

النصوص المطلوبة

(1) John Keats (1795-1821) was a prominent English poet in the second generation of the Romantic era, **(2)** along with Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley. **(3)** He devoted his short life to the perfection of a poetry marked by vivid imagery, great touching **(4)** appeal, and an attempt to express a philosophy through classical legend. His reputation grew after his **(5)** early death, and he was greatly admired in the Victorian Age. His influence can be seen in the poetry of **(6)** Alfred Lord Tennyson. **(7)** The son of a stable manager, John Keats received relatively little formal education. After his father **(8)** died in 1804, Keats had close emotional ties to his sister, Fanny, and his two brothers, George and Tom. **(9)** The Keats children lived with their widowed grandmother at Edmonton, Middlesex. John started school **(10)** at Enfield. At school Keats was noted as an aggressive guy but in 1809 he began to read eagerly. **(10)** John Keats was trained by a surgeon in 1811. He broke off the training in 1814 and went to **(11)** London, where he worked as a dresser, or junior house surgeon, at Guy's and St. Thomas' hospitals. **(12)** His literary interests had been crystallised by this time, and after 1817, he devoted himself entirely to **(13)** poetry. From then until his early death, the story of his life was largely the story of the poetry he **(14)** wrote. **(15)** John Keats wrote sonnets, odes, and epics. All his greatest poetry was written in a single year, **(16)** 1819: *Lamia*, *The Eve of St. Agnes*, the great odes: *To a Nightingale*, *On Melancholy*, and *To Autumn*, **(17)** and the two unfinished versions of an epic on Hyperion. Today his poems and letters remain among the **(18)** most popular and analysed in English literature. Keats is remarkably a sensitive collector, organiser and **(19)** transmitter of sensations, who tasted to the full, the beauties of the world and sought to increase them in **(20)** his writings.

1. John Keats is considered one of the early.....
 - a. classical poets
 - b. romantic poets
 - c. traditional poets
 - d. satirical poets
2. He devoted his short life to the perfection of a poetry marked by imagery.
 - a. lively
 - b. dark
 - c. blurry
 - d. grey
3. After the death of his father, Keats had close emotional ties to his
 - a. friends
 - b. classmates
 - c. family
 - d. workmates
4. At school Keats was known to be a/an guy.
 - a. unfriendly
 - b. kind
 - c. polite
 - d. sociable
5. Keats wrote the best of his works in
 - a. twenty months
 - b. a couple of weeks
 - c. a fortnight
 - d. twelve months
6. Keats relationship with his family was
 - a. tough
 - b. wonderful
 - c. cruel
 - d. unkind
7. The story of the poetry he wrote was
 - a. the story of his father
 - b. the story of his friend
 - c. the story of himself
 - d. the story of his wife
8. When Keats poems and letters are analysed, we notice that Keats is a / an.....
 - a. sensitive collector
 - b. organiser
 - c. transmitter of sensations
 - d. All
9. The word **devote** means:
 - a. very eager to argue or fight with people
 - b. to dedicate or to give an amount of time, attention, etc. to something
 - c. a poem or song written in order to praise a person or an event
 - d. a serious and urgent request
10. The word **appeal** means:
 - a. a serious and urgent request
 - b. a poem or song written in order to praise a person or an event
 - c. to dedicate or to give an amount of time, attention, etc. to something
 - d. very eager to argue or fight with people
11. The word **aggressive** means:
 - a. a serious and urgent request
 - b. very eager to argue or fight with people
 - c. to dedicate or to give an amount of time, attention, etc. to something
 - d. a poem or song written in order to praise a person or an event
12. The word **eagerly** means:
 - a. a poem or song written in order to praise a person or an event
 - b. very eager to argue or fight with people
 - c. a serious and urgent request
 - d. having an extremely strong desire to do or have a lot of something
13. The word **ode** means:

- a. very eager to argue or fight with people
- b. a serious and urgent request
- c. to dedicate or to give an amount of time, attention, etc. to something
- d. a poem or song written in order to praise a person or an event

1) The term **Drama** comes from a Greek word meaning "action". Drama is divided into comedy and (2)tragedy. Only a small fraction of the work of five dramatists has survived to this day: the tragedians (3)Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides; and the comedians Aristophanes and, from the late 4th century, (4)Menander. Medieval drama, when it emerged hundreds of years after the original tragedies and (5)comedies, was a new creation rather than a rebirth without being influenced by earlier drama. (6)The Renaissance saw a huge revival in all types of art, including theatre. William Shakespeare, one of (7)the world's most renowned playwrights, wrote and produced many plays that are still performed (8)regularly even today. Shakespeare was one of the first to merge comic elements into tragedies. He also (9)developed a structure and several types of characters that are still common in modern drama. (10)The 18th century was a time when more plays were being written for and about the middle class. The (11)themes, language, and dramaturgy of Shakespeare's plays were now considered out of date, so that (12)during the next two centuries the works of England's greatest dramatists were never produced intact.

(13) Toward the end of the 18th century, the Romantic period began in Western Europe, which heavily (14)influenced the theatre of that era and focused on emotion rather than intellect. This movement (15)continued through the beginning of the 19th century. (16)Contemporary drama shows the influence of all that has come before. It involves much (17)experimentation with new forms and ideas. In the early part of the 20th century, musical drama came (18)to dominate stages in New York and England, although each theatre season saw the release of straight (19) dramatic plays as well.

(20) Many playwrights of the 1960s and 1970s - Sam Shepard in the United States, Tom Stoppard in (21)England - built plays around language. In their plays, dialogue frequently cannot be read simply as an (22)intellectual exchange of information. Many playwrights also mirrored society's frustration with (22)a seemingly uncontrollable, self-destructive world. (23)The drama, which had suffered a steep decline during the Victorian Age, was revived with great (24)force at the beginning of the 20th century drama and the course of six decades has witnessed many (25)trends and currents in the 20th century drama. The drama of the Modernist Movement was such less (26)innovative in technique than it was its poetry and novel.

1. The two main types of drama are.....
 - a. comedy and tragedy
 - b. poetry and comedy
 - c. tragedy and drama
 - d. comic and satire
2. Shakespeare was one of the first to merge into tragedies
 - a. sad elements
 - b. worse elements
 - c. comic elements
 - d. reality
3. Drama of the 18th century was about.....
 - a. the low class
 - b. the high class
 - c. the top class
 - d. the middle class
4. Shakespeare's plays were considered old and inconvenient in
 - a. the 17th century
 - b. The 18th century
 - c. The 19th century
 - d. The 16th century
5. The theatre of the 18th century heavily influenced the theatre of that era by the Romantic period in Europe and
 - a. focused on feelings
 - b. focused on intellects
 - c. focused on feelings and intellects
 - d. concentrated on intellects only
6. drama is related to much experimentation with new forms and ideas.
 - a. Old
 - b. Shakespearean
 - c. Modern
 - d. Elizabethan
7. "known as a serious play or book that ends sadly, especially with the death of the main character" is the definition of.....
 - a. revival
 - b. tragedy
 - c. contemporary
 - d. intellect
8. "the ability to understand things and to think intelligently" is the definition of.....
 - a. contemporary
 - b. dominate
 - c. intellect
 - d. decline
9. "a decrease in the quality, quantity, or importance of something" is the definition of.....
 - a. decline
 - b. revival
 - c. dominate
 - d. tragedy
10. "to control someone or something or to have more importance than other people or things" is the definition of.....
 - a. intellect
 - b. dominate
 - c. intellect
 - d. contemporary
11. "a process in which something becomes active or strong again" is the definition of.....
 - a. dominate
 - b. contemporary
 - c. tragedy
 - d. revival
12. "something belonging to the present time" is the definition of.....
 - a. tragedy
 - b. decline
 - c. contemporary
 - d. revival
13. In the early part of the 20th century,
 - a. plays around language were built.
 - b. musical drama became more important on the stages in New York and England.
 - c. drama declined.
 - d. drama was considered a new creation.

15. Toward the end of the 18th century,
 a. musical drama became more important on the stages in New York and England.
 b. plays around language were built.
 c. drama was considered a new creation.
d. Romantic period began.
16. During the Victorian Age,
 a. plays around language were built.
 b. musical drama became more important on the stages in New York and England.
c. drama declined.
 d. drama was considered a new creation.
17. Between the 1960s and 1970s,
 a. drama was considered a new creation.
 b. plays around language were built.
 c. Romantic period began.
 d. drama declined.

Famous British author **Charles John Huffam Dickens** was born on February 7, 1812, in Portsmouth, a port city in southern England. He was the second of eight siblings. His father, John Dickens, was a marine writer, and he dreamed that the profession would make him rich. His mother, Elizabeth Barrow, rose to become a teacher and then a school principal. Despite his parents' best efforts, the family remained poor. Nevertheless, the family was happy in its early days. In 1816 the family moved to Chatham, Kent, where Charles and his brothers were free to roam the countryside and explore Old Rochester Castle. In 1822, the family moved to Camden, a poor district of London. During this period, the family's economic conditions deteriorated, and his father was imprisoned in 1824, when Charles was only 12 years old. As a result of his father's imprisonment, Charles Dickens had to drop out of school and work in a boat-painting factory beside the Thames. This was the best he could do to help his family, bidding his childish innocence and this incident became a recurring theme in his writing. After a while he was allowed back to school after his father received a family inheritance which he used to pay off his debts. But when Dickens was fifteen, he was again denied an education, and in 1827 he had to drop out of school and work as a courier in an office to contribute to his family's income. As it turned out, this work became an early stepping stone towards his work as a writer. A year after starting his career in the office, Dickens began his work as a freelance report writer in the London law courts. Only a few years later, he became a reporter for two major newspapers in London. In 1833, he began presenting skits to various magazines and newspapers under the pseudonym (Boz). His first stories were published in his first book in 1836, Sketches by Boz. Dickens' writing became so popular with readers that he began publishing his first novel, Oliver Twist, as episodes in a newspaper, telling the tale of an orphan living on the streets. The story was inspired by the feeling of Dickens, a poor child forced to make a living through his own wits. Oliver Twist readers have been eagerly awaiting the next monthly episode. In 1859 Dickens published A Tale of Two Cities, a historical novel set at the time of the French Revolution. In 1865, Dickens had a train accident and never fully recovered from it. Despite his unhealthy conditions, he continued to wander until 1870. On June 9, 1870, Dickens suffered a stroke, and died at the age of fifty-eight, in Gads Hill, his country town in Kent, England

1. Charles Dickens was born in the century.
 A. early eighteenth B. late eighteenth C. early nineteenth D. middle eighteenth
2. Charles lived with a family.
 A. small B. tiny C. little D. big
3. Chatham is the name of
 A. a place B. a book C. a poem D. a novel
4. Charles' father went to prison because
 A. he stole money B. of bad debts C. he killed a man D. he broke into a bank
5. The poor childhood of Dickens inspired him to
 A. work as a reporter B. write "Oliver Twist"
 C. write "A Tale of Two Cities" D. All
6. A Tale of Two Cities, a historical novel set at the time of the Revolution.
 A. Russian B. England C. Australian D. French
7. Charles left school because his father
 A. traveled abroad B. became rich C. was sick D. was sent to jail
8. siblings means:
 A. became worse
 B. a name used by a writer instead of his real name
 C. brothers or sisters
 D. a person whose job is to take packages or important papers somewhere
9. deteriorated means:

- A. became worse
- B. brothers or sisters
- C. a name used by a writer instead of his real name
- D. a person whose job is to take packages or important papers somewhere

10. innocence means:

- A. brothers or sisters
- B. a name used by a writer instead of his real name
- C. a person whose job is to take packages or important papers somewhere
- D. the fact of not being guilty of a crime

11. inheritance means:

- A. money a person receives from a relative after death
- B. earning money by selling your work to several different organisations
- C. in a way that shows great interest and excitement about something
- D. became worse

12. courier means:

- A name used by a writer instead of his real name
- B. a person whose job is to take packages or important papers somewhere
- C. the fact of not being guilty of a crime
- D. the fact of not being guilty of a crime

13. freelance means:

- A. earning money by selling your work to several different organizations
- B. a name used by a writer instead of his real name
- C. a person whose job is to take packages or important papers somewhere
- D. the fact of not being guilty of a crime

14. pseudonym means:

- A. brothers or sisters
- B. a name used by a writer instead of his real name
- C. a person whose job is to take packages or important papers somewhere
- D. the fact of not being guilty of a crime

15. eagerly means:

- A. money a person receives from a relative after death
- B. earning money by selling your work to several different organisations
- C. in a way that shows great interest and excitement about something
- D. became worse

4/The Arabian Nights, also known as The Thousand and One Nights, is one of the most famous collections of stories from the Islamic golden age. They are centred around the frame story of the Sultan Shahrayar and his wife Scheherazade. After finding out that his first wife is unfaithful, Shahrayar kills her and swears to marry a different woman each night before killing her the following morning. Scheherazade thinks of a plan to stop him. She marries Shahryar and then she begins to tell him a story that night. However, she stops telling the story at an exciting point to make him eager to hear the rest. The next evening, she finishes that story and begins telling another one, following the same pattern for one thousand and one nights until Shahryar has a change of heart. Since the 18th century, foreign cultures had characterized the epic by different literary responses caused by its vague authorial identity. As a result of its translation into many languages, The Arabian Nights has been influencing many world literary writers. Critics, therefore, have identified the utilization of its literary techniques, such as repetitive designation, frame-story, and dramatic visualization. The Arabian Nights is one of the richest sources for the magical turn in contemporary cultures by using ghosts, jinns or shape-shifting. It is seen as a book of exceptional literary values. The reception of The Arabian Nights in the world paves the way to better understanding of Arabic literature among the world's arts. In this sense, The Arabian Nights functions as a means of cultural "language" between east and west. The great significance of The Arabian Nights in literature is indebted to the distinctive use of the narration technique. It employs different narrative devices that are still utilised in creating fictional works today. Finally, we can say the greatness of the epic stands in the character of the narrator, Scheherazade, herself

1.The protagonist (hero/ heroine) in the Arabian Nights is..... .

- A.Shahrayar
- B.Scheherazade
- C.jinn
- D. the first wife

2.The reason for killing women in the Arabian Nights is..... .

- A.loyalty
- B.faithfulness
- C.unfaithfulness
- D. richness

3.The Arabian Nights has been..... many world literary works.

- A.affecting
- B.imitating
- C.attracting
- D. copying

4.The Arabian Nights is seen as a book ofliterary values.

- A.normal
- B.ordinary
- C.outstanding
- D. simple

5. The devices used in the Arabian Nights are for later writers.
 A. useless B. useful C. unsuitable D. trivial
6. "not clear" is the definition of.....
 A. swear B. utilise C. vague D. epic
7. "to use something, especially for a practical purpose" is the definition of.....
 A. utilise B. epic C. swear D. vague
8. "grateful to someone for his/her help" is the definition of.....
 A. contemporary B. indebted C. vague D. utilise
9. "a book or a poem that tells a long story about brave actions" is the definition of.....
 A. epic B. contemporary C. swear D. indebted
10. "to promise that you will do something" is the definition of.....
 A. indebted B. vague C. contemporary D. swear
11. "belonging to the same time" is the definition of.....
 A. epic B. indebted C. utilise D. contemporary
12. "a way of criticizing a person or an idea" is the definition of.....
 A. prose B. satire C. plot D. climax
13. "the series of events that's form a story" is the definition of.....
 A. prose B. satire C. plot D. climax
14. "the most exciting or important event or point in time" is the definition of.....
 A. prose B. satire C. plot D. climax
15. "using of a word or phrase not as used normally" is the definition of.....
 A. prose B. metaphor C. plot D. climax
16. "writing that is not poetry" is the definition of.....
 A. prose B. metaphor C. plot D. climax

5/ (1) An essay is a genre of literature. It is an analytic, interpretative, or critical literary composition (2) usually much shorter and less systematic and formal than a dissertation or thesis and usually dealing with (3) its subject from a limited and often personal point of view. It is accepted that the Frenchman Michael de (4) Montaigne, born in 1533, was one of the most significant philosophers of the French Renaissance, (5) known for popularising the essay as a literary genre.

(6) Academic essay writing is one of the most important elements of success during school and (7) university alike. Many students who lack a talent for writing have difficulty making and preparing (8) literary essays. However, what these students do not know is that an academic essay is completely (9) different from creative writing, as it is based on specific rules that you can use if you learn and stick to (10) them.

(11) The Academic Essay expresses a type of formal writing that deals with one specific topic.
 (12) The goal is often to convince the reader of a certain matter through a number of real proofs based on (13) correct scientific bases. (24) Although the types and nature of essays differ in terms of content, length and topic, they all follow (25) a single methodology when compiled and they include the three parts we have mentioned above. They (26) also go through three basic stages as follows: (27) First, the preparation stage in which the preparation process for the essay is carried out, and is (28) considered the most important stage. In this process, the exact requirement must be understood by (29) reading the question well and searching for any part that may seem ambiguous to you. (30) Then the purpose, the length and the type of the essay are determined. Here, the time required to (31) realistically complete the research, writing and auditing should be specific. Next, you should think (31) about your target audience, whose level of knowledge affects your writing style and the way you (32) choose words in addition to choosing the essay topic. You can follow the traditional method of (33) brainstorming and writing notes on the topic. You can also try what is known as free writing, which (34) involves taking a general topic and writing about it for about three minutes. That is to gather as many (35) ideas as possible related to it to benefit from one of them and take it as a main idea. As for the third (36) method, it is to get ideas for your essay from previous published topics and research in this field.

(37) Finally, after finding a major area for an essay, narrow your search to a specific topic that interests (38) you and matches the requirements of the assignment given to you by your instructor. Remember that (39) your topic must be original and specific at the same time. You can also search for it and find enough (40) information and references.

1. is considered the founder of the essay.

- a. William Shakespeare b. Michael de Montaigne c. Dryden d. Keats

2. The Academic Essay expresses a type of that deals with one specific topic.

- a. formal writing b. informal writing c. formal reading d. formal listening

9. The word **systematic** means:

- a. examining something
 b. creative thinking and problem-solving method
 c. collect

d. carefully planned methods or principles

10. The word **methodology** means:

a. collect

b. carefully planned methods or principles

c. mission / homework

d. principles and methods of a particular branch of knowledge

11. The word **compile** means.....

a. a person or a particular group of people that something is directed to

b. collects

c. mission / homework

d. having many possible interpretations

12. The word **auditing** means

a. carefully planned methods or principles

b. having many possible interpretations

c. examining something

d. mission / homework

13. The word **ambiguous** means

a. carefully planned methods or principles

b. having many possible interpretations

c. collect

d. mission / homework

14. The word **target** means

a. a person or a particular group of people that something is directed to

b. collects

c. mission / homework

d. having many possible interpretations

15. The word **brainstorming** means.....

a. principles and methods of a particular branch of knowledge.

b. carefully planned methods or principles

c. examining something

d. creative thinking and problem-solving method

16. The word **assignment** means

a. mission / homework

b. collect

c. carefully planned methods or principles

d. examining something

6//Imru' al-Qais is known as the "father of Arabic poetry." He lived in the 6th century and helped create classical Arabic literature. Born a prince, his father, Hujr, was king of the Kindah tribe in Arabia. His life was full of drama - royalty, **tragedy**, rebellion, and incredible poetry. His early life was comfortable, but everything changed when rebels killed his father. Instead of fighting back right away, Imru' al-Qais left home and wandered the desert, writing poems. His poetry often talked about love, sadness, and missing the past. One of his most famous poems starts by mourning **abandoned** campsites—a symbol of lost love and memories. This style inspired many poets after him. His poems are famous for their **vivid** scenes and deep emotions. They were part of the Mu'allaqat ("Suspended Odes"), a collection of great poems once hung in Makkah. His work followed the qasida style: starting with sad, nostalgic lines, then shifting to praise his tribe or describe battles. He was a master at painting pictures of nature, like storms and deserts, showing both the beauty and **harshness** of Arabia. Stories say his death was as dramatic as his life. After years in exile, he supposedly asked the Byzantine emperor for help to **take revenge**. The emperor gave him a poisoned robe, which killed him—a wild end for a man who lived boldly.

Imru' al-Qais' **influence** lives on. He inspired countless Arab poets and introduced the world to pre-Islamic Arab culture through themes like honour, love, and nature. His ability to turn personal pain into timeless art reminds us that great stories and feelings never fade. Even today, his words feel alive, proving that passion and **resilience** speak across centuries.

1- Imru' al-Qais's father was a

- a. prince b. a king c. a warrior d. a politician
- 2- the abandoned campsites symbolize in his most famous poem
- a. love and courage b. past love and memories c. his family d. his home
- 3- the Mu'allaqat poems were traditionally displayed in the city
- a. Damascus b. Yathreb c. Makkah d. Aden
- 4- the suspended odes were a collection of great
- a. essays b. stories c. plays d. poetry
- 5- His poems are famous for
- a. their vivid scenes and deep emotions b. harsh style c. imagery d. enthusiasm
- 6- nature was described in Imru' al-Qais's poetry by
- a. describing the desert b. showing both the beauty and harshness of Arabia c. depicting the battles
- d. showing the severity of living in the desert
- 7- Imru' al-Qais sought help from the Byzantine emperor to
- a. find his father b. avenge c. live in Byzantium d. get back his rule
- 8- Imru' al-Qais has influenced later generations of poets by
- a. copying him b. honoring his poetry c. ignoring him d. sympathizing with him
- 9- the word **tragedy** means
- a. clear and bright
- b. to have an effect on something or somebody
- c. to inflict punishment in return for a wrong done
- d. a very sad event or situation
- 10- the word **abandoned** means
- a. a very sad event or situation
- b. the ability to recover quickly
- c. the fact of being sever and unpleasant
- d. left a place
- 11- the word **vivid** means
- a. clear and bright
- b. to have an effect on something or somebody
- c. to inflict punishment in return for a wrong done
- d. a very sad event or situation
- 12- the word **harshness** means
- a. clear and bright
- b. a very sad event or situation
- c. the ability to recover quickly
- d. the fact of being sever and unpleasant
- 13- the word **take revenge** means
- a. clear and bright
- b. to have an effect on something or somebody
- c. to inflict punishment in return for a wrong done
- d. a very sad event or situation
- 14- the word **influence** means
- a. to have an effect on something or somebody
- b. a very sad event or situation
- c. the ability to recover quickly
- d. the fact of being sever and unpleasant
- 15- the word **resilience** means
- a. clear and bright
- b. the ability to recover quickly
- c. the fact of being sever and unpleasant
- d. left a place-----

7/Gilgamesh, two-thirds god and one-third human, is the greatest king on earth and the strongest super-(2) human that ever existed; however, he is young and deals with his people harshly. The people call out to (3)the sky- god Anu to help them. In response, Anu creates a wild man, Enkidu, out in the harsh and wild (4)forests surrounding Gilgamesh's lands. This brute, Enkidu, has the strength of dozens of wild animals; he (5) is to serve as the subhuman rival to the superhuman Gilgamesh. Later a good friendship existed between (6) the two.

(7) Gilgamesh has two dreams; in the first a meteorite falls to earth which is so great that Gilgamesh can (8) neither lift it nor turn it. In the second, Gilgamesh dreams that an axe appears at his door, so great that (9) he can neither lift it nor turn it. Gilgamesh asks his mother what these dreams might mean; she tells him (10) a man of great force and strength will come into Uruk and this man will help Gilgamesh perform great (11) deeds.

(12) On his way, Gilgamesh encounters two large scorpions. They try to convince him that his journey is (13) full of danger but in vain. Gilgamesh continues his journey, crossing the Waters of Death that kill (14) anyone who touches them. After a long and dangerous journey, Gilgamesh arrives at a shore and (15) meets a man. He tells this man that he is looking for Utnapishtim and his wife, the only humans to have (16) survived the Great Flood and who were granted immortality by the gods, in the hope of discovering the (17) secret of everlasting life. The old man advises Gilgamesh that death is a necessary fact because of the (18) will of the gods; all human efforts are only temporary, not permanent. Gilgamesh falls to his knees and (19) weeps in sorrow.

(20) The love within the friendship of Enkidu and Gilgamesh inspires both of them to be better men in (21) different ways. Another great lesson Gilgamesh learns is the inescapable truth of human death. When (22) Enkidu dies a painful death, Gilgamesh becomes even more terrified of the idea of his own death. The (23) Epic of Gilgamesh has several moral themes, but the main theme is that love is a motivating force.

(24) There are many other morals to be taken from the epic as well. One is undoubtedly that immortality (25) (the way Gilgamesh desires it) is impossible to achieve. Because it was Enkidu's death and (26) Gilgamesh's fear for his own death that set him on his quest, the real moral here is to accept that death (27) will come, and if possible, not to fear it.

1. Gilgamesh is a /an.....
a. god b. human c. superhuman d. animal
2. Gilgamesh deals with his people
a. easily b. mercifully c. kindly d. harshly
3. Gilgamesh's mother interpret her son's dream saying that a man with great force will
Gilgamesh perform great deeds.
a. aid b. fight c. kill d. destroy
4. The purpose of Gilgamesh's journey is the hope of recovering the secret of life.
a. mortal b. everlasting c. happy d. easy
5. One of the moral lessons of the epic of Gilgamesh is that immortality is to achieve.
a. easy b. difficult c. important d. impossible
6. Anu is
a. an earthly god b. a heavenly god c. a superman d. a man
7. Later Gilgamesh and Enkidu
a. left each other b. parted c. befriended d. became enemies
8. At the sudden death of Enkidu, Gilgamesh didn't take care of himself because he was
a. sad for him b. afraid of death c. pessimistic d. optimistic
9. Gilgamesh was in deep sadness because he realised that human efforts last forin the face of death.
a. a limited time b. a long time c. forever d. eternity
10. The immortality Gilgamesh desires is
a. possible b. infeasible c. reasonable d. probable
11. "The state of living forever" is the definition of.....
a. survived b. in vain c. immortality d. brute
12. "A man who is cruel, violent and not sensitive" is the definition of.....
a. immortality b. brute c. in vain d. survived
13. "A large piece of rock from the outer space" is the definition of.....
a. immortality b. meteorite c. survived d. in vain
14. "Without positive results / useless" is the definition of.....
a. brute b. survived c. in vain d. meteorite
15. "continued to live" is the definition of.....
a. survived b. meteorite c. brute d. immortality

8/ **Shakespeare's history** plays are about people or events in England's history. Shakespeare's first history plays, such as King John, Richard II, and Henry IV, which were influenced by Elizabethan dramatists especially Thomas Kyd and Christopher Marlowe, dramatise the destructive results of weak or corrupt rule and have been interpreted as a justification of the Tudor dynasty. Later history plays like Richard III and Henry VIII show how proud the country was of the Queen's successes, particularly the defeat of the old enemy, Spain, and of England's rise to a great world power.

Shakespeare's comedies are full of fun and based on misunderstanding and mishaps; the characters are lively and the dialogues are witty. Shakespeare's early classical comedies, containing tight double plots and precise comic sequences, gave way to the romantic atmosphere of his greatest comedies; A Midsummer Night's Dream is a witty mixture of romance, fairy magic and comic low life's scenes. The wit and wordplay of Much Ado about Nothing and the charming rural setting of As You Like It complete Shakespeare's sequence of great comedies.

Unlike his comedies, Shakespeare's tragedies always have sad endings, which can make people cry. The tragedies **are** based around misery, loss and disillusionment. Most Shakespeare's tragedies involve characters of very high status in society; Julius Caesar is the most important man in Rome, Hamlet is a prince and King Lear is a ruler of Britain. Many critics believe that Shakespeare's greatest tragedies represent the peak of his art. The plots of Romeo and Juliet, Julius Caesar, Hamlet, Othello often hinge on fatal flaws, which overturn order and destroy the hero and those we love. While watching a Shakespearean tragedy, the audience is moved and shaken. After the show, the audience are calm, (27) and washed clean of pity and terror.

The secret behind Shakespeare's continued reputation is that his writings are admired everywhere for their intelligence, wit, beauty and humanity. His plays are filled with action, his characters are believable and his language is exciting to be read. Underlying this is Shakespeare's humanity, which is shown through his great sympathy and love of all people.

1. Shakespeare's early history plays the Tudor rule.

- a. criticize b. highlight c. give excuses to d. Tudor rule

2. Shakespeare's great history plays were written during

- a. the Elizabethan period b. Tudor rule c. corrupt England d. a unique plot

3. Classical comedies of Shakespeare are based on

- a. a unique plot b. a variety of plots c. two plots d. fate

4. Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night's Dream combines

- a. romance and magic b. comic scenes c. his deeds d. both a and b

5. In Shakespeare's tragedies, the tragic hero is destroyed because of

- a. his deeds b. his weaknesses c. fate d. two plots

6. Shakespeare depended on to write his history, comedy and tragedy plays.

- a. calm and washed clean of pity and terror
b. older plays, Greek and Roman legends
c. tight double plots and precise comic sequences
d. Shakespeare's first history plays

7. Elizabethan dramatists influenced to a large extent.

- a. Shakespeare's first history plays
b. tight double plots and precise comic sequences
c. calm and washed clean of pity and terror
d. older plays, Greek and Roman legends

8. The early comedies of Shakespeare were characterised by

- a. older plays, Greek and Roman legends
b. Shakespeare's first history plays
c. calm and washed clean of pity and terror
d. tight double plots and precise comic sequences

9. After attending Shakespeare's plays, the audience feel

- a. Shakespeare's first history plays
b. calm and washed clean of pity and terror
c. older plays, Greek and Roman legends
d. tight double plots and precise comic sequences

10. is a small being, human in form, playful and having magical power

- a. Justification b. Fairy c. Witty d. Misery

11. means to depend on something completely

- a. Misery b. Disillusionment c. Mishaps d. Hinge

12. is a feeling of intense unhappiness

- a. Misery b. Mishaps c. Disillusionment d. Justification

13. is a sequence of powerful leaders in the same family

- a. Witty b. Disillusionment c. Dynasty d. Mishaps

14. means unpredictable outcomes that are unfortunate

- a. Misery b. Fairy c. Mishaps d. Dynasty

15. is the act of defending by giving excuses

- a. Justification b. Hinge c. Dynasty d. Disillusionment

16. freeing from false belief means.....

a. Witty

b. Disillusionment

c. Justification

d. Dynasty

17.....is using words in a clever and amusing way

a. Fairy

b. Dynasty

c. Hinge

d. Witty

9*/The child's (8) aptitude is a mirror of his/her personality, strengths, and weaknesses. Hence, a designed aptitude test can (9) reveal a lot of information regarding the child that can help in taking a well-informed career selection. It (10) is very difficult to spend your life working in a field that you are not interested in.

(11) Courses leading towards a desired career should be found easily for the young to enable them to (12) make right decisions about their future. Psychologists said that it was very easy for a child to get (13) swayed by peer pressure into choosing a career that the majority was opting rather than the one which (14) was best for him/her. (15) Although it should not be the most important, remuneration of a career holds value in one's life; (16) nobody likes to earn little. A job's earnings should match the child's aspirations and provide a satisfying (17) comfortable life. Modern societies need professionals in every field: utility workers, garbage collectors, (18) farmers, nurses, doctors, engineers, teachers, professors and many others.

(19) Furthermore, demotivation might have a negative impact on the child's mental health when (20) rejecting all of his/her ideas. Parents can work together to gather information about a career and then (21) help the child in deciding whether it is suitable or not. Most people have dreams of future jobs and (22) there's no limit to what this could be, but we can't be absolutely certain about our career choices. (23) Researchers told us that through self-reflection and guided activities, we would find our core values and (24) a clearer path towards the right career.

1. Most parents nowadaysthe right strategy when directing their children to choose their future career.

a. use

b. don't choose

c. select

d. follow

2. Nowadays, most parentswhat their children want to be in the future when helping them in choosing their future career.

a. are interested

b. are careless

c. pay no attention to

d. both (b) and (c)

3. There should be leading to help children choose the best job for them in the future.

a. activities

b. courses

c. exercises

d. practices

4. In deciding a future career, should be taken into consideration according to the writer of the text.

a. one element

b. two elements

c. three elements

d. more than five elements

5. A child can beby peer pressure when choosing a career that the majority was opting rather than the one which is best for him/her.

a. aided

b. encouraged

c. affected

d. helped

6. Demotivation can have ainfluence on the child's mental health when rejecting all of his/her ideas.

a. good

b. destructive

c. constructive

d. supportive

7. Researchers say that self-reflection and guided activities can us to select our future career.

a. misguide

b. lead

c. demotivate

d. burden

8. The word aspire means:.....

a. collect

b. seek to attain a goal

c. gain

d. advance

9. The word burden means:

a. reduce

b. correct

c. load

d. suit

10. The word aptitude means:

a. expose

b. influence

c. quality

d. natural ability or skill

11. The word swayed means:

a. influenced

b. lost

c. misled

d. involved

12. The word remuneration means:

a. the effect that something has

b. greatest amount possible

c. money paid for work or services

d. an amount of money given to someone as a debt

13. The word demotivation means:

a. making someone more eager or willing to do their job

b. imaginary

c. making

someone less eager or willing to do their job

d. untrue

10/* Life lessons are sometimes painful before they are acquired, and in order to avoid this, we must benefit (6) from the experiences of others. We shouldn't pay too much attention to the trivial things that are not (7) important and waste our time and effort. Since life is so unpredictable, we must not live on expectations (8) only and meet everything new in life with optimism and positive thinking. There is no word more boring (9) and monotonous than the word "I". We must be confident of ourselves, but that doesn't mean we talk (10) about ourselves and our accomplishments all the time, as this leads to vanity.

(11) Human relationships are also important because without love and support from family and friends, (12) you will not feel happy and will not achieve success in life. Man by nature makes mistakes, so be (13) tolerant and seek excuses for those

around you, and if someone comes to you with an apology, do not (14)stop him, and do not carry in your heart any envy of anyone. (15)There are no alternatives to exercising, eating well, fresh air and sunshine. Take care of your health (16)and make it a priority for your entire life. The pursuit of success will make you succeed in the end, no (17)matter how long the period is, but keep trying.

(18)Failure is a great teacher in life. It teaches us humility and how to correct our course of life. A great (19)example is Thomas Edison. He failed many times, but he did not give up until he succeeded. Even when (20)he failed, Edison learned something. 'I get results in everything I try,' he said. The golden rule for (21)everybody is to be honest, trustful, useful and generous so that they leave life with a trace that those (22)around them will not forget about.

1. Life's painful lessons can be avoided by people by means of the experiences of others.

- a. ignoring b. refusing c. predestining d. benefiting from

2. Because life is....., people shouldn't live on expectations only

- a. pessimistic b. hard c. silly d. unpredictable

3. The word "I" shouldn't be used by anyone because it leads to

- a. optimism b. pride c. tolerance d. pessimism

4. We should be with others because man by nature makes errors.

- a. happy b. tolerant c. optimistic d. pessimistic

5. For Edison, failure was something because he learned that good results come from trying.

- a. painful b. negative c. hard d. positive

6. When someone is honest, trustful and generous, they will beby people.

- a. forgotten b. remembered c. misguided d. unnoticed

7. The word trivial means:

- a. not serious / not important /not valuable

b. crucial

c. essential

d. important

8. The word vanity means:

- a. tolerance b. too much pride in one's self c. humility

d. modesty

9. The word tolerant means:

a. stopping people to do, say, or believe what they want

b. jealousy or desire for something which belongs to another person

c. allowing people to do, say, or believe what they want

d. a mark that something has been in a place

10. The word envy means:

a. allowing people to do, say, or believe what they want

b. a mark that something has been in a place

c. jealousy or desire for something which belongs to another person

d. modesty

11. The word humility means:

- a. optimism b. modesty c. too much pride in one's self d. tolerance

12. The word trace means:

- a. a mark that something has been in a place b. tolerant c. envy d. vanity

11/*Some people define success by measures such as wealth, position or status and one's capabilities. It is (4)also believed by many people that a successful person must be rich, but in many cases, money cannot buy (5)you success.

(6)In fact, there are some factors which help us be successful. Start by setting your goals. Having a goal (7)is an essential thing, but it should be a smart goal which is achievable. It requires to stretch your (8)capabilities and to stay committed and remind yourself that it is not the end of the road. One step more, if (9)there was only one secret to success, it would be preparation. It will set you in the best position to execute (10)the task with the least difficulty. Timing also is a crucial ingredient to success. The only method of (11)obtaining good timing is through repetition or experience.

(12)Furthermore, one needs confidence to be successful. He has to start with smaller tasks that have a (13)higher chance of success to build up confidence. Parents should help their young children to build up (14)confidence and become successful and happy in their life. They should discover at an early age the (15)talents of their children and help them to grow their gift and take care of their needs and interests. (16)Actions are louder than words. When you take action, you trigger all kinds of things that will (17)inevitably carry you to success. Every step taken by you in the direction of your dreams and goals brings (18)you closer at jet speed. Nothing happens until you take action. To be successful, you have to do what (19)successful people do .All highly successful people are highly action-oriented people. (20)It is said: "Success is 10% inspiration and 90 % perspiration." (21)The golden rule to achieve success is to keep learning. These are three dangerous words: "I know (22)that." If you have read or heard about something, you do not know. If you are not rich and successful the (23)way you want, then you do not know. Become a 'learn it all' rather than 'know it all'. (24) Finally, it is significant to know that

things do not just happen to your benefit by themselves; you (25) must work hard to make them happen. Life is like a game in which playing to win matters more than (26) playing not to lose.

1. Success is
a. perseverance b. sacrifice c. love d. All
2. is one of the main factors which helps us to be successful.
a. Uncertainty b. Cowardice c. Confusion d. Timing
3. All kinds of things are initiated when you
a. start thinking b. have a fine plan c. start working d. ask for help
4. Parents play a / an role in helping their children become successful and happy in their lives.
a. crucial b. unimportant c. silly d. negative

5. The word perseverance means:.....

- a. determination to keep trying to achieve something in spite of difficulties
- b. certain to happen and cannot be avoided
- c. when you decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important
- d. inability to do or achieve something

6. The word sacrifice means:.....

- a. determination to keep trying to achieve something in spite of difficulties
- b. certain to happen and cannot be avoided
- c. when you decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important
- d. hard work

7. The word to trigger means:.....

- a. to initiate or activate something
- b. to avoid doing something
- c. to decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important
- d. to work hard

8. The word inevitably means:.....

- a. determination to keep trying to achieve something in spite of difficulties
- b. when you decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important
- c. hard work
- d. certain to happen and cannot be avoided

9. The word perspiration means:.....

- a. negative attitude
- b. sullenness
- c. hard work
- d. self-rejection

(12/) One of the most destructive moments in our lives is failure. When we work hard and keep faith with (2) clear heart and soul to accomplish something and fail, it will surely have negative consequences for our (3) lives. When we fail, life turns upside down. Everything seems to disappear into thin air. However, most (4) people don't realize that failure acts as a stepping-stone towards success. They don't know that we can (5) learn more about our lives when we fail. Throughout history, there have been many famous people who (6) had once greatest failures in their lives, but later they could learn from their experience and were able to (7) reach the top.

(8) Thomas Edison is by far one of the most famous inventors in history. He holds 1,093 patents to his (9) name. However, when attempting to invent a commercially-viable electric lightbulb, he failed over (10) 10,000 times. When asked by a reporter how it felt to fail so many times, he merely stated, "I have not (11) failed 10,000 times. I have not failed once. I have succeeded in proving that those 10,000 ways will not (12) work. When I have eliminated the ways that will not work, I will find the way that will work

1. Although failure affects us negatively, it could give us the chance to.....
a. learn more b. succeed later c. reach the top later d. All
2. Edison reacted to his failures.
a. sadly b. badly c. negatively d. positively
7. The word a stepping-stone means:.....
a. a means of progress or advancement
b. a means of guaranteeing protection or safety
c. reduced to a state of financial ruins
d. a special document that gives you the right to make or sell a new invention or product
8. The word a patent means:.....
a. a means of progress or advancement

- b. a means of guaranteeing protection or safety
- c. reduced to a state of financial ruins
- d. a special document that gives you the right to make or sell a new invention or product

9. The word eliminated means:.....

- a. put an end to or got rid of
- b. a means of guaranteeing protection or safety
- c. reduced to a state of financial ruins
- d. amazingly or confusingly large, great, etc.

10. The word mind-boggling means:.....

- a. a means of guaranteeing protection or safety
- b. put an end to or got rid of
- c. amazingly or confusingly large, great, etc.
- d. a mark that something has been in a place

11. The word insurance means:.....

- a. a means of progress or advancement
- b. a means of guaranteeing protection or safety
- c. reduced to a state of financial ruins
- d. a special document that gives you the right to make or sell a new invention or product

12. The word bankrupt means:.....

- a. a means of progress or advancement
- b. a means of guaranteeing protection or safety
- c. reduced to a state of financial ruins
- d. a special document that gives you the right to make or sell a new invention or product

13/*Civil and political rights are a class of rights that protect individuals' freedom from violation by (7)governments, social organizations, and private individuals. They ensure one's right to participate in the (8)civil and political life of society and the state without discrimination or repression. Unlike other rights (9)concepts, such as human rights or natural rights, in which people acquire rights inherently, civil rights (10)must be given and guaranteed by the power of the state.

(11)Examples of civil rights include the right to vote, the right to a fair trial, the right to government (12)services, the right to a public education, and the right to use public facilities.

(13)Civil rights are an essential component of democracy; when individuals are prevented from (14)participating in political society, their civil rights are being denied. In contrast to civil liberties, which (15)are freedoms that are secured by placing restraints on the government, civil rights are secured by positive (16)government action, often in the form of legislation. Civil rights laws attempt to guarantee full and equal (17)citizenship for people who have traditionally been discriminated against on the basis of some (18)characteristics.

1. Human rights are guaranteed to each individual in society.....

- a. after death
- b. during lifetime
- c. after the age of 18
- d. before the age of 18

2. civil rights,

- a. are given to individuals by God
- b. are acquired by nature
- c. are freedoms made by the individuals themselves
- d. are given to individuals by the power of the state

3. The right to use public facilities is an example of a

- a. human right
- b. natural right
- c. civil right
- d. education right

4. It is to prevent people from participating in political life.

- a. urgent
- b. legal
- c. illegal
- d. important

5. Legislations are formed by the government to that people enjoy their civil right.

- a. assure
- b. ignore
- c. protect
- d. prevent

6. Civil rights are an/a..... component of democracy.

- a. crucial
- b. unimportant
- c. illegal
- d. trivial

7. When individuals are from participating in political society, their civil rights are being denied.

- a. allowed
- b. not allowed
- c. prosecuted
- d. depressed

8. Civil rights are secured by government action, often in the form of legislation.

- a. negative
- b. neutral
- c. positive
- d. practical

9. The opposite meaning to the word "artificial" is

- a. natural
- b. race
- c. repression
- d. obtain

10. The word vote means:

- a. a law or set of laws
- b. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
- c. a legal preproces to decide if somebody is guilty or not
- d. a formal choice you take in an election

11. The word guarantee means:

- a. to say that something isn't true
- b. to say that something is true
- c. to give an assurance that something will be done right
- d. to give an assurance that something won't be done

12. The word violation means:

- a. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
- b. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
- c. a formal choice you take in an election
- d. a legal preproces to decide if somebody is guilty or not

13. The word discrimination means:

- a. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
- b. the practice of treating someone less fairly than others
- c. a legal preproces to decide if somebody is guilty or not
- d. rules which limit what people can do

14. The word repression means:

- a. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
- b. to give an assurance that something will be done right
- c. rules which limit what people can do
- d. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom

15. The word restraints means:

- a. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
- b. the practice of treating someone less fairly than others
- c. rules which limit what people can do
- d. a formal choice you take in an election

16. The word trial means:

- a. a law or set of laws
- b. to give an assurance that something will be done right
- c. a legal preproces to decide if somebody is guilty or not
- d. a formal choice you take in an election

17. The word deny means:

- a. to say that something isn't true
- b. to say that something is true
- c. to cancel something
- d. to give an assurance that something will be done right

18. The word legislations means:

- a. a legal preproces to decide if somebody is guilty or not
- b. a law or set of laws
- c. a formal choice you take in an election
- d. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle

14/*The right to education is one of the basic universal rights of the human being. It is one of the goals (2)that the education schedule supports and is expected for the year 2030 in order to achieve sustainable (3)development aimed by the United Nations. It is a force that enables individuals to get rid of poverty and (4)achieve individual and social well-being. It is something mandatory for the state, guaranteed by its own (5)law, for all individuals without any form of discrimination. It is the right to education in all parts of the (6)world that includes a number of freedoms and rights that individuals are entitled to. It is the right to have (7)primary education for all, free of charge, the right to have secondary education available to everyone (8)without exception, and in all its fields, whether technical, vocational, or training. Above all, it guarantees (9)equal access to higher education without any distinction or discrimination, and ensures quality and (10)meaningful education, whether in public or private schools and universities.

(11)Education is the right for parents to choose freely appropriate schools for their children and enroll (12)them in, regardless of their beliefs and religions. In addition, it is the right to freely establish any (13)educational institution that adheres to the standards set by the government and the state regarding (14)students and academic staff.

(15)Education is of great importance because of its great role in building society, which is made up of (16)all segments of teachers, leaders, politicians and others. Its importance lies in getting to know a new (17)world. Through education, people

get to know other cultures and worlds, and it helps to enhance (18) understanding and communication between them, and open the horizon to knowledge of the great and (19) their philosophies. It also helps in bringing fun and adventure by getting to know new things, interests (20) and new people, without looking only at the subject of books and difficult exams. Through education, (21) a person can get to know other people and build a social network and develop different life skills by (22) applying what one learns in different aspects of economic, social or political life.

(23) Here in Syria, the government is working hard to promote all these principles in society through free (24) education and adopting new methods of teaching.

1. is one of the basic universal rights of the human being which is expected by 2030.
 - a. Freedom
 - b. Social well-being
 - c. Education
 - d. Poverty
2. Education is a force that helps people to poverty.
 - a. dispose of
 - b. support
 - c. enhance
 - d. build
3. Education is mandatory for the state guaranteed for all individuals without
 - a. equal access
 - b. discrimination
 - c. law
 - d. freedom
4. Primary education in the state is
 - a. to pay in advance
 - b. to pay in cash
 - c. to pay nothing
 - d. to pay monthly fees
5. The right to have secondary education is available to
 - a. rich people
 - b. certain individuals
 - c. all individuals
 - d. limited people
6. Either in public or private schools and universities, education quality and meaningful education.
 - a. prevents
 - b. cancels
 - c. assures
 - d. deletes
7. According to the UN education schedule, education is accessible to levels.
 - a. primary
 - b. secondary
 - c. high
 - d. all
8. It is guaranteed for parents to
 - a. select freely the school they want for their children
 - b. select the appropriate religion
 - c. select the school they want for their children depending on their beliefs
 - d. choose the appropriate teachers and leaders for their children
9. Any person can develop life skills by what one learns in different aspects of economic, social or political life.
 - a. fighting
 - b. searching
 - c. implementing
 - d. avoiding
10. The word sustainable means:
 - a. can stay for a short time
 - b. can continue for a long time.
 - c. can finish quickly
 - d. can replace something to another
11. The word mandatory means:
 - a. compulsory
 - b. flexible
 - c. professional
 - d. hard
12. The word vocational means:
 - a. professional
 - b. hard
 - c. compulsory
 - d. flexible
13. The word adhere means:
 - a. to behave in a bad way
 - b. to behave in a good way
 - c. behave according to one's own thinking
 - d. behave according to law
14. The word segment means:
 - a. a part of something
 - b. a half of something
 - c. majority of something
 - d. a good part of something
15. The word aspect means:
 - a. a part of something
 - b. any specific feature or element of something
 - c. common features of something
 - d. all kinds of something

15/*The United Nations (UN) was the second multipurpose international organization established in the (10)20th century that was worldwide in scope and) membership. Its predecessor, the League of Nations, (11)was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and disbanded in 1946. The UN also has regional (12)offices in Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi. Its official languages are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, (13)Russian, and Spanish. At the beginning of the 21st century, the UN and its programmes and affiliated (14)agencies struggled to address humanitarian crises and civil wars, unprecedented refugee flows, the (15)devastation caused by the spread of AIDS, global financial disruptions, international terrorism, and the (16)disparities in wealth between the world's richest and poorest peoples.

- 1.The United Nations was created by
 - a. the Charter of the United Nations
 - b. Statute of the International Court of Justice
 - c. the representatives of many countries
 - d. both a & b
- 2.The charter of the UN was ratified in
 - a. the 17th century
 - b. the 18th century
 - c. the 19th century
 - d. None
- 3.....is the first multipurpose international organization established in the 20th century.
 - a. The league of Nations
 - b. The Treaty of Versailles
 - c. The UN
 - d. The General Assembly
- 4.The UN regional offices adopt
 - a. 4 languages
 - b. 5 languages
 - c. 6 languages
 - d. 7 languages
5. The UN agencies have been trying their best to solve.....
 - a. humanitarian issues
 - b. international financial ruins
 - c. the spread of epidemics
 - d. All
- 6.The word charter means:
 - a. continuing to exist for a long time
 - b. a system that existed before another one
 - c. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
 - d. making something valid by confirming it
7. The word ratification means:
 - a. continuing to exist for a long time
 - b. a system that existed before another one
 - c. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
 - d. making something valid by confirming it
8. The word permanent means:
 - a. continuing to exist for a long time
 - b. a system that existed before another one
 - c. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
 - d. making something valid by confirming it
9. The word predecessor means:
 - a. continuing to exist for a long time
 - b. a system that existed before another one
 - c. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
 - d. making something valid by confirming it
10. The word affiliated means:
 - a. continuing to exist for a long time
 - b. a system that existed before another one
 - c. being joined in close association
 - d. making something valid by confirming it
11. The word devastation means:
 - a. continuing to exist for a long time
 - b. being joined in close association
 - c. the state of being decayed or destroyed
 - d. making something valid by confirming it
12. disparity
 - a. the difference between two or more things especially – unfair one
 - b. a system that existed before another one

c. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization

d. making something valid by confirming it

16/*The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), originally known as the United Nations International **(2)**Children's Emergency Fund, is responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children **(3)**worldwide and it has won the Nobel Prize, the first to be awarded to an organisation. Despite being **(4)**highly active in fundraising, awareness, relief work and research, very few people know the origin of the **(5)**organisation. UNICEF is supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of governments, **(6)**nongovernmental organisations, foundations, corporations and private individuals and receives no **(7)**funding from the assessed dues of the United Nations. Most of the fundraising is done by UNICEF's 36 **(8)**national committees, the voluntary support of millions of people around the world, partners in **(9)**government, civil society and the private sector.

(10)UNICEF was created in 1946 and began with a definite mission of providing emergency food and **(11)**healthcare to children in the countries that had been destroyed by World War II. In 1953, its original **(12)**name was changed to the United Nations Children's Fund to reflect its broader mission, but it retained **(13)**the original acronym, after being officially adopted as a permanent branch of the UN in 1954.

(21)At last, UNICEF is working to create a world in which no child is ever bought or sold, stolen from **(22)**a family or otherwise victimised. UNICEF believes that every child deserves to grow up in a loving **(23)**family and it supports inter-country adoption when conducted ethically in accordance with prevailing **(24)**law and best practices. At the same time, UNICEF works to support families in need so that no one ever **(25)**feels forced by poverty or insecurity to give up a child.

1. The acronym UNICEF stands for.....

- a. The United Nations Children's Fund.
- b. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
- c. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Foundation.
- d. None

2. The UNICEF doesn't get its funding from.....

- a. the private sector.
- b. civil society
- c. the assessed dues of the United Nations.
- d. partners in government

3. The UNICEF was established mainly to

- a. help children in destroyed countries.
- b. provide food for people in poor countries.
- c. give aid for civilians during war times.
- d. All

4. The name of the UNICEF was change in order to.....

- a. be officially adopted as a permanent branch of the UN.
- b. get more funding from international corporations.
- c. reflect its broader mission
- d. None

5.is one of the main goals of the UNICEF.

- a. child survival and development
- b. basic education and gender equality
- c. child protection and policy advocacy
- d. All

6. The word Fund means:

- a. to defend or support
- b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
- c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- d. to select and take or approve

7. The word adopted means:

- a. to defend or support
- b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
- c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- d. to select and take or approve

8. The word advocate means:

- a. to defend or support
- b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
- c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- d. to select and take or approve

9. The word prevailing means:

- a. to defend or support
- b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
- c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- d. to select and take or approve

10. The word corporations means:

- a. to defend or support
- b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
- c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- d. an organisation or group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose

17/*) **Charles Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities**, published in the late 18th century against the background of the (2) French revolution. The novel tells the story of the French Doctor Manette, his 18-year-long imprisonment (3) in the Bastille in Paris and his release to live in London with his daughter Lucie, whom he had never met, (4) the story is set against the conditions that led up to the French Revolution. Dickens best-known work in (5) claimed to be one of the best-selling novels of all time. The novel has continued to have an influence on (6) popular culture. A Tale of Two Cities a universal novel that has many important themes for people (7) everywhere and everywhen. Dickens wants to convey a great message to all humanity that death is not the (8) end of life as there is resurrection for all those who sacrifice soul for others to live peacefully. (9) Resurrection is one of the main themes that seems to appear on both social and personal levels. The character (10) of Sydney Carton and his death saves the life of Charles Darnay and Lucie Manette. The novel ends up (11) suggesting that Carton is an icon of sacrifice and heroism. His death shows that a new peaceful born will (12) take place on the land he lived on and loved. Sacrifice means happiness for both Lucie and Darnay. Dickens (13) tries in his novel to show that violence is rejected at any term by whoever, where vengeance is the bad (14) means that spoils the relationships between people on earth. Instead, the story calls for love, rejecting hate (15) and prejudice. The evident lesson set by Dickens is that humanity can live peacefully if they accept each another.

1. The novel A Tale of Two Cities was published in the century.

A. early 18th B. late 18th C. middle of the 18th D. early 17th century

2. The Bastille was a in Paris.

A. school B. palace C. jail D. hospital

3. "Death is not the end of life as there is resurrection for all those who sacrifice soul for others to live peacefully." is a message made by Dickens to all people.

A. trivial B. simple C. complicated D. great

4. Carton sacrifices himself to

A. save the life of Charles Darnay B. save the life of Manette

C. betray both Charles and Manette D. Both (A) and (B)

5. The bad action rejected by Dickens is.....

A. love B. patriotism C. friendship D. violence

6. According to Dickens, people can live peacefully when they..... each other.

A. kill B. betray C. accept D. disagree with

7. "The act of punishing somebody in return for what they have done to you" is the definition of.....

A. prejudice B. resurrection C. sacrifice D. vengeance

8. "The state of being in prison" is the definition of.....

A. vengeance B. sacrifice C. imprisonment D. prejudice

9. "The time when all dead people become alive again" is the definition of.....

A. imprisonment B. prejudice C. vengeance D. resurrection

10. "To give up something that is important or valuable to you in order to get or do something that seems more important" is the definition of.....

A. prejudice B. sacrifice C. vengeance D. imprisonment

11. "Unreasonable dislike of or preference of others" is the definition of.....

A. prejudice B. imprisonment C. resurrection D. vengeance

دورات سابقة

18/*) **Poetry** is an imaginative awareness of experience expressed through meaning, sound, and rhythmic (2) language choices so as to evoke an emotional response. It has been known as music of ideas and employs (3) metre and rhyme, but this is by no means necessary.

(4) In fact, poetry has been around for thousands of years. However, we might think of the epic poem as (5) the first instance of poetry, appearing as early as the 20th century B.C. The Epic of Gilgamesh is often (6) cited as one of the earliest works of epic poetry, dating back to the 18th century B.C. Consisting of (7) Sumerian poems, it's a text that was discovered through many different Babylonian tablet versions during (8) archaeological excavations. (9) A list of the most notable works of epic poetry at least in the Western world would have to include (10) the Iliad and the Odyssey, both works of Greek mythology that have been attributed to the poet Homer. (11) Throughout history, poetry has appeared in different forms. The sonnet

form became best known as (12)an English poetic form through the work of William Shakespeare in the 16th century. Where did the (13)poetic form lead after the sonnet? Elizabethan poetry of the 1500s soon shifted into Restoration Poetry (14)and a marked turn away from the sonnet. (15)Following the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, the English Restoration period, from 1660 to 1689, saw the (16)rise of literary elites, such as John Dryden, perhaps one of the best-known names of English literary (17)criticism, translation, drama, and poetry. (18)The form of the mock-heroic and the use of poetic form for satire didn't end with Dryden. (19)Alexander Pope, most famous for his work *The Rape of the Lock* (1712), carried on Dryden's tradition of (20)using poetry for comedic ends.

(21)Poetry was for centuries a mainstream art, and writers such as Spenser, Milton, Donne, Blake, (22)Wordsworth, Tennyson and Browning created a world of beauty, of images and forms, as enduring as (23)the painting of the Renaissance or the music of the classical age. Their work became part of the English (24)consciousness. (25)The story of English poetry could be seen in terms of a tension between formal mastery and (26)individual expression, a tension in which the Romantic Movement was crucial in focusing attention on (27)the personal vision of the poet. Blake, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, Tennyson and Whitman were (28)exploring their own selfhood and their response to the world; they were no longer interested in (29)perfecting existing models, or in being part of any school.

1. Poetry is an imaginative awareness of experience expressed through
 - a. words
 - b. speaking
 - c. reading
 - d. meaning
2. It was thought that..... poems were the first examples of poetry.
 - a. romantic
 - b. classical
 - c. epic
 - d. satirical
3. The Epic of Gilgamesh is often cited as one of works of epic poetry.
 - a. the best
 - b. the worst
 - c. the first
 - d. the last
4. A list of the most important works of epic poetry would have to include the.....
 - a. the *Iliad*
 - b. the *Odyssey*
 - c. the sonnet
 - d. both a and b
5. The Rape of the Lock was written by
 - a. William Shakespeare
 - b. Alexander Pope
 - c. Wordsworth
 - d. Tennyson
6. The century, saw the rise of literary elites.
 - a. eighteen
 - b. nineteen
 - c. seventeen
 - d. sixteenth
7. Nowadays a lot of poets inherited their ideas from.....
 - a. new poetry
 - b. ancient poetry
 - c. good poetry
 - d. modern poetry
8. The word **metre** means:.....
 - a. the arrangement of sounds in poetry into patterns of strong and weak beats
 - b. a group of people who have a lot of power and influence because they have money, knowledge, or special skills
 - c. the use of humour or exaggeration in order to show how foolish or wicked some people's behaviour or ideas are
 - d. a poem with 14 lines which rhyme with each other in a fixed pattern
9. The word **rhyme** means:
 - a. a poem with 14 lines which rhyme with each other in a fixed pattern
 - b. making fun of people
 - c. the period in Europe, especially Italy, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, when there was a new interest in art, literature, science, and learning
 - d. the lines end with words that have very similar sounds
10. The word **excavations** means:
 - a. making fun of people
 - b. a group of people who have a lot of power and influence because they have money, knowledge, or special skills
 - c. things inherited from a predecessor or the past
 - d. the activities of digging in the ground to look for old buildings or objects that have been buried for a long time
11. The word **sonnet** means:
 - a. things inherited from a predecessor or the past
 - b. a poem with 14 lines which rhyme with each other in a fixed pattern
 - c. the arrangement of sounds in poetry into patterns of strong and weak beats
 - d. the use of humour or exaggeration in order to show how foolish or wicked some people's behaviour or ideas are
12. The word **elites** means:
 - a. a group of people who have a lot of power and influence because they have money, knowledge, or special skills

- b. the activities of digging in the ground to look for old buildings or objects that have been buried for a long time
- c. things inherited from a predecessor or the past
- d. the use of humour or exaggeration in order to show how foolish or wicked some people's behaviour or ideas are

13. The word **mock** means:

- a. the arrangement of sounds in poetry into patterns of strong and weak beats
- b. a poem with 14 lines which rhyme with each other in a fixed pattern
- c. the lines end with words that have very similar sounds
- d. making fun of people

14. The word **satire** means:

- a. the lines end with words that have very similar sounds
- b. the use of humour or exaggeration in order to show how foolish or wicked some people's behaviour or ideas are
- c. a group of people who have a lot of power and influence because they have money, knowledge, or special skills
- d. making fun of people

15. The word **Renaissance** means:

- a. the arrangement of sounds in poetry into patterns of strong and weak beats
- b. things inherited from a predecessor or the past
- c. the period in Europe, especially Italy, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, when there was a new interest in art, literature, science, and learning
- d. a poem with 14 lines which rhyme with each other in a fixed pattern

16. The word **legacies** means:

- a. the period in Europe, especially Italy, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, when there was a new interest in art, literature, science, and learning
- b. the activities of digging in the ground to look for old buildings or objects that have been buried for a long time
- c. things inherited from a predecessor or the past

(19/*)Prose is a form of language that has no formal metrical structure. It applies a natural flow of **(2)**speech, and ordinary grammatical structure, rather than rhythmic structure, such as in the case of **(3)**traditional poetry.

(4)Normal everyday speech is spoken in prose, and most people think and write in prose form. Prose is **(5)**composed of full grammatical sentences, which consist of paragraphs, and ignores aesthetic appeal in **(6)**favor of clear, direct language. It can be said to be the mirror of informal speech. Some works of prose **(7)**do have versification, and a mix of the two formats is called "prose poetry."

(9)Nonfictional Prose: A literary work, that is mainly based on fact, may contain fictional elements in **(10)**certain cases to express thoughts and ideas of the speaker. The form of writing is often hard and **(11)**persuasive, and suits the occasion to convey a specific message.

(12)Fictional Prose: A literary work that is wholly or partly imagined or theoretical. This is usually written **(13)**in the form of a narrative, and may be entirely a fabrication of the author's imagination as in novels.

(14)Heroic Prose: A literary work that may be written down or recited employs many of the standard **(15)**expressions found in oral traditions as in legends, tales and plays. To some extent, prose written in plays **(16)**aims to be dramatic and eventful. However, in plays, prose is often in conversational mode and is **(17)**produced by a character. Thus, this style stays the same throughout the play according to the personality **(18)**of the character.

(19)Prose Poetry: A literary work that exhibits poetic quality – using emotional effects and enhanced **(20)**imagery, which are written in prose instead of verse.

(22)The reason for prose acceptance can be attributed to its loosely-defined structure, which most writers **(23)**feel comfortable using when expressing or conveying their ideas and thoughts. It is the standard style of **(24)**writing used for most spoken dialogues, fictional as well as topical and factual writing, and discourses. **(25)**It is also the common language used in newspapers, magazines, literature, encyclopedias, broadcasting, **(26)**philosophy, law, history, the sciences, and many other forms of communication.

1. Prose is a / an of language that has no formal metrical structure.
 - a. sort
 - b. idea
 - c. reality
 - d. science
2. Prose applies a natural flow of , and ordinary structure.
 - a. speech / grammatical
 - b. reading
 - c. grammatical
 - d. both (a) and (c)
3. Prose is composed of
 - a. full senses
 - b. full words
 - c. full grammatical sentences
 - d. full emotions
4. Common types of prose are consisted of
 - a. three categories
 - b. four categories
 - c. five categories
 - d. six categories

5. Nonfictional Prose is a literary work that is mainly based on
 a. truths b. illusions c. dreams d. myths
6. Legends and tales are a kind of
 a. Fictional Prose b. Nonfictional Prose c. Prose Poetry d. Heroic Prose
7. Most writers feel comfortable using a/an.....structure when expressing or conveying their ideas and thoughts.
 a. difficult b. easy c. hard d. complex
8. The word **aesthetic** means:
 a. the art of writing poetry
 b. able to make somebody do or believe something
 c. concerned with beauty and art
 d. realistic
9. The word **versification** means:
 a. the art of writing poetry
 b. able to make somebody do or believe something
 c. concerned with beauty and art
 d. realistic
10. The word **nonfictional** means:
 a. the art of writing poetry
 b. able to make somebody do or believe something
 c. concerned with beauty and art
 d. realistic
11. The word **persuasive** means:
 a. the art of writing poetry
 b. able to make somebody do or believe something
 c. concerned with beauty and art
 d. realistic
12. The word **convey** means:
 a. to communicate or express something, with or without using words
 b. concerned with beauty and art
 c. long and serious discussion in speech or writing
 d. the art of writing poetry
13. The word **discourses** means:
 a. able to make somebody do or believe something
 b. to communicate or express something, with or without using words
 c. concerned with beauty and art
 d. long and serious discussion in speech or writing

20/*) Culture shock is an experience people may have when they move to a foreign country with a new **(2)** cultural environment, which is different from their own. These unfamiliar surroundings can lead to **(3)** a feeling of being a little bit lost. For example, when a student starts studying abroad, he/she experiences **(4)** different things in custom, dress and food. There are many symptoms of transition shock including: anger, **(5)** boredom, extreme homesickness, eating disturbances and excessive critical reactions to host culture. **(6)** Sometimes the symptoms last just few days, but more often they last weeks or even months.

(7) People experiencing culture shock usually move through four stages; they will initially have the **(8)** honeymoon stage which is characterized by a positive feeling that everything is new and exciting. Then **(9)** there will be the frustration stage, it may be marked by rejection of the new culture, as well as **(10)** romanticizing one's home culture. But then, with some time and perhaps help from locals, people will **(11)** start the adjustment stage and begin to feel more familiar and comfortable with the new environment. **(12)** Adaption and acceptance are the final stage which contributes to the successful integration.

(13) In fact, there is no magic solution for dealing with culture shock. Everyone has to find his or her own **(14)** balance between the values of home country and those of the host country. In other words, knowing **(15)** what culture shock is and being able to identify your feelings is a relief. This experience shapes one's **(16)** personality and gives an invaluable lesson that despite our differences, we are all similar and **(17)** interconnected on this incredibly beautiful planet.

1. When people go to a foreign country, they are subject to face

- a. a cultural environment
 b. a comfortable feeling with the new environment
 c. similar customs
 d. transition shock

2. is one of the symptoms of culture shock.

- a. Extreme homesickness b. Romanticizing

- c. Rejection d. Acceptance
- 3- The symptoms of culture shock last
- a. for few hours b. for few months
- c. forever d. for 5 years

4. Which information *isn't* true about the text?

- a. Unfamiliar surroundings make strangers feel lost.
- b. Culture shock has four stages.
- c. The experience of the culture shock reveals that people are all different in this world.
- d. When you travel to a foreign country, you should find your own balance.

5. Which information *is* true about the text?

- a. Honeymoon is the final stage of culture shock.
- b. Homesickness is the first stage of culture shock.
- c. Acceptance is the first symptoms of culture shock.
- d. The rejection of the new culture leads to frustration.

6. "Culture shock is an experience people may have when they move to a foreign country with a new cultural environment, which is different from their own." The underlined (which) refers to:

- a. culture shock
- b. new cultural environment
- c. people's experience
- d. none

7. "the feeling of being annoyed because you cannot control a situation" is the definition of

- a. frustration b. invaluable c. integration d. incredibly

8. "a strong, sad feeling of missing one's home when physically away" is the definition of

- a. culture b. homesickness c. adaption d. relief

9. "an unhappy and worried mental state" is the definition of

- a. invaluable b. acceptance c. disturbance d. transition

10. "extremely useful" is the definition of

- a. incredible b. critical c. excessive d. invaluable

11. "a change in the way that someone behaves or thinks" is the definition of

- a. adjustment b. rejection c. personality d. value

12. "the process of fitting into a community" is the definition of

- a. transition b. integration c. rejection d. solution

21/*-Living in a society means we share both rights and duties. While enjoying rights like education and safety, we must also contribute to the common good. Understanding our duties ensures a balanced, fair community where everyone thrives. Firstly, we have basic duties: obeying laws that protect order, paying taxes to fund services like healthcare and schools, and showing respect for others' rights and dignity. These actions create trust and stability. Beyond this, active participation strengthens society. Volunteering for example allows us to meet the local needs, like protecting the environment—through recycling or reducing waste—which is considered vital for future generations.

Personal responsibility matters too. Pursuing education and maintaining health empower us to contribute effectively. Staying informed about global and local issues helps us make thoughtful and powerful decisions. Empathy bridges individual and collective well-being. Supporting those facing hardships - through kindness or charity- fosters solidarity. Even small acts, like aiding a neighbor, ripple into broader positive change. Ultimately, a harmonious society relies on everyone's effort. By embracing our roles with dedication and compassion, we build a foundation for progress. Each responsible choice, no matter how minor, weaves into the larger tapestry of a just, sustainable world. Let's commit to these duties, knowing that together, we shape tomorrow.

1)-The two basic duties mentioned in the text are

- a- subjecting to laws b- paying taxes to fund services c- healthcare d- both a and b

2- services that are funded by taxes are

- a-healthcare and schools b- healthcare c- schools d- none

3-environmental actions suggested to protect future generation are

- a- building schools b- planting gardens c- pursuing education d- recycling and reducing waste

4- striving for education and looking after health empower us to contribute

- a- effectively b- negatively c- carelessly d- recklessly

المصلحة العامة5-The word common good means

- a. unity and support among people, especially during hardships

- b. continual for a long time
- c. to give somebody the power to do something
- d. the well-being and benefit of all people in a community

6- the word thrive means

- a- to become successful, strong, healthy, etc.
- b. continual for a long time
- c. to give somebody the power to do something
- d. the well-being and benefit of all people in a community

7- the word empower means يقوي / يعزز يمد بالقوة

- a- sustainable
- b- to give somebody the power to do something
- c- continual for a long time
- d- the well-being and benefit of all people in a community

8- the word compassion means

- a- a deep sympathy for another's suffering and a desire to help
- b. continual for a long time
- c. to give somebody the power to do something
- d. the well-being and benefit of all people in a community

9- the word solidarity means

- a- to become successful, strong, healthy, etc.
- b. to give somebody the power to do something
- c- unity and support among people, especially during hardships
- d. the well-being and benefit of all people in a community

١٠- the word sustainable means

- a. unity and support among people, especially during hardships
- b. continual for a long time
- c. to give somebody the power to do something
- d. the well-being and benefit of all people in a community