# Second Term Test of English <br> Part one: Reading and interpreting 

## A-Comprehension/ Interpretation: ( 07pts ) Read the text carefully then do the activities:

Astronomy is perhaps the oldest recorded science. It is the science of celestial bodies : the sun , the moon, the planets, the stars, galaxies and other objects in our universe. It studies their position, motions, distances, physical conditions, their origins and evolution.

The ancient Egyptian were the first to use this science to solve practical problems. Their observation of the sun and the moon allowed them to establish a calendar as early as 423BC. This made it possible for them to plan ahead for the sowing, growing and harvesting of crops and for various other activities as well.

The first true astronomers were the Greeks. They assumed that Earth was spherical in shape and attempted to measure its size. The ancient Greek astronomers included "Thales" and" Pythagoras". "Ptolemy of Alexandria" summarized the findings of these scientists. He maintained the theory that the Earth was the centre of the universe, with the sun, the moon and the other stars revolving around it. Many Greek philosophers did not agree with him.

After Ptolemy's death, the Arabs revived the science of astronomy, developed the astrolabe and produced credible star catalogues. Thanks to the Arabs' work, the West renewed its interest in astronomy. In 1543,"Nicolas Copernicus" discovered that the sun not the Earth was the centre of our planetary system and years later Galileo Galilee (1564-1642) proved the theory that the Earth orbited around the sun. However, opposition to the new theory came from the church authorities. But this hostility did not last long since" Isaac Newton" definitely explained the laws of planetary motion.

1) Choose the right answer: (1.5)

* Astronomy is: A- an odd science...
* Astronomy helped Egyptians in : A- in agriculture......

B- mathematics C- an old science B- rejected Galilee's theory. C- ignored it. t.......
2) Answer the questions according to the text (04)

A-What did the Greeks assume at first?

B-Which theory did Ptolemy maintain?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
C-What did the Arabs do in the field of astronomy?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
3) Who or what do the underlined words refer to in the text? (1.5) Their= lts=. The new theory=

## B- Text Exploration : (09pts )

1)Find in the text words or phrases that are closest in meaning to the following: (1.5)

A- turning around $=\S 3$ $\qquad$ B- tried = §3
C- rejection $=\S 4$
2)Find in the text words or phrases that are opposite in meaning to the following: (1.5)

A-troubles=/=§2
B-disagree=/=§3 $\qquad$ C-birth=/=§4
3)Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form: (04)

A- If we (to stop) traffic pollution, the air (to be) $\qquad$ cleaner.

B- If we (to continue) $\qquad$ .to pollute our water sources, we (to die) $\qquad$ of thirst.

C- If you (to pour) .water on fire, it (to go) out.

D- If plants (do not to get) $\qquad$ water, they (to die).
4)Rewrite sentence " $B$ " so that it means the same as sentence "A": (02)

A= Make some exercise or your heart will weaken.

B= If you. $\qquad$
$A=$ Pay attention to me or you will not understand the lesson.
$B=$ If you
5) divide the following words in to syllables. Then , mark the stress on the right one :
physical-evolution - spherical - astrolable .

## PART TWO: Written expression (03pts)

Suppose that your friend needs your advice. He/She suffers from stress sadness and lack of confidence. Write a letter in which you express your sympathy and give him/her some recommendations .

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\mathbf{G} ;) ; \mathbf{D} \text { LUCK }
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