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Amalou Secondary School– Bejaia.	**School year: 2020/2021.**
Level: 2nd year LP.	**Duration: 2 hours.**

The Second Term Exam of English

📖 **Part One: Reading: (15 pts)** Read the text and do the activities

Some of the greatest discoveries happen by accident, but it takes a brilliant person to be able to understand the meaning of the accident. Millions of lives have been saved thanks to penicillin. **This miracle drug** was discovered in 1928 by a Scottish doctor and researcher named Alexander Fleming.

Fleming was a poor boy and needed a scholarship to be able to go to medical school. Luckily, **he** got one. Within a few years, he became the best student in the school and decided to do research.

One day, he was looking at an experiment with bacteria. He had left the cover off by mistake and saw that a mold, or a fungus, was growing. Instead of throwing it away, he looked at it carefully. In the area around the mold, all the bacteria were gone. Although this little mold killed the bacteria, **it** left human tissue alive!

However, penicillin still could not be useful. Despite the great discovery in 1928, no one knew how to manufacture large quantities of the mold. English and American researchers finally found a way to do it, so penicillin could be mass-produced for everyone after World War II. Fleming won the Nobel Prize in medicine in 1945. It takes a lifetime of preparation to see the miracle in a moment.

Miller, J et al. (2001). *Reason to Write: Strategies for Success in Academic Writing.* Oxford University Press. p.66.

I- *Comprehension:* *07 pts*

1- Say whether these statements are true or false.

a- Alexander Fleming is from Scotland.
b- Alexander Fleming was not a good student at medical school.
c- Fleming made a mistake in his laboratory, but this mistake allowed him to discover penicillin.
d- Alexander Fleming won the Nobel Price in literature in 1945.

2- Answer the following questions according to the text:

A- According to the author, are happy accidents sufficient for making great discoveries? Justify.
B- Why could not penicillin be useful just after its discovery in 1928?
C- When was penicillin produced in sufficient quantities for everyone?

3- In which paragraph is it mentioned that:

a- *Fleming's family was not rich?*
b- *A moment of success needs years of hard work?*

4- What or who do the underlined words refer to in the text?

a- **This miracle drug** §1 b – **he** §2 c - **it** §3

II- Text Exploration: *08 pts*

1- Find in the text words which are opposite in meaning to the following:

a) stupid (§1) ≠ ……. b) unfortunately (§2) ≠ ……. c) dead (§3) ≠ …….

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2- Re-write the sentence B so that it means the same as sentence A:

A. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin.

B. Penicillin ……

A. So that he could become a doctor, Fleming went to a medical school.

B. In order to ……

3- Give the correct forms of the verbs between brackets:

A- If Fleming had not understood the meaning of the accident, he (not discover) penicillin.

B- Life would be more difficult now if Fleming (not discover) penicillin in 1928.

4- Classify the following words according to their stressed syllable

Preparation- medical- pharmacy- production.

On the 1st syllable	On the 2nd syllable	On the 3rd syllable

5- Fill in the gaps with words from the list given.

suddenly – world – become – years.

Accidents happen every day but they do not always lead to tragedy. These accidents can help some people to ...1... really rich and famous. It happens that scientists spend ...2... and even decades to make a new discovery. However, sometimes the discovery appears ...3..., as a result of a mere accident. It is hard to believe, but many discoveries that have changed the ...4..., were made by accident.

PART TWO: ***Written Expression (5pts):*** Choose topic one **OR** topic two.

Topic One: Use the following notes to write a biography of Sir Alexander Fleming. Put the given verbs in the right tense (simple past).

Full name: Sir Alexander Fleming.
Nationality: Scottish.
Occupation: Bacteriologist.
Birth: August 06, 1881 in Ayrshire, Scotland.
Childhood: difficult childhood (poor family& his father married twice).
Education: he / to begin his schooling at Loudoun Moor school. In 1895, he/ to move to London to complete his basic education. In 1901/ he/ to get a scholarship & to begin his medical studies at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.
Marriage: he/ to get married to Sarah Marion in 1915.
Discoveries: *He/ to discover lysozyme in 1921. *He/ to discover penicillin in 1928.
Prizes: He/ to win the Nobel Prize in medicine in 1945.
Death: March 11, 1955.

Topic Two: Write a composition of about 08 to 120 words answering to the following question.

If you had a possibility to travel anywhere at the speed of light, which places would you visit? Why?

GOOD LUCK

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