

الامتحان النهائي لمادة: نصوص أثرية باللغة الإنجليزية (ب)

1: أنقل إلى العربية أربع فقط من النصوص التالية:

1- The perfected type of the Corinthian capital has a deep, inverted bell, the lower part of which is surrounding by two series of eight acanthus leaves of the upper row rise eight caulicoli (stalks) each surmounted by a calyx from which emerge volutes or helices supporting the angles of the abacus and the central foliated ornaments.

2- The circular shafts of the Doric column, diminishing at the top from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the diameter at the base, is divided as a rule into 20 shallow flutes or channels separated by sharp arrises, but sometimes there are 12, 16, 18 or as at Paestum 24.

3- Haua Fteah is a cave in Cyrenaica, overlooking the Mediterranean, with a long archaeological sequence beginning c.80.000 BC. The earliest deposit is a variant of the Amudian of the Levant, and is followed by Mousterian, Dabban, Oranian and Capsian industries. Finally a Neolithic level provides early evidence for the domestication of sheep or goats in Africa, c.6000 BC.

4- The Corinthian Column, with base and shaft resembling the Ionic, tended to become more slender, and eventually a proportion of ten diameter was regarded as fitting. The distinctive feature is the capital, which is much deeper than the Ionic, and though of variable height at first, settled down to a proportion of about $1 \frac{1}{6}$ diameters high.

5- Egyptian technology had enabled the use of stone, but elsewhere, until the 7th century BC. Columns had generally been of wood. The circular stone column of the Greek architect was developed from then on as the major element in the orders of architecture. Doric, Ionic and Corinthian.

6- Geometric black-and-white styles were the first trend, later more coloured and figurative patterns came in. In the fourth century wall mosaics are often found and this becomes the chief use of mosaic in Byzantine times.

مع التمنيات للجميع بالتوفيق،،،،،

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من 1: أنقل إلى العربية ثلاث فقرات من النصوص التالية:

1- The three firing chambers were more or less circular in plan. The stokehole presumably lay on the north and had been completely destroyed by the modern foundation trench. Internally the walls of M7 were lined with whitish lime mortar. A spread of the same mortar was also traced on the floor. In the second phase it is probable that the chamber was used for lime production.

2- In most types of soil it is possible to observe the layers as one dig through them. A new layer is indicated by a change of colour, consistency or texture. As soon as there is an indication of change in the soil, clearance should be carried down to that layer, so that the objects from the upper level can be kept separate from the next one. The level is to be dated by the latest object in it.

3- This local amphora (Hellenistic Amphora I) has an oval body, a vertical, cylindrical neck, a plain, rolled rim and two handles which are oval to lunate in section. The handles are occasionally stamped. The base is knobbed, sometimes with a concave depression on the underside.

4- The pottery assemblage was dominated by local and imported amphorae and coarsewares, including jugs, lagynoi, cooking vessels and lamps. There was a small amount of finewares, including some residual sherds of the 5th century BC. In the earliest (Hellenistic) deposits. The pottery sequence indicated occupation from the Hellenistic through to the Islamic periods, predominantly from the second century BC. to the seventh century AD.

س.2: معاني الكلمات التالية:

rim grave fabric analysis pottery
base section sculptor site
sculpture plan mosaic
excavation trench shovel
finds coin
handle
kiln layer Coarse pottery

مع التمنيات بالتوفيق ،،،

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