Level: MS3

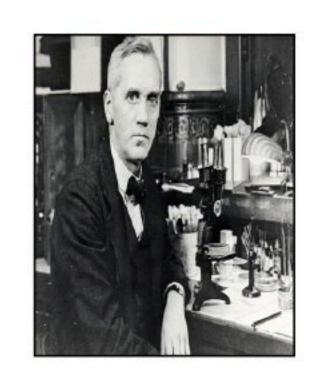
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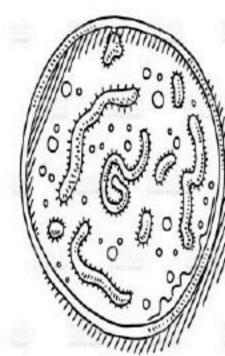
THIRD TERM TEST OF ENGLISH

The Text It All Happened By Accident

Some of the greatest discoveries happen by accident. One of the most famous and important accidental discovery in the twentieth century and in history is the modern miracle medicine, "Penicillin".

Scottish bacteriologist, Alexander Fleming (1881-1955) discovered penicillin by accident in 1928. Fleming was working in a London hospital laboratory. He was conducting research using several petri dishes of bacteria cultures; and he accidentally left one of the cultures uncovered for several days.





Fleming found the dish contaminated with a mould. He was about to discard the culture when he noticed that the mould was dissolving all the bacteria near it. Fleming recognized the importance of what was happening. He put a sample of the mould under his microscope and tested it against several types of bacteria. Fleming found that something in the mould killed the bacteria. Because the mould was from the genus Penicillium, Fleming named the part of the mould that attacked bacteria "penicillin and the first antibiotic (bacteria killer) in the world was discovered—entirely by accident.

Another invention which was made by accident was in 1877 when scientist Thomas Alva Edison tried to make a telegraphic-telephonic repeating and recording device, it didn't work, but when somebody gave it a spin it sounded like human speech. Edison started from that observation and developed the "phonograph".



PART ONE

Section One: Reading Comprehension

1-Complete the following table with information from the text about

| | Name | Discovery/ invention | Date/year |
|-------------|------|----------------------|-----------|
| Scientist 1 | | | |
| Scientist2 | | | |

2-Choose the correct letter a, b, c or d to complete the sentences

3-Lexis:Match each word in column A to its synonym in column B

| A | В | |
|-------------|--------------------|--|
| -discovered | -one hundred years | |
| -century | -well-known | |
| -famous | -began | |
| -started | -found | |

| Section Two: Mastery of Language | |
|--|--|
| 1-Supply the right punctuation and capital | |
| in 1945 fleming was awarded the Nobel Pr | rize |
| | |
| 2-Combine the 2 following statements into a | The second secon |
| -During w w 2, Fleming saw large numbers | of soldiers. The soldiers were dying from infections. |
| 3-Rewrite the following sentences into the n | ogative form |
| -Alexander Fleming was a Scottish scientis | |
| TT 1' 14' '''' 1000 | PENICILLIN A TRANSPORT AND ADDRESS OF THE PENICIPLE AND ADDRESS OF THE PEN |
| -Doctors prescribe penicillin to kill bacteria | 200 |
| 4-Match the words that rhyme: | |
| | . — . — . — . — . — |
| -most | -pipes . -boast |
| · -mould | -founded |
| ! -types -sounded | -cold : |
| i -sounded | -colu |
| | |
| Written Expression PA | RTTWO |
| At the occasion of « Knowledge Day » on A | april 16 th , your school is preparing a big ceremony |
| in which students are going to make presen | tations about great leaders of science. |
| You want to participate in this ceremony. Use | e the information on the card below to write |
| about the man who accidentally save million | ons of people's lives across time |
| Name : Alayandar Elamina | : |
| Name: Alexander Fleming Date of birth: 6th August 1991 | |
| Date of birth: 6th, August, 1881 Place of birth: Ayshire, Scotland | |
| Job: a famous scientist / bacteriologist | : |
| University: (to study) medicine in London | |
| Achievements: | |
| - (to do) many researches and (to write) | : |
| important papers on infections and | |
| bacteria | : |
| DuringWW1:(to serve) the army in i | : |
| France | |
| 1928: (to discover) "penicillin" | ; ; |
| 1945: (to win) the Nobel Prize | ; |
| Date and place of death: March 11th | ; |
| 1955 in London, England | i |
| BIOGRAPHY OF | i |
| ALEXANDER FLEMING | i ····· |
| | i |
| | i ······ |

<u>Full name</u> :....

<u>Class</u>: 3MS....