**School year: 2014/2015**

**Full name: …………………………. Class: 3L.Ph……**

 **TEST N°1 OF THE SECOND TERM**

**A) Comprehension and Interpretation**

 ***Read the passage carefully then do the activities.***

 A child slave, Iqbal Masih, succeeded in escaping from the company where he was exploited since the age of four and travelled all around the world to denounce the situation of children like **him** in developing countries. He testified on many TV channels, in magazines and newspapers. A few years after, when he was back in his country, he was assassinated as he was a real threat for unscrupulous manufacturers **who** would see their production and benefits decrease if child labour had to disappear.

 We can say that it is important for consumers to be aware of such essential problems and pay a great attention to where and how the products **they** buy are manufactured. This is probably the best way to fight child labour and the exploitation of people in developing countries, and to bring more work ethics.

**1/ *Are these statements "True" or, "False"?*** (1.5pt)

 a- Iqbal Masih escaped at the age of four. …….

 b- He was killed in his country. ……..

c- There is no way to fight child labour. …….

**2/ *Answer the following questions according to the text:*** (3pts)

 a- How did Iqbal Masih denounce his situation?

…………………………………………………………………………………..

b- Why was he a real threat for unscrupulous manufacturers?

……………………………………………………………………………………

c- How can we fight child labour?

…………………………………………………………………………………….

**3/ *In which paragraph is it mentioned that Iqbal Masih used the media to report his situation?*** (0.5pt)

In the ……….. paragraph.

**4/ *Who or what do the underlined words refer to in the text*?** (1.5pt)

a-him(§1) →…………. b- who (§1) →………….

c-they (§2) →………….

**5/ *Choose the appropriate title for the text:*** (0.5pt)

 a- The Explopitation of children in developed countries b-Child Labour

 c- Work ethics

 **B) Text Exploration**

**1/ *Find in the text words whose definitions follow:***  (3pts)

a) Someone who belongs by law to another person as their property and has to obey them and work for them. (§1) = ......................

b) Treated unfairly in order to get some benefit. (§1) = ..................

 c) A set of principles that people use to decide what is right and what is wrong. (§2) =

 .......................

**2/ *Divide the words into roots and affixes:***  (3 pts)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words**  | **Prefix**  | **Root** | **Suffix**  |
| unscrupulousdisappearexploitationethicaldeveloping |  |  |  |

**3/ *Rewrite sentence (b) so that it means the same as sentence (a):*** (3pts)

1-a) He was such a courageous child that he escaped from bondage.

 b) He was so………………………………………………

2-a) Unscrupulous manufacturers are exploiting children.

 b) children……………………………

3-a) child labour exists everywhere.

1. I wish child labour ………………………………………………

**4/ *Classify the following words according to the pronunciation of their final “ed”:***(1.5pt)

 Succeeded – exploited – travelled – assassinated – testified – denounced.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **/t/** | **/d/** | **/Id/** |
|  |  |  |

**5/*Fill in each gap with one word so that the text makes sense:*** (2.5pts)

 **made – exploitation – children – boycott – would – buy – produce.**

 One way to get a country change its treatment of child labour is to …(1)… the

products manufactured by children. Thus, if we wanted to stop a country from using

…(2)… to make certain products, we …(3)… say that we were not going to …(4)…

any product …(5)… in this country.

 **School year: 2014/2015**

**Full name: …………………………. Class: 3L.Ph……**

 **TEST N°2 OF THE SECOND TERM**

**A) Comprehension and Interpretation**

 ***Read the passage carefully then do the activities.***

Schools and universities existed in Britain long before the government began to take interest in education. There were ‘public’ schools **where** the sons of upper and upper-middle classes were educated to take up the higher ranks of the army in business and politics. When the pupils from these schools finished theireducation, they formed the ruling elite, retaining the distinctive habits and vocabulary which **they** had learnt at school.

Before 1965, most children in the country had to take an exam at about the age of eleven, at the end of their primary schooling. If they passed that exam, they went to grammar school where they were taught academic subjects to prepare **them** for university, professions, management jobs and other highly-skilled jobs; if they failed, they went to modern school. Many people argued that it was wrong for a person’s life to be decided at so young an age. The children who went to ‘secondary moderns’ tended to be seen as ‘failures’.

 *Adapted from “Britain”*

**1/ *Are these statements "True" or, "False"?*** (1.5pt)

 a- The government took interest in education before schools existed in Britain. …….

 b- The ruling elite keep the habits and vocabulary learnt at school. ……..

c- Children start their primary schooling at the age of eleven. …….

**2/ *Answer the following questions according to the text:*** (3pts)

 a- Why were the sons of upper classes educated in public schools?

 ……………………………………………………………………………………………

 b- Who went to grammar school?

 ……………………………………………………………………………………………

 c- How were the children who went to modern schools regarded? Why?

 ……………………………………………………………………………………………

 …………………………………………………………………………………………….

**3/ *In which paragraph is it mentioned that* *privileged children hold very interesting positions?*** (0.5pt)

In the ….. paragraph.

**4/ *Who or what do the underlined words refer to?*** (1.5pt)

 a- where (§1) → ……… b- they (§1) → ………….

c- them (§2) → ………….

***5/ Choose the most appropriate title:*** (0.5pt)

 a- Public schools b-Grammar schools c- Education in Britain

 **B) Text Exploration**

**1/ *Find in the text words that are closest in meaning to:***  (3pts)

 a- positions (§1) = ...................... b- keeping (§1) = ..................

 c- regarded (§2) = .......................

**2/ *Join the parts of each sentence using the appropriate connector:*** (3pts)

because – after – although – in order to – if.

 a- She went to England / study in Oxford University.

 …………………………………………………………

 b- I was ill / I failed the exam.

 …………………………………………………………

 c- He had done his best / he wouldn’t have been jobless.

 …………………………………………………………

**3/ *Rewrite sentence (b) so that it means the same as (a):*** (3pts)

 1-a) He is not rich but he pays his children fees.

 b) Although …………………………………………

 2-a) If he does not hold a university degree, they won't offer him the job.

 b) ……………………………… unless ……………………………………..

 3-a) This university is less popular than Oxford.

 b) This university ….........................................................................................................

**4/ *Classify the following words according to the pronunciation of final "ed":*** (1.5pt)

 existed – finished – formed – passed – failed – argued.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **/t/** | **/d/** | **/Id/** |
|  |  |  |

**5/*Fill in each gap with one word so that the text makes sense:*** (2.5pts)

 **free – universities – parents – go – leave – schools – teaching.**

 In the United Kingdom, …(1)… are either provided by the local government authority (state schools) and are …(2)… for all pupils, or they are independent schools and charge fees to the …(3)… . Almost all the schools taking part in the HMC Projects Scholarship Scheme are independent schools. Independent schools have an excellent reputation for high standards of …(4)… and learning and almost all pupils go on to prestigious universities when they …(5)… .

|  |
| --- |
| **Keys to Test N°2 of the Second Term****- 3rd year L.Ph -** **2014/2015** |

 **A) Comprehension and Interpretation**

**1/** a- **False** (0.5) b- **True** (0.5) c- **False** (0.5)

**2/** a-To take up the higher ranks of the army in business and politics. (1)

b- Children who passed that exam at the end of their primary schooling. (1)

c- As failures because they failed that exam at the end of their primary schooling. (1)

**3/**In the **1st** paragraph.(0.5)

**4/** a-where → **public schools** (0.5)

 b- they → **the pupils** (0.5)

c-them → **most children** (0.5)

**5/** c- **Education in Britain** (0.5)

**B) Text Exploration**

**1/** a-positions = **ranks** (1) b- keeping = **retaining** (1)

 c- regarded = **seen** (1)

**2/** a- She went to England **in order to** study in Oxford University. (1)

 b- I failed the exam **because** I was ill. (1)

 c- **If** he had done his best, he wouldn’t have been jobless. (1)

**3/** 1- b) Although **he is not rich, he pays his children fees**. (1)

 2- b) **They won't offer him the job** unless **he holds a university degree.** (1)

 3- b) This university **is not as popular as Oxford.** (1)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **/t/** | **/d/** | **/Id/** |
| finished (0.25)passed (0.25) | formed (0.25)failed (0.25)argued (0.25) | existed (0.25) |

**4/**

**5/**

 1 → **schools** (0.5)

2 → **free** (0.5)

 3 → **parents** (0.5)

 4 → **teaching** (0.5)

 5 → **leave** (0.5)