

Total Marks (100)

Time: 2 hrs.



For the Following Questions:

Write briefly on the following points:

(60 marks)

Reading as interpretation of graphic symbols.

Frank Smith's views of comprehension.

Models of reading.

Strategies of critical reading.

Read the following passages, and then answer the questions: (40 marks)

A published report indicates that jogging could have adverse health effects, especially for those who do it alone. A team of researchers from the University has suggested that going for a run on your own is not as beneficial as previously believed and is nowhere near as beneficial as jogging as a group. They suggested it could actually be detrimental to one's health. Experiments conducted on rats indicated that running alone raises stress levels and hinders brain cell regeneration. Professor Elizabeth Gould, who led the study, said: "These results suggest that, in the absence of social interaction, a normally beneficial experience can exert a potentially deleterious effect on the brain."

Researchers monitored two groups of rats on exercise wheels. One group ran alone, the other as part of a rodent jogging team. After two weeks, scientists conducted tests to ascertain the rate of brain cell growth in all test animals. The results revealed that the communal joggers had double the amount of new brain cells as the solo runners. Professor Gould concluded that when experienced in a group setting, running stimulates neurogenesis (cell growth). However, when running occurs in social isolation, these effects are suppressed. "Joggers around the world should perhaps take heed with a pinch of salt and remember that jogging is healthier than sitting."

According to the text, is jogging alone beneficial for our health? Why?

Has this piece of research been tested on humans? 3- What is the opinion

of the University? 4- What is your opinion? 5- What kind of

research did you need to understand this passage? 6- Give, in English, the

meanings of the underlined words.

Damanhour University
Faculty of Arts
Department Of English
May 2012
Reading.
Time : 2 hours
Third Year.

Read the following passage and then answer the questions below:

Ali Moustafa Mosharafa Pasha (11 July 1898 – 16 January 1950) was an Egyptian mathematician and physicist who was professor of applied mathematics, the Faculty of Science at Cairo University. He contributed to the development of the quantum theory as well as the theory of relativity and corresponded with Albert Einstein.

He was the youngest student in his class, but the most knowledgeable. He obtained his primary certificate in 1910 ranking first nationwide. At the age of 16 he obtained his Baccalaureate in 1914 to become the youngest student at that time to be awarded such a certificate. He preferred to enroll in the Teachers' College rather than the faculties of Medicine or Engineering due to his deep interest in mathematics.

He graduated in 1917. Due to his excellence in mathematics, the Egyptian Ministry of Education sent him to England where he obtained BSc (Honors) from the University of Nottingham, 1920. The Egyptian University consented to grant Mosharafa another scholarship to complete his doctoral thesis. During his stay in London many of his scientific researches were published in prominent science magazines. He obtained a PhD in 1923 from King's College London in the shortest possible time permissible according to the regulations there. In 1924 Musharafa was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science, the first Egyptian and 11th scientist in the entire world to obtain such a degree.

When he returned home he became a teacher in the Higher Teachers' college. When the University of Cairo was opened in 1925, he became an associate professor of mathematics in the Faculty of Science because he was under the age of 30, the minimum age required for fulfilling the post of a professor. In 1926 his promotion to professor was raised in the Parliament, then chaired by Saad Zaghloul. The Parliament lauded his qualifications and merits which surpassed those of the English dean of the faculty and he was promoted to professor.

He was the first Egyptian professor of applied mathematics in the Faculty of Science. He became dean of the faculty in 1936, at the age of 38. He remained in office as a dean of the Faculty of Science until he died in 1950. Among his students was Sameera Moussa.

a-Who is Mostafa Musharafa?

b-Where did he travel and study?

c-What are the teaching positions he obtain ?

d-Who was his student? Do you think that prof. Zewail is a continuation of his work?
Give your reasons .

e- What is the importance of nuclear energy in our life?

F. El Dabaha الضبعة Project has stopped many times ,what are the reasons ?

G. Do support Egypt for having nuclear reactors?

H. What are the dangers of nuclear explosion?

i. How can we develop scientific research in our life?

j. Do you like science fiction ? Why ?

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