[1] Ibn Sina, also known as 'Avicenna', was indeed a true polymath with contributions in many fields such as medicine, psychology, pharmacology, geology, physics, astronomy, chemistry and philosophy. He was also a poet and an Islamic scholar and theologian. His most important contribution to medical science was his famous book known in the West as the *Canon*. This book is an immense encyclopedia of medicine. **It** comprises the entire medical knowledge available from ancient and Muslim sources.

[2] This great scientist was born late in the tenth century in the village of Afshana, near Bukhara which is also his mother's hometown. His father, Abdullah, was from Balkh which is now part of Afghanistan. Ibn Sina received his early education in his hometown and by the age of ten he learnt the Quran by heart. He had exceptional intellectual skills which enabled him at the age of fourteen to do better than his teachers. During the next few years, he devoted himself to the study of Islamic laws and principles, philosophy and natural sciences. Ibn Sina also studied the work of Aristotle on metaphysics but couldn't fully understand it because of his young age. It was only after reading a manual by the famous philosopher Al Farabi that he found a solution to this problem.

[3] At the age of sixteen, Ibn Sina dedicated all his efforts to learning medicine and by the time he was eighteen he became a famous doctor. During this time, he was able to cure Ibn Mansour, the King of Bukhara, of an illness which no other doctor could cure. The King wished to reward him for this achievement, but **the young doctor** only asked for permission to use the prestigious royal library.

[4] When his father died in 1002, he left Bukhara and moved to Jurjan, where he lectured on logic and astronomy. There, he met his famous contemporary Al-Biruni. Later, he travelled to Rai and then to Hamadan, where he wrote his famous book the *Canon* and also cured King Shams al-Daulah of a severe illness.

[5] From Hamadan, he moved to Isfahan, where he finished many of his greatest writings. Shortly afterwards, his health started to deteriorate, so he travelled less often. He spent the last twelve years of his life in the service of Abu Jaafar, whom he accompanied as his doctor and scientific consultant. He died in June 1037 and was buried in Hamadan.

[6] Besides his monumental writings in medicine, Ibn Sina also contributed to mathematics, music and other fields. His findings inspired later scientists in various fields of knowledge and he is still considered a valuable reference to many researchers.

I. COMPREHENSION (15 POINTS) BASE ALL YOUR ANSWERS ON THE TEXT.

A. ARE THESE SENTENCES TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. (3 pts)

1. Ibn Sina's mother and father were from the same town

……..…….....

2. Ibn Sina was also interested in arts.

……..……..

3. Ibn Sina could recite the Quran at an early age.

……..……..

B. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. (3 pts)

1. Why did the King of Bukhara want to reward Ibn Sina?

. . . .

2. Where did Ibn Sina meet Al-Biruni?

. . . .

3. How did Ibn Sina serve Abu Jaafar?

. . . .

C. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES. (3 pts)

1. Ibn Sina's book the Canon contains a lot of information about . . . . . .

. . . .

2. Thanks to Al Farabi's book, Ibn Sina. . . . . .

. . . .

3. After moving to Isfahan, Ibn Sina didn't travel much because. . . . . .

. . . .

D. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER. (2 pts : 0.5 each)

1. polymath (paragraph 1) means: a. someone who a. shows a lot of interest in politics. b. speaks a lot of languages. c. knows a lot about different subjects. 1.	2. exceptional (paragraph 2) means: a. extraordinary. b. famous. c. uninteresting. 2. . . . .
3. a severe illness (paragraph 4)means: a. a serious illness. b. a curable illness. c. a minor illness. 3.	4. monumental writings (paragraph 6) means: a. very old writings. b. very important writings. c. very long writings. 4. . . . .

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS IN THE TEXT REFER TO? (2 pts)

1. It (paragraph 1): . . . . . .

2. the young doctor (paragraph 3): . . . . . .

F. CHOOSE THE BEST TITLE FOR THE PASSAGE. (2 pts)

a. Ibn Sina's philosophy

b. Ibn Sina's biography

c. Ibn Sina's family

The best title is: . . . . . .

A. REPLACE THE UNDERLINED WORDS WITH THE APPROPRIATE PHRASAL VERBS FROM THE LIST. (2 pts)

got back - picked up - took out - got into - found out

The investigators were very professional. They **discovered** . . . . . not only how the two criminals stopped the alarm system, but also how they **entered** . . . . the bedroom without breaking any windows.

B. GIVE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORDS BETWEEN BRACKETS. (2 pts)

John: After the (excel) . . . . . performances of candidates, it will be difficult for the jury to choose the best one.

Bob: I know it's hard, but they have to choose the most (talent) . . . . . one.

C. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE RIGHT WORDS FROM THE LIST. (2 pts)

who – where - which - when - whose

This is the video . . . . . was seen by millions of viewers this week. It shows the suffering of families . . . . . children were killed in the war.

D. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES BEGINNING WITH THE WORDS GIVEN. (3 pts)

1. "Have you ever been to the south of Morocco?" Jawad asked his guests.

Jawad wanted to know . . . . . .

2. We should encourage students to take part in social activities.

Students . . . . . .

3. Kawthar was late for school yesterday; that's why she missed her math test.

If Kawthar . . . . . .

E. PUT THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT TENSE. (2 pts)

Dear mum and dad,

I hope you're fine. I (call) . . . . .you yesterday but there was no answer. Now, I (stay). . . . . .with my aunt Laura. So far, I (visit) . . . . .many apartments but they are all expensive. I hope that by the end of this month, I (find) . . . . a nice one.

F. JOIN THE PAIRS OF SENTENCES WITH THE LINKING WORDS GIVEN. (2 pts)

1. The children were exhausted after the trip. They went to bed immediately. (that's why)

. . . .

2. Rachid's communication skills have improved. His coach helped him a lot. (thanks to)

. . . .

G. WHAT DO YOU SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS? (2 pts)

1. You don't know how to write a CV in English.

You: (Make a request to your teacher.) . . . . . .

2. Your classmate can't decide what to do during the holidays.

You: (Make a suggestion.) . . . . . .

WRITING (10 POINTS)

Write an article about the changes which you think would make rural areas in Morocco a better place to live.

You may write about the following: transportation, roads, schools, entertainment, health centres, job opportunities, etc.

KEY AND MARKING SCALE

Baccalaureate English National Exam Arts July 2014 · Accept any appropriate answer not mentioned in this key.

I. COMPREHENSION (15 POINTS)

A. Are these sentences true or false? Justify. (3 pts)

1. **False.** "His father, Abdullah, was from Balkh…" while Bukhara is "his mother's hometown." (paragraph 2)
2. **True.** "He was also a poet" (paragraph 1) / he contributed to "music" (paragraph 6).
3. **True.** "By the age of ten he learnt the Quran by heart." (paragraph 2)

B. Answer these questions. (3 pts)

1. Because Ibn Sina cured him of an illness that no other doctor could cure.
2. In Jurjan.
3. As his doctor and scientific consultant.

C. Complete the following sentences. (3 pts)

1. medicine (the entire medical knowledge from ancient and Muslim sources).
2. found a solution to his problem of understanding Aristotle's work on metaphysics.
3. his health started to deteriorate.

D. Choose the best answer. (2 pts)

1. c. someone who knows a lot about different subjects.
2. a. extraordinary.
3. a. a serious illness.
4. b. very important writings.

E. What do the underlined words in the text refer to? (2 pts)

1. The Canon (his famous book)
2. Ibn Sina

F. Choose the best title for the passage. (2 pts) b. Ibn Sina's biography

II. LANGUAGE (15 POINTS)

A. Replace the underlined words with the appropriate phrasal verbs from the list. (2 pts) found out · got into

B. Give the correct form of the words between brackets. (2 pts) excellent · talented

C. Fill in the blanks with the right words from the list. (2 pts) which · whose

D. Rewrite these sentences beginning with the words given. (3 pts)

1. Jawad wanted to know **if his guests had ever been to the south of Morocco**.
2. Students **should be encouraged to take part in social activities**.
3. If Kawthar **hadn't been late for school yesterday, she wouldn't have missed her math test**.

E. Put the verbs between brackets in the correct tense. (2 pts) called · am staying · have visited · will have found

F. Join the pairs of sentences with the linking words given. (2 pts)

1. **The children were exhausted after the trip; that's why they went to bed immediately.**
2. **Rachid's communication skills have improved thanks to his coach.**

G. What do you say in the following situations? (2 pts)

1. Could you please help me write a CV in English?
2. Why don't we go camping together? / What about visiting your grandparents?

III. WRITING (10 POINTS)

Model answers (any appropriate answer is accepted)

Model answer: How to Make Rural Areas Better Places to Live Many people in Moroccan rural areas still suffer from a lack of basic services. Some changes could make life there much better. First, the government should build good roads and provide public transport, so that villagers can reach schools and hospitals easily. Second, every village needs a school and a health centre with enough doctors. Third, young people need entertainment, such as sports fields and cultural centres. Finally, creating job opportunities, for example in farming cooperatives and small crafts industries, would stop young people from leaving for the cities. In conclusion, if these changes are made, rural areas will become more attractive places to live.