**TEST**

**Name:**

**Date:**

**Time: 90 minutes**

**Test A**

**Instruction:**

1. **Read and understand the explanation text about the life cycle of bees below**
2. **Analyze the active sentences in italic in the explanation text below**
3. **Change those active sentences into passive sentences**

**The life cycle of bees**

Bees are categorized into social insects that live in large group called colonies. Of all of the insects, only bees, ants, wasps and termites take care of their families. All bees in a colony have special jobs and social responsibilities.Colonies of bees live in well-organised place called hive.

There are three types of bees in a colony: a queen, the female workers and the male drones. *The queen bee produces eggs. The female worker bees will care for those eggs. The male drones bee will mate the queen bee.*That is the only job of the male drone bees. Each type of bees has its job as mentioned above. In a hive, there are thousands of worker bees, a few dozen drones and only one queen.

When a new queen bee hatches from her queen cell, she must mate with a male drone bee. *This male drone bee provides millions of tiny sperm cells.* Then, *The queen bee will store this millions of tiny sperm cells in a special pouch in her body.* Just before *the queen bee lays new eggs, she fertilizes each one of eggs with a sperm cell,* so that it can develop into a new worker.

The eggs laid by the queen are so small that is barely visible. Three days after *the queen bee laid the eggs,* they hatch into white larvae. A few minutes after the larvae have hatched, female worker bees appear at the cell and *they will feed the larvae with a special food called 'royal jelly'.* This feeding process goes on continuously. About once a minute, *a female worker bee will feed the larvae.* For the first two days the larvae are fed royal jelly and the following four days *the female worker bees will feed the larvae with 'bee bread'***-** a mixture of flower pollen and honey. Over this period the larvae grow so quickly, *they fill the entire cell.*

*The larvae now produce a sticky silk from glands near its mouth.* Weaving back and forth*, the larvae spin the silk into a lacy cocoon.* At this stage, the female worker bees stop feeding the larvae and *they seal the cell with wax.*Inside the cocoon, the soft, legless body of the grub stiffens. Outlines of legs, wings, eyes, antennae begin to form. The larva is changing into a pupa.

Twenty days later, a sharp new pair of jaws begins to cut away at the wax sealing the cell. The cell opens and the new worker bee appears. After about one day, this new bee is busy at work in the organization of the hive.

1. The queen bee produces eggs.

(...................................................................................)

1. The female worker bees will care for those eggs.

(...................................................................................)

1. The male drones bee will mate the queen bee.

(...................................................................................)

1. This male drone bee provides millions of tiny sperm cells.

(...................................................................................)

1. The queen bee will store this millions of tiny sperm cells in a special pouch in her body.

(....................................................................................................................................)

1. The queen bee lays new eggs.

(...................................................................................)

1. she fertilizes each one of eggs with a sperm cell.

(...................................................................................)

1. The queen bee laid the eggs.

(...................................................................................)

1. they will feed the larvae with a special food called 'royal jelly'.

(......................................................................................................)

1. a female worker bee will feed the larvae.

(...................................................................................)

1. the female worker bees will feed the larvae with 'bee bread'.

(..................................................................................................)

1. they fill the entire cell.

(...................................................................................)

1. The larvae now produce a sticky silk from glands near its mouth.

(...........................................................................................................)

1. the larvae spin the silk into a lacy cocoon.

(...................................................................................)

1. they seal the cell with wax.

(...................................................................................)

**Test B**

**Instruction:**

1. **Read and analyze the following texts below**
2. **Complete the following passages in the texts below with passive form of the verb in parentheses**
3. **Pay attention to time signal in each of texts**

**The life cycle of the elephant**

the life cycle of the elephant ......................... 16(can categorize) into 3 main periods – the baby, the adolescent, and the adult elephant. Like humans, each stage last for an extended period of time and very distinct develeopmental milestones characterize each level of maturity.

The baby stage lasts from birth until the elephant ......................... 17(has wean off) its mother’s milk completly.this can be anywhere between 5 and 10 years of age. Being ......... 18(wean) means that the baby elephant no longer drinks milk from its mother, but is able to live only on solid vegetations. For the first 3 to 5 years, most baby elephants’ nutrition, hygiene, migration and health ..................... 19(totally depend) on their mother. This period ........ 20(use) to teach the youg one all the will need to know about the herd and their environment in order to be able to survive alone. the proper use of their trunk for feeding, drinking and bathing .............. 21(include) in these lessons. The baby elephant ....... 22(birth) after a gestation period of almost 2 years (22 months).the first babies elephant of the season......... 23(birth) about 2 months before the first rains, meaning that vegettion is soft and lush when they start to feed on it.

The adolescent stage extends from the time that the elephant ..................... 24(has wean) (5 to 10 years of age ) until about 17 years old . during this stage sexual maturity ................ 25(reach) by the elephants. This generally occurs anywhere between 8 and 13 years of age. They do not usually begin to mate at this adolescent stage .adolescence is the time in which young elephants begin to break away from the main herd. Young bulls, in particular, tend to form smaller pods of peer and it .............. 26(know) as bachelor pods. Females are more likely to stick to the main matriarchal herd.

Adulthood starts at about 18 years of age, and elephant has an avarage life ecpectancy of 70 years. Although sexually mature in their early teens, elephants only start to mate at about 20 years and stop bearing the calves at about 50. Like humans, something similar to menopause ........... 27(also experience) by elephant. Many of the age –related illneses also bear strong resemblances to those of humans, including cardiovascular diseases and arthritis. During adulthood , many of the bulls tend to wonder from the main herd in serch of new cows with whom to mate. The female elephants will remain with the matriarchal pod, sticking together and assisting one another with nursing and caring for calves.

Elephant, like humans, enjoy clearly defined stages of their lives , each lasting for several years , even decades. Stages ..................... 28(characterize) by structured roles and duties. these fascinating creatures continue to amaze researchers in terms of their insight and resourcefullness.

**Aspirin**

For centuries, the healing power of willow tree ................. 29(has recognize) by many cultures. Long before the beginnings of modern medicine, willow bark ................. 30(has use) to treat fever and inflammation. The ancient greeks have a very creative explanation for its success. They have noticed that even though this tree grow along the river banks and its feet is damp, it remains healty.the greeks have reasoned that the tree .............. 31(protect) by its bark.

The active ingredient in willow bark,salicin, is extremly bitter and irrritates many patients. As a result, until this century, the bark ................. 32(prescribe / often) by doctors but it ................. 33(no take / always) by their patients, who feel that the cure is worse than the disease.

Then, in 1897, has came a major breaktrough. Felix hoffman, who has worked for Bayer of Germany, has discovered a derivative of salicin, acetylsalicylic acid, and aspirin .......... 34(birth).

All of the wonder drugs, aspirin is perhaps the most remarkable. In hostory, no other drug .............. 35(has use) so widely and for so many purposes. Since its discovery, aspirin has eased the pain of millions of people, especially those who suffer from arthritis.

**The pyramida**

The ancient people build the pyramids as tombs or temples. They have square-shaped bases and triangular-shaped sides that meet at the top in apoint. They contain funeral temples, burial chambers and corridors.the Egyptians about 4500 years ago build the most famous pyramids. The enermous tombs ................. 36(build) to protect the pharaoh’s body and worldly treasures from grave robbers, as well as to show how powerful and wealthy he had been.

many people believe that King zoser’s pyramid, near Saqqarah and dating back to 2650 BC, .............. 37(construct) firstly. However, the best known are three pyramids at Giza near Cairo. The largest, at 146 meters tall, is the great Pyramid. It base covers an area of about 5 hectares, with each side measuring 229 meters length.

To build These enormous structures, the ancient people use only the simplest of tool. Many of huge limestone blocks in this constraction ................. 38(cut) from nearby quarries using copper chisels and saws. Some blocks .............. 39(bring) from across the Nile River, and others from even further away, An amazing feat considering that the wheel ............. 40(had not invent)yet. No wonder the pyramids rank as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.