

## مسابقة في مادة اللغة الإنكليزية

المدة: ثلاث ساعات

الاسم: .....

الرقم: .....

**Part One: Reading Comprehension**  
**12/20)**

**(Score:**

*In the following selection, the writer highlights the prominent recent discovery of a huge statue in one of Cairo's suburbs. Read it carefully, and then answer the questions that follow.*

**The Pharaohs Rise Again**

**1** The tall figure was barely visible at first as it laid sideways in a muddy hole between two apartment buildings in northeastern Cairo. However, as the sewage water and the dirt were removed, the bystanders in the working-class neighborhood began to make out a recognizably royal frame, Egypt's most famous pharaoh, representing one of the ancient golden ages.

**2** The dusty, working-class neighborhood of Matariya in northeastern Cairo, a place where motorized vehicles race with donkey carts on narrow streets, is filled with noise and poverty. Archaeologists have begun pulling a shining 26-foot statue out of groundwater. They say it might be a first-class find.

**3** If archaeologists are really lucky, the huge statue will be the Pharaoh Ramses II, one of the most famous rulers of ancient Egypt. That mystery will not be solved until they finish the excavation and then look for any **inscriptions** on the unearthed statue. Yet, for now, being excited by the discovery itself, they say that the statue is at least 3,000 years old, just the type of artifact they hoped to **recover** before further building in the overflowing neighborhood makes such treasures impossible to find.

**4** "This was a great surprise," said Dietrich Raue, the director of a team of German and Egyptian archaeologists who have been excavating a vast temple complex at the site since 2012. "Because the monuments are below the level of the groundwater, we had to clear the area before any future construction work," he said.

**5** The first sign of the statue appeared when excavation workers uncovered the lower part of the statue's chin. Archaeologists and residents were watching as a heavy excavator lifted the statue's broken crown, glittering with water and mud, from the ground. The team also found a part of a statue of Seti II, another pharaoh and a grandson of Ramses II.

**6** More than 150 people are working on the current dig — most of them are Egyptian archaeologists and workers, along with a small number of German academics and European

specialists. The archaeologists are rushing to uncover as much as they can of the temple complex before local construction projects, some of which are illegal, cover the land.

**7** Houses and building sites border the excavation zone, and sometimes during the dig, workers have had to clear trash and animal remains, according to an Egyptian member of the team. Once new buildings go up, further excavation will become impossible. “It’s a race against time,” she said.

**8** Determining the identity of the statue is complicated because it has been broken into pieces and only fragments of the face have been found. Dr. Raue said it might have been destroyed during the 11th century as the rulers used stonework from ancient temples to build the city’s fortifications.

**9** Ramses II – also known as Ozymandias – was a monumental figure, not only in Egypt but also across much of the ancient world. Born in 1303 B.C., Ramses II was the third Pharaoh of the 19th dynasty of Egypt. During his **reign**, from 1279 to 1213 B.C., he expanded his empire east to present-day Syria and south into Sudan. He was also known for monumental building projects, including scattered sun temples filled with statues of himself.

**10** The discovery of the buried statue may also have strong literary echoes. A shattered statue of Ramses II was the subject of “Ozymandias”, a celebrated poem by the 19th-century English romantic poet Percy Shelley. The poem speaks of the discovery of a broken statue in the desert, bearing the inscription, “My name is Ozymandias, king of kings: Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!” – an image sometimes used to symbolize human mortality and the short life of the empire.

**11** The Egyptian economy relies heavily on tourism to provide jobs and enhance incomes, but **setbacks**, including instability and insecurity caused by political conflicts, have brought the vital sector to its knees, and the number of visitors to Egypt has dropped gravely in recent years. However, the great discovery of the giant statue of Egyptian Pharaoh in Cairo could be good news for Egypt’s struggling tourism industry, which has been in a damaging decline since the 2011 uprising.

**12** If the statue is confirmed to be that of Ramses II, experts say they will piece it together and restore it at the Egyptian museum in Central Cairo. It will then be moved to the yet-to-open Grand Egyptian Museum.

## Questions

### A. Answer each of the following

1. Based on Paragraph 1, what two contrasting images does the writer draw between the Pharaoh's statue and the place it was excavated from? (01)
2. Based on Paragraphs 3 and 5, **choose** the correct answer that explains why Egypt's Antiquities Ministry celebrated the discovery. (01)
  - a. uniqueness of the discovery
  - b. originality of the discovery
  - c. discovery of a grandson of Ramses II in the region
  - d. all of the above
3. According to Paragraphs 6 and 7, **choose** the correct answer showing the reasons for urging the Egyptian and the German archaeologists to speed up the rate of the excavation process. (0.75)
  - a. need for rapid construction projects
  - b. need to protect valuable artifacts
  - c. all of the above
4. In reference to the last two paragraphs, **explain** how Egypt's history influences its economy. (0.75)
5. Based on the selection above, **explain** whether the Egyptians and their government play an effective role towards their historical heritage. (01)

### B. Write a one-sentence summary of Paragraph 8. (0.75)

### C. Answer the following questions in complete sentences. (0.75)

1. What is the function of Paragraph 9? Explain.
2.
  - a. **Identify** the symbolism the writer refers to in Paragraph 10. (01)
  - b. **Explain** the symbolism.
3. **Circle** the two different adjectives that best describe the writer's tone in Paragraph 11. (01)
  - a. concerned
  - b. admiring
  - c. optimistic
  - d. All of the above
4.
  - a. **How** does the writer achieve credibility in the selection above?
  - b. **Support** your answer with examples. (01)

- D.** The table below shows the total number of tourists and tourism incomes in Egypt in 2010 and 2016. Read the table carefully, and then answer the question that follows. **(01)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Number of Tourists</b>	<b>Incomes of Tourism Sector</b>
<b>2010</b>	14.7 million	\$ 12.5 billion
<b>2016</b>	4.8 million	\$ 3.2 billion

**Explain the number of tourists and the tourism incomes in Egypt in 2010 and 2016.**

- E.** Each of the following extracts (A and B) is the correct part that completes ONE paragraph in the selection.

**Read Paragraphs 3→10** carefully.

**(01)**

**Choose** the correct answer that fits with each extract.

**Extract A:** *“The quality of the stone is fantastic, and it has an amazing artistic historical value,” he added.*

**1. Paragraph 4**

**2. Paragraph 5**

**Extract B:** *The growth and prosperity seen in Egypt at his time earned him the title “Ramses the Great”.*

**1. Paragraph 8**

**2. Paragraph 9**

- F. Refer** to Paragraphs 3, 9 and 11 to find words that almost have the following meanings. **(01)**

1. writings (paragraph 3)

3. royal authority/rule (paragraph 9)

2. to restore (paragraph 3)

4. obstacles (paragraph 11)

**Part Two: Writing**

**(Choose ONE of the two prompts below.)**

**(Score: 08/20)**

**Prompt A:** *Historical buildings must be preserved to enhance the economy and to teach future generations about their history, culture and traditions.*

**In a well-organized persuasive essay of 400-500 words, discuss the statement above, providing convincing pieces of evidence about the significance of preserving historical sites.**

**Use the outline below as needed.**

**I. Introduction**

- A. Hook related to preserving historical buildings and enhancing the economy (a catchy statement, definition, question)
- B. A narrower statement (linking the hook to the thesis statement)
- C. Thesis statement (example: significance of historical places)

**II. Topic sentence 1 (example: preserve the historical sites to enhance the economy)**

- A. Supporting evidence 1 (details, examples)
- B. Supporting evidence 2 (details, examples)
- C. Supporting evidence 3 (details, examples)
- D. Concluding sentence

**III. Topic sentence 2 (example: preserve historical sites to teach future generations about their history, culture, and traditions)**

- A. Supporting evidence 1 (details, examples) ( example: about history)
- B. Supporting evidence 2 (details, examples) ( example: about culture)
- C. Supporting evidence 3 (details, examples) ( example: about traditions)
- D. Concluding sentence

**IV. Conclusion**

- A. Restatement of the thesis statement
- B. Final thoughts

**Prompt B:** *Our heritage has become the target of violent and oppressive actions. Cultural property has disappeared from many countries and ended up in the black market, in private collections, or international museums.* **In a well-organized problem-solution essay of 400-500 words, show the impacts of destroying a nation’s heritage, and then suggest measures that the governments and the international organizations should take to protect the historical treasures all over the world.**

**Use the outline below as needed.**

I. Introduction

- A. Hook related to the heritage and the cultural property as targets of violent and oppressive actions (a catchy statement, definition, question)
- B. A narrower statement (linking the hook to the thesis statement)
- C. Thesis statement (example: the negative influence of destroying a nation’s heritage)

II. Topic sentence 1 (example: problem of destroying the heritage)

- A. Supporting evidence 1 (details, examples) ( example: impact 1)
- B. Supporting evidence 2 (details, examples) (example: impact 2)
- C. Supporting evidence 3 (details, examples) (example: impact 3)
- D. Concluding sentence

III. Topic sentence 2 (example: measures taken by the government)

- A. Supporting evidence 1 (details, examples) (example: measure 1)
- B. Supporting evidence 2 (details, examples) (example: measure2)
- C. Supporting evidence 3 (details, examples) (example: measure3)
- D. Concluding sentence

IV. Conclusion

- A. Restatement of the thesis statement
- B. Final thoughts

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**Score: 3.5 for ideas and organization, 3.5 for language and style, and 01 for tidiness and legible handwriting**

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### The Pharaohs Rise Again

Q	Answer	Score
I-A-1	The first image of the royal statue reveals the power and richness (prosperous life) that pharaohs were enjoying during their reign. The second image is totally the opposite and reveals the surrounding area: dirt, noise, and sewage water. <b>(0.5 for each)</b>	01
I-A-2	d. all of the above	01
I-A-3	c. all of the above	0.75
I-A-4	The discovery of unique historical monuments comes at a crucial time for Egypt. The tourism sector, a vital source of currency, has struggled to recover, so the emergence (appearance) of the outstanding status of ancient Egyptians will be the driving force that attracts the tourists from all over the world. Consequently, such new findings could raise tourism levels, increase its incomes, and significantly influence the economic development of the country.	0.75
I-A-5	Based on the selection, the Egyptians are building illegal constructions above their historical heritage, and they keep the historical sites dirty. However, so far, many efficient actions have been taken by the government in order to help uncover and preserve their historical heritage (working hard and fast in excavation areas, cooperating with foreign experts in the field, and preserving the unearthed artifacts in local museums). Thus, the government plays an efficient/responsible role towards their historical heritage, while the Egyptians fail to do so.	01
I-B	In Paragraph 8 of “The Pharaohs Rise Again”, the writer states that identifying the origin of the giant monument is complex, for it might have been torn down by the construction projects of the 11th century.	0.75
I-C-1	The function of Paragraph 9 is to provide background/historical information about Ramses II. It gives details about his fame (across much of the ancient), date of birth (1303 B.C.), his rank (third Pharaoh), duration of his reign (from 1279 to 1213 B.C.), and his achievements (expanding the empire to present-day Syria and south into Sudan and building monumental projects). <b>(0.25 for the function and 0.5 for justification)</b>	0.75
I-C-2	In Paragraph 10, the image of the broken statues of Ozymandias is used to symbolize human mortality and the short life of the empire. <b>Explanation:</b> The broken statue of the great Ozymandias symbolizes the weakness of humans and their earthly kingdom against time. <b>(0.5 for identification of symbolism and 0.5 for the explanation)</b>	01
I-C-3	a. concerned c. optimistic <b>(0.5 for each tone)</b>	01

<b>I-C-4</b>	First, the writer uses specific names of places, people, and historical figures such as in Paragraphs 2, 4 and 9: “Matariya”, “Cairo”, “Dietrich Raue”, and “Ramses II”. Second, he uses numbers such as in Paragraphs 2, 3, and 6: “26-foot statue”, “3,000 years”, and “150 people”. Third, he uses experts’ opinion such as that of Dietrich Raue (who is a director of a team of archeologists) about the discovery and its quality. <b>(two types are enough, 0.5 for each with its examples; other types of evidence with examples are accepted)</b>	<b>01</b>	
<b>I-D</b>	The table provides numbers about tourists as well as incomes in Egypt in two different times, 2010 and 2016. The total number of tourists that visited Egypt in 2010 was 14.7 million. However, the number of tourists in 2016 dropped to 4.8 million. Moreover, the income of tourism in 2010 was \$12.5 billion, while it decreased to \$3.2 billion in 2016. Thus, from 2010 to 2016, the tourism sector (tourism industry) dramatically deteriorated in Egypt. <b>(Or: The tourism sector in Egypt was much better in 2010 than it was in 2016.)</b> <b>(0.25 for the introductory sentence, 0.5 for the explanation, and 0.25 for the concluding sentence)</b>	<b>01</b>	
<b>I-E</b>	Extract A is the part which completes Paragraph 4. Extract B is the part which completes Paragraph 9. <b>(0.5 for each)</b>	<b>01</b>	
<b>I-F-1</b>	inscriptions	<b>N.B.: The spelling of words must be correct. The tense of the verbs and the singular/plural form of nouns should be accurate.</b>	<b>0.25</b>
<b>I-F-2</b>	recover		<b>0.25</b>
<b>I-F-3</b>	reign		<b>0.25</b>
<b>I-F-4</b>	setbacks		<b>0.25</b>
<b>II-A</b>	Content and organization		<b>3.5</b>
<b>II-B</b>	Language and style		<b>3.5</b>
<b>II-C</b>	Tidiness and handwriting		<b>01</b>