امتحانات شهادة الثانوية العامة فرع الاداب و الانسانيات

وزارة التربية والتعليم العالي المديرية العامة للتربية دائرة الامتحانات

الاسم: المرقم:	مسابقة في الثقافة العلمية: كيمياء المدة ساعة واحدة
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This Exam Includes **Two Exercises**. It Is Inscribed on 2 Pages Numbered From **1** to **2**. The Use of a Non-programmable Calculator Is Allowed.

Answer The Following Two Exercises:

First Exercise (10 points) Antibiotics

Antibiotics Soon Inefficient

According to the Health World Organization, certain available antibiotics may not be efficient for 10 to 20 years from now. Bacteria have learned how to defend themselves against our favourite medicinal drugs, and we are not sure if scientists will win the battle. Are we just before the turn back of great epidemic diseases? ...

Spectrum Action

Antibiotics could be divided according to their spectrum action and the range of this spectrum. Penicillin, of a narrow spectrum action, destroys Gram-positive bacteria (whose wall is composed of a thick layer of peptidoglycan) and the aminosides, of narrow spectrum action, attack the Gram-negative bacteria (with thin layer wall). On the other hand, tetracycline and chloramphenicols are substances of broad spectrum, efficient at the same time against the Gram-positive and the Gram-negative bacteria.

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Fusidic acid

Fusidic acid, a compound obtained from the fermentation of the mushroom *Fusidium coccineum*, proves to be active against staphylococci ...

Its general structure is so close to that of steroidal hormones. The previous antibiotic is completely without hormonal effect.

Fusidic acid proves to be bacteriostatic* at low dose and bactericidal at high dose...

Its activity spectrum covers the Gram–positive only, especially *Staphylococcus aurous*, and its therapeutic indications, by association with an aminoside or a β -lactamine, are related to the treatment of infections of multi resistant staphylococci.

* Bacteriostatic stops the development of bacteria

Questions:

- 1- Define an antibiotic. Indicate the two ways to obtain an antibiotic.
- 2- Antibiotics are classified into fungicidal and bactericidal.
 - a) Give the meaning of each of the two terms: fungicidal and bactericidal.
 - b) Indicate the class of fusidic acid.
- 3- By referring to the passage:
 - a) Distinguish between a narrow spectrum antibiotic and a broad spectrum antibiotic.
 - b) Specify if fusidic acid is a narrow spectrum or a broad spectrum antibiotic.
- 4- Give the benefit of the association of an aminoside to fusidic acid.
- 5- "According to the Health World Organization, the antibiotics become soon inefficient, certain available antibiotics may not be efficient for 10 to 20 years from now". Justify this hypothesis.

Second Exercise (10 points) The Benefits of Almonds

Zoom on Almond

Origin

The origin of an almond tree is from the irano-afghan region. Its culture is very ancient. (antiquity)...

Economy

About 450 000 tons (t) of shelled kernels are produced in the world. California is the first producer in the world with 250 000 t, Spain: 60 000T, Italy: 40 000 t, Greece: 16 000 t. Among other producers, there are Iran, Portugal, and Morocco....

Excellent for Health

Almond is rich in iron, magnesium, calcium, phosphorous, potassium, vitamins (E, B1, B2) and it does not contain sugar. It is recommended for diabetic, cardiac, and recovering persons.

To reduce the bad cholesterol

A new study in the *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, on February 2005, is added to many existing studies showing that almonds can contribute to reduce the amount of LDL cholesterol, the "bad" cholesterol, within the frame of a food diet ...

Almond is the most dense in nutrients among husky * fruits. A handful of kernels supplies nearly three quarters of the recommended daily needs in vitamin E and provides also great amounts of proteins, fibres, calcium, magnesium, iron, potassium....

According to another American study, within the frame of a hypo caloric diet, a daily portion of kernels favours the loss in weight and decreases the risks of cardiac diseases in a significant way.

To Favour the Supply of Vitamin E

A third study, published in March 2005 in the *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, confirms that the consumption of kernels leads to a considerable increase of vitamin E.

- « Vitamin E is a strong antioxidant that protects cells against daily attacks and prevents the oxidation of cholesterol... » .
- * Kernel: The inner softer part of an almond.
- * Husk: The outer covering of the kernel.

Extracted from « Santé » N º 25 - 2005

Given:

The average daily needs in minerals

Minerals	Ca	Р	NaCl	K	Mg	Fe	Cu	Zn	I
Units	mg	mg	g	mg	mg	mg	mg	mg	μg
Needs	600-1000	600-1000	8-10	3000-4000	300-400	10-20	2.5-5	10-20	100-150

Questions:

- Indicate the main minerals that exist in kernels. Classify them as macro and trace minerals.
- 2- State the five nutrients. Indicate the nutrient that does not exist in kernel. Write its general formula.
- 3- Give one function for each of the following minerals in the organism: calcium, magnesium and iodine.
- 4- Almond is rich in iron, magnesium, calcium, phosphorous, potassium, vitamins (E, B1, B2) and it does not contain sugar. Explain how this information show that water and lipids are constituents of almond.
- 5- Pick up the function of vitamin E.

Marking Scheme of Chemistry First Exercise (10 points) Antibiotics

Expected Answer	Mark	Comment
1- An antibiotic is a substance used to kill or to inhibit the development	1	
of certain micro-organisms.		
Antibiotics could be obtained by culture of microorganism (natural	1	
antibiotic) or by chemical synthesis.		
2-		
a) Antibiotics used to kill fungi are fungicidal and those that are used	2x0.5	
to kill bacteria are bactericidal.		
b) Fusidic acid is a bactericidal antibiotic when used in high doses.	1	
3-		
a) An antibiotic of a narrow spectrum is efficient against Gram- positive	1	An antibiotic of a
bacteria or of Gram-negative bacteria.		narrow spectrum is
An antibiotic of a broad spectrum is efficient against Gram- positive	1	efficient against a
bacteria and Gram-negative bacteria.		specific micro-
b) Fusidic acid is a narrow spectrum antibiotic because it covers the	1	organism
Gram-positive only.		
4- The association of an aminoside with fusidic acid permits the	1	An antibiotic of a
treatment of infections of multi resistant staphylococci.		broad spectrum is
5- This hypothesis is justified as follows: The bacteria develop a		efficient against a
resistance against antibiotics. Bacteria have learned how to defend	2	wide variety of
themselves. They are no more killed by known antibiotics. Other		micro-organisms
medicinal drugs have to be found within 10 to 20 years from now to		
kill this bacteria.		

Second Exercise (10 points) The Benefits of Almonds

Expected answers	Note	Comments
1- The minerals that exist in kernels are :	1	
Iron, magnesium, calcium, phosphorus, potassium.		
Magnesium, calcium, phosphorus and potassium are macro minerals	1	
because the average daily needs of each are greater than 100mg per		
day.	1	
Iron is a trace mineral because the daily need is less than 20mg.		
2- The five nutrients are: carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, minerals, and vitamins.	1.5	
Sugar is the nutrient that does not exist in kernels. Its general formula	2x0.5	
is $C_n(H_2O)_m$	2XU.5	
3- Calcium:		
* is essential for the formation and the maintenance of bones and teeth;	0.5	
* regulates the nervous transmission and the muscular contraction;	0.5	
* contributes to the coagulation of the blood.		
Magnesium:		
* is essential for the muscular contraction;	0.5	
* contributes to proteins synthesis;	0.5	
* is essential for energy metabolism		
Iodine:		
* is essential for the synthesis of thyroid hormones;	0.5	
* regulates rate of energy use.	0.0	
4-Minerals and vitamins B1 and B2 are soluble in water, so water is a	4	
constituent of almonds. Vitamin E is soluble in lipids, so lipids are also	1	
constituents of almonds.	1	
5- Vitamin (E) is a great antioxidant that protects cells against daily	1	
attacks and prevents the oxidation of cholesterol.	1	