

الاسم:	مسابقة في مادة اللغة الانكليزية و آدابها
الرقم:	المدة ثلاث ساعات

Part One: Reading**(Score: 11/20)**

In the following selection, the writer discusses the origin of the word "cesarean" and how cesarean sections (operations) have evolved. Read the selection carefully, and then answer the questions that follow.

Cesarean Section

1 Cesarean sections have been part of human culture since ancient times and there are tales in both Western and non-Western cultures of these procedures resulting in surviving mothers and offspring. According to Greek mythology, Apollo removed Asclepius, founder of the famous party of religious medicine, from his mother's abdomen. Numerous references to cesarean section appear in ancient Hindu, Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and other European folklore.

2 Yet, the early history of cesarean section remains shrouded in myth and is of doubtful accuracy. Even the origin of "cesarean" has apparently been unclear over time. It is commonly believed to be derived from the surgical birth of Julius Caesar; however, this seems unlikely since his mother Aurelia is supposed to have lived to hear of her son's invasion of Britain. At that time, the procedure was performed only when the mother was dead or dying, as an attempt to save the child for a state, wishing to increase its population. Roman law under Caesar decreed that all women who were so fated by childbirth must be cut open; hence, cesarean.

3 During its evolution, cesarean section has meant different things to different people at different times. The indications for **it** have changed dramatically from ancient to modern times. Despite rare references to the operation on living women, the initial purpose was essentially to retrieve the infant from a dead or dying mother. This was conducted either in the rather vain hope of saving the baby's life, or as commonly required by certain religious acts, so the infant might be buried separately from the mother. Above all, it was a measure of last resort, and the operation was not intended to preserve the mother's life. It was not until the nineteenth century that such a possibility really came within the grasp of the medical profession.

4 Perhaps the first written record we have of a mother and baby surviving a cesarean section comes from Switzerland in 1500 when a doctor, Jacob Nufer, performed the operation on his wife. After several days in labor and help from thirteen midwives, the woman was unable to deliver her baby. Her desperate husband eventually gained permission from the local authorities to attempt a cesarean. The mother lived and subsequently gave birth normally to five children, including twins. The cesarean baby lived to be 77 years old.

5 Many of the earliest successful cesarean sections took place in remote, rural areas lacking in medical staff and facilities. These practices were almost exclusively performed by female midwives then. In the absence of strong medical communities **there**, operations could be carried out without professional consultation. This meant that cesareans could be undertaken at an earlier stage in failing labor when the mother was not near death and the fetus was less distressed. Under these circumstances, the chances of one or **both** surviving were greater. Unfortunately, these operations were performed on kitchen tables and beds, without access to hospital facilities, and this was probably an advantage. Similarly, surgeries in hospitals were even bedeviled by infections passed among patients, often by the unclean hands of medical attendants.

6 One of the first steps in performing any operation is understanding the organs and tissues involved, knowledge that was scarcely obtainable until the modern era. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, anatomists and surgeons, who were males in most cases, substantially extended their knowledge of the normal and pathological anatomy of the human body. This practical experience improved male specialists' understanding and better prepared **them** to undertake operations.

7 At the time, such new medical practice was only available to men; besides, female attendants' role in the childbirth arena had been restricted. It was men's claims to authority over such surgeries that had assisted them in establishing professional control over childbirth. Over the next three centuries or more, the male-midwife and obstetrician gradually wrested that control from the female midwife.

8 Despite the fact that cesarean operations are fundamentally a female issue, females have been pushed away from this practice. Due to men's authoritative nature and tendency to dominate most if not all careers, those domains that are exclusively feminine have been invaded and controlled by men.

Questions

A. Answer each of the following in 2- 4 sentences of your own.

- 1. Why is relating the word “cesarean” to Julius Caesar a misconception? (Score: 0.5)
- 2. Identify the three purposes of performing a cesarean section in ancient times. (Score: 0.75)
- 3. Trace the four stages of the evolution of the cesarean section. (Score: 01)
- 4. What two sufferings of women does the writer present? (Score: 0.5)
- 5. Identify and explain the figure of speech in Paragraph 8. (Score: 01)

B.

- 1. How does the writer achieve credibility? Support with evidence. (Score: 01)
- 2. How does the writer achieve coherence in Paragraph 3? Illustrate. (Score: 01)
- 3. What pattern of organization does the writer use in Paragraph 4? Justify. (Score: 0.75)

C. Copy the table, and then skim the selection to show the differences between cesarean operations long ago and those of today. Use phrases, not sentences. (Score:1.5)

Long Ago	Nowadays
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

D. Explain the contextual meaning of each of the following expressions. (Score: 01)

- 1. in labor (Paragraph 4)
- 2. carried out (Paragraph 5)
- 3. bedeviled by (Paragraph 5)
- 4. wrested from (Paragraph 7)

E. What does each of the pronouns, bold-typed in the selection, refer to? (Score: 01)

- 1. **it** (Paragraph 3)
- 2. **there** (Paragraph 5)
- 3. **both** (Paragraph 5)
- 4. **them** (Paragraph 6)

F. Write a one-sentence summary of Paragraph 7. (Score: 01)

Part Two: Writing (Score: 09/20)

Gender equality is a sign of modernity and civilization. In recent years, women have come a long way to attain their rights and play more influential roles in their communities.

Discuss the above statement by shedding light on two cases you know, heard of or read about where women have faced problems and proved themselves in several domains that have been previously restricted to men. Develop your answer in an essay of 400-500 words. Make sure that, in your introduction, you put your reader in the general atmosphere of your topic and clearly provide a thesis statement, and that each of your body paragraphs starts with a topic sentence which you back up with relevant supporting details. Draft, revise, and proofread your essay. Your writing will be assessed for ideas, language, style, and tidiness. **(Score:05 for ideas and organization, 03 for language and style, and 01 for tidiness and legible handwriting)**

Part of the Q	Answer Key	Mark
	Competencies: - Utilize reading strategies - Develop literal and interpretive comprehension of written discourse - Produce transactional writing	
I-A-1	It was known that long ago cesarean sections were done in case the mother was dead or dying. Thus, relating the cesarean section to Julius Caesar is a misconception because his mother Aurelia gave birth to him and lived long enough to witness his attack on Britain.	0.5
I-A-2	The initial purpose for retrieving a child from a dead or dying mother is religious so that the infant might be buried away from the mother. Another purpose is to increase the number of population in ancient times. A third purpose is saving the child from death. <i>(0.25 for each purpose)</i>	0.75
I-A-3	During the Roman era, the cesarean section proved successful but was achieved only when the mother was dead or dying. In the sixteenth century (1500), after getting legal permission, Dr. Nufer attempted a cesarean section which was totally successful. In the nineteenth century, the possibility of saving the mother's life came within the grasp of medical profession. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, cesarean operations were based on understanding the organs and acquiring the knowledge of pathological anatomy of the human body. The last stage is when the writer says that over the next centuries or more, female midwives were pushed away from the domain by male midwives. <i>(Students should mention four of the above stages in chronological order: 0.25 for each stage)</i>	01
I-A-4	First, authorities gave priority to saving the child and disregarding the mother's life. The second suffering is men's dominance over women's role as midwives. A third suffering is mothers being subjected to infections while delivering in places lacking cleanliness. <i>(mentioning two is enough: 0.25 for each suffering)</i>	0.5
I-A-5	The figure of speech used in Paragraph 8 is "irony". The writer is ironical when he shows that men are dominating a role that is usually a female job. <i>(0.25 for identification, and 0.75 for explanation)</i>	01
I-B-1	The writer achieves credibility by using different types of evidence: <i>Specific names of people, countries, and civilizations:</i> Aurelia, Switzerland, Roman, Hindu <i>Names of experts and prominent figures:</i> Dr. Nufer, Julius Caesar <i>Dates:</i> eighteenth century, late nineteenth century, etc. <i>Reference to mythology:</i> the Greek mythology of Apollo	01
I-B-2	The writer achieves coherence through: <i>Use of transitions:</i> during, Despite, Above all <i>Use of clear pronoun referents:</i> it, This ... <i>Tense consistency:</i> the use of the past tense with justifiable shift in tense	01

	<i>Use of synonyms: baby and infant; section and operation (mentioning two of the above is enough: 0.5 for each)</i>	
I-B-3	The pattern of organization used is that of chronological order. The writer uses indicators and words that show time sequence such as: in 1500, After several days, eventually, and subsequently. <i>(0.25 for identification and 0.5 for justification)</i>	0.75
I-C	Long ago	Nowadays
	1- Having midwives with poor knowledge	1- Having doctors with great knowledge
	2- Lacking clean hospitals and good equipment	2- Having clean and well-equipped hospitals
	3- Saving either the mother's or the baby's life	3- Saving both the mother's and the baby's lives
	4- Being conducted by female midwives	4- Being conducted by male doctors and nurses
	<i>0.25 for each answer (Any 3 mentioned are enough)</i>	1.5
I-D-1	the act of giving birth	0.25
I-D-2	fulfilled; undertaken	0.25
I-D-3	threatened; confused	0.25
I-D-4	took away; withdrew	0.25
I-E-1	cesarean section	0.25
I-E-2	remote, rural areas	0.25
I-E-3	the mother and the fetus (infant, baby, child)	0.25
I-E-4	male specialists	0.25
I-F	In Paragraph 7 of "Cesarean Section", the writer explains that men's control over childbirth operations has been overwhelming to the extent of totally disregarding women's role in this domain.	01
II-A	Ideas and organization	05
II-B	Language and style	03
II-C	Tidiness and legible handwriting	01