

Read the following passage then answer the questions that follow: (3 marks each)

- (1) It is not easy to write a familiar style. Many people mistake a familiar for a vulgar style, and suppose that to write without affectation is to write at random. On the contrary, there is nothing that requires more
- (5) precision, and, if I may so say, purity of expression, than the style I am speaking of. It utterly rejects not only all unmeaning pomp but, all low, cant phrases, and loose, unconnected, slipshod allusions. It is not to take the first word that offers, but the best word in
- (10) common use; it is not to throw words together in any than the style I am speaking of. It utterly rejects not only all unmeaning pomp, but all low, cant phrases, and loose, unconnected, slipshod allusions. It is not to take the first word that offers, but the best word in common use; it is not to throw words combination we please, but to follow and avail ourselves of the true idiom of the language. To write a genuine familiar or truly English style, is to write as any one would speak in common conversation,
- (15) who had a thorough command and choice of words, or who could discourse with ease, force, and perspicuity, setting aside all pedantic and oratorical flourishes. Or to give another illustration, to write naturally is the same thing in regard to common
- (20) conversation, as to read naturally is in regard to common speech. It does not follow that it is an easy thing to give the true accent and inflection to the words you utter, because you do not attempt to rise above the level of ordinary life and colloquial
- (25) speaking. You do not assume indeed the solemnity of the pulpit, or the tone of stage-declamation: neither are you at liberty to gabble on at a venture, without emphasis or discretion, or to resort to vulgar dialect or clownish pronunciation. You must steer a middle
- (30) course. You are tied down to a given and appropriate articulation, which is determined by the habitual associations between sense and sound, and which you can only hit by entering into the author's meaning, as you must find the proper words and style to express
- (35) yourself by fixing your thoughts on the subject you have to write about. Any one may mouth out a passage with a theatrical cadence, or get upon stilts to tell his thoughts: but to write or speak with propriety and simplicity is a more difficult task. Thus it is easy to
- (40) affect a pompous style, to use a word twice as big as the thing you want to express: it is not so easy to pitch upon the very word that exactly fits it. Out of eight or ten words equally common, equally intelligible, with nearly equal pretensions, it is a matter of some nicety
- (45) and discrimination to pick out the very one, the preferableness of which is scarcely perceptible, but decisive. The reason why I object to Dr. Johnson's style is, that there is no discrimination, no selection, no variety in it. He uses none but "tall, opaque words,"
- (50) taken from the "first row of the rubric:"—words with the greatest number of syllables, or Latin phrases with merely English terminations. If a fine style depended on this sort of arbitrary pretension, it would be fair to judge of an author's elegance by the measurement of
- (55) his words, and the substitution of foreign circumlocutions (with no precise associations) for the mother-tongue. How simple it is to be dignified without ease, to be pompous without meaning! Surely, it is but a mechanical rule for avoiding what is low to
- (60) be always pedantic and affected. It is clear you

cannot use a vulgar English word, if you never use a common English word at all. A fine tact is shown in adhering to those which are perfectly common, and yet never falling into any expressions which are

(65) debased by disgusting circumstances, or which owe their signification and point to technical or professional allusions. A truly natural or familiar style can never be quaint or vulgar, for this reason, that it is of universal force and applicability, and that

(70) quaintness and vulgarity arise out of the immediate connection of certain words with coarse and disagreeable, or with confined ideas.

1. Which of the following best describes the rhetorical function of the second sentence in the passage? (a) It makes an appeal to authority. (b) It restates the thesis of the passage. (c) It expresses the causal relationship between morality and writing style. (d) It provides a specific example for the preceding generalization. (e) It presents a misconception that the author will correct.

2. Which of the following phrases does the author use to illustrate the notion of an unnatural and pretentious writing style? (a) "unconnected, slipshod allusions" (line 8) (b) "throw words together" (line 10) (c) "gabble on at a venture" (line 27) (d) "get upon stilts" (line 37) (e) "pitch upon the very word" (lines 41-42)

3. In lines 12-39 of the passage, the author uses an extended analogy between (a) language and morality (b) preaching and acting (c) writing and speaking (d) vulgar English and incorrect pronunciation (e) ordinary life and the theater

4. In line 21, "common speech" refers to: (a) metaphorical language (b) current slang (c) unaffected expression (d) regional dialect (e) impolite speech

5. Which of the following words is grammatically and thematically parallel to "tone" (line 26)? (a) "solemnity" (line 25) (b) "pulpit" (line 26) (c) "stage-declamation" (line 26) (d) "liberty" (line 27) (e) "venture" (line 27)

6. In context, the expression "to pitch upon" (lines 41-42) is best interpreted as having which of the following meanings? (a) To suggest in a casual way (b) To set a value on (c) To put aside as if by throwing (d) To utter glibly and insincerely (e) To succeed in finding

7. The ability discussed in lines 42-47 is referred to elsewhere as which of the following? (a) "theatrical cadence" (line 37) (b) "foreign circumlocutions" (lines 55-56) (c) "fine tact" (line 62) (d) "professional allusions" (lines 66-67) (e) "universal force" (lines 68-69)

8. The author's observation in the sentence beginning "It is clear" (line 60) is best described as an example of which of the following? (a) Mocking tone (b) Linguistic paradox (c) Popularity of the familiar style (d) The author's defense of Johnson's style (e) The author's advice to the reader

9. In line 63, "those" refers to which of the following?
I. "words" (line 55) II. "circumlocutions" (line 56) III. "associations" (line 56)
(a) I only (b) II only (c) I and III only (d) II and III only (e) I, II, and III

10. The author's tone in the passage as a whole is best described as: (a) harsh and strident (b) informal and analytical (c) contemplative and conciliatory (d) superficial and capricious (e) enthusiastic and optimistic

Choose the answer that best completes the sentence in each of the following: (1 mark each)

11. The merger of the two companies _____ many changes.
(a) brought about (b) brought through (c) brought off
(d) brought ahead (e) other
12. These exercises will help you brush _____ your English.
(a) over (b) up (c) out (d) on (e) other
13. I think we'll have to _____ off our meeting this afternoon.
(a) cut (b) call (c) set (d) send (e) other
14. You should really cut _____ on the amount of chocolate you eat.
(a) out (b) off (c) away (d) down (e) other
15. Now that they have computers they've done away _____ the old typewriters.
(a) on (b) for (c) to (d) with (e) other
16. My friend asked if I could fix him _____ with a room for the night.
(a) up (b) over (c) on (d) down (e) other

Identify the ONE underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order to correct the sentence. (1 mark each)

44. The teeth were in such a bad condition that three of them had to be detracted.
A B C
D E
45. From it's very beginning the piece of music has the power to carry you away to distant lands.
A B C

Choose the best meaning of the idioms in bold: (1 mark each)

48. He **leads a dog's life** really because his freedom is always curtailed. (a) **never does what he wants** (b) never knows what to do (c) sometimes does something wrong (d) never goes out (e) other
49. It's a lovely house and very big but nobody uses it so it's a **bit of a white elephant**. (a) something very beautiful and useful (b) something very big and useful (c) **something very expensive and useless** (d) something very cheap and useless (e) other

Translation (2 marks each): Choose the best rendering of the underlined sentences, taking into consideration not just the meaning of the specific sentence, but the context, accuracy, choice and flow of words, rhythm, sequence, tense, emphasis, common English use, economy yet eloquence of expression and cultural aspects. You may feel that a certain sentence is correct, but it is not if examined in context. (Some questions have 4 choices and others 5. Mark the letter of the answer you have chosen: A, B, C, D, or E on the answer-sheet.)

أعزالي الممتحنون إليكم عناوين الأخبار: إسرائيل تقف و مصادر فلسطينية تؤكد مقتل فلسطيني في غارة إسرائيلية على غزة⁴⁴؛ مقتل عنصر فرنسي في قوات حفظ السلام في حادث سير⁴⁵؛ عدد ضحايا حرائق الغابات في اليونان يرتفع إلى أكثر من ستين شخص⁴⁶؛ في خطابه الأسبوعي عن حال الوحدة جورج بوش يقول إن سياسة أمريكا أحادية الجانب أوصلتها للصدارة في العالم⁴⁷.

62. A- Israel denies, while a Palestinian source confirms, that one Palestinian was killed during an Israeli raid on Gaza.
B- Israel denies and Palestinian sources confirm one Palestinian killed in an Israeli raid on Gaza.
C- While Palestinian sources confirmed, Israel has denied that a Palestinian was killed in Gaza during an Israeli raid.
D- Israel has denied, but Palestinian sources confirmed, the killing of a Palestinian in Gaza during an Israeli raid.
63. A- A French working with the peace-keeping forces in Afghanistan killed in a road-accident.
B- A French soldier in the peace-keeping forces in Afghanistan was killed in a car-accident.
C- A car crash kills a French working in the peace-keeping troops in Afghanistan.

D- A French personnel working with the peace-keeping forces in Afghanistan was killed in an accident.

64. A- More than 60 people died in forest fires in Greece.
B- More than 60 persons are recorded dead in forests fires in Greece.
C- The death toll from wild fires in Greece rises to more than 60.
D- The number of casualties from forest fires in Greece reached at least 60.
E- The number of those who died in Greece's wild fires raised to more than 60.
65. A- George Bush said in his weekly speech about the situation of the union that US unilateral policy has made it a world leader.
B- In his weekly speech about the condition of the union George Bush said US unipolar policy has put it at the top of world leaders.
C- George Bush declares in his weekly speech on the state-of-the-union that the US unipolar policy has led it to the top worldwide.
D- In his weekly state-of-the union address, George Bush says US unilateral policy has put it ahead of world nations.