


Ecole El-Himma 2021/2022	 Second term exam 28.03/2022	Subject : English Level : 3 MS Duration : 1 h Correction
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Louis Pasteur was born on December 27th, 1822, in the town of Dole, in eastern France. He was a hard-working student and He had a great desire to increase his knowledge.

At the age of 15 Louis went to Paris to complete his secondary schooling. He was successful and went on to complete a Bachelor of Science degree at the Royal College in Besancon in 1842. And a doctorate in 1847 from the École Normale in Paris. Pasteur then spent several years researching and teaching at Dijon Lycée.

Louis Pasteur was a French chemist and microbiologist Who successfully **invented a way to pasteurise milk in 1863.**

It was a process which killed harmful bacteria without destroying milk protein. This was a radical discovery and made drinking milk safe. The process of pasteurisation was named after him, and it saved many lives. In the 1870s He also **developed antidotes and cures to many dangerous illnesses such as anthrax and rabies .**

Louis Pasteur died on September 28th, 1895, aged 73 in France. After a long and fruitful life His contributions to science were truly outstanding.



Anthrax: a disease that mainly affects cows.

Rabies: a very common disease at the time. It spread when an infected animal bites or scratches a human or other animal.

Part one: (14pts)

A/ Reading comprehension: (07pts)

Task one: Read the text and fill in the table(2 pts)

Full name	Date and place of birth	Job	Achievements / Works	Date and place of death
Louis Pasteur	Dec 27 th , 1822 Dole, France	Chemist - microbiologist inventor		Sept 28 th 1895 France

Task two : Answer the following questions (3 pts)

- 1- What did Louis Pasteur invent? He invented a way to pasteurise milk in 1863
- 2- Did he finish his studies? yes, He did
- 3- Where did he get his doctorate? He got his doctorate from The École Normale in Paris

Activity Three: Find in the text the synonyms of these words. (1pt)

Diseases (2\$) = ... *illnesses*

called (2\$) = ... *named*

Find in the text the Opposites of these words. (1pt)

Decrease (1\$) = ... *increase*

death (3\$) = ... *life*

§ : paragraph

B/ Mastery of Language: (07 pts)

Activity one: I join the following pairs of sentences with “Who” or “Which” and make any necessary change (2 pts)

- 1- The camera is an invention. ^{which} (It) enables us to take photos
- 2- Alexander Graham Bell is a Scottish inventor. ^{who} (He) invented the telephone.

Activity two : Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets: (02 pts)

- 1- **While** Louis Pasteur (to prepare) ^{preparing} ~~was~~ a doctoral degree, he (to work) ~~was~~ ^{working} on “pasteurization”.
- 2- Alexander Fleming ^{discovered} (to discover) penicillin over 80 years ago and the first use ~~was~~ ^{was} (to be) to cure conjunctivitis.

Activity three: I use the right modal verb “can” or “may” to start the following requests (1pts)

- 1- Sara asked her schoolmate to give her the book, she said:
..... ^{can} you give me the book, please?
- 2- The pupil asked his teacher to explain an activity to him, he said:
..... ^{may} you explain the activity to me, please?

Activity three : I put the words in the right column according to the pronunciation of their consonant sounds (2pts)

Enough	physics	university	of
/ f /	/ v /		
..... ^{enough} ^{physics} ^{of} ^{university}		

Part Two: Situation of Integration: (06 pts)

Your school is organizing a competition about the “best biography” written in English the winner will be awarded on the 16th April by the headmaster.

Use the information in the table to write a short biography (about 8 lines) about **Alexander Fleming:**

Birth : 6 August 1881 Lochfield, Ayrshire, Scotland

Nationality : Scottish

Occupation : Biologist, pharmacologist, bacteriologist

Study : Medicine at St Mary’s Medical School/ the University of London

Discovery : First antibiotic (Penicillin “a bacteria-destroying mold”)

on 28 September 1928 by Alexander (which started the antibiotic revolution and saved millions of lives)

1929 he published his findings in the Journal of Experimental Pathology.

Awards : Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1945

1999, Time magazine named Fleming one of the 100 Most Important People of the 20th century

Death : (heart attack)11 March 1955 London

