

الموضوع الثاني

PART ONE: READING

(15 pts)

A. COMPREHENSION

(07 pts)

Read the text carefully and do the activities.

Women Rights in Ancient Egypt

Unlike the position of women in most other ancient civilizations, including that of Greece, the Egyptian woman seems to have enjoyed the same legal and economic rights as the Egyptian man. This is not to say that Egypt was an egalitarian society. It was not. Legal distinctions in Egypt were apparently based much more upon differences in the social classes, rather than differences in gender.

The Egyptian woman could manage and dispose of private property, including: land, portable goods, servants, slaves, livestock, and money. A woman could administer all her property independently and according to her tree will. It is highly significant that a woman in Egypt could do all of the above.

There were several ways for an Egyptian woman to acquire possessions and real property. Most frequently, she received it as gifts or as an inheritance from her parents or husband. Under Egyptian property law, a woman had claim to one-third of all the community property on the death of her husband, while the other two-thirds was divided among the children, followed up by the brothers and sisters of the deceased. A woman could also freely disinherit children of her private property. She could selectively bequeath that property to certain children and not to others.

Adapted from 'The Status of Women in Ancient Egypt', Dr Peter Picone.

1. Circle the letter that corresponds to the right answer.

The text is

a- argumentative

b- expository

c- prescriptive

- 2. Are these statements True or False? Write T or F next to the letter corresponding to the statement.
 - a. Egyptian women and men were equal in terms of legal and economic rights.
- b. Social classes enjoyed equality in ancient Egypt.
- c. The Egyptian woman could administer her own private property.
- d. A wife had the right to inherit most of the community property on the death of her husband.
- Answer the following questions according to the text.
 - a. What sort of property could an Egyptian woman dispose of?
- b. According to the text, who could inherit a deceased man?
- c. Could an Egyptian woman disinherit some of her children?
- 4. In which paragraph is it mentioned that the Egyptian law system gave men and women similar rights?
- 5. What or who do the underlined words in the text refer to?

a. It (§1)

b. her (§2)

c. others (§3)

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ь.	TEXT	EAPL	UK	AHUN

(08 pts)

- 1. Find in the text words closest in meaning to the following:
 - a. discriminations (§1)

b. meaningful (§2)

c. dead (§3)

2. Complete the chart below as shown in the example.

	verb	noun	adjective
Example	to legalize	legality	legal
	***************************************	distinction	
	to manage		
	to differentiate		

- 3. Rewrite sentence (b) so as it means the same as sentence (a). Make any necessary changes.
 - a. African women do not enjoy the same legal rights as men.
 - **b.** It's high time
 - 2. a. A mother could disinherit children.
 - b. Children.....
- 4. Classify the following words according to their stressed syllable.

distinction - economic - property - enjoy

2 nd syllable	3 rd syllable	
	2" syllable	

5. Fill in the gaps with the words from the list.

therefore - organised - achieved - develop

Each of the great civilizations of the past contributed some way or another to enhance the cultural and the technical level of human communities. They all1...... realisations that gradually transformed the destiny of nations and turned them into highly2................. groups having in their hands more efficient means that enabled them to3.................. a better capacity in the fight for survival and4...... to lead a more comfortable life.

PART TWO: WRITTEN EXPRESSION

(05 pts)

Choose ONE of the following topics:

<u>Topic one</u>: Using the following notes, write a composition of about 100 to 120 words on the contributions of the Islamic civilization in the emancipation of women.

Before the coming of Islam: newly born girls buried alive - considered slaves - could not dispose of properties.

After the coming of Islam: the right to choose a husband - take part in all social and economic activities - have a political status - take decision concerning family affairs, etc...

<u>Topic two</u>: Write a composition of about 100 to 120 words on the following topic. Are you for or against the separation of boys and girls in schools? Justify.

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اختبار مادة: اللغة الانجليزية. الشعبة: آداب وفلسفة. المدة: 02 سا و 30 د

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مجموع	مجزأة	Women Rights	in Ancient Egypt	زخانه	عناصر اا	(الموصوع النائي)	
07pts	***	PART ONE: I	READING (15 pts)				
		A. COMPREH	ENSION				
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		3.	- woman aguld dia	nose of r	rivate property	including: land, portab	
02.5pts	′ <u>,</u> 1		slaves, livestock, an		iivate property,	meraamg. maa, portao	
	1	b- The wife, t	he children, the brot	hers and	the sisters could	inherit a deceased	
	•	man (4 heirs)					
	0.5	c- Yes, she co	uld				
0.5 pt	0.5	4. paragraph 1.					
01.5pt	0.5x3	5. a- Egypt b- woman c- children					
		B. TEXT EXPI	ORATION		- 1. Table 1		
08pts	05.0	1. a- distinctions		b- signifi	cant c- c	leceased	
01.5pt	0.5x3						
01.5pt	0.25x6	2.					
отлоре	0.25A0	Turanh :	l noun	- 1	adjective		
		verb	noun .			tive / distinguishable	
		to distinguish			distinguished / d	distinguishing	
	10.00		management /manager		manageable / managing/managed managerial		
			managing / manag		different / differ	ential	
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02pts	1x2		time African wom			rights as men.	
			n could be disinheri	ted by a r	nother.		
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		PART TWO: V	VRITTEN EXPRE	SSION			
05pts	03	Topic one:	Form				
	02		Content				
	02.5	Topic two:	Form				
	02.5		Content				
					11111		