in translation procedures.

- A. Popular
- B. Cultural
- C. Historical
- D. Journalistic

17. The _____ purpose of a metaphor which is simultaneous is to appeal to the senses, to interest, to clarify graphically, to please, to delight, to surprise

- A. Aesthetic
- B. Commercial
- C. Pragmatic
- D. Critical

18. Newly _____ words are words whose meanings are least dependent on their context of their original usage

- A. Transferred
- B. Translated
- C. Coined
- D. Popular

19. The translator is entitled to delete, reduce or reduce _____ of a text.

- A. Context
- B. Sound
- C. Sense
- D. All the above

20. _____ may occur when there are no grammatical or syntactic equivalents in the Target Language.

- A. Textual synonym
- B. Cultural association
- C. Linguistic replacement
- D. Any of the above

21. Cultural differences pave the way for _____
- A. Cultural loss
 - B. Cultural association
 - C. Cultural diversity
 - D. All the above
22. _____ means working with a text in its original language to prepare its version in a new language.
- A. Formal translation
 - B. Literary translation
 - C. Informal translation
 - D. Methodological translation
23. Literary translations of the genres like poetry and drama require
- A. Textual competence of target language
 - B. Command on both the relevant languages
 - C. Linguistic competence of the original language
 - D. Strategies that involve all the above
24. Cultural terminology suffers the lack of equivalence because of differences in
- A. Cultural traditions and customs
 - B. The geographical confines
 - C. The history of the society
 - D. All the three
25. Translation happens to be the only interdisciplinary study in multiple languages and subjects because
- A. It has grown as a discourse
 - B. It is always studied as a discipline
 - C. It involves more than one language and subject
 - D. It is a lucrative job sometimes