

الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم

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امتحانات علم الوحدة الرابعة والخامسة

ثلاثة تصاميم

Question One : Read the following text carefully , then answer the questions that follows .

- Ibn Rushd was a famous Islamic polymath who was born in Cordoba , Al-Andalus , in the twelfth century . During his lifetime , he was widely known and respected for his teaching and his books . Even now , nearly nine hundred years after his birth , he is still remembered as a great scholar , scientist and writer . In fact , he is even remembered in space because scientists named an asteroid ( that's a rock which orbits the sun ) after him , in honour of his great contributions to astronomy .
- Ibn Bassal was a writer , a scientist and an engineer who lived in AL-Andalus in the eleventh century CE . His great passions were botany , which is the study of plants , and agriculture . One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was A book of Agriculture . The book consisted sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees , fruit and vegetables , as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers ; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil . Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells . He designed water pumps and irrigation systems .
- Jabir ibn Hayyan is probably the founder of chemistry . He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. He also built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory . His scales could weigh things over 6000 times smaller than a kilogram.

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer . He made ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields, but it is probably his work in arithmetic and geometry that has made him most famous .

1. People respect Ibn Rushd for two causes . Write down them .
2. Al-Kindi was a polymath . Write down four examples of his areas of knowledge .
3. Al-Kindi's work in two fields made him very famous . Write down them .
4. Quote the sentence which shows that Al-Kindi was a true polymath .
5. Quote the sentence which shows the unusual way of honoring Ibn Rushd .
6. Quote the sentence which shows the definition of botany .
7. Quote the sentence which shows the instrument which weighs very light things .
8. Quote the sentence which shows the characteristic ( <sup>منزلة</sup> feature / quality ) that made the scales which Jabir ibn Hayyan invented distinguished ( famous ) .

9. Find a word which means "innovative" .
10. Find a word which means "the person who starts something new" .
11. Find a word which means "the study of numbers" .
12. Find a word which means "the branch of mathematics concerned with properties , measurements of points and lines" .
13. Suggest three ways of honouring scientists .
14. Some say that it was easier in the past to reach such high level of achievements in comparison with the present day . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view
15. " I prefer a life with width to a narrow one with length ." Think of this quotation , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

**Question TWO : Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it .**

1. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman 1 .  
The mosque that .....
2. Tokyo is a huge city . It's the capital of Japan .  
Tokyo , .....

**Question Three :The following questions are in American English . Rewrite them in British English .**

1. Zain didn't travel to Canada last fall .
2. The trunk of the car is full of trash
3. Joud just had her cookies .
4. You didn't practice your dialog well .

**Question Four : EDITING:**

( three spelling mistakes , five grammar mistakes, one punctuation mistake )

The person who is believes to be responsible for the design of the tower , where was originally a minarit , is the mathamatician and astronomar Jabir ibn Aflah . The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso , which begun work in 1184 CE . He died before the tower is completed in 1198 CE ?

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م

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## الإجابة النموذجية للإمتحان على لوحة الرابعة والخامسة

### السؤال الأول :- إجابة

1. 1. For his teaching تعليمه  
2. For his books كتبه
2. 1. maths رياضيات  
2. Chemistry كيمياء  
3. music لموسيقى  
4. philosophy فلسفة  
5. astronomy علم الفلك
3. 1. arithmetic علم الحساب  
2. geometry علم الهندسة
4. " Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher --- and astronomer."
5. " In fact, he is even remembered in space --- of his great Contributions to astronomy."
6. " His great passions were botany, which is - - - agriculture."
7. " His scales could weigh things over --- than a kilogram."
8. نف جواب

9. ground-breaking مُبتكر/جديد

10. Founder مؤسس

11. arithmetic علم الحساب

12. geometry علم هندسة الأشكال

13. 1. give them prizes جوائز

2. give them money

3. make programmes برامج

for them on TV تلفاز

4. put their photos صورهم

on coins عملات

14. I don't agree because

there was no access to

the Internet. Also,

they should travel to

get information.

15. I agree because a person

should work hard and

always try in order to

invent or discover. Also,

a person should not spend

his time lazy and try

not to achieve.

اصح

السؤال الثاني :-

1. was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I was the Great Mosque in Cordoba.

أو

was built in Cordoba in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I was the Great Mosque.

2. which is the capital of Japan , is a huge city.

السؤال الثالث :-

1. Zain hasn't travelled to Canada last Autumn.
2. The boot of the car is full of rubbish.
3. Joud has just had her biscuits.
4. you haven't practised your dialogue well.

السؤال الرابع :-

1. is believed
2. where → which
3. which → who
4. begun → began
5. is completed → was completed
6. CE ? → CE ١٩

الزمن ما قبل

7. minaret منارة مسجد
8. mathematician عالم في الرياضيات
9. astronomer علم فلك

اصح