

ظلل (اختر) الإجابة الصحيحة مما يلي:

1) **The most appropriate translation of ‘Once upon a time in the far lands of Mount Everest, there lived a poor woodcutter named Fred ’ is**

- A. في أحد الأيام على جبل افرست عاش قطاع خشب اسمه فرد.
 B. في قديم الزمان في أراضي جبل افرست كان يعيش قطاع خشب اسمه فريد.
 C. في قديم الزمان في الأراضي البعيدة من جبل افرست. هناك عاش قطاع خشب فقير اسمه فريد.
 D. **يحكى أن حطاباً فقيراً اسمه فريد عاش وحيداً في كوخ خشبي بدون ماء أو كهرباء في أرض بعيدة على جبل افرست.**

2) **The origin of the word ‘drama’ comes from**

- A. **the Greek term ‘drao’.**
 B. the English term ‘drop’
 C. the French Term ‘acte’
 D. the Latin Term ‘actus’

3) **Translating ‘plays’ is mainly translating**

- A. for a theatrical stage only.
 B. for play text page only.
 C. **for page and stage.**
 D. neither for page nor for stage.

4) **The most appropriate translation of ‘**

SHYLOCK

Gaoler, look to him: tell not me of mercy;
 This is the fool that lent out money gratis:-
 Gaoler, look to him.

ANTONIO

Hear me yet, good Shylock.

A. **المرابي: السجنان، واتطلع إلى وسلم: يقول ليس لي من رحمة؛ وهذا هو الأحمق الذي أقرض من دون مقابل المال: - السجنان، والنظر إليه. انطونيو: تسمعي حتى الآن، والمرابي جيد.**

B. **شايلوك: أيها السجنان، انظر إليه، لا تسألني الرحمة. هذا هو الأحمق الذي اقترض المال بدون فوائد. أيها السجنان انظر إليه**

انطونيو: اسمعني يا شايلوك الطيب

C. **شايلوك: انظر اليه أيها السجنان ولا تطلب مني أن أرحمه، هذا الذي اقترض المال بدون مقابل. يا سجان انظر اليه.**

. انطونيو: على رسلك يا شايلوك الطيب.

D. **شايلوك: يا سجان انظر اليه، لن أرحمه فهذا الذي استدان المال بدون مقابل. انظر. انطونيو: لم تسمعي بعد يا عزيزي شايلوك**

5) **The most appropriate translation of**

مشط شعرك يا قمر بالمشط الحلو انكسر، وينك يا قمر ، مشط شعري

A. Brush your hair moon with a broken comb

Where are you moon?

I'm brushing my hair

B. Have you brushed your silver locks my moon?
Have you brushed them with your broken comb?

Where are you my naughty moon?

I'm brushing my hair!

C. Comb your hair, little moon,
With the broken nice little comb.

Where are you, moon?

"Combing my hair"

D. Brush your hair, sweet love;

With the broken comb

With a hey, and a ho,

Where are you, sweet love?

Brushing my hair with a hey and a ho! My love!

6) Creative translation in practice is

- A. an amalgamation of equivalence, balance between ST & TT and simplicity.
- B. an amalgamation of surprise, simplicity and utter rightness.
- C. a combination of accuracy and relevance .
- D. an amalgamation of equivalence, communicative purpose and simplicity.

7) An oratory is

- A. the art of speaking to an audience with good speech.
- B. the art of talking to an audience with eloquence.
- C. the art of convincing an audience to accept one's speech.
- D. the art of swaying an audience by eloquent speech.

8) The most appropriate translation of "إِنَّكَ تُقَدِّمُ عَلَى أَرْضِ الْمَكْرِ وَالْخَدِيعَةِ وَالْخِيَانَةِ" is

- A. You are coming to the land of guile, deceit and treachery.
- B. You are bound for the land of cunning, deceit and treachery.
- C. You are going the land of guile, deceit and betrayal.
- D. You are heading towards the land of guile, deceit and treachery.

9) The most appropriate translation of 'Life is a warfare: a warfare between two standards: the Standard of right and the Standard of wrong' is

- A. الحياة حرب بين الصبح والخطأ
- B. الحياة حرب بين الصواب والغلط
- C. الحياة معركة بين الحق والباطل
- D. الحياة مع معركة بين الخير والشر

10) Poetry should be translated into

- A. poetry in its own right .
- B. prose as it is untranslatable.
- C. both poetry and prose.

D. neither poetry nor prose on their own.

11) Translation of poetry is

- A. as a creative act as writing one's poetry.
- B. more a creative act than writing one's poetry.
- C. less a creative act than writing one's poetry.**
- D. like writing one's poetry but with a difference.

12) A short story is :

- A. 'a narrative, either true or fictitious, in prose or verse.**
- B. 'a performance, either true or fictitious, in prose or verse.
- C. 'a report, either true or fictitious, in prose or verse.
- D. 'a genre, either true or fictitious, in prose or verse.

13) The most appropriate translation of 'When he smells the scent of the rose, he wants to see it' is

- A. عندما يشم رائحة الورد يريد أن يراها
- B. إن شمها استحلّى رؤيتها
- C. عبيرها استهواه، فطلب رؤياها
- D. إن شم ريح الورد في أعصانها فمناه في ألوانها وبهاها**

14) The most appropriate translation of 'أكثر من ذكر الله' is

- A. Remember your God and mention him as much as you can.
- B. Make a lot of mention of God
- C. Make dhikr of Allah whenever possible.**
- D. Make praising exercises of God

15) Creative translation involves

- A. a literal and accurate draft of the original and then 'weaning away' from the original.**
- B. a draft of the original and then rewriting it.
- C. a stage for drafting and another for rewriting the draft.
- D. a three stage approach: drafting, redrafting and then translating.

16) The most appropriate translation of 'كان يوماً ملتهباً كطفل نالت منه الحمى' is

- A. It was a very hot afternoon as the child experienced the heat of a fever.
- B. It was a scorching summer afternoon. The heat was feverish.
- C. It was as hot as a child suffering from fever.
- D. The day was as hot as a child with a fever.**

17) One of the most appropriate approaches to translating poetry is

- A. a holistic approach.
- B. a communicative approach.
- C. an aesthetic approach.
- D. a semantic approach.

18) The most appropriate translation of ‘Shall I compare thee to a Summers’s day; thou art more lovely and more temperate’ is

- A. منذا يقارن حسنك المغربي بصيف قد تجلى وفنون سحرك قد باتت في ناظري أسمى وأعلى
- B. هلا قارنتك بيوم صيف جميل فتكوني أجمل منه وأحلى
- C. أنت أكثر جمالاً من الربيع الجميل والطف من النسيم العليل
- D. منذا يقارن حسنك المغربي بربيع قد تجلى وفنون سحرك قد باتت في ناظري أسمى وأعلى

19) Conventional ‘core literary’ genres are

- A. drama, poetry, philosophy, religion, short stories and novels.
- B. drama, medicine , philosophy, poetry, short stories and novels.
- C. drama, poetry, short stories, novels and sacred texts.
- D. drama, poetry, math, religion, short stories and novels and legal texts.

20) The origin of the word ‘creativity’ comes from

- A. the German term ‘kreativitat’ .
- B. the English term ‘creche’
- C. the Latin Term ‘creo’
- D. the French Term ‘cric’ .