



1- Translate into Arabic:-

(5 marks)

A good burial in Egypt after a happy old age was probably the greatest aspiration of the Egyptian. Sinuhe, an Egyptian official of the court, fled the country after the death of Amenemhat I of Dynasty 12. A strong bond appears to have existed between the Egyptian and his land. This is seen in his literature and in the way he referred to the country as 'the beloved land', particularly when he was away from it. 'Furnish your house in the graveyard and enrich your place in the west...The house of death is for life'. Such advice to build a suitable tomb given by Hardjedef to his son in the Old Kingdom, is echoed repeatedly in the Egyptian wisdom literature of all periods.

As the king was theoretically the owner of all the lands in Egypt, the evidence suggests that he allocated a burial ground in one of the cemeteries for each of his officials. The area and location of this land depended on the official's rank, responsibilities, family ties and the place where he held office. In exceptional circumstances the king also honored his favourite officials by presenting them with some parts of their tomb or even providing them with complete tombs. A court official, Weni, was given parts of his tomb by King Pepy 1 of Dynasty 6 to whom he was particularly close, while Debeheni, one of the officials of King Menkaure of Dynasty 4, was provided with a complete tomb by this king. Certain types of reliefs required special skills and were more time-consuming than others; incised relief was perhaps the least complex, followed by sunk relief, then bas relief. Colouring the reliefs involved additional costs, as did the use of better quality stone, or the employment of a distinguished artist. In the absence of currency until very late in the Pharaonic Period, and with wages received in kind, it must have been possible for the individual to pay only a limited portion of his rations to the builders and artists working on his tomb, after sustaining his household. Hence, unless a person had additional income from private property, as few did, the preparation of his 'eternal dwelling' must have progressed very slowly.

At periods of centralized government everyone had his tomb in the cemeteries of the capital, while at times of decentralization officials were buried in the different provinces. Such changes, however, do not appear to have been orchestrated or even desired by the officials themselves, but were rather planned by the central government for different administrative objectives.

2- Fill in the space with the suitable word:

(5 marks)

- Hard granite was not easy to cut with a(1)...., and so(2).... were used to split the stone, or it was pounded out by using balls or mauls made of a hard stone called(3).... . The top rock was broken up by alternately(4).... and(5).... the stone.
- Wherever the stones came from the Egyptians were dragged along on(6)... drawn byor.... (7). If they had to be moved along distance, they were ferried along Egypt's main highway(8).... .
- The blocks were separated from the rock beneath by driving in(9).... over which water was poured to make them(10).... .
- The rough stones were shaped and placed on(11).... so that they could easily be(12).... to make a tight fit against each other. They were then dragged to their position in the building on a(13).... up a ramp made of...(14)...., earth and(15).... which was raised and extended as the building went up.
-(16).... was poured in front of the sledge to help it(17)...., and a man beat time with(18)....
- The quarryman could cut down the back and the sides of stones with a(19).... which he struck with a(20).... .

4- Write about:

- a- The king Ramesses II.
- b- The royal decree of the king Neferkauhor to the vizier *Shemai* and his son *Idi*.
- c- The upper trace of the temple of queen Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari.

(3 marks)

(2 marks)

(3 marks)

4 - Comment on 4 of the following pictures:



with my best wishes

(2 marks)