

امتحان : مبادئ المحاسبة والإدارة

كود المادة : ١٠٦٤

الزمن : ٢ ساعات

جامعة المنصورة

كلية العلوم

امتحان الفرقة الأولى / المستوى الأول الفصل الدراسي الثاني

للعام الجامعي ٢٠٠٩-٢٠١٠

أجب عن الأسئلة التالية :

السؤال الأول : (٦٠ درجة)

أولا : ضع دائرة على الإجابة الصحيحة مما يلي:

٠١ يمكن التعبير عن المعادلة المحاسبية (معادلة الميزانية) كما يلي:

أ) الأصول + الإيرادات = حقوق الملكية

ب) الأصول - الالتزامات = حقوق الملكية

ج) الأصول + حقوق الملكية = الالتزامات

د) الالتزامات - حقوق الملكية = الأصول

٠٢ ينتج صافي الربح من زيادة:

أ) الأصول على الالتزامات.

ب) المصروفات على الإيرادات.

ج) الإيرادات على المصروفات.

د) حقوق الملكية على الالتزامات.

٠٣ يتم الإفصاح عن الأصول والالتزامات وحقوق الملكية في:

أ) قائمة حقوق الملكية.

ب) قائمة الدخل.

ج) قائمة التدفقات النقدية.

د) قائمة المركز المالي.

٠٤ شراء سيارة للمنشأة بالأجل يؤدي إلى:

أ) زيادة الأصول بالسيارة ونقص النقدية.

ب) زيادة الأصول بالسيارة وزيادة حقوق الملكية.

ج) زيادة الأصول بالسيارة وزيادة الدائنين ضمن الالتزامات.

د) زيادة الأصول بالسيارة ونقص حقوق الملكية.

٠٥ في نهاية الفترة المحاسبية قامت المنشأة بشراء أثاث بالأجل، فهذه العملية ستؤثر على:

أ) قائمة الدخل فقط

ب) قائمة المركز المالي فقط

ج) قائمة الدخل وقائمة المركز المالي.

د) قائمة حقوق الملكية وقائمة المركز المالي.

ثانياً : ضع علامة (✓) أو علامة (X) أمام كل عبارة من العبارات التالية مع بيان الإجابة الصحيحة في حالة وجود خطأ في العبارة :

- ١ . تتمثل قيمة المعلومة الكاملة في الفرق بين قيمة المعلومة في ظل التأكد وقيمة المعلومة في ظل عدم التأكد .
- ٢ . يشير التخطيط إلى بيان إلى أين تريد المنظمة أن تصل مستقبلاً ، وكيف يمكنها تحقيق ذلك ؟ والتخطيط يعنى تحديد الأهداف المستقبلية وبيان المهام والأنشطة الواجب القيام بها لاستخدام الموارد والإمكانات المتاحة .
- ٣ . تشير نظم دعم الإدارة إلى مجموعة التقنيات المرتكزة على التشغيل الإلكتروني والتي تهدف إلى دعم العمل الإداري ، وخاصة اتخاذ القرارات .
- ٤ . يمكن تعريف الإدارة الإلكترونية تعريفاً إجرائياً بأنها العملية الإدارية القائمة على الإمكانيات المتميزة للانترنت وشبكات الأعمال في تخطيط وتوجيه والرقابة على الموارد والقدرات الجوهرية للشركة والأخرين بدون حدود من أجل تحقيق أهداف الشركة .
- ٥ . تهدف القرارات الهيكلية أو المبرمجة إلى حل المشاكل غير المحددة الهيكل والخاصة بالإحداث النادرة .

ثالثاً : بافتراض أن لدى إحدى المنشآت ثلاث بدائل هي س ١ ، س ٢ ، س ٣ وأن حالات الطبيعة هي ط ١ ، ط ٢ ، ط ٣ وأن مصفوفة العائد تتمثل في :

حالات الطبيعة			الإستراتيجيات
ط ١	ط ٢	ط ٣	
٢٥	٥٠	٢٥	س ١
٥٠	١٨	٨-	س ٢
١٤	٣٤	٢٠	س ٣
١٠-	٢٠	٤٥	

والمطلوب :

- ١ . تحديد القيمة المتوقعة لكل إستراتيجية مع بيان أفضل إستراتيجية باستخدام شجرة القرارات .
- ٢ . تحديد القيمة المتوقعة للمعلومات الكاملة .
- ٣ - وضح الإستراتيجية المثلى في ظل تطبيق المعايير التالية :
 - أ . معيار التفاؤل ومعيار التشاؤم .
 - ب . معيار الندم (أو الأسف) .

السؤال الثاني : (٤٠ درجة)

أولاً : ناقش ثلاثة فقط مما يلي باختصار :

- ١ . مفهوم ومتطلبات تطبيق الجودة الشاملة في الجامعات المصرية.
- ٢ . وظائف الإدارة ووظائف المنظمة.
- ٣ . دور الطالب في تطبيق نظم جودة التعليم بالجامعة.
- ٤ . مفهوم وأنواع الاعتماد الأكاديمي.
- ٥ . خطوات عملية الاعتماد الأكاديمي.

ثانياً : في أول يناير ٢٠٠٩ قام الطبيب محمود عبد الحفيظ بفتح عيادة جديدة باسم "عيادة

الشفاء" وفيما يلي العمليات التي تمت خلال الشهر الأول :

- ١ . في أول يناير فتح حساب باسم العيادة الجديدة في البنك بمبلغ ٣٠٠,٠٠٠ جنيه كرأس مال للعيادة .
- ٢ . في ٢ يناير اشترى عقار بمبلغ ٥٠,٠٠٠ جنيه بشيك .
- ٣ . في ٣ يناير تم شراء أثاث للعيادة بمبلغ ٣٠,٠٠٠ جنيه بشيك.
- ٤ . في ١٠ يناير تم إجراء عملية لأحد المرضى مقابل ٤٠,٠٠٠ جنيه وقد تم تحصيل المبلغ نقداً.
- ٥ . في ١٤ يناير تم سداد مبلغ ٤٠٠٠ جنيه مصروفات دعاية وإعلان .
- ٥ . في ٢٥ يناير تم سداد رواتب العاملين في العيادة وقدرها ٨,٠٠٠ جنيه بشيك.
- ٦ . في ٣١ يناير تم سحب مبلغ ٥,٠٠٠ جنيه للمصروفات الشخصية بشيك.

والمطلوب:

- ١ . بيان أثر العمليات السابقة على المعادلة المحاسبية (معادلة الميزانية) .
- ٢ . إعداد قائمة الدخل عن شهر يناير ٢٠٠٩ .
- ٣ . إعداد قائمة التغير في حقوق الملكية في ٣١ يناير ٢٠٠٩ .
- ٤ . قائمة المركز المالي في ٣١ يناير ٢٠٠٩ .

مع تمنياتي بالتوفيق والنجاح

أ.د. سمير أبو الفتوح صالح



Final Examination in Botany
Second Term: Jun. 2010

Educational Year: First Level

Program (Branch): Biology

Subject: Bot (102)

Course(s): Fundamentals of Plant Physiology

Time: 2 hrs Date: / /2010

Full mark: 60

Question mark: 15

Answer the following questions:

1- A - What is the difference between each of the following:

1. Oxidases and peroxidases
2. Hydrolases and lyases
3. Photosynthesis and respiration
4. Transpiration and guttation
5. Light and dark reactions in photosynthesis

(7.5 marks)

B- Complete the following to give the meaning of each term:

1. Diffusion is.....whereas osmosis is.....
2. Permeability is.....whereas selective permeability is...
3. Semi-permeable membrane is whereas selective permeable membrane is.....
4. Enzyme is.....whereas activator is.....
5. Ion antagonism iswhereas ion synergy is.....

(7.5 marks)

2- Write short notes on three only of the following: (each of 5 marks)

- a) Light reaction and source of O₂ in photosynthesis.
- b) Opening and closure of stomata
- c) Plasmolysis and deplasmolysis of plant cell.
- d) Electric charges on colloids.
- e) Transferases.

3- What are the common enzymatic steps in both aerobic and anaerobic respiratory pathways and in which ways they differ, show the amount of energy released in each of them as ATP molecules and its source.

(15 marks)

4- Account on three only of the following : (each of 5 marks)

- a) Oxido-reductases
- b) Permeability of the plasma membranes to electrolytes.
- c) Ascent of sap in higher plants.
- d) Dark reaction and CO₂ fixation in photosynthesis.

Mansoura University
Faculty of Science
Chemistry Department
Subject: Chem 121
(General and Inorganic Chemistry)

Second Term
Level 1 (Chemistry and
Biochemistry Program)
Time: 2 hours
Marks: 60

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (THE EXAM IN TWO PAGES)

1A) How many grams of HCl is required for the reaction with 25 gm MnO_2 ?



How many moles of Cl_2 will be formed from this reaction? (8 Marks)

(Mn = 55, H = 1, O = 16, Cl = 35.5)

1B) True and False (choose the correct response); correct the wrong one so simply (7 Marks)

- 1- (T - F) MOT shows that B_2 is paramagnetic. (5B)
- 2- (T - F) In the reaction of 2 moles of O_2 with 2 moles of S yield 5 moles of SO_2 .
- 3- (T - F) The limiting reactant is the reactant which consumed firstly in the chemical reaction.
- 4- (T - F) MO diagram structure of H_2 molecule is $\sigma(1s)^2 \sigma^*(1s)^1$. (1H)
- 5- (T - F) Isotopes are atoms that have the same mass number but different atomic numbers.
- 6- (T - F) The geometry of H_2O is linear. (1H, 8O)
- 7- (T - F) The Lewis structure of SO_3^{2-} shows 3 bond formation. (16S, 8O)

2A) Write (\sqrt or x) in the following statements; Please give a reason for your answer:- (8 Marks)

- i) Each sub-shell consists of one or more orbitals.
- ii) Ionic bonding results when electrons are transfer from one type of atom to another.
- iii) The order of increasing the atomic size $Na > Li > K$. (11Na, 3Li, 19K)
- iv) The polarity of bond increases as follow $C-N > C-O > C-F$ (6C, 8O, 9F)

2B) Chose the most correct answer:- (7 Marks)

1) PF_5 molecule has

- a) pent structure b) AB_2E_2 molecule c) sp^3d hybridization d) tetrahedral
e) non of the above are correct

2) According to VSEPR model, the NH_3 molecule is

- a) trigonal pyramidal b) angular c) linear d) bent structure
e) all the above are correct

3) CO_2 molecule has

- a) trigonal geometry b) double bonds c) linear structure
d) ionic bond e) b & c are correct

4) The electronic configuration of phosphorous atom (P) with $Z = 15$ is

- a) $[Ne] 3s^2 3p^3$ b) $[Ne] 3s^1 3p^6$ c) $[Ar] 3s^2 3p^4$ d) $[Ne] 3p^6$ e) $[He] 3s^2 3p^4$

5) The number of neutrons present in $^{235}_{92}U$ is

- a) 92 b) 235 c) 146 d) 143 e) 64

- 6) The element with electronic configuration $1s^2 2s^2 2p^3$ is
 a) in second period b) in the fifth group c) p-block element d) Nitrogen
 e) all the above are correct

- 7) On the bases of VSEPR molde, SF_4 has
 a) square planar geometry b) sp^3d^2 hybridization c) one unshared electron pair
 d) non of the above e) b & c are correct

(15P, 9F, 7N, 1H, 6C, 8O, 16S, 9F, 17Cl)

3A) On the bases of Molecular Orbital Theory (MOT), answer the following: (7 Marks)

- i) Is Be_2 is a stable molecule? (4Be)
 ii) Which is more stable O_2 or O_2^{2-} ? (8O)
 iii) Which molecule is paramagnetic: NO or NO^+ ? (7N, 8O)

3B) Answer the following:- (8 Marks)

- 1- 5 g of Carbon reacts with 2 g of O_2 to produce CO_2 ; what is the limiting reactant? How many grams of CO_2 are produced? (C = 12, O = 16)
 2- Calculate the wavelength and frequency of the line in the hydrogen spectrum corresponding to electron transition from $n = 4$ to $n = 2$?
(Rydberg constant = 109678 cm^{-1} , Velocity of light (c) = $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$, Blank's constant = 6.62×10^{-34} , $A = 2.18 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$)

4A) Draw the resonance Lewis structures for the following compounds: O_3 and N_2O . Predict their geometry. (8O, 7N) (7 Marks)

4B) Complete the following:- (8 Marks)

- 1- The electronic configuration of Gallium ($Z = 31$) is
- 2- 2.2 mole of KNO_3 containsgram (K = 39, N = 14, O = 16)
- 3- Formal charge of S atom in SO_4^{2-} is while that of O is (16S, 8O)
- 4- The percentage composition of OXYGEN in $KClO_2$ =
(K = 39, Cl = 35.5, O = 16)
- 5- The element with $Z = 7$ is magnetic due to the presence of
- 6- is an example of ionic compound while is an example of polar covalent compound while Is an example of normal covalent compound.
- 7- The ionization energy of N is than that of O due to (7N, 8O)
- 8- Number of electrons that can present in the principal quantum number $n = 3$ (third shell) =
- 9- The four quantum numbers (3,1,1,1/2) is expected for an electron in Orbital.

our best wishes
 Prof. Magdi Bekheit,
 Prof. Sahar Mostafa

Mansoura University
 Faculty of Science
 Chemistry Department
 El- Mansoura, Egypt



جامعة المنصورة
 كلية العلوم
 قسم الكيمياء
 المنصورة - مصر

Second Semester May 2010

Educational Year: First Level
 Time: 2 hours
 Date: 14 /6/ 2010

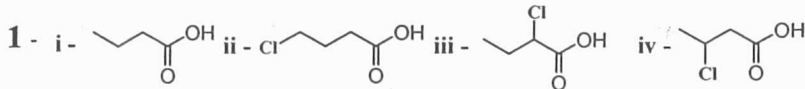
Program: Chemistry
 Subject: Organic Chemistry
 Course Code: Chem. 131
 Full Mark: 60

Answer the following questions:-

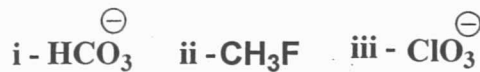
[1] a- Draw structure formulas for the products of the ozonolysis and show configuration cis/trans System. [5] Mark



b- List the following in order of increasing acidity: [5] Mark



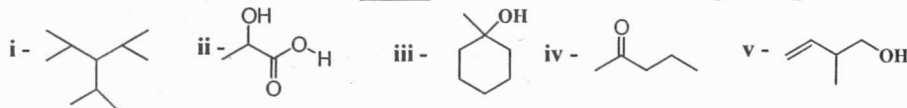
c- Draw the Lewis Structure for two of the following compounds and calculate the formal charge.



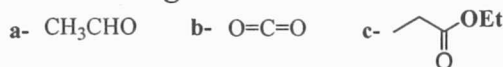
[5] Mark

2] a- i-Consider 1-bromopropane, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$ Draw a Newman projection for the conformation in which $-\text{CH}_3$ and $-\text{Br}$ are staggered & eclipsed. [5] Mark

b- Give the IUPAC name for three each of the following compounds: [5] Mark



c- Compare by equation reaction of ethyl magnesiumbromide with the following. [5] Mark



[3] Answer Three of the following Only: [5]Mark

a- Starting with benzene, outline a synthesis o:

i- *p*-Bromopropylbenze

ii- *m*- Bromopropylbenze

P.T .O من نضلك انظر فى الخلف →

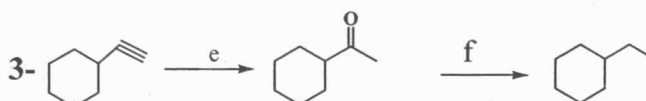
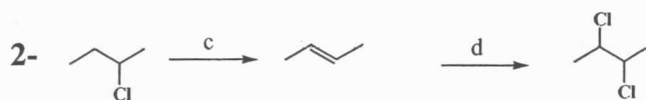
b-Determine the type of isomerism and draw all possible isomers for each of the following compounds [5] Mark



c- Acid-catalyzed hydration of 3,3-Dimethyl-1-butene gives 2,3-dimethyl-2-butanol as the major product. Propose a mechanism for the formation of this alcohol. [5] Mark

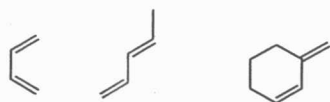
[4] [A] Show reagent and experimental conditions for the following transformation and also name for compounds: [Three only]

[9] Mark



[B] Each of the following compounds are give Diel's-Alder reaction, when react with =CHO , explain by equations

[6] Mark



GOOD LUCK

Examiners:

Prof.Dr. Wafaa S. Hamama

Prof.Dr. Maged Berghot

<p>امتحان دور مايو ٢٠١٠ م الفرقة الأولى - المستوى الأول: برامج* الزمن: ساعتان - التاريخ: ٢١/٦/٢٠١٠ الدرجة الكلية: ٨٠ درجة</p>		<p>جامعة المنصورة كلية العلوم - قسم الرياضيات المادة: رياضيات أساسية (٢) تفاضل وتكامل (١١٢)</p>
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*برامج: (كيمياء - وكيمياء ونبات - ميكروبيولوجي - كيمياء حيوي - جيوفيزياء - جيولوجيا - كيمياء وحيوان - علوم البيئة)

أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية

السؤال الأول:

(١٦ درجة)

(٤ درجات)

(أ) أوجد $f \circ g$ ، حيث $f(x) = 25 - x^2$ ، $g(x) = \sqrt{x-3}$

(٤ درجات)

(ب) أثبت أن للدالة $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+5}$ معكوس علي مجال تعريفها، وأوجده.

(٤ درجات)

(ت) أوجد النهايات الآتية: (i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\frac{x^2}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x-1})$ ، (ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x + \sin 2x}{3x}$

(٤ درجات)

(ث) أوجد معادلة المماس لمنحني الدالة $y^2 = 8x$ ، عند النقطة (2,4).

(٢٤ درجة)

السؤال الثاني:

(١٢ درجة)

(أ) أوجد $y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$ لكل من الدوال الآتية:

(i) $y = [1 + \tan^{-1}(5x^2)]^4$	(ii) $y = (\sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \sec(\sqrt{x^2 + 1})$	(iii) $xe^y - \ln(y+1) = 3$
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(١٢ درجة)

(ب) احسب التكاملات الآتية:

(i) $\int x \ln x \, dx$	(ii) $\int (\sin x)^5 (\cos x)^3 \, dx$	(iii) $\int (1 - \tan x)^2 \, dx$
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(٢٠ درجة)

السؤال الثالث:

(أ) هل الدالة $f(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 11$ ، $x \in [0, 4]$ تحقق فرضيات نظرية رول. إذا كانت الإجابة بنعم، فأوجد قيم "c" التي تحقق النظرية.

(٨ درجات)

(١٢ درجة)

(ب) عين البنود التالية للدالة $f(x) = \frac{2x^2}{9-x^2}$:

- مجال التعريف ونقاط التقاطع مع المحاور الرئيسية والتماثل.
- النقاط الحرجة وفترات التزايد والتناقص والقيم العظمى والصغرى المحلية.
- نقاط الانقلاب وفترات التفرع لأعلي ولأسفل.
- خطوط التقارب الرأسية وخطوط التقارب الأفقية.
- ارسم منحني الدالة

(٢٠ درجة)

السؤال الرابع:

(١٢ درجة)

(أ) أوجد طول المنحني $y = \frac{x^3}{12} + \frac{1}{x}$ في الفترة [1, 2].

(٨ درجات)

(ب) أوجد المساحة تحت المنحني $y = x^2$ في الفترة [0, 1].

امتحان اللغة الإنجليزية - فوج (اصطحاب) - فوج (فراهر) - فوج (صوت) - فوج (صوت)

Mansoura University
Faculty of Science
14th of June, 2010

First year
2nd semester
Time: 2 hours

English language Exam

Part I: Reading Comprehension:

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

1 Passive smoking is the involuntary inhalation of smoke from tobacco products. It occurs when tobacco smoke permeates any environment, causing its inhalation by all people within that environment. Such smoke is called secondhand smoke (SHS) or environment tobacco smoke (ETS). Scientific evidence shows that exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke causes disease, disability and death. The risks associated with passive smoking are one of the main reasons for smoking bans in workplaces and indoor public places, including restaurants, bars and night clubs.

2 Research has generated scientific evidence that secondhand smoke (that is, in the case of cigarettes, a mixture of smoke released from the smoldering end of the cigarette and smoke exhaled by the smoker) causes the same problems as direct smoking, including heart disease, cardiovascular disease, lung cancer, and lung ailments such as COPD, bronchitis and asthma. Specifically, meta-analyses have shown lifelong non-smokers with partners who smoke in the home have a 20-30% greater risk of lung cancer, and those exposed to cigarette smoke in the workplace have an increased risk of 16-19%. A wide array of negative effects are attributed, in whole or in part, to frequent, long term exposure to second hand smoke. There is evidence that reducing exposure to tobacco smoke cuts the risk of heart attack. When Helena, Montana implemented a 100% smoke-free law, heart attack admissions in the hospitals dropped by 40%, and rebounded when a court suspended the law. Heart attack admissions have been shown by meta-analysis to decrease by an average 27% after the implementation of smoke-free law.

3 Adult or children with asthma can experience attacks brought on by passive smoking, and there has been one case study report of a death due to an asthma attack associated with it. Since the 1980's there has been substantial evidence that there is a relationship between parents smoking in the house and children developing asthma and other related illnesses. There have also been studies that investigated the exposure to tobacco smoke with the age of the child. Research has shown that the younger the child- as young as a fetus even- the more susceptible and harmful the effects of second hand smoking can be. These children of smokers tend to have a lung capacity that is less than children of the same height, weight, age and sex of those children who are not exposed to constant second hand smoke. Children who are exposed to cigarette smoke in their home day after day are more likely to cough, wheeze, get sore throats and respiratory problems than children who live in homes with non-smokers.

Although it is not indefinite that the increased amount of asthma amongst children is primarily due to environmental tobacco smoke, there is substantial evidence that leads to the conclusion that it has a tremendous impact on it. Tobacco smoke is an irritant, and allergy sufferers can experience stuffy or runny noses, watery or burning eyes, sneezing, coughing, wheezing, a feeling of suffocation, and other typical allergy symptoms within minutes of exposure. Many former smokers and those who are trying to quit prefer to not be around smoke as it can cause them to have cravings.

4 Epidemiological studies show that non-smokers exposed to secondhand smoke are at risk for many of the health problems associated with direct smoking. In 1992, the Journal of the American Medical Association published a review of the available evidence regarding the relationship between secondhand smoke and heart disease, and estimated that passive smoking was responsible for 40,000 deaths per year in the United States in the early 1980s. Some of them find that non-smokers living with smoker have about a 25% increase in risk of death from heart attack, are more likely to suffer a stroke, and can sometimes contract genital cancer. A British study reported that exposure to secondhand smoke increases the risk of heart disease among non-smokers by as much as 60%, similar to light smoking.

5 A number of studies funded by the tobacco industry have yielded results inconsistent with the scientific consensus, or have criticized the epidemiological approach associated with that consensus. A 2003 study by Enstrom and

Kabat, published in the British Medical Journal, argued that the harms of passive smoking had been overstated. Their analysis reported no statistically significant relationship between passive smoking and lung cancer, though the accompanying editorial noted that “they may overemphasize the negative nature of their findings”. This paper was widely promoted by the tobacco industry as evidence that the harms of passive smoking were unproven. The American Cancer Society, whose database Enstrom and Kabat used to compile their data criticized the paper as “neither reliable nor independent”, stating that scientists at the ACS had repeatedly pointed out serious flaws in Enstrom and Kabat’s methodology prior to publication. Edstrom’s ties to the tobacco industry also drew scrutiny; in a 1997 letter to Philip Morris, he requested a “substantial research commitment...in order for me to effectively compete against the large mountain of epidemiologic data and opinions that already exist regarding the health effects of ETS and active smoking”.

6 The study was funded and managed by the Center for Indoor Air Research, a tobacco industry front group described in confidential Philip Morris documents as “responsible for producing studies to offset the IARC study”, and Enstrom’s work was viewed by Philip Morris as “clearly litigation-oriented. Enstrom himself has defended the accuracy of his study against what he terms “illegitimate criticism by those who have attempted to suppress and discredit it”.

(A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- What is the scientific proof for the secondhand smoke that can be extracted from the passage?
- 2- According to the passage define smoking?
- 3- Who will be more affected with smoke? List the problems he/she will have.
- 4- Talk about the critique of individual studies and epidemiology?
- 5- How can we reduce the percentage of heart attack disease?

(B) What do the underlined words in the passage refer to?

- 1- Those (parag. Two) 2- It (parag. Three) 3- Them (parag. Four) 4- Their (parag. Five)

(C) Find synonyms in the passage which mean the following:

- 1- Direction.....(Paragraph one)
- 2- Being result of.....(Paragraph two)
- 3- Frequent.....(Paragraph three)
- 4- Calculate.....(Paragraph four)
- 5- General agreement.....(Paragraph five)
- 6- Mistakes.....(Paragraph five)

(D) Write whether the following questions (True) or (False) and correct the false one:

- 1- Passive smoking was responsible for 120,000 deaths per three years in the United States in the early 1980s.
- 2- Philip Morris requested a substantial research commitment to struggle on the large mountain of epidemiologic data and opinions.
- 3- Passive smoking is an unwillingly inhale of smoke from tobacco products.
- 4- Heart attack admissions have been shown by meta-analysis to drop by an average 27% after implementing of smoke-free law.
- 5- Meta-analyses have shown lifelong smokers with partners who non-smoke in the home have a greater risk of lung cancer.

Part II: Language & Structure skills:

(A) Define the following terms and give examples:

- 1- *Suffixes* 2- *Scanning* 3- *Prepositional phrase* 4- *Appositive* 5- *Sentence-fragment*

(B) Give the area of meaning for each root; support your answers with examples:

- 1- *Cide* 2- *Gamy* 3- *Chron* 4- *Theo* 5- *leg*

(C) Paraphrase the following sentences using directions in the parentheses:

- 1- I had worked night and day. I became exhausted. (Use: having)
2- Anna Freud/the daughter of Sigmund/an eminent psychoanalyst/as well. (Form an adjective clause)
3- He asked questions that there were no answer for. (Change into formal)
4- The larva of gypsy moth inside the bean. (Correct)
5- Napoleon sent peace proposals to Czar Alexander after entering Moscow. (Form a clause using his troops)

(D) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) in the following sentences:

- 1-, Sarah rarely misses her basketball shots.
a. An excellent basketball player is b. An excellent basketball player
c. Her excellent basketball play d. Sarah is an excellent basketball player
- 2- While a visit to Georgia, Eli Whitney learned of the need for a machine that could clean cotton.
a. of b. on c. above d. for
- 3- adult come to night classes eager to learn has been the experience of most adult education teacher.
a. Which b. That c. Where d. When
- 4- Case studies are the target of much skepticism in the scientific community, used extensively by numerous researchers.
a. they are b. are c. yet they d. yet they are
- 5- have at least four hours of hazardous materials response training is mandated by federal law.
a. All police officers b. All police officers must
c. That all police officer d. For all police officer

(E) Write (T) for True, or (F) for False, then correct the wrong one:

- 1- To dwindle is to become bigger.
- 2- The Great Wall of China is a colossal structure.
- 3- Something disposable can't be thrown away after being used.
- 4- To deprive means to take something away.
- 5- Something minuscule takes up a lot of room.

Part III: Writing Skills:

Answer the following questions:

1- Read the paragraph and point out the items that follow:

You can make a simple model to show how stomach acids break down food. To begin your model you will need a glass jar, a small piece of cooked beef, and some dilute hydrochloric acid. First, put the beef in the jar. Then carefully add the acid. (Since acids can burn, work carefully!) If any acid spills, wash it off immediately. Next, put the jar in a safe place overnight. On the following day, notice how the beef looks. Compare its appearance before it was soaked in the acid with the way it looks now. The acid in your stomach works on food in much the same way as the acid in your model.

- A) The topic sentence.
- B) The supporting sentences with their types. And how many are there?
- C) What kind of paragraph is?
- D) Cohesion, reference and transitional words.
- E) Suggest a title for this paragraph? Point out the difference between the title and the topic sentence.

2- Write a paragraph of comparison (not less than 8 lines) about the advantages and disadvantages of using the internet. Don't forget to draw your brainstorming for the content.

Good Luck