



الفصل الدراسي الأول (2013- 2014)



جامعة بنها

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الفرقة: الأولى

المادة: اللغة الانجليزية

**Read the passage carefully and then answer these questions:**

Sitting in school, little Jane sits anxiously watching the clock. The teacher is talking to the class, but Jane just can't wait to get home. When the bell finally rings, she runs out of the classroom, and all the way home. After blasting in the house, she runs to turn on the TV. Having nothing more exciting to do, Jane will sit in front of the television until her mom pulls her away for dinner. This is the familiar scenario in many American homes today. What many people don't realize are the problems that can develop from young children watching too much TV? Many emerging dilemmas are resulting from this concern. When a young child with a maturing brain sits in front of the TV for several hours every day, it can instigate loss of creativity impatience, and violence further along down the road.

The ability to be creative is an important factor in the development of a young child's mind. By sitting down and watching TV for a couple hours, the child is entertained, but also not thinking. Information is spoon-fed to them, so when it comes time to read a book in school, some can have a hard time grasping ideas.

**1- Answer the following questions:**

1-1 What does little Jane do when she gets back home?

She runs to turn on TV. Having nothing more exciting to do, she will sit in front of the television until mom pulls her away for dinner.

1-2 How can children lose their creativity while watching TV?

By sitting down and watching TV for a couple hours, the child is entertained, but also not thinking. Information is spoon-fed to them, so when it comes time to read a book in school, some can have a hard time grasping ideas.

1-3 Summarize the last paragraph in your own words

Students' answers will vary.

**2-Define these words and give examples:**

2-1 pretentious: Claiming or demanding a position of distinction or merit, especially when unjustified.

2-2 halt: to cause to stop.

2-3 healers: a person or thing that cures.

2-4 adjacent to: next to, near but not necessarily touching.

2-5 alert: fully awake and ready to act.

2-6 advocate: a person who supports or speaks in favor of something, to support.

2-7 Aforementioned: said or written before.

2-8 Accelerate: to increase the speed of.

The examples will vary.

**3-Complete the following idioms:**

3-1 To stick one's neck out.

3-2 To bring a person to his knees

3-3 To give someone the cold shoulder

3-4 To go cap in hand to a person.

**4- Do as shown in brackets:**

4-1 children from farms are watching violent television programs. (Use past tense) children from farms were watching violent television programs.

4-2 for the end of last year (correct) since the end of the last year.

4-3 we have decided to invest in Computer shares.( use a preposition)

**5- How can you ask someone to repeat something? Mention four expressions.**

1- Sorry I didn't get that.

- 2- I can't hear a word you are saying.
- 3- Could you say that again?
- 4- One more time.
- 5- I didn't quite catch that.

### **6-translate into Arabic:**

When we are very frightened and worried our bodies produce certain chemicals to help us fight what is troubling us. Unfortunately these chemicals produce the energy needed to run away fast from an object of chemicals, or if we produce too many of them, they may actually harm us.

عندما نشعر بالقلق والخوف الشديدين تفرز أجسامنا موادا كيميائية خاصة كي تمكننا من مواجهة ما يخيفنا. للأسف هذه المواد الكيميائية تولد الطاقة اللازمة لنعزو مبتعدين عن مصدر الخوف , وفي الحياة الحديثة يكون هذا في الغالب مستحيل. فإننا لو لم نستخدم هذه المواد الكيميائية أو إذا أفرزت أجسامنا كميات كبيرة منها فإنها في الحقيقة ستضرنا.