

ظهور الرواية

1. Dickens' Great Expectations was written in the year .....

- a. 1841
- b. 1861
- c. 1851
- d. 1872

2. A common criticism of Dickens is that his ..... Are exaggerated.

- a. Characters
- b. Symbols
- c. Motifs
- d. Themes

3. At the end of Great Expectations, ..... is revealed as the protagonist's benefactor.

- a. Mr. pocket
- b. Pip's convict
- c. Miss Havisham
- d. Jaggers

4. " I give Pirrip as my father's name on the authority of his tombstone". In reading this opening quote, we discover immediately that Pip is an orphan and one with whom we .....

- a. Sympathize
- b. Antagonize
- c. Misunderstand
- d. disagree



### الصوتيات والنظام الصوتي

ملاحظة: الخيارات في السؤال الثالث مختلفة في الافتراضي والبلاك بورد

#### 1. Choose the correct sentence

- At the front, the vocal folds are joined together and fixed to the inside of the arytenoid cartilage
- At the front, the vocal folds are joined together and fixed to the inside of the cricoide cartilage
- At the front, the vocal folds are joined together and fixed to the inside of the thyroid cartilage.
- At the back, the vocal folds are joined together and fixed to the outside of the thyroid cartilage

#### 2. /f/ and /v/ are examples of

- dental fricative sounds
  - bilabial nasal sounds
  - alveolar and lateral approximant sounds
  - labiodental fricative sounds. الجواب الصحيح في البلاك بورد
  - sounds that are always syllabic. الجواب في الافتراضي
- \*\* الاجابة في الافتراضي غير صحيحة لكن خطأ في النظام الافتراضي

#### 3. The two plosive bilabial sounds are

- /k/ and /g/
- /t/ and /d/
- /w/ and /j/
- /p/ and /b/

#### 4. The study of possible and impossible phoneme sequences is called.

- phonetics
- phonology
- allophones
- none of the above



الفكر والثقافة الإنجليزية

1. The old English has roots from:

- a. Indian tribes
- b. Spanish tribes
- c. Germanic tribes
- d. All of the above

2. The period which many French words added to English language is called:

- a. Old English
- b. Middle English
- c. Early modern English
- d. Late modern English

3. In the period of middle English, upper classes spoke:

- a. English
- b. French
- c. Spanish
- d. Italian

4. The middle English period is between the 11<sup>th</sup> century to:

- a. 14 century
- b. 15 century
- c. 17 century
- d. 18 century



المقال

<http://www.ckfu.org/pic4u/uploads/ckfu1511493995661.jpg>

رابط المقال

The author of the following essay favors the program. As you read, look for the reasons she gives for supporting the wolves' return. The model essay at the beginning of this chapter focused on causes, but this essay focuses on effects: What were the effects of the wolves' absence? What are the effects of the wolves' return?

**Welcoming Back the Top Dog**

In our homes, on our beds, and deep within our hearts lie creatures for whom the wild is more than a whisper—domesticated versions of animals long reviled by humankind. Forebears of our beloved dogs and cats, wolves and mountain lions have shared a fate far removed from that of their tamer cousins. Famed for their intelligence and physical prowess, wolves and mountain lions were nearly eradicated. It is only recently that we have begun to understand the vital role these predators play in keeping nature in balance. Only recently have we stopped persecuting and started appreciating the wonders of these wild beings.

Just in the nick of time. Luckily, when given political protection from trigger-happy humans and habitat with sufficient prey, wolves and mountain lions thrive and their populations quickly revive. While mountain lions have always eked out an existence in California, wolves were exterminated decades ago. But now, the potential exists for wolves to move naturally into the far reaches of northern California and Oregon from the northern Rockies.

Wolves were extinct in the lower 48 states for more than half a century. Their restoration to the wildlands of Montana, Idaho, and Yellowstone National Park in the mid-1980s created virtual laboratories for wildlife biologists—and people like you and me—to observe the species in its natural element. We began to see almost immediately that wolves generate a ripple effect throughout the ecosystem for which many other species, some endangered themselves, benefit.

Making a living in the wild is hard. As a top predator, wolves make life easier by putting food on the ground for scavengers. Grizzly bears, bald eagles, gold eagles, ravens, crows, mountain lions, magpies, wolverines, and beetles all enjoy feasting on wolf kills. Thanks to the wolves, the endangered grizzly bear is enjoying a renaissance and its numbers have taken a turn for the better in parts of the West. In Yellowstone, individual grizzly bears are taking advantage of a good thing: They've been seen following wolf packs, waiting for them to make a kill and then stealing the carcass before the hard-working wolves have had a chance to take even a bite! Ninety-pound wolves are no match for one-thousand-pound grizzlies.

The dance of life and death between predator and prey makes many of us uncomfortable, yet prey species are also benefiting from the return of the wolf. Unlike human hunters, who target healthy adult animals, wolves cull the sick and elderly from elk, deer, moose, and bison herds, reducing the spread of disease and keeping the prey population healthier.

It's important to remember that predators and prey evolved in lockstep together over millions of years," says Amanda Weiss, BS, MS, JD, western director of species conservation for Defenders of Wildlife. "They make each other work."

"As an example of how a keystone predator like the wolf keeps a prey population healthier, we have only to look at what's happening in Wisconsin," says Weiss. "Chronic wasting disease (CWD) in deer is an enormous problem in the southern part of the state, where there are no wolves. However, in northern Wisconsin, to which wolves have returned in recent years, CWD in deer is unknown. While no studies have been completed to confirm this relationship, the evidence on the ground is extremely compelling.

Plant life also gains where this high-drinking carnivore is around. Prior to wolves being reintroduced into Yellowstone, the ungulates (hooved mammals) had it easy. With no hunters or predators around, they could do as they pleased—and what pleased them was hanging out on river banks, browsing on the young willow and aspen. But with wolves back in the picture, the elk and moose have had to move around a lot more, as a result, the compromised vegetation is flourishing once again.

The beneficial impacts of this change are numerous. The willow and aspen can now mature, thereby creating habitat for migratory songbirds. The increased vegetation reduces erosion and cools the rivers and ponds, thus making them more hospitable to fish. Beavers are back building dams.

Environmentalism is all about relationships, and the trickle-down effects that wolves have on other species, and the ecosystem in general, is significant. It is easy to see why wolves are called an umbrella species: An entire web of life is protected by the existence of this top carnivore. Imagine what the ecological impact would be if wolves were allowed to return to more of their historical homeland.

1. The thesis statement for this essay is the last sentence of paragraph

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. There is no thesis statement

2. The topic sentence for paragraph 4 is the

- a. First sentence
- b. Second sentence
- c. Third sentence
- d. There is no topic sentence

3. Two paragraphs, when added together, use the chain pattern. These two paragraphs are:

- a. 3and4
- b. 4and5
- c. 5and6
- d. 8and9

4. Which sentence is parallelized?

- a. You can pay me now, or it's okay if you pay me later.
- b. You can pay me now or pay me later
- c. I like to read and writing
- d. He is playing football and to swim



نظرية الترجمة**1. The category of person relates to**

- a. the notion of speakers.
- b. the notion of listeners.
- c. the notion of participants' roles.
- d. the notion of both listeners and speakers.

**2. Tense and aspect are**

- a. grammatical categories in a large number of language
- b. semantic categories in a large number of language.
- c. morphological categories in a large number of language
- d. discourse categories in a large number of language

**3. Communicative translation means**

- a. to render the general meaning of the original text
- b. to render the exact contextual meaning of the original text
- c. to render the nearest meaning to the original text.
- d. to render the exact meaning of the original text

**4. Material Culture covers**

- a. trees, stones and houses
- b. factories, organizations and institutions.
- c. rivers, mountains and winds.
- d. food, clothes and transport.



الأدب الإنجليزي في القرن ١٧

1. What is the stated subject of Paradise Lost ?
  - a. The fight between good and evil
  - b. Heaven's battle and Satan's tragic fall
  - c. The creation of the universe
  - d. Adam and Eve's disobedience
  
2. To Daffodils starts with a grief that the daf ..... very quickly .
  - a. Wasted away
  - b. Gained
  - c. Watered
  - d. Cut
  
3. Herrick compares human life with the life of .....
  - a. Animals
  - b. Birds
  - c. Daffodils
  - d. Insects
  
4. In Virtue , the sweet day is the ..... of the earth and the sky .
  - a. Marriage
  - b. Separation
  - c. Divorce
  - d. Savage



مهارات التحدث

1. If you want to ask politely someone for more clarification, you should say

- a. Excuse me? What on earth do you say?
- b. Excuse me? Could you go now and say it?
- c. Could you repeat that?
- d. Hm! What's that?

2. When Americans are not enthusiastic, their voices' intonation usually ...

- a. Goes very down
- b. Doesn't go up
- c. Goes up a lot
- d. Goes normal

3. In English, when you want to respond to a negative question or statement with intonation that goes up at the end such as "you don't have ONE? You should say ...

- a. No, I don't
- b. Yes, I don't
- c. Maybe yes
- d. Yes, that's right. I don't have one

4. What is the superlative of "unpleasant" ?

- a. unpleasant
- b. most unpleasant
- c. more unpleasant
- d. unpleasantest



الحضارة الإسلامية

١. من هو مؤلف كتاب (التصريف لمن عجز عن التأليف) ؟

أ. المفريزي

ب. ابن سينا

ج. الجبرتي

د. الزهرأوى

٢. اعتمد الاغريق فى دراستهم لعلم الكيمياء على .....

أ. التأمل والفلسفة

ب. التجربة والمشاهدة

ج. النقد والتحليل

د. الحسابات الفلكية

٣. من هو المؤسس الحقيقى لعلم الكيمياء ؟

أ. المقريزى

ب. المسعودى

ج. جابر ابن حيان

د. عبد الله بن الزبير

٤. كانت العلوم الطبيعية عند العلماء المسلمين في بدئها قد قامت على مؤلفات .....

أ. الفرس

ب. العراقيين

ج. الرومان

د. اليونان





قضايا ثقافية معاصرة

١. أسباب التخلف (التأخر) في العالم الإسلامي نوعان؛ داخلية أساسية

- أ. وخارجية أساسية
- ب. وخارجية ثانوية
- ج. وداخلية ثانوية
- د. وخارجية تابعة

٢. تعد القومية والعنصرية من أهم النزعات الاجتماعية التي:

- أ. ربطت الإنسان منذ القدم بجماعته
- ب. أحدثت شرخا في البناء الاجتماعي
- ج. ولدت التنازع بين الناس
- د. ظهرت بفعل الفكر الغربي

٣. إن اتخاذ المسلمين موقفا من العولمة في ظل التدافع القائم بين الحضارات يحتاج إلى:

- أ. قوة اقتصادية
- ب. حكمة ووعي
- ج. جهاد مستمر
- د. الحذر والمقاطعة

٤. القومية من القوم، وهم الجماعة من الناس، تجمعهم جامعة يقومون لها. هذا تعريف القومية في:

- أ. اللغة
- ب. الاصطلاح
- ج. في الاجتماع
- د. في العرف

