

1 **H**ayat Sindi is on National Geographic's **list** of 14 people who can make the world a better place. She is a medical **scientist** who helped make an invention that can save the lives of millions of people in poor countries.

2 Sindi was born in Makkah, Saudi Arabia, and she is one of eight children. After she finished high school, she told her parents she wanted to go to England to study, and they agreed. First, she worked hard to learn English and then passed her exams to enter a university. Finally, she entered King's College in London. She **graduated** in 1995 and then **attended** Cambridge University. Sindi was the first Saudi Arabian woman to enter Cambridge and the first to get a Ph.D.¹ in biotechnology.²



3 The invention that Sindi helped to make with other scientists is a quick way of finding out if a person has a certain **disease**. In poor countries, there are places with no doctors or hospitals. People don't know why they are sick. But now this great invention can help them. It is a piece of paper the size of a **postage stamp** and costs only a penny.³ You put a drop of **blood** from the sick person on the paper and wait for a minute. The paper changes color and tells you what the problem is. Right now, this invention works on certain diseases of the kidney and the liver. In the future, this invention may be used for other diseases like malaria, HIV, and diabetes.

4 Sindi helps the whole world through her work. In 2010, she was the **winner** of the Prince Khalid Award for her work in science. In 2012, she was a UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador because she helped to make science education important for girls in the Middle East. Also, she was on *Newsweek* magazine's list of "150 Women Who Shake the World."

5 In 2009, Hayat Sindi was working at Harvard University when U.S. president Barack Obama chose her and four other scientists to make a film that shows how important science education is for young people.

KEY VOCABULARY

Do you know these words? Match the words or phrases with the meanings.

- _____ 1. a list
- _____ 2. a scientist
- _____ 3. to graduate
- _____ 4. to attend
- _____ 5. a disease
- _____ 6. a postage stamp
- _____ 7. blood
- _____ 8. a winner

- a. red liquid that goes through our body
- b. a person who is best in something and gets a prize or honor
- c. go to; be present at
- d. a tiny piece of paper put on a letter to show a person paid to send it
- e. a person who works in biology or chemistry
- f. words or names that come after one another
- g. something that makes people ill
- h. get a degree from a college or university

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

A Complete these sentences with the words in the box.

attended	disease	list	scientist
blood	graduated	postage stamp	winner

1. Sindi's invention is an easy way to find out what _____ is making a person ill.
2. The test uses only one drop of _____ from inside a person's body.
3. The paper for the test is as small as a(n) _____ that people put on letters.
4. Hayat Sindi's name is on a(n) _____ of people's names who can change the world.
5. Sindi is a(n) _____ who works and studies in the area of medicine.
6. Sindi _____ Cambridge University where she studied for many years.
7. In 2010, Sindi was the _____ of an award for her work. That year, she came in first out of all the scientists.
8. In 1995, Sindi _____ from King's College and received her degree.

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Complete these sentences with the words in the boxes.

attend (verb)	attendance (noun)
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1. We must _____ school every day.
2. Our teacher takes _____ every day to know who is in class.

graduate (verb)	graduation (noun)
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3. My parents came to my _____ ceremony last summer.
4. I want to _____ from college next June.

win (verb)	winner (noun)
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5. Our team was a _____ at yesterday's ball game.
6. My brother likes to _____ when we play video games together.

READING COMPREHENSION

LOOKING FOR MAIN IDEAS

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. Hayat Sindi was the first Saudi Arabian woman to _____.
 a. go to a university
 b. get a Ph.D. in biotechnology
 c. help people in poor countries
2. The invention that Sindi helped to make is good for poor countries because it _____.
 a. is small and costs very little
 b. uses blood from a sick person
 c. works on certain diseases
3. In 2012, Sindi was a UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador because she _____.
 a. was on Newsweek magazine's list of "150 Women Who Shake the World"
 b. helped make science education important for girls in the Middle East
 c. helped to make a film about science education

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