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Larbi ben M'hidi University – OEB   Level: 3rd year – All Groups
Faculty of Arts & languages   Module: Translation & interpreting
Department of English

1st term exam answer model (2023)

Translation

هل تستطيع المزارع الشمسية العائمة البقاء على قيد الحياة في البحر؟

إندونيسيا دولة تضم أكثر من 10000 جزيرة ، لذا فإن تزويد الدولة بأكملها بالكهرباء يمثل تحديًا كبيرًا. أكثر من مليون شخص غير موصولين بشبكة الكهرباء على الإطلاق. يقول Luofeng Huang ، وهو أستاذ محاضر في الهندسة الميكانيكية في جامعة كرانفيلد: "يعيش هؤلاء الأشخاص الذين ليس لديهم كهرباء في جزر نائية ، لذلك يصعب في هذه الحالة توصيل كابل بهم ومن الصعب تثبيت حلول أخرى باهظة الثمن مثل توربينات الرياح". الطاقة الشمسية هي أحد الخيارات لتزويد تلك الجزر بالطاقة. لقد أصبح أرخص بكثير في العقود الأخيرة - تقول وكالة الطاقة الدولية (IEA) إنها أصبحت الخيار الأرخص لمحطات الطاقة الكهربائية الجديدة. لكن المزارع الشمسية تشغل مساحة كبيرة - وهي مساحة يمكن استخدامها بشكل أفضل للإسكان والزراعة والأعمال. لذلك يعمل العلماء والمهندسون على طرق تركيب الألواح الشمسية على سطح المحيط، لتوفير الطاقة لأولئك الذين يعيشون على الشاطئ القريب. يقول السيد Huang " : الطاقة الشمسية العائمة مريحة للغاية لأنه يمكن وضعها فوق الماء فقط ، وإذا كنت بحاجة إلى مزيد من الكهرباء ، يمكنك وضع المزيد من الألواح الشمسية."

الطاقة الشمسية العائمة قيد الاستخدام بالفعل في عدد من المواقع حول العالم، ولكن على البحيرات، بدلاً من البحر. والسبب واضح: يمكن للأمواج أن تغمر الألواح الشمسية وتتلفها بسهولة. لكن الأبحاث والاختبارات جارية لإيجاد طرق للحفاظ على الألواح الشمسية سليمة والعمل في المياه الخشنة. على سبيل المثال ، تعمل الشركة الهولندية النرويجية SolarDuck مع شركة الطاقة الألمانية RWE لبناء محطة طاقة شمسية عائمة في مزرعة رياح بحر الشمال.

تقول الشركة إنها ستكون أكبر محطة للطاقة الشمسية العائمة في العالم، مع القدرة على تزويد بضع مئات من المنازل بالطاقة.

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First Semester Examination in Written Expression

MODEL ANSWER

Question: Write a four-paragraph essay (an introduction, two body paragraphs and a conclusion) on ONE of the following topics.

1. Types of readers on the basis of their purpose :
    Examinees must present a composition of four paragraphs obeying the rules they have been taught (a specific type of introduction, a thesis statement with a controlling idea, two unified and coherent body paragraphs, a specific type of conclusion, indentations, punctuation marks, etc.).
    The two types of readers are to be taken from a great variety of readers among the following:
    -   Entertainment
    -   Academic
    -   Training
    -   Digital
    -   Literary
    -   Fictional
    -   Addict
    -   Emotional

The list is not exhaustive.

2. How to learn foreign languages effectively:
3. Examinees must present a composition of four paragraphs obeying the rules they have been taught (a specific type of introduction, a thesis statement with a controlling idea, two unified and coherent body paragraphs, a specific type of conclusion, indentations, punctuation marks etc.)
    -   Developing mainly two language skills, extending over one skill in each body paragraph.
    -   Practising/conversing daily
    -   Consuming foreign language media/private schools
    -   Get with the culture of the target language
    -   Setting goals
    -   Enhancing one's motivation
    -   Taking risks when conversing
    -   Tv. shows, movies, newspapers, and magazines

Again, the list is not exhaustive.

University of Oum El Bouaghi
Department of English   **Full Name:**
Level: 3rd Year   **Group:**

S1 Exam in Cognitive Psychology Answers

I.   Choose one correct answer (3 points)

  A. Which of the following sequences best describes the process of perception?
       a.   Interpreting, experiencing, selecting
       b.   Noticing, organizing, interpreting
       c.   Noticing, interpreting, organizing
       d.   Expecting, remembering, retaining

  B. Memory researchers define forgetting as the
       a. inability to retain information in working memory long enough to make use of it.
       b. sudden loss of information after head trauma.
       c. inability to retrieve information from long-term memory.
       d. process by which information is lost in transit from short-term memory to long-term memory.

  C. A teacher gives her students a list of terms to memorize for their psychology exam and immediately asks one student to recite the terms back to her. Which terms will this student most likely recall from the list?

       a. The student won't recall any of the terms because he has not used rehearsal to encode them.

       b. Since there was no delay in asking for the terms, the student will remember those at the end of the list, showing a recency effect.

       c. Since there was no delay in asking for the terms, the student will remember those at the beginning of the list, showing a primacy effect.

       d. The student will recall only those items to which he has attached some meaning, regardless of where they fall on the list.

II.   A framework for understanding attention in the classroom, leveraging ideas from cognitive neuroscience and psychology, is organized along **two dimensions. Mention the dimensions, then give examples from each one (4 points)**

Dimensions	Examples
1-Internal/ External…	a. Int/On: thinking about an answer to the teachers' question
	b. Int/Off: thinking about doing grocery
2-…On-topic/ Off-topic	c. Ext/ On: Reading the activity aloud
	d. Ext/ Off: checking messages on social media

III.   State whether the following statements are true or false, then correct the false ones. (3.5 points)

  a. According to the size constancy principle (Boring, 1940), what we sense is not always the same as what we perceive.
      ………True…………………………………………

  b. New-born babies engage mostly in top-down processing

   False: New-born babies engage mostly in bottom-up processing

c. The difference between sensation and perception is found in what information they process

False: The difference between sensation and perception is found in how information is processed

d. Students belonging to the same class tend to bring the same types and levels of knowledge to the classroom

False: Students belonging to the same class tend to bring different types and levels of knowledge to the classroom

IV. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word from the list below (5.5 points)

a. dichotic listening	b. high	c. divided attention	d. late	e. practice	f. multitasking	g. visual
h. shadowing	i. auditory	j. difficulty	k. before	l. low	m. capacity	n. selective attention

1. The cocktail party concept is an example of selective attention

2. When you are listening to a BBC 4 podcast while writing an essay about language variations, this is an example of multitasking

3. According to the load theory of attention (Lavie, 2005), the perceptual load refers to the difficulty of a given task; when the load is high, it takes up more processing capacity.

4. Divided attention is a practice that enables people to simultaneously do two things that were difficult at first.

5. According to the late selection theory (Deutsch and Deutsch, 1963), meaning analysis comes …before… the selective filter.

6. Two main factors that determine how well we can perform two tasks at once, practice… and the difficulty of the task.

7. Auditory input can be identified without attention, whereas visual input cannot be identified without attention.

V. Link the following learning outcomes with the appropriate thinking levels. (4 points)

Learning outcome	Thinking level
By the end of this lesson, the student will be able to determine whether using visual encoding or semantic encoding would be more appropriate for encoding important memories.	Evaluation
By the end of this lesson, the student will be able to define working memory	Remembering
By the end of this lesson, the student will be able to identify the factors affecting memory.	Analysis
By the end of this lesson, the student will be able to describe the differences between long-term memory and short-term memory in her/his own words	Understanding

1ˢᵗ Term Exam in Linguistics

Exercise 1) Say whether each statement is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). If it is incorrect, justify your answer. (20 Pts.)

1. Sociology of language, unlike variationist sociolinguistics, focuses on researching how particular linguistic features co-vary with different, interrelated, social factors such as age and gender. FALSE   **0.5 pts**

   It focuses on whole languages and their distribution and usage within society (macro-social processes) **1.5 pts**

2. Linguistic stereotype is a speech feature that is widely recognized and is very often the subject of negative and positive comments. TRUE   **2 pts**

3. In his ground-breaking research on Martha's Vineyard speech, Labov (1963) found that centralization was high among educated people and upper working social classes. FALSE **0.5 pts**
   - lived in the more rural, Up-island areas;
   - engaged in the traditional island occupation of fishing;
   - were in their thirties and forties; and
   - Held positive attitudes towards the island / liked living on the Vineyard and felt fondly towards life there.   **1.5 pts**

4. Labov (1966) noted that Hypercorrection occurs when speakers overuse a variant that is thought to be prestigious or correct and that is not part of their own casual speech. TRUE **2 pts**

5. Modern approaches to dialectology focus on documenting obsolete dialect norms in isolated regions in order to search for '*pure'* features and old-fashioned linguistic varieties. FALSE **0.5 pts**
   Focus on documenting patterns of linguistic variation and change in borderlands and speech communities which are inhabited by speakers who vary on several socio-regional grounds **1.5 pts**

6. Descriptivism is an approach to language that focuses on rules of correctness, that is, how language should be used. FALSE **0.5 pts**

Descriptivism is an approach to language, whereby researchers treat and approach linguistic varieties without bringing any misconceptions of attractiveness, correctness, or superiority.   **1.5 pts**

7. Difference model suggests that women's language reflects their subordinate role in society's power structure. FALSE   **0.5 pts**
It postulates that gender based linguistic differences mirror different cultural values and social norms. **1.5 pts**

8. According to Robin Lakoff (1975), women use some specifiable linguistic features to express hesitancy and uncertainty. TRUE **2 pts**

9. In order to characterize and delimit speech communities, one must account for the linguistic criteria only. FALSE   **0.5 pts**
speech communities is not a purely linguistic notion / linguistic criteria + Sociocultural and attitudinal factors **1.5 pts**

10. Traditional dialectologists focused on dialectal differences in transition zones and looked for people they regarded as the most authentic speakers of new urban dialects. FALSE

They focused on purely archaic linguistic features, which were thought be throwbacks to ancient European languages. They recruited non-mobile, older, male and rural speakers (usually dubbed NORMs), who were thought to be authentic speakers of traditional dialects.

    GOOD LUCK   GOOD LUCK

Larbi Ben M'hidi University
Faculty of Letters and Languages
Department of English
Level: Third year students(all groups)

Name:…………………………………….
Group:…………………………………….

First Term Exam in Literature

Part One (8pts):

A- Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words (6pts)

1- The twentieth century writers who rebelled against the traditional forms and conventions of literature and emphasized the need to experiment with new forms are called modernists. (0.5)

2- The novel was the representative literary form of the realist movement. (0.5)

3. The emotional experience, which combines the feelings of awe majesty and horror, is called the sublime. (0.5)

4-In order to create accurate portrayals of objective reality, the realist writers narrated their stories using the third person omniscient narrative perspective. (0.5)

5-"The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," is a Romantic poem, written by Samuel Taylor Coleridge in a collection of poems entitled Lyrical Ballads. (1)

6- Realism as a literary movement first emerged in France before it spread to other parts of Europe.

7-The naturalist writers sought to describe with scientific objectivity the role of heredity and environment in determining the characters' lives. (1)

8- One of the basic tenets of the transcendentalist movement is a belief that nature is divine, a concept which is called pantheism. (1)

9- In his essay "Nature," Ralph Waldo Emerson speaks about the harmony that exists between the natural world and human beings. (0.5)

10- What distinguishes naturalism from realism is the theory of determinism that questioned the very concept of free will. (0.5)

B- Classify the following names and titles in the table below: (2pts): Song of Myself, Lyrical Ballads, Frank Norris, Fyodor Dostoevsky, The Waste Land, Stephen Crane, James Joyce, Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Figures/Titles	Literary Movement
1. Song of Myself	1-Transcendetalism 0.25
2.Lyrical Ballads	2-British Romanticism 0.25
3.Frank Norris	3-Naturalism 0.25
4.Fyodor Dostoevsky	4-Realism 0.25
5.The Waste Land	5-Modernism 0.25
6.Stephen Crane	6-Naturalism 0.25
7.James Joyce	7-Modernism 0.25
8.Samuel Taylor Coleridge	8-British Romanticism 0.25

Part Two (6pts): Read the following extracts carefully before you specify the movement to which they belong (realism, naturalism, romanticism, transcendentalism, or modernism). To justify your answer, identify at least two literary characteristics.

1. I wandered lonely as a cloud

That floats on high o'er vales and hills,

When all at once I saw a crowd,

A host, of golden daffodils;

Beside the lake, beneath the trees,

Fluttering and dancing in the breeze

2. Stop this day and night with me and you shall

   Possess the origin of all poems,

You shall possess the good of the earth and sun,

   (there are millions of suns left)

You shall no longer take things at second or third

   Hand nor look through the eyes of the dead, nor

   Feed on the spectres in books,

You shall not look through my eyes either, nor take

   things from me.

You shall listen to all sides and filter them from

   Your self.

3-Murdstone and Grinby's warehouse was in Black-friars, on the waterfront. It was an old building overrun with rats. My job was to wash, label and pack the bottles of wine the warehouse shipped overseas. For this I received six shillings a week. Lodgings were arranged for me with Mr Micawber, who I was introduced to on my first day. He was a rotund middle-aged man with a shiny bald head. His clothes were shabby yet he had an air of kindness.

4. Anna Pavlovna's drawing room was gradually filling. The highest Petersburg society was assembled there: people differing widely in age and character but alike in the social circle to which they belonged. Prince Vasili's daughter, the beautiful Helene, came to take her father to the ambassador's entertainment; she wore a ball dress and her badge as maid of honor. The youthful little Princess Bolkonskaya, known as la femme la plus seduisante de Petersbourg,* was also there. She had been married during the previous winter, and being pregnant did not go to any large gatherings, but only to small receptions. Prince Vasili's son, Hippolyte, had come with Mortemart, whom he introduced. The Abbe Morio and many others had also come.

5. For having lived in Westminster—how many years now? Over twenty,--one feels even in the midst of the traffic, or waking at night, Clarissa was positive, a particular hush, or solemnity; an indescribable pause; a suspense (but that might be her heart, affected, they said, by influenza) before Big Ben strikes. There! Out it boomed. First a warning, musical; then the hour, irrevocable

Literary movement	Literary characteristics
1. British Romanticism 0.5	1 Appreciation of nature (the daffodils, the lake, the trees and the breeze) 2- Imagination (using personification) 0.75
2. Transcendentalism 0.5	1-The emphasis on the self and the individual freedom to expression and thinking 2-the focus on the connection between the human being and the natural world (with earth and sun) 0.75
3. Realism 0.5	1-a detailed description of the setting specifically the place (Murdstone and Grinby's warehouse) 2-characterization (physical and mental descriptions of Mr Micawber) 0.75
4. Realism 0.5	1- Detailed descriptions of the characters (use of different names …) 2- Objectivity through the use of the third person omniscient narrative perspective (she) 0.75
5. Modernism 0.5	1- Stream of consciousness (the misplaced punctuation (;), free flow of unrelated ideas in Clarissa's mind 0.5 2- Fragmentation in form and content
6	

Part Three: (6pts): In a well-written paragraph of 15 lines maximum, discuss one of the following topics:

1. In her short story, "The Mark on the Wall," Virginia Woolf applied modernist stylistic features in order to "make it [literature] new".

2. In the Naturalist literature, the character is a helpless object. Explain with reference to the story of "Maggie: A Girls of the Streets".

    - . The From + Writing Style: indentation, capitalization, grammar, spelling… (2pts)

    . The Content: …………………………………………………………………… (4pts)

Good Luck!

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Translation

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