

امتحان دور مايو ٢٠١٩

ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSARY

I. Translate the following paragraphs into Arabic (25 marks):

According to WorldFish, an international non-profit research organisation, fish accounts for 25.3 per cent of the average Egyptian household's protein intake.

With the River Nile and coasts overlooking the Mediterranean and Red Seas, people often ask why there never seems to be enough fish.

The truth is that all these areas together only provide around 25 per cent of total fish production, and most of the fish that Egyptians consume is produced on fish farms.

II. Translate the following paragraphs into Arabic (25 marks):

In April's squash world rankings, Joelle King is the only non-Egyptian inside the top five, with Nour Al-Sherbini heading up the rankings ahead of world champion Raneem Al-Welili and Windy City Open winner Nour Al-Tayeb, while Nouran Gohar stays at No 5.

In the men's April's world ranking, four of the top five are also Egyptian except for French Gregory Gaultier in third place after Mohamed Al-Shorbagi regained first place. Ali Farag is second while Marawan Al-Shorbagi is in fourth place and Tarek Momen fifth.

III. Translate the following paragraphs into English (15 marks):

النائب كمال أحمد ؛ كان من أشد معارضي الرئيسين أنور السادات وحسني مبارك وزج به السادات في السجن في اعتقالات سبتمبر من العام ١٩٨١ ؛ لأنه كان من أشد معارضي معاهدة السلام مع إسرائيل.

وهناك واقعة شهيرة أخرى مشهورة عن النائب كمال أحمد ، طبقا لما قرأته عنه وهي وقوفه في برلمان ٧٦ في وجود الرئيس الراحل أنور السادات حاملاً بيضة احتجاجاً على ارتفاع

أسعار البيض ، فرد المبيعات بمقوله الشهيرة " عيب يا كمال ، أنت في حضرة رئيس الجمهورية " ، حيث كان كمال من معارضي سياسات الانفتاح الاقتصادي في عهد المسادات وعارض عاتف عبيد رئيس الوزراء في عهد مبارك، بسبب سياسة الخصخصة.

IV. Translate the following paragraphs into Arabic (10 marks):

The African Union held a send-off ceremony Wednesday for 250 Nigerians, who have been trained by the continental bloc to treat Ebola. Ebola has infected more than 17,000 people, killing about 6,000 of them.

While foreign aid has poured in to build treatment centers and provide supplies, there remains a severe shortage of trained medical workers to treat patients.

Good luck!

Dr. Heba Fawzy El-Masry

Tanta University

Faculty of Arts

English Department



2nd year, Literary Terms

December, 2014

Time: 2 hrs.

Answer the following questions:-

1- write the literary definition as well as the difference between 5 only of the following terms:

[50 marks]

1- Fancy and imagination / 2- Personification and pathetic fallacy / 3- Biography and Autobiography / 4- Realism and idealism / 5- Flat and round characters / 6- Shakespearian and Petrarchan sonnet / 7- Blank verse and free verse.

2- Define 5 only of the following terms:

[50 marks]

1- Allegory / 2- Dramatic monologue / 3- Flashback / 4- Stream of consciousness / 5- Romantic poetry / 6- Criticism / 7- Paradox.

Examiner: Dr. Kamal El- Ghamrawi

Good Luck

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1- Read the following passage then answer the questions: (40 marks; 40 mins.)

It is hard to get any agreement on the precise meaning of the term 'social class'. In everyday life, people tend to have a different approach to those they consider their equals from that which they assume with people they consider higher or lower than themselves in the social scale. The criteria we use to 'place' a new acquaintance, however, are a complex mixture of factors. Dress, way of speaking, area of residence in a given city or province, education and manners all play a part.

In ancient civilizations, the Sumerian, for example, which flourished in the lower Euphrates valley from 2000 to 5000 B.C. social differences were based on birth, status or rank, rather than on wealth. Four main classes were recognized. These were the rulers, the priestly administrators, the freemen (such as craftsmen, merchants or farmers) and the slaves.

In Greece, after the sixth-century B.C., there was a growing conflict between the peasants and the landed aristocrats (land-owning noblemen) and a gradual decrease in the power of the aristocracy when a kind of 'middle class' of traders and skilled workers grew up. The population of Athens, for example, was divided into three main classes, which were politically and legally distinct. About one-third of the total were slaves, who did not count politically at all, a fact often forgotten by those who praise Athens as the nursery of democracy. The next main group consisted of resident foreigners, the 'metics', who were freemen, though they too were allowed no share in political life. The third group was the powerful body of 'citizens', who were themselves divided into sub-classes.

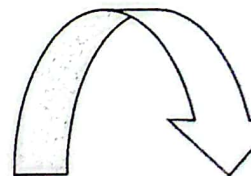
Questions:

- 1- How do we 'place' people in society in relation to ourselves?
- 2- What are the four main classes of Sumerian civilization?
- 3- How did the gradual decrease of the aristocracy happen?
- 4- Why do you think the Athenian democracy was not the ideal one?
- 5- Find other words to explain the following words from the passage:

count – remnants – criteria – occupation – assume – predecessors – craftsmen -- body

2- Choose the correct answers from between brackets:: (30 marks; 40 mins)

- 1- His handwriting is impossible to read. Yes, I know; it is (**illegible** – illegal)
- 2- Mr. Ahmad is known for his (**punctuality** – puncture); he comes to work at the same time every day.



- 3- (There at Harvard University – Harvard University has) two major museums.
- 4- Every computer consists of some systems (they work – that work) together.
- 5- There are thousands of kinds of bacteria, many of (whom – which) are beneficial.
- 6- (Despite – Even though) cats cannot see in complete darkness, their eyes are much more sensitive to light than humans' eyes.
- 7- Snakebirds were not given their name because they eat snakes, but (because of – because) their long slender necks resemble snakes.
- 8- Active stocks are stocks (they are – that are) frequently bought and sold.
- 9- The instrumental panel of a light airplane has at least a dozen instruments (the pilot must watch them – the pilot must watch).
- 10- (There are three – The three) primary colors are red, blue and yellow
- 11- Most folk songs are ballads (what – that) have simple words and tell simple stories.
- 12- On the moon, (it is no air – there is no air) because the moon's gravitation field is too weak to retain an atmosphere.
- 13- In some cases, (is difficult – it is difficult) to decide if an organism is a plant or an animal.
- 14- Before the use of coins and banknotes as money, trade was carried out through (barter – parking)
- 15- Geometry is the branch of mathematics (its concerns are – concerned with) the properties of lines, curves, and surfaces.


4- Translation: Translate the following passage into Arabic:

(30 marks; 40 min.)

Opinion leaders play a major role in defining important issues and in influencing individual opinions regarding them. Political leaders, in particular, can turn a hitherto relatively unknown problem into a national issue if they decide to call attention to it. One of the ways in which opinion leaders rally opinion and smooth out the differences among those who are in basic agreement on a subject is by coining or popularizing symbols or slogans: Sir Winston Churchill popularized the phrase Cold War, and the Allies in World War I were fighting "a war to end all wars." Slogans are perhaps among the most useful tools that are available to the political leader.

End of Questions

Dr. Hany Helmy – Dr. Maysa Abdulal

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Faculty of Arts English Department Instructors: Dr. Moetaz El-Sorogy (نصف مادة) (باقي الأسئلة في الورقة الثانية) |  English for Arabic2 Exam S. II, 2018-19 | Second Year Students Date: / / 2019 Duration: 2 hrs. Total points: 50 No. of pages: 2 |
|---|---|---|

Q.1. Use the following words in the spaces provided, some words can be used more than once:

(20 pnts.)

(also – but – so – is – He – His - She)

Samy...(1).. a new student in our college. ...(2)... is from Alexandria. He likes playing football...(3)... doesn't like baseball. He ...(4)... likes playing tennis. ...(5)... mother ...(6)... a musician. ...(7)... plays the piano all day. ...(8)... his father doesn't like music. ...(9)..., he spends most of his time outside. Samy is happy at college, ...(10)... he is unhappy at home.

Q.2. Fill in the spaces using the words in the list:

(10 pnts.)

(sunny – happy – efficient – cute – large)

1. I have an computer.
2. Her cat is
3. They live a life.
4. Our class is
5. The weather is today.

Q.3. Decide if the following words are nouns, adjectives, or verbs. Write the correct letter in the blank. (20 pnts)


n = noun, **a** = adjective, **v** = verb

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------|--|----|-------------|--|
| 1 | large | | 11 | work | |
| 2 | drown | | 12 | boat | |
| 3 | red | | 13 | painting | |
| 4 | simple | | 14 | run | |
| 5 | child | | 15 | boys | |
| 6 | give | | 16 | interesting | |
| 7 | beautiful | | 17 | efficient | |
| 8 | run | | 18 | read | |
| 9 | study | | 19 | man | |
| 10 | happy | | 20 | Dark | |

Good Luck

Dr. Moetaz El-Sorogy

(يتبقى الأسئلة في الورقة الثانية)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Faculty of Arts English Department Instructors: Dr. Moetaz El-Sorogy Prof. Abdulgawad Al-Nady |  English for Philosophy2, Exam S. II, 2018-19 | Second Year Students Date: / / 2019 Morning Session Duration: 2 hrs. Total points: 100 No. of pages: 2 |
|---|---|---|

Q.1. Read the Following passage and answer the questions below:

Some students don't do their reading assignments. There are many reasons for this. They may be distracted, bored, or unwilling to focus. They may be **unconfident** readers. Reading **stimulates** your mind. It is like a **workout** for your brain. Brain power and speed **decline** with age. Reading strengthens your brain and prevents these declines. Reading also provides knowledge. Knowledge is power. Therefore, reading can make you a more powerful person. You can learn to do new things by reading. You can also learn new languages. The best way to get good at something is to practice.

Moreover, reading **expands** your vocabulary. Even a "**boring**" text can teach you new words. Having a larger vocabulary will help you better express yourself. You will be able to speak, write, and think more intelligently. Each time you read, you get new ideas and **perspectives**. Reading can teach you how people live in faraway places. You can learn about different cultures. Reading is good for the state of mind. It has a **calming** effect. It can **lower** your stress levels and help you relax. Therefore, when you get a reading **assignment**, take as much as you can from it. Squeeze it for every drop of knowledge that it contains.

A. Mark True (T) or False (F):

(20 pnts.)

- 1..... Reading declines your knowledge.
- 2..... Knowledge activates your brain.
- 3..... Reading increases your vocabulary.
- 4..... Reading boring texts does not help you in any way.
- 5..... Reading can help you become a better person.

B. Match the words in Column (A) with their meanings in Column (B): (20 pnts.)

| Matching | A | B |
|----------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | 1. workout: | a. Activates |
| | 2. stimulates | b. Relaxing |
| | 3. boring | c. Decreases |
| | 4. unconfident | d. uninteresting |
| | 5. calming | e. Exercise |
| | 6. decline | f. Home work |
| | 7. lower | g. having no confidence |
| | 8. assignment | h. Increases |
| | 9. expands | i. Visions |
| | 10. perspectives | j. Become weaker |

Q.2. Write the plural of the following nouns in the table below:

(Copy the whole table in your answer sheet)

(30 pts)

| | Singular | Plural | | Singular | Plural |
|---|----------------|--------|----|------------|--------|
| 1 | brother-in-law | | 6 | Teacher | |
| 2 | Man | | 7 | Knife | |
| 3 | day | | 8 | Wolf | |
| 4 | Policeman | | 9 | lady | |
| 5 | Fish | | 10 | girlfriend | |

Q.3. Write a paragraph about the importance of studying English. (30 pnts)

Good Luck

Dr. Moetaz El-Sorogy

Prof. Abdulgawad Al-Nady

Linguistics – 2nd Year

(50 Marks)

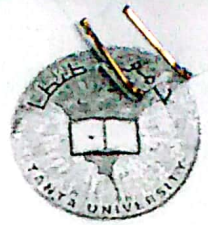
I. Discuss the difference between:

1. Descriptive vs Prescriptive
2. Synchronic vs Diachronic
3. Animal system of communication vs human language
4. Phonetics vs Phonology
5. Morphology vs Syntax
6. Semantics vs Pragmatics
7. Phoneme vs Morpheme
8. Phoneme vs Allophone
9. Morpheme vs Allomorph
10. Style vs Stylistics

(25 Marks)

II. Write short notes on the following items.

1. Assimilation
2. Morpheme
3. Phoneme
4. Style
5. Language and Power Resistance



One: Answer One Only of the Following Questions:

(40 marks).

1. If literature is the mirror of the age, how much does your study of *Robinson Crusoe* and *Gulliver's Travels* contribute to your understanding of British civilization up till the eighteenth century?
2. Explain in detail five values characterizing British civilization all over the ages.
3. What are the differences between the Classical Age and the Romantic Age?

Three: Decide whether the following statements are true or false (2 X 30= 60 marks).

1. 'Estuary' English is the kind of English spoken by fishermen.
2. A cliché is an objective word describing a certain civilization.
3. A sensible person is one who is the direct, most practical fruit of civilization.
4. Anarchy is the exact opposite of culture according to M. Arnold.
5. Arnold says culture means the best that has been thought and known in the world.
6. British civilization favours the individual at the expense of other values.
7. British civilization is materialistic in essence.
8. Civilization is a stream with banks and the story of what happens on these banks.
9. Contact between people in England takes into account the space between them.
10. FAIR stands for fair play.
11. Gulliver could read the best authors ancient and modern.
12. Gulliver symbolizes all British citizens before the 16th century.
13. Horatian satire is the same as Juvenalian satire.
14. In England, men should never wear hats inside buildings.
15. Individualism and materialism are the slogans of the French Revolution.
16. It is no problem to say no to your superiors.
17. It is not civilized to make rough sounds from your mouth in public like burping.
18. It is ok in Britain to pass wind in public.
19. Kipling is a major figure in colonial studies.
20. Materialism and individualism do not accurately describe the civilization of England.
21. Medical health care plans have increased the longevity of people.
22. South Ireland is not part of the United Kingdom.
23. The British are known for being liberal not reserved.
24. The impetus for the Industrial Revolution came from trade with the expanding colonies.
25. The IRA means the Irish Republican Army.
26. The land area of Great Britain is one third of that of Egypt.
27. The population of England is almost 46 million people.
28. The speaker in Jane Austen's poems is full of adventure and the spirit of exploration.
29. Understanding texts produced in any language must pass through understanding the civilization of that language.
30. Verisimilitude means satire.

End of Exam

Best of Luck

لجنة المصححين: أ د/ عبد الجواد النادى و د معتر السروجى



٢٠١٩/٦/٨ (٣٠/٥٦/٢١)



| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| امتحان مادة لغة أوروبية (فرنسي) | جامعة طنطا - كلية الآداب |
| الزمن: ساعتان | قسم اللغة الإنجليزية |
| دور مايو 2019 | الفرقة الثانية (انتظام + انتساب) |

I- Lisez le texte suivant et répondez aux questions

(20 points)

L'école primaire

En France, l'école est obligatoire à partir de six ans. Les cours commencent au mois de septembre. Les garçons sont des écoliers. Les filles sont des écolières. Les enfants entrent à l'école primaire l'année de leur six ans. La première année s'appelle le CP (cours préparatoire). Les enfants apprennent à lire, à écrire et à compter. La deuxième année s'appelle le CE1. C'est le cours élémentaire 1. Ils continuent à apprendre à lire, à écrire et à compter, ils commencent à apprendre l'anglais. Et la troisième année, c'est le CE2. C'est le cours élémentaire 2. Ils apprennent de nouvelles choses: l'histoire, la géographie et les sciences. La quatrième année s'appelle le CM1. C'est le cours moyen 1. Les enfants ont neuf ans. Et la dernière année d'école primaire, c'est le CM2. Les enfants ont dix ans. Pendant les deux années de cours moyen les écoliers approfondissent leurs connaissances. En français, par exemple. Ils étudient les règles de grammaire et des conjugaisons plus difficiles. La journée des écoliers commence à huit heures trente et termine à seize heures. Mais l'après-midi ils ont surtout des activités artistiques et sportives. Ces activités sont intéressantes. Généralement, les enfants ont classe le lundi, mardi, mercredi matin, jeudi et vendredi. Ils n'ont pas classe le samedi et le dimanche.

1-La première année d'école primaire s'appelle comment?

2-L'école est obligatoire à partir de quel âge?

3-Les enfants ont quel âge en CM2?

4-Les enfants n'ont pas de classe quels jours?

II- Traduisez le texte précédent

(15 points)

III- Tu as fait quoi aujourd'hui? Faites un dialogue.

(15 points)

IV- Conjuguez les verbes suivants:

(30 points)

-atteindre-aider-vendre-agir-cacher-applaudir

V- Répondez aux questions suivantes:

(20 points)

-Que lisez-vous?

- Est-ce que vous travaillez?

-Aimez-vous faire du shopping?

-A qui rendez-vous visite pendant les vacances?

-On porte quels vêtements en hiver?

Bonne chance

امتحان مادة لغة أجنبية (فرنسية)
الزمن: ساعتان
دور: مايو 2019

جامعة طنطا - كلية الآداب
قسم اللغة الإنجليزية
الفرقة الثانية (انتظام + امتحان)

(20 points)

I- Lisez le texte suivant et répondez aux questions

L'école primaire

En France, l'école est obligatoire à partir de six ans. Les cours commencent au mois de septembre. Les garçons sont des écoliers. Les filles sont des écolières. Les enfants entrent à l'école primaire l'année de leur six ans. La première année s'appelle le CP (cours préparatoire). Les enfants apprennent à lire, à écrire et à compter. La deuxième année s'appelle le CE1. C'est le cours élémentaire 1. Ils continuent à apprendre à lire, à écrire et à compter, ils commencent à apprendre l'anglais. Et la troisième année, c'est le CE2. C'est le cours élémentaire 2. Ils apprennent de nouvelles choses: l'histoire, la géographie et les sciences. La quatrième année s'appelle le CM1. C'est le cours moyen 1. Les enfants ont neuf ans. Et la dernière année d'école primaire, c'est le CM2. Les enfants ont dix ans. Pendant les deux années de cours moyen les écoliers approfondissent leurs connaissances.

2- L'école est obligatoire à partir de quel âge?

3- Les enfants ont quel âge en CM2?

4- Les enfants n'ont pas de classe quels jours?

(15 points)

II- Traduisez le texte précédent

III- Tu as fait quoi aujourd'hui? Faites un dialogue.

(15 points)

IV- Conjuguez les verbes suivants:

(30 points)

-atteindre-aider-vendre-agir-cacher-applaudir

V- Répondez aux questions suivantes:

(20 points)

-Que lisez-vous?

-Est-ce que vous travaillez?

-Aimez-vous faire du shopping?

-A qui rendez-vous visite pendant les vacances?

-On porte quels vêtements en hiver?

Bonne chance



الفرقة / الثانية " جديدة "
 المادة / لغة اوروبية ثانية " لاتيني "
 الحالة / (النظام + النصاب) 100 درجة

جامعة طنطا
 كلية الاداب
 قسم الانجليزي

دور مايو 2019 م

1) Translate into Latin :

navigare
 You (pl.) had sailed

vulnerant

vulnerare
 They have wounded

We were working

2) Translate into English :

laudavistis
laudavistis
Vulneraveras

Oppugnabimus
Erraverunt

3) Conjugate these verbs :

Omne (in present tense)

Portare (in future tense)

4) Decline these nouns :

Agricola (in singular only)

Puella (in plural only)

تمنياتي بالتوفيق والنجاح

د. / أمل حشاد

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الفرقة / الثانية " جديدة "

المادة / لغة اوروبية ثانية " لاتيني "

الحالة / (انتظام + انتساب) 100 درجة

جامعة طنطا

كلية الاداب

قسم انجليزي

دور مايو 2019 م

1) Translate into Latin :

You (pl.) had sailed

They have wounded

We were working

2) Translate into English :

Laudavistis

Oppugnabimus

Vulneraveras

Erraverunt

3) Conjugate these verbs :

Ornare

(in present tense)

Portare

(in future tense)

4) Decline these nouns :

Agricola

(in singular only)

Puella

(in plural only)

تمنياتي بالتوفيق والنجاح

د. / أمل حشاد

Tanta University
Faculty of Arts

Second Year
Essay

June 2019

Time: 2 Hours

Dept. of English

"Best of Luck"

Total Mark: 100

Attempt Three only of the following:

- I The Turnabout Paragraph (35 Marks)
- II The Interrogative Paragraph (35 Marks)
- III The main parts of an essay (35 Marks)
- IV The aims of Education (30 Marks)
- V Write a Paraphrase of the following Passage: (30 Marks)

Language is the main means of communication between peoples. But so many different languages have developed that language has often been a barrier rather than an aid to understanding among peoples. For many years, people have dreamed of setting up an international universal language which all people could speak and understand. The arguments in favor of a universal language are simple and obvious. If all peoples spoke the same tongue, cultural and economic ties might be much closer, and good will might increase between countries (Kispert).

"Best of Luck"

د. جمال عيسى

University of Tanta
Faculty of Arts
Department of Archaeology
Second Year
English language

I- Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

Did you ever have someone's name on the tip of your tongue, and yet you were unable to recall it? When this happens again, don't try to recall it. Do something else for a few minutes, and the name may pop into your head. The name is there, since you have met this person and learned his or her name. It only has to be dug out. The initial effort to recall primes the mind, but it is the subconscious activities that go to work to pry up a dim memory. Forcing yourself to recall almost never helps because it doesn't loosen your memory; it only tightens it.

Questions:

- 1- What should you do if you have someone's name on the tip of your tongue, yet you are unable to recall it?
- 2- What is the role of the subconscious in recalling someone's name or something you can't remember?
- 3- What does forcing yourself to recall someone's name do to your memory?
- 4- Explain the meaning of the following words, then put them in sentences of your own:
 - a) Recall
 - b) Loosen
 - c) Tighten

II- Grammar:

- 1- Put the verbs between brackets in their correct tenses:
 - a) He usually (play) tennis on Mondays.
 - b) They (listen) to the music now.
 - c) I asked her to be quiet because the children (sleep).
- 2- Turn those sentences into questions:
 - a) They finished their homework.
 - b) She plays the guitar.
 - c) They speak German.

Good luck
Dr. Maysa AbdelAal



One: Answer One Only of the Following Questions: (40 marks).

- 1- Discuss the concept and general features of the New Woman according to G. B. Shaw, justifying your answer with examples from his *Pygmalion*.
- 2- G. B. Shaw believed that language can transform people and societies. Discuss with reference to the play you studied this term.
- 3- Is G. B. Shaw with or against Victorian moralism? Discuss with examples.

Two: Decide whether the following statements are true or false (60 marks each).

1. Eliza is the first heroine in modern drama to rebel against her lot.
2. Shaw's style is humorous yet it is full of scathing criticism of society.
3. Alfred Doolittle has no role to play in *Pygmalion*.
4. *Pygmalion* is built on the Egyptian myth of vegetation.
5. The roots of English drama can be traced back to the Elizabethans.
6. Sophocles is a great comedian.
7. Aristophanes is a famous tragedian.
8. Across the ages, drama oscillated between prosperity and decline.
9. *Much Ado About Nothing* is a comedy by Henrik Ibsen.
10. There is nothing in common between Shaw and Ibsen.
11. Shaw the novelist is a precursor of Shaw the dramatist.
12. The Prologue and Epilogue in Shaw's plays are part and parcel of the narrative.
13. Shaw founded the Fabian Society by way of social reform.
14. Higgins stands for the ideal Victorian man according to Shaw.
15. Mrs. Pearce is treated in *Pygmalion* as having the same importance as Mrs. Higgins.
16. Shaw's dialogues are subtle and relevant. They are not redundant.
17. Shaw left a great deal of effect on the works of Charles Dickens.
18. Showing is a technique that is less effective than telling.
19. Showing and telling were introduced by W B Yeats.
20. Eliza reminds us of the wife on the first page of *Oliver Twist*.
21. Pickering serves as a foil to Eliza.
22. Eliza learns superb English and manners and never ever makes mistakes.
23. Clara is Higgins's favourite type of women.
24. Tennyson says doubt leads to belief, a typically Victorian doctrine.
25. The garden party at the ambassador's house has been described in full detail.
26. Eliza's major problem after maturity is that she does not know where to go.
27. Pickering is callus.
28. By describing Higgins as always insensitive to women, Shaw is serving the cause of the New Woman.
29. Doolittle prefers poverty to Victorian mannerism.
30. Melodrama is used in the play to heighten action and the emotional tension of characters.

End of Exam Best of Luck

لجنة المصححين: أ د/عبدالجواد النادى و د هانى حلمى



Q.1. Choose the correct word in the following sentences: (2x15= 30 pts)

1. He paid the exact (fair – fare) to the bus driver.
2. It is difficult to (cell – sell) used cars.
3. Let the (passed – past) be forgotten.
4. Let there be (peace – piece) on Earth.
5. Malaria is a water (born – borne) disease.
6. Most drugstores sell snakebite (anecdote – antidote).
7. My colleagues are (sum – some) of the nicest people.
8. My father is the (air- heir) to the company.
9. My favorite spread for bread is (currant-current) jam.
10. On the (whole – hole), he is a nice person.
11. Out of (sight – site), out of mind.
12. People stop and (stair – stare) but I don't care.
13. Please respect her (doughy- doughy) character.
14. Love made me (soar-sore) like an eagle.
15. One of the most challenging jobs is to (raise-rise) children.

Q.2. Read the Following Passage then Answer the Questions Below: (70 marks)

Did you know that some people don't do their reading assignments? It's shocking, but it's true. Some students don't even read short texts that they are assigned in class. There are many reasons for this. They may be distracted or bored. They may be unwilling to focus. They may be unconfident readers. Whatever the reason, it has to stop today. Here's why.

Reading stimulates your mind. It is like a workout for your brain. When people get old, their muscles begin to deteriorate. They get weaker and their strength leaves them. Exercise can prevent this loss. The same thing happens to people's brains when they get older. Brain power and speed decline with age. Reading strengthens your brain and prevents these declines.

You can benefit from reading in the near-term too. Reading provides knowledge. Knowledge is power. Therefore, reading can make you a more powerful person. You can learn to do new things by reading. Do you want to make video games? Do you want to design clothing? Reading can teach you all this and more. But you have to get good at reading, and the only way to get good at something is to practice.

Read everything that you can at school, regardless of whether you find it interesting. Reading expands your vocabulary. Even a "boring" text can teach you new words. Having a larger vocabulary will help you better express yourself. You will be able to speak, write, and think more intelligently. What's boring about that?

Do not just discount a text because it is unfamiliar to you. Each time you read, you are exposed to new ideas and perspectives. Reading can change the way that you understand the world. It can give you a broader perspective on things. It can make you worldlier. You can learn how people live in far away places. You can learn about cultures different from your own.

Reading is good for your state of mind. It has a calming effect. It can lower your stress levels and help you relax. You can escape from your troubles for a moment when you read, and it's a positive escape. The benefits of reading far outweigh those of acting like a doofus. So do

yourself a favor: the next time you get a reading assignment, take as much as you can from it. Squeeze it for every drop of knowledge that it contains. Then move on to the next one.

1. Why does the author think that you should read books that are boring?
a. You will get better grades in reading class. b. You will make your teacher very happy.
c. You will learn new words.

2. Which is not a reason given by the author why students fail to complete reading assignments?

a. Students may be bored. b. Students may be distracted. c. Students may be tired.

3. Which best expresses the author's main purpose in writing this text?

a. He is trying to persuade students to do their reading work.
b. He is teaching people how to become better readers.
c. He is entertaining readers with facts about the mind and body.

4. Why does the author believe that reading is good for your mind state?

a. It has a calming effect. b. It can lower your stress levels.
c. It can help you relax. d. All of these

5- Which best expresses the main idea of the second paragraph:

a) Reading can benefit your mind. b) Knowledge is not power. c) Squeezing knowledge.

6. Explain the meaning of the underlined words in the text above.

7. What are some of the benefits of reading according to the passage above?

8. Translate the last two paragraphs into Arabic.

9. What kind of person would you be if you do not read?

Good Luck

Professor Abdulgawad Elnady and Dr Moetaz Elsorogy

| | | |
|--------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Tanta University |  | 2 nd year, Literary Terms |
| Faculty of Arts | | December , 2019 |
| English Department | | Time: 2 hrs. |

Answer the following questions:-

1- write the literary definition as well as the difference between 5 only of the following terms:

[50 marks]

1- Fancy and imagination / 2- Personification and pathetic fallacy / 3- Biography and Autobiography / 4-Realism and idealism / 5- Flat and round characters / 6-Shakespearian and Petrarchan sonnet / 7- Blank verse and free verse.

2- Define 5 only of the following terms:

[50 marks]

1- Allegory / 2- Dramatic monologue / 3- Flashback / 4- Stream of consciousness / 5- Romantic poetry / 6- Criticism / 7- Paradox.

Examiner: Dr. Kamal El- Ghamrawi

Good Luck

Tanta University

Faculty of Arts

English Department



2nd year, Literary Terms

December , 2019

Time: 2 hrs.

Answer the following questions:-

1- write the literary definition as well as the difference between 5 only of the following terms:

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Examiner: Dr. Kamal El- Ghamrawi

Good Luck

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Faculty of Arts English Department Instructors: Dr. Moetaz El-Sorogy (نصف مادة) (باقي الأسئلة في الورقة الثانية) |  English for Arabic2 Exam S. II, 2018-19 | Second Year Students Date: / / 2019 Duration: 2 hrs. Total points: 50 No. of pages: 2 |
|---|---|---|

Q.1. Use the following words in the spaces provided. some words can be used more than once: (20 pnts.)

(also – but – so – is – He – His - She)

Samy...(1).. a new student in our college. ...(2)... is from Alexandria.
He likes playing football...(3)... doesn't like baseball. He ...(4)... likes
playing tennis. ...(5)... mother ...(6)... a musician. ...(7)... plays the
piano all day. ...(8)... his father doesn't like music. ...(9)..., he spends
most of his time outside. Samy is happy at college, ...(10)... he is
unhappy at home.

Q.2. Fill in the spaces using the words in the list: (10 pnts.)

(sunny – happy – efficient – cute – large)

1. I have an computer.
2. Her cat is
3. They live a life.
4. Our class is
5. The weather is today.

Q.3. Decide if the following words are nouns, adjectives, or verbs. Write the correct letter in the blank.

(20 pnts)

n = noun, **a** = adjective, **v** = verb

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------|--|----|-------------|--|
| 1 | large | | 11 | work | |
| 2 | drown | | 12 | boat | |
| 3 | red | | 13 | painting | |
| 4 | simple | | 14 | run | |
| 5 | child | | 15 | boys | |
| 6 | glve | | 16 | interesting | |
| 7 | beautiful | | 17 | efficient | |
| 8 | run | | 18 | read | |
| 9 | study | | 19 | man | |
| 10 | happy | | 20 | Dark | |

Good Luck

Dr. Moetaz El-Sorogy

(يلقي الأسئلة في الورقة الثانية)



اللغة الإنجليزية



جامعة طنطا - كلية الآداب - قسم علم النفس
الامتحان النهائي لمادة: اللغة الأجنبية الأولى (E) - الفرقة الثانية - الفصل الدراسي الثاني - 2020 - 2021

الأحد 2021/6/27
د. معتز السروجي - نموذج (1)
(عدد الأسئلة 50 سؤالاً موضوعياً - اختيار من متعدد - الأسئلة في صفتين)

(إجمالي الدرجات 100 درجة - لكل سؤال درجتان)
ظل الإجابة الصحيحة لل فقرات من (1- 50) في نموذج الإجابة

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 01) | - When people get older, they become..... A. stronger B. powerful C. weaker | 13) | - He gave me book I asked for. A. the B. no C. a |
| 02) | - Advances in medicine made people live A. longer B. shorter C. taller | 14) | - is more intelligent than animals. A. The man B. Man C. A man |
| 03) | - Cosmetic surgery makes people look..... A. older B. younger C. healthier | 15) | - tree we planted last year gave fruit. A. An B. The C. A |
| 04) | - The political or financial power of elderly people is called power. A. grey B. blue C. red | 16) | - My uncle arrived rail last night. A. by B. in C. on |
| 05) | - After the age of 60, elderly people are called Citizens. A. Senior B. Minor C. Young | 17) | - Did you read..... story I gave you? A. the B. a C. an |
| 06) | - As people grow older, they need health care. A. no B. less C. more | 18) | - "Technophobes" means the people who dealing with new technology. A. like B. dislike C. love |
| 07) | - A facelift is a surgery that makes people look A. older B. funny C. younger | 19) | - Hany was sick and could not take part the party. A. to B. for C. in |
| 08) | - Elderly people who cannot look after themselves live in A. nursing homes B. hospitals C. schools | 20) | - He said that he did not have any money A. on all B. at all C. in all |
| 09) | - He always on the bus to go to work. A. drives B. leaves C. gets | 21) | - The teacher said to the students, "Don't stand on the way; please..... your seats." A. take B. make C. leave |
| 10) | - At the end of the road, the passengers get the bus and walk away. A. on B. off C. by | 22) | - Students shouldup new words in their dictionaries. A. took B. look C. see |
| 11) | - In winter, peopleon heavy clothes. A. put B. sit C. eat | 23) | - Computer games may have effect on children as they become more violent. A. a good B. no C. a bad |
| 12) | - This room is dark; please turn the light. A. off B. on C. down | 24) | - Students should spend two hours to study every day. A. at far B. at least C. on least |



جامعة طنطا - كلية الآداب - قسم علم النفس
الامتحان النهائي لمادة: اللغة الأجنبية الأولى (E) - الفرقة الثانية - الفصل الدراسي الثاني - 2020 - 2021

الأحد 2021/6/27 د. معتز السروجي - نموذج (1)

| | | | |
|-----|--|-----|---|
| 25) | - Please turn the light when you leave the room. A. off B. on C. up | 38) | - The accident took..... on the main street. A. a seat B. down C. place |
| 26) | - Pick that pencil on the table and give it to me. A. off B. up C. down | 39) | - I need time to think your plan and give you my answer next week. A. off B. in C. over |
| 27) | - is millions of kilometers away from the earth. A. The sun B. A sun C. Suns | 40) | - After reading the books in the library, you should put the books..... A. away B. on C. off |
| 28) | -should help the poor. A. The poor B. A rich C. The rich | 41) | - <i>Dementia</i> is a brain disorder that may occur in people. A. young B. old C. tall |
| 29) | - should help the old. A. The young B. A young C. Young | 42) | - Fast food is at all. A. not healthy B. very healthy C. very hot |
| 30) | - At the coffee, the waitress asked, "Have you been waited yet?" A. on B. to C. for | 43) | - It is necessary to try the shoes before buying them. A. off B. on C. up |
| 31) | - contains protein. A. Meat B. The meat C. A meat | 44) | - Let'sa walk beside the Nile. A. take B. run C. sleep |
| 32) | - Paper is made from A. wood B. the wood C. a wood | 45) | - is a famous ship that sank into the Atlantic Ocean. A. The Titanic B. Titanic C. A Titanic |
| 33) | - "State-of-the-art technology" means the most A. advanced B. beautiful C. happy | 46) | - She studiedof Africa. A. the history B. a history C. history |
| 34) | - Children who play too much computer games livelife. A. a happy B. an isolated C. an easy | 47) | - How many books have you studied so? A. now B. far C. since |
| 35) | - Parents are worried that video games may their children's creativity. A. encourage B. prevent C. help | 48) | - I readinteresting book. A. two B. a C. an |
| 36) | - Children who live an isolated life may be very at communication. A. poor B. strong C. good | 49) | - Mother said "Wash your hands, the dinner will be ready right A. later B. more C. away |
| 37) | - If children cannot control their behavior, they may become A. violent B. nice C. polite | 50) | - Mary put her dress and went to the party. A. on B. down C. up |



نموذج (٢)

(عدد الأسئلة ٤٠ سؤالاً موضوعياً - اختيار من متعدد)
(إجمالي الدرجات ٦٠ درجة - درجة كل سؤال ١,٥ درجة)

ظلل الإجابة الصحيحة للفقرات من
(١ - ٤٠) في نموذج الإجابة

| | | | |
|--|----|--|---|
| Translating a text between Portuguese and Spanish (a) involves no difficulties due to geographical adjacency and shared history. (b) poses challenges to the translator in spite of the fact that they are both European languages (c) involves dealing with a wider cultural gap than that between the Arabic and Anglophone cultures | ١٠ | A culture within a culture is called (a) subculture (b) idioculture (c) metaculture | ١ |
| Translating within the same linguistic system is called (a) interlingual translation (b) intralingual translation (c) translation proper | ١١ | The word "خطب" (a) has several meanings but can be understood from the context (b) has one fixed direct equivalent in English (c) has no entry in the dictionaries | ٢ |
| An example of a translation couplet when rendering "تقشيطة" into English is (a) a taqshīṭa (b) a loose garment (c) a taqshīṭa loose garment | ١٢ | Cultures (a) are the same everywhere (b) do not vary because culture is a universal phenomenon (c) are different because people react differently to their environments | ٣ |
| "تلك الخلطة القادرة على دفعك للأكل عندما تشم رائحتها التي تفوح من أحد المحلات." The term "فاح" in this context means (a) to smell (b) to waft (c) to fly | ١٣ | The cultural distance between the source and target cultures (a) is insignificant (b) plays a role in how big the translation challenge may be (c) does not pose any challenges to the translator | ٤ |
| "كما عمل كمدرّب لفريق الشباب." The term "شباب" in this context is typically translated as (a) youth (b) youthfulness (c) lads | ١٤ | An element that exists in one culture but does not exist in another is called (a) a culture-specific item (b) a universal element (c) a neutral element | ٥ |
| "حلوة وعيونة وقامتها ممشوقة وخدودها مثل محليسة بو طعونة." A close equivalent of "عيونة" is (a) flirty (b) coquettish (c) elegant | ١٥ | "وسار القطار بنا ينهب الأرض نهبا." In this context, "نهب" means (a) to break into (b) to steal (c) to move fast | ٦ |
| "مرجريت: ما إنت زعقت فيه كده على غفلة قمت اتخضيت" Here, "على غفلة" means (a) fast (b) loudly (c) suddenly | ١٦ | The "ushanka" (a) is a culture-specific item (b) has a direct equivalent in Arabic and English (c) can be translated into Arabic and English by using a one-to-one translation procedure | ٧ |
| "قد تكون الضجة المثارة فرصة لإعادة التفكير في فكرة برامج التوك شو نفسها وآليات عملها والمواثيق الأخلاقية التي تحكمها." The term "ميثاق" here means (a) charter (b) covenant (c) code | ١٧ | Some flowers exist in one culture but do not exist in another and thereby pose a problem to the translator. Newmark classifies them under (a) social culture (b) material culture (c) ecology | ٨ |
| "ورشح البعض كلوب كبديل محتمل للمدرّب يواخيم لوف عندما يرحل عن تدريب منتخب ألمانيا بعد بطولة أوروبا" "بطولة أوروبا" here means (a) the European playoffs (b) Europa League (c) the European championship | ١٨ | The belief that each word has a fixed meaning is (a) a fact (b) a rule (c) a myth | ٩ |
| "وهالشبات بدهن غرض لفنيانوس، معلومك جايي من أميركا ومتوفق." The term "متوفق" here means (a) rich (b) attractive (c) ready | ١٩ | | |
| "موش قلت لك ميت مره إنك تمسحي البقع اللي فيهم." The word "بقعة" means (a) dot (b) stain (c) point | ٢٠ | | |



| | | | |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| <p>٣٥ "ليست هذه هي المرة الأولى... التي يمتشق فيها منزع سيقاً خشبياً"</p> <p>The term "امتشق" here means (a) to draw (b) to raise (c) to swing</p> | <p>٣٥</p> | <p>٢١ "وهو عبارة عن طبق يحتوى على مزيج من الأرز والمكرونه والشعرية"</p> <p>A close equivalent to "شعرية" here is (a) angel hair pasta (b) spaghetti (c) linguine</p> | <p>٢١</p> |
| <p>٣٦ The term "اعتذار" means (a) pardon (c) permission (c) apology</p> | <p>٣٦</p> | <p>٢٢ "العمومية القاتلة سمة هذه التعليقات"</p> <p>The term "عمومية" here means (a) generalisation (b) generality (c) generalism</p> | <p>٢٢</p> |
| <p>٣٧ "يسقط الترندي"</p> <p>The term "يسقط" here means (a) falls (b) down with (c) drops</p> | <p>٣٧</p> | <p>٢٣ "الانهيار المفاجئ والتراجع الواضح في المستوى"</p> <p>The term "انهيار" means (a) to suffer (b) to deteriorate (c) to collapse</p> | <p>٢٣</p> |
| <p>٣٨ "إلا أن غالبيتها تعمل على تهيج الرأي العام"</p> <p>The term "هيج" here means (a) revolutionise (b) inflame (c) influence</p> | <p>٣٨</p> | <p>٢٤ "ولكن للمصريين الفضل في إضافة الدقة بالخل والتوم اليه"</p> <p>A functional equivalent of "دقة" can be (a) sauce (b) duqqa (c) condiment</p> | <p>٢٤</p> |
| <p>٣٩ A direct equivalent of "طعنة" is (a) a stab (b) a wound (c) a scar</p> | <p>٣٩</p> | <p>٢٥ "ومن بعد ما انهيت من هالواجب حظيت عيني على هونيك قرقورة، لكن شو بذي قول لك؟ الله يطعم كل محب!"</p> <p>The term "مصادقية" means (a) verification (b) credibility (c) accuracy</p> | <p>٢٥</p> |
| <p>٤٠ In order to convey the meaning of the sentence "الله يطعم كل محب" adequately when rendering it into English (a) it should be translated literally by translating it word by word (b) it should be translated communicatively by focusing on its function (c) it should be omitted</p> | <p>٤٠</p> | <p>٢٦ "وصار عمك فنيانوس يتنقل ويتنقل من بيت لبيت، هون كاس عرق، وهون كباية نبيد... وهون معلق، وهون قومة، وهون قعدة تا استويت"</p> <p>A functional equivalent of "معلق" in this context can be (a) intestines (b) offal (c) spoon</p> | <p>٢٦</p> |
| | | <p>٢٧ "المصري 'عشري'، بعادته"</p> <p>The term "عشري" here can be translated as (a) distant (b) uproarious (c) sociable</p> | <p>٢٧</p> |
| | | <p>٢٨ "ما يقوله من إفيهاات أو جمل قصيرة يعتقد أنها خلاصة الخلاصة، تصبح أخبازا"</p> <p>"خلاصة الخلاصة" can be translated as (a) sum total (b) pearls of wisdom (c) experience</p> | <p>٢٨</p> |
| | | <p>٢٩ The word "أقلية" means (a) minority (b) community (c) neighbourhood</p> | <p>٢٩</p> |
| | | <p>٣٠ The term "حالي" means (a) temporary (b) casual (c) current</p> | <p>٣٠</p> |
| | | <p>٣١ "والله فقت على شعرا العرب!"</p> <p>The term "فاق" here means (a) surpass (b) skip (c) transgress</p> | <p>٣١</p> |
| | | <p>٣٢ "ويلعب رينجرز مع سلافيا براج في ذهاب دور الستة عشر"</p> <p>The term "دور" here means (a) turn (b) stage (c) leg</p> | <p>٣٢</p> |
| | | <p>٣٣ "ليتحول الترندي من «هي الناس اتجننت بسبب كورونا»، إلى «هي الرجالة حصلها إيه»، في تعليقات منظمة"</p> <p>The term "منظمة" here means (a) dictated (b) specified (c) orchestrated</p> | <p>٣٣</p> |
| | | <p>٣٤ The term "نقع" means (a) to splash (b) to soak (c) to sift</p> | <p>٣٤</p> |

Good luck!

Dr. Heba Fawzy El-Masry



University of Tanta
Faculty of Arts
Department of Archaeology



English Language
Second Year
January 2019

Marks: 50

I- Comprehension: (20 marks)

My grandmother was the daughter of a farmer who lived near a country town. When she was young, she used to complain that life provided her with few opportunities of meeting interesting people and offered her little chance of pursuing her education. But that was fifty years ago. We still live in the same farmhouse. We still relish the peace of the countryside and the quiet of the woods, but our life is very different from that of our grandparents. Why is this? The reason is, of course, that discoveries and inventions made since their time have immensely extended the range of our eyes and ears. One might almost claim that these inventions can bring the whole world to us in our homes.

Questions:

- a) What did the grandmother complain about when she was young?
- b) Why is life different now from what it used to be in the past?
- c) Translate the following line into Arabic:
"The reason is, of course, that discoveries and inventions made since their time have immensely extended the range of our eyes and ears."

II- Grammar: (20 marks)

- a) Add suitable suffixes to the following words in order to change them into nouns, then put each in a sentence of your own:
 - 1- Imagine
 - 2- Neighbor
- b) Put the verbs between brackets in their correct tenses:
 - 1- He (to speak) five languages quite fluently.
 - 2- She now (to learn) Russian
 - 3- He usually (to visit) his mother on weekends.
 - 4- The children (to do) their homework, so don't disturb them.


III- Writing: (10 marks)

Write a paragraph on one of the following topics:

- a) Yourself
- b) Your family

Good Luck .

DR. MAYSA ABDEL AAL

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>الفرقة :الثانية انتظام / انتساب الزمن : ساعتان الفصل الدراسي الثاني دور مايو ٢٠١٨-٢٠١٩ امتحان مادة : اللغة العربية</p> |  | <p>جامعة طنطا كلية الآداب قسم اللغة العربية قسم اللغة الإنجليزية</p> |
|---|---|--|

أولاً: أجب عما يأتي :

- ٣- اللغة مرآة حياة الأمة وسجل حضارتها . اشرح ذلك مع التمثيل بمثال واحد
(٣٠ درجة)
- ٤- اختر اثنتين من خصائص اللغة العربية ثم اشرحهما .
(٢٠ درجة)

ثانياً : أجب عما يأتي :

- ٣- تحدث عن استخدام يحي حقي اللغوي لفن التورية ، وصور المناورات اللفظية
بوجوهها المتعددة
(٢٠ درجة)
- ٤- (أ) اكتب في موضوع بحث أعدته من كتاب "قراءات في اللغة والأدب "
(١٠ درجات)
- (ب) اعرض لأهم خصائص شعر أبي فراس الحمداني وأغراضه مستشهداً بما
تحفظ من قصيدته "أراك عصي الدمع "
(٢٠ درجة)

موفقون

أ.د. أماني غريب

أ.د. عبدالكريم جبل

SECTION 1

COMMENT ON THE FOLLOWING QUOTATIONS:

- 1- "He was no sooner gone, than she burst forth into the following exclamation: 'Whither doth this violent passion hurry us? What meanness do we submit to from its impulse? Wisely we resist its first and least approaches; for it is then only we can assure ourselves the victory. No woman could ever say, *so far only will I go*. Have I not exposed myself to the refusal of my footman? I cannot bear the reflection.' "

- 2- "The wench soon got Joseph to bed, and promised to use her interest to borrow him a shirt; but imagined, as she afterwards said, by his being so bloody, that he must be a dead man: she ran with all speed to hasten the surgeon, who was more than half drest, apprehending that the coach had been overturned and some gentleman or lady hurt. As soon as the wench had informed him at his window, that it was a poor foot passenger who had been stripped of all he had, and almost murdered; he chid her for disturbing him so early, slipped off his clothes again, and very quietly returned to bed and to sleep."

SECTION 2

DISCUSS ONE OF THE THEMES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE.

GOOD LUCK
Prof. Said Elgohary



TANTA UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARTS SECOND YEAR JANUARY 2020
DEPT. OF ENGLISH **DRAMA** TIME: 2 HOURS

SECTION 1 (50 marks)

COMMENT ON THE FOLLOWING TWO QUOTATIONS:

1. "Do not doubt that; before Emilia here
I give thee warrant of thy place: assure thee,
If I do vow a friendship, I'll perform it
To the last article: my lord shall never rest;
I'll watch him tame and talk him out of patience;
His bed shall seem a school, his board a shrift;
I'll intermingle every thing he does
With Cassio's suit: therefore be merry, Cassio;
For thy solicitor shall rather die
Than give thy cause away."
2. "Call up her father,
Rouse him: make after him, poison his delight,
Proclaim him in the streets; incense her kinsmen,
And, though he in a fertile climate dwell,
Plague him with flies: though that his joy be joy,
Yet throw such changes of vexation on't,
As it may lose some colour."

SECTION 2 (50 marks)

ANSWER ONLY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. "What, all alone! Well fare, sleepy drink!
I'll be reveng'd on this accursed town;
For by my means Calymath shall enter in:
I'll help to slay their children and their wives,
To fire the churches, pull their houses down,
Take my goods too, and seize upon my lands.
I hope to see the governor a slave,
And, rowing in a galley, whipt to death." **COMMENT FULLY.**
2. Compare the characters of Iago and Barabas with reference to revenge.

GOOD LUCK

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