

ENGLISH ANNALS

BAC 2008 with answers

3 Complies with the new System
AS suitable to all streams

المطبعة الجزائرية للنشر والتوزيع

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This booklet is an additional resource which is meant to get third year pupils more exposed to the new baccalaureate system which is probably going to be slightly different this year (2008). These texts have already been dealt with as an additional reinforcement course in class with third year students.

A key to the activities is provided at the end, to help pupils check their answers and self correct them whenever not right.

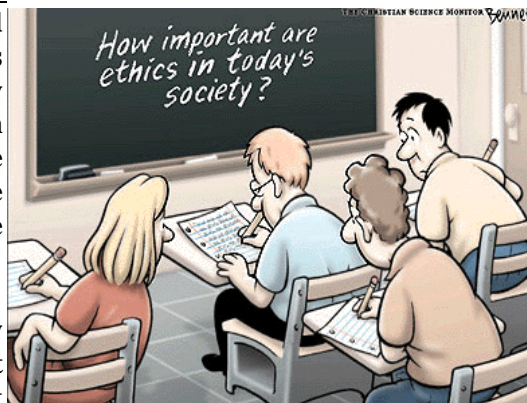
The material contained in the booklet is collected and adapted from different sources mainly from the web and much the same is for the pictures.

Any comment is the most welcome to: slimanoulr2008@yahoo.fr

Part one / Reading and interpreting (14pts)

Read the text carefully then do the activities.

The word "ethics" is derived from the Greek word *ethos* (character), and from the Latin word *mores* (customs). Together, they combine to define how individuals choose to interact with one another. In philosophy, ethics defines what is good for the individual and for society and establishes the nature of duties that people owe themselves and one another.



Though law often embodies ethical principals, law and ethics are far from co-extensive. Many acts that would be widely condemned as unethical are not prohibited by law -- lying or betraying the confidence of a friend, for example. And the contrary is true as well. In much that the law does it is not simply codifying ethical norms.

Most professions have highly detailed and enforceable codes for their respective memberships. In some cases these are spoken of as "professional ethics," or in the case of law, "legal ethics." For example, the American Medical Association has the Principles of Medical Ethics and the American Bar Association has the Model Rules of Professional Conduct. Other professions with codes include dentistry, social work, education, government service, engineering, journalism, real estate, advertising, architecture, banking, insurance, and human resources management. Some of these codes have been incorporated into the public law. All are likely to have some effect on judgments about professional conduct in litigation. Generally, failure to comply with a code of professional ethics may result in expulsion from the profession or some lesser sanction.



A- COMPREHENSION/INTERPRETATION

- 1- Give the general idea of this text.
- 2- Circle the choice (a,b,c) that best completes the statements A, B, C.

A- The word "ethic" is derived from:	a- Latin	b- Greek	c- Latin and Greek
B- Law and ethics are:	a- similar	b- different	c- complementary
C- Lying or betraying is condemned by:	a- law	b- ethics	c- religion
- 3- In which paragraph is it said that:
 - a- Employees are obliged to comply with their professional ethics.
 - b- The job of law is not only codifying ethical codes.
- 4- Answer the following questions according to the text.
 - a- What's ethics?
 - b- Why are ethics and law not co-extensive?
 - c- Give two examples of enforceable codes membership in professions?
 - d- What is meant by litigation? Explain with examples.

5- Find in the text words that are closest in meaning to:

a- Copied= b- Jointly = c- Work together=

6- Find opposites in the text keeping the same roots.

a- Close =/= b-encouraged =/= c- Narrowly =/=

B- TEXT EXPLORATION

1- Insert with the right punctuation.

since lawyers are admitted to practice by states this topic is largely one of state law however as federal courts can and do set their own practice rules and federal agencies do as well the topic has a federal component too

2- Fill in the table with words according to the number of their syllables.

Ethics principles unethical professions memberships
Failure litigation advertising architecture banking insurance

One syllable	Two syllables	Three syllables	Four syllables

3- Classify the words according to final 's' pronunciation.

Ethics embodies as ethos defines establishes mores codes cases

/s/	/z/	/iz/

4- Turn the sentences into the passive.

- a- Ethics defines what is good and what is bad.
- b- They expelled him from work for ethical reasons.

Part Two. Writing (6pts)

Write a paragraph of eight sentences on the importance of law and ethics.

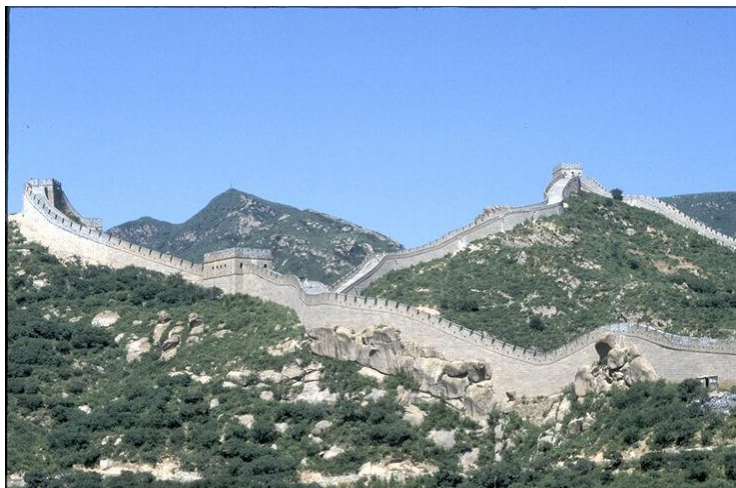
PART ONE: Reading and Interpreting (14pts)

Topic 2

Read the text carefully then do the activities.

Great Wall of China is the longest structure ever built. Its total length is about 7,240 kilometres, and it was erected entirely by hand. The wall crosses northern China between the east coast and north-central China.

Over the centuries, various rulers built walls to protect their northern border against invaders. Some of the walls stood on or near the site of the Great Wall. Most of what is now called the Great Wall dates from the Ming dynasty (1368-1644).



Parts of the Great Wall have crumbled through the years. However, much of it remains, and some sections have been restored. The main part of the wall is about 4,020 kilometres long.

One of the highest sections of the Great Wall, on Mount Badaling, near Beijing, rises to about 11 metres high. This section is about 7.6 metres wide at its base and nearly 6 metres at the top. Watchtowers stand about 91 to 180 metres apart along the wall. The towers, about 12 metres high, once served as lookout posts.

In the east, the wall winds through the mountainous Mongolian Border Uplands. This part of the wall has a foundation of granite blocks. It has sides of stone or brick, and the inside of the wall is filled with earth. The top is paved with bricks set in mortar. The bricks form a road that was used by the workers who built the wall and by the soldiers who defended it.

Through the centuries, much of the Great Wall collapsed. However, the Chinese have done restoration work since 1949, when they began to rule the nation. The wall no longer serves the purpose of defence, but it attracts many visitors. Tourists from around the world come to see the wall. Historians study writing and objects found in fortifications and tombs along the structure. Scientists study earthquakes by examining parts of the wall that have been affected by these earth movements.

Kai-wing Chow University of Illinois.

A/COMPREHENSION / INTERPRETATION

1- Circle the choice (a,b and c) that best completes the statements A,B and C.

- A- Great wall of China was built by: a) -colonisers, b)-huge machines, c)-human hands
B- Rulers built walls to protect the country from: a)-robbers, b)-invaders, c)-dynasties
C- Watchtowers served as : a)- prisons, b)- lookout posts c)- caretaker lodge

2- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Quote from the text to justify your choice about false ones.

- a- The wall remained undamaged in spite of hundreds of years of existence.
- b- Inside the wall is filled with bricks.
- c- The wall is still used to defend the country.
- d- Earthquakes did not affect the fortification.

3- Choose the most suitable title for the reading passage.

- a- Chinese rulers
- c- The Great Wall of China
- d- The Great Wall and tourism

4- Find in the text words to the following definitions.

- a- made of parts put together:
- b- Who enter a country with armed forces:
- c- Fell into very small pieces:
- d- Tall narrow building:



B/ TEXT EXPLORATION

5- Fill in the table with the missing word category

TIMGAD

Verb	Noun	comparative	superlative
.....	longest
.....	highest
To attract

6- Select the appropriate connector and complete the sentences below according to the text.

Because of	besides	then	however
------------	---------	------	---------

- A- Various rulers built walls
- B- The wall no longer serves as a defence

7- Underline the stressed syllable in each word.

Example: millennium

- a)- Northern b)- crumbled c)- served d)- collapsed

8- The sentences below are in jumbled order. Reorder them to have a coherent paragraph.

- 1-But China found it difficult to build a strong new government.
- 2- Finally, in 1928, the Chinese Nationalists united China under one government.
- 3- A new Chinese republic replaced the Manchu dynasty in 1912.
- 4- But the Nationalists still had to contend with rival Communist groups, which left the nation open to attack.
- 5- For many years, war lords fought for control of the country.

SECTION TWO: WRITTEN EXPRESSION (6pts)

Write a paragraph of 6 sentences on the importance of monuments and what remains from ancient civilisations giving vivid examples from Algeria. See the picture on TIMGAD

Part ONE/ Reading and Interpreting (14pts)

Topic 3

Read the text carefully then do the activities.

Universities and colleges are schools that continue a person's education beyond high school. A university or college education helps men and women enjoy richer, more meaningful lives. It prepares many people for professional careers as doctors, engineers, lawyers, or teachers. It also gives a person a better appreciation of such fields as art, literature, history, human relations, and science. In doing so, a university or college education enables individuals to participate with greater understanding in community affairs.



Modern universities developed from the European universities of the Middle Ages. These institutions took their name from the Latin word *universitas*. This word referred to a group of people organized for a common purpose. Properly speaking, a school that is called a university should deal with nearly all fields of learning. But universities today may differ in the variety of their educational programs, and in their specialized fields of study. Most universities provide a wide range of graduate programs and have a number of undergraduate schools. They may also have graduate professional schools or colleges. But few universities teach as many branches of learning as the word *university* implies.

1- *The text is about:*

- a- High schools
- b- Universitas
- c- Universities and colleges

Tick the right answer.

2- *Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Justify from the text.*

- a- Art and literature are compulsory in universities.
- b- Many professional careers are insured by universities.
- c- Modern universities deal with all fields of learning.

3- *Answer the following questions according to the text.*

- a- When does a person enter a university?
- b- Which fields does university give a better appreciation?
- c- What's the main difference between ancient and modern universities?

4- *This text is:*

- a- Descriptive
- b- Narrative

- 5- a- Find in the text a word which means: **carry on**:
- b- Find in the text an opposite to: **within** =/=
- c- Find in the text a word whose definition is: **legal representative**
- d- Write three sentences with the 3 words you've found in the text.

6- Complete the following table.

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives
.....	help
.....	meaningful
.....	differ
.....	wide

7- Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word from the following list.

Doubts never see many second till But

- a- Art has no enemy ignorance.
- b- He that knows nothing nothing.
- c- Acorns were good bread was found.
- d- Sluggards are great scholars.
- e- One can't help, but many can help one.
- f- Four eyes more than two.

8- Ask questions on the underlined words.

- a- It prepares many people for **professional careers**.
- b- **University education** enables individuals to participate in community affairs.
- c- These institutions took their name from **the Latin word universitas**.
- d- They may also have **graduate professional schools or colleges**.

9- Underline the content words in the following.

- a- **University referred to a group of people organized for a common purpose.**

PART TWO. WRITING (6pts)

Write a paragraph of ten sentences on the importance of universities.

Topic 4

Part One / Reading and interpreting (14)

Read the text carefully then do the activities.



Emotion is usually considered to be a feeling about or reaction to certain important events or thoughts. An emotion can be either pleasant or unpleasant. An individual also may have a mixture of both pleasant and unpleasant emotions. People enjoy feeling such pleasant emotions as love, happiness, and contentment. They often try to avoid feeling unpleasant emotions, such as loneliness, worry, and grief. However, people are sometimes not fully aware of their own emotions. Although most people believe they know what an emotion is, psychologists have not yet agreed on a definition that applies to both human beings and other animals.

Individuals communicate most of their emotions by means of words, a variety of other sounds, facial expressions, and gestures. For example, anger causes many people to frown, make a fist, and yell. People learn ways of showing some of their emotions from members of their society, though heredity may determine some emotional behaviour. Research has shown that different isolated peoples show emotions by means of similar facial expressions. Even children who are born blind have facial expressions like those of sighted children.

- 1- Give the general idea of this text.
- 2- Put the following ideas in order according to their occurrence in the text.
 - a- Love happiness and contentment.
 - b- What an emotion is.
 - c- Facial expressions are not learnt by sight.
 - d- People communicate their emotions by means of words.
- 3- In which paragraph is it said that:
 - c- Members of the society can teach people to show their emotions.
 - d- Sometimes people are not fully aware of their emotions.
- 4- Answer the following questions according to the text.
 - e- What is an emotion?
 - f- Which feelings are enjoyed by individuals?
 - g- Is there a definition of emotion that applies for both people and animals?
 - h- Are words sufficient to express our feelings? Explain.

5- Find in the text words that are closest in meaning to:
 b- Sensation= b- combination = c- Nevertheless =

6- Find opposites in the text keeping the same roots.
 b- Joy =/= b- whisper =/= c- United =/=

7- Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word from the list below.
Good only defies Shows Better

- a- It is to be the hammer than the anvil.
- b- Authority the man.
- c- Never refuse offer.
- d- Beauty is skin-deep.
- e- Death the doctor.

8- Supply with the appropriate punctuation.
 an emotional person is someone who is easily affected with or stirred by emotions
 it is good to know ourselves and our personalities some people are more
 emotionally led than others and knowing this can prevent lots of heartache and
 pain in life

9- Classify the words according to final 's' pronunciation.

Thoughts worries emotions causes happiness sometimes

/s/	/z/	/iz/

Part Two. Writing (6pts)

Write a paragraph of ten sentences on how you understand feeling and emotions.

Part One / Reading and interpreting (14)

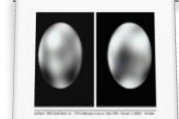
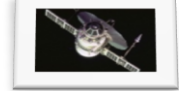
Topic 5

Read the text carefully then do the activities.

A planet is a large, round heavenly body that orbits a star and shines with light reflected from the star. We know of nine planets that orbit the sun in our solar system. Since 1992, astronomers have also discovered many planets orbiting other stars. We know of nine planets that orbit the sun in our solar system.

All but two of the planets in our solar system have smaller objects revolving around them called satellites or moons. Our solar system also contains millions of smaller bodies known as asteroids. The asteroids are often called minor planets, and the term major planet is used to distinguish the nine planets from the asteroids. The remainder of this article uses planet to mean major planet.

The usual order of the planets in our solar system, outward from the sun, is Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. To help remember the order, some people use the phrase My Very Educated Mother Just Sent Us Nine Pizzas as a memory aid. The initial letters of the words in that phrase match the initial letters of the planet names. Pluto is not always the farthest planet from the sun, however. Its orbit is such a long oval that Pluto moves inside the path of Neptune for about 20 years every 248 years. One such 20-year period lasted from Jan. 23, 1979, to Feb. 11, 1999.



- 1- Give the general idea of this text.
- 2- Put the following ideas in order according to their occurrence in the text.
 - e- Two planets in our solar system do not have satellites.
 - f- Planets give off no light.
 - g- Sometimes Neptune is farther than Pluto.
 - h- Memory aid to recall the names and order of the solar system planets.
- 3- Are the statements *TRUE* or *FALSE*.
 - e- Stars are smaller than planets.
 - f- Each star has nine planets.
 - g- The nine planets are the only bodies that evolve round the sun.
 - h- Pluto is the farthest planet.
- 4- Answer the following questions according to the text.
 - i- What is a star?
 - j- How does a star differ from a planet?
 - k- Who studies celestial bodies?
 - l- How can a person remember the order of solar planets?

5- Find in the text words that are closest in meaning to:
c- Celestial= b- Flight path= c- Tell apart=

6- Find opposites to the following words in the texts.
c- Inward= / = b- Forget = / = c- Final = / =

7- Join the two sentences using the link words given in brackets.
a- More than one hundred moons orbit the planets. They are called satellites. (**that**)
b- The solar system contains a huge mass of matter. The sun contains 99.8% of it. (**which**)
c- The sun's outer layers are hot. The sun's outer layers are stormy. (**and**)
d- Stars are as big as the sun. We see them very small as they are very distant. (nevertheless)

8- Supply with the appropriate punctuation.

moons orbit all the planets except mercury and venus the inner planets have few moons earth has one and mars has two tiny satellites the giant outer planets however resemble small solar systems with many moons orbiting each planet jupiter has 39 moons

9- Classify the words according to final 's' pronunciation.

Orbits shines uses planets bodies stars

/s/	/z/	/iz/

Part Two. Writing (6pts)

Write a paragraph of ten sentences in which you explain the way you imagine the universe.

Part One / Reading and interpreting (14)

Topic 6

Read the text carefully then do the activities.

Herbal medicine refers to plants or plant ingredients that are used to maintain or improve health. For example, garlic may reduce the risk of heart disease. Hundreds of herbal medicines are sold in a variety of forms. They are sold as plants, as parts of those plants, and as powders, capsules, tablets, liquids, and extracts. Many people view herbal medicines as safer than other drugs, but some plants contain chemicals that are powerful drugs. In fact, about one-fourth of all prescription medicines come from plants.



Scientists continue to research the safety and effectiveness of herbs. Even though herbal medicines are natural, they may cause side effects. Because herbal medicines act differently in different people, it is important to consult a doctor or pharmacist when taking them. The strength of the active ingredients in an herbal remedy may vary depending on how the plant is grown, harvested, stored, and prepared. Unwanted effects may result from an allergy, an impurity in the product, an interaction with other drugs, a misidentification of the plant, or a wrong dose. While the benefit of some herbal medicines may outweigh the risks, for some people the risks may be too high or unknown. Scientists are investigating the active substances, best doses, and right ingredients of herbal medicines.

Joseph I. Boullata, Temple University.

- 1- Give the general idea of this text.
- 2- Put the following ideas in order according to their occurrence in the text.
 - i- How herbal medicines are sold.
 - j- Garlic and heart diseases.
 - k- Allergy may result from herbal medicines.
 - l- Research is being carried out on whether medicinal herbs are safe.
- 3- In which paragraph is it said that:
 - i- Herbal medicines act differently on different people.
 - j- People consider that herbal medicine is safer than drugs.
- 4- Answer the following questions according to the text.
 - m- What is herbal medicine?
 - n- Where do medicines prescribed by doctors come from?
 - o- Who can give advice on herbal consumption?
 - p- How can allergy result from an herbal remedy?
- 5- Find in the text words that are closest in meaning to:
d- Sustain= b- Danger = c- pills=

-1-

- 6- Find opposites in the text keeping the same roots.
d- Identification =/= b- Wanted =/= c- Unnatural =/=

7- *Join the two sentences using the link words given in brackets.*

- e- Avicenna wrote the Canon of medicine. He is also known as Ibn Sina. (Who)
- f- **The Cure** was one of his books. It was used as a medical text for over 600 years. (which)
- g- He was born near Bokhara. It was ruled by the Samanid dynasty. (that)
- h- He was only 20. He was known as the most learned person of his time. (although)

8- *Supply with the appropriate punctuation.*

a series of epidemics swept across europe during the middle ages outbreaks of leprosy began in the 500 s and reached their peak in the 1200 s In the 1300 s a terrible outbreak of plague killed from one fourth to one half of europe s people

9- *Classify the words according to final 'ed' pronunciation.*

Used harvested stored prepared unwanted reached

/t/	/d/	/id/

Part Two. Writing (6pts)

Write a paragraph of ten sentences on the advantages and disadvantages of herbal medicine.

Topic 7

PART ONE: Reading and interpreting (14pts)

Medical ethics is the field of study concerned with moral problems created by the practice of modern medicine. Medical ethics is divided into three branches: public policy medical ethics, biomedical ethics, and clinical ethics.

Public policy medical ethics deals with issues related to the regulation of medical practice by governments and by the governing boards of such institutions as hospitals and nursing homes. Other problems involving public policy include the control of medical research, the question of whether all citizens have a right to health care, and the availability of drugs for severe illnesses, such as AIDS.

Biomedical ethics addresses moral questions that arise from the use of medical technology to begin or maintain a life. Many ethical questions focus on medical procedures that affect human reproduction. These include in vitro fertilization (starting human life in a test tube), the cloning (duplication) of human embryos, abortion, and procedures that alter the genes of a foetus. Another important issue is euthanasia, the practice of painlessly putting to death people who are hopelessly injured or terminally ill.

Clinical ethics evaluates the morality of decisions about medical care made by or with patients and their families. Problems of clinical ethics include deciding whether or not to remove life-sustaining treatment, making medical decisions for a newborn with severe mental retardation or an unconscious person, and dealing with requests for euthanasia from patients or their families.

All three branches of medical ethics relate to one another.

David C. Thomsma University Chicago



a) COMPREHENSION/INTERPRETATION

- 1- Circle the choice (a, b, c) that best completes the statements A, B and C.
 - a- Medical ethics deals with a- physical problems b- moral issues c- social fields.
 - b- Medical research is controlled by a- people b- medical institutions c- governments.
 - c- Euthanasia is concerned with ethics in: a- public policy b- biomedicine c- clinics

- 2- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Quote from the text to justify your choice about false ones.
 - a- There is one branch in medical ethics.
 - b- Availability of drugs for severe diseases is the task of clinical ethics.
 - c- It is impossible to sustain life with machines.
 - d- The branches of medical ethics are independent.

- 3- Choose the most suitable title for the reading passage.
- a- Euthanasia
 - b- Medical care
 - c- Medical ethics
- 4- Find synonyms in the text to the following words.
- a- Treatment:
 - b- Concerning:
 - c- Significant:
 - d- Assesses:

B- TEXT EXPLORATION

- 5- Fill in the table with the words according to the number of their syllables.

Biomedical painlessly duplication ill families institutions test citizens cloning embryo unconscious their

One syllable	Two syllables	Three syllables	Four syllables

- 6- Select the appropriate connector and complete the sentences below according to the text.

consequently	because	As a result	although
--------------	---------	-------------	----------

- a- Modern medicine is engaged in new practices.....
- b- AIDS is a severe illness

- 7- *Underline the silent letter.*

Modern abortion comb listen would wrong right foreign knock

- 8- *The sentences below are in jumbled order. Reorder them to get a coherent paragraph.*

- These people will act in their own true interest and be in harmony with themselves.
- People who have justice, in Plato's view, will tend to have other virtues as well.
- This harmony is the basis of all justice.
- Instead, he wrote books in which he described the life and death of one man who, he believed, did understand goodness-his teacher Socrates.
- Plato did not try to tell us, in a neat and easy formula, what is truly good.
- Plato thought there are four virtues: wisdom, courage, temperance, or self-control, and justice.
- The most important of these is wisdom, which is knowledge of what is truly good.
- People who have wisdom and, as a result, know what is truly good will tend to do what is right.

SECTION TWO: Written Expression (6pts)

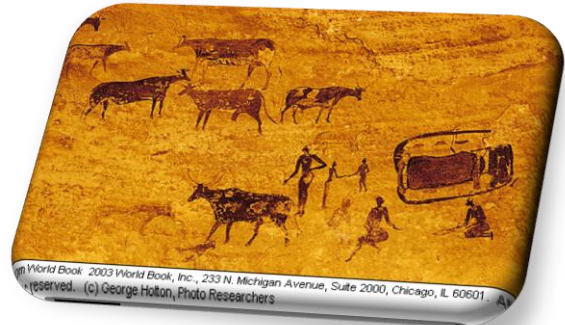
Write a paragraph of 6 sentences on the importance of ethics in the medical domain as a whole.

Part one / Reading and interpreting (14pts)

Topic 8

Read the text carefully then do the activities.

A civilization consists of the art, customs, technology, form of government, and everything else that makes up the way of life in a society. In this respect, civilization is similar to culture. But culture refers to any way of life and includes both simple and complex life styles. The word civilization refers only to life styles that feature complex economic, governmental, and social systems. Therefore, every human being lives within a culture, but not everyone lives within a civilization



Several civilizations developed independently in various parts of the world. The first one arose about 3500 B.C. in the Tigris-Euphrates Valley in the Middle East. Other civilizations developed in the Nile Valley in Egypt, the Indus Valley in what are now Pakistan and north-western India, the Huang He Valley in China, and the Andes Mountains of present-day Peru. These ancient civilizations grew up in widely different natural environments. The people developed systems of writing and new forms of government, made advances in science and technology, and excelled in crafts and art

Why civilizations rise and fall. Philosophers, historians, and archaeologists have suggested many reasons for the rise and fall of civilizations. Georg W. F. Hegel, a German philosopher of the early 1800's, compared societies to individuals who pass the torch of civilization from one to another. During this process, according to Hegel, civilization develops through three stages: (1) rule by one person, a dictator; (2) rule by one class of society; and (3) rule by all the people. Hegel believed the process eventually results in freedom for all people.

- 1- Give the general idea of this text.
- 2- Put the following ideas in order according to their occurrence in the text.
 - m- The first civilization arose in Iraq.
 - n- Culture and civilization.
 - o- Societies are like individuals.
 - p- Systems of writing.
- 3- In which paragraph is it said that:
 - k- Civilizations do not develop as a unique entity.
 - l- Civilizations develop through three stages.
- 4- Answer the following questions according to the text.
 - q- What is a culture?
 - r- What is a civilization?
 - s- Give three names from three different continents involving great names of civilization?
 - t- Whom is civilization compared to? Explain.



- 5- Find in the text words that are closest in meaning to:
 e- Machinery= b- attribute= c- aspects =
- 6- Find opposites in the text keeping the same roots.
 e- Collapsed =/= b- New =/= c- Narrowly =/=
- 7- Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word from the list below.
There speak so should are
 f- All men mortal.
 g- Nothing certain as death.
 h- Never ill of the dead.
 i- Where there is whispering is lying.
 j- A liar have a good memory.
- 8- Supply with the appropriate punctuation.



throughout history individual civilizations have arisen and collapsed but the basic features of civilization do not disappear ideas and inventions spread from one civilization to another in many cases similar developments occur independently in different civilizations

- 9- Classify the words according to final 's' pronunciation.

Consists processes customs societies makes refers

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/

Part Two. Writing (6pts)

Write a paragraph of eight sentences on the importance of cultures and civilizations.

Answers

Topic1

- 1- The text is about ethics and law. These topics are at the same time alike and much different.
- 2- Ac ; Bc ; Cb
- 3- a§3 ; b§2
- 4- a- Ethics is a Latino Greek word. It defines what is good and what is bad for a person and the society in general.
b- Law and ethics are not always co-extensive because sometimes what is not tolerated by ethics can be accepted by law and vice versa.
c- dentistry ; education ; human resources management....
d- Litigation is a legal action. For example employees who fail to comply with professional ethics may result in some sanctions.
- 5- A-Derived ; b- together ; c-combine
- 6- A- =/= far ; b- =/=condemned ; c- =/= widely

B- TEXT EXPLORATION

- 1- Since lawyers are admitted to practice by states, this topic is largely one of state. Law, however, as federal courts can, and do set their own practice rules and federal agencies, do as well the topic has a federal component too.
- 2- One syllable: ethics two syllables: principles; failure; banking; insurance three syllables: unethical; profession; memberships; four syllables: litigation; architecture
- 3- /s/ ethics; ethos; /z/ as; defines; norms; codes; /iz/ embodies; establishes; causes
- 4- a- What is good and what is bad is defined by ethics.
b- He was expelled from work for ethical reasons.

Topic2

- 1- A- c; Bb; Cb
- 2- aF: parts of the great wall have crumbled through the years.
bF: It has sides of stone or brick, and the inside of the wall is filled with earth.
cF: The wall no longer serves the purpose of defence, but it attracts many visitors. Tourists from around the world come to see the wall.
dF: Scientists study earthquakes by examining parts of the wall that have been affected by these earth movements.
- 3- C
- 4- a- structure c- invaders; d- crumbled; e-watchtowers
- 5-

Verb	Noun	comparative	superlative
To lengthen	length	Longer than	longest
To heighten	Height	Higher than	highest
To attract	Attraction	More attractive	The most attractive

- 6- A- Various rulers built walls because they wanted to be protected against possible invaders.
B- The wall no longer serves as a defence, however, the use it for tourism attraction.
- 7- Northern b)- crumbled c)- served d)- collapsed
- 8- A new Chinese republic replaced the Manchu dynasty in 1912. But China found it difficult to build a strong new government. For many years, war lords fought for control of the country. Finally, in 1928, the Chinese Nationalists united China under one government. But the Nationalists still had to contend with rival Communist groups, which left the nation open to attack.

Topic 3

- 1- C
- 2- a- F: It gives a person a better appreciation of such fields as art, literature, history, human relations, and science.
b- T; c- F: Few universities teach as many branches of learning as the word university implies.
- 3- a- A person enters a university or a college to continue education beyond high school.
b- It gives a person a better appreciation of such fields as art, literature, history, human relations, and science.
c- Universities today may differ in the variety of their educational programs, and in their specialized fields of study whereas ancient one deal with everything.
- 4- B
- 5- a- continue; b- \neq within c- lawyer; d- We are going to continue our work after the coffee break. Don't go beyond the topic of discussion. If you study law, you will become a lawyer.
- 6-

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives
help	To help	helpful
meaning	To mean	meaningful
difference	To differ	different
width	To widen	wide

- 7-
 - c- Art has no enemy but ignorance.
 - d- He that knows nothing Doubts nothing.
 - e- Acorns were good till bread was found.
 - f- Sluggards are never great scholars.
 - g- One can't help many, but many can help one.
 - h- Four eyes see more than two.
- 8-
 - a- What does it prepare many people for ?
 - b- What enables individuals to participate in community affairs?
 - c- Where did these institutions took their name from?
 - d- What may they also have?
- 9-

University referred to a group of people organized for a common purpose.

Topic 4

- 1- The text is about emotions and the individual's consciousness or unconsciousness towards them and the way they are verbally or none verbally expressed.
- 2- badc
- 3- a-§2 b-§1
- 4- a- An emotion is a feeling about or relation to certain events or thoughts.
b- Pleasant events are commonly enjoyed by individuals.
c- No, there is not.
e- No; we need gestures and different bodily expressions because are words are usually insufficient to describe emotions.
- 5- a- feeling ; mixture ; however
- 6- a- \neq grief ; b- \neq c- \neq isolated
- 7- a- It is better to be the hammer than the anvil.
b- Authority shows the man.
c- Never refuse good offer.
d- Beauty is only skin-deep.
d- Death defies the doctor.
- 8- An emotional person is someone who is easily affected with or stirred by emotion. It is good to know ourselves and our personalities. Some people are more emotionally led than others, and knowing this prevents lots of heartache and pain in life.
- 9- /s/ thoughts happiness /z/ emotions sometimes /iz/ worries causes

Topic 5

- 1- The text is about the solar system. The sun and its nine planets in addition to a multitude of satellites revolving round them.
- 2- Badc
- 3- A-F; b-F, c-F, d-T (but not always according to the text).
- 4- A- A star is a heavenly gaseous body in a permanent radiation giving off light and heat.
b- A star differs from a planet in being millions of times bigger. It's a mass of a huge quantity of gazes.
c- Astronomers have the job of studying heavenly bodies.
d- The initials of the sentence " My Very Educated Mother Just Sent Us Nine Pizzas can be used as a memory aid to remember the order of the planets in our solar system.
- 5- A- heavenly ; b- orbit ; c- distinguish
- 6- A- \neq outward b- remember c- initial
- 7- A- More than one hundred moons that orbit the planets are called moons.
b- The solar system contains a huge mass of matter of which 99.8 per cent is in the sun.
c- The sun's outer layers are hot and stormy.
d- Stars are as big as the sun, nevertheless, we see them very small as they are very distant.
- 8- Moons orbit all the planets, except Mercury and Venus. The inner planets have few moons. Earth has one and Mars has two tiny satellites. The giant outer planets, however, resemble small solar systems with many moons orbiting each planet. Jupiter has thirty nine moons!
- 9- /s/- orbits; planets /z/- shines; stars /iz/- uses; bodies

Topic 6

- 1- The text is about herbal medicine. It shows the complexity of herbs their quality as well as their hazards when misused contrarily to what people think.
- 2- 2- bacd
- 3- A- §2 b- §1
- 4- A- Herbal medicine is the use of ingredients of plants to maintain and improve people's health.
b- Most of the medicines prescribed by doctors come from herbs.
c- Doctors or pharmacists can give advice on herbal medicine.
d- Some people may not stand the active ingredients in a plant and this results in a reaction of allergy from our bodies.
- 5- A- Maintain; b- risk; tablets
- 6- A- \neq misidentification; b- \neq unwanted; natural
- 7- A- Avicenna who is also known as Ibn Sina wrote the Canon of medicine.
b- The Cure which is one of his books was used as a medical text for over 600 years.
c- He was born near Bokhara, that was ruled by the Samanid Dynasty.
d- Although he was only twenty, he was known as the most learned person of his time.
- 8- A series of epidemics swept over Europe during the middle ages. Outbreaks of leprosy began in the 600's and reached their peak in the 1200's. In the 1300's a terrible outbreak of plague killed from one fourth to one half of Europe's people.
- 9- /t/- used; reached /d/- stored; prepared /id/- harvested; unwanted

Topic 7

- 1- A- b; b-c; c-a
- 2- A-F, There three.
B-F, it's the task of public policy medical ethics.
C-F, It's possible to sustain life using special machines.
d- F, They are related to one another.
- 3- Medical Ethics
- 4- A- b- involving c- significant d- evaluates.
- B- TEXT EXPLRATION
- 5- One syllable: ill; test; their
Two syllables: citizens; cloning; family; embryo
Three syllables: painlessly; citizen; unconscious
Four syllables: biomedical; duplication; institution
- 6-
c- Modern medicine is engaged in new practices consequently, it has to be regulated medical ethics.
d- AIDS is a severe illness as a result patients have to be taken into charge by the government.
- 7- Modern abortion comb listen would wrong right foreign knock
- 8- Plato thought there are four virtues: wisdom, courage, temperance, or self-control, and justice. The most important of these is wisdom, which is knowledge of what is truly good. People who have wisdom and, as a result, know what is truly good will tend to do what is right. These people will act in their own true interest and be in harmony with themselves. This harmony is the basis of all justice. People, who have justice, in Plato's view, will tend to have other virtues as well. Plato did not try to tell us, in a neat and easy formula, what is truly good. Instead, he wrote books in which he described the life and death of one man who, he believed, did understand goodness- his teacher Socrates.

Topic 8

- 1- The text is a brief outline of the history of civilizations and culture in the world.
- 2- A- badc
- 3- A-§2 B-§1
- 4- A- Culture is a way of life with its simple and complex features.
e- Civilization encloses art, customs and technology.
f- Tigris-Euphrates, Egypt, Huang He Valley
g- Civilization is compared to individuals as they developed through three stages from dictatorship to democracy.
- 5- A- technology b- respect c- way
- 6- A- != developed; c- != old; d- != widely
- 7-
a- All men are mortal.
b- Nothing so certain as death.
c- Never speak ill of the dead.

d- Where there is whispering there is lying.

e- A liar should have a good memory.
- 8-
Throughout history individual civilizations have arisen and collapsed, but the basic features of civilization do not disappear. Ideas and inventions spread from one civilization to another. In many cases, similar developments occur independently, in different civilizations.
- 9- /s/- consists; makes /z/- customs; refers /iz/- processes; societies

The rhetorical modes that are available for you to use in your essays include:

1. **Exemplification/ Illustration** – explains a general statement by means of one or more specific *examples*.
2. **Narration** – tells the story of what happened, the specific events that happened, and the people who were involved. It uses organized facts and details in a clear chronological or time order.
3. **Description** – describes something – a person, a place, or an object – and captures it in words so others can imagine it or see it in the mind's eye. It uses descriptive examples that make use of the senses (sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch) to convey an image or represent an idea.
4. **Process Analysis** – uses logical order or chronology to describe how to do something, how a particular event occurs, or how something works.
5. **Definition** – explains clearly what a word, term, or topic means.
6. **Comparison/ Contrast – Comparison** examines the ways in which two persons, places, or things are similar while **Contrast** examines the ways in which they are different. Comparison/Contrast, then, helps the reader understand one person, place, or thing in relation to another. Also, another method of Comparison/Contrast that helps the reader understand one person, place, or thing in relation to another is **Analogy** which compares/contrast something familiar with something unfamiliar.
7. **Cause and Effect** – examines why something happened or what its consequences were or will be. Cause and Effect analysis answers the question "Why did something happen, and/or what results did it have?"
8. **Classification** – gathers items, ideas, or information into types, kinds, or categories according to a single basis of division. For example, an essay could be classified as a narrative, process, or compare/contrast, etc.

Rhetorical Modes in Essay Writing:

Definition: Rhetorical modes are based on the ways human brains process information. Choosing the one mode that matches your topic helps you organize your writing and helps the reader process the information you want to discuss. Using key words that emphasize the chosen mode helps reinforce your essay's coherence.

Rhetorical modes of discourse:

Narrative

Descriptive

Expository

Persuasive/Argumentative

A Narrative Essay tells a story. It has character, setting, and action. The characters, the setting, and the problem of the narrative are usually introduced in the beginning. The problem reaches its high point in the middle. The ending resolves the problem.

A Descriptive Essay is used to create a vivid image of a person, place, or thing. It draws on all of the senses, not merely the visual. Its purpose is to enable the reader to share the writer's sensory experience of the subject.

An Expository Essay can take a variety of forms. It may tell how to make or do something, report on an experience, or explore an idea. Expository writing conveys information to the reader in such a way as to bring about understanding, whether it be of a process or procedure, or of the writer's ideas about a concept.

A Persuasive Essay states an opinion and supports it convincingly. It considers the nature of the audience and marshals evidence accordingly. It is neither completely objective nor wholly emotional. Instead, it uses the controlled feelings of the writing to persuade the audience.

These are two suggested reproductions of well written paragraphs to be followed in the form and content as well as the use of transitions.

Why I Want to Learn English

(1) There are three reasons why I want to learn English. (2) One reason is that English has become an international language. (3) It is now used by most international companies, including the company where I work, for business communication. (4) Another reason why I want to learn English is so that I can travel to English-speaking countries. (5) The United States, England, Australia and many other countries all use English as their primary language. (6) Finally, I want to learn English because I plan to move to the U.S. in the future. (7) I will become a manager for my company soon. (8) For all these reasons, I am very excited about learning English.

Egyptian mummies

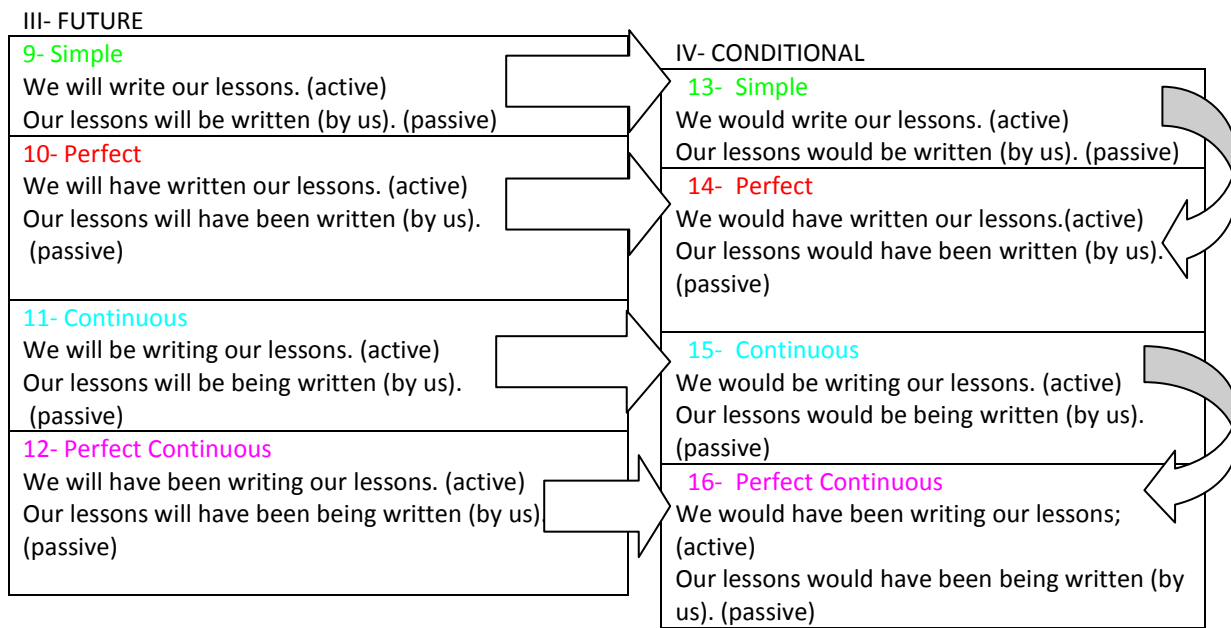
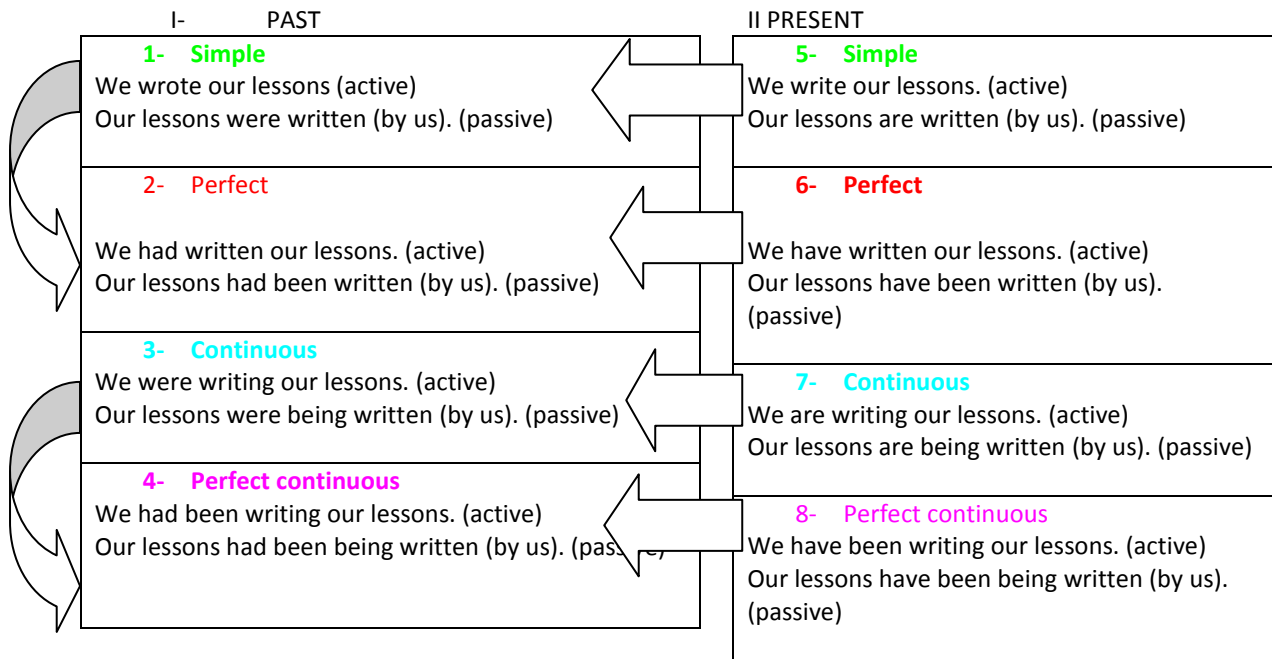
The ancient Egyptians were masters of preserving dead people's bodies by *making mummies* of them. In short, *mummification* consisted of removing the internal organs, applying natural preservatives inside and out, and then wrapping the body in layers of bandages. And *the process* was remarkably effective. Indeed, *mummies* several thousand years old have been discovered nearly intact. *Their* skin, hair, teeth, fingernails and toenails, and facial features are still evident. *Their* diseases in life, such as smallpox, arthritis, and nutritional deficiencies, are still diagnosable. Even *their* fatal afflictions are still apparent: a middle-aged king died from a blow on the head; a child king died from polio.

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past Tense	Past Participle
Be	Was	Been
Bear	Bore	Borne
Beat	Beat	Beaten
Become	Became	Become
Befall	Befell	Befallen
Beget	Begot	Begotten
Begin	Began	Begun
Behold	Beheld	Beheld
Bend	Bent	Bent
Bereave	Bereaved, Bereft	Bereaved ,Bereft
Beseech	Besought	Besought
Bid	Bade, Bid	Bidden ,Bid
Betake	Betook	Betaken
Bethink	Bethought	Bethought
Bid	Bade, Bid	Bidden, Bid
Bind	Bound	Bound
Bite	Bit	Bitten Bit
Bleed	Bled	Bled
Blend	Blended ,Blent	Blended ,Blent
Bless	Blessed, Blest	Blessed,, Blest
Blow	Blew	Blown
Break	Broke	Broken
Breed	Bred	Bred
Bring	Brought	Brought
Broadcast	Broadcast Broadcasted	Broadcast Broadcasted
Build	Built	Built
Burn	Burnt, Burned	Burnt, Burned
Burst	Burst	Burst
Buy	Bought	Bought
Cast	Cast	Cast
Catch	Caught	Caught
Chide	Chided ,Chid	Chided ,Chidden
Choose	Chose	Chosen
Cleave	Clove, Cleft	Cloven, Cleft
Cling	Clung	Clung
Clothe	Clothed ,Clad	Clothed ,Clad
Come	Came	Come
Cost	Cost	Cost
Creep	Crept	Crept
Crow	Crowed,, Crew	Crowed
Cut	Cut	Cut
Dare	Dared ,Durst	Dared
Deal	Dealt	Dealt
Dig	Dug	Dug
Dive	Dived,(Us Dove)	Dived
Do	Did	Done
Draw	Drew	Drawn
Dream	Dreamt , Dreamed	Dreamt, Dreamed
Drink	Drank	Drunk
Drive	Drove	Driven
Dwell	Dwelt	Dwelt
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Fall	Fell	Fallen
Feed	Fed	Fed
Feel	Felt	Felt
Fight	Fought	Fought
Find	Found	Found
Flee	Fled	Fled
Fling	Flung	Flung
Fly	Flew	Flown
Forbear	Forbore	Forborne
Foreknow	Foreknew	Foreknown
Foresee	Foresaw	Foreseen
Foretell	Foretold	Foretold
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
Forsake	Forsook	Forsaken
Forswear	Forsovere	Forsworn
Freeze	Froze	Frozen
Gainsay	Gainsaid	Gainsaid
Get	Got	Got, (Us Gotten)
Gild	Gilded , Gilt	Gilded
Gird	Girded, Girt	Girded , Girt
Give	Gave	Given
Go	Went	Gone
Grave	Graved	Graven, Graved
Grind	Ground	Ground
Grow	Grew	Grown
Hamstring	Hamstringed Hamstrung	Hamstringed Hamstrung
Hang	Hung, Hanged	Hung , Hanged
Have	Had	Had
Hear	Heard	Heard
Heave	Heaved , Hove	Heaved , Hove
Hew	Hewed	Hewed, Hewn
Hide	Hid	Hidden
Hit	Hit	Hit
Hold	Held	Held
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt
Inlay	Inlaid	Inlaid
Keep	Kept	Kept
Kneel	Knelt	Knelt
Knit	Knitted, Knit	Knitted, Knit
Know	Knew	Known
Lade	Laded	Laden
Lay	Laid	Laid
Lead	Led	Led
Lean	Leant, Leaned	Leant, Leaned
Leap	Leapt , Leaped	Leapt , Leaped
Leave	Left	Left
Lend	Lent	Lent
Let	Let	Let
Lie	Lay	Lain
Light	Lit ,Lighted	Lit, Lighted
Lose	Lost	Lost
Make	Made	Made
Mean	Meant	Meant
Meet	Met	Met
Melt	Melted	Melted, Molten
Misdeal	Misdealt	Misdealt
Misgive	Misgave	Misgiven
Mislay	Mislaid	Mislaid
Misspell	Misspelt	Misspelt
Misspend	Misspent	Misspent
Mistake	Mistook	Mistaken
Misunderstand	Misunderstood	Misunderstood
Mow	Mowed	Mown(Us Mowed)
Outbid	Outbid	Outbid
Outdo	Outdid	Outdid

Outgo	Outwent	Outgone
Outgrow	Outgrew	Outgrown
Outride	Outrode	Outridden
Outran	Outrun	Outrun
Outshine	Outshone	Outshone
Overbear	Overbore	Overborne
Overcast	Overcast	Overcast
Overcome	Overcame	Overcome
Overdo	Overdid	Overdone
Overhang	Overhung	Overhung
Overhear	Overheard	Overheard
Overlay	Overlaid	Overlaid
Overlie	Overlode	Overlain
Override	Overrode	Overridden
Overrun	Overran	Overrun
Oversee	Oversaw	Overseen
Overshoot	Overshot	Overshot
Oversleep	Overslept	Overslept
Overtake	Overtook	Overtaken
Overthrow	Overthrew	Overthrown
Partake	Partook	Partaken
Pay	Paid	Paid
Prove	Proved	Proved, Proven
Put	Put	Put
Quit	Quitted, Quit	Quitted, Quit
Read	Read	Read
Rebind	Rebound	Rebound
Rebuild	Rebuilt	Rebuilt
Recast	Recast	Recast
Redo	Redid	Redone
Relay	Relaid	Relaid
Remake	Remade	Remade
Rend	Rent	Rent
Repay	Repaid	Repaid
Rerun	Reran	Rerun
Reset	Reset	Reset
Retell	Retold	Retold
Rewrite	Rewrote	Rewritten
Rid	Rid, Ridded	Rid, Ridded
Ride	Rode	Ridden
Ring	Rang	Rung
Rise	Rose	Risen
Rive	Rived	Riven, Rived
Run	Ran	Run
Saw	Sawed	Sawn, Sawed
Say	Said	Said
See	Saw	Seen
Seek	Sought	Sought
Sell	Sold	Sold
Send	Sent	Sent
Set	Set	Set
Sew	Sewed	Sewn, Sewed
Shake	Shook	Shaken
Shave	Shaved	Shaved, Shaven
Shear	Sheared	Sheared, Shorn
Shed	Shed	Shed
Shine	Shone	Shone
Shoe	Shod	Shod
Shoot	Shot	Shot
Show	Showed	Shown, Showed
Shrink	Shrank Shrunk	Shrunk Shrunk
Shrive	Shrove Shrived	Shriven, Shrived
Shut	Shut	Shut
Sink	Sank	Sunk, Sunken
Slay	Slew	Slain
Sleep	Slept	Slept

Slide	Slid	Slid
Slung	Slung	Lung
Slink	Slunk	Slunk
Slit	Slit	Slit
Smell	Smelt, Smelled	Smelt, Smelled
Smite	Smote	Smitten
Sow	Sowed	Sown, Sowed
Speak	Spoke	Spoken
Speed	Sped, Speeded	Sped, Speeded
Spell	Spelt Spelled	Spelt, Spelled
Spend	Spent	Spent
Spill	Spilt, Spilled	Spilt, Spilled
Spin	Span, Spun	Spun
Spit	Spat	Spat
Split	Split	Split
Spoil	Spoilt, Spoiled	Spoilt, Spoiled
Spread	Spread	Spread
Spring	Sprang	Sprung
Stand	Stood	Stood
Stave	Staved, Stove	Staved, Stove
Steal	Stole	Stolen
Stick	Stuck	Stuck
Sting	Stung	Stung
Stink	Stank, Stunk	Stunk
Strew	Strewed	Strewn, Strewed
Stride	Strode	Stridden
Strike	Struck	Struck, Stricken
String	Strung	Strung
Strive	Strove	Striven
Swear	Swore	Sworn
Sweep	Swept	Swept
Swell	Swelled	Swollen, Swelled
Swim	Swam	Swum
Swing	Swung	Swung
Take	Took	Taken
Teach	Taught	Taught
Tear	Tore	Torn
Tell	Told	Told
Think	Thought	Thought
Throw	Threw	Thrown
Thrust	Thrust	Thrust
Tread	Trod	Trodden, Trod
Unbend	Unbent	Unbent
Unbind	Unbound	Unbound
Underbid	Underbid	Underbid
Undergo	Underwent	Undergone
Understand	Understood	Understood
Undertake	Undertook	Undertaken
Undo	Undid	Undone
Upset	Upset	Upset
Wake	Woke, Waked	Woken, Waked
Waylay	Waylaid	Waylaid
Wear	Wore	Worn
Weave	Wove	Woven
Weep	Wept	Wept
Win	Won	Won
Wind	Wound	Wound
Withdraw	Withdrew	Withdrawn
Withhold	Withheld	Withheld
Withstand	Withstood	Withstood
Work	Worked Wrought	Worked Wrought
Wring	Wrung	Wrung
Write	Wrote	Written



**Suggested types of tasks for transitional
Baccalaureate paper**

PART 1: READING

A. COMPREHENSION/ INTERPRETATION

- Choosing (all streams)/ giving the general idea of the text (LLE)
- Answering multiple choice questions
- True/ False statements
- Locating the right paragraph
- Filling the table with information from the text
- Putting ideas in the right order according to their occurrence in the text
- Answering comprehension questions
- Choosing (all streams)/ giving a title to the text (LLE)
- Identifying types of discourse (descriptive, argumentative, report ...)
- Identifying types of text (letter, cooking recipe, newspaper article...)

B. TEXT EXPLORATION

1- VOCABULARY/MORPHOLOGY

- Matching words from the text with their definitions
- Finding words in the text whose definitions are given
- Forming words adding the right affixes
- Deriving nouns, adjectives, verbs...
- Giving opposites keeping the same roots
- Giving opposites, synonyms to words from the text

2- GRAMMAR

- Combining statements with connectors provided
- Asking questions to the underlined words
- Paraphrasing with prompts given (transformations)
- Supplying the correct form(s) of the verbs in a given passage

3- SOUND SYSTEM

- Matching pairs that rhyme
- Classifying words according to the final "ed" / "s"
- Underlining the silent letters
- Stress patterns
- Weak and strong form

4- DISCOURSE

- Filling gaps with a number of words
- Re ordering scrambled sentences into a paragraph with or without a distractor
- Matching statements from A with statements from B
- Dialogue completion
- **PART 2: WRITING (2 INTEGRATION SITUATIONS)**