1. One of the followings is NOT a type of equivalence in translation.
   a- Formal  b- Contextual  c- Functional  d- Ideational

2. The Functional equivalent in Arabic of the English expression “The treaty has remained dead letter since then” is ____________.
   a- وقد بقيت المعاهدة حرفًا ميتًا منذ ذلك الوقت.
   b- وقد ظلت المعاهدة غير مفعولة منذ ذلك الحين.
   c- وقد بقيت المعاهدة حرا على ورق منذ ذلك الوقت.
   d- ولم يتم تطبيق المعاهدة منذ ذلك الوقت.

3. To translate an authoritative texts, the translator should opt for ____________.
   a- ideational equivalence.  b- formal equivalence.  c- functional equivalence.  d- textual factors.

4. The expression “To let the cat out of the bag” can functionally be translated into Arabic as ____________.
   a- يكشف للكتلة التي في الحقيقة.
   b- يخرج ما هو غير معروف للعلن.
   c- يكشف السر عن غير قصد.
   d- يتم تحرّك الكتلة من الخضرة.

5. The Arabic clause _________ is best translated into English as ____________.
   a- to stop the diplomatic relationships.
   b- to cut down the diplomatic relations.
   c- to severe diplomatic relations.
   d- to demolish diplomatic relations.

6. Metaphorical translation can be demonstrated in ____________.

7. The metaphorical translation of “Ahmed will be flogging a dead horse if he ever tries to do a Ph.D. in linguistics” is best demonstrated in the Arabic translation as ____________.
   a- يسعى أحمد بخفي حنين إذا ما حاول أن يحصل على شهادة الدكتوراة في اللغويات.
   b- سيتقبل أحمد إذا ما حاول أن يحصل على درجة الدكتوراة في اللغويات.
   c- حصول أحمد على شهادة الدكتوراة في اللغويات مثل ضرب حسان ميت بالسوط.
   d- سيكون أحمد كم يضرب حسانا ميتا إذا ما حاول الحصول على درجة الدكتوراة في اللغويات.

8. The translation method which reproduces the matter without the manner or the content without the form is the ____________.

9. The English translation of the Arabic sentence ____________ is ____________.
   a- Ali listened to music at eight o’clock yesterday evening.
   b- Ali was listening to music at eight o’clock yesterday evening.
   c- Ali were listening to music at eight o’clock yesterday evening.
   d- Ali has been listening to music at eight o’clock yesterday evening.
10. The Arabic sentence يجب على جميع المتقدمين أن يكونوا من حملة الدكتوراه is best translated into English as______________.
   a- It is obligatory that all applicants carry a Ph. D.
   b- All applicants must have a Ph. D.
   c- A Ph. D. is necessary for all applicants.
   d- All applicants must obtain a Ph.D.

11. In a commercial context, the word tender could be translated as______________.
   a- bid or commission.
   b- young or immature child.
   c- acutely sensitive.
   d- a small rowboat.

12. One of the connotative meanings of lexical items is equivalent to______________.
   a- dictionary meaning.
   b- referential meaning.
   c- conceptual meaning.
   d- poetic meaning.

13. The Arabic sentence تمكن أحمد من اقناع منى بتغيير رأيها. is best translated into English as______________.
   a- Ahmed had Mona change her opinion.
   b- Ahmed made Mona change her opinion.
   c- Ahmed got Mona to change her opinion.
   d- Ahmed had convinced Mona to alter her opinion.

14. The phrase “A peaceful, bloodless revolution” is best translated into Arabic as ________.
   a- ثورة سلمية بلا دماء.
   b- ثورة بمساء.
   c- ثورة بدون سلاح.
   d- ثورة صامدة.

15. The translator’s task is to translate the source language text as ____________ as he can.
   a- functionally
   b- subjectively
   c- ideationally
   d- objectively and neutrally

16. The translator should not “manage” in his translation particularly if the text is of the __________._
   a- instructive type.
   b- literary type.
   c- metaphorical type
   d- cultural type

17. The Arabic sentence انا نتوقع من مجلسكم القوي تحمل مسؤولياته بصدق واخلاص. can best be translated into English as______________.
   a- Your respected council is expected to carry its responsibilities faithfully and honestly.
   b- We expect from your council to bear its responsibilities sincerely and honestly.
   c- We expect you esteemed council to bear its responsibilities truly and sincerely.
   d- Your respected council, we expect, to carry the responsibilities truly and sincerely.

18. All of the followings are repetition and redundancy in Arabic EXCEPT______________.
   a- repetition forced by language.
   b- contextual repetition.
   c- functional repetition
   d- unnecessary repetition.

19. Legal translation is characterized by all of the followings EXCEPT______________.
   a- must be unambiguous.
   b- uses legal jargons.
   c- should not bother about the needs of the general public
   d- should be word to word translation.
20. The following English collocations - alive and kicking – as beautiful as a lark – a school of whales – are best translated into Arabic respectively as__________.
   a- مدرسة من الحيتان – جميل كالقبرة – نشيط ويرفس
   b- مدرسة الحيتان – حلو المشر – حي ومدرك
   c- سرب من الحيتان – مثل القمر – حي يرقص
   d- قطيع من الحيتان – جميل كالقبرة – ناشط ويجول

21. The kind of listening material teachers use depends on___________.
   a- teachers preference   b- the level of the students
   c- tape recorder   d- the interests of the teacher

22. A good teacher is the one who___________.
   a- controls the quiet students
   b- has lots of knowledge in his subject
   c- maximizes TTT
   d- helps rather than shouts

23. _________ seats arrangement enables teachers to have a clear view of all the students and the students can all see the teacher.
   a- Circles   b- Horseshoe
   c- Separate tables   d- Orderly rows

24. In ____________ model, the emphasis is on the task rather than the language.
   a- PPP   b- task-based learning
   c- grammar-translation   d- communicative language learning

25. If the students do not want to talk, teachers can use___________.
   a- pair work   b- enlist help
   c- group leaders   d- ignore the problem

26. Skimming skills enable readers to___________.
   a- get the general idea of the text
   b- get specific information
   c- find particular meaning
   d- practice reading aloud

27. The patch sequence model to language teaching fits ____________ level.
   a- beginners   b- false beginners
   c- early stages   d- advanced

28. "Match the task to the topic" is one principle behind the teaching of reading which means:
   a- read the whole text
   b- exploit reading text to the full
   c- predict the answers
   d- appropriate tasks

29. Describe and draw have many of the elements of an ideal ____________ activity.
   a- speaking   b- reading
   c- listening   d- writing

30. Listening is important because it exposes students to the characteristics of informal spoken English such as using___________.
   a- one tone   b- one intonation
   c- standard English   d- incomplete utterances
31. When teachers give instructions, it is important for them to check that the students have understood what they are being asked to do by___________.
   a- asking a teacher to explain the activity
   b- changing the instructions
   c- asking a student to explain the activity
   d- changing the activity

32. Whatever the seating arrangements in a classroom, students can work as a whole class, in groups, in pairs, or _____________.
   a- with the teacher b- individually
   c- with other students d- with other colleague

33. Newspaper headlines, postcards, and play scripts are activities used in teaching _____________.
   a- reading b- writing
   c- listening d- speaking

34. In which part of a lesson plan, teachers describe the equipments and the materials they will use to achieve their aims?
   a- teaching aids b- anticipated problems
   c- procedure d- timing

35. Good teacher managers need to assess how well their students are progressing. This can be done through a variety of measures such as___________.
   a- achievement tests b- listening activity
   c- dictation d- speaking activities

36. What if students keep using their own language, teacher can_____________.
   a- use group leaders b- encourage them to use English
   c- use role play d- use the tape recorder

37. "Rehearsal" is a suitable task used in teaching speaking because it enables students to practice___________.
   a- the passages in their textbooks
   b- real-life events
   c- different dialects
   d- English inside the classroom

38. In planning a lesson, predictability and__________ are two dangers which may prejudice the success of a sequence of lessons.
   a- boredom b- engagement
   c- sameness d- de-motivation

39. ____________ skills provide opportunities to study vocabulary, grammar, and punctuation.
   a- reading b- listening
   c- writing d- speaking

40. What if some students in groups finish before everybody else, teacher can use _________.
   a- spare activities b- pair work
   c- reading passages d- the tape script

41. All entries in a dictionary are arranged according to___________________.
   a- general information b- correct order of the letters
   c- part of speech d- derivation
42. Which of the following words is spelt correctly?
   a- courageous b- couragous c- courgeus d- courageous

43. "Guide Words" in dictionaries are found at the __________ of the page.
   a- top b- bottom c- end d- middle

44. Which of the following words includes a suffix used in making the verb into noun?
   a- Kindness b- Momentary c- Idealism d- Failure

45. The underlined stem in the word Anthropology means ____________.
   a- apes b- animals c- man d- disease

46. Which of the following forms change the part of speech of a word?
   a- suffixes only b- prefixes only c- all affixes d- suffixes or prefixes

47. An outline is useful in ____________.
   a- reading only b- writing only c- listening only d- reading and writing

48. What are the main types of outlines?
   a- subject and sentence b- topic and subject c- topic and sentence d- subject, sentence and topic

49. What is the main purpose of indentation in an outline?
   a- to avoid repetitions of headings and to make headings stand clearly b- to make headings stand clearly only c- to see how headings are related and to avoid repetitions of headings d- to make headings stand clearly and to see how headings are related

50. In a book, the pages that include an alphabetical list of the relevant books and articles that the reader can use to get more information about the author’s sources refer to ____________.
   a- preface b- appendices c- bibliography d- footnote/ end notes

51. In reading, what process can be used to locate information?
   a- Skimming b- Predicting c- redundancy d- surveying

52. The words (therefore, consequently, accordingly) are connectives that signal ____________.
   a- a contrast b- an addition c- a result d- a series

53. In the paragraph of ____________, you may find a step-by-step explanation of how something is done.
   a- analysis b- description c- comparison d- analogy

54. A useful technique for reading a textbook assignment has been called ____________.
55. In almost all text books, we usually find the back matter which includes _______.
   a- bibliography and table of contents  b- table of contents and index
   c- bibliography and preface   d- table of contents and preface

56. All of the followings are problems you face while you take notes in a lecture, except for ________:
   a- lecturer may digress or may get disorganized
   b- lecturer may speak too carefully and slowly
   c- lecturer may have an unfamiliar accent
   d- lecturer may use unfamiliar idioms

57. When we say that good lecturers may use "vocal underlining" while explaining the material, we mean______.
   a- using transitional words that introduce an important point
   b- using varied paces, pitch, and volume of their speech to emphasize particular ideas.
   c- using body movement meaningfully to indicate significant ideas.
   d- drawing lines under words while they are flying to the listeners' ears.

Study the following library card, and then answer the questions (58, 59, 60) that follow.

**TELEVISION AND CHILDREN**
371.330584  B371t
Becker, George J. 1945-1991
Television and classroom reading program: if you can’t beat ‘em, join ‘em. New York, Del., International Reading Association. 1973
xxi 132 p illus. 23 cm
I. Television in education II. Television and children
I. Title
LB1044.7.B4

58. What is the type of this card?
   a- an author card  b- a title card
   c- a subject card  d- an index card

59. What is the title of this book?
   a- Television and classroom reading program
   b- Television and children
   c- Television in education
   d- International Reading Association

60. What is the total number of pages?
   a- 132  b- 155
   c- 123  d- 153
Read the following passage, then answer the questions (61-66)

Philadelphia is a city known for many things. It is where the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776, and it was also the first capital of the United States. But one fact about Philadelphia is not so well-known: it is home to nearly 3,000 murals painted on the sides of homes and buildings around the city. In fact, it is said that Philadelphia has more murals than any other city in the world, with the exception of Rome. How did this come to be?

More than 20 years ago, a New Jersey artist named Jane Golden started a program pairing troubled youth with artists to paint murals on a few buildings around the city. From this small project, something magical happened. The young people involved helped to create magnificent pieces of art, but there were other, perhaps more important benefits. The young people learned to collaborate and get along with many different kinds of people during the various steps required to paint and design a mural. They learned to be responsible, because they needed to follow a schedule to make sure the murals were completed. They also learned to take pride in their community. It is hard for any resident to see the spectacular designs and not feel proud to be a part of Philadelphia.

Take a walk around some of the poorest neighborhoods in Philadelphia, neighborhoods full of broken windows and littered front steps, and you will find beautiful works of art on the sides and fronts of buildings. Of course the murals are not just in poor neighborhoods, but more affluent ones as well. Special buses take tourists to different parts of the city to see the various murals, which range from huge portraits of historical heroes, to cityscapes, to scenes depicting the diverse ethnic groups that call Philadelphia home.

As a result of its success, the mural program created by Jane Golden has now become the nation’s largest public art program and a model for other cities throughout the country seeking to help troubled youth.

61. The main focus of the passage is___________.
   a- an art program designed to help troubled youth
   b- the many tourists who come to Philadelphia to see murals
   c- the reasons why Philadelphia is a unique city
   d- how Jane Golden came up with the idea to start a mural program

62. As used in paragraph 1, the phrase “it is said” suggests that the author is ________.
   a- knowingly misleading the reader
   b- using a quote from someone else
   c- referring to something that is widely believed, but may be untrue
   d- referring to something that he or she does not personally believe

63. As used in paragraph 1, the phrase “with the exception of Rome” means that___________.
   a- Rome has fewer murals than Philadelphia
   b- Philadelphia has fewer murals than Rome
   c- Rome has the most beautiful murals of all
   d- Rome and Philadelphia are the only cities with murals

64. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best definition of affluent?
65. Based on information in the passage, the author most likely believes that ________.
   a- there are too many murals in Philadelphia
   b- the mural program was an inspirational idea
   c- all troubled youth should learn how to paint
   d- every city in the country should adopt the mural program

66. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that the author believes the two best reasons for other cities to adopt the mural program are to ________.
   a- beautify their city and draw tourists
   b- help troubled youth and beautify their city
   c- have as many murals as Philadelphia and help troubled youth
   d- draw tourists and surpass Philadelphia in terms of number of murals

Read the following passage, then answer the questions (67-74)

For two months, I have been trying to decide who makes the best ice cream. I have narrowed it down to my four favorite manufacturers: Randolph Farms, Goodies, Disco, and Twinkle.

Let's start with Randolph Farms. Randolph Farms makes very good ice cream. They have lots of different flavors, but this doesn't really matter to me. That's because I always get coffee flavor. They make the best coffee ice cream in the world. I've never had hot coffee (the drink) but people tell me that Randolph Farms coffee ice cream tastes just like the real thing. Also, Randolph Farms uses all natural ingredients to make their ice cream. This is a good idea, I think.

Second, we have Goodies. Goodies makes excellent ice cream. Like Randolph Farms, Goodies uses all natural ingredients. They only make three different flavors—strawberry, vanilla, and chocolate—but they make them very well. The strawberry is amazing. Every bite of it reminds me of the strawberries that I used to pick behind my old house. The vanilla is wonderful. It is very smooth and has a refreshing, creamy taste. The chocolate is outstanding. It is made with real cocoa beans from Bolivia. I didn't know where Bolivia is so I decided to look for it on a map. After hunting awhile, I discovered that it is in South America! That's a long way to go to get cocoa, so it must be good. I would say that the only drawback to Goodies ice cream is that they only make three different flavors.

Third, we have Disco. Disco ice cream is okay. They don't have many good flavors. Actually, the only Disco flavor I like is Bubblegum. It is vanilla ice cream with little chunks of bubblegum in it. After you eat the ice cream, you can blow bubbles with the gum. That's pretty fun.

Finally, there is Twinkle. Twinkle ice cream is mediocre. The only good thing about Twinkle is that it is relatively inexpensive. You can buy a whole carton of twinkle ice cream for $4.50. That's only two weeks' allowance for me.

67. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
   a- Strawberry, Vanilla, Chocolate, and Bubblegum Too!
   b- The Four Top Ice Cream Manufacturers
   c- The Finest Ice Cream in the World
   d- Picking the Best Ice Cream Manufacturer

68. If the author wanted to get a scoop of coffee ice cream, where would he or she
probably go?

69. In paragraph 3 the author writes, "That's a long way to go to get cocoa, so it must be good." Using this information, we can understand that the author believes that ___________.

a- Goodies loses money on sales of chocolate ice cream
b- Bolivia makes the best cocoa in the world
c- things that are hard to get must be high quality
d- cocoa from the United States is not very good

70. According to the passage, the author likes Disco ice cream because it ___________.

a- is relatively inexpensive  b- has bubblegum in it
c- is made in Bolivia    d- is okay

71. According to the author, what is the only drawback to Goodies ice cream?

a- cheap ingredients   b- expensive price
b- mediocre quality   c- a lack of flavors

d- Each manufacturer is good for different reasons.

72. Given the information included in the passage, which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?

a- Each manufacturer has its strengths and weaknesses
b- The best manufacturers are the ones with the most flavors.
c- Goodies is certainly not the best manufacturer, as they only have three flavors.
d- If the author did decide that one manufacturer is best, which one would he or she probably choose?

73. If the author did decide that one manufacturer is best, which one would he or she probably choose?

a- Randolph Farms  b- Goodies
b- Goodies         c- Disco

d- Twinkle

74. How many weeks would it take for the author to save enough money to buy two cartons of Twinkle ice cream?

a- 1 week  b- 2 weeks
b- 3 weeks d- 4 weeks

75. Which of the following best describes the difference between Marcia's mom and...
Marcia's dad?
a- Mom wants to ban Marcia from using the computer, while dad likes to play video games.
b- Mom thinks technology is dangerous, while dad thinks it can be useful.
c- Mom cares little about Marcia's future, while dad is very supportive.
d- Mom is very strict while Dad is open minded.

76. In paragraph 1, Marcia's mom says, "It's like having a gun in the house." She says this in order to______________.
a- support the idea that the Internet is dangerous
b- reject the claim that guns can be safe if used responsibly
c- encourage Marcia's dad to purchase a gun
d- explain why the Internet is uncontrolled

77. In paragraph 2, Marcia's dad says, "Finally, I think Marcia needs a cell phone." Given what you know about Marcia's mom's concerns, what is the best reason Marcia's dad can provide to convince Marcia's mom that Marcia needs a cell phone?
a- Marcia can use her cell phone to talk to her friends, instead of needing to borrow one of ours.
b- Having a cell phone will teach Marcia how to use new technology.
c- Because all of her friends have one, it would be unfair to disallow Marcia to have a cell phone.
d- If Marcia's is in trouble she can use her cell phone to call for help.

78. Marcia's mom can best be described as______________.
a- ridiculous  b- careful
b- cruel  d- rude

79. Marcia's dad can best be described as______________.
a- shameless  b- foolish
c- wild  d- Reasonable

80. Which of the following would be the best way for Marcia to change the way her mom thinks about technology?
a- Read her a newspaper article that talks about the importance of technology.
b- Provide her an instruction manual detailing how the latest cell phone functions.
c- Take her to the library and show her the top five most popular internet websites.
d- Spend the weekend playing video games with her.

81. Anton Chekov is _________.
a- American  b- Russian
c- French  d- Irish

82. The term that refers to the organization of the action around a conflict is the _____.
a- setting  b- characterization
c- style  d- plot

83. The turning point in fiction when the action changes course and resolves itself is the___________.
a- complication  b- climax
c- conflict  d- resolution
84. The main idea or the underlying meaning of a literary work is______.
   a- Allusion  b- theme  c- sound devices  d- setting

85. "What rascals they all are!" says the officer jocosely. "They are simply doing their best to run up against you or fall under the horse's feet. They must be doing it on purpose".
The above quotation is taken form Chekov's short story " Misery"
The speaker who is addressing Iona, the main character in the story, is______.
   a- mocking Iona  b- sympathetic with Iona  c- criticizing the society  d- helping Iona to give up his suffering

86. In the Necklace, the narrator does have access to the characters' thoughts, and mentions that Madame Loisel is unhappy because she feels that she married beneath her. But for the most part, the narrator simply describes the events of the story, leaving it up to the reader to determine the nature of the characters through their actions. Most of all, the narrator is concerned with Madame Loisel....
This description of the point of view of The Necklace shows that ______.
   a- it is told by an omniscient third-person narrator  b- a first person narrator  c- the stream of consciousness  d- the narrator is a participant

87. Honesty, humility, and hard work are what shape character, not the clothes or jewels that a person wears or the high station into which he or she is born.
In the Necklace, this can be______.
   a- the plot  b- the theme  c- the characterization  d- the point of view

88. At what time did Young Goodman Brown leave the town to go to the forest?
   a- Morning  b- night  c- afternoon  d- sunset

89. What is the name of Young Goodman Brown's wife?
   a- Gloria  b- Faith  c- Mercy  d- Hope

90. "Young Goodman Brown" is often generalized as an _______ about the discovery of evil, the true nature of humanity.
   a- Fable  b- parable  c- allegory  d- a play

Study the following, then answer the questions that follow:
WHAT is our life? The play of passion.
Our mirth? The music of division:
Our mothers' wombs the tiring-houses be,
Where we are dressed for life's short comedy.
The earth the stage; Heaven the spectator is,
Who sits and views whoso e'er doth act amiss.
The graves which hide us from the scorching sun 7
Are like drawn curtains when the play is done. 8
Thus playing post we to our latest rest,
And then we die in earnest, not in jest.

91. The figure of speech applied in the first line is______________.
   a- simile  b- metaphor  c- hyperbole  d- personification
92. In the seventh and eighth lines, the applied figure of speech is _______.
   a- simile  b- metaphor  c- hyperbole  d- Personification

Study the following, then answer the questions that follow:

Whose woods these are I think I know.  
His house is in the village, though;  
He will not see me stopping here  
To watch his woods fill up with snow.  
My little horse must think it queer  
To stop without a farmhouse near  
Between the woods and frozen lake  
The darkest evening of the year.  
He gives his harness bells a shake  
To ask if there is some mistake.  
The only other sounds the sweep  
Of easy wind and downy flake  
The woods are lovely, dark, and deep,  
But I have promises to keep,  
And miles to go before I sleep,  
And miles to go before I sleep.

93. The first line can be arranged as “I think I know whose woods these are”. This means that the first line has _____.
   a- anastrophe  b- apostrophe  c- hyperbole  d- Personification

94. In lines 9 and 10, the poet uses _______.
   a- simile  b- metaphor  c- personification  d- Anastophoe

95. The basic conflict in the poem which is between an attraction toward the woods and the pull of responsibility outside of the woods is resolved _______.
   a- in the second stanza by his horse thinking  
   b- in the third stanza by his horse questioning  
   c- in the last two lines of the last stanza  
   d- in the first stanza

96. The woods _______.
   a- are sit on the edge of civilization  
   b- draw the speaker away from civilization  
   c- restful, seductive, lovely, dark, and deep  
   d- all of that

97. The poet of “the school children” is _______.
   a- W.H. Auden  b- Louise Gluck  
   c- Guy de Mau pass ant  d- Emily Dickenson
Study the following, then answer the questions that follow:

When daisies pied and violets blue
And lady-smocks all silver-white
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue
Do paint the meadows with delight,
The cuckoo then, on every tree,
Mocks married men; for thus sings he,
Cuckoo;
Cuckoo, cuckoo: O, word of fear,
Unpleasing to a married ear!

98. in the above stanza, the types of followers in the poem are:
a- Daisies  b- violet
c- lady-smocks  d- a+b+c

99. The rhyme scheme in the first stanza is _______.
a- A B A B CC D E E  b- AA BB CC DEEF
c- ABCABCDEF  d- AABCCDEFF

100. The above stanza is taken from Shakespeare's _______.
a- Sonnet 73  b- Winter
c- Spring  d- sonnet 110

The End