University of Bejaia
Department of Technology
Level: 1st year LMD
Year: 2016/2017

Correction of Catch up Exam of English / S2

A/ Reading Comprehension (8ps)

1- Read the text above and answer the questions (3pts) (1*)

a- Which of the following words explains this statement: *"light rays change a speed as they pass from air to water"*?

2) Refraction

b- Which of the following substances sound will travel faster?

3) Wood

c- Why does a sound travel through solids faster than through liquids or gases?

Because the molecules that make up a solid are closer together allowing the sound to travel faster.

2- Decide if these statements are true or false (3pts) (1*)

a- False.

b- True.

c- False.

3- Find in the text synonyms or opposites to the following words. (2pts) (0,5*)

a- quicker = **faster**
b- to travel through = **to pass through**
c- quicker ≠ **slower**
d- solid ≠ **liquid**

B/ Mastery of Language (9pts)

1- Classify the following words according to the pronunciation of the final "ed". (2pts) (0,5*)

/t/	/d/	/id/
reflected	**Believed** **called**	**placed**

2- Transform these sentences into either the active or the passive form. **(3pts) (1*)**

a- We can see and hear light and sound.

b- Solids, liquids and gases can be passed through by a sound.

c- Scientists believe that light travels faster than anything in the universe.

3- Circle the silent letter in each of the following words: **(2pts) (0,5*)**

light, mechanical, hour, write

4- Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets: **(2pts) (0,5*)**

By 300 BC, Greek scholars **began** to study optical phenomena, generating theories to explain light. Many of those theories **served** to inaugurate the science of optics. Now a team of scientists from the University of Vermont **has/have just discovered** a new way that some molecules can make a luminescent glow (a strange, bright green). The discovery **was** reported on September 26 in the journal *Nature Chemistry*.

5- Fill in the gaps with the following words: electrons, orbit, light, atom, consists of, particle. **(3pts) (0,5*)**

Normal light **consists of** many wavelengths and colors. Laser light, in contrast, does not scatter but moves in the same direction. It produces **light** in a single color and wavelength. When **electrons** move from a lower level to a higher level around an **atom** they emit a photon, a **particle** of light. After that they tend to fall back to their original **orbit.**