

Mouloud Feraoun Middle School T.O

Name:.....

Thursday, March 5th, 2020

Level: MS 3

Timing: 1h.30

Second Term English Examination

Text:

When asked about history's most influential scientists, many people talk of Einstein, Graham Bell, Thomas Edison or Newton. But few will mention how these European scientists were grateful to their predecessors: Muslim scholars **who** made advances in science and technology. (§1)

The Islamic Golden Age was a brilliant period of education and intellect that swept the 8th century and brought great progress. Their passion for learning opened up the doors to new discoveries, especially in the fields of science, literature, and physics. For science, discoveries were made by many remarkable scholars: the concept of Algebra was developed by the scientist al-Khwarizmi. Astronomy **which** was advanced considerably by Al-Battani, and the study of medicine was developed by Ibn Sina. (§2)

Have you ever heard about Ibn Sina?

Ibn Sina who is famous by his Latin name "Avicenna", was born in the year 980 near Bukhara. Iran He learnt the Coran before he was ten. At the age of 13 he started studying medicine. At the age of 17, He was lucky in curing the king of Bukhara of an illness in which all the well-known doctors gave up hope. The grateful sultan allowed to Ibn Sina to come to his private library for reading different books of medicines. At the age of twenty, he became a famous doctor. (§3)

He travelled round the Arab world and wrote the book of "Canon of Medicine", a popular work; it was translated to many different languages. He wrote also "Kitab A Shifa" and other books. Finally, he returned to Hamadan where he died in 1037. (§4)

Adapted from the net

Part One: 14 pts A / Reading Comprehension 7pts

Activity one (2pts): Read the text carefully then write true, false or not mentioned

1. The Islamic Golden Age was a magnificent period of education and intellect.
2. The Scientist al-Khwarizmi wrote a book about algebra
3. Ibn Sina was seventeen when he began studying medicine
4. He succeeded in curing the king of Bukhara.

Activity two (3pts): Answer the following questions according to the text.

a- In which fields did the Muslim Scientists make discoveries?

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b- Did Ibn Sina write books ?

c- What or who do the underlined words refer to?

who → which →

Activity three (2pts): Lexis

a/ Find in the text words that are closest in meaning to :

a lot of (§1) = began (§3) =

b/ Find in the text words that are opposite in meaning to the following:

after (§3) =/= same (§3) =/=

B / Mastery of Language 7pts

Activity one (2pts): Add the appropriate relative pronouns: who - which

- Ibn Khaldun was a great sociologist created modern sociology.
- Ibn Sina was a doctor succeeded in curing the king of Bukhara . He wrote “El Kanun fi Tib ” is an important book in the field of medicine .
- Issac Newton developed the theory of gravity became the basis of physics.

Activity two (3pts): Turn the following sentences into negative form.

Ibn Sina was a sociologist
 Dr Haba designed the I phone
 Ibn Khaldoun wrote “Canon of medicine ” many years ago.

Activity three (2pts): Classify the verbs according to the pronunciation of the sound “ed”.
 developed - travelled - died - started

/ t /	/ d /	/ id /
1.....	1..... 2.....	1.

Part two: Situation of integration (06 pts)

In Algeria , April 16th is known as the “Day of Knowledge”. We celebrate this day to remember a famous Algerian scholar Ibn Badis.

Use this form to write a short biography about him

Date / place of birth : December 4th, 1889 / Constantine
 Job : Muslim scholar.
 Famous for: - creation of Algerian Association of Muslim Scientists.
 - Fought against French colonialism // - Fought against ignorance
 Date / place of death: april 16th, 1940 / Constantine

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Best of Luck
 You deserve it