

الامتحان الوطني الموحد للبكالوريا

الدورة الاستدراكية 2023



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الموضوع

RS 12-

2h

مدة الإنجاز

اللغة الإنجليزية

المادة

2

المعامل

كل الشعب العلمية والتقنية والأصيلة

الشعبة أو المسلك

[1] James Harrison, known as "the man with the golden arm", has been donating blood in Australia for over 60 years. He donated blood for the last time in 2018. The story started in 1951 when the 14-year-old Australian boy had a chest surgery that took several hours. Doctors removed one of his lungs and he was hospitalized for three months. But Harrison was alive thanks to a vast quantity of transfused blood he had received. "I had 13 units of blood and my life had been saved by unknown people," he explained.



[2] At the time, Australia's laws required blood donors to be at least 18 years old and Harrison promised to be a blood donor. After turning 18, Harrison kept his promise, donating blood regularly with the Australian Red Cross. He disliked needles, so he turned away his eyes and tried to ignore the pain whenever one was inserted into his arm.

[3] "In Australia, there were thousands of babies dying each year but doctors didn't know why. Women were having numerous miscarriages, and babies were born with brain damage," explained Jemma, of the Australian Red Cross Blood Service. Finally, **they** discovered that babies were suffering from a strange disease. This condition occurs when there is an incompatibility between the blood types of the mother and the baby. Doctors realized, however, that it is possible to prevent the problem by injecting the pregnant woman with a treatment made from donated plasma with a rare antibody.



[4] Researchers looked at blood banks to see whose blood might contain this antibody, and found only one donor in New South Wales: James Harrison. By then, Harrison had been donating whole blood regularly for more than a decade. He didn't hesitate when scientists asked him to participate in the Anti-D Program. Researchers had developed an injection, called Anti-D, using plasma from Harrison's blood. The first dose was given to a pregnant woman at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital in 1967. He continued donating for more than 60 years, and his plasma has been used to make millions of Anti-D injections. Because about 17% of pregnant women in Australia require the Anti-D injections, the blood service estimates Harrison has helped 2.4 million babies in **the country**.

[5] Harrison has donated blood and plasma regularly for more than six decades, from age 18 to 81. In total, he donated 1172 times (1162 from his right arm, 10 from his left). "I hope it's a record that somebody breaks because it will mean they are dedicated to the cause," Harrison said.

لا يكتب أي شيء في هذا الإطار



الصفحة: 3 على 5

RS 12-

الامتحان الوطني الموحد للبكالوريا - الدورة الاستدراكية 2023 - الموضوع
مادة: اللغة الإنجليزية - كل الشعب العلمية والتقنية والأصيلة

I. COMPREHENSION (15 POINTS)

BASE ALL YOUR ANSWERS ON THE TEXT.

A. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. (4 pts)

- Harrison knew the people who gave him blood when he was ill.
.....
- In Australia, people of all ages could donate blood.
.....
- At the beginning, doctors couldn't decide why babies were dying.
.....
- Harrison took some time to decide if he could contribute to the Anti-D program.
.....

B. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. (3 pts)

- Why was Harrison called 'the man with the golden arm'?
.....
- What was the cause of the strange disease the new-born babies had?
.....
- Who benefited from Harrison's first Anti-D dose?
.....

C. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH INFORMATION FROM THE TEXT. (2 pts)

- To ignore pain while donating blood, Harrison
- To save babies, doctors developed a treatment which contains

D. FILL IN THIS CHART WITH INFORMATION FROM THE TEXT. (2 pts)

Figures/Dates	What they refer to
.....	The year Harrison donated blood for the last time
.....	The percentage of women who need the Anti-D injection in Australia
2.4 millions
1172

E. FIND IN THE TEXT WORDS THAT MEAN ALMOST THE SAME AS (2 pts)

لا يكتب أي شيء في هذا الإطار



الصفحة: 4 على 5

RS 12-

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مادة: اللغة الإنجليزية - كل الشعب العلمية والتقنية والأصيلة

1. operation (paragraph 1):
2. to stop (paragraph 3):

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

1. they: (paragraph 3):
2. the country: (paragraph 4):

II. LANGUAGE (15 POINTS)

A. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE RIGHT WORDS FROM THE LIST. (2 pts)

management - destruction - healthcare - risk - poverty

Many international organizations work on different issues. For example, Oxfam works worldwide to fight and injustice. The World Health Organization also helps poor people to have access to affordable

B. PUT THE WORDS IN BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT FORM. (2 pts)

1. UNICEF provides (home) children with shelter and food in emergencies.
2. She wasn't nominated for the Oscars because her (perform) wasn't satisfactory.

C. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT FORM. (3 pts)

1. I see no point in (try) to convince her that eating fast food is harmful.
2. By the time the children wake up, their elder brother (prepare) breakfast.
3. I (meet) him before he traveled last week.

D. REWRITE THE SENTENCES AS INDICATED. (4 pts)

1. She has enrolled in a medical school. She wants to pursue a medical career.
..... in order to
2. People take online courses all over the world.
Online courses
3. "You should change your eating habits to stay healthy," the doctor said.
The doctor advised me
4. My computer was damaged and I lost all my files.
I if my computer hadn't been damaged.

