

مدة الامتحان: ساعتان

امتحان مقرر: مورد ثقافي/3/ باللغة الأجنبية

جامعة دمشق

العلامة القصوى: 80

السنة: الرابعة

كلية السياحة

اسم الطالب:

الفصل الأول، العام الدراسي 2024-2025

قسم الإدارة السياحية

الرقم الجامعي:

عدد الأسئلة: 4، عدد الصفحات: 1

تاريخ الامتحان 2025/ /

د. محمود الغفري

Answer of the following questions:

First question (20 marks): Ancient City of Bosra has been inscribed in World Heritage List since 1980, Speak about the most important of heritage monuments in the Ancient City of Bosra.

Ancient City of Bosra

Bosra, once the capital of the Roman province of Arabia, was an important stopover on the ancient caravan route to Mecca. A magnificent 2nd-century Roman theatre, early Christian ruins and several mosques are found within its great walls.(3 درجات)

Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis. The name of Bosra occurs in the precious Tell el-Amarna tablets in Egypt, which date from the 14th century B.C. and represent royal correspondence between the Pharaohs and the Phoenician and Amorite kings. It became the northern capital of the Nabataean kingdom. In the year of 106 A.D, a new era began for Bosra when it was incorporated into the Roman Empire. (3 درجات)

Today, Bosra is a major archaeological site, containing ruins from Roman, Byzantine, and Muslim times. Further, Nabataean and Roman monuments, Christian churches, mosques and Madrasas are present within the city.(درجتان)

The Al-Omari Mosque (romanized: al-Masjid al-'Umarīy) is an early Islamic-era mosque in the Roman city of Bosra, Syria. It was founded by Caliph Umar, who led the Muslim conquest of Syria in 636 CE, and it was completed in the early 8th century by Caliph Yazid II. The mosque was renovated in the 12th and 13th century CE by the Ayyubid dynasties.(4 درجات)

Mubarak the camel mosque

It is the oldest existing archaeological building in Syria, and it is the place where the camel of the Prophet "Muhammad", may God bless him and grant him peace, which carried the first copy of the Holy Quran to the Levant, was blessed. In front of the mosque's mihrab, in the southwestern corner of the prayer house, there is a square stone bearing several gaps have been interpreted as traces of the camel rides that carried the Prophet "Muhammad" to Medina. There are no older models of schools in Syria than it, and it is located in the northeastern corner of the

city wall, and it became a cultural center for teaching, and its use in the nineteenth century was as a mausoleum for "Muhammad Pasha," the son of Khedive of Egypt, "Abbas I."

(6 درجات)

- سلامة لغة وتسلسل أفكار (درجتان)

Second question (20 marks): Al-Suweida was a major settlement through Roman times, archaeological remains are sparse. Speak about the Qanawat- Shahba – Shaqqa
Al-Suweida was a major settlement through Roman times, archaeological remains are sparse. Speak about the Qanawat- Shahba – Shaqqa

Qanawat is perhaps the most impressive site in the region of al-Suweida . It was a major city in Roman times and remained important through the Byzantine period, when its most famous monument was constructed.

Shahba is one of the most unique and best preserved Roman cities in the whole of Syria. The modern city largely keeps to the original Roman plan, and there are substantial remains of the Roman baths, amphitheater, a temple and other monuments. Shahba is arguably the most impressive site in the region and shouldn't be missed if traveling in the area.

Shaqqa is a seldom visited town to the northeast of Shahba which has numerous historic remains from the Roman and Byzantine periods. Many of these remains have been incorporated into modern residences, and a Roman temple today serves as a Druze prayer hall.

- كل موقع (6 درجات) - مجموع الدرجات 18 درجة
- سلامة لغة وتسلسل أفكار (درجتان)


Third question (20 marks): The most important monument in Damascus, and perhaps the entire country, is the magnificent Umayyad Mosque. No single historic site symbolizes the rich and varied cultural heritage of Syria as does this remarkable mosque. It has served as a place of worship continuously for several millennia, a holy place for over a thousand years even prior to the arrival of Islam. While significantly altered throughout its long history, the mosque survives as the greatest monument of the Umayyad period and one of the most extraordinary places of worship in the Muslim world.

إن أهم معلم في دمشق، وربما في البلاد كلها، هو المسجد الأموي الرائع. ولا يوجد موقع تاريخي واحد يرمز إلى التراث الثقافي الغني والمتنوع لسوريا مثل هذا المسجد الرائع. فقد كان بمثابة مكان للعبادة بشكل مستمر لعدة آلاف من السنين، ومكاناً مقدساً لأكثر من ألف عام حتى قبل وصول الإسلام. وعلى الرغم من التغييرات الكبيرة التي طرأت على المسجد على مدار تاريخه الطويل، إلا أنه لا يزال أعظم معلم من العصر الأموي وأحد أكثر أماكن العبادة استثنائية في العالم الإسلامي.

Fourth question (20 marks): Translate the following text in English language.

خان أسعد باشا هو الأكبر والأبرز بين عشرات الخانات في مدينة دمشق القديمة. كانت الخانات توفر الإقامة للمسافرين، وخاصة القوافل التجارية الكبيرة. كما كانت تعمل كمستودعات لاستقبال وتخزين وإرسال البضائع التجارية. واليوم، تعمل معظمها ببساطة كامتدادات للأسواق المحيطة، وتحتوي على ورش عمل ومساحات تخزين للشركات القريبة. وقد تم ترميم بعض الأمثلة الأكثر إثارة للإعجاب، مثل خان أسعد باشا، كمواقع للتراث الثقافي.

Khan Assad Basha is the largest and most noteworthy of the several dozen khans in the old city of Damascus. The khans offered accommodation for travelers, particularly large trade caravans. They also functioned as warehouses for receiving, storing and dispatching trade goods. Today most simply serve as extensions of the surrounding markets, containing workshops and storage space for nearby businesses. Some of the more impressive examples, such as Khan Assad Basha, have been restored as cultural heritage sites.



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جامعة دمشق

كلية السياحة

قسم إدارة المكاتب السياحية والإرشاد السياحي

تاريخ الامتحان 2025 / /

Answer of the following questions:

First question (20 marks): Ancient City of Bosra has been inscribed in World Heritage List since 1980, Speak about the most important of heritage monuments in the Ancient City of Bosra.

Second question (20 marks): Al-Suweida was a major settlement through Roman times, archaeological remains are sparse. Speak about the Qanawat- Shahba.

Third question (20 marks): Translate the following text in Arabic language.

The Church of Saint Hananiya is a simple structure consisting of two small rooms with bare stone walls. It houses only a small altar, some icons and a few pews. It represents the simplicity of the early Christians and is one of the oldest churches still standing where services continue to be held to this day.

Fourth question (20 marks): Translate the following text in English language.

يقع دير مار موسى في المنطقة الجبلية القريبة من بلدة النبك، وهو من أروع المواقع في سورية. بني الدير في منتصف القرن السابع. كان الدير في حالة خراب عندما تم تنفيذ مشروع ترميم له. تم تحويله إلى مجمع رهباني جديد عام 1991م. يتميز الدير بلوحات جدارية تعود على القرنين الحادي عشر والثاني عشر الميلاديين.

انتهت الأسئلة

نتمنى لكم التوفيق

د. محمود عبد القادر الغفري



دمشق / / 2025

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- كل موقع (9 درجات) - مجموع الدرجات 18 درجة
- سلامة لغة وتسلسل أفكار (درجتان)

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كنيسة القديس حنايا هي عبارة عن هيكل بسيط يتكون من غرفتين صغيرتين بجدران حجرية. يضم مذبحاً صغيراً وبعض الأيقونات وعدد قليل من المقاعد. انها تمثل بساطة المسيحيين الأوائل وهي واحدة من أقدم الكنائس التي لا تزال قائمة. تستمر الخدمات حتى يومنا هذا.

- 18 درجة الترجمة الصحيحة

- سلامة لغة وتسلسل أفكار (درجتان)

Fourth question (20 marks): Translate the following text in English language.

يقع دير مار موسى في المنطقة الجبلية القريبة من بلدة النبك، وهو من أروع المواقع في سورية. بني الدير في منتصف القرن السادس. كان الدير في حالة خراب عندما تم تنفيذ مشروع ترميم له. تم تحويله إلى مجمع رهباني جديد عام 1991م. يتميز الدير بلوحات جدارية تعود إلى القرنين الحادي عشر والثاني عشر الميلاديين.

Deir Mar Musa , a monastery located in the Desert Mountains east of the town of **al-Nabk**, is one of the most spectacular sites in Syria. Originally built in the middle of the 6th century, the monastery was mostly in ruin until the 1980s when a major restoration project was undertaken. This eventually led to the establishment of a new monastic community in 1991. The church of the monastery has beautiful frescoes that date from between the 11th and 13th centuries.

- 18 درجة الترجمة الصحيحة

- سلامة لغة وتسلسل أفكار (درجتان)

د. محمود الخفري

