

Level: MS3

Second Term Test (1)



Text:

Al-Ḥasan ibn al-Ḥaytham was born in 965, in Basra, Iraq .He was an Arab physicist, mathematician, and astronomer.

Ibn al-Ḥaytham did many works in the field of optics, astronomy, mathematics, meteorology, visual perception and the scientific method.

Ibn al-Haytham wrote “*The Book of Optics*” and explained how light enters the eye. He was the first to study the phenomenon of the pinhole camera and built these pinhole cameras hundreds of years ago, before the modern development of photography as we know it.

Ibn al-Ḥaytham developed the scientific method 200 years ago before it was approved by European Renaissance scientists. He died in 1040.

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Part One: A/ Reading Comprehension (7pts)

Read the text then do the following activities.

Task One: A/ The text is about: ..... (1pt)

- A) Ibn Hayan      B) Ibn Sina      C) Ibn al Haytham      D) Ibn Rochd

B/ In which paragraph is it mentioned that Ibn Alhavtham made a book? (1pt)

□ .....

Task Two: Complete the form with information from the text. (3pts)

- > Name :
- > Date of birth:
- > Place of birth :
- > Job:
- > Works :
- > Death

Lexis

each word with its appropriate definition (2pts)

Word	Definition
st	1- a device for taking photographs or making films or television programmes
matician	2- Someone who studies astronomy.
omer	3- a person who studies physics
a	4- someone who studies, teaches or is an expert in mathematics

word	a	b	c	d
Definition				

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ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة

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**Part One: B/ Mastery of language (7pts):**

**Task One: Re-write the following sentences using "ago" [we are in 2023]. (2pts)**

1. Ibn Alhaytham was born in 965.  
 .....
2. He died in 1040.  
 .....

**Task Two: I rewrite these sentences using 'who' or 'which': (03pts)**

1. Alexander Graham Bell was a Scotto-Canadian inventor.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.  
.....

2. Louis Braille invented the Braille system.

The Braille system was for writing and printing.  
.....

3. EL Idrissi was a famous geographer.

He drew the first world map.  
.....

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ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة

1 حصص مباشرة

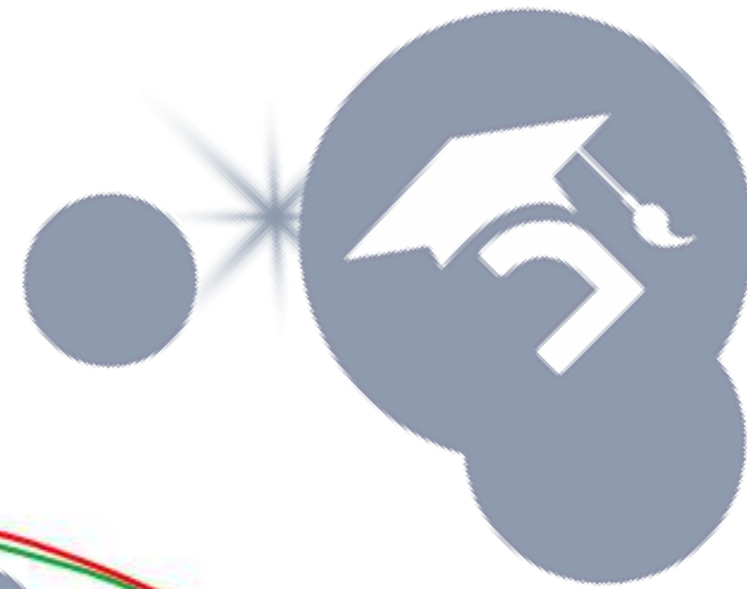
2 حصص مسجلة

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أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك



Dr Belgacem Haba is a famous Algerian scientist in the field of technology. He was born in Ouad Souf in 1957. He went to Amir Abd -Elkader High School in Touggourt before joining the University of Bab Ezzouar in Algiers. He went to Japan and stayed there for 6 years. Then, he moved to USA where he was working on miniaturization of mobile phones and cameras. While he was living in America, he was working and making researches at the same time that's why he became a successful person.



Reading comprehension : (7pts)

Task one : I read the text carefully then I complete Dr Belgacem's ID card : (3pts)

Handwritten answers for the ID card:

- Date of birth: 1957
- Place of birth: Ouad Souf
- High school: Amin Abd Elkader
- University: Bab Ezzouar
- Field: Technology
- Occupation: Scientist

Task two: I read the text again and answer the following questions : (2pts)

- 1/ Why did Dr Haba become a successful person? because
- 3/ Was he making researches in Algeria? No, he was not.

Task three: I match the word with its definition (2pts):

Words	Definition
➤ -To invent	-make product smaller in shape
➤ -Scientist	- to create or design new things
➤ -Camera	- a device to take photos and videos
➤ -Miniaturization	- a person who makes scientific researches



ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة

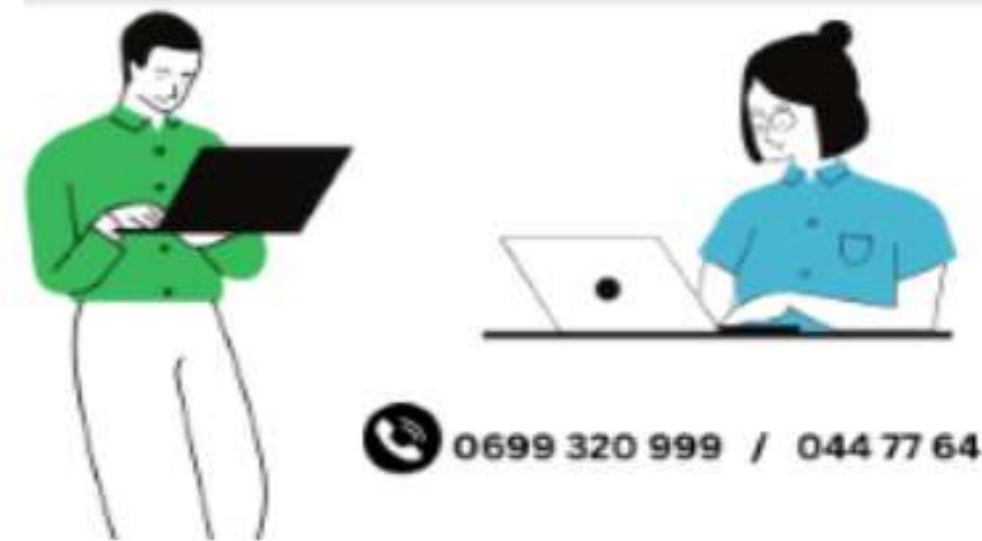


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Yes, No questions

Are - am - is

Do - Does - Did

Was - were - must

Should

Yes, Subject + did  
(he - she ...)

No, Subject + did + not  
(he - she ...)

W-h questions

What → ? ماذا

Who → person

Where → place

When → Time 1992  
Monday  
12:00

How → Method كيف

Which → choice

Answer ⇒ long answer 1) 2)

### Mastery of language (7pts)

Task one I write the names of the following devices



memory card Smartcard USB drive microchip

Task one : I turn into the past continuous (3pts)

1 - you (to eat) were eating with your fingers .

2- I (to work) was working while I (to study) was studying at university.

3- He (to live) was living in Japan for 6 years .



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### Situation of integration (6pts)

Your teacher of English asked you to write an interview with a famous scientist ,to present it for you school magazine. I use the information in the table and complete the interview with Dr Bourouis Abd Rahim .Write full answers and full questions.

Date of birth	Place of birth	University	Year of graduation	Field	Occupation
1989	Tlemcen	Abou Baker Belkaid Tlemcen	2014	telecommunication	Researcher and engineer

- You : When were you born Dr Bourouis?
- Dr Bourouis: *I was born in 1989*
- You: *Where were you born*
- Dr Bourouis : I was born in Tlemcen .
- You : *Were you studying at the university of Algiers?*
- Dr Bourouis : No , I wasn't studying at the university of Algiers .
- You : When did you graduate ?
- Dr Bourouis : *I graduated in 2014*
- You : In which field did you graduate?
- Dr Bourouis : *I graduated in the field of Telecommunication*
- You : *What is your occupation now?*
- Dr Bourouis: My occupation now is a researcher and engineer .



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**Task three:**

**Situation of Integration**

**(6 pts)**

I use the following ID card to write the **Biography of Dr Melikechi**:



**Full name:** Melikechi Noureddine

**Date and place of birth:** 1958 Thenia, Boumerdes

**Occupation:** Scientist

**Degrees:** - he got high diploma in physics in 1980.

-He holds a Master and a PHD of science in physics.

**Professional experience:**

- He worked on laser and biomedical research program in the USA IN 1990.
- Now, he works with a team of the NASA Mars Rover Mission.

im → 1958  
on → 15<sup>th</sup> Dec 1958

Melikechi Noureddine  
 There are many Algerian scientists who marked their names in history and name is one of them.  
 He was born in 1958 in Thenia Boumerdes. He is a famous scientist who marked his name in the field of physics. He got \_\_\_\_\_ and he also holds \_\_\_\_\_ . He worked \_\_\_\_\_ . Now, he works \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 To sum up, Algeria has many scientists who made us proud to be Algerians.



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It is "National Inventor's Day" in Algeria. To celebrate the event, I am going to write a biography about a famous Muslim scholar who marked his name in history and his work provided a basis for modern technology or any other aspects. The best work will be published in the platform's facebook page.

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**Name :** Cheikh Zakaria Ben Slimane -a school friend gave him the nickname Moufdi  
**Date and place of birth:** 1908 / Bni Yezguen - Ghardaïa - Algeria  
**Occupation:** activist, poet, writer  
**Education:** -studied in Annaba + Tunis  
-his university education was in Tunis  
**Life Events:** -joined the Algerian revolution in 1955.  
-1955 imprisoned in Serkadji prison by the French for his politics  
-called: the Poet of the Revolution  
**Works:** -wrote "Kassaman", the Algerian national anthem  
-two famous groups of poetry: 'allahab al mouqaddass' + 'ilyadat aljazair'  
**Date and place of death:** 1977 / Tunis, Tunisia

**Name:** Ibn Khaldoun  
- Occupation: historian – sociologist  
- Date of birth: May 27<sup>th</sup>, 1332  
- Place of birth : Tunis  
- His inventions: Modern sociology  
- Achievement : Al Muqaddimah ,  
- Date of death: March 17<sup>th</sup>, 1406.  
- Place of death: Cairo,Egypt



<b>Birth</b>	July 19th, 1889. (Ras El-Oued, Bordj Bou Arreridj).
<b>1911</b>	Family in Saudi Arabia (Medina).
<b>1916</b>	Travel (Damascus, Syria) / «Sultan» school as a teacher.
<b>1920</b>	Return (Algeria).
<b>1924</b>	«Muslims Ulama Association». (Ibn Badis) Books «Asrar adamair al Arabia». «Ahabab al Muslim» newspaper.
<b>Death</b>	1965, Setif.



- **Full name:** Belgacem Haba
- **Nationality:** Algerian
- **Job:** Scientist / researcher
- **Date and place of birth:** February 5<sup>th</sup>, 1957 / El El- Meghaier (El Oued)
- **Studies:** - primary and middle school (El- Oued) / Abdelkader High school (Toughourt)  
- DES in Physics (University of Bab Ezzouar , Algiers) / 1980  
- Master of Science in Applied Physics / 1983  
- PHD in Material Sciences and Engineering / 1988 (Stanford University)
- **Events:** - Joined Google Data Center Platform / 2013
- **Inventions:** More than 1000 inventions in the field of miniaturization of cameras and telecommunication
- **Awards:** Arab Scientist of the Year Award (2007) / Frost Sullivan Award (2013)



## ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة

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## أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك



Our math, biology, English, history and geography, science and technology teachers want us to design a brochure in English about "*Islamic Scientific and Cultural Heritage*". The brochure will include a historical introduction (a text accompanied by timeline), biographies of eminent Muslim scientists and texts describing inventions, innovations and discoveries in various fields. I am going to write the historical introduction to the brochure using some of the information in the timeline below.

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## Islamic Scientific and Cultural heritage

### TIMELINE

**707:** The first hospital was built in Damascus, Syria in 707 but the first free public hospital in the modern sense opened in Baghdad during the Caliphate of Harun al-Rashid. Another one followed in Cairo in 872.

**789-857:** Ziryab (meaning: "Blackbird") came from Iraq to Cordoba, al-Andalus where he opened a beauty parlour and "cosmetology school" for women. He invented new perfumes, underarm deodorants and hairstyles, and introduced the three-meal course (starter, main course and dessert) and crystal glasses (invented by ibn-Firnas) in Spain. He was also a brilliant musician who added a fifth string to the oud.

**800-873:** Banu Musa brothers (they were three) wrote the "Book of Ingenious Devices" in which they described their inventions, such as the valve, the automatic flute player, the gas mask, the hurricane lamp and the self-feeding oil lamp.

**810-887:** Abbas ibn Firnas was the first person to make a real attempt to construct a flying machine and fly. He designed a winged apparatus, roughly resembling a bird costume. In his most famous trial near Cordoba in Spain in 875, Firnas flew upward for a few moments, before falling to the ground. A crater on the Moon is named after him.

**859:** A young princess named Fatima al-Firhi (from Kairouan, Tunisia) founded the first degree-granting university in Fez, Morocco. Her sister Miriam founded an adjacent mosque and together the complex became the al-Qarawiyyin Mosque and University, still operating today almost 1,200 years later.

**1136-1206:** Al-Jazari (Turkish) wrote a famous book "The Book of Knowledge of Ingenious Mechanical Devices" in which he described 100 mechanical devices. His most important invention was the crank. By converting rotary motion to linear motion, the crank enables the lifting of heavy objects with relative ease. This technology, discovered by Al-Jazari in the 12th century, exploded across the globe, leading to everything from the bicycle to the internal combustion engine.

**1213-1288:** Ibn al-Nafis was the first physician to discover the pulmonary circulation of the blood. He also wrote books on eye diseases and diet.

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## LAYOUT

I am going to divide my introduction to the "Islamic Scientific and Cultural Heritage" brochure into five distinct parts or entries, each covering one century.

**PART (1): the eighth or the ninth century**

In this first part, I write a few sentences (2 to 4) about the most famous scientists, innovations, inventions, discoveries and writings which appeared during this period.

**PART (2): the ninth or the tenth century**

In this second part, I write a few sentences (2 to 4) about the most famous scientists, innovations, inventions, discoveries and writings which appeared during this period.

**PART (3): the tenth or the eleventh century**

In this third part, I write a few sentences (2 to 4) about the most famous scientists, innovations, inventions, discoveries and writings which appeared during this period.

**PART (4): the eleventh or the twelfth century**

In this fourth part, I write a few sentences (2 to 4) about the most famous scientists, innovations, inventions, discoveries and writings which appeared during this period.

**PART (5): the twelfth or the thirteenth century**

In this fifth part, I write a few sentences (2 to 4) about the most famous scientists, innovations, inventions, discoveries and writings which appeared during this period.

**CONCLUSION (1 to 3 sentences)**

In the conclusion, I should point to the fact that present day science and technologies are indebted to this Islamic scientific and cultural heritage. We all owe these early Muslim scientists much respect and recognition.

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The first hospital was built in 707, in "Damascus" but it was during the reign of "Harun Al-Rachid" (766 – 809) that the first free public hospital in its modern sense opened in "Baghdad".

When the talented Iraqi "Ziryab" (789 – 857) arrived in "Cordoba" in 822, he brought with him new lifestyles. He opened a "Beauty Parlour" and "Cosmetology School" for women. He was the one to have introduced the three-meal course (starter, main course, and desert).

It was in the 10<sup>th</sup> century that the Muslim mathematician, astronomer, and physicist "Ibn Al-Haitham" (965 – 1040) invented the "Pinhole Camera". This invention was a basis for modern optics.

The great surgeon and physician "Al-Zahrawi" (936 – 1013) is described as the "Father of Surgery". He contributed to the development of medicine with the invention of many surgical instruments; such as: (the scalpel, the scissors, the forceps, and 200 other instruments). The use of the "Catgut" for internal stitches is still practised in modern surgery.

In the 12<sup>th</sup> century, "Al-Jazari" (1136 – 1206), wrote a famous book entitled "The Book of Knowledge of Ingenious Mechanical Devices". In this book, he described "100 mechanical devices" the most important of which, "The crank" (a machine which can turn rotary motion into linear motion into rotary motion).

As a conclusion, thanks to all these inventions and discoveries, present days science and technology are indebted to the "Islamic Scientific and Cultural Heritage".

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1 حصص مباشرة

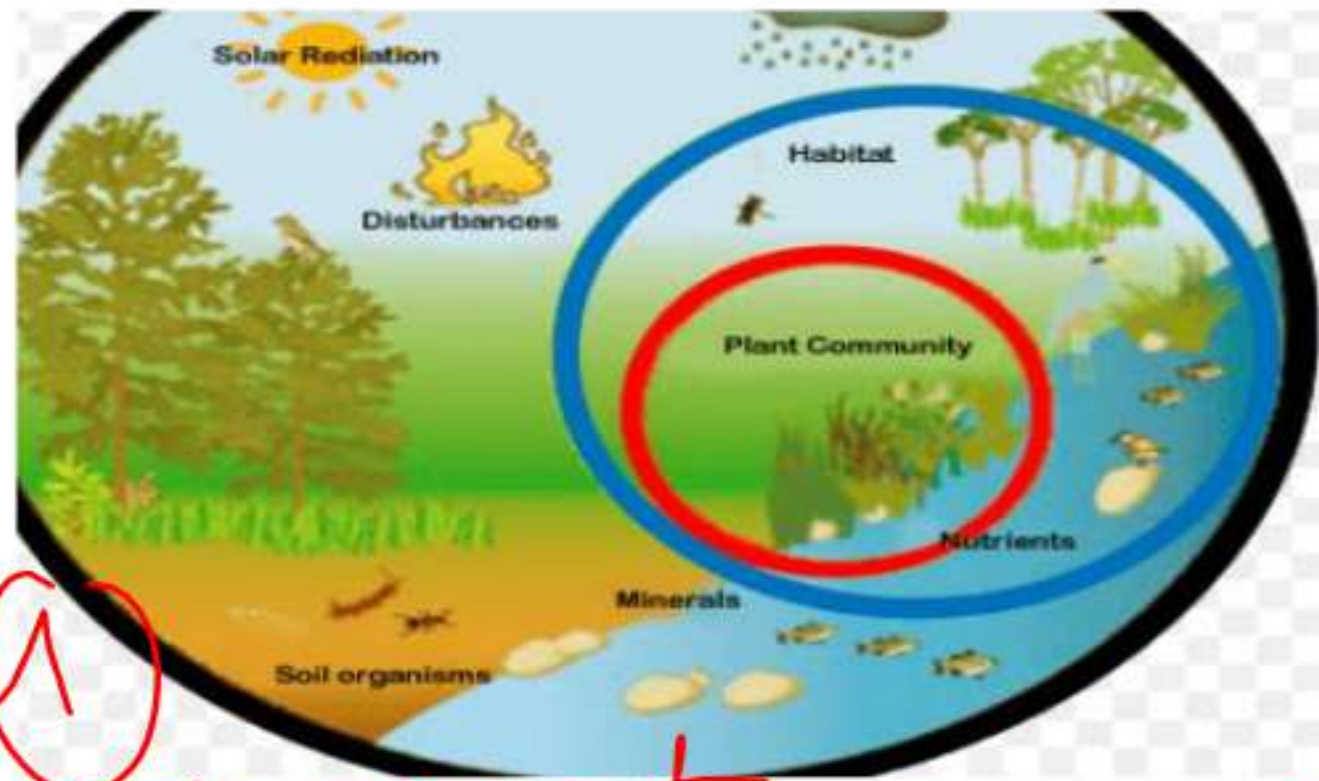
2 حصص مسجلة

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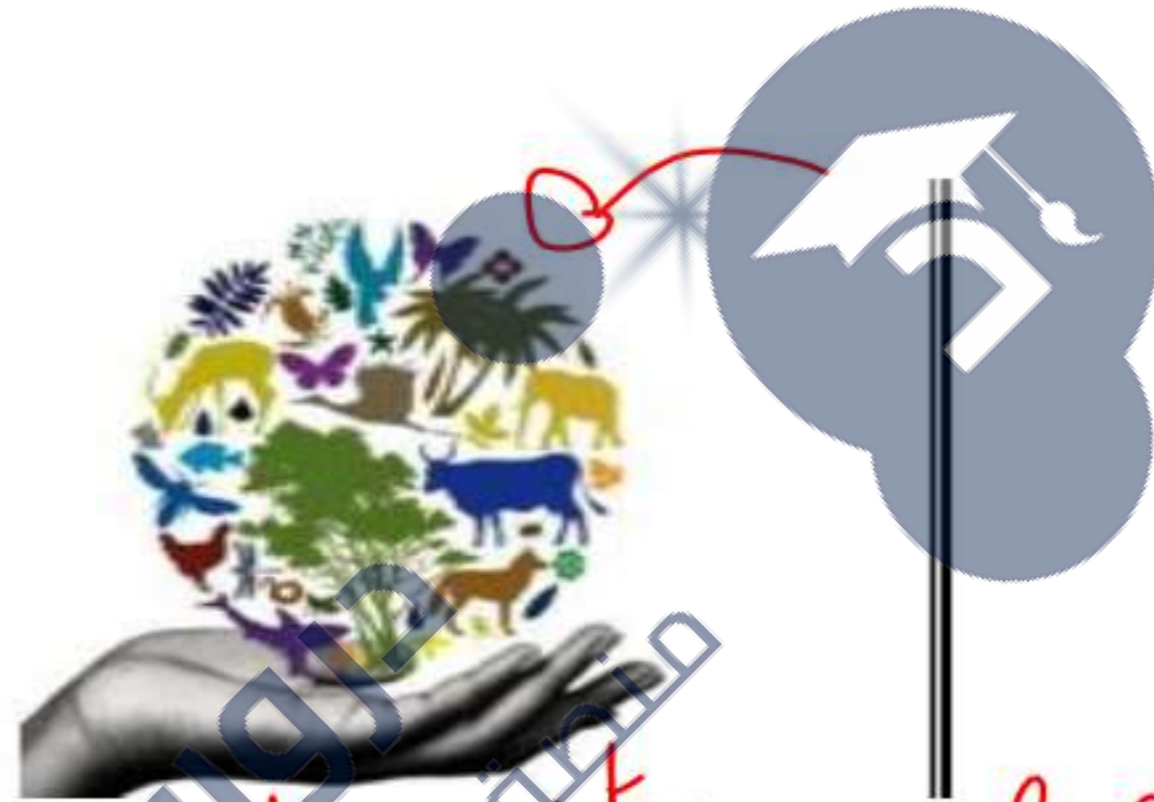
أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك



# Ecosystem – Biodiversity – National parks – Algeria



1  
Ecosystem



Biodiversity

Algeria



National Parks



Carte 1 : Répartition des parcs nationaux en Algérie.



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- 1 Parc national de Tlemcen
- 2 Parc national de Theniet El-Had
- 3 Parc national de Chr a
- 4 Parc national du Djurdjura
- 5 Parc national de Gouraya
- 6 Parc national de Taza
- 7 Parc national d'El-Kala
- 8 Parc national de Belzma
- 9 Parc national du Tassili
- 10 Parc national de l'Ahaggar

A L G E R I E

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**Task 1 page 113:** I listen to the UNESCO representative speaking on BBC radio about biodiversity in Algeria Part 1 and tick the box next to the name of each national park I hear.

- ✓ 1. Belezma National Park
- ✓ 2. Chrea National Park
- ~~3. Tikjda National Park~~
- ✓ 4. El Kala National Park
- ✓ 5. Theniet El-Had National Park
- ~~6. Aures National Park~~
- ✓ 7. Djurdjura National Park
- ✓ 8. Gouraya National Park
- ✓ 9. Hoggar National Park
- ✓ 10. Tassili N'Ajjer National Park
- ~~11. Atlas National Park~~
- ✓ 12. Mount (Djebel) Aissa National Park
- ✓ 13. Taza National Park
- ✓ 14. Tlemcen National Park

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**Task 4 page 114:** I work with my partner to match each of the two words I heard in the text Part 1 with the corresponding definition from Cambridge Dictionary.

**ecosystem**  
(eco = ecology) +  
(system)

(noun) all the living things in an area and the way they affect each other and the environment.

**biodiversity**  
(bio = life) +  
(diversity = variety)

(noun) the number and the types of plants and animals that exist in a particular area or in the world generally, or the problem of protecting this.

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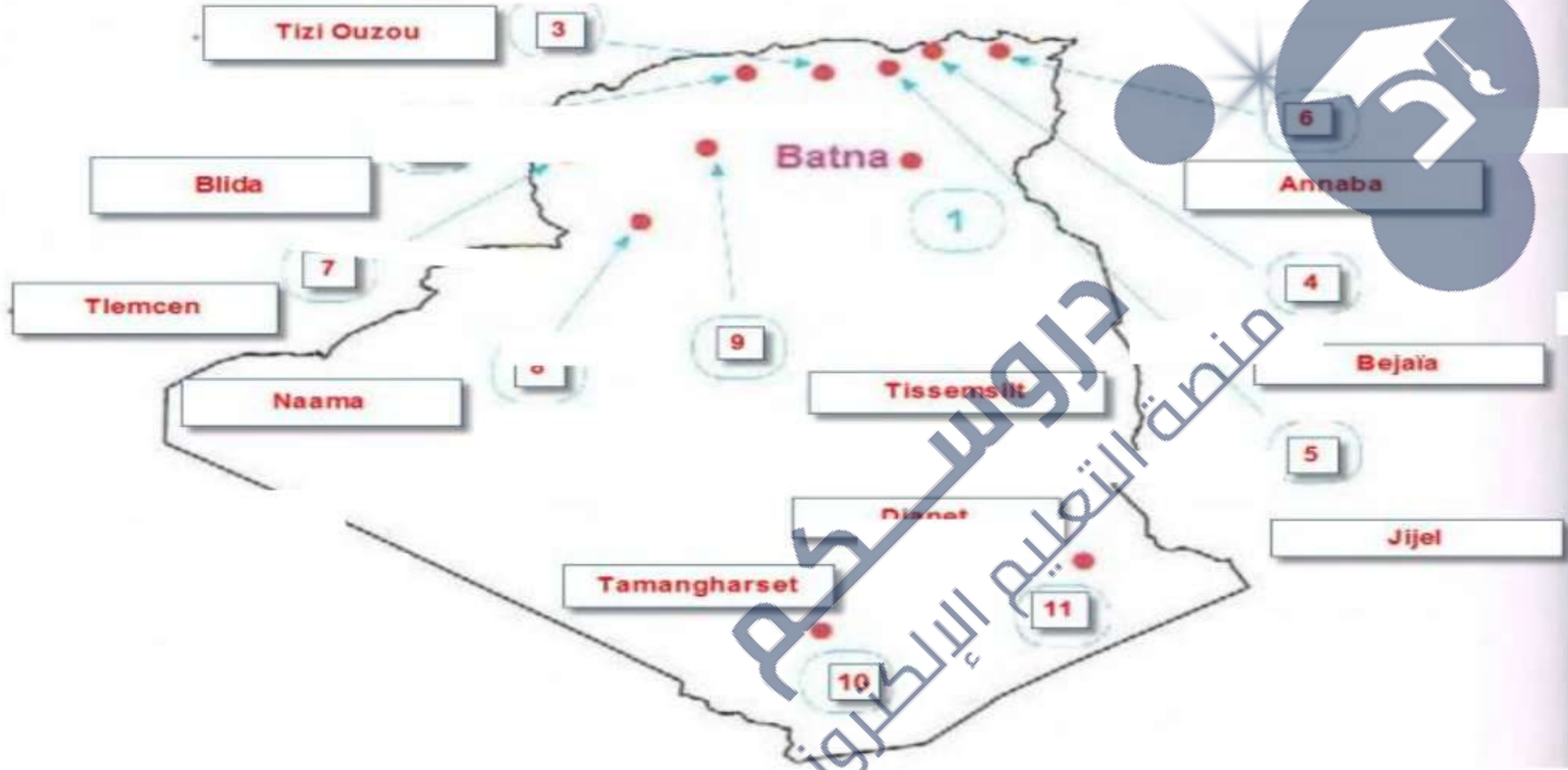
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## FACT FILE

### Algeria's Biodiversity

**Continental Location:** North Africa

**Bordering Countries:** Tunisia and Morocco

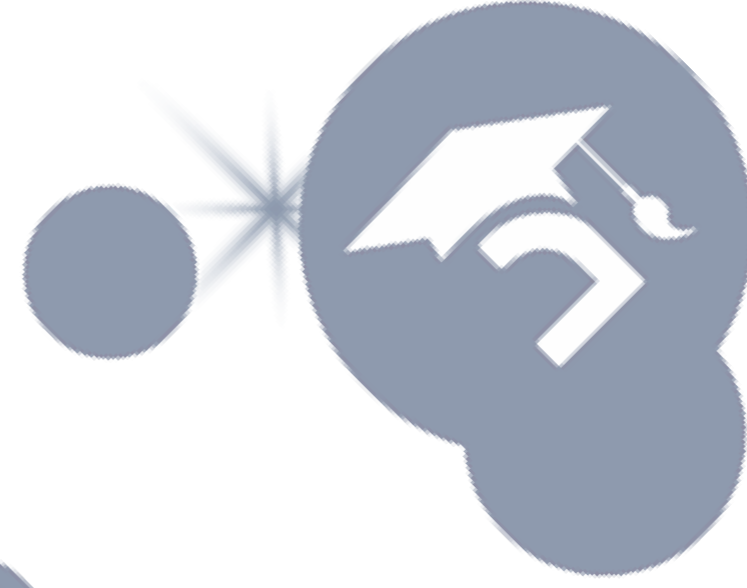
**Sea:** The Mediterranean Sea

**Area:** 2,381,741 square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>)

**Number of National Parks:** 11

**Importance of National Parks:** Ecological and Cultural Significance

**Reason for establishing National Parks:** Preserve biodiversity



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**Task:** I play the role of the UNESCO representative and answer my partner's interview questions using the information in the Algeria's National Parks Part 1 and 2.

My partner: Hello! Where's Algeria located?

Me: *It is in north Africa . It lies between Morocco and Tunisia.*

My partner: Is it a coastal country?

Me: *Yes, it is. It is along the Mediterranean coast of North Africa.*

My partner: Is it a large country?

Me: *Yes, it is Africa's largest country.*

My partner: How many National Parks are there in Algeria?

Me: *There are 11.*

My partner: Can you name some of them?

Me: *Yes, there are Belezma National Park, Chrea National Park, El Kala National Park, Djurdjura National Park, etc .*

My partner: Thank you very much.

Me: *You are welcome.*



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