

Final Term exam

Full Name:

class:

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENTION.

Read the text carefully then do the activities that follow.

Recent advances in the fields of organ donation transplant have introduced new hope for the treatment of serious diseases. Organ transplant is the transfer of living tissue or organ to an injured or ill person to restore health or reduce disability, first **it** started in the 1930s. This concept gave new hope and new life to ailing patient when several kidney transplants were successfully performed in the 1950s. Following that, doctors discovered how to transplant other organs successfully, hence providing quality of life, and reducing morbidity and mortality .Today, most organs transplants are relatively safe procedure, no longer considered as an experiment, but considered as treatment options for thousands of patients with medical indication, such as those suffering from renal failure, heart disease, respiratory disease and cirrhosis of the livers.

Organ transplant has revolutionized in the field of medicine even though some religious, social issues. When dealing with these issues, it should not be forgotten that this is a question of life and death, where a decision is made on who live, who dies and why. This issue is also regarding real people, who are suffering, and decisions made based on good ethics and proper understanding of social and religious aspects will facilitate and made the process less painful. **Both** community and physicians should therefore approach organ transplant positively and objectively and treat ethical, social and religious issues as negotiable perspectives and not barriers to organ transplant.

Adapted from: <http://cogprints.org/8083/1/Organ%20transplants.pdf>.

A / COMPREHENSION AND INTERPRETATION. (7 pts)

1. Choose the best answer. (1pt)

- a. The text is a) narrative b) argumentative c) expository.

2. Answer these questions according to the text. (4pts)

- a. What is organ transplant?
- b. Why is organ transplant considered as safe procedures and not as experiments?
- c. What makes scientists think in organ transplant?
- d. Is the author of the test for or against organ transplant? Justify your answer.....

3. In which paragraph is it mentioned that organ transplant is moral issue more than scientific one? (1pt)

- It is

4. What or who the underlined words in the text refer to? (1pt)

- a. it (§1) → Both (§2) →

B/ Text Exploration (8 pts)

1. Find in the text words synonyms to the following. (1pt)

- death (§1) =.....
- b .doctors (§2) =.....

2. Find in the text words opposites to the following. (1pt)
 a. Harmful (§1) ≠..... b. increasing (§1)≠.....

3. Complete the following table like it shown in the example (1pt)

	Verb	Noun	Adjective
example	To invent	Invention/inventor	Inventive
	transplant
	decision

4. Join the pairs of sentences using the connectors given. Make any necessary changes. (1.5pt)

- a. Organ transplant has been in Malizia since 1970s. The procedure was only actively performed since 1997
- b. Though.....
- a. Some people are poor. They accept to donate their organs to get some money.
- b. Because of
- a. Many lives were saved. Scientists discovered new procedures and applied the medical technology.
- b. Since.....

5. Rewrite sentence 'b' so that it means the same as sentence 'a'. (1.5pt)

- a. Transplant specialist has to consider values such as patient-doctor trust, respect for human dignity.
- b. Transplant specialist.....
- a. The development of a medical technology is still a fragile process .A major reason for that is regulation
- b. The major effect.....
- a. It was reported:'Some 40% of Europeans have raised the issue of organ donation and transplantation with their family'
- b.

6. Circle the stressed syllable in the following words. (1pt)

Psychology - Ecologist - Evolution - Technological.

7. Fill in the gaps with words from the list below so that the text form makes sense. (1pt)

Medicine - However - instruments - body

Machines became central to in Europe during the 1800s.Medicine had always relied on technology such as scalpels, scanner and other materials., by the start of the 20th century new were available to study, diagnose and treat the body. Today, hospitals worldwide use complex, computerized machines to image the..... or assist its function.

Part two: Choose only one topic.

Topic one: The development of science and technology had a great impact on the field of medicine. Your school magazine asked you to conduct a survey to know in what extent this is true.

1. Number of informants : 20 specialized doctors 10 ophtalmologue 5 cardiologist 5 biologists
2. Is it necessary for a doctor to be updated with new medical technologies = 20 ———→ yes.
3. How can scientist use technology to cure some diseases?
 -**Ophtalmologue:** lazar rays Are used to correct vision/ **cardiologists:** ichnography is used to check heartbeat.
 -**biologist:** use some machines to analyse blood.
4. How many lives have been saved due to medical technology?
 - 20 ———→nearly all patients were saved because of the use of medical devices.
5. Draw the conclusion.

Topic two: “A study has shown that the majority of European citizens support organ donation, with 55% expressing their willingness to donate their own organs after death”. In the light of the quotation above write a letter of opinion in which you taking sides for or against cloning and organ transplant.

A / COMPREHENSION AND INTERPRETATION. (7 pts)

1. Choose the best answer. (1pt)
 - a. The text is argumentative
2. Answer these questions according to the text. (4pts)
 - a. Organ transplant is the transfer of living tissue or organ to an injured or ill person to restore health or reduce disability
 - b. Organ transplant is considered as safe procedures and not as experiments because doctors discovered how to transplant other organs successfully.
 - c. scientists think in organ transplant to introduced new hope for the treatment of serious diseases
 - d. the author of the test is for organ transplant . **Both** community and physicians should therefore approach organ transplant positively and objectively and treat ethical, social and religious issues as negotiable perspectives and not barriers to organ transplant.
3. it mentioned in the 2nd paragraph that organ transplant is moral issue more than scientific one (1pt)
- e. What or who the underlined words in the text refer to? (1pt)
 - b. .it (§1) —————> *Organ transplant* Both (§2) —————> community and physicians

B/ Text Exploration (8 pts)

8. Find in the text words synonyms to the following. (1pt)
 - a. death (§1) = *mortality*
 - b. doctors (§2) = physicians
9. Find in the text words opposites to the following. (1pt)
 - a. Harmful (§1) ≠ *safe*
 - b. increasing (§1) ≠ *reducing*
10. Complete the following table like it shown in the example (1pt)

	Verb	Noun	Adjective
example	To invent	Invention/inventor	Inventive
	To transplant	transplant	transplantable
	To decide	decision	decisive

11. Join the pairs of sentences using the connectors given. Make any necessary changes. (1.5pt)
 - a. **Though** Organ transplant has been in Malizia since 1970s. The procedure was only actively performed since 1997
 - b. **Because of poverty** come people accept to donate their organs to get some money.
 - c. **Since** Scientists discovered new procedures and applied the medical technology, many lives were saved.
12. Rewrite sentence ‘b’ so that it means the same as sentence ‘a’. (1.5pt)
 - a. Transplant specialist **must** consider values such as patient-doctor trust, respect for human dignity.
 - b. The major effect of regulation is the fragile process of the development of a medical technology.
 - c. It was reported **that** Some 40% of Europeans had raised the issue of organ donation and transplantation with their family
13. Circle the stressed syllable in the following words. (1pt)

Psychology Ecology Evolution Technological.
14. Fill in the gaps with words from the list below so that the text form makes sense. (1pt)

Medicine - However - instruments - body

Machines became central to **medicine in** Europe during the 1800s. Medicine had always relied on technology such as scalpels, scanner and other materials. **However** , by the start of the 20th century new **instruments** were available to study, diagnose and treat the body. Today, hospitals worldwide use complex, computerized machines to **body** or assist its function.