ARABIC 225

TRANSLATION

Prof. Saleh Said Agha

Final Examination

18 June 2002

Time: Open (120-180 mins)

العربيّة ٢٢٥

الترجمة

د. صالح سعيد آغا

الامتحان النهائي

١٨ حزيران ٢٠٠٢

الوقت: مفتوح (من ١٢٠ إلى ١٨٠ دقيقة)

اسم الطالبـ/ـة: ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

I. ترجم إلى الإنكليزية النصيّن الآتيين: (٥٠ %)

١. من النصوص التي ترجمت في الصف (١٥%):

لم أر الديك في بلدة قطّ إلاّ وهو لافظ، يأخذ الحبّة بمنقاره، ثم يلفظها قدّام الدجاجة، إلاّ ديكة مرو، فإني رأيت ديكة مرو تسلب الدجاج ما في مناقيرها من الحبّ؛ فعلمت أن بخلهم شيء في طبع البلاد وفي جواهر الماء، فمن ثَمَّ عمّ جميع حيوانهم.

(الجاحظ، *البخلاء*)

(٤٥ كلمة تقريباً)

minus ___"a"

⑥ a" = ___

٢. نصّ لم تروه من قبل (٣٥%):

[وقد عالج] أدباؤنا ومفكّرونا موضوع الحريّة... وكانت القاعدة التي بنوا عليها [هي] ما ورد في "بيان حقوق الإنسان": " حَدّ الحرّية أنه يباح للمرء عمل كل ما يريد شرط أن لا يؤذي غيره". واتفقوا على أن لا بدّ للحرية من قوانين [تضبطها] ... فالحرّية هي التقيّد بقوانين يشترك الشعب في وضعها على يد ممثّليه. وفي هذا عِرْق من روسّو.

وكما سعت الثورة الفرنسيّة إلى حريّة الرأي والعقيدة الدينيّة والطباعة والخطابة والانتخاب... وحرية الشخص الانساني بحيث لا يُقبض عليه ولا يُسجن ولا يُحاكم ظلماً، كذلك سعى أدباؤنا ومفكّرونا إلى هذه الحريّات أجمع في [ظل] قانون يحميها ويضع لها حدًّا تقف عنده هو الإضرار بالآخرين وبالمصلحة العامة.

(رئيف خوري، الفكر العربي الحديث، ١٤٨-١٤٩، بتصرّف)

(١٠٠ كلمة تقريبا)

minu ____ "a"
⑨ å ̈ = ____

II. Translate into Arabic the following Two Texts (50%)

1. From texts translated in class (15%):

" But from that time on, the sex he scorned had their revenge. No hopeless lover of a living maiden was ever so desperately unhappy as Pygmalion. He kissed those enticing lips- they could not kiss him back; he caressed her hands, her face – they were unresponsive; he took her in his arms – she remained a cold and passive form.

(Hamilton, Edith, *Mythology*, p. 110)

(app. 60 words)

minus ____ "a"
9 "a" = ____

2. Translate the marked passages in the attached text (35%)

(*Time* magazine, May 6, 2002)

(passages for translation are)

(app. 200 words)

minus ____ "a"
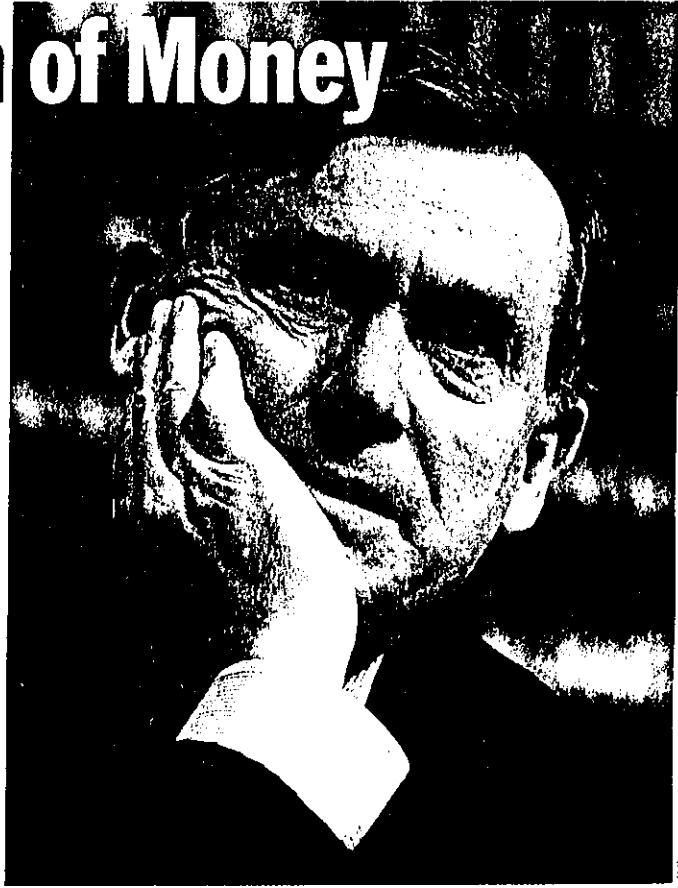⑤ "a" = ____

International Man of Money

IMF head **Horst Köhler** says Europe could do more to promote prosperity

FOR SOMEONE WHOSE ORGanization has been targeted by violent protests during his two years at its helm, International Monetary Fund managing director Horst Köhler is surprisingly sanguine about the antiglobalization activists who have become a fixture at recent international financial gatherings. If they're as peaceful as those at April's IMF-World Bank meeting in Washington, he says, "in the end, the demonstrations are helpful." The fund, which is capitalized by 183 member countries at $265 billion and has $77 billion in outstanding loans, is undergoing major reform and, says Köhler, the protesters' demands have been heard. "I'm sure we would have done it also by our own decision, but the process of transparency in the IMF was surely accelerated by this request from the demonstrators that the fund should be more open."

Köhler, a former president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development,

... he warns. On a ... week, his ... continent during ... Köhler will be focus... promoting economic sta... financial-sector de... Conducting ... auction workshops ... authorities in places like ... and Tanzania ... like a dramatic shift ... for someone who, as ... Deputy Minister of ... government's ... in the talks that re... Maastricht Treaty ... monetary union: ... problems of pension ... labor-market inflex... Köhler cites among ... facing Ed... economic ... providing clean ... care. But, like ... Köhler stresses the ... of the world's ... they cannot cre... in Africa if they ... a better opportunity ... products in agricul... ... to Europe," ... there is a ... change in ... policy."

Köhler, 59, was born in Poland to ethnic German parents from Romania who moved to Germany when he was an in-

fant. He says the E.U.'s imminent eastward expansion is another reason for Europe to "be more ambitious with labor reform." Though Köhler is careful to note that he's not advocating a "harsh hire-and-fire policy," he faults rigid labor practices that can make it difficult for businesses to react quickly to change. He dismisses as "overdone" fears that eastern European workers will stream westward and says that "the ideal of European integration is not a

centralized state, but a diversified Europe with the identities and cultures remaining. Polish people want to stay in Poland!"

Perhaps, but when his five-year term expires, this particular German may want to stay in the U.S. Köhler says he has no intention of going back to government in Germany, and though their two grown children are at school there, he and his wife Eva, a former teacher, are happy in Washington. ∎

Q&A "They cannot create jobs in Africa if they can't sell their products to Europe"

Q. Are you surprised by the speed of the economic recovery?
A. It was indeed a bit of a surprise to me that, in particular, the U.S. economy recovered so quickly. I think the main reasons are the aggressive stimulus coming from cutting interest rates and Presi-

dent Bush's tax cuts. They demonstrate that the U.S. economy is very flexible in terms of technology and labor markets.

Q. How can Europeans boost economic growth?
A. First, they need to be serious about creating a single market. They have

monetary union, but they don't really have a single market in energy, finance, telecoms and other things where a single market would give them further grounds for productivity gains. Secondly, they are not clear enough about reforming their pension

systems. Another core problem is that their labor markets are not flexible enough.

Q. What impact will E.U. expansion have?
A. The accession process is a further argument to be more ambitious with labor-market

reforms. People are frightened that workers from the east will stream to the west. If the reform process in the accession countries is accelerated, why shouldn't there be a boost for growth all together? The E.U. should create a kind of win-win situation.