Kingdom of Bahrain
Al-Falah Private Schools
General Administration – Educational Supervision
English Department

مملكة البحرين
مدارس الفلاح الخاصة
الإدارة العامة – الإشراف التربوي وضبط الجودة
قسم اللغة الانجليزية

Academic Year: 2019 – 2020

العام الدراسي: 2019 – 2020

Worksheet No (3)

Name ……..	**Title**: Reading / Module: **7**	**Date**: ……..
Semester: Two	**W S type**: Class worksheet	**Class**: Grade 10
Learning Outcomes: 1- To acquire new vocabs. 2- To make inferences based on a text and answer questions.		

History of the microscope

A microscope is a scientific instrument that reveals objects **which** are normally too small for the human eye 10 see. Microscopes use several lenses to provide a large image of a tiny object and **they** have been (5) important in the study of Biology.

The discovery of glass over 2000 years ago led to early experiments with lenses. People noticed that single lenses could make objects larger and also that **they** could focus the sun's rays to start a fire. These early lenses were (10) called 'burning glasses'. **This** led to the development of eye-glasses or spectacles in the early 1300s.

In the late 1500s, two Dutch spectacle makers, Hans and Zacharias, Janssen, invented the first true microscope. **They** used several lenses together in a tube and discovered that they could make objects look many times bigger. Galileo, an (15) Italian scientist, improved the quality of the lenses to produce better quality microscopes and telescopes.

Anthony leeuwen hoek (1632-1723) and Robert Hooke (1635-1703) were two early) users of the microscope **who** made many important discoveries. leeuwenhoek discovered bacteria and showed how a drop of water is full of living creatures. (20) Robert Hooke wrote a book Micrographia **which** described this new world of micro-organisms. with drawings that amazed the world.

For two hundred years, there was little development of the microscope until new industrial techniques produced accurate and powerful lenses. Before **this time**, people made the lenses by hand and they were often inaccurate. (25) In the early twentieth century, the USA and Germany produced powerful microscopes (xl 000) in large 40 numbers for export around the world.

Nowadays, scientists still use microscopes **that** use light to see small objects such as cells and .s micro-organisms. However, **they** also have extremely powerful microscopes that use a different technology. These electron microscopes have (30) a magnification of a million times and now we can see so molecules and atoms.

➢ Answer the following questions:

1. What do microscopes show us?

_____

2. Which science has used microscopes a lot?

_____

3. Why were early lenses called 'burning glasses'?

_____

4. When did people first use lenses to improve their eyesight?

_____

5. How did Galileo make better quality microscopes?

_____

6. What was the name of Robert Hooke's book?

_____

7. What was the problem with hand-made lenses?

_____

8. Which countries became major industrial producers of microscopes?

_____

9. What type of microscope lets us see Ihe smallest things in the world?

_____

➢ Find these words in the text. What do they refer to?

1.which (line 1) _____

2. they (line 3) _____

3. they (line 8) _____

4. This (line 10) _____

5. They (line 13) _____

6. who (line 18) _____

7. which (line 20) _____

8. this time (line 24) _____

9. that (line 27) _____

10. they (line 28) _____