



Attempt the following questions:

(32 Marks)

I- Identify and comment on the following lines:

(20 Marks)

The body's delicate: the tempest in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else
Save what beats there. **Filial ingratitude!**
Is it not as this mouth should tear this hand
For lifting food to't? But I will punish home:
No, I will weep no more. In such a night
To shut me out! Pour on; I will endure.
In such a night as this! O Regan, Goneril!
Your old kind father, whose frank heart gave all, —
O, that way madness lies; let me shun that;
No more of that.

II- Choose the correct answer:

(12 Marks)

- 1- *King Lear* is based on an anonymous.....called *Lear*.
(a)comedy (b)tragedy (c)tragicomedy (d)epic
- 2- Kent was dismissed out of the court due to his.....
(a)rude ness (b)kindness (c)indecency (d)audacity
- 3- Kent is the direct opposite of....
(a)Gloucester (b)Edmund (c)Oswald (d)Edgar
- 4- *King Lear* has violated the unity of.....
(a)place (b)action (c)time (d)all previous answers
- 5- Kent is the direct opposite of....
(a)Gloucester (b)Edmund (c)Oswald (d)Edgar
- 6- Edgar gives Albany a letter including his wife's
(a)honesty (b)loyalty (c)dishonesty (d)love
- 7- Edmund ordered the death of....
(a)Lear (b)Cordelia (c)Lear and Cordelia (d)Cordelia and Edgar
- 8- Albany arrests.....on capital treason.
(a)Kent (b)Oswald (c)Edmund (d)France
- 9- The only character Lear cannot be angry with is the...
(a)Fool (b)Kent (c)Edgar (d)Cordelia
- 10- The most prominent theme(s) in the play is filial ...
(a)gratitude (b)ingratitude (c)love (d)madness
- 11- Goneril and.....are two bad sides of the same coin.
(a)Cordelia (b)Regan (c)Lear (d)Edgar
- 12- The word repeated many times in the 1st act for significance is....
(a)nothing (b)marriage (c)son (d)love

13- The good characters in the play include....
(a)Cordelia (b) Kent (c)Albany (d)all previous answers

14- Shakespeare's delineation of such characters as....indicate that he is not antifeminist. (a)Cornwall (b)Edmund (c)Oswald (d)all previous answers

15- Like Kent who disguised to help Lear,disguised to defend himself against his father's danger.
(a)the Fool (b)Cordelia (c)Edmund (d)Edgar

16- Cornwall has proved to be a villain like.....
(a)Oswald (b)Goneril (c)Regan (d)all previous answers

17- The play has two plots: Lear & his daughters and Gloucester and his....
(a)sons (b)Edmund (c)daughters (d)all previous answers.

18- ...is an American playwright influenced by *King Lear* in her play *Eurydice*.
(a)William Shakespeare (b)Sarah Ruhl (c)Heather Raffo (d)David Mamet

19- Lear asks the storm outside to blow more to express the storm
(a)inside (b)outside (c)indoor (d)outdoor

20- As a dishonest wife, Goneril sets a comparison between her husband (Albany) and.... (a)Edgar (b)Edmund (c)France (d)all previous answers

21- Goneril competes her sister in loving
(a) Kent (b)Edgar (c)Edmund (d)Oswald

22- *King Lear* has been recycled as *Lear* (1971) by Edward Bond who delineates Cordelia as a tragic
(a)wife (b)queen (c)daughter (d)heroine

23- Edgar reads Goneril's to Edmund aloud to Gloucester.
(a)message (c)book (c)letter (d)sms

24- Edgar defends his father againstand kills him.
(a)Edmund (b)Cornwall (c)Cornwall (d)Oswald

====Good Luck====

Prof. Khaled Sirwah

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| اسم المقرر: الترجمة Translation |  | جامعة كفر الشيخ - كلية الآلسن |
| تاريخ الامتحان: 12/1/2025 | | قسم اللغة الإنجليزية |
| الزمن: ساعتان | | الفرقة: الرابعة |

FINAL EXAM - TRANSLATION

4th Year English - Alsun – Fall 2024-2025

Answer ALL the following Questions.

PART ONE: MCQs [20 POINTS]

Answer all the following questions. Choose the CORRECT answer and THEN WRITE its correspondent LETTER on your ANSWER SHEET [e.g. 1.d., 15. C .. etc.]

1. What does word-for-word translation primarily ignore?
 - a. The meaning of individual words
 - b. The grammar
 - c. Context and cultural differences
 - d. The use of a dictionary
2. Which of the following is a feature of free translation?
 - a. Focuses on the structure of the original text
 - b. Translates each word literally
 - c. Conveys the message without strict adherence to the original form
 - d. Avoids using idioms and metaphors
3. Which type of translation is considered the riskiest due to ignoring structural mismatches?
 - a. Free translation
 - b. Literal translation of meaning
 - c. Word-for-word translation
 - d. One-to-one literal translation
4. What is the main drawback of loose free translation?
 - a. It is too constrained by the original text.
 - b. It ignores the intentions of the source text.
 - c. It strays too far from the original context and meaning.
 - d. It focuses only on individual words.
5. What is a key characteristic of bound free translation?
 - a. It has no connection to the original context.
 - b. It relies entirely on translating every word.
 - c. It uses expressive and rhetorical language but stays connected to the source context.
 - d. It avoids exaggeration or expressivity.
6. How do idioms create translation problems?
 - a. Lack equivalents
 - b. Use simple words
 - c. Ignore grammar
 - d. Are direct
7. What is the role of the translator in loose free translation?
 - a. To interpret the author's intentions and convey them in the target language.
 - b. To simply transfer the language from one to another.
 - c. To adhere strictly to the source text and its grammar.
 - d. To create a new literary work in the target language.
8. How does direct translation handle metaphorical and special language?
 - a. It finds equivalent expressions in the target language.
 - b. It omits them from the translation.
 - c. It translates them literally.
 - d. It uses a more creative translation technique.

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9. How does loose free translation relate to pragmatic translation?

- It emphasizes the communicative intent of the text.
- It ignores the context of the text.
- It focuses on the literal meaning of the text.
- It prioritizes the form of the text over its function.

10. How is loose free translation related to pragmatic translation?

- It emphasizes what the text is trying to communicate.
- It ignores the context of the text.
- It focuses on the exact meaning of the text.
- It cares more about how the text looks not what it means.

11. Creative translations are considered a type of:

- Literal Translation of Meaning.
- Grammatical Translation of Words.
- Contextual Translation of Collocations.
- Free Translation.

12. What among these options expresses free translations?

- Word-for-word rendering.
- Transforming SL to TL
- Following original wording strictly.
- Rephrasing entirely while retaining meaning.

13. What is a challenge that faces translators when translating technical terms?

- Simplicity may not prevail.
- Different grammatical rules present challenges.
- Repetition issues may arise.
- Absence of equivalent terms in target language.

14. Why is “context” important in translation?

- Because it determines syntax only.
- Because it facilitates literal translation.
- Because it determines word order.
- Because it helps understand implicit meaning.

15. Direct translation of meaning means:

- Focusing solely on grammar
- Conveying the literal meaning of words
- Rephrasing the text completely
- Providing the closest meaning in context

16. Which method may be suitable for conveying meanings of proverbs?

- Direct Translation of Meaning
- Free Translation
- Literal Translation
- Technical Translation

17. Which among these flaws is related to literal translations?

- Focusing on cultural meaning
- Ignoring context
- Delivering concise content
- Increasing creativity

18. What is the goal of defining a “translation unit”?

- Making translation more complex
- Defining a clear stopping point
- Increasing difficulty in understanding
- Reducing meaning

19. Which of the following statements expresses the importance of “translation unit”?

- Losing meaning
- Defining meaning
- Defining understanding
- Increasing complexity

20. What is the main challenge that translators face?

- Availability of resources in the TL
- Misunderstanding of meaning
- Cultural understanding of meaning
- Language availability in the TL

=====END OF PART ONE=====

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PART TWO: ESSAY QUESTIONS [12 POINTS]

Answer **ONE** of the following questions.

1. Discuss and compare fully the 'One-to-one Literal Translation' and 'The literal Translation of Meaning' as two major Methods of Literal Translation. Provide EXAMPLES to support your answer.

2. Discuss and compare fully the 'Bound Free Translation' and the 'Loose Free Translation' as two major Methods of Free Translation. Provide EXAMPLES to support your answer.

3. Discuss and compare fully the major differences between the Methods of Literal Translation and the Methods of Free Translation. Provide EXAMPLES to support your answer.

===== END OF TEST - GOOD LUCK =====

EXAMINER: PROF. KAMEL A. ELSAADANY

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| اسم المقرر: دراسات لغوية Linguistic Studies (Syntax) | جامعة كفر الشيخ - كلية الآلسن |
| تاريخ الامتحان: 9/1/2025 | قسم اللغة الإنجليزية |
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3. Identify the **PRONOUN** in each of the following sentences, then determine if it is **BOUND** and if so **BY WHAT**. Explain what **THE BINDING DOMAIN FOR THE PRONOUN** is, and state whether or not the pronoun is **FREE OR BOUND** within **THAT DOMAIN**. Assume the indexing given. [7.5 POINTS]

- a) **He_i** left Kafrelsheikh_j.
- b) Ahmed_i told him_k that Omar already ate.
- c) *Ahmed_i told him_j that Omar already ate.
- d) That the guy_i was going home made him_j happy.
- e) Ahmed_i said that he_j hated guard dogs.

4. Discuss fully **ONE** of the following syntactic notions. [5 POINTS]

- a. Syntactic Structural Relations on trees
- b. C-command
- c. The THREE Binding Principles
- d. Thematic Relations and the Theta Criterion

5. Draw a tree with the following properties. [7 Points]

- ⇒ A is a root node.
- ⇒ B, C, D, E, F, and G are all **terminal** nodes.
- ⇒ A, H, I, J, and K are **non-terminal** nodes.
- ⇒ H **dominates** B, C, and D.
- ⇒ B **sister precedes** I.
- ⇒ B **asymmetrically c-commands** C and D.
- ⇒ I **immediately dominates** C and D.
- ⇒ C **immediately precedes** D.
- ⇒ H **immediately precedes** J.
- ⇒ F and G are **exhaustively dominated** by J.
- ⇒ F **symmetrically c-commands** G.
- ⇒ E **asymmetrically c-commands** F and G.
- ⇒ D **immediately precedes** F.
- ⇒ F **precedes** E.
- ⇒ G **precedes** E.
- ⇒ E and J are **immediate constituents** of K.

===== END OF TEST - GOOD LUCK =====

EXAMINER: PROF. KAMELA. ELSAADANY

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|--|---|---|
| اسم المقرر: دراسات لغوية Linguistic Studies (Syntax) تاريخ الامتحان: 9/1/2025 العنوان: مساحتان |  | جامعة كل العرب - كلية الالسن قسم اللغة الإنجليزية الفترة: الرابعة |
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FINAL EXAM: LINGUISTICS STUDIES (SYNTAX)

4th Year English - Alsun - Fall 2024-2025

Answer ALL the following Questions.

1. Explain why the following sentences are UNGRAMMATICAL.

For each sentence, say what (a) the binding domain of the NP causing the problem is, (b) if it is c-commanded by its binder (antecedent), and (c) name the binding condition that is violated. **[7.5 Points]**

1.*Ahmed; loves him;

a) The binding domain of the NP causing the problem is:
 b) Is it c-commanded by its binder (antecedent)?:
 c) Name the binding condition that is violated:

2.*He; loves Michael;

a) The binding domain of the NP causing the problem is:
 b) Is it c-commanded by its binder (antecedent)?:
 c) Name the binding condition that is violated:

3.*Ahmed;’s father; loves himself.

a) The binding domain of the NP causing the problem is:
 b) Is it c-commanded by its binder (antecedent)?:
 c) Name the binding condition that is violated:

4.*Ahmed;’s father; loves him;

a) The binding domain of the NP causing the problem is:
 b) Is it c-commanded by its binder (antecedent)?:
 c) Name the binding condition that is violated:

5.*Salma; thinks that Ahmed should marry herself.

a) The binding domain of the NP causing the problem is:
 b) Is it c-commanded by its binder (antecedent)?:
 c) Name the binding condition that is violated:

2. There are two types of the pronoun it in English. One can be assigned a theta role and refer to some non-human object; the other can be an expletive. Identify if the its in the following sentences are expletives without theta roles or pronouns with theta roles. **[5 POINTS]**

EXAMPLE: It is muggy out there. [EXPLETIVE]

It sell on Ahmed’s head. [PRONOUN WITH A THETA ROLE]

a) It seems that Ahmed made peppermint-flavored turkey pie.
 b) It ran past me on the road.
 c) I love it!
 d) It was really boring.
 e) It appears that Ahmed lost his toy.