

**FINAL EXAMINATION****BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS) IN APPLIED ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES****COURSE : TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION****COURSE CODE : LNG3273****DURATION : 3 HOURS****INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

1. This question paper consists of **FOUR (4)** parts : PART A (30 questions)
: PART B (1 question)
: PART C (2 questions)
: PART D (4 questions)
2. Answer **Part A** in the Objective Answer Sheet and **Parts B, C and D** in the Answer Booklet.
3. Please check to make sure that this examination pack consists of:
 - i. The Question Paper
 - ii. The Objective Answer Sheet
 - iii. The Answer Booklet
4. Do not bring any material into the examination hall.
5. Please write your answer using permanent ink.

MYKAD/**PASSPORT NO : _____****ID. NO. : _____****LECTURER : _____****SECTION : _____**

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

This question booklet contains of 12 printed pages including the front page.

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE**Instruction: Answer ALL questions.**

1. Translation is best defined as _____.
 - A. replacing words with equivalents
 - B. rewriting a text freely from a source language
 - C. summarising a text from a source language to a target language
 - D. transferring meaning from a source language to a target language

2. Interpretation mainly differs from translation because it _____.
 - A. requires no preparation
 - B. focuses on written texts
 - C. involves literary language
 - D. is carried out orally and in real time

3. The concept of translation emphasises _____.
 - A. word-for-word replacement
 - B. preserving form over meaning
 - C. conveying meaning across languages
 - D. ignoring cultural context and meaning

4. The role of the interpreter differs from that of the translator primarily in that interpreters must _____.
 - A. focus only on lexical equivalence
 - B. maintain strict fidelity to source text grammar
 - C. produce written documents with high accuracy
 - D. convey meaning in real time while managing immediate listener response

5. Communicative translation primarily aims to _____.
 - A. preserve grammatical structure and forms
 - B. achieve the same effect on the target readers
 - C. remain close to the source language and target language
 - D. reproduce the exact form of the source text and target language

6. Semantic translation focuses more on _____.
- A. cultural adaptation
 - B. the target audience
 - C. the translator's creativity
 - D. the source text meaning and form
7. Which approach is more source-text oriented?
- A. Semantic translation
 - B. Functional translation
 - C. Word-for-word translation
 - D. Communicative translation
8. When translating a culturally specific proverb, a semantic translation approach would most likely _____.
- A. rewrite it freely to suit the target audience
 - B. omit the proverb to avoid cultural misunderstanding
 - C. preserve the original imagery and wording as closely as possible
 - D. replace it with a culturally equivalent proverb in the target language
9. When a translator chooses a communicative translation strategy for an advertisement, the most important consideration is _____.
- A. avoiding any cultural adaptation
 - B. maintaining word-for-word equivalence
 - C. preserving the exact sentence structure of the source text
 - D. ensuring the same emotional and persuasive effect on the target audience
10. A translator tasked with translating a medical brochure for non-expert patients is likely to prioritize _____.
- A. communicative effectiveness
 - B. word-for-word translation accuracy
 - C. preserving technical jargon exactly
 - D. semantic fidelity over audience comprehension
11. The source text level in translation analysis focuses on _____.
- A. cultural purpose
 - B. grammatical cohesion
 - C. target reader response
 - D. lexical and grammatical features

12. The referential level is concerned with _____.
- A. stylistic features
 - B. sentence cohesion
 - C. extra-linguistic context
 - D. audience expectations
13. The cohesive level examines _____.
- A. textual flow
 - B. cultural references
 - C. translator intention of the target text
 - D. lexical equivalence in the source text
14. The level of naturalness refers to _____.
- A. literal accuracy
 - B. source language interference
 - C. word-for-word correspondence
 - D. appropriateness of the translation
15. In evaluating a translation for its cohesive level, a translator should primarily focus on _____.
- A. ideas organised across the text
 - B. cultural context of the source text
 - C. literal equivalence of lexical items
 - D. grammatical structures in isolation
16. A translation evaluated at the level of naturalness is considered effective when it _____.
- A. reads smoothly in the target language
 - B. uses formal equivalents regardless of context
 - C. maintains strict adherence to source text grammar
 - D. retains every lexical item exactly as in the original
17. At the referential level, a translator is most concerned with _____.
- A. literal lexical correspondence
 - B. sentence rhythm and style
 - C. reader interpretation of figurative language
 - D. how well the target text reflects the factual and real-world context of the source text

18. Text type theory classifies texts based on _____.
- A. sentence length
 - B. translator preference
 - C. communicative function
 - D. grammatical structure
19. An informative text mainly aims to _____.
- A. present facts
 - B. entertain readers
 - C. express emotions
 - D. persuade readers
20. Skopos Theory emphasises the importance of _____.
- A. translation purpose
 - B. source text structure
 - C. linguistic equivalence
 - D. grammatical accuracy
21. According to Skopos Theory, translation strategies should consider _____.
- A. the source author
 - B. the target audience
 - C. the stylistic consistency
 - D. the word-level equivalence
22. Functional theories of translation focus on _____.
- A. linguistic similarity of the target text
 - B. formal equivalence of the target text
 - C. the purpose of the translation in its context
 - D. literal accuracy of the source and target text
23. A text with the primary purpose of persuading readers to take action is classified under Reiss's theory as _____.
- A. Operative
 - B. Expressive
 - C. Descriptive
 - D. Informative

24. According to Skopos Theory, if the target audience is children, the translator should _____.
- A. focus solely on word-for-word fidelity
 - B. preserve formal language of the source text
 - C. modify content and style to suit their comprehension level
 - D. ignore audience preferences and focus on source text intention
25. Evaluating a translation using functional theories emphasizes _____.
- A. identifying grammatical errors in isolation
 - B. how closely the words match the source text
 - C. maintaining source text structure at all costs
 - D. how the target text achieves its intended purpose and effect in context
26. The role of the translator includes _____.
- A. maintaining lexical similarity
 - B. transferring meaning while considering cultural context
 - C. reproducing the source text with structural equivalence
 - D. preserving the original wording regardless of audience
27. A translator is best described as a _____.
- A. neutral observer
 - B. passive language user
 - C. mechanical replacer of words
 - D. mediator between languages and cultures
28. Interpreters usually work _____.
- A. with edited texts
 - B. with written texts
 - C. without time constraints
 - D. in real-time communication
29. Which factor most significantly shapes a translators' strategies decisions?
- A. The length of the source text
 - B. The formatting of the target text
 - C. The communicative purpose of the target text
 - D. The grammatical structure of the source text

30. In translation studies, equivalence refers to _____.

- A. a relationship between source and target texts
- B. stylistic copying between source and target texts
- C. identical wording between source and target texts
- D. grammatical sameness between source and target texts

(TOTAL: 30 MARKS)

PART B: TRUE/FALSE

Instruction: Determine whether each of the following statements is **TRUE** or **FALSE** according to the concepts, theories, and practices in translation studies.

1. Translation and interpretation involve identical processes.
2. Communicative translation prioritises target reader response.
3. Semantic translation is more target-oriented than communicative translation.
4. The referential level focuses on meaning beyond language itself.
5. Cohesion refers to the logical connection between parts of a text.
6. Naturalness in translation requires close adherence to source text lexical structure.
7. Text type theory considers the function of a text.
8. Skopos Theory rejects the importance of purpose.
9. Translators play an active role in meaning transfer.
10. Interpreters work mainly with spoken language.

(TOTAL: 10 MARKS)

PART C: SHORT STRUCTURED**Instruction: Answer ALL questions.****QUESTION 1**

Complete each sentence with the correct word.

oral	target	reality	source	role	purpose
translation	response	cohesive	mediators	naturalness	translation

1. The process of transferring meaning between languages is called _____.
2. Interpretation typically happens in _____ communication.
3. The main focus of communicative translation is the _____ of the target readers.
4. Semantic translation pays closer attention to the _____ text.
5. The referential level deals with real-world _____ connected to the text.
6. _____ devices help link sentences coherently in a translation.
7. Achieving _____ means the target text sounds fluent and natural.
8. Texts are classified according to their communicative _____.
9. The principle of Skopos relates to the _____ of the translation.
10. Translators act as _____ between different languages and cultures.

(10 marks)

QUESTION 2

Read each statement and write **Semantic** or **Communicative** to identify the translation approach described.

1. The translation seeks to produce the same impact on the target audience as the original text.
2. The target readers' understanding is the priority in this approach.
3. Cultural references are adapted to fit the target audience's background.
4. The translator keeps close to the source text's wording and syntax.
5. Preserving subtle meaning and stylistic details of the source text is central.
6. The text is rewritten to ensure clarity and ease of reading.
7. Accuracy to the source text's meaning guides the translation choices.
8. The linguistic form of the source is preserved as much as possible.
9. The meaning and style of the original are faithfully reproduced.
10. Idioms are replaced with equivalents familiar to the target readers.

(10 marks)

(TOTAL: 20 MARKS)

PART D: LONG STRUCTURED

Instruction: Answer ALL questions.

1. A translator is working on a product manual. The original manual uses complex technical terms. The translator modifies several complex technical terms in a product manual so that the instructions can be easily understood by non-expert users.
 - a. Which translation approach prioritises the needs of the target readers in this situation?
(2 marks)
 - b. Describe **TWO (2)** characteristics of this translation approach that are relevant to the situation above.
(4 marks)
 - c. Explain how these characteristics help achieve the purpose of a product manual.
(4 marks)
2. Read the excerpt below from a literary source:

The moonlight danced on the waves, whispering secrets of the night.

 - a. At which level of translation is imagery and figurative meaning mainly considered?
(2 marks)
 - b. Identify the translation approach that gives priority to preserving such imagery.
(2 marks)
 - c. Provide **THREE (3)** reasons why this approach is suitable for translating the sentence above.
(6 marks)
3. The local government has announced a new recycling program. Residents are encouraged to separate their waste into plastics, paper, and organic materials. The initiative aims to reduce landfill waste and promote environmental awareness in the community.
 - a. Identify the text type of the passage according to Reiss's classification. Explain your answer.
(5 marks)
 - b. Suggest one possible translation approach suitable for this text type and justify why it is appropriate.
(5 marks)

4. A translator is working on a political speech intended for an international audience. The source text includes idiomatic expressions specific to the source culture.
- a. State the main principle that guides decision-making in Skopos Theory. (2 marks)
 - b. Explain how this principle influences the translator's treatment of culture-specific idiomatic expressions. (4 marks)
 - c. Explain why this approach is appropriate for political texts aimed at international audiences. (4 marks)

(TOTAL: 40 MARKS)

(TOTAL: 100 MARKS)

END OF QUESTION PAPER