

الفصل العشرون

Chapter XX

نماذج امتحانات الجامعات المصرية والسعودية

جامعة القاهرة

كلية الآداب

دبلوم الترجمة

قسم انجليزي

امتحان القبول

ترجم ما يلي إلى الإنجليزية:

وإذا سألنا أنفسنا: ما هي الصيغة التي ارتضاها النضال المصري المعاصر لعمله السياسي؟ لكان الرد: هي صيغة الاتحاد الاشتراكي الذي هو تحالف يضم قوى الشعب العاملة، ويسعى بالعمل السياسي والاجتماعي نحو هدفه الأسمى، وهو تذويب الفوارق بين الطبقات، أي أننا في الوقت الحاضر مجتمع متعدد الطبقات... لم تذب فيه الفوارق بعد، ولكنها في الطريق إلى الذوبان.

لقد عزلنا عن قوى الشعب طبقة كانت تحتكر ثروته والجزء الأكبر من ناتج عمله، لأننا وجدنا أن مطامع هذه قد تتصادم - وهي متصادمة قطعاً - مع مصالح بقية الطبقات التي تعيش على عملها.

ولأن هذه الفوارق لم تعد واسعة، فإن المصالح بين هذه الطبقات لم تعد متصادمة، وإنما هي متناقضة، لأننا لم نصل بعد إلى تذويب الفوارق أي أن الاتحاد الاشتراكي في الحقيقة هو تحالف طبقات ليس بينها مدعاة للصدام ولكنه لا يمكن أن ننكر أنه يوجد بينها مسببات للتناقض.

II- TRANSLATE INTO ARABIC:

A- For over fifty years artists, students, and collectors have been stirred by the aesthetic qualities of African art forms found in museums and private collections of Europe and America. Yet it is still difficult for the interested individual to find the information about their creators and cultural background that would give a richer understanding of these works of art. It is the purpose of this study to survey the material known to archeologists and

ethnologists but not found in any one volume on African Art, either general or iconographic in nature. African art forms of the prehistoric, precolonial, and modern periods are discussed in terms of their cultural setting and the dynamics of change expressed in the creativity of their makers.

Among the best known forms of prehistoric African art are the vigorous rock drawings and paintings of South Africa and Rhodesia, and of North Africa as well. These portray men of different cultures and animals of the veldt and near desert. Done in ochre, red earth, charcoal, and white clay, whose colours are still fresh, they show a startling degree of movement and action in scenes depicting hunting and warfare.

B- The first difficulty one encounters in trying to envisage interplanetary flight is that of scale. The distances involved are so enormous, so much greater than those we meet in everyday life, that at first they are quite meaningless. However, this is something that (with practice) can be fairly easily overcome.

There are still primitive people to whom a hundred miles is an inconceivably great distance-yet there are also men who think nothing of traveling ten thousand miles in a few days. As speeds of transport have increased, so our sense of distance has altered. Australia can never be as remote to us as it was to our grandfathers. In the same way, one's mental attitude can adapt itself to deal with interplanetary distances, even if the mind can never really envisage them. (And, after all, can the mind really envisage a thousand miles?)

جامعة القاهرة

كلية الآداب

قسم اللغة الإنجليزية

دبلوم الترجمة الإنجليزية

الترجمة إلى الإنجليزية

ثلاث ساعات

ترجم إلى الإنجليزية:

أولاً: لقد أحسست خلال دراستي لعدد كبير من أقاصيص الشبان الجيدة والرديئة أن كافة التجارب الفنية الجادة ، سواء نجحت فيما تهدف إليه أو فشلت ، والتي ركزت جزءاً من اهتمامها على شكل الأقصوصة ، كانت تعتنق بصورة أو بأخرى ، فهما معينا لطبيعة البناء الفني ، يرتوي من الظروف الحضارية التي يصدر عنها العمل الفني من جهة ، ومن الفهم الناضج لطبيعة العملية الإبداعية من جهة أخرى ، والذي ساهم تراث الأقصوصة المصرية الخصب في إنضاجه وتعميقه . فقد كانت معظم هذه التجارب تصدر ، لا عن رغبة في التجديد أو افتعال قضايا تكتيكية أو الجرى وراء آخر منجزات الأقصوصة أن تخوض مرغمة هذه المغامرة الحرة لتتمكن من التعبير عن جوهر اللحظة الحضارية التي تصدر عنها والتي اضطرت عددًا كبيراً من الأشكال الفنية إلى التسربل بوشاح من الرموز وأساليب التعبير المعقدة ، وتخرج من الخاص إلى العام بالاعتماد المباشر على الخاص وحده . بل لقد ذهبت الأقصوصة - دون غيرها من الأشكال الفنية الأخرى - بهذه المغامرة إلى آفاق لم يسمع فيها وقع لقدم مصرية من قبل ليس فقط لأن الأقصوصة - كما يقول فرانك أوكتر - هي صوت هذا العصر المكتظ بالوحدة والوحشة وفقدان الأمان ، ولكن أيضاً لأنها أقدر الأشكال الفنية ، بطبيعتها على أسر هذه اللحظة الزئبقية الغامضة داخل بنائها الفني المركز وعلى المضي في مغامرة التعبير عنها إلى أقصى الحدود .

لذلك فقد نحت الأقصوصة - خلال مغامرتها هذه - منحاً متعددة ، فانطلقت أحيانا من الفتنازي مستفيدة من جناحيه الكبيرين - الرمز والأسطورة - لتحوم بالقرب من الواقع بصورة أكثر أصالة وأعمق تعبيراً عن هذا الواقع الذي يصدر عنه .. وانتهجت في أحيان أخرى أسلوب المعالجة البسيطة المباشرة المتسمة بالتركيز الحاد على الجزئيات الخارجية وحدها كوسيلة فعالة لإضاءة الموقف وكشف كل أبعاده وتعريفها للقارئ لا عبر الغوص في المسارب والسرديب الخلفية للموقف والشخصية ، وتقديم أعماقها واضحة للقارئ ، وناضجة بكل ما وراء المظهر الخارجي من إمكانيات للفهم والاكتشاف .

ثانيا: بعد المشوار الطويل . بعد أن تصبح جدة للمرة الرابعة ، وأما لمدير عام شاب لامع ، ولدكتور في الجامعة يؤكدون أنه الوزير القادم ، والثالث تاجر سيارات مستعملة وأغناهم جميعا ، وبنت تزوجت وتعمل أيضا في الخارجية .

سعادة الاكتفاء موجودة ولا حد لها . المهمة تمت بنجاح ساحق رغم أن المرحوم مات في ثلاثة أرباع الطريق . الجميع يتوجونها أما مثالية ، ويأتي أولادها كل عيد ، وكل مناسبة ، وأنتي ، وأنتي ، وأنتي ولكنها كلمات .

الرجال والابنة الذين لم يعودوا في حاجة إليها ، يدلونها ويهزلون معها ويبدوون يسخرون بالأشياء القديمة المتراكمة في الشقة ، أشياءها ، تلك التي تنموا وهم يحملون لها الحب والتقدير . صحيح أن هناك أربطة كثيرة تجمعها بهم وتجمعهم بها ، نفس الروابط التي تنزعج لها إذا علمت بمرض أحد ، وينزعج لها الأبناء أو تنزعج الأبنة ، إذا ارتفع لديها معدل الضغط ، أو نسبة السكر ولكن جذع مخالف تماما لمثليه أيام كانوا أولادها وأيام كانت فعلا أهمهم . جذع على اللعبة القديمة ذات الشعراوات البيضاء التي نحاول أن نحفر في صدرها كلما ضممناه عسانا نعثر على قطرة واحدة من نبع كان يروينا ، وكانت تتعاطم بنا وبها السعادة إذا روانا . جذع الزمالة ربا في المجتمع الأكبر الذي أصبحنا فيه أولادا وبناتا وأمهات زملاء وإن كانت تفرق بيننا بعض السنين ، حتى غذاء الجمعة . من الصباح الباكر تكدح لتصنع مع خادمتها العجوز لكل منهم ما يفضله . وبزينة وابتهاج يبدؤون يقبلون والابن الواحد الذي لا تزال تذكر كم كان نحيفا شاحبا وهو طفل صغير أصبح اليوم زوجا ، وزوجا قديما ، له أولاد وبنات يناديها بياتنتت وياتيزة ويا جدتي ، أصبح الولد عائلة بأكملها ، وأصبحت له أسراره الخاصة وهمساته وغمزاته مع زوجته أو مع أخيه الآخر ، وهي الوحيدة البعيدة عن اللعبة ؛ ويوضع الطعام ويأكلون ، وبيننا ذكريات حلوة ومذاقا يعطيه حاجز الزمن قيمة .. حتى الطعام وتعليقاتهم المبالغة في استحسانه ، أصبحت عادة قديمة ، تبتلعها على مضض ، فإنها لتحس بالأمر كله ويوم الجمعة وكل ما يحدث فيه تمثيل في تمثيل ، يجيء فيه الأبناء ليروا أبنائهم تحتضنهم الجدة العجوز ، ويتسلون بتدريهم على نطق اسمها ، وربما يثير اليوم في نفس أحدهم ذكرى أو حادثة طفولة ، تمثيلية سرعان ما يمل الممثلون القيام بها .. كل ما في الأمر أن بين الحين والحين ، وربما على دقائق جرس ضمير بطيء المفعول ، يتعطف أحدهما بكلمة أو بثناء أو بقبلة سريعة ، لا يلبث أن تدرك أنها وهي في بيتها تأويهم وتطعمهم قد أصبحت عبئا هم مضطرون للخلاص منه بعد قليل .

Cairo University

Diploma in Trans.

Faculty of Arts

Department of English

Times: 3 Hours

Examination in Translation

(Non- Literary)

CANDIDATES HAVE TO ATTEMPT ALL PASSAGES

1- Translate the following into Arabic:

The Deteriorating Situation in South Africa

The plans of the South African Government utterly contradictory to the principles of the United Nations Charter, could not but shock the conscience of humanity. World opinion could appreciate that the elimination of the legacy of racial discrimination might pose some difficulties and that the white minority might legitimately seek some assurances in the process of peaceful change to a non-racial society. But the attitude of the Government that it would not even consult the majority of the people, and its efforts to impose by force an utterly unjust settlement, could not be accepted by the world. It was clear, moreover, that the actions of the government increased tensions and tended to precipitate a conflict which held grave dangers within and beyond the borders of South Africa.

Abhorrence of the policies of the South African government by world opinion has been reflected in numerous declarations by Governments, in statements and resolutions at inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, humanitarian assistance to victims of apartheid and the boycott campaign which spread around the world since 1960 .

The people of South Africa and world opinion looked for decisive action to the United Nations in view of the solemn commitments of its charter. For, contrary to the assertions of the South African Government, the

Charter does not prescribe the rule of non-intervention in the face of racist policies and actions threatening the peace and security of the world. Its foundation, in fact, is the determination to concert efforts to dissolve such threats to peace before they assume more alarming proportions. On November 6, 1962, the General Assembly requested Member States to:

- (a) Break off diplomatic relations with the government of the Republic of South Africa or refrain from establishing such relations;
- (b) Enact legislation prohibiting their ships from entering South African ports;
- (c) Boycotting all South African goods and refraining from exporting goods, including all arms and ammunition, to South Africa;
- (d) Refusing landing and passage facilities to all aircrafts belonging to the governments and companies registered under the laws of South Africa;
- (e) Closing their ports to all vessels flying the South African flag.

(Apartheid in South Africa. III)

2- Translate the following into Arabic:

Economic Characteristics of Crude Oil Production

The petroleum industry in most of the major producing countries in the Arab world is export-oriented, run by a few foresight-owned companies and concerned almost exclusively with the extraction of a mineral which is the property of the Nation. It is natural that in these circumstances the authorities should seek to impose the highest level of taxes consistent with adequate development of the natural resources; and this can only be done if the tax system is adapted to the industry's salient economic characteristics. There are three of these:

(A) Variations in Productivity

It must be a truism to say that the profitability of a given discovery will depend mainly upon the productivity of the natural source discovered. Whether operating expenses are high or low depends much more upon the geological features determining the size and productivity of the field than the efficiency and efforts of a company's management. A poor field can only mean poor financial results, practically by definition, and vice versa. Essentially this is because the economics of scale in the production of crude oil are extremely large. Virtually the same facilities are required for wells with very wide differences in productivity; the total money expended for development and maintenance may be the same. A well producing ten thousand barrels per day may cost no more to drill and produce than a well that produces only one hundred barrels a day .

(B) Exploration Risks

In Any given venture, as distinct from overall averages, exploration presents high risks for the investor. Unlike many other industries, exploration for oil can mean a total loss to the investor in the event oil is not found. It is not a question of the failure of an enterprise, which in most other industries would leave something of, at worst, salvage value. In the exploration for oil, it is a question of all or nothing .

(C) Low Overall Elasticity of Demand

The demand for crude oil at the source is highly price-inelastic, that is, changes in the price of oil at the source do not significantly affect the overall volume of exports. Obviously that is only true on the overall level. For any one producer in prices will make a very great difference in the volume of the offtake. If the producer's prices are higher than the going level, then offtake volumes will shrink, not because the overall consumption of oil is reduced,

but because other areas become more economical .

3- Translate the following into Arabic:

Satellite communications and UNESCO

"Since space communication needs the whole world for its arena, confining its benefits to those nations only which can afford them at present is likely to widen the gulf between the advanced and the advancing nations..."

This sober assessment by M.N. Khatib, Deputy Director-General of the Pakistan Telegraph and Telephone Department, typifies current thinking in the field of satellite communication. Mr. Khatib's view is shared by most of the 17 experts whose contributions make up the literature of the Congress on Satellite Communications held in Paris, January 1968. The conferences ranged from broadcasting executives to professors of electronics, and their studies dealt with technical aspects; educational, cultural, scientific and information potentials; and the international agreements which must precede any such global achievement .

It was recognized that UNESCO has a major role to play in the area of cooperation. The congress recommended that UNESCO work towards the training of technicians and scientists (by means of fellowships and study grants) in close cooperation with those countries which already have the technological know-how. It was suggested that regional centers should be set up for the training of qualified personnel from developing countries. UNESCO was urged to continue its collaboration with the United Nations and other organizations such as the International Telecommunications Union, the International Press telecommunications Committee, and professional organization in broadcasting and allied fields. A pilot project was definitely indicated, and UNESCO has already conducted a study to this

end. Finally, the assembled specialists called on UNESCO to continue the convening of meetings of experts, and to continue the publication of their findings .

**Department of English
Faculty of Arts
University of Cairo**

Diploma of Translation.

Time: 3 hours

Literary Translation

From English into Arabic

Translate into Arabic (A) and (B) :

(A)

We live at a time when the history of poetry, if not poetry itself, has reached a resting-place. Much good, unexciting, crafts manlike writing is being done, without any compelling sense of direction or any strong impulse to experiment. It is as if all possible experiments had been tried and further attempts were pointless.

There is, in fact, no widespread concern with poetry at all. Except when a poet dies in a spectacular way or happens to be a television personality, the general public is apathetic. Except among poets, amateur or professional, there is not audience for poetry. This is because it is , by its very nature, unspecialized in a world of inceasing specialization. The moment a person ceases to be a child, he becomes a specialist. Poetry, which is concerned with the basic common interests of all humanity, abhors specialism, and is consequently regarded as childish – something we have grown out of . Only the lunatic, the lover and the poet believe otherwise; so that poetry has become a language known only to these three estates.

(James Reeves)

(B)

He had turned into the sitting-room on the ground floor. Walking about excitedly, Christopher son gloried in the sacrifice he had made. Already a letter was dispatched to a bookseller, who would buy the whole library as it stood. But would he not keep a few volumes? I asked. Surely there could be no objection to a few shelves of books; and how would he live without them? At first he declared vehemently that not a volume should be kept – he never wished to see a book again as long as he lived. But Mrs. Christopher son? I urged. Would she not be glad of something to read now and then? At this he grew pensive. We discussed the matter, and it was arranged that a box should be packed with select volumes and taken down into Norfolk together with the rest of their luggage. Not even Mrs. Keating could object to this, and I strongly advised hi to take her permission for granted .

And so it was done. By discreet management the piled volumes were stowed in bags, carried downstairs, emptied into a cart, and conveyed away, so quietly that the sick woman was aware of nothing. In telling me about it, Christopher son crowed as I had never heard him: but me thought his eye avoided that part of the flow which had formerly been hidden, and in the course of our conversation he now and then became absent, with head bowed. Of the joy he felt in his wife's recovery there could, however, be no doubt. The crisis through which he had passed had made him, in appearance, a yet older man; when he declared his happiness tears came into his eyes, and his head shook with a senile tremor.

Translate the following into English

١- أهداف السياسة العلمية:

ظل الاقتناع سائد إلى عهد قريب بأن آفاق سياسة العلم تنحصر في تنمية العلم ذاته ، وأن يتجه دعم الدولة للمجهود العلمي إلى ما يراه العلماء أنفسهم مناسباً للكشف عن الحقائق العلمية . ولكن الحرب العالمية الأولى أظهرت أهمية تخطيط العلم بما يفيد العمل العسكري ، وكانت الثورة الاشتراكية في الاتحاد السوفيتي من أكبر دعائم نظرية العلم للمجتمع ، التي ما لبثت أن وجدت سبيلها الطبيعي للازدهار حتى في المجتمعات الغربية الرأسمالية ووضحت الحاجة إلى البحث العلمي في المؤسسات الصناعية الكبرى ، من أجل تطوير مشروعاتها ومنتجاتها ، ثم كانت الحرب العالمية الثانية وكان تدخل الدولة في تخطيط العلم على المستوى القومي حاسماً ، يحفزها إلى ذلك العمل من أجل النصر وبعد الحرب اهتمت جميع الدول بتوجيه النشاط العلمي نحو أهداف عملية لكسب معارك السلام والتنمية .

وكانت الدول النامية والصغيرة من أكثر الدول حاجة وتحمسا لهذه النظرة العريضة نحو إرساء أسس «سياسة العلم» ذلك أن مواردها القليلة وإمكاناتها العلمية المحدودة وتخلفها النسبي لا يترك لها أي مجال للإختيار فيما عدا تخطيط نشاطها العلمي من أجل أهدافها في التنمية العاجلة والآجلة معاً . وبذلك أصبحت «سياسة العلم» بمثابة حصيلة التدابير التشريعية والتنفيذية التي تتخذها الدولة لتنظيم الإمكانيات القومية المتاحة في مجال العلم والتكنولوجيا ، ذرياتها واستخدامها بما يكفل بلوغها غاياتها في التنمية الشاملة ولدعم مركزها العالمي .

٢- تتمسك الولايات المتحدة بأن يكون الانسحاب إلى حدود آمنة ضمن إطار تسوية نهائية . أما موقف الاتحاد السوفيتي فهو أن قرار مجلس الأمن قد نص على الانسحاب إلى مواقع ٤ يونيو ، وعلى هذا فإن هذا النقطة ليست موضع مساومة من جانب العرب ، وتعتقد المصادر العلمية أن الاتصالات الدولية بين الاتحاد السوفيتي والولايات المتحدة قد وصلت إلى مرحلة دقيقة وأن كلا من الدولتين لا تريد أن توصي بشيء يرفضه جانب أو آخر كلياً ، كما أن المشكلة مرتبطة بعوامل دولية أخرى مثل حل مشكلة فيتنام .

وفي نفس الوقت تقوم إسرائيل بمحاولة جديدة لإقناع الحكومة الأمريكية والرأي العام الأمريكي بأن إسرائيل لن تتنازل عن موقفها مهما كانت الضغوط ، ومن أجل ذلك تطير جولدا مائير إلى واشنطن للاجتماع بالرئيس نيكسون في محاولة للتأثير على نتائج الاجتماعات ، وضمن موجة من الشائعات ترددها الولايات المتحدة عن احتمال قيام إسرائيل بمغامرة عسكرية جديدة .

وقد يكون الموقف الإسرائيلي من محادثات الدول الكبرى خطة مرسومة بالاتفاق مع أمريكا ، في محاولة للتأثير على موقف العرب ، وقد تكون إسرائيل تخشى فعلاً اتفاق الدولتين الكبيرتين على أساس مصالحهما العالمية مما قد يضطرها إلى الانسحاب من الأراضي التي احتلتها ، وهي لذلك تعترض مقدماً على أية نتيجة تصل إليها محادثات الدول الكبرى .

Cairo University

Diploma in Trans.

Faculty of Arts

Department of English

Time: 3 hours

Examination in Literary Translation

Translate the following into Arabic:

But now, kind Mr. Lindsey had entered the garden, breaking away from his two children, who still sent their shrill voices after him, beseeching him to let the snow-child stay and enjoy herself in the cold west wind. As he approached, the snow-birds took to flight. The little white damsel, also, fled backward, shaking her head, as if to say, "Pray, do not touch me!" and roguishly, as it appeared, leading him through the deepest of the snow. Once, the good man stumbled, and floundered down upon his face, so that, gathering himself up again, with the snow-image of the largest size. Some of the neighbors, meanwhile, seeing him from their windows wondered what could possess poor Mr. Lindsey to be running about his garden in pursuit of a snow-drift, which the west wind was driving hither and thither! At length, after a vast deal of trouble, he chased the little stranger into a corner, where

she could not possibly escape him. His wife had been looking on, and, it being nearly twilight, was wonder-struck to observe how the snow-child gleamed and sparkled, and how she seemed to shed a glow all round about her; and when driven into the corner, she positively glistened like a star! It was a frosty kind of brightness, too, like that of an icicle in the moonlight. The wife thought it strange that good Mr. Lindsey should see nothing remarkable in the snow-child's appearance.

"Come, you odd little thing!" cried the honest man, seizing her by the hand, "I have caught you at last, and will make you comfortable in spite of yourself. We will put a nice warm pair of worsted stockings on your frozen little feet, and you shall have a good thick shoal to wrap yourself in. Your poor white nose, I am afraid, is actually frost-bitten. But we will make it all right. Come along in".

And so, with a most benevolent smile on his sagacious visage, all purple as it was with the cold, this very well-meaning gentleman took the snow-child by the hand and led her towards the house. She followed him, droopingly and reluctant; for all the glow and sparkle was gone out of her figure; and whereas just before she had resembled a bright, frosty, star-gemmed evening, with a crimson gleam on the cold horizon, she now looked as dull and languid as a thaw .

His wife, as he came up the steps, had been taking another long, earnest, almost awe-stricken gaze at the little white stranger. She hardly knew whether it was a dream or no; but she could not help fancying that she saw the delicate print of Violet's fingers on the child's neck. It looked just as if , while Violet was shaping out the image, she had given it a gentle pat with her hand, and had neglected to smooth the impression quite away.

Cairo University

Diploma in Trans.

Faculty of Arts

Department of English

Time: 3 hours

Examination in non-Literary Translation

Translate the following passages into Arabic:

A) secretary-General's Statement on Viet-Nam.

Cessation of the bombing of North Viet-Nam, as the first step towards negotiations to end the war, again has been urged by the Secretary-General U Thant.

"It is time to call a halt", the Secretary-General said in a statement on 24 February, 1969". ... The world is anguished and sickened by a continued intensity and savagery of the war. It is heart-rending to witness the agony of innocent civilians who cannot possibly know what it is all about, "he declared. "There can be no victory no defeat, only more suffering, more death and more destruction. The very survival of Viet-Nam is at stake".

Recalling his recent visit to New Delhi, Moscow, London, Paris and Washington – in the course of which he discussed the Viet-Nam situation with leaders of the Governments concerned and with representatives of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam – the Secretary-General said Hanoi had clarified its position concerning discussions with Washington: he had been told that the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam would hold talks with the United States as soon as the unconditional cessation of bombing and other acts of war against it became effective, and that, at the talks, both parties could bring up any matter for discussion including the questions of the reduction in the fighting in South Viet-Nam and the reconvening of the Geneva Conference.

B) Human Rights Commission Adopts Resolution on Refugee Rights

The Commission on Human Rights on 27 February unanimously affirmed "The right of all the inhabitants who have left since the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East to return" .

In a Resolution adopted by a roll-call vote of 29 in favour to none against, with no abstentions, the Commission also affirmed "that the Government concerned should take the necessary measures in order to facilitate the return of those inhabitants in their own country without delay". Israel did not participate in the vote .

The commission agreed without objection to take no other action at this session on the question of situations which reveal a consistent pattern of violations of human rights.

C) African Oral Traditions

At the present time the main problem in regard to oral traditions is probably no longer so much to stimulate the collection of data, as to make a systematic study of what has been collected. A number of studies have in fact been published in recent years following field work carried out both in West Africa and in the States of East and Central Africa. When these studies are examined, however, it becomes clear that the field of African oral traditions covers many types of material which can be used for purposes of historical study in the strict sense of the term. This use of the material, which has priority in the internations of UNESCO's programme, may vary considerably according to the nature and the form of the studies published. There is, therefore, a need for systematization of methods in this field .

d – After resting and taking a look round I became interested in

watching and listening to the talk of two other visitors who had come in before me . One was a slim, rather lean brown-skinned woman, still young but with the lines on the forehead, the dusty-looking dark hair, and other signs of time and toil which almost invariably appear in the country labourer's wife before she attains to middle-age. She was dressed in a black gown, presumably her best although it was getting a little rusty. Her companion was a fat, red- cheeked young girl in a gowny costume, a straw hat decorated with bright flowers and ribbons, and a string of big coloured beads about her neck.

In a few minutes they went out, and when getting by me I had a good look at the woman's face, for it was turned towards me with an eager questioning look in her dark eyes and a very friendly smile of her lips.

What was the attraction I suddenly found in that sunburnt face? What did it say to me or remind me of? What did it suggest?

جامعة القاهرة

كلية الآداب

قسم اللغة الإنجليزية

دبلوم الترجمة الإنجليزية

ثلاث ساعات

الترجمة الأدبية إلى الإنجليزية

أولاً : بالرغم من أن مستقبل الأقصوصة المصرية ليس إلا امتداداً بصورة من الصور لحاضر هذه الأقصوصة وللرحلة الطويلة التي قطعها منذ لحظة الميلاد حتى اليوم ، فإنه بصورة أخرى يشكل وجهها مغايراً لحاضر هذه الأقصوصة ، بالدرجة التي نحس معها بأن الأقصوصة قد اطمأنت لصلابة الأرض التراثية التي تتحرك من فوقها والتي صناعتها الأعمال الجادة لكتابها الكبار في مصر ، بدءاً من عيسى عبيد وطاهر لاشين حتى إدوار الخراط وأبو المعاطي أبو النجا ، ومن ثم فإنها أخذت تستجمع قوامها المبعثر لتبدأ رحلة

جديدة ترمي بها إلى أن تكون أكثر الفنون بلورة وتعبيرا عن جوهر اللحظة الحضارية التي تعيشها اليوم وتصدر عنها .

فقد كثر اللغط في الأيام الأخيرة حول القصة القصيرة ، وادعى الكثيرون أنها تعاني من أزمة اختناق حادة ، وأن مستقبلها محاصر بعدد هائل من علامات الاستفهام ، إلى الحد الذي اختلطت معه الأصوات المخلصة بالصرخات السيئة القصد . وتزايدت الاتهامات المنهالة عليها وعلى كتابها بالغموض أحيانا وبالسداجة أحيانا أخرى . مما أدى إلى تفرق السبل بكتابتها - الشبان خاصة - بصورة ملحوظة ، وتعثر بعضهم في دروب عقيمة تفضي غالبها إلى نهايات مسدودة . وبرغم هذا التشتت أو ربما بسببه أثرت هذه الرحلة الجديدة على الأقصوصة المصرية بخبرات وتجارب عديدة . وعلى صعيد الشكل - يمكننا أن نقول بأنها تكاد تساوي إن لم تفق كل التجارب التي مرت بها هذه الأقصوصة طوال النصف الأول من هذا القرن وهي تجارب تطرح على الدارس عددا هائلا من التساؤلات والقضايا التي تفرض نفسها على التناول النقدي لهذه المرحلة الهامة من تطور القصة المصرية ... خاصة وأنه من دور النقد الأساسي - في تصوري - الاهتمام بهذه الحركات الجديدة والتغيرات الهامة التي تنتاب وجه الأقصوصة ليتعرف معها على الطريق الذي عليها أن تمضي فيه إلى نهايته ، وعلى المسارب التي يجب عليها أن تتخلص من تبيد طاقتها عبرها .

ثانياً : «وتطلعت هذا الوجه ، تلك الملامح الطفلية التي يسكب فيها سن الثامنة عشر أول كم من عصير الرجال ، فيصبح لها ، للسن جمالها الخاص ، بحيث يضيء وجه كل فتى وفتاة ، حتى المحرومين من الجمال ، بنور جميل طازج ، نور ذلك السن . شاربه النبات المحلوق الذي تكاد تعد جذور الشعر فيه شعره ، بينما الذقن تتسلل من الصدغين هابطة على استحياء . ولكنه في وسط الذقن تماما ، وحول وداخل طابع الحسن تنطلق - فجأة - كنافورة شعرية مستديرة العينين نظرات الرجال أو مجال أبصارهم الخاضع للإرادة والوعي والتحديد وليس فيها شقاوة الصبية ، إنها هي نظرة بدأت تدرك وجود الآخرين ، وكما ترى الناس باستطاعة الناس أن يروا ما بداخلها ، داخلها الملىء في تلك اللحظة ، إلى الحافة ، بنداء أقوى ما رأته عيناها من نداء . أن لا تذهب . أن تبقى ، نداء حقيقي صاعد رغم أنف صاحبه ، شتان بينه وبين نظرة الدكتور أو المدير ابنها وهو يقول وهو يستعد لإغلاق الباب خلفها بعد انتهاء زيارتها : وحياتك ، وحياتك يا ماما تقعدي تتعشي معانا .

حضرتك عايذة تروحي مش تستريحي شوية علبال الوجع ما يخف .

عادت ترمق النداء قويا ، ملحا في عينيه ، ولا تملك عصيانه نداءً يجرجها . فهو يتبع بكلمات تلج الإلحاح الكافي ، إنها هو يترك لها هي الرأي والقرار ، يترك لها أن تضغط بكل ما تملك من رغبة على كل ما تملك من مقاومة ، وتسأل :

أنا الحقيقة تعبانة .. بس أستريح فين .. لازم أروح .

ولكن ، وبحداقة أهل الحنفي ، قدم الحل البديل ، فأبوه في الدكان ، وعلى بعد أمتار يوجد بيتهم المكون من حجرة واحدة وصالة صغيرة . أيليق بالمقام ؟ أي مقام والساذج لا يدرك أنها ، منذ استقبلت النداء قويا صادقا محتاجا قد أصبح له ، على الفور ، المقام الأعلى وأصبح أقصى ما تتمناه أن تعمل ، وكل ما تملك لإسعاده ، منذ النداء قد انتفض داخلها ماردا قادر على كل شيء حي ، نابض بالحياة ، ماردا تجاهلته وحاولت قتله وتجاهله أبناؤها وكل من حولها وبكل ما يملكون من قيم وعظات وحكم ومثل حاولوا خنقه أو سحبه ليموت جوعا . وإهمالاً وحرماناً .

جامعة القاهرة

دور سبتمبر ١٩٩٣

كلية الآداب – قسم اللغة الإنجليزية

ترجمة تتبعية ومنظورة

دبلوم ترجمة السنة الأولى

Translate into Arabic:

THE TASK OF a liberal education, Bertrand Russell once wrote, is "to give a sense of the value of things other than domination, to help to create wise citizens of a free community, and through the combination of citizenship with liberty in individual creativeness to enable men to give to human life that splendor which some few have shown that it can achieve." Among those few who have shown, in this century, the splendor that human life can achieve in individual creativeness and the struggle for liberty, Bertrand Russell Holds a place of honor. In reflecting on his life and achievement, the temptation to quote Russell's own words is quite irresistible.

Translate into English :

الموازنة الجديدة توفر تمويل ضم علاوة ٨٨ / ٨٩ للمرتبات الأساسية
تعقد لجنة الخطة والموازنة بمجلس الشعب ثلاثة اجتماعات مساء اليوم وغداً برئاسة
السيد توفيق عبده إسماعيل لمناقشة مشروع خطة التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والموازنة
العام للدولة . ويشهدها الدكتور كمال الجنزوري نائب رئيس الوزراء ووزير التخطيط
والدكتور محمد الرزاز وزير المالية .

وكشف الموازنة العامة للدولة – التي يبدأ العمل بها اعتباراً من أول يوليو القادم – عن
أن إجمالي الأجور بلغ ١١ ملياراً و ٦٠٠ مليون جنيه ، منها زيادات حتمية في السنة المالية
الجديدة تبلغ قيمتها مليارا و ٦٢٠ مليون جنيه متمثلة في ١٧٢٠٨ مليون جنيه علاوة دورية
مستحقة في يوليو القادم ، ١٦٠٦ مليون علاوات تشجيعية و ١٢٦٠٥ مليون لضم علاوة
١٩٨٩ / ٨٨ إلى المرتبات الأساسية و ٥٥ مليوناً لمتطلبات التدريب التحويلي وفائض
الخريجين .

جامعة القاهرة

امتحان دور سبتمبر ١٩٩٣

كلية الآداب

السنة الأولى

دبلوم الترجمة الإنجليزية

الزمن ٣ ساعات

الترجمة الأدبية إلى الإنجليزية

Translate both texts into English:

A-

مسح العرق البارد عن جبينه .. السرير التوأم ما زال خاليا ... اخفي وجهي تحت
الأغطية ... يكره تلك الفترة من الليل التي تأتي قبل الفجر مباشرة ... توحى إليه بالانتظار
... بانظار شيء يتوجس منه ... خطوات تصعد السلم ، ورنين الجرس في الصمت المطلق
... وأيد تلتف حول أخيه وتأخذه معها ... ربما يعود هذا الإحساس إلى أبعد من ذلك ، على
الطفولة ... كانوا يوقظونه قبل الفجر حتى لا يفوته ميعاد المدرسة .. الماء البارد في الشتاء ،
ووجه أبيه الصارم يخرج من الحمام بعد أن توضأ ... جسمه تكوّر في ثنيا الصوف يبحث عن
الدفء كالهارب المنسحب من الدنيا .. فل ضائع في العالم الواسع تملؤه مخاوف غامضة ...
قشة في مهب الريح لا يملك من أمر نفسه سوى القليل ...

ما له يتذكر هذه الأحاسيس ... لا بد أن يخرج من هذه الحلقة المفرغة وإلا انهار تماما ..
المسألة تتعلق الآن بكيانه ، ولن ينقذه أحد ... أزاح الغطاء عن وجهه ، ورفع نفسه في السرير ..
سيذهب إلى الجامعة اليوم ، ويستأنف عمله ... فالبقاء هكذا في المنزل لن يقوده إلا إلى
الضياع .. أضاء الراديو الموضوع بجوار السرير ، وبحث عن إذاعة البرنامج الموسيقي ...
تردد النغم في الحجرة ، وتسربت أشعة من الشمس بين السحب الكثيفة .. دلف من تحت
الأغطية وتوجه إلى الحمام نافضا عن نفسه رغبة إلى الدفء والاستسلام ...

B-

واتجهت متعجلة إلى مكتبي بجوار السبورة أتظاهر بتصحيح الكراسات غير عابئة بما
تفعله التلميذات من محظورات ، أحلق في صفحات الكراسات أمامي لا أدري بما حوالي ، لا
أرى سوى وجه أمي وشقيقي وأختي ، ثم صورة وجهي في المرآة ذلك الصباح ، والألم الذي
يحطم أعصابي ، يجعلني غير قادرة على التهاusk .. فجأة ... ما كاد جرس انتهاء الحصّة يدق
حتى أسرعرت إلى حجرة الناظرة أستأذنها في الانصراف لمرضي:

قالت حضرة الناظرة:

- فعلا يا كريمة . أنت تحتاجين ليومين راحة ، لقد لاحظتكم أمس في حجرة المدرسات
شاردة متعبة ، آثار الإجهاد على وجهك لا تعجبني ، هل تجهدين نفسك في إعطاء دروس
خصوصية للطالبات ؟ اهتمي بصحتك أولا ..

- أبدا .. إنه الصداع النصفي الذي يحرمني من النوم منذ ثلاثة أيام ، سأذهب اليوم
للطبيب أستشيريه ..

تأملنتي حضرة الناظرة ، بنظرة ارتياب مشفقة . كأنها تدرك أن علاجي ليس عند
الطبيب ..

قالت ويدها تصافحني:

- مع السلامة ، لا تهمل نفسك ، واختاري الطبيب بعناية .

جامعة القاهرة

امتحان دور سبتمبر ١٩٩٣

كلية الآداب

السنة الثانية

دبلوم الترجمة الإنجليزية

الزمن ٣ ساعات

الترجمة الأدبية إلى الإنجليزية

Translate the following passage into Arabic:

As the clock struck one Gordon slammed the shop door and hurried, almost ran, to the branch of the westminister Bank down the street.

With a half-conscious gesture of caution he was clutching the lapel of his coat, holding it tight against him.. In there, stowed away in his right-hand inner pocket, was an object whose very existence he partly doubted. It was a stout blue envelope with an American stamp; in the envelope was a cheque for fifty dollars; and the cheque was made out to 'Gordon Comstock'!

He could feel the square shape of the envelope outlined against his body as clearly as though it had been red hot. All the morning he had felt it there, whether he touched it or whether he did not; he seemed to have developed a special patch of sensitiveness in the skin below his right breast. As often as noce in ten minutes he had taken the cheque out of its envelope and anxiously examined it. After all, cheques are tricky things . It would be frightful if there turned out to be some hitch about the date or the signature. Besides, he might lose it – it might even vanish of its own accord like fairy gold .

The cheque had come from the 'Californian Review' , that American magazine to which, weeks or months ago, he had despairingly sent a poem. He had almost forgotten about the poem , it had been so long away, until this morning their letter had come sailing out of the blue.

((From 'Keep the Aspidistra Flying' by George Orwell))

II- Translate the following passage into Arabic:

Every one asks me what I ‘think’ of everything, “ said Spencer Brydon;” and I make answer as I can – begging or dodging the question, putting them off with any nonsense. It wouldn’t matter to any of them really, “he went on, “for, even were it possible to meet in that stand-and-deliver way so silly a demand on so big a subject, my ‘thoughts’ would still be almost altogether about something that concerns only myself.” He was talking to Miss Staverton, with whom for a couple of months now he had availed himself of every possible occasion to talk; this disposition and this resource, this comfort and support, as the situation in fact presented itself, having promptly enough taken the first place in the considerable array of rather untenanted surprises attending his strangely belated return to America. Everything was somehow a surprise; and that might be natural when one had so long and so consistently neglected everything, taken pains to give surprises so much margin for play. He had given them more than thirty years – thirty there, to be exact; and they now seemed to him to have organized their performance quite on the scale of that licence. He had been twenty three on leaving New York – he was fifty six today : unless indeed he were to reckon as he had sometimes, since his repatriation, found himself feeling; in which case he would have lived longer than is often allotted to man .

(From “The Jolly Corner” by Henry James)

Translation

Translate Into Classical Arabic:

My father, Theodore Roosevelt, was the best man I ever knew. He combined strength and courage with gentleness, tenderness, and great unselfishness. He would not tolerate in us children selfishness or cruelty, idleness, cowardice, or untruthfulness. As we grew older, he made us understand that the same standard of clean living was demanded for the boys as for the girls; that what was wrong in a woman could not be right in a man. With great love and patience, and the most understanding sympathy and consideration, he combined insistence on discipline. He never physically punished me but once, but he was the only man of whom I was ever really afraid. I do not mean that it was a wrong fear, for he was entirely just and we children adored him .

We used to wait in the library in the evening until we could hear his key rattling in the lock of the front hall, and then rush out to greet him. We would troop into his room while he was dressing, to stay there as long as we were permitted, eagerly examining anything which came out of his pockets which could be regarded as an attractive novelty .

The punishing incident I have referred to, happened when I was four years old. I bit my elder sister's arm. I do not remember biting her arm, but I do remember running down to the yard, perfectly conscious that I had committed a crime. From the yard I went into the kitchen, got some dough from the cook, and crawled under the kitchen table.

In a minute or two my father entered from the yard and asked where I was . The warm hearted Irish cook had a characteristic contempt for informers; but although she said nothing she compromised between informing and her conscience by casting a look under the table, my father immediately dropped on all fours and darted for me. I got a fair start for the stairs, but was caught harfway up them. The punishment that ensued fitted the crime, and I hope that it did me good .

الورقة الثانية

مخطئ جداً الذي قال لنا وللملايين قبلنا : الدموع للمرأة . أما الرجل فلا ... !
ولابد أن يكون صاحب هذه النتيجة قد لاحظ أن المرأة تبكي كثيراً ولسبب ولغير سبب . وأن الدموع التي تذرّفها المرأة كثيرة جداً . وأن الرجل لا يستطيع أن يجارها في هذا ، وأنه من الأفضل أن يكف عن المحاولة . فأصبح البكاء عادة وضرورة للمرأة ، وعيباً عند الرجال .

وربما لا يعرف الناس أن الدموع نعمة كبرى فهي تغسل العين وتجلوها وتجعلها أكثر لمعانا . والمرأة عندما تبكي فإنها تخفف توترها العصبي والدموع ترييحها .

أما الرجل فإنه مع الأسف لا يعرف كيف يبكي ، إنه يغلي في الداخل تماماً كإناء يغلي ويتبخر ويحس البخار في نفسه . أما الغليان في داخل المرأة فإنه يصادف جسماً بارداً فيتحوّل البخار إلى قطرات من الدموع وإذا كانت المرأة تنفجر بالدموع فإن الرجل ينفجر فقط . ولذلك فهوموم الرجال تقتلهم . وهوموم النساء ترييحن وتعطينهن خبرة وقدرة على تحمل هموم أخرى أكبر ، وقد يموت الرجل من هم واحد ينفجر في داخله ولا تموت المرأة من عشرات الهموم لأنها تبكي . أيها الرجال ابكوا ... ابكوا تظل أعماركم .

1- Translate into Arabic:

After World War II some of the great powers and a number of small nations met in San Francisco and agreed to establish the United Nations Organization and drew up a charter for it .

The organization has a secretary-general, and member nations have delegates to it .

One of the goals of this organization is the preservation of world peace and of human rights; and therefore we find that most countries place great trust in it and describe it as one of the most important political organizations.

The activities of the United Nations do not have to do with politics only, for it has branches that offer the world cultural, educational, and social services. One of the most important of those branches is UNESCO which works for the advancement of culture and sciences, and the World Labour Organization which offers economic aid to the small countries. Both organizations have representatives in the Arab world .

One thing about which there is no doubt is that the United Nations has been successful in solving many international problems. It is also true that it has not been able to realize all its goals because some nations do not fully cooperate with it .

Arnold Kettle: On Jane Austen

To many critics Jane Austen's omission of certain important aspects of

the life of her time is a stumbling block which they seem unable to avoid; Arnold Kettle discusses a point which to him seems a serious problem. He thinks that it does not matter at all that Jane Austen's vision is limited so long as it was not narrow. It is true, her vision was limited due to her total lack of experience of affairs lying outside her own life and her own class. But unfortunately Kettle also thinks that her vision was also narrow. He believes that because Jane Austen accepted the limitations of class society she is in some way an inadequate writer. But this argument is not fair, for how can we expect Jane Austen to be aware of the pressing problem of class division without encountering it. Born to accept social distinctions and privileges, she would be hardly expected to formulate a system of reform for social injustices .

Arnold Kettle seems to be judging her from a very modern point of view. She ignores class divisions or rather ignores the fact that class division is a social evil, because she believes in social hierarchy .

جامعة القاهرة

معهد البحوث والدراسات الإفريقية

امتحان القبول / الترجمة الإنجليزية

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

The most obvious feature of the present economic situation of Africa is its general poverty, though it is equally obvious that there is very considerable variation from one area to another. One indicator of the degree of economic development in a region is the volume of trade, and it is significant that in 1961, according to Hance, Africa accounted for only 5-6% of the total imports of the western (non-Communist) world and 5-4% of the exports. Another reliable indicator is the average per capita gross domestic

product and for Africa as a whole this is only about £ 70, as compared with £1,900 for the U.S.A. This average figure does, however, mask wide variations between different countries; for instance, The figure for Upper Volta is only £22, while for Libya it is over £ 750. The present situation is represented in Fig. 169 .

Obviously, many factors come into play here, and further discussion of the situation will be found in Chapter XVII. For the present it will be enough to say that in most African territories agriculture is still easily the most important single form of economic activity; very extensive areas are even today almost wholly given over to subsistence cultivation, though in some countries mining has become the chief source of revenue. The countries in this category are Algeria, Gabon, Libya, Mauritania, Sierre Leone, South Africa, Zaire and Zambia. It is likely that of the entire population of Africa, 80% is involved directly in some form of farming activity, while agricultural products contribute 60% of total African export earnings . It is true also that many African countries are dependent for their export earnings on a very narrow range of crops, and great attempts are now being made to increase the numbers of cash crops; this means that there is a gradual but steady change from subsistence farming to cash crop farming. Because of its continuing importance, farming stands first in the list of topics selected for study in this chapter .

Other topics include mining, industry and associated activities such as the provision of power and transport. In those territories where the value of agricultural products does not stand first it is mineral product which take their place, and the importance of mineral production in the continents is rapidly increasing. In only four territories, however-South Africa, Egypt, Zaire and Rhodesia – has manufacturing industry contributed more than 20%

of the GDP in recent years, while in one half of all territories it contributes less than 10% There are many reasons for this; for instance there is a general shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers, while there are similar shortages of entrepreneurs of managers and of capital. An economic report issued by the United Nations a few years ago states that the average African wage today only about two-thirds of the of western Europe a century ago and barely one-tenth of the average European wage of today. The report reconsiders that it will take Africa half a century to catch up. Even considerably increased agricultural and industrial investment and expertise.

الزمن: ثلاث ساعات

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الفرقة: الثانية

معهد البحوث والدراسات الإفريقية

قسم: التاريخ

المادة

وثائق تاريخية

Translate the following documents

1- There shall be durable peace and perpetual friendship between the Kingdom of Italy and the Ethiopian Empire. The two governments mutually pledge themselves not to take under any pretext any action which might be detrimental to the independence of the others and to safeguard the interests of their respective countries. The two Governments undertake to develop and promote the trade existing between the two countries.

2- To the Royal Niger company Limited. The fullest regards and the purest of greetings. To continue, that you may know that we have received your letter and we understand your words. But as for us, Lord is Allah our Creator and our Possessor, we take what our Prophet Mohammed brought to

us. As He (God) said Whatever comes to you from the Messenger take it-the verse (i.e of the Quran). Thus, we shall not change it for anything until our end. Do not send to us after this. Peace.

3- The frontiers of the British Protectorate on the Somali coast recognized by the Emperor Menelik shall be determined subsequently by exchange of notes between James rennel Rodd Esq. As Representative of her Majesty the Queen and Ras Maconen as Representative of His Majesty Menelek, at Harrar. These notes shall be annexed to the present Treaty of Which they will an integral part as soon as they have reserved the approval of the High Contracting Parties pending which the status quo shall be maintained.

الزمن: ثلاث ساعات

الفرقة: الثانية

جامعة القاهرة

معهد البحوث والدراسات الإفريقية

امتحان القبول للعام الجامعي ١٩٩٢/١٩٩١

(١) ترجم من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية:

Man, as an organism, and as a member of a social group, has many complex needs, affected by surrounding conditions. Physical needs could be expressed quantitatively, once the physical properties of these elements are known. Other emotional needs could only be described qualitatively.

Physical factors include geological, geographical, climatic, luminous, sonic, spatial and animate factors and are measurable by sciences. The complex relationship of light, sound, climate, space, animate, chemical differences, physical impurities, electrical content ... etc . (the constituents of physical environment) acts directly upon the human body which absorb or try to counteract their effect. Physical and psychological reactions result

from this struggle for biological equilibrium.

Cultural factors include historical, moral and social elements which are changing rapidly with time. "Healthy sociologically" environment could not be expressed in numbers. Nevertheless, the objectives of society in Social justice, and self-fulfillment are accepted by the majority. The actual emotional needs vary with better physical and new social conditions. To satisfy such emotional needs, the spirit and words of laws and regulations should aim at achieving the stated objectives .

ترجم من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية:

The wealth of Africa:

Africa, with 25% of the world's land surface and 9% of its people, Produces only about 2% of the world's output (the picture for the rest of Africa is worse when it is remembered that South Africa alone produces a quarter of this with less than 6% of the continent's population). The greater part of Africa's wealth today is derived from agriculture. If the value of all economic activity in Africa (including such things as public administration, transport and other services) is totaled,² about 30% of the If South Africa is excluded (and South Africa's manufacturing output nearly equals that of the rest of the continent put together), only 8% of the value comes from manufacturing activities.

A very important aspect of Africa's economic activity is its dependence on trade with other continents, largely with the developed world in Europe and North America. Raw materials (foodstuffs and other agricultural products) and minerals are exported (see Fig. 1.3) and the overwhelming proportion of imports consists of manufactured goods . Overall in Africa, about 22% of the wealth generated by economic activity is represented by

imports and 25% by exports.

These percentages are much higher than those in the developed lands. For example, in the UK, where dependence on trade is well known, only 15% is represented by imports and about the same for exports.

For some African countries, the dependence is much higher and in Zambia and the Libyan Arab Republic, where copper and oil production are overwhelmingly important, the percentage may rise to 75% . Not only is Africa highly dependent on trade but her terms of trade seem to be worsening (she must export more goods to pay for the imports she requires) so that she is finding it more and more difficult to obtain the equipment needed for development. In contrast to the trade links which bind Africa to the rest of the world, there is very little trade between African countries. Inter-African trade represents only 6% of total trade. This is in strong contrast to trade patterns elsewhere, for example, in Europe where there is a great deal of trade between countries and where the common Market has developed as a result .

Ein Shams University

Faculty of Arts

Dept. of English

Time : 1 hour

Mid Year Exam in Translation Jan. 1987

Third Year

1- Translate into English :

الأدب كما نعرفه اليوم فن من الفنون وسيلته اللغة . فاللغة في الأدب مثل الألوان والمساحات والخطوط في الرسم ومثل الأصوات في الموسيقى . ولكن الأدب يتضمن أشياء أخرى قد تفتقر إليها الموسيقى . فالأدب له "رسالة" بالمعنى العلمي لهذه الكلمة . وقد

تكون الرسالة إحساسا يتمثل في موقف أو صورة أو حادثة بل قد تكون مجرد الاستمتاع بالصور والألفاظ الجميلة في القصيدة القصيرة مثلا . وهذا أقدم أنواع "الرسائل" .
وليس صحيحا أن نقول أن الكاتب يكتب ليعبر عما في نفسه لأن هذا معناه إلغاء وظيفة اللغة وطبيعتها الأساسية كأداة توصيل .

2- Translate into Arabic :

It is, perhaps, no accident that many of the outstanding figures of the past were exceptional men. Right up until comparatively recent times, it was possible for an intelligent person to acquaint himself with almost every branch of knowledge. Thus, men of genius like Léonardo Da vinci or Sir Philip Sidney, engaged in many careers at the same time. Da vinci was so busy with his numerous inventions, that he barely found the time to complete his paintings. Sidney, who died in battle when he was only twenty two years old, was not only a great soldier, but a brilliant scholar and poet as well. Both these men came very near to fulfilling the Renaissance ideal of the "universal man", the man who was proficient at every thing.