



Louis Pasteur was born on December 27<sup>th</sup>, 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 28<sup>th</sup>, 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 <sup>th</sup> , 1822 Dole, France	Chemist - microbiologist inventor		Sept 28 <sup>th</sup> 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. <sup>which</sup> (It) enables us to take photos
- 2- Alexander Graham Bell is a Scottish inventor. <sup>who</sup> (He) invented the telephone.

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

- 1- While Louis Pasteur (to prepare) ~~was working~~ <sup>preparing</sup> 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~~ ... (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 /	
..... <del>enough</del> ..... <del>physics</del> .....		..... <del>of</del> ..... <del>university</del> .....	

**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 16<sup>th</sup> 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

