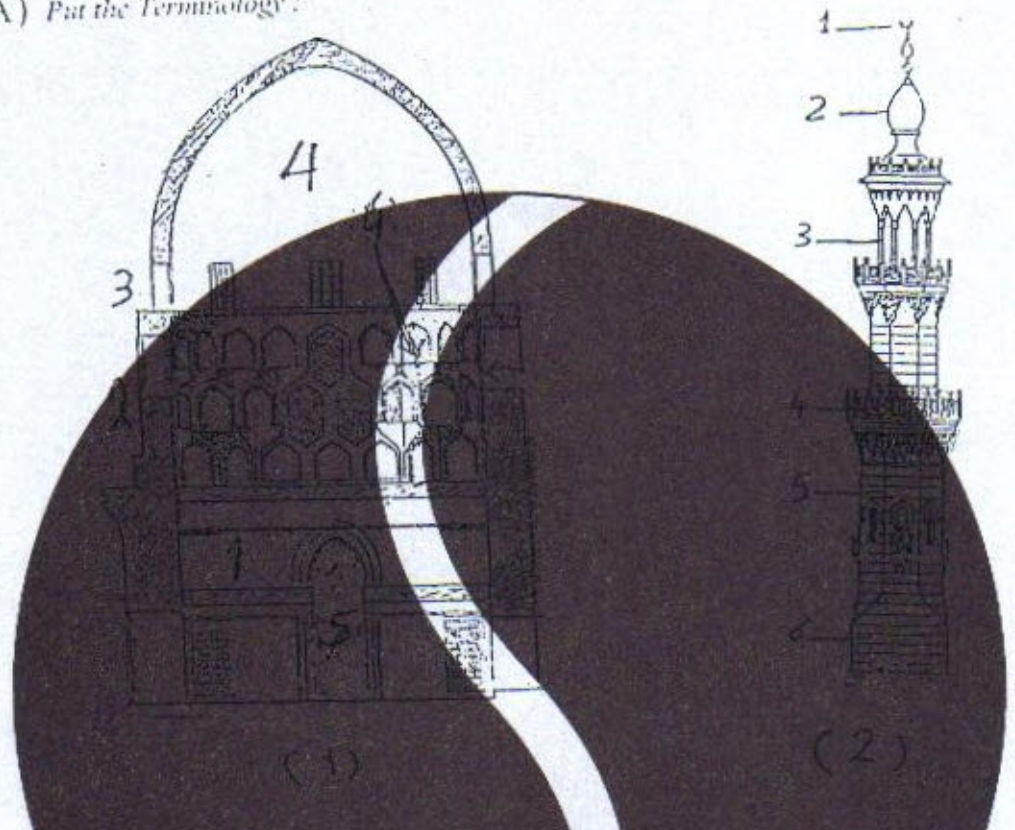


ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :

(A) Put the Terminology :



(B-) Translate the following into Arabic:-

(1) The mihrab was built 3-5 metres above the ground level, surmounting steps that occupied the lower parts of its northern, southern and western façades; and thus access to the mosque is gained by a flight of steps in front of each of its three entrances: North, South and West. The last, however, being the principal doorway, leads to a ruwak (poristyle) flanked on both sides with two chambers. The roof of the ruwak rests on arches supported by four marble columns, constructed in 1834.

(2) The foundation of the mosque was laid by the late Muhammad 'Ali Pashā al-Kabir, in A.H. 1246 (A.D. 1830). Its circumference was completed in A.H. 1261 (A.D. 1845), and its dome in A.H. 1263 (A.D. 1847).

In A.H. 1265 (A.D. 1848) a good deal of complementary works were executed in the form of decorations and marble pavings of the court, under the late 'Abbās Pashā al-Awwal.

In plan, the mosque is built on the model of the Nūr 'Uthmān Mosque at Constantinople. The walls are incrustated, from within and without, with yellow alabaster, brought from Bani-Sweif quarries.

The façade bears the decorative inscriptions, Kurān verses, and the names of the first four Caliphs. The dome measures about 52 metres in height and 21 metres in diameter, with two lofty slender minarets, each about 85 metres high above the ground level of the mosque.

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