

الامتعان الوطني الموحد للوكالوريا الدورة الاستدراكية 2014 الموضوع



المركز الوطني للتقويم والامتحانات والتوجيه

3	مدة الإنجاز	اللغة الإنجليزية	المادة
4	المعامل	شعبة الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية: مسلك الآداب	الشعبة أو المسلك



- [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 encyclopaedia of medicine. <u>It</u> 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.

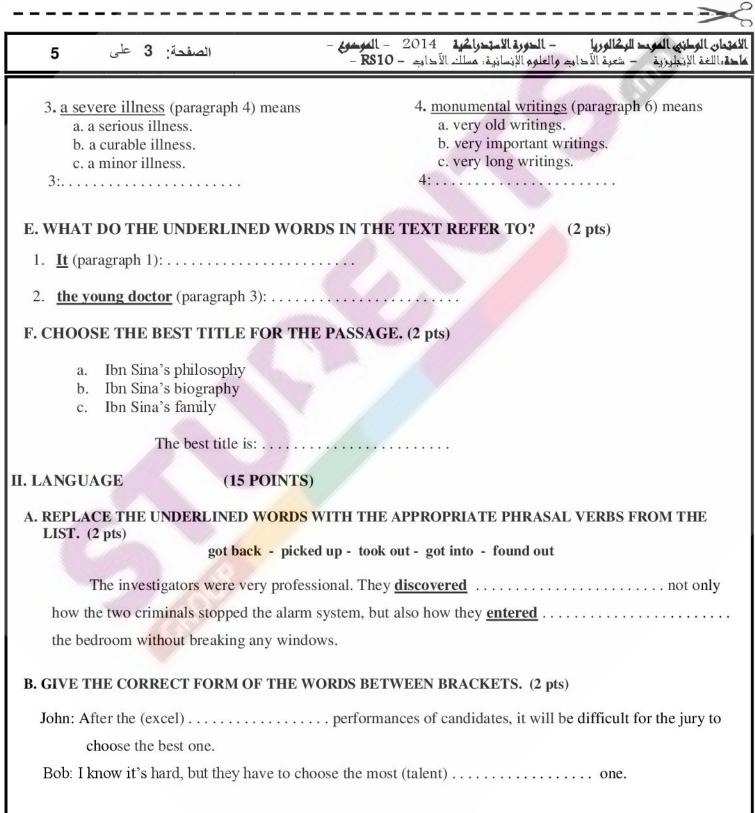
- [3] At the age of sixteen, Ibn Sina dedicated all his efforts to learning medicine and by the time he was eighteen he became a famous doctor. During this time, he was able to cure Ibn Mansour, the King of Bukhara, of an illness which no other doctor could cure. The King wished to reward him for this 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.



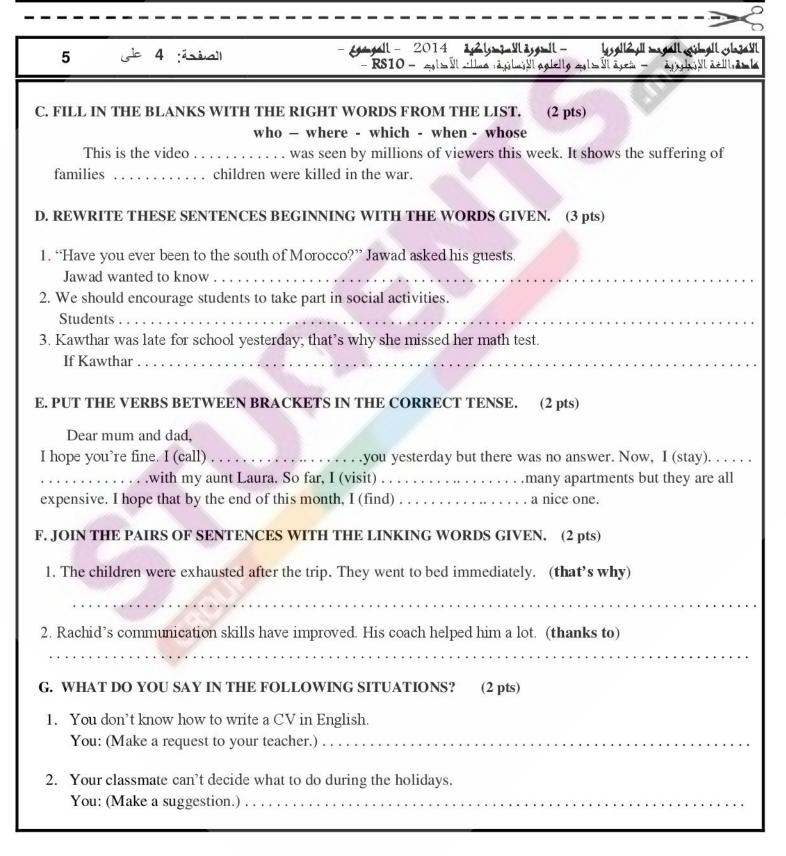
Adapted from: www.famousscientists.org

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			2014	الاستدراكية	الدورة	40E0U004 80XE4 010E80 (40E80)	وزارة التربية الولهنية		
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	المركز الوطني للتقويم والامتحانات الاهم العنت حصي والعائلي								
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4	المعامل	3	مدة الإنجاز	داب		اللغة ا شعبة الآداب والعلوم	المادة الشعبة و المسلك		
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متحان	ل بكتابة الاه	خاص	والحروف	ي 20: بالأرقام	لنقطة النهائية على	فة الإنجليزية			
			نهائية هي على 20)	500 May 10 00	•	عبه الأداب والطوم	الشعبة و المسلك . شع الإنس		
5	حة: 2 على	الصف		:42	سم المصحح و توقيع	ورقة الإجابة	RS 10		
I. CO	OMPREHENS	SION	(15 PC	DINTS)					
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. I	bn Sina was also	inter	ested in arts.						
3. Ibn Sina could recite the Quran at an early age.									
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l	NSWER THES			(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. <u>polymath</u> (paragraph 1) means someone who 2. <u>exceptional</u> (paragraph 2) means									
a. shows a lot of interest in politics.b. speaks a lot of languages.a. extraordinary.b. famous.									
	c. knows a lot about different subjects. c. uninteresting.								
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الصفحة: 5 على 5	الامتحان الوطني الموحد البكالوريا – الحورة الاستحراكية 2014 – الموحوع – AS10 – الموحوع – RS10 – RS10 – ماحق الأخليزية – شعرة الأحارب والعلوم الإنسانية: مسلك الأحارب
III. WRITING (10 POINTS)	
place to live.	which you think would make rural areas in Morocco a better ransportation, roads, schools, entertainment, health centres, job