



قائمة الاسئلة

ترجمة 3 - (125) - المستوى الرابع - قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدائها - النظام الدراسي :- كلية الاداب والعلوم الإنسانية - الفترة الثانية - درجة الامتحان

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- 1) The rise of English for professional purposes (EPP) is described as?
 - 1) - A direct result of the global spread of English as a first language.
 - 2) + An outcome of the increasing use of English in international business, law, and academia.
 - 3) - A limited legal profession that has no broader applications.
 - 4) - A demand for English that has decreased with the rise of other languages in international communication.
- 2) The Book "Legal English" aims at?
 - 1) - Exploring the history of the English language.
 - 2) + Examining how English has evolved in legal contexts and the development of legal English.
 - 3) - Promoting the use of English in academic institutions.
 - 4) - Arguing for the simplification of all forms of English language communication.
- 3) Which of the following is considered a leading feature of Legal English?
 - 1) - Informality and ease of understanding.
 - 2) + Use of specialized legal terms and complex sentence structures.
 - 3) - High use of colloquial language and idioms.
 - 4) - A preference for short, direct sentences.
- 4) 'The Plain English Campaign' main objective is?
 - 1) - To make legal texts more complex and precise.
 - 2) - To encourage the use of jargon in legal writing.
 - 3) + To simplify legal language and make it more accessible to the public.
 - 4) - To promote the use of Latin phrases in legal documents.
- 5) The concept of "comparability" in translation is best described as?
 - 1) - Comparability refers to the exact word-for-word translation of legal terms.
 - 2) + Comparability involves ensuring that the translated text conveys the same meaning and legal effect as the original, despite potential differences in linguistic structures.
 - 3) - Comparability is irrelevant in legal translation, as legal systems are universally understood.
 - 4) - Comparability is focused solely on maintaining syntactic structures rather than meaning.
- 6) The term "Extension" stands for?
 - 1) + The total set of objects or cases to which a word applies.
 - 2) - The internal concept or idea that a legal term represents.
 - 3) - The range of connotations a legal term may have in different contexts.
 - 4) - The grammatical construction of a legal sentence.
- 7) What makes polysemy particularly challenging in legal language?
 - 1) - Legal texts tend to use words in very general ways, which minimizes ambiguity.
 - 2) - The meaning of a polysemous word in legal texts is always clear from context.
 - 3) + The multiple meanings of a polysemous word can lead to uncertainty, especially in legal contexts where precision is crucial.
 - 4) - Polysemy does not pose any challenges in legal translation as legal systems are always identical.
- 8) The term "false cognate" may be defined as?
 - 1) + Two words that look similar in different languages but have completely different meanings.
 - 2) - Two words that are exact synonyms across languages.
 - 3) - Two words that share the same meaning in both legal and everyday contexts.
 - 4) - Two words that are used interchangeably in legal documents.
- 9) Legal Translators should primarily focus on?
 - 1) - Translating legal terminology exactly as it appears



- 2) Understanding the cultural and legal background of both languages
- 3) Focusing solely on the grammatical structure of the text
- 4) Translating only the formal or public elements of legal documents
- 10) Common Law is primarily developed through?
- 1) Statutes enacted by Parliament
- 2) Judicial decisions and precedents
- 3) Administrative regulations
- 4) Public opinion and societal norms
- 11) The most serious criminal cases in England and Wales were handled by?
- 1) Magistrates' Court
- 2) Crown Court
- 3) County Court
- 4) High Court
- 12) The best term to make a formal written request to a court is?
- 1) Subpoena
- 2) Complaint
- 3) Motion
- 4) Affidavit
- 13) The key aim of the Civil Procedure Rule in England and Wales was?
- 1) To simplify the rules governing criminal trials
- 2) To introduce a fixed timeline for all civil trials
- 3) To ensure that civil cases are resolved justly and efficiently
- 4) To limit the scope of judicial review in civil cases
- 14) The "Overriding Objective" requires the court to:
- 1) Prioritize the interests of the defendant over the claimant
- 2) Ensure that civil cases are heard as quickly as possible, regardless of fairness
- 3) Deal with cases justly, including ensuring fairness, proportionality, and efficiency
- 4) Focus solely on the legal merits of each case
- 15) which of the following statements is true about The process of arrest and charge?
- 1) A person cannot be arrested unless they are immediately charged with a crime.
- 2) A person can be arrested and held without charge for up to 48 hours under certain conditions.
- 3) A suspect must always be informed of the charge at the time of arrest.
- 4) The police must always have a warrant before making an arrest.
- 16) Which of the following types of cases would typically be heard by an Industrial Tribunal in the UK?
- 1) Claims related to unfair dismissal or workplace discrimination
- 2) Disputes regarding criminal behavior in a corporate environment
- 3) Claims for breach of contract between private individuals
- 4) Cases involving administrative actions by local government bodies
- 17) Which of the following is a key challenge when translating legal texts between two different languages?
- 1) Maintaining a strict word-for-word translation without considering legal context
- 2) Ensuring that legal terminology and concepts are adapted appropriately for the target legal system
- 3) Avoiding any reference to the cultural or institutional context of the law
- 4) Translating legal terms solely based on their ordinary meaning in the source language
- 18) Translating university degrees or diplomas in a legal context requires?
- 1) Translating the degree title literally without considering the equivalent in the target legal system
- 2) Understanding the educational structure and qualification system of both the source and target countries
- 3) Focusing only on the institution's name and omitting the degree details
- 4) Using informal language to make the degree sound more accessible in the target language



- 19) The primary purpose of law reports in legal systems is?
- 1) - To document the full text of legislation for public distribution
 - 2) To provide an authoritative record of judicial decisions, ensuring consistency in the application of the law
 - 3) - To summarize general legal principles without reference to specific cases
 - 4) - To outline the procedural steps taken in a trial or hearing
- 20) The primary purpose of the cross-examination by the opposing counsel is?
- 1) - To establish the guilt or innocence of the defendant directly
 - 2) To challenge the credibility of the witness and the reliability of their testimony
 - 3) - To ask leading questions that will confirm the defendant's version of events
 - 4) - To offer a closing argument on behalf of the prosecution or defense
- 21) Contracts in legal English are distinct from other legal genres on grounds that?
- 1) - Contracts often use ambiguous language to leave room for interpretation.
 - 2) Contracts generally contain detailed, and specific provisions that outline the rights and obligations of the parties.
 - 3) - Contracts are typically written in plain language to make them easily understandable for the general public.
 - 4) - Contracts often rely on oral agreements rather than written documentation.
- 22) A "deed" in legal English is typically different from an ordinary contract in that:
- 1) - A deed requires the signature of only one party.
 - 2) - A deed is always unenforceable in a court of law.
 - 3) A deed must be executed with a formal, specific procedure and often does not require consideration.
 - 4) - A deed is a verbal agreement between the parties involved.
- 23) The purpose of a "last will and testament" is?
- 1) - To outline the terms of a contract between two parties.
 - 2) - To establish the legal rights of an individual regarding business ownership.
 - 3) To provide instructions on how a person's assets should be distributed after their death.
 - 4) - To appoint a power of attorney for someone during their lifetime.
- 24) Which of the following is typically true about legal English?
- 1) The language is highly formal and strictly adheres to the conventions of legal drafting.
 - 2) - The language is often simplified or dramatized for entertainment purposes, sometimes distorting legal accuracy.
 - 3) - The language is used exclusively to provide technical details of legal procedures.
 - 4) - The language is typically focused on academic or scholarly legal analysis.
- 25) The primary characteristic of the process of problem-solving is?
- 1) - Focusing only on direct word-for-word translation without considering context.
 - 2) Identifying the legal concept behind the term and finding an appropriate comparable in the target language, even if that requires rewording the phrase.
 - 3) - Avoiding the use of legal terminology and focusing on simplified language.
 - 4) - Relying on automatic translation tools to produce the most accurate result.
- 26) Translating multi-word technical terms may be challenging in that?
- 1) - These terms are always identical in both source and target languages.
 - 2) Translating multi-word technical terms may require identifying comparable phrases that carry the same precise meaning, even if the direct translation would not make sense.
 - 3) - Multi-word terms do not pose a challenge because they are typically broken down into simpler concepts.
 - 4) - These terms rarely require any adaptation to the target language legal system.
- 27) Dealing with false cognates and unconscious calques in legal texts could lead to potential problems such as?
- 1) False cognates and calques can lead to translations that are legally inaccurate or misleading, because



- they involve words that look similar but have different meanings or are translated too literally.
- 2) - False cognates and calques are always harmless and rarely cause misunderstandings in legal contexts.
 - 3) - Translators often ignore false cognates and calques, relying solely on context to understand the correct meaning.
 - 4) - There is no need to adapt false cognates or calques in legal translation, as they are typically universally understood.
- 28) Transposition is best described as?
- 1) - The process of changing a word in the source language to its closest equivalent in the target language.
 - 2) + The technique of rearranging sentence structure or changing the grammatical category of a word in order to fit the target language's rules while maintaining meaning.
 - 3) - The translation of terms in a legal document through direct, literal word-for-word translation.
 - 4) - The insertion of extra clarifying information in the translation to ensure better understanding by the target audience.
- 29) 'double conjunctions' function as?
- 1) - They are stylistic features often used to make sentences longer and more complex without adding legal meaning.
 - 2) - Double conjunctions often combine two related clauses using both "and" and "or," creating ambiguity in legal texts.
 - 3) + Double conjunctions help clarify relationships between clauses by using two distinct conjunctions, such as "both...and" or "not only...but also."
 - 4) - Double conjunctions are avoided in legal English because they lead to overly complex structures.
- 30) lexical repetition is often used:
- 1) - To avoid redundancy and ensure more varied language.
 - 2) + To create a formal, rigid structure where the same terms are repeated to maintain clarity and avoid ambiguity.
 - 3) - To make the text more concise by eliminating unnecessary words.
 - 4) - To translate complex legal concepts into more common language for better public understanding.