



كلية التربية

وحدة تكنولوجيا المعلومات

موضوعات أبحاث تخلفات الفرقة الثانية من الفرقة الأولى (عام – اساسى) الفصل الدراسى الثانى 2020 / 2021

م	الشعبة	الفرقة	المادة	استاذ المادة	موضوعات الابحاث
1	دراسات اجتماعية	الثانية تخلف الأولى	تاريخ اوروبا الحديث والمعاصر	د/ نجلاء عبد الجواد	اكتب مقالا تاريخيا في احدي الموضوعات التالية فيما لا يزيد عن خمسة صفحات ١- منظمة عصبة الامم ٢- منضمة هيئة الامم ٣- اسباب و نتائج تدخل الولايات المتحدة الامريكية الحرب العالمية الاولى ٤- أسباب قيام الحرب العالمية الاولى ٥- نتائج الحرب العالمية الاولى مع اطيب الامنيات بالتوفيق
2	جميع الشعب	أولى عام وأساسى ومميز	حقوق الانسان		<u>اختر مشروعاً بحثياً واحداً لإنجازة فى حدود 6 صفحات بما فيهم صفحة الغلاف مع ذكر المراجع التي تم الاستعانة بها:</u> 1- التطور التاريخي لفكرة حقوق الإنسان عبر العصور. 2- مصادر حقوق الإنسان. 3- مظاهر الفساد والأسباب الكامنة وراء بروز ظاهرة الفساد. 4- أنواع وصور الفساد. 5- أنواع حقوق الانسان وما يقابلها من واجبات والتزامات . 6- دور الأجهزة الرقابية الوطنية في مكافحة الفساد الإداري في جمهورية مصر العربية.



<p>Write at least 5 pages on one only of the following topics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) How to be a creative teacher in your specialization2) Education and its effect on the society3) Your future career plans	د/ محمد أبو الفتوح	اللغة الانجليزية	أولى عام	رياضه	3
موضوعات الابحاث لمادة .الهندسة التحليلية للفرقة الاولى جميع الشعب اكتب فى احد الموضوعات التالية : ١- القطوع المخروطية بجميع انواعها و بالتفصيل ؟ 2- نقل ودوران المحاور والدائرة بالتفصيل ؟	د/أميرة مسعود	هندسة تحليلية	الفرقة الاولى ت.أ	جميع الشعب	4
فيما يلي موضوعين للبحث لتخلفات الفرقة الأولى اساسي شعبة علوم : (١) تحدث عن مفهوم نهاية الدالة عند نقطة معينة مع عرض القواعد الأساسية لحساب النهايات وعلاقة مفهوم التفاضل بالنهايات وكيفية استخدام التفاضل لإيجاد قيم بعض النهايات الغير معينة. (٢) تحدث عن مفهوم الاشتقاق مع ذكر القواعد الأساسية للاشتقاق وعرض مشتقات الدوال المختلفة التي تم دراستها مع عرض بعض الأمثلة عليها بالإضافة إلى بعض تطبيقات التفاضل المختلفة.	د/ ناهد عبد الفتاح	تحليل رياضى	الثانية تخلف الاولى ت.أ	علوم اساسى	5
اكتب في أحد الموضوعات الآتية ١- مشتقة الدالة في متغير واحد وتطبيقاتها ٢- مشتقة الدالة في متغيرين وتطبيقاتها	د/ مصطفى حسن	تحليل رياضى	الثانية تخلف الاولى ت.أ	لغة عربية + علوم مميز	6
اكتب فيما لا يزيد عن ثمان صفحات عن النقد الأدبي فى العصر الجاهلى.	د/ محمد عبد الله	مدخل إلى البلاغة والنقد	الثانية تخلف الاولى ت.أ	لغة عربية	7
اكتب في أحد الموضوعات الآتية ١- مشتقة الدالة في متغير واحد وتطبيقاتها ٢- مشتقة الدالة في متغيرين وتطبيقاتها	د/ احمد عبد الخالق	تحليل رياضى	الثانية تخلف الاولى ت.أ	دراسات اجتماعية	8



9	الدراسات الاجتماعية:	الفرقة الأولى ت.أ	جغرافيا عامة	د/ فاتن	اكتب فيما لا يزيد عن 10 صفحات في أحد الموضوعين 1- - الغلاف الجوي 2- الغطاء النباتي الطبيعي.
10	بيولوجي	الفرقة الأولى عام	ك عضوية وغير عضوية	أ.د/ ابراهيم السيد + د/ وجدى الدجج	<u>يكتب الطالب بحث منفصل في كل فرع</u> اكتب في أحد الموضوعات التالية: (فرع غير العضوية) الروابط الكيميائية اشكال وقواعد لويس. 1) نظرية التهجين والاشكال الهندسية للمركبات الكيميائية . 2) نظرية الروابط الجزيئية اكتب في أحد الموضوعات التالية: (فرع العضوية) 1- الكحولات. 2- الاحماض الكربوكسيلية 3--هاليدات الالكيل 4--الامينات العضوية 5-المركبات العضوية الكبريتية



11	كيمياء الفرقة الاولى عام	كيمياء (3) و(4)	أ.د/ ابراهيم السيد + أ.د/ وجدي الدجاج	اكتب في أحد الموضوعات التالية: (فرع غير العضوية) 1) الروابط الكيميائية اشكال وقواعد لويس. 2) نظرية التهجين والاشكال الهندسية للمركبات الكيميائية . 3) نظرية الروابط الجزيئية. اكتب في أحد الموضوعات التالية: (فرع العضوية) 1- الكحولات. 2- الاحماض الكربوكسالية 3--هاليدات الالكيل 4--الامينات العضوية 5-المركبات العضوية الكيرتية
12	كيمياء الفرقة الاولى عام	حرارة وبصريات هندسية	د/ محمود مقلد	<u>اكتب في بند واحد فقط مما يلي</u> 1- Differentiate among, Specific heat, Latent heat, Heat capacity and Calorie 2- Write bout thermometers 3- Write about the eye defects
13	بيولوجي الفرقة الاولى عام	حرارة وبصريات هندسية	د/ محمود مقلد	<u>اكتب في بند واحد فقط مما يلي</u>



<p>1- Differentiate among, Specific heat, Latent heat, Heat capacity and Calorie</p> <p>2- Write about thermometers</p> <p>3- Write about the eye defects</p>					
<p>اكتب في بحث التالي ؛ مع مراعاة سلامة اللغة العربية والنحو :-</p> <p>1- كامل الكيلاني رائد قصة الطفل في مصر والعالم العربي ، حياته وجهوده في أدب الطفل مع الاستشهاد القصصي.</p>	د/ يحيى خاطر	أدب اطفال	الفرقة الاولى ت.أ	علوم	14
<p><u>Write at least 5 pages on one only of the following topics:</u></p> <p>1. There are many ways to keep fit. Write about them in detail.</p> <p>2. Bacteria are not always bad for you. Write what you know about them in detail.</p> <p>3. They say that not many people are creative. State your opinion in detail.</p> <p>4. espite they are fairly big, dolphins are so friendly. Write about them in detail.</p>	د/ سوزان + د. عبد المنعم	اللغة الانجليزية	الأولى عام	التاريخ	15
<p>تربية أساسية علوم – مادة الفيزياء (كهربية ومغناطيسية و خواص مادة) يختار الطالب أحد المواضيع الحالية:</p>	د/ محمد عبد المنعم	فيزياء عامة	الأولى ت.أ	علوم	16



1- طرق تصنيع المكثفات ذات السعة الكهربائية العالية. 2- المجال المغناطيسي و تطبيقاته اعتمادا على استخدام الملفات. 3- التطبيقات الصناعية لقياس معاملات المرونة للمعادن المختلفة. 4- قياس تغير اللزوجة للسوائل مع تغير درجات حرارة.					
<u>مرفق ملف pdf مستقل بموضوعات الأبحاث</u>	أ.د/ محمد أبو عرب	مدخل إلى الشعر	الفرقة الاولى	اللغة الانجليزية	16
Choose ONE ONLY of the following Subjects, then write and answer the Questions that follow . Subject One: In writing we are careful to follow the <i>main idea and supporting details , cause and effect, compare and contrast and fact and opinion</i> . Write briefly about these points and answer the exercises that follows Page 12-19, 28-51. ☺ PRACTICE 1: A MUSICAL MOUSE Read the selection, and answer the questions that follow. p 13-14. Answer Questions (1), (2), (3) 1) There are many different kinds of mice. Some are good swimmers; others like to swing from trees by their tails. And one kind, the white-footed mouse, is not only a good swimmer and tree climber, but it's also quite musical! 2) This minute, furry creature's body is about 8 inches (20 cm) long, with a tail of another 3 inches (7.5 cm). It weighs only about 0.8 ounces (23 g). It's been around North America for a long time; scientists have found 40-million-year-old fossils of the tiny creature's ancestors! 3) Some people call the white-footed mouse the "wood mouse" because it lives in so many wooded areas throughout North	أ.د/ نازك محمد عبد اللطيف	اللغة الانجليزية	الفرقة الاولى	اللغة الانجليزية	



America. Other people call the white-footed mouse the “deer mouse.” One reason is that its fur is the same colors as a deer’s—soft brown on its back; white on its underside. Another reason is that the mice carry deer ticks that spread Lyme disease.

1. What is the main idea of this selection?
 - a. Deer are brown and white.
 - b. The white-footed mouse taps its paws in a drumming sound.
 - c. The woods of North America are full of mice.
 - d. Scientists study the habits of mice.
2. Which is a supporting detail for that main idea?
 - a. The white-footed mouse is also known as the wood mouse.
 - b. The deer mouse may carry ticks that transmit a disease.
 - c. The mouse taps on a dead leaf or hollow log.
 - d. The white-footed mouse isn’t very big.
3. Which would make the best substitute title for this selection?
 - a. “How to Build a Better Mousetrap”
 - b. “Concert in the Woods”
 - c. “Caution: Lyme Disease Ahead!”
 - d. “All about Rodents”

PRACTICE 3: RADIO DAYS

Read the selection, and answer the questions that follow. p 17-

18. Answer Questions (11),(12),(13).

(1) Before there was TV, Americans gathered around their radios daily to listen to the news and more. In the 1930s and 1940s, mystery shows, like *Sam Spade* and *The Shadow*, were favorites with young and old alike. Every week people tuned in to hear the top tunes on *Your Hit Parade*. And on Sunday mornings, radio stars read the comics aloud to kids.

(2) Did you think soap operas were a TV phenomenon? No way! They started on radio. Do you know why they were called “soap operas”? Most shows were sponsored by soap companies and,



because characters had many problems, people said the stories were like operas, most of which don't have happy endings!

(3) Because there were no pictures to show what was going on, radio required people to use their imaginations. So, as a sports caster described the action, people had to imagine "he hits a pop fly high into the infield, the shortstop moves in . . . reaches . . . grabs it . . . throws to second . . . and he's out!" Not only did they picture it, many people cheered as if they were right there in the stadium!

11. Which best states the main idea of the article?

- Soap operas started on TV.
- Before there was TV, people listened to the radio a lot.
- Quite often, operas don't end happily.
- Top tunes were played on the radio.

12. The author says radio required people to use their imaginations because

- radio stars read the comics.
- people cheered as if they were at the stadium.
- The Shadow* was a mystery show.
- there were no pictures to show the action.

13. Which could the author best use as another supporting detail?

- Television was not in many American homes until the 1950s.
- Many cars did not have a radio.
- The modern home has two or more TVs.
- Two-way radios were important during the war.

PRACTICE 1: THE MAGIC OF MERLIN
Read the selection, and answer the questions that follow .p 29-31.
Answer Questions (1), (2), (3).

(1) There are many legends about King Arthur, the Knights of the Round Table, and the wizard Merlin. Of all the characters in these tales, many people find Merlin the most fascinating, being a man of



mystery and magic. It's said that Merlin could talk to the animals in the forest and predict the future for kings. But unfortunately, he wasn't able to predict his own future with the Lady of the Lake!

(2) According to a popular legend, as Merlin walked through the forest one day, he first met the Lady of the Lake. Some say he predicted he'd find her there that day, beside the forest lake that was her home, and that's why he went there. The Lady was believed to be a great sorceress herself, although not as great as Merlin. She was amazed by his powers and promised to love him if he would teach her his magic. The Lady of the Lake was quite beautiful, and Merlin fell under her spell, so he agreed.

(3) Merlin began to teach the Lady of the Lake his most magical tricks. And for a while, she seemed happy. But she continually urged him to conjure up even greater magical feats. And she was constantly looking for some way to keep Merlin always at her side. She wanted to make sure that if he did come up with any new ideas, he'd have to share them with her!

1. Many people think Merlin is the most interesting character in King Arthur legends because

- he was not a knight.
- he was a wizard.
- he lived in a forest.
- his name had six letters.

2. What caused Merlin to walk by the lake one day?

- He predicted a bear was caught in a trap in the forest.
- He predicted it was a new path home from school.
- He predicted he'd meet the Lady of the Lake there.
- He predicted he could gather enough apples for a pie.

3. Because the Lady was so beautiful, Merlin

- fell under her spell.
- was frightened and ran away.



<p>c. pushed her into the water. d. turned her into a tree.</p> <p>PRACTICE 2: LIGHTS! CAMERA! ACTION! Read the commercial , and answer the questions that follow . <u>p 47-48 . Answer Questions (6), (7), (8).</u></p> <p>Commercial 1: Right-Here Notebooks Reports . . . homework . . . class notes . . . lists of things to do! Keeping all those papers neat wasn't always easy. That's why I bought this RIGHT-HERE organizer. (<i>open</i>) Look . . . no more messy, wrinkled, crinkled, crumpled papers (<i>pause</i>) and no more Mr. Ferro yelling at me for handing in ripped and "very untidy" work! Now everything's neat and in its place (<i>looks inside</i>) Oh, no . . . where's my math homework? (<i>pause, then smile</i>) That's right . . . I'm getting so efficient I handed it in already! Get a RIGHT-HERE today. . . . It'll get you organized so you get better grades!</p> <p>6. What does the author of Commercial 1 want TV viewers to do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. watch a certain TV showb. join a swimming clubc. buy a certain notebookd. do more homework <p>7. Which does the author use in Commercial 1 use in the last sentence?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. expert opinionb. glittering generalityc. bandwagond. name calling <p>PRACTICE 3: THE BILL OF RIGHTS Read the selection, and answer the questions that follow . <u>p 49-50 . Answer Questions (11), (12), (13).</u> Read the selection, and then answer the questions that follow.</p>				
---	--	--	--	--



<p>(1) In 1787, the U.S. Constitution was written. It spelled out how the new country should be run. But before it could become the law of the land, it had to be sent to each of the 13 original states for ratification, or acceptance. Many states ratified only when they were promised that a bill of rights would be added.</p> <p>(2) The first Congress met in 1789 to write amendments, or additions, to the Constitution. The first ten amendments, called the Bill of Rights, guaranteed rights, or freedoms, the colonists had fought for in the Revolutionary War. Freedom: of worship, of speech, to hold peaceful meetings, to request the government to change unfair laws, and to bear arms. The Bill also affirmed that: a person was innocent until proven guilty, law officers couldn't enter a home without a warrant, and an accused person had a right to a trial by jury.</p> <p>(3) Before the Bill could be officially added to the Constitution, it had to be ratified by three-fourths of the 13 states. It was, in 1791. But Georgia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut didn't ratify until 1939 . . . 148 years later! It was about time!</p> <p>11. Which of the following is NOT a fact because it can't be proved?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The Bill of Rights affirms a citizen's right to freedom of speech.b. The Constitution was written in 1787.c. The Bill of Rights affirms a citizen's right to grow long hair.d. The first Congress met in 1789. <p>12. Which of the following is an opinion?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The Constitution is a set of rules for running America.b. Congress wrote the amendments called the Bill of Rights.c. Freedom of speech is guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.				
--	--	--	--	--



d. All of the 13 states should have ratified the Bill of Rights in 1791!

13. How do you find if the statement about some states not ratifying for 148 years is a fact or an opinion?

- Ask a friend if it makes sense.
- Research in a history book or on the Internet.
- Listen to music from the 1700s.
- Take a survey in class. 😊

Subject Two :

In writing we are careful to know *the problem and solution, making inferences, drawing conclusion and summarizing*. Write about these points and answer the exercises that follows. Page 60-75, 85-

100 : 😊

PRACTICE 1: WISDOM OF THE AGES

Read the selection, and answer the questions that follow p 61-62.

Answer Questions (1), (2), (3), (4).

13. How do you find if the statement about some states not ratifying for 148 years is a fact or an opinion?

- Ask a friend if it makes sense.
- Research in a history book or on the Internet.
- Listen to music from the 1700s.
- Take a survey in class.

PRACTICE 3: A TEEN PATRIOT

Read the selection, and answer the questions that follow . p 65-66.

Answer Questions (11), (12), (13).

(1) The Ludingtons lived in New York, an American colony fighting for independence from England. One rainy April night in 1777, a boy rode up shouting, “Danbury’s burning!” He’d come from nearby Danbury, Connecticut.



“The British have attacked the city!” he cried. “General George Washington must send troops!”

(2) Mr. Ludington led the local Minutemen—live-at-home soldiers who were ready to fight at a minute’s notice. He knew they could reach Danbury long before Washington’s troops. But someone had to rally his men to gather for battle. He sent his 16-year-old daughter Sybil to tell them. All night the tired, frightened girl rode. She covered 40 miles (64 km), shouting from house to house, “Danbury’s burning! Gather at Ludington’s!” She stopped only to hide when she spotted any British soldiers. She knew they would have captured her as a traitor!

(3) The next morning, the mud-splashed girl returned home. And 400 Minutemen marched against the British. When George Washington heard of Sybil’s ride, he came to personally thank the brave young patriot.

11. Which is the main problem in the story?

- General Washington needed the Minutemen to find him a horse.
- Mr. Ludington needed to get a doctor to help Sybil.
- Someone had to rally the Minutemen to meet at Ludington’s.
- Sybil needed to find a date for the spring dance.

12. What was the solution to the main problem?

- Sybil asked her older brother to take a message to their dad.
- Sybil rode to tell the Minutemen to gather at her house.
- Mr. Ludington sent a text message to each of the Minutemen.
- General Washington gave a speech to rally the troops.

13. How did Sybil solve the problem if she ran into any British soldiers?

- She fought them off with a sword.
- She fed them poisoned apples.
- Her horse knocked them down.
- She hid by the side of the road.



PRACTICE 2: ANCIENT ANIMALS

Read the selection, and then answer the questions that follow ,
Refer to your university book p 71-72 . Answer Questions (5), (6), (7).

(1) Dinosaurs are everywhere. You see them in movies, books, museums, and TV documentaries. They show up as stuffed toys or on T-shirts. These prehistoric beasts may be extinct—no longer living—but they're definitely not forgotten!

(2) It's been a long time since dinosaurs roamed and ruled Earth. Scientists say the last ones died about 65 million years ago. We know the dinosaurs are gone, but no one knows exactly why. After all, no one was here to witness what happened! Most scientists believe dinosaurs died out after a gigantic meteorite hit Earth's surface and drastically changed the planet's climate.

Birds and mammals that were protected by feathers and fur, were better able to adapt to the weather changes than cold-blooded dinosaurs.

(3) Other scientists say dinosaurs aren't extinct, they just look different! These experts believe the prehistoric beasts changed and developed into birds! Still other scientists say that Earth's warmer weather caused more male than female dinosaurs to develop. So, they say, dinosaurs died out because there were no more females to increase the population!

5. From the first paragraph, you can infer that

- a. you can see dinosaurs only in museums.
- b. all dinosaurs were very tall.
- c. the author doesn't like dinosaurs.
- d. people of all ages are interested in dinosaurs.

6. Scientists found a rare blue lizard in Colombia, so you can infer that

- a. the scientists were looking for missing people.



b. some dinosaurs might have been blue.
c. no dinosaurs had ever lived in Colombia.
d. the lizards built nests near the top of a volcano.

7. Since scientists are always discovering new things about dinosaurs, you can infer that

a. they still might not have found the smallest or biggest dinosaurs.
b. science is no longer interested in looking for fossils.
c. prehistoric people left written records with descriptions of dinosaurs.
d. when scientists make inferences, they are always right.

the North Pole to the South Pole (the top of the orange to the bottom). The meridians split the world into sections, like equal slices of orange. The prime, or zero, meridian runs through Greenwich, England. By international agreement in 1884, that's been the starting point from which all time is calculated.

Time Marches On

(3) Doesn't it appear that the sun moves from east to west? Well, it doesn't. Earth actually turns from west to east as it rotates on its axis. And like Earth, time moves from west to east. So from that prime meridian in Greenwich, you add one hour for each time zone as you move east. You subtract one hour for each zone as you move west.

(4) Let's say you're in London, England, and it's 3 P.M. on Monday. You want to know what time it is in Paris, France, to the east. Just add one hour for each time zone between the two cities and you'll discover it's 4 P.M. on Monday in Paris.

5. If you lived in Chicago, what could you conclude about time in Denver?

a. It would be one hour later than in Chicago.
b. It would be the same time as in Chicago.
c. It would be one hour earlier than in Chicago.



- d. It would be one day earlier than in Chicago.
6. If it were noon in Chicago, what could you conclude?
a. It's one hour earlier in Denver.
b. It's one hour later in New York.
c. It's already the next day somewhere in the world.
d. all of the above
7. You can conclude the time difference between Paris and Chicago is
a. 6 hours.
b. 7 hours.
c. 8 hours.
d. 9 hours.

PRACTICE 2: TIME AFTER TIME

Read the selection, and answer the questions that follow . p 88-89 .

Answer Questions (5), (6), (7).

(1) How do we know what time it is? Earth is divided into 24 time zones, one for each hour in a day. All locations within one zone share the same time.

Marking Meridians

(2) How do we know where one time zone starts and another ends? Picture the world as a large orange—not that color or fruitiness, just that shape.

PRACTICE 3: FOODS AROUND THE WORLD

Questions (10), (11).

Read the selection, and then answer the questions that follow . p 98-99 .

(1) Why do people in different places eat different foods? One reason is that humans store energy as starch or fat. People eat local plants that provide starch and fat, but not all plants grow everywhere! (2) Europe and the Middle East For thousands of years, people have used wheat, a wild grass, as their main starch.



In the Mediterranean, people use olive oil to provide fat. In the north, few plants produce oils, so people use animal fat.

(3) Asia Rice, a wild grass, is the main starch of Southeast Asia. In northern Asia, it's too cold to grow rice, so people use wheat. The Chinese cook with soybean or peanut oils. In India, people use butter or sesame seed oil.

(4) The Americas Potatoes are the main starch in Peru and other places. Corn, or maize, was once the main starch in North America. It still is in Mexico.

(5) The Tropics Wheat, rice, corn, and potatoes are hard to grow in the tropics. So many people use a starchy tuber called a yucca, manioc, or cassava. Palm and coconut oil are also popular forms of fat in tropical regions.

10. Which is the best one-sentence summary of the section about Europe?

a. Most people eat yucca and get fats from corn oil.
b. Most people use rice to make bread and get fats from olives.
c. Most people use wheat to make bread and get fats from olive oil.
d. Most people use corn to make bread and get fats from yucca oil.

11. Which is the best summary of the whole article?

a. Local plants supply starch and fat for humans. So people in different regions eat different foods, depending on what grows in their area.
b. Corn grows only in some places. People who can't get corn eat olives to get starch.
c. Local plants supply sugars for humans. So, people in all regions eat sweet food that can be grown all over the world.
d. Rice grows almost anywhere. People who can't get rice can get fats from wheat.

عميد الكلية

وكيل الكلية لشؤون التعليم والطلاب



(أ.د/ إيمان محمد عبد الحق)



(أ.د/ مجدى الشحات)