

كلية الآداب
قسم علم النفس
الفرقة الرابعة
امتحان استرشادي (1)
لطلاب الالاحة القديمة
المادة اللغة الانجليزية

Read the following passage then answer the questions below

RACE AGAINST DEATH

The temperature was about thirty degrees below zero. Sharp winds whipped the city. Thick snow made it impossible to see. January of 1925 was a cruel month in Nome, Alaska. The weather wasn't the only problem in Nome that winter. Diphtheria was spreading through the city. Diphtheria is a terrible disease that people rarely get today. But in 1925 many children had caught it, and some had even died. Somehow doctors had to get some medicine to stop this disease. There was none in Nome. The nearest place to get it was Anchorage, far away in another part of the state. In those days no railroads led to Nome. The only way to travel in winter was in sled pulled by big dogs. Officials had no choice. Quickly they made a plan. The medicine would go by train from Anchorage to the town of Nenanna. Dogs and sleds would have to take it from there to Nome. When the medicine reached Nenanna, a sled team was ready to leave for Nome. The team stopped along the way to change dogs and drivers. After 500 miles, the team was met by another team that had started out from Nome. Now the going got rough. It took three teams to cover the last lap. Finally the last brave team pulled into Nome. The sick children were saved.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Strong winds ... the city.
a) cut b) thrashed c) bit d) destroyed
2. Diphtheria is a
a) horrible malady b) terrible curse
c) painful suffering d) painless treatment
3. ... had no choice.
a) doctors b) government c) rescuers d) sick men
4. When did the medicine leave Anchorage?
a) Before some children died.
b) When the drivers arrived.
c) After the sled left Nenanna.
d) After the officials made a plan.
5. When did the going get rough?
a) Before they left Nenanna. b) After they reached Nome.
c) After 7,500 kilometres. d) When they went by train.
6. When did the medicine reach Nome?
a) After the weather cleared. b) During January of 1925.
c) Before anyone got sick. d) While two children were operating.

II- GRAMMR: Choose the best answer:

- 1 Both brothers took the same exam and unfortunately.....
A neither of them passed **B** either of them passed
C both didn't pass **D** either of them didn't pass
- 2 We bought new CDs.
A few **B** a few **C** a little **D** a lot
3. He was hurt when he fell off his bike.
A a quite bad **B** quite bad **C** quite badly **D** quite worse
4. A first class ticket is an economy class ticket.

A much expensiver than **B** a lot more expensive to
C much more expensive than **D** more expensive

5. I think it was book I've ever read.

A the worse **B** the worst **C** the most bad **D** worst

6. Yeuck! There's in this soup - it's horrible!

A too many salt **B** too much salt **C** enough salt **D** too salt

7. "Have you got your exam results ?" "No, I'll find out next week."

A already **B** yet **C** still **D** never

8. His plane arrives Saturday morning.

A in **B** at **C** on **D** from

9. We waited the bus stop for nearly 30 minutes.

A on **B** at **C** in **D** to

10. I read a really interesting newspaper article penguins in the Antarctic.

A to **B** about **C** for **D** by



III- Translate the following into Arabic:

The Human being has the most highly developed brain of any animal. The human brain gives people many special abilities, the most outstanding of which is the ability to speak. Language has enabled human beings to develop culture, which consists of ways of behaving and thinking. These ways are passed on from generation to generation through learning. Culture also includes technology--that is, the tools and techniques invented by people to help satisfy their needs and desires. The richness and complexity of human culture distinguish human beings from all other animals.

IV- ترجم ما يلى الى الانجليزية

يركز علماء الأحياء و بعض علماء النفس على العوامل البيولوجية فى تشكيل تفكير الانسان و سلوكه، بينما يشدد علماء الاجتماع على دور التعلم والثقافة. يرى علم الأحياء الاجتماعى ان تكويننا الجينى مسئول عن العديد من جوانب الحياة الاجتماعية.

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Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Having no language, infants cannot be told what they need to learn. Yet by the age of three they will have mastered the basic structure of their native language and will be well on their way to communicative competence. Acquiring their language is a most impressive intellectual feat. Students of how children learn language generally agree that the most remarkable aspect of this **feat** is the rapid acquisition of grammar. Nevertheless, the ability of children to conform to grammatical rules is only slightly more wonderful than their ability to learn words. It has been **reckoned** that the average high school graduate in the United States has a reading vocabulary of 80. 000 words, **which** includes idiomatic expressions and proper names of people and places. This vocabulary must have been learned over a period of 16 years. From the figures, it can be calculated that the average child learns at a rate of about 13 new words per day. Clearly a learning process of great complexity goes on at a rapid rate in children.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the main subject of the passage?
2. The underlined word "feat" is closest in meaning to which of the following?

(A) Experiment (B) Idea (C) Activity (D) Accomplishment

3. The underlined word "reckoned" is closest in meaning to:

(A) Suspected (B) Estimated (C) Proved (D) Said

4. In line 9, the word "which" refers to

(A) their ability (B) reading vocabulary

(C) idiomatic expression (D) learning process

5. According to the passage, what is impressive about the way children learn vocabulary?

II- GRAMMR: Choose the best answer:

1 "..... books?" "Oh yes, they are. Thank you."

A Is this your B Are these your C These are your

2 The children in the garden.

A is playing B are playing C playing

3 Michelle usually work at about 6.00.

A finishing B finish C finishes D finishes

4 My husband the shopping, that's usually my job.

A doesn't often B doesn't often do

C don't often does D do not often

5 Where tennis?

A you do play B you play C do you play

6 Where_ your jacket?

A did you buy B did you bought C bought you

7 When I came out of the cinema it really hard, so I took a taxi home.

A is raining B was raining C rained

8 We_ very fast when the accident happened.

A didn't go B weren't going C not going D went not

9 university yet?

A Has John leave B Has John left C John have left

10 "How long Tanya?" "We've been friends since we were at school."

A have you known B do you know
C did you know D have you know

III- Translate the following into Arabic:

Researchers in the field of psychology have found that one of the best ways to make an important decision, such as choosing a university to attend or a business to invest in, involves the utilization of a decision worksheet. Psychologists who study optimization compare the actual decisions made by people to theoretical ideal decisions to see how similar they are. Proponents of the worksheet procedure believe that it will yield optimal, that is, the best decisions. Although there are several variations on the exact format that worksheets can take, they are all similar in their essential aspects.

Worksheets require defining the problem in a clear and concise way and then listing all possible solutions to the problem. Next, the pertinent considerations that will be affected by each decision are listed, and the relative importance of each consideration or consequence is determined. Each consideration is assigned a numerical value to reflect its relative importance. A decision is mathematically calculated by adding these values together. The alternative with the highest number of points emerges as the best decision.

ترجم ما يلي الى الانجليزية

"ثقافة المجتمع"، التي هي مجموعة القيم والأفكار والخبرات والتجارب المتراكمة في مجتمع ما، والتي تمثل هوية أجياله، وتتحكم في تصرفاتهم ومسيرتهم، وتميزهم عن غيرهم من المجتمعات الأخرى؛ في التصورات والاعتقادات، والمبادئ والأخلاقيات، والعادات والتقاليد، والأذواق والأحاسيس، والمعاملات الحياتية اليومية. وثقافة المجتمع هي التي بها تحتفظ الأمة بهويتها الثقافية، وخصائصها التاريخية، وسماتها الحضارية. ولذلك فإن ثقافة المجتمع هي منظومة اجتماعية وثقافية؛ تشمل كل ما يسود المجتمع من أنماط السلوك والعادات والمعتقدات، والآداب والفنون والتاريخ واللغة، وكل ما يتصل بها من جوانب ثقافية واجتماعية وحضارية

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I - Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

The rules of etiquette in American restaurants depend upon a number of factors the physical location of the restaurant, e.g., rural or urban; the type of restaurant, e.g., informal or formal; and certain standards that are more universal. In other words, some standards of etiquette vary significantly while other standards apply almost anywhere.

Learning the proper etiquette in a particular type of restaurant in a particular area may sometimes require instruction, but more commonly **it** simply requires sensitivity and experience. For example, while it is acceptable to read a magazine in a coffee shop, it is inappropriate to do the same in a more luxurious setting. And, if you are eating in a very rustic setting it may be fine to tuck your napkin into your shirt, but if you are in a sophisticated urban restaurant this behavior would demonstrate a lack of manners. It is safe to say, however, that in virtually every restaurant it is unacceptable to indiscriminately throw your food on the floor. The conclusion we can most likely draw from the above is that while the types and locations of restaurants determine etiquette appropriate to them, some rules apply to all restaurants.

QUESTIONS:

1. With what topic is this passage primarily concerned?

- A) rules of etiquette (B) instruction in proper etiquette
(C) the importance of good manners
(D) variable and universal standards of etiquette

2. According to the passage, which of the following is a universal rule of etiquette?

- (A) tucking a napkin in your shirt
(B) not throwing food on the floor

- (C) reading a magazine at a coffee shop
- (D) eating in rustic settings

3. What does the word “it” refer to in line 6?

- (A) Learning the proper etiquette
- (B) clear instruction
- (C) knowing the type of restaurant
- (D) sensitivity

4. Which of the following could best replace the word “luxurious”?

- (A) Lurid
- (B) austere
- (C) elegant
- (D) romantic

5. Which of the following words is most similar to the meaning of “rustic”?

- (A) agricultural
- (B) ancient
- (C) unsophisticated
- (D) urban

6. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “tuck” ?

- (A) put
- (B) set
- (C) hold
- (D) fold

7. The word “sophisticated” could best be replaced by

- (A) expensive
- (B) cultured
- (C) famous
- (D) exclusive

8. The word “manners” could best be replaced by which of the following?

- (A) experience
- (B) character
- (C) ceremony
- (D) tact

9. The author uses the phrase “safe to say” in order to demonstrate that the idea is

- (A) somewhat innocent
- (B) quite certain
- (C) very clever
- (D) commonly reported

10. The word “indiscriminately” could best be replaced by which of the following?

- (A) randomly
- (B) angrily
- (C) noisily
- (D) destructively

11. The author uses the word “draw” to mean

- (A) pick out
- (B) drag away
- (C) evoke
- (D) infer

GRAMMAR

1 a: "Would she like ice-cream or cream with her dessert?"

b: "She doesn't want .. "

A- neither B- both C- either

2 I'm hungry. There isn't _ food in the fridge.

A- little B- a little C- few D- much

3 James didn't do very .. in his exams.

A- bad B- well C- good

4 Ruth got up .. Anna.

A- more late than B- later as C- the latest than D- later than

5 Are there ... for everyone?

A- plates enough B- too many plates

C- enough plates D- too plates

6 I'm still looking for the letter. Have you found it _____ ?

A- yet B- still C- already

7 I work best late .. night.

A- in B- for C- during D- at

8 There was an accident _ the end of our street.

A- at B- on C- in D- to

9 She talks ... her children all the time. She's very proud of them.

A- at B- about C- of D- by

10 I bought a bar of chocolate, _ I haven't eaten it yet.

A- but B- so C- because

11" books?" "Oh yes, they are. Thank you."

A Is this your B Are these your C These are your

12 The children in the garden.

A is playing B are playing C playing

13 Michelle usually work at about 6.00.

A finishing B finish C finishes D finishes

14 My husband the shopping, that's usually my job.

A doesn't often B doesn't often do

C don't often does D do not often

15 Where tennis?

A you do play B you play C do you play

16 Where your jacket?

A did you buy B did you bought C bought you

17 When I came out of the cinema it ... really hard, so I took a taxi home.

A is raining B was raining C rained

18 We very fast when the accident happened.

A didn't go B weren't going C not going D went not

19..... university yet?

A Has John leave B Has John left C John have left

20 "How long Tanya?" "We've been friends since we were at school."

A have you known B do you known

C did you know D have you know

III- Translate the following into Arabic:

Phobia is a persistent, strong fear of a certain object or situation. Common phobias include fear of crowds, darkness, heights, and such animals as cats, snakes, or spiders. Phobic individuals may spend much time worrying about their fears and may be too frightened to carry out normal activities. Psychologists and psychiatrists classify phobias as an anxiety disorder, a mild psychological problem.

Many phobias have special names. The fear of heights is acrophobia. Agoraphobia is the dread of open spaces, and claustrophobia is the fear of small places or of being closed in. Ailurophobia is the fear of cats, ophiophobia the fear of snakes, and arachnophobia the fear of spiders. Other

phobias include hydrophobia (fear of water), mysophobia (fear of dirt or germs), and xenophobia (fear of foreigners or strangers)

ترجم ما يلي الى الانجليزية

الرموز التي يعبر عنها في الكلام والكتابة هي واحدة من الطرق الأساسية التي تتشكل بها المعاني الثقافية ويعبر عنها، لكن اللغة ليست الشكل الرمزي الثقافي الوحيد. السلوك والمواضيع المادية يمكن أن تكون دلالية أيضاً، والشيء الدلالي هو كل ما يحمل معنى، كما أن تحليل المعاني الثقافية غير اللغوية مفيد في المقارنة بين ثقافة وأخرى.

End of Sample Tests

Dr. Ismail A. Ahmed

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