Part 1 (Arabic) Marks 40

السؤال الأول: إقرأ/ إقرئ النص جيدا ثم أجب/ أجبى عما يأتي من الأسئلة:

برز الكثير من المترجمين الغربيين في العصور القديمة والحديثة ولعل أبرزهم هو الخطيب الروماني شيشرون(106-43 ق.م) والذي تنسب إليه أقدم مدرسة من مدارس الترجمة والتي تقوم على حرية النقل مع التمسك بالقيم البلاغية والجمالية في التعبير، وهناك أيضا الراهب جيروم سافرونيك (340-430م) الذي اشتهر بترجمته لإنجيل من اللغة الإغريقية إلى اللغة اللاتينية وكان أول من طرح فكرة الفصل بين ترجمة النصوص الدينية والنصوص الدنيوية وأوضح أن الترجمة السليمة إنما تعتمد على فهم المترجم النص الأصلي وقدرته على استخدام أدوات لغته الأم أو اللغة التي يترجم إليها- وليس لغة النص الأصلي. وهناك أيضا المترجم الإيطالي ليوناردو ارتينو (1374-1444م) الذي ركز على ضرورة نقل خصائص النص الأصلي نقلا تاما والتلازم بين اللفظ والمضمون مشيراً إلى أنه إذا ما كان المضمون يشير إلى المعنى فان الأصلي نقلا تاما والتلاغة في النص، ومن بعده جاء إتين دوليير (1509-1586) بمنهجه الذي عرف بالمنهج النصحيحي في الترجمة منادياً بضرورة أن يفهم المترجم محتوى النص الأصلي جيداً وأن يدرك قصد وهدف المؤلف من النص.

أ- أسئلة عن النص: (10 درجة)

1- ما ميزة أول مدرسة للترجمة ؟ بين مع ذكربانيها :
2- بين أعمال الراهب جيروم و أفكاره:
3- ما المراد ب" التلازم بين اللفظ والمضمون" اشرح مع ذكر
قائله:
4- ما المراد بالمنهج التصحيحي؟ ومن جاء به؟

5- الآم يشير اللفظ؟	
سئلة القواعد: (10 درجة)	ب- أس
1- استخرج من النص خمسة أفعال ماضية مجردة	
<u> </u>	
2- استخرج من النص جميع أفعال مضارعة مزيدة:	
3- استخرج من النص خمسة جموع مع ذكر	
مفردها:	
<u> </u>	
4- بين إعراب المركبات الأتية:	
• نقل خصائص النص • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
الأصلي:	
 المترجمين الغربيين: 	
• لإنجيل:	
— لعل •	
ا العلى ا العلى العلى ا	
5-عرف البلاغة.	

-أكتب مقالا عن أحد الموضوعات:(10 درجة)	<u>و</u>
1. ترجمات معاني القرآن الكريم	
 ثقافة اللغة العربية وأثرها على الا 	
 الكستان وطاقتها النووية 	

ترجمات معاني القرآنُ الكريمُ ثقافة اللغة العربية وأثر ها على الأمم والشعوب باكستان وطاقتها النووية

لتالية من العربية إلى الأنجليزية: (10 درجة)	م العبارة ا
أنشئت جائزة خادم الحرمين الشريفين عبدالله بن عبدالعزيز العالمية للترجمة في شهر شوال من عام1427 هـ /أكتوبر 2006 م، ومقرها مكتبة الملك	·
هي سهر سوال من عام/142 هـ المعوبر 2000 م، ومعرها منبه المساع عبدالعزيز العامة بالرياض بالمملكة العربية السعودية وهي جائزة تقديرية تمنح سنوياً للأعمال المترجمة من اللغة العربية وإليها وتبلغ قيمة مكافأة	
الجائزة 750 ألف ريال سعودي ما يعادل 200 ألف دولار أمريكي تمنح للفائزين عن كل مجال من 1 إلى 5 و 500 الف ريال سعودي ما يعادل 133	
الف دولار للمجال رقم 6. والجائزة تنطلق من رؤية خادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك عبدالله بن عبدالعزيز في الدعوة إلى مد جسور التواصل الثقافي	
المسريعين المنت عبدالله بن عبدالعرير في الدعوة إلى لمد جسور الموافق التعالي التعالي المعرفي بين حضارات العالم وثقافاته.	

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Part 2 (ENGLISH) 40 Marks

Read the passage to answer the following questions:

No actual black hole has yet been located or studied, but the concept has provided endless imaginative fodder for science fiction writers and endless theoretical fodder for physicists and astrophysicists. Black holes are one of the more exotic theoretical manifestations of general relativity. The standard model for the formation of a black hole involves the collapse of a large star. For extremely massive stars that are four to five times the mass of our sun, the exclusion principle the resistance between the molecular particles within the star as they are compressed—will not be strong enough to offset the gravity generated by the star's own mass. The star's increasing density will overwhelm the exclusion principle. What follows is runaway gravitational collapse. With no internal force to stop it, the star will simply continue to collapse in on itself, until it reaches a point of infinite density and zero volume, a phenomenon known as a singularity. The star now disappears from the perceivable universe, like a cartoon character who jumps into a hole and pulls the hole in after him. What this process leaves behind is a different kind of hole—a profound disturbance in space time, a region where gravity is so intense that nothing, not even light, can escape from it. Any object falling within the boundary of a black hole will be sucked in and will disappear from our universe forever What would happen to an object, such as an astronaut, as it vanished into the black hole? Physicists have been amusing themselves with this question for years. Most believe that the astronaut would be destroyed by the intense gravitational forces within the black hole, or would explode in a flash of gamma rays as he or she approached the singularity at the hole's core. Theoretically, an astronaut who managed to survive the passage would experience some very strange things, including acute time distortion, which would enable him or her to know, in a few brief seconds, the entire future of the universe in all its detail.

1. The word "fodder" is closest in meaning to

- A. material
- B. stories
- C. support
- D. problems

2. The opposing force between the molecular particles inside a star is called

- A. general relativity
- B. the exclusion principle
- C. infinite density
- D. a singularity

A .carry
B .arrange
C. overflow
D. counteract
4. It can be concluded from paragraph No. 3 that light
A. destroys a black hole
B. can barely reveal a black hole
C. does not exist near a black hole
D. originates in space time
5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the possible fate of an astronaut who falls into
a black hole?
A. Experience of amusement
B. Death by gamma rays
C. Knowledge of the universe
D. Destruction by gravity
6. It can be inferred from the passage that black holes are
A. soon to be located and studied
B. a scientific impossibility
C. the key to the entire future of the universe
D. a source of inspiration and entertainment
Q. No. 2. Write an essay on any one of the following topics (Maximum 400 words) (10)
1. Gender equality in Education
2. Pak – china Relation in the context of Pak-china Economic Corridor
3. Why are you interested to get admission in MS Translation Studies?

3. The word "offset" could best be replaced by

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Q. No.3. Translate the following paragraph into Arabic. (Marks 10)

In the last decade, interest among theorists and practitioners in the issue of ethics has grown remarkably due to several reasons. Much discussed publications have been the essays of Antoine Berman and Lawrence Venuti that differed in some aspects but agreed on the idea of emphasizing the differences between source and target language and culture when translating. Both are interested in how the "cultural other can best preserve that otherness. In more recent studies scholars have applied Emmanuel Levinas' philosophic work on ethics and subjectivity on this issue.

	Part 3 (Aptitude Test) Marks: 20
Q. No.1. Exp	lain the following disciplines: (Marks: 12)
1.	Linguistics:
2.	Philology:
2	
3.	Semiotics:

	What do you know about Machine Translation?:
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•	
	Howt do you describe translation studies? :
	Howt do you describe translation studies? :
	Howt do you describe translation studies? :
	Howt do you describe translation studies? :
	Howt do you describe translation studies? :
	Howt do you describe translation studies? :
	Howt do you describe translation studies? :
	Howt do you describe translation studies? :
	Howt do you describe translation studies?: Can you differentiate between Translation as practice & Translation as a

Q: Choose the	correct option. (08)
1 Mona baker	is a translation scholar who was trained as a :
(a) Linguist	
(b) Scientist	
(c) Philosopher	
2 Special house	e for translation (Dar ul hikma) was established in:
(a) Egypt	
(b) Baghdad	
(c) Iraq	
3	were made an official language of UNO in the late seventies
(a) English, Aral	oic, Russia and Persian and Hebrew
(b) Arabic, Chin	ese, English, French, Russian and Spanish
(c) English, Spa	nish, Russian, Italian, Ditch and Urdu
4 Translation i	s:
(a) A profession	1

(b) An art	
(c) Both	
5 Machine translation involves:	
(a) Analysis of the input sentence	
(b) Conversion of the source to another target and decoding the output sentence	
(d) Both	
6 The idea of one language was not acceptable from the:	
(a) The religious point of view	
(b) Political Point of view	
(c) Social Point of view	
7 places the beginning of translation with the production of the Septu which seems to have been the first translation of Hebrew old testament into Greek.	agint
	agint
which seems to have been the first translation of Hebrew old testament into Greek.	agint
which seems to have been the first translation of Hebrew old testament into Greek. (a) Nida	agint
which seems to have been the first translation of Hebrew old testament into Greek. (a) Nida (b) Cicero	agint
which seems to have been the first translation of Hebrew old testament into Greek. (a) Nida (b) Cicero (c) Hubbell	agint
which seems to have been the first translation of Hebrew old testament into Greek. (a) Nida (b) Cicero (c) Hubbell 8 Audiovisual translation is a modality of translation which arose in the:	agint
which seems to have been the first translation of Hebrew old testament into Greek. (a) Nida (b) Cicero (c) Hubbell 8 Audiovisual translation is a modality of translation which arose in the: (a) 1930s	agint