

دور يناير ٢٠١٥

الزمن: ساعتان

امتحان اللغة الانجليزية (لغة ثانية)

جامعة الاسكندرية

كلية السياحة و الفنادق

الفرقة الرابعة (ارشاد)

Section I: Reading Comprehension: (25 marks)

Under the Ottomans, Egypt was divided into twenty-four districts and each had its own Mamluk bey, who was formerly called an emir. Each of these beys was governed by the sultan in Istanbul. The Mamluk beys surrounded themselves with slaves who collected taxes for them and had baronial authority. Tributes had to be paid to the Turks as well. Tributes were collected by the Turks in the ports, but the Mamluks took most of the money before the tribute was levied. The ordinary person was left with almost nothing. The peasant was completely exploited. Life in Cairo was again filled with **plundering**, assassinations and killing in the streets.

In 1695, a famine struck Cairo and the people demonstrated outside the Citadel. The pasha refused to acknowledge them and even tried to run them off. The crowd was finally able to break into the stores and took bread and other foods. Finally the revolt got so bad that the pasha was replaced by another pasha that had been sent from the Porte. The only good thing that occurred during this time is that the scholars did not give up. Cairo had the reputation of deteriorating intellectually during this time, but that was not the case. The common disrespect for the rulers bound them together. There was almost always **mockery** of the rulers by the people.

Some of the Turkish rulers were not as bad as others. Osman Bey Zulficar was rather intelligent as was Ridwan al Gelfi. Al Gelfi was the chief of the corps of Azabs who were the Turkish mercenaries. He built several beautiful homes. However, his tastes were not on the same scale of excess as al Hakim or Kafour. He did manage to leave a good impression on Cairo. The only monument of his that remains is a gate on the Citadel called Bab el Azab. It was behind this gate that Mohammed Ali **massacred** the last of the Mamluks in 1811. He died after being shot by assassins while he was being shaved. He didn't die in the chair, but he managed to get away on his horse and run to the countryside. He died from his wounds.

The Turkish manners and ways of life seemed to make no impression on the Egyptians. They did not use the Turkish language and the people of Cairo managed to keep their own identity. The ruling families did adopt some of the Turkish habits, but by and large the city remained Egyptian. The Turks built mosques but they preferred the public mosque called a masjid, to the college mosque called a madrasa. The Byzantine style was preferred to the traditional Arabian style. The mosques were usually smaller and their artistic creativity was less, not because of a lack of skill, but because of a lack of money.

In the year between 1796 and 1797, the Egyptians revolted against the Turks. They wanted something to be done about the unbearable taxes and the economic misery that had been oppressing them for so long. One of the Egyptian Mamluks, Ali Bey, occupied Cairo and sent the Turkish pasha back to **Porte**. He then attacked Arabia and Syria and defeated them soundly. He was called the caliph of Mecca, which made Egypt an essentially independent state within the Ottoman Empire.

Questions:

1. How was life in Cairo under the Ottomans?
2. What did the people in Cairo do during the famine in 1695? What was its political result?
3. According to the text, what is the difference between the *masjid* and the *madrassa*?
4. In your opinion, what were the positive impacts of this period on Egypt?
5. Explain the meaning of the underlined words.

Section II: Language Skills:

A- Define the following terms:

Madrassa/ Zawiyas/ Takiya/ Mashrabia/ Frieze/ Altar

B- Fill in the gaps with a suitable word:

1. Ancient Egypt's historical period is traditionally divided into thirty one pharaonic -----, i.e. series of rulers sharing a common origin.
2. After a decade of ----- attempts made to the pyramid of Djoser, the outside of the pyramid looks very different to how it should.
3. The citadel of Qaitbay was established in the 15th century to ----- and defend Alexandria against any sea attacks.
4. During the ----- of Ramses II, many cities, temples and monuments were built.
5. A ----- is a lofty tower attached to a mosque, surrounded by one or more balconies, from which the muezzin calls the people to prayer.
6. The ----- structure of the ancient building and its artistic beauty made people look at it in awe.
7. Tourism students should be prepared to make fruitful ----- to society.
8. Although many cruise lines ----- to families, some provide more activities for children than others.
9. The acronym "GDP" stands for -----.
10. There is an annual fishing ----- held in Hurghada.

C- Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- Jane (already/type) three pages when her computer (crash). (correct the verbs)
- 2- It's hard for us all to ----- with life stresses. (insert a phrasal verb)
- 3- Poverty drove them into a life of distress. (change into passive)
- 4- Recent researches have proven that smoking has a hazardous effect on our health. (Use "affect" instead of "effect")
- 5- Travel (broad) the mind as it helps you to understand and accept other people's beliefs, customs, and lifestyles. (correct using a verb-forming suffix)

Section III: Writing: Write an essay on One of the following topics:

- A) A detailed description of one of the Islamic monuments in Cairo.
- B) Pedagogical and entertaining roles of museums in Egypt.