

2nd Year Baccalaureate Art

Teacher: Mustapha Alfakihi

Academic Year: 2007/2008

2nd Bac L / 1^s Semester.

Name :-----

Class :-----***N:***-----

QUIZ / 1

Ethnic Minorities in China

China is the homeland of 55 official ethnic groups. The largest group, the Han, makes up over 92% of China's vast population, and it is the Han civilization that the world considers "Chinese culture." Yet, the 55 ethnic minorities have preserved their own rich traditions and customs, and all are part of Chinese culture. However, those 55 ethnic groups were not easily selected. After 1949 a serious effort to choose real minorities began. At first there were about 400 minority groups who claimed to be separate groups, but after four years of detailed research and field work, 54 ethnic groups were officially recognized as independent nationalities. A 55th was added in 1979.

Those ethnic groups were determined by four elements. The first was a distinct language. A group should have a unique language which is not simply a dialect. Although there were hundreds of Chinese dialects spoken in china, only some were considered languages, because they had distinct grammatical and phonological differences from Chinese. Second, a recognized indigenous homeland. A group needed to have a land within the national frontiers of China, from which the group originated. The group should also have a native history related to the native land. Third, distinguished

customs ranging from dress, marriage rituals, cuisine, religion, and so forth. Finally, to be taken as ethnic minorities, all groups needed to share a strong sense of identity feeling with other members of the group, along with historically perceived friends and enemies among other groups.

I Comprehension:

1. Are these sentences true or false ? Justify 2pts

a. The Han is the largest minority group in China.

.....

b. There are 400 minority groups in China.

.....

2. Read the text and answer the following questions ? 2pts

a Is China a cosmopolitan society ? why ?

.....

b What are the elements that determine an ethnic group ?

.....

3. Find in the text words which mean the same as: 1pts

a Belonging naturally to a place:.....

b Traditions:.....

II Language:

1. Fill in the gaps with the right words from the list: 3 pts

Prejudices— stereotypes—autonomy—oppressed —deprived—implemented.

For decades now, Palestinians have been struggling for their,but they haven't been successful till now. So many laws were introduced but they were neverNow the struggle still continues to win back all the rights they have beenof.

2. Rewrite the following sentences correctly: 2 pts

a. The detailed **research** lasted about four years. **The research** was conducted by the Chinese authority.

.....

b. Ethnic groups needed to have their own historical **land**. Their grandfathers used to live in that **land**.

.....

Good luck ☺

Teacher: Mustapha AL FAKIHI
Level: 2nd year Bac Letters- 2nd semester

Course: English

Timing: 90 mins

Immigrants past & present

If we go back far enough, we can say that everyone who lives in Britain today has origins somewhere else. Many of us can probably trace the immigrants in our own family histories.

Some may have been among the various invading armies - Roman, Saxon, Viking or Norman. Others had little choice about coming: Africans were brought to Britain by force in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as slaves or servants; and thousands of people arrived at various times as refugees from France, Ireland, Russia, and other countries, escaping from persecution or famine in their own countries.

Most people probably came because they thought they could make a better life for themselves here. Before 1914, when the First World War broke out, there were fewer restrictions and it was possible to travel to many countries without passports, visas or work permits. People could just decide to make a new life somewhere else,

provided they had enough money for the passage. Often they were encouraged by the monarch or government because immigration was a way of dealing with local shortages of capital, skills or labour.

At any one time, newcomers have only been a tiny proportion of the British population. Even today, only about 7% of the population were not born in Britain. Newcomers have often met hostility, hatred and resentment, yet even a quick study would show that they have brought skills and qualifications, set up businesses and created jobs, not only for themselves but also for local people. Many have been willing to do jobs that have been difficult to fill locally. What is remarkable and often not understood is that the contributions immigrants and their immediate descendants have made, and continue to make, to Britain are out of all proportion to their numbers.

I. Comprehension: (6 pts)

1. Are these sentences true or false ? justify 2pts

- b. Immigrants needed visas, passports, and a lot of money to pass to Britain.
- c. Immigrants were unskilled and not well qualified.

2. Answer the following questions. 3pts

- a. According to the text, why did immigrants go to Britain?
- b. How did British people treat the newcomers?

3. The last sentence of the third paragraph means : 1pt

- a. What immigrants have done for Britain is much greater than their numbers.
- b. What immigrants have done for Britain is as great as their numbers.
- c. What immigrants have done for Britain is less great than their numbers.

II. Language: (7 pts)

1. Match these words to form collocations: (2 pts)

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. general | a. society |
| 2. humanitarian | b. assembly |
| 3. voluntary | c. work |
| 4. civil | d. aid |

2. Rewrite the following sentences starting as suggested: (4 pts)

- a. Jobs were difficult. Jobs were taken by immigrants.
The jobs.....
- b. "It's terribly hot today! Why don't we go to the beach and have a swim?" said Brian.
Brian said that
- c. I am not old enough to drive a car.
I wish.....
- d. My bicycle was broken; that's why I didn't go to school.
If

3. Choose the correct option to complete the sentence. (1 point)

- a. International organizations try hard to establish peace and welfare., local governments sometimes don't cooperate. **(Besides, Although, However)**
- b.an epidemic spread in some African countries, many NGOs sent medical assistance to the area. **(As a result, As soon as, Immediately)**

III. Writing: (7 pts)

Many people see that the situation of Moroccan women has known some development in recent years. But some feminist activists claim that this change is only superficial and is not a real one.

Write an essay for your school magazine explaining if you agree or disagree with this claim.



1- Write what the people WISH: 5pts

1. **D) You left the radio on** and now the batteries don't work.
You say, "*I wish*"
2. It was very dark outside and **you couldn't find your torch.**
You say, "....."
3. **You didn't do your homework** and your teacher is angry.
You say, "....."
4. You are looking at a beautiful flower. **You don't know what it is called.**
You say, "....."
5. It's raining outside and **you want it to stop.**
You say, "....."

**2-Complete the sentences using WILL HAVE +
PAST PARTICIPLE form: 5pts**

1. Tom and Ann are going to the cinema. The film begins at 7.30 and it is already 7.20. And it will take them 20 minutes to get there.
When they get there, (the film / already / start)
2. Jim always goes to bed at 11 o'clock. Tom is going to visit him at 11.30 this evening.
When Tom arrives, (Jim / go / to bed)
3. Tom is on holiday. He has very little money and he is spending too much too quickly.
Before the end of his holiday, (he / spend / all his money)
- 4- Chuck came to Britain from the US nearly three years ago. Next Monday it will be exactly three years since he arrived.
Next Monday (he / be / here / exactly three years)
- 5- Next year is Ted and Amy's 25th wedding anniversary. They
(be married) for 25 years.

Write sentences about Jane's trip to Paris: 5 pts

1. We're taking the nine o'clock plane.
Jane told me *they were taking the nine o'clock plane.*
2. I'll have to get up early.
She said
3. I don't really like traveling by air.
She told me
4. But it's the easiest way to travel.
But she decided
5. We're going to spend a week in Paris.
She told me

Turn from ACTIVE into PASSIVE: 5pts

1. Someone is helping her with the housework.
- 2- A pickpocket robbed me.
- 3- The mail-order company sent Mrs. Green a parcel.
- 4- A dog is chasing the child.
- 5- My friend sent me an invitation.

Good luck



1- Use FUTURE PERFECT TENSE: 6pts

1. By next February I (write) my third book.
2. I hope you (not / forget) my name by tomorrow.
3. By next week we (redecorate) the house.
4. Next July she (be) dead for ten years.
5. I hope I (not / make) a lot of mistakes in this exam when I finish it.
6. By the end of this year I (drive) more than one hundred thousand kilometers with this car.

2- Write what the people WISH: 5pts

- 1- Mike crashed his dad's car last night.
Mike
- 2-Barbara can't type fast. She won't get the job.
Barbara:
- 3-Jack's mother shouts at him all the time.
Jack:
- 4 -Smith talks too much and his wife doesn't like it.
Smith's wife:
- 5-Luis's car is very old but he can't buy a new one.
Luis:


3) Change the following sentences from DIRECT to INDIRECT SPEECH: 5pts

1. He said, "***I will be here at noon.***"
He said that he would be here at noon.
2. Mary said, "The train will probably arrive on time."
.....
3. He said, "I have to finish this report by five o'clock."
.....
4. The doctor said, "Mr. Smith will improve quickly."
.....
5. William said to me, "I am leaving in the morning."
.....

4) Put the following sentences into the PASSIVE VOICE: 4pts

1. Someone has already paid the electrician for his work.
.....
2. They taught him French and gave him a dictionary.
.....
3. When we first met, they had already offered me a job at the bank.
.....
4. A man requested the stranger to leave the meeting.
.....

Good luck

Teacher: Akhssass	Global test	وزارة التربية الوطنية والتعليم العالي و تكوين الأطر والبحر العلمى	
المعامل : 3	المادة : الإنجليزية	ثانوية يوسف بن تاشفين	
مدة الإنجاز : 3 س	المستوى : الثاني	نيابة تازة	
السنة الدراسية : 2007/2008	الشعبة: الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية	أكاديمية جهة تازة – الحسيمة – تاونات	

Some cultural aspects of Britain

Respect of privacy underlies many aspects of British life. It is not just Privacy in your own home which is important, but the individual's right to keep information about himself or herself private is also important. Despite the increase in informality, it is still seen as rude to ask people what are called « personal » questions (for example, about how much money they earn or about their family life) unless you know **them** very well. Notice that conventional formula on being introduced to someone in Britain, « how do you do ? » is not interpreted as a real request for information at all ; the conventional reply is not to « answer the question » but to reply by saying « how do you do ? ».

The British are always talking about the weather. Unlike many people, **this stereotype** is actually true to life. But constant remarks about the weather at chance meetings are not the result of polite conventions. They are not obligatory. . Rather, they are the result of the fact that , on the one hand, to ask personal questions would be rude while, at the same time, silence also would be rude. The weather is a very convenient topic with which to « fill the gap ».

British people give a relatively high value to the everyday personal contacts that they make. It is certainly true that working man's club, or the numerous other clubs devoted to various sports and pastimes play a very important part in many people's lives. In **these places** people make contacts with other people who share some of the same interests and attitudes. For many people these contacts are an important part of their social identity. Another factor is work.. Many people make their social contacts through work and, partly as a result of this the profession or skill which they practise is also an important aspect of their sense of identity.

A. COMPREHENSION

15 MARKS

I- Are these sentences true or false? Justify

(3 points) 1 each

- 1) Most British people are reserved .
- 2) Talking about the weather is a good way to start conversations in Britain
- 3) Personal contacts are not an example of British culture

II- Answer these questions according to the text:

(3 points) 1 each

- 1) Why do British give priority to privacy ?
- 2) For what reason do British people go to clubs ?
- 3) In your opinion, do British people inside clubs talk about personal issues ? why ?

III- Complete the following sentences:

(3 points) 1 each

- 1) In Britain the question « How do you do ? » doesn't require.....
- 2) In Britain, Keeping silent is also
- 3) British people make social contacts through.....and

IV- What do the underlined words in the text refer to?

(3 points) 1 each

- 1) **them**
- 2) **this stereotype**
- 3) **these places**

V- Find in the text words or expressions meaning the same as

(3 points) 1 each

- 1) impolite (paragraph 1)
- 2) answer (paragraph 1)
- 3) component (paragraph 3)

III. LANGUAGE

(15 points)

A- Replace the wrong words with correct alternatives:

Write the correct alternatives in the boxes below.

(2 points) 0.5 each

People who are claustrophobic suffer palpitations and (anxious) attacks when they are enclosed in a small area. An (agoraphobia) suffers in a similar way if they are exposed to the great outdoors. Technophobes, on the other hand, experience milder symptoms. They suffer (feel) of self doubt and anxiety. They often feel insecure and obsolete. Some (worried) that they will lose their job because they cannot keep up with the times.

Wrong word	anxious	agoraphobia	feel	worried
Correct alternative

B-Fill in the blank with an appropriate word from the list:

(3 points) 0.5 each

Lobby / hatred / Censorship/ community / partnership / altruism/

1. A lot of people _____ near the white house for an immediate stop of the war in Iraq.
2. Authorities resort to _____ of television programmes when it causes problems or offend someone
3. Many Americans choose to work in developing countries out of _____.
4. James suffers from xenophobia he has an intense _____ of all foreigners.
5. Several youth charities have formed a _____ to help homeless teenagers.

C- Match the letters with the numbers to form collocations:

(1 points) 0.5 each

a- Health b- Social	1- Citizenship 2- care 3- good 4- justice 5- education
------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

D-Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form:

(3 points) 1 each

1. Experiments on animals should (forbid).....
2. Experts predict that the world population (double) by the year 2060.
3. You ought (go) to bed early if you feel tired.

E-Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word or expression from the list.

(3 points) 1 each

Nevertheless – in spite of - although - as well as - whereas – even if

1. The book tells about the author's life _____ his writings.
2. _____ she was in poor health, she continued to carry out her duties.
3. Doctors' salaries have risen substantially, _____ nurses' pay has actually fallen.

F-Complete the following conversation, responding to the prompts between brackets (3 points) 1 each_

Situation: "You have ordered a pizza, but they didn't deliver it on time."

You: (complain).....

The pizzeria manager: (apologizes).....

You: (accept his apology).....

C. WRITING:

(10 points)

An English-speaking friend would like to know about wedding ceremonies in Morocco. Respond to his email. Talk about some of the cultural practices in Moroccan wedding ceremonies. (Approximately 200)

Teacher : Akhssass	Global test	ثانوية يوسف بن تاشفين
المعامل : 4	المادة : الإنجليزية	نباية تازة
مدة الإنجاز : 3 س	المستوى : الثاني	أكاديمية جهة تازة – الحسيمة – تاونات
السنة الدراسية : 2007/2008.	الشعبة : الآداب العصرية	

Charles John Huffham Dickens was born in Portsea, on England's southern coast, on February 7, 1812. The Dickens family moved several times during his youth, and the boy attended several schools, received instruction from his mother, and read voraciously.

Before his death in 1870 Dickens published fourteen major novels, several plays, numerous short stories, and many other books and articles. At times he was involved in writing as many as three novels simultaneously. A man of incredible energy and vitality, Dickens also acted, edited several periodicals, and worked with various charitable organizations. **He** twice toured America, giving readings from his works to packed houses. Dickens's novels—among them, *David Copperfield*, *Bleak House* (1852), *Little Dorrit* (1857), *A Tale of Two Cities*, *Great Expectations*, and *Our Mutual Friend* (1865)—dominated the Victorian literary scene throughout his life, and he was arguably the most popular novelist ever to write in English.

Dickens's realistic descriptions of the London criminal underworld are fascinating and effective. He creates lively characters and situations and has a knack for finding just the right word to devastate a character, drive home a point, or create effective irony or humor. His social criticism still generates animated discussions about similar problems existing today, and the moral issues Dickens raises will probably always face us. Dickens uses coincidences to propel the plot of *Oliver Twist*. He depends on the kinds of unlikely connections that many modern writers carefully avoid; Dickens himself toned down his reliance on coincidence as a plot device in his later works.

Dickens's story revolves around young Oliver Twist, an orphan brought up at a 'charitable' institution without the inconvenience of too much food or too much clothing.' After nine years Oliver graduates to a workhouse for young orphans. Steadfastly resisting the criminals' attempts to corrupt him, Oliver eventually escapes, discovers **his** true parentage, and receives the respect he deserves. Dickens does a creditable job of making Oliver's unshakable goodness believable.

For critics, Dickens presents a world governed by morality, in which both honest and dishonest characters receive their due. In *Oliver Twist* and all of his works, Dickens deals realistically and profoundly with social and moral issues that remain relevant today.

A. COMPREHENSION:

15 MARKS

I- Choose the appropriate answer:

(2 marks)

The text is:

a- An Expository text b- an extract from a novel c- a book review d- a poem

II- Match the subtitles with the corresponding paragraph:

(2 marks)

- A-SUMMARY OF THE NOVEL
B-THE AUTHOR' BACKGROUND
C-CRITICS EVALUATION OF THE BOOK
D-LITERARY QUALITIES

III- What do the underlined words in the text refer to?

(2 marks)

1. He. (P1) 2. his. (P2)

IV- Find in the text words or expressions meaning the same as:

(2 marks)

- 1- Liveliness (paragraph1) 2- debatable grounds (paragraph2) 3- endeavour (paragraph3)
4-pertinent (paragraph3)

V- Complete the following sentences :

(3 marks)

- 1- In addition to writing novels, Charles Dickens.....
2- Oliver Twist and Dickens' other novels are characterized by.....
3- Charles Dickens treats social issues in a.....

VI- Are these sentences true or false? Justify

(2 marks)

1- "David Copperfield" and "Bleak House" are two of the short stories written by Charles Dickens.

2- Dickens was able to write more than one book at the same time.____

VII- Answer these questions according to the text: (2 marks)

1- Why did Dickens go to America?

2- How does "Oliver Twist" end?

II. LANGUAGE (15 points)

A- Replace the wrong words with correct alternatives:

Write the correct alternatives in the boxes below.

(2 points) 0.5 each

Africa's efforts to achieve sustainable (**develop**) have been hindered by conflicts, (**insufficiency**) (**invest**), limited market access opportunities and supply side constraints, unsustainable debt burdens, historically declining levels of official development (**assist**) and the impact of AIDS.

Wrong word	develop	invest	Assist	insufficiency
Correct alternative

B-Fill in the blank with an appropriate word from the list:

(3 points) 0.5 each

Equity / coexistence / appropriate / -initiative / tolerance / cooperation

- The municipality garden was in a terrible situation. So, Hamid and his wife took the ----- and cleaned it.
- Our country will always remain an example of ----- between Christianity, Judaism and Islam, and a land of ----- where the faithful can freely and respectfully worship.
- A music concert will be organized by Aqlam association in ----- with the municipality council.
- Driss Benzekri was the President of the «----- and Reconciliation Commission».
- Morocco has provided an ----- investment atmosphere that's why it is considered today as one of the most attractive countries for investors.

C- Match the words (1-2) with the corresponding definitions (a,b):

(1 points) 0.5 each

1. Skill. A- An ability that has been acquired by training.
 2. Ambition. B- . A strong drive for success

D-Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form:

(3 points) 1 each

- These antibiotics have to (take).....
- Your car will be ready at 5 o'clock. The mechanic..... (Repair) it by then.
- I hate (Wait) for buses in the rain.

E-Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word or expression from the list. Pay attention to punctuation

(3 points) 1 each

Nevertheless – in spite of - although - as well as - whereas – even if

- He went for a long the rain.
-Halima suffers from a heart disease, she trains very hard.
- They want to live in the city, we would prefer to live in the countryside.

F-Complete the following conversation, responding to the prompts between brackets (3 points) 1 each

You: (You ask Rachid about his opinion concerning brain drain)

Rachid: (He gives his opinion)

You: (You express your disagreement)

Write an article for your school magazine about the actions which the government should take in order to sustain development in your region.

Teacher: Mustapha AL FAKIHI
Timing: 90 mins
Level: 2nd year Bac Letters- 2nd semester

Course: English

Immigrants past & present

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Most people probably came because they thought they could make a better life for themselves here. Before 1914, when the First World War broke out, there were fewer restrictions and it was possible to travel to many countries without passports, visas or work permits. People could just decide to make a new life somewhere else, provided they had enough money for the passage. Often they were encouraged by the monarch or government because immigration was a way of dealing with local shortages of capital, skills or labour.

At any one time, newcomers have only been a tiny proportion of the British population. Even today, only about 7% of the population were not born in Britain. Newcomers have often met hostility, hatred and resentment, yet even a quick study would show that they have brought skills and qualifications, set up businesses and created jobs, not only for themselves but also for local people. Many have been willing to do jobs that have been difficult to fill locally. What is remarkable and often not understood is that the contributions immigrants and their immediate descendants have made, and continue to make, to Britain are out of all proportion to their numbers.

I. Comprehension: (6 pts)

1. Are these sentences true or false? justify 2pts

- d. Immigrants needed visas, passports, and a lot of money to pass to Britain.
- e. Immigrants were unskilled and not well qualified.

2. Answer the following questions. 3pts

- a. According to the text, why did immigrants go to Britain?
- b. How did British people treat the newcomers?

3. The last sentence of the third paragraph means : 1pt

- a. What immigrants have done for Britain is much greater than their numbers.
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II. Language: (7 pts)

1. Match these words to form collocations: (2 pts)

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- 2. humanitarian b. assembly
- 3. voluntary c. work
- 4. civil d. aid

2. Rewrite the following sentences starting as suggested: (4 pts)

- c. Jobs were difficult. Jobs were taken by immigrants.
The jobs.....
- d. "It's terribly hot today! Why don't we go to the beach and have a swim?" said Brian.
Brian said that c. I am
not old enough to drive a car.
I wish.....
- d. My bicycle was broken; that's why I didn't go to school.

If

3. Choose the correct option to complete the sentence. (1 point)

- a. International organizations try hard to establish peace and welfare., local governments sometimes don't cooperate. *(Besides, Although, However)*
- b.an epidemic spread in some African countries, many NGOs sent medical assistance to the area. *(As a result, As soon as, Immediately)*

III. Writing: (7 pts)

Many people see that the situation of Moroccan women has known some development in recent years. But some feminist activists claim that this change is only superficial and is not a real one.

Write an essay for your school magazine explaining if you agree or disagree with this claim.

Global Test Second term

level: 2 bac Humanities

Teacher: M. Hnane

Children are using and owning consumer electronics from a younger age than ever before, according to US market researcher NPD. Its research shows the average age at which children begin using computers, games and other electronic gadgets has declined from 8.1 years in 2005 to 6.7 years in 2007. The NPD report, "Kids and Consumer Electronics Trends III", says the youngest consumers are also getting choosy about what they buy. More and more young children now own a DVD player, portable video game, digital camera or cell phone. NPD's Anita Frazier said: "Kids are drawn to the latest and greatest digital devices just as their parents are." She added: "They appear to have no fear of technology and adopt it easily and without fanfare, making these devices a part of their everyday lives."

The study is based on data collected via an online survey to a sample of American adults aged 25 and older who had children aged between four and fourteen. The survey also found that kids use electronic devices an average of three days per week. Surprisingly, many of the families surveyed were not regular consumer electronics buyers. Almost 25 percent of parents surveyed said they had made no electronics purchases during the previous 12 months. Father of two Robert Garside, 38, said he was amazed at what his children want to buy. He admits to often having to ask his nine-year-old how to operate his Sony PlayStation. "Children nowadays are so tech savvy that soon Sony will bring out a PlayStation for babies," he said. His son Robert Junior said all the gadgets around him really were child's play.

I- COMPREHENSION: 7 POINTS

A-WHAT IS THE WRITER'S INTENT? Put x on the right answer

- To show that parents don't use electronic gadgets like their kids:.....
- To show that using electronic gadgets has some dangers on kids :
- To show that kids are using electronic gadgets younger than before:.....

B-ARE THESE SENTENCES TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY.

- The average age at which kids start using gadgets has fallen.
.....
- A quarter of parents interviewed don't buy gadgets regularly
.....
- Young children seem frightened of electronic device
.....

C-FIND IN THE TEXT WORDS OR EXPRESSIONS THAT MEAN THE SAME AS:

- 1. Machines (parg1).....
- 2. Through: (parg2).....

D - FILL IN EACH BLANK WITH ONE WORD FROM THE TEXT.

- The people surveyed submitted their answers
- The study focused onwith children aged between 4 and 14.

II- LANGUAGE: 7 POINTS

A- FILL IN THE GAP WITH AN APPROPRIATE WORD OR EXPRESSION FROM THE LIST.

Make- graduates- expatriates- pull- do- funds- push- challenging

- Excuse me, could you _____ me a favour and watch my bags for a moment?
- Moroccan.....in Europe are not enjoying their full rights.
- Lack of job opportunities is an essentialfactor that make people immigrate

B-REWRITE THE SENTENCES BEGINNING WITH THE WORDS GIVEN.

- John drove his car so fast that he had an accident.
John wishes.....
- Mary to Lucy, "Will you come to my party tomorrow?"
Mary asked
- Mr. Edwards has gone into hospital for some treatments. His health has not been good lately.
Mr. Edwards whose.....
- It is possible that she didn't invite him to the party.
She

WRITING: 6 POINTS Many young graduates are leaving their country to get better jobs abroad!
Write an article to your school magazine suggesting what should the government do to keep these young graduates in their countries.

Global Test Second term level: 2 bac Humanities Teacher: M. Hnane

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C-FIND IN THE TEXT WORDS OR EXPRESSIONS THAT MEAN THE SAME AS:

- 1. Machines (parg1).....
- 2. Through: (parg2).....

D - FILL IN EACH BLANK WITH ONE WORD FROM THE TEXT.

- The people surveyed submitted their answers
- The study focused onwith children aged between 4 and 14.

II- LANGUAGE: 7 points

A- FILL IN THE GAP WITH AN APPROPRIATE WORD OR EXPRESSION FROM THE LIST.


Make- graduates- expatriates- pull- do- funds- push- challenging

- Excuse me, could you _____ me a favour and watch my bags for a moment?
- Moroccan.....in Europe are not enjoying their full rights.
- Lack of job opportunities is an essentialfactor that make people immigrate

B-REWRITE THE SENTENCES BEGINNING WITH THE WORDS GIVEN.

- John drove his car so fast that he had an accident.
John wishes.....
- Mary to Lucy, “Will you come to my party tomorrow?”
Mary asked
- Mr. Edwards has gone into hospital for some treatments. His health has not been good lately.
Mr. Edwards whose.....
- It is possible that she didn’t invite him to the party.
She

Writing: 6 points Many young graduates are leaving their country to get better jobs abroad!
Write an article to your school magazine suggesting what should the government do to keep these young graduates in their countries.

Suggested by Hassan Mourabiti		الأكاديمية الجهوية للتربية والتكوين جهة تادلا – أزيلال نيابة بني ملال ثانوية بئر انزران التأهيلية الفقيه بن صالح الإمتحان التجريبي للباكالوريا دورة مارس 2008			
الصفحة الأولى	3 ساعات	مدة الإنجاز:	اللغة الإنجليزية	المادة:	
	4	المعامل:	الأدب العصرية	الشعبة:	

Many cultures and religions have distinct traditional mourning* rituals* which help them deal with death. Mourning traditions often include common themes like observing a certain period of mourning before entering society, wearing modest or dark clothing, and saying prayers for the dead. If you are visiting a family in mourning that is from a different culture, you may want to look up their specific mourning rituals so that you won’t inadvertently cause offence during a difficult time.

The first set of mourning rituals in many societies involves dealing with the body of the deceased. Many cultures encourage family members to wash the body and dress or shroud it for burial, although in some regions this task is delegated to a funeral director. For people who do deal with their dead directly, the act of bathing and dressing the body can be a very important act of mourning. Depending on cultural values, the body may be buried or cremated immediately after it is prepared, or the deceased may be put on display so that visitors can say their goodbyes.

In some cultures, the deceased must be buried before sundown on the day that he or she died, and ideally the deceased should be buried close to home. Many cultures also prescribe simple coffins and shrouds for their dead. Mourners who attend the burial typically wear dark, sombre clothing, and they may bring gifts for the dead like flowers, artwork, letters, and so forth. Prayers for the dead are usually said while he or she is buried or cremated.

A set period of mourning is common to many mourning rituals. For example, people of the Jewish faith sit shiva* for a week as part of their mourning process, and they traditionally tear or rip their clothing to symbolize their grief. People who do not sit in vigils may still observe a period of mourning in which they wear dark clothing or perform specific prayers for the dead; Buddhists, for example, have a set of prayers for the dead which are said at varying intervals after the deceased is cremated.

Because death is unavoidable, every culture has developed specific ways of dealing with death. Many mourning rituals have a religious basis, but some are also practical; many desert cultures, for example, require bodies to be buried immediately, as high temperatures can trigger rapid decomposition. Other cultures require widows* to remain in mourning for nine months to ensure that when they remarry, paternity of any children will be clear.

Most mourning rituals are intended to celebrate the life of the deceased while also expressing sorrow at his or her passing. You are unlikely to offend mourners if you are respectful, but be aware that some cultures have very specific

taboos surrounding certain flowers or funeral gifts; for example, flowers are not traditionally brought to people sitting shiva. Mourning rituals are so complex that it would take several volumes to describe them all, but a quick search in your favourite search engine can give you a quick course on mourning etiquette for a wide range of cultures and situations.

Mourning: الحداد

Rituals: طقوس

Shiva: a period of seven days' formal mourning for the dead, beginning immediately after the funeral.

Widows: الأرمال

I. Comprehension: 15 points

A. Choose the right answer from the list given:

1 point

1. The text is probably taken from:

0.5 point

- a. an interview.
- b. a play.
- c. the internet.

2. The text is about:

0.5 point

- a. marriage rituals in some countries.
- b. burying the dead in the desert.
- c. mourning rituals according to some cultures.

B. Say whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) Justify:

3 points (1 point each)

1. In all cultures, the dead person must be buried before sunset on the day that he or she died.

2. Flowers mustn't be brought to people of the Jewish faith sit shiva* for a week.

3. Widows must remain in mourning for nine months to be able to marry again.

C. Answer the following questions from the text:

3 points (1 point each)

1. What must families do before the burial of their dead?

2. Why did some cultures allow weeping and tearing clothes in mourning period?

3. How can you get a quick course on mourning etiquette for a wide range of cultures and situations?

D. Find in the text words that mean almost the same as:

4 points (1 point each)

1. **burned**:

2. **inevitable**:

3. **activate**:

4. **prohibition**:

E. What do the underlined words in the text refer to?

1 point (0.5 point each)

1. it: (paragraph 2)

2. they: (paragraph 4)

F. Complete the following sentences:

3 points (1 point each)

1. Dealing with the body of the deceased is.....
2. Some mourning rituals are practical whereas.....
3. Every culture has developed specific ways of dealing with death as.....

II. Language: 15 points

A. Rewrite these sentences beginning with the words given: 3 points (1 point each)

1. He couldn't go to the USA because he didn't get a green card visa.
If.....
2. The World Health Organization expects that many children will suffer from AIDS in Africa in the next decade.
Many children.....
3. "Why don't we set up an environmental organization in our city?" said Ted to his neighbour.
Ted suggested.....

B. Put the verbs between brackets in the correct tense: 2 points (1 point each)

1. By the time they finish their study, some students (do).....some voluntary work in holidays.
2. Parents must avoid (interfere).....in their gifted children's personal choices.

C. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate phrasal verb: 3 points (1 point each)

fill in – put off – check in – put out – let in – cross out – broke out – find out

1. When Malaria epidemic _____ in some African countries, "Medecins sans frontier" organization provide medical health to millions of infected people.
2. If you want to join our association, please _____ this form.
3. The student doesn't have an eraser, so he has to _____ his mistakes.

D. Put the words between brackets in the correct form: 3 points (1 point each)

1. Jonathan was fired from our association because _____ (used) the fund of the association extravagantly.
2. Our school has signed some partnership with some associations to _____ (new) its equipments.
3. Our youths should be involved in (volunteer) _____ work, so that they can be active citizens.

E. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word or expression from the list below: 2 points (1 point each)

because of – however – thanks to – so as to – moreover

1. The status of Moroccan women has remarkably improved so far.....the Moroccan family code.
2. The internet is responsible for the wide supply of information....., it gives its users great power

F. Match the sentences with the appropriate functions: 2 points (1 point each)

Statement	Function
1. I have been patient long enough but you keep on throwing rubbish into my garden.	A. apology B. request
2. To my mind, globalization is a real threat to the third world countries.	C. complaint D. giving opinion

III. Writing: 10 points

Technology has improved our life in many ways: in transport, medicine, industry...However, technological progress can have negative points.

Write an article to your school magazine giving your opinion about technological progress and its advantages and disadvantages.

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Teacher : Mohamed Bouchakka

Lycée Omar Alkhiyam English Mock Exam 2007 - 2008	Streams: Sciences Humaines Lettres	Name: Class: Mark: /20
------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------

PART 1: READING COMPREHENSION (15 POINTS)

Read the text carefully and do the exercises below. Base your answers on the text.

I am astonished every morning when I see the army of pre-school children, even infants, leaving **their** homes to be dropped off at day-care centres while their parents work. What has happened to the traditional family values of raising young children at home with a loving mother? In a single generation, most young mothers have gone off to work.

Today, new-borns are spending their waking hours cared for by workers who are not well paid and who have too many other children to take care of. Generally, the quality of day care is poor. And even when the children are sick, **they** are regularly sent to day care centres because no one is at home to take care of them; little children have to sit in front of a TV set all day.

Certainly, there are some circumstances, as in a single-parent family, **where** it is necessary for the mother to work and find someone else to care for a young child. More often, both parents are working not because they have to, but because they want a second car, a bigger house or apartment, an extravagant vacation ... The little children suffer as

a result.

Psychologists tell us that the quality of nurturing during the child's earliest months and years determines the emotional health of the child and the adult he or she will become. For children to be separated from their parents is an emotional trauma. I fear for what this day-care generation will be like as adults and even as teenagers. I hope that the parents of young children will reconsider their consumer desires and go back to the traditional American family values. Young children belong at home with love, warmth, and the security of a parent to care for them.

A/ ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. (5 pts)

1- What do most parents do every morning before they go to work? (1 pt)

.....

2- Why is the quality of day care poor? (2 pts)

.....

3- According to the writer, is it necessary for all those parents to go out to work? Explain. (2 pts)

.....

B/ ARE THESE SENTENCES TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. (2 pts; 1 pt each)

1- In a single-parent family, the mother needs someone to look after her young child.

.....

2- The writer is against keeping the traditional American family values.

.....

C/ COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES. (2 pts; 1 pt each)

1-As there is no one to look after them, even sick children.....

2- According to psychologists, the child's emotional health depends on.....

D/ WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS IN THE TEXT REFER TO? (4 pts; 1 pt each)

1. their (paragraph 1) refers to

2. they (paragraph 2) refers to

3. where (paragraph 3) refers to

4. he or she (paragraph 4) refers to

E/ FIND EXPRESSIONS IN THE TEXT THAT MEAN THE SAME AS THE FOLLOWING. (2 pts; 0.5 pt each)

1. bringing up (paragraph 1)

2. look after (paragraph 2)

3. consequently (paragraph 3)

4. rethink (paragraph 4)

Part 2: Language (15 POINTS)

A/ REWRITE THE SENTENCES AS INDICATED. (5 pts / 1 pt each)

1 They have made a lot of progress.

.

→ A lot of progress

2 Parents shouldn't keep medicines within children's reach.

.

→ Medicines

3 The players didn't train enough last month, so they lost the match.

.

→ If the players

4 Cigarette-smoke is likely to cause cancer in humans because it contains poisonous substances.

.

→ Since

5 In spite of his very young age, he can drive a car easily.

.	
→	Even though

B/ PUT THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT FORM. (2 pts / 1 pt each)

1.	By the end of next month, Sam (finish) the project.
2.	Before he got a job in a fast-food restaurant, Fred (be) an Olympic athlete.

C/ FILL IN THE GAP(S) WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORD OR EXPRESSION FROM THE LIST. (4 pts / 1 pt each)

1.	a. up	b. down	c. out	d. in
	Please fill the application form and send it by express mail.			
2.	a. cake	b. cheese	c. pie	d. bread
	Mike: 'What was the exam like, Carol?' Carol: 'Great! It was a piece of			
3.	a. don't have	b. didn't have	c. won't have	d. hadn't had
	I hate having to go to school on Saturdays. If only I class on that day.			
4.	a. Consequently	b. Nevertheless	c. Moreover	d. Because
	Our association gives the poor free meals., it helps them to find jobs.			

D/ GIVE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORDS BETWEEN BRACKETS. (2 pts / 1 pt each)

1.	According to the US constitution, George Bush couldn't be (elected)
2.	Thanks to (vaccinate) a lot of diseases have disappeared forever.


E / MATCH THE WORDS THAT GO TOGETHER TO MAKE APPROPRIATE COLLOCATIONS. (2 pts / 0.5 pt each)

	WORD 1		WORD 2	COLLOCATION
1.	educational	a.	discrimination	.....
2.	gender	b.	research	.....
3.	Scientific	c.	joke	.....
4.	funny	d.	system	.....

PART 3: WRITING (10 POINTS)

"To wear or NOT to wear? That's the question!"

Write an article to your school magazine expressing your opinion in favour or against wearing school uniforms. Give arguments to support your position. (approximately 150 words)

Rewritten by Hassan Mourabiti	الأكاديمية الجهوية للتربية والتكوين جهة تادلا - أزيلال نيابة بني ملال ثانوية بئر انزران التأهيلية الفقيه بن صالح الإمتحان الوطني للباكالوريا دورة يونيو 2008			
	3 ساعات	مدة الإنجاز	اللغة الإنجليزية	المادة:
4	المعامل	الأدب العصرية	الشعبة:	

The economic commission for Africa estimates that between 1960 and 1989, some 127,000 highly qualified African professionals left Africa. According to the international organization for migration, Africa has been losing 20,000 professionals each year since 1990. This has claims that **the continent** is dying a slow death from brain drain, which has financial, institutional, and societal costs. African countries get little return from their investment in higher education, since too many graduates leave or fail to return home at the end of their studies. The United Nations has finally admitted that emigration of African professionals to the west is one of the greatest obstacles to Africa's development.

Kofi Apraku, an African living in the US, is eager to go back home. Nearly twenty years ago, he came to America as exchange student to finish high school. Kofi ended up staying there to get his doctorate. He achieved distinction not only in his professional career, but also in his social and personal life. Now a professor of economics at the University of North Carolina at Asheville, Apraku is preparing to back to Ghana to work with the ministry of agriculture as director and policy counselor. “the missing link for Africa’s social and economic development ,” he says, “is the African immigrant who has become educated and experienced abroad but who has not been able to go back home.”

A number of factors have kept expatriates, such as Apraku, from getting back to their homeland. Somewhat like African refugees, African immigrants are victims of brutal governments, poverty, civil wars, poor economies, etc. according to a United Nations estimate, 100,000 trained professionals like Apraku are working in the West. Most of **them** can’t – or won’t – return. The result: a devastating brain drain that has deprived the African continent of much of its top talents.

Surprisingly, some Africans are willing to return to where they belong. Despite the very low salaries, poor professional facilities and limited opportunities, **they** are decided to make it back home. “Africa’s development remains an African responsibility,” he continues.

Certainly, the trip back home can be hard. For instance, the average salary in Africa universities does not exceed 500 dollars a month. Many of the best – paid jobs in Africa still go to foreigners. Thousands of foreign advisors in the public sector in sub-Saharan Africa are paid up to 4,000 dollars a month. It is true that **these** have expertise unfound in Africa, but this situation can be changed if, and only if, educated Africans are willing to sacrifice and work together for a brighter tomorrow in Africa.

I. COMPREHENSION (15 points) BASE ALL YOUR ANSWERS ON THE TEXT

A. Answer these questions in your own words. (3pts)

1. Was Apraku a successful student? Explain.

He achieved distinction not only in his professional career, but also in his social and personal life. Now a professor of economics at the University of North Carolina at Asheville, Apraku is preparing to back to Ghana to work with the ministry of agriculture as director and policy counselor.

2. In what way are African refugees and African immigrants similar?

Victims of brutal governments, poverty, civil wars, poor economies

3. Who is responsible for the development of Africa according to Kofi Apraku?

Africa’s development remains an African responsibility

B. Are these sentences True or False? Justify. 2 (pts)

1. Kofi has been offered a job with the ministry of agriculture in Ghana.

True: *Apraku is preparing to back to Ghana to work with the ministry of agriculture as director and policy counselor. “the missing link for Africa’s social and economic development ,” he says, “is the African immigrant who has become educated and experienced abroad but who has not been able to go back home.”*

2. All African immigrants prefer to stay in their host countries.

False: *some Africans are willing to return to where they belong.*

C. Pick out from the text expressions which show that: 2 (pts)

1. African countries don’t benefit much from the money they invest in university studies. (parag.1)

Africa countries get little return from their investment in higher education

2. The return of African immigrants wouldn’t be easy. (parag.5)

the trip back home can be hard

D. Complete these sentences: 2 (pts)

1. Foreign advisors are well paid in Africa because *they have expertise unfound in Africa.*

2. Africans can contribute to the development of Africa if they *are willing to sacrifice and work together for a brighter tomorrow in Africa.*

E. Choose the right answer from the list given. Tick (✓) the appropriate box. 2 (pts)

1. The best title of the passage is:

Opportunity and constraints of going back to Africa.

Life conditions of African immigrants in the West.

Work conditions and salaries in African universities

2. After reading the text you can conclude that Kofi Apraku is:

- Indifferent to going back to his country.
- Hopeless about going back to his country.
- Optimistic about going back to his country.

F. What do the underlined words in the text refer to?

2 (pts)

1. continent: *Africa*
2. them: *trained professionals*
3. they: *some Africans*
4. these: *foreign advisors*

G. Find in the text words or expressions that mean the same as:

2 (pts)

1. human capital flight (parag.1) *brain drain*
2. the country where a person is born(parag.3) *homeland*

II. LANGUAGE: (15 POINTS)

A. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words from the list:

(1 pt)

who, whose, where, which, whom

The United Nations *which* was established soon after the Second World War is an organization *whose* goals are to solve conflicts among nations and keep peace in the world.

B. Put the verbs between brackets in the correct tense:

(2 pts)

Moroccan authorities *have been* interested in developing the tourist industry for many years. Last year 7.5 million tourists visited Morocco. Another 8 million *will probably come* next year. Government officials hope that by the year 2012 the number of tourists will *have reached* 10 million.

C. Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words given: (3 pts)

1. David didn't save enough money to buy a new computer.
David wishes *he had saved enough money to buy a new computer.*
2. "I will apply for a scholarship at Oklahoma University," Jawad said
Jawad informed his classmates *that he would apply for a scholarship at Oklahoma University.*
3. My father didn't get a loan from the bank. So he couldn't buy a new car.
If my father had got a loan from the bank, he could have bought a new car.

D. Give the correct form of the words between brackets: (3 pts)

1. The job advertised requires a good *knowledge* of at least two foreign languages.
2. Jalal started looking for a job immediately after his *graduation* from the Institute of Technology.
3. Rim thinks that the mobile phone is the most useful modern *invention*.

E. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words from the list: (3 pts)

in addition to, nevertheless, since, therefore, in spite of, furthermore

1. Many countries still can't reduce unemployment *in spite of* making big efforts.
2. Many people in the village don't know how to read or write; *therefore*, a local organization has set up a literacy program for them.
3. The computer is an amazing means of entertainment *in addition to* its efficiency at work.

F. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate collocations. (3 pts)

have access, pay attention, computer system, have fun, take care, computer illiterate

Jane: I tried to *have access* to this new website, but I couldn't. Can you show me how to do that? You know, I'm almost a *computer illiterate*.

Mary: well, just wait a minute! I'll show you how to do that, but you have to *pay attention* so that you can remember the steps.

Jane: Ok, let's try.

III. WRITING (10 POINTS)

Students often take part in some voluntary work as an act of good citizenship.

Write a report about an activity you participated in or heard about in your school, neighborhood or city.

Approximately 250 words

These suggestions may help you:

- +the kind of activity (planting trees, cleaning, helping old people, campaigns against smoking, road accidents)
- +people involved (students, teachers, administrators, experts...)
- +the benefits of the activity – your feelings / attitude – voluntary work as an aspect of good citizenship

Teacher: Mr. Daoudi. Mock Exam. March 2008. 2 Bac Humanities. Name:.....

How many Americans have ever considered asking friends or relatives to select their spouse for them ?not very many ,apparently .yet this is exactly what David Weinlick did.

Weinlick had apparently long been considering marriage and had known for quite some time that he was going to get married in June of 1998. When the wedding would take place and who would be invited he already knew.He just didn't know whom he would be marrying.You see,he hadn't met his bride yet .

It all started some years ago . Friends would repeatedly ask Weinlick, an anthropology student at the university of Minnesota,when he was going to tie the knot .He would say he didn't know.Eventually he got tired of these questions,so he just picked a date out of the blue:June 13,1998.As this date was getting closer and closer,Weinlick,28,Knew he had to do something.His friend Steve Fletcher came up with the idea of a democratic selection process.Weinlick liked the idea, so he advertised for a bride on the Internet on a Bridal Nomination Committee website.

He created an application form and asked friends and relatives to interview the candidates and select the winner.They did this at a bridal candidate party before the ceremony on the day of the wedding.

Weinlick's friends and relatives took the request quite seriously.Though Weinlick wasn't sure who his bride would be,he did want to get married.He said he thinks commitment is important and that people have to work at relationships to make them successful.Weinlick's sister,Wenonah Wilms,said she thought that all of the candidates were nice but that she was looking for someone really special.Wilms added that it was important for her brother to marry someone who would fit into family celebrations like at Christmas.

So who won the election? It was Elizabeth Runze, a pharmacy student at the university of Minnesota.Runze hadn't met Weinlick before she picked up a candidate survey on the Monday before the wedding.They talked briefly on that day and again on Tuesday when Runze turned in the completed survey about her carrer plans and hobbies.However,neither Weinlick nor Runze knew who would ultimately be chosen by Weinlick's friends and family on Saturday, the day of the wedding. After her Saturday selection by the committee,Runze said the day was the most incredible she ever experienced.

Weinlick was happy too.After the selection, the groom said the plan had turned out almost exactly as he had hoped.

By the time the wedding day arrived,Weinlick had prepared everything: the rings, the musicians, his tuxedo,and the reception afterwards.The two took their vows at the mall of America in Minneapolis while about 2,000 shoppers looked on from the upper levels of the mall.

Probably few Americans would do what Weinlick and Runze did.There have been reports,however,that the newlyweds are doing well. Weinlick and Runze's union qualifies as an "arranged marriage,"a phenomenon that has traditionally not been popular in America.Arranged marriages are common in many other parts of the world, though, or at least they used to be. Maybe they're not such a bad idea.

Comprehension . 15 points.

A. Find a suitable tilte to this text : (2 pt) :

B. Are these sentences true or false ? Justify. (3 pts).

1. Weinlick didn't consider marriage for a long time before his wedding.....
.....
2. They met several months before the wedding:.....
3. Weinlick didn't know who his bride would be until the day of the wedding.....
.....

C . Answer the following questions . (3 pts).

1. What is new about this kind of marriage ?
2. Who were to select the bride winner candidate ?
3. What do you think of “ arranged marriages “ ?

D.Find in the text words or phrases meaning the same as : (4 pts):

1. to get married: (paragrapg 3):.....
2. wife : (paragraph 1):.....
3. suit : (paragraph 5):.....
4. new husband and wife:(paragraph 9.):.....

E. What do the following words refer to in the text , (3 pts).

1. you: paragaph:2:.....
- 2.they:paragaph 6:.....
- 3: they:paragaph 8:.....

Language 15 points.

A. Rewrite these sentences as suggested . (4 pts) .

1. We should reduce unemployment.
Unemployment.....
2. “ Have we become fact-fanatics and info-junkies ? ”
Author Mark Griffiths questioned
3. “ Are you coming to the party ?”
My friend asked me
4. Students are organizing a trip next weekend.
A trip.....

B. Fill in the blanks with the right phrasal verbs. (3pts).

Put off- take off – pick up – look up – back up – turn down – let down.

1. You should always Important files and documents so that you won't lose all your work if something goes wrong with your computer.
2. Young children the web jargon quickly and easily.
3. They The match because of the rain.

C. Match the words that go together to make appropriate collocations (3pts).

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. Psychological | a. growth |
| 2. common | b. test |
| 3. population | c. good. |

D. Give the correct form to the words in brackets (3pts) .

1. We should preserve our (culture)..... heritage.
2. Everyone is obliged to be proud of his identity and his (citizen)
3. We have to tolerate each other and (belief) in everyone's own capacities.

E. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. (2 pts).

1. I (already / write) a report about the conference.

2. I (travel) to Rabat next weekend.

Writing. 10 points. What do you think of using the Internet at school? Write an article to your school magazine .

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Good Luck

2nd Year Bacculaureate Science

GLOBAL TEST
HASSAN II HIGH SCHOOL (LAAYOUNE)
STREAM : SCIENCE
Mr. LEHJEF MOHAMED

Twenty years ago , many university students believed that once they had graduated, their education was complete. **They** would get a job and all they had to do was to work hard with the same employer until it was time to retire and rest after long years of work. Today, work isn't like that . In the modern world, most young people must expect to change employers several times in their working lives. Many of them will possibly become self-employed , running their own businesses.

This means that throughout people's lives they will need to acquire new knowledge and skills from the time they leave full-time education until after they retire . This lifelong learning is necessary because the world of work is changing a lot faster than it used to . For example , nowadays employers often only employ staff on short-term contracts to complete a certain job. This keeps their costs down. Once the job is over, the employees have to look for another organization to employ them on other jobs.

Aisha , who is married with two teenage children. She has a BSc in Information Technology (IT) and she would like to go back to work when her children leave home. She wants to catch up with the latest developments in IT and wants to get a Master's degree in **the subject**. She can't leave her family and become a student at a university abroad. What can she do? The answer for Aisha is "distance learning".

Aisha heard of an organization that offered distance learning to students all over the world . The teacher and student are in different places .She enrolled on one of its MSc courses and was delighted with the teaching methods. Aisha's professors communicated regularly. In the next two years Aisha hopes to get her Master's degree via using e-mail and video conferencing to get her degree.

I. COMPREHENSION

A. Circle the main idea of the passage: a. Full-time education. b. Information Technology. c. Lifelong learning.

B. Are these sentences TRUE or FALSE ? Justify.

1. People won't have the same job all their life
2. Employers save money by recruiting workers for a limited period of time.....

C. Answer these questions .

- 1.What is "distance learning"?
- 2.How does Aisha interact with her teachers ?

D. Complete these sentences from the text .

- 1..... is learning that goes on for life, from the time you leave full-time education until after you retire.
- 2.Aisha is studying again so as to.....and to.....

E. What do the underlined words in the text refer to ? a. they (p.1) b. the subject (p.3)

F. Find words in the text that mean the same as :

1. think or believe something will happen (p.1)
- 2.be a member of a course, college (p.4)

II. LANGUAGE

A. Rewrite these sentences and decide whether each one of the refers to wishes in the present or in the past.

1. I don't have a bigger house I wish
2. You have just painted the door red. Now you decide it doesn't look very nice. I wish
3. George isn't here and I need him. I wish
4. My house doesn't get sun. I wish
5. I don't know many people and I am lonely. I wish
6. You would like to take some photographs but you didn't bring your camera. I wish
7. A lot of people drop litter in the street. You don't like this. What do you say? I wish.....
8. Tom drove too quickly , so he had an accident. Tom wishes

B. Decide whether these verbs and expressions are followed by the gerund or the infinitive.

avoid , mind , can't help , decide , expect , , enjoy , look forward , hope , intend , manage , miss , would like , it's no use , refuse , fail , dislike , practise , keep , be worth , offer , can't bear , plan , want , agree , would prefer , give up ,

C. Rewrite these sentences as indicated

1. They believe that help will come soon. It

2. Monia arrived in London. She immediately phoned her family in Morocco. As soon as
-
3. "Let me stay up a little longer tonight, mother". She begged her Mum.....
4. My bicycle was stolen because I left it outside . If only.....
5. " I will join a gym because I haven't lost much weight so far", She told me.....
6. Many people leave their villages because they are very poor. Because of.....

D. Give the correct form of the verbs between brackets .

1. Hassan is late . He (must miss).....the bus. 2. My brother would like (run).....his own business.
3. I wish I (can go).....around the world. 4. Ali told me he (buy).....a bike the day before.
5. Before the end of this year , they (travel).....to all Arab countries.

E. Complete these sentences with the appropriate words .

1. Whenever I l..... in , I found Sara o..... , she keeps chatting all the time.
2. Good citizens o.....the law and are aware of their rights and o.....
3. Many s.....and talented people migrate to i.....their life and to get better s.....
-
4. G.....citizenship means the ability to think beyond the geographical b.....of your country.
5. People from different cultural b.....called for peace in the middle east.
6. To r.....the number of illiterate people in our c....., we need to set up more associations .

Mr. LEHJEF MOHAMED

GOLBAL WARMING

Our planet is probably getting warmer. The 1980s saw the six warmest years in weather records. Burning fuels put polluting gases into the air. These gases then act like the glass in a greenhouse and keep the heat in. This is called the greenhouse effect and it leads to global warming. Carbon dioxide is the most important greenhouse gas, and millions of tonnes of it are produced by the petrol, gas and coal we burn every day .

Would we benefit from a warmer world? Could we not grow more crops in a wider area? Perhaps we could in some areas, but what worries scientists most is the changes that could occur in the planet's weather patterns. Scientists make use of supercomputers, costing many millions of pounds each, in order to predict what the weather will be like in the next century. So what are the predictions?

Destructive droughts could strike more often and places which grow crops at the moment could turn semi-desert. Forests could decline and change, and wildlife would have to find new habitats. As ice on Greenland and Antarctica melts, the world oceans could creep higher onto the land. Large parts of low countries, such as Bangladesh- already swept by floods and typhoons- could be submerged. Cities like Miami, Venice and New York would need to be protected from the sea.

But these are only predictions. Scientists know that the Earth is warming up, but they don't know how this will affect our weather. Some scientists think that rich as well as poor countries should act now to slow down the earth's warming. They argue that the longer we wait, the more difficult it might be to solve the problem.

The future may lie in the use of alternative ways of getting energy that does not involve the use of fossil fuels. Solar and wind energy are examples.

I-COMPREHENSION

A. ARE THESE SENTENCES TRUE OR FALSE ? JUSTIFY

1. Scientists think that the sooner we find a solution to global warming , the better .
2. Animals won't be affected by global warming .

B. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

1. Where does CO2 come from ?
2. find two examples of the devastating consequences of global warming according to scientists .

C. FIND IN THE TEXT WORDS OR EXPRESSIONS THAT MEAN THE SAME AS

1. become less (paragraph3)
2. move slowly (paragraph 3)

D. PICK OUT FROM THE TEXT SENTENCES OR EXPRESSIONS WHICH SHOW THAT

1. Scientists think that the world nations must be do something to prevent global warming .
2. The level of water the sea will probably increase due to global warming

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS IN THE TEXT PEFER TO ?

1. it (paragraph 1)
2. this (paragraph)

F. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES FROM THE TEXT .

1. Scientists predict that floods and typhoons would hitareas .
2. Alternative energy from theand thewill probably replace energy fromin the future .

II. LANGUAGE .

A. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORDS FROM THE LIST.

for instance -during - consequently - because - especially - apart from - as a result - despite - whereas -moreover

1. The injured man diedall the doctor's efforts,
2. All the students passed the final exam..... Ahmed who was never expected to fail.
3. A number of soldiers were seriously wounded.....a sudden aircraft attack.
4. Tom's offer for the job was turned down he was black.
5. Aspirin is an efficient drug for headaches, it's very good for blood pressure.
6. There is much to do on weekends. you can go hiking or jogging .
7. She caught a cold,she could not come to the party.

B. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT FORM :

1. Two years ago, I (get)a job at a company called WordTech. Now, I (use)..... computers at work every day, but before I (come)to the United States, I (never touch)a computer. It (not take)me very long to learn basic computer skills because I (already, take)a course in typing. By 2010, I (become).....an expert in computing.

C. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES AS INDICATED.

1. It was necessary that the patient took three pills per day. The patient.....
2. Although the doctor prescribed Samir 5 tablets a day, he took more than 10. In spite of
- ...
3. "Why didn't you come here yesterday?" He wanted to know
- ...
4. It was wrong of them to hide the truth. They shouldn't
5. I invited John, but he spoiled the party. If only.....

III. WRITING

Royal Air Maroc is asking Moroccan students to write an article, in English, about some aspects of the Moroccan culture. The best article will be published in the RAM magazine and their writers will be given tickets to go to China and watch the Olympic games. Write an article in order to participate in this competition.

The world is going to become an impossible place to survive in. If we continue to pollute it, the environment and all living creatures will suffer. Therefore, if pollution is not controlled, there will be a lot of negative consequences.

The air will become worse if pollution continues. More cars are being produced, and their exhaust fumes pollute the atmosphere. Skies seem grey and black because of the smog in the air. In addition, factories continue to pump smoke into the air people breathe. If chimneys aren't filtered, the air will get more polluted.

Not only the air, but also the water will get dirtier if this situation persists. Tankers are transporting oil in precious waters. Each time there are oil spills, sea life dies. Moreover, large industrial complexes dispose of their waste in the ocean. If this goes on, the sea will eventually be full of toxic waste.

Along with air and water, people's and animals' lives will be endangered by more pollution. Lung diseases will increase if there are unhealthy environmental conditions. People will have respiratory ailments. Furthermore, the balance of nature will be disturbed and animals' natural habitats will be destroyed. In other words, certain species of animals could become extinct.

In conclusion, the world will be a safer place if pollution is eliminated. The environment will be healthier. People and animals will be able to live more harmoniously with their environment.

.....

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.....

Some people think that Moroccan TV programmes are not very interesting. Show your point of view in no more than ten (10) lines.

Good luck !

Teacher: Samir Saaad

Level: 2nd year bac

I- READING COMPREHENSION

LITERACY AND HEALTH

Educate a boy you educate a man. Educate a girl you educate a generation.

Of the one billion people worldwide who are unable to read, 2/3 are women. In most societies, girls are given less chance to complete their schooling. If money for school fees is short, priority will nearly always go to boys. Parents reason that boys are more likely to find work and continue working than girls, who are expected to marry and have children.

However, surveys have shown that in fact it is the mother's education rather than the father's that has the greater long-term effect both on her own health and that of her family. Research shows that educated mothers are more likely to use health clinics and are more likely to return to the clinic if their children's health does not improve. Educated women tend to have fewer, healthier children. They also tend to begin their families at a later age. Researchers for the United Nations, studying 46 countries, found that a 1 % rise in women's literacy is three times more likely to reduce deaths in children than a 1 % rise in the number of doctors. They also found that four to six years of education for women led to a 20 % drop in infant deaths.

A girl who grows up healthily and confident in her own ability has much better chance of safe motherhood, and of raising her own children to meet their full potential. Women with more education have better health and nutrition. They feel they can influence their own lives and those of their children. The families of women with some education tend to have better water and sanitation, income, housing and clothing.

Literacy programmes can therefore have far reaching effects on health. If women are given access to literacy and better education, they will be able to make their own choices to improve their lives.

A// Answer these questions :

1- Why do parents in most countries give priority to boy's education ?

.....

2- According to the United Nations researchers, which is more important, educating a woman or having more doctors ?

.....

3- What should we do to improve families' health and nutrition ?

.....

B/ Are these sentences true or False ? Justify :

1- 50 % of people all over the world who can't read are women.

.....

2- Educated women get married at an early age ?

.....

3- Women's education reduces infant deaths.

.....

C/ Find in the text words or expressions meaning the same as the following :

1- not enough (paragraph 1) :

2- Get better (paragraph 2) :

D/ What do the underlined words in the text refer to ?

- 1- Who :
- 2- They :
- 3- Those :

II- LANGUAGE

A/ COMBINE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING THE APPROPRIATE “wh” WORDS :(5pts)

- a) That woman lives in my neighborhood. She’s too nosy and talkative .
.....
- b) This is the beautiful field. We had a picnic here last Spring .
.....
- c) The family moved to a new house. Their old house had burned down .
.....
- d) This is the time of day. The postman comes at this time .
.....
- e) I like this film. I saw it at the cinema with my dad .
.....

B/ REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES AS SUGGESTED :(4pts)

- a) Somebody rings the bell at the end of every lesson .
The bell
- b) They are considering my application .
My application
- c) The students should give their assignments to the teacher .
the assignments
- d) They are going to build a mosque near our house .
A mosque

C/ WRITE THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT TENSE : (4pts)

- a) I (see) Angela at the theatre four days ago .
- b) If they find a transport, they (come) to the party .
- c) It’s 11:00 o’clock; I (do) three exercises until now this morning .
- d) They live in Glasgow . They (be) there since 1990 .
- e) When I (get)up, my brother (already go).....to school .
- f) By the time I (arrive)home, they (eat) everything .

III- WRITING : (5pts):: Develop a paragraph with the topic sentence given. Your detail sentences should support the topic sentence. Use logical linking words.

The world has always suffered from the problem of racism which is caused by so many reasons.

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

Teacher : Lahsen Ahmam

2nd year Bac2nd term 2nd quiz

A) Rewrite these sentences as suggested : (6points)

Rewrite these sentences as suggested :

- 1) The oil company offered my brother a good job.
My brother.....
- 2) Her uncle has given her a lot of money.
She.....
- 3) "When were you born?" He wanted to know.
He wanted to know.....
- 4) "Are you writing a letter?" He asked me.
He asked me.....
- 5) Though he is poor, he is happy.
In spite of.....
- 6) He worked hard, but he didn't get high grades.
Although.....
- 7) Youssef doesn't get up early. He doesn't catch the bus.
If Youssef.....
- 8) The secretary didn't do her work well. She lost her job.
If the secretary.....
- 9) Fatima can't read and write.
Fatima wishes.....
- 10) I don't go abroad.
If only.....

B) Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets: (4points)

- 1) After they had eaten lunch, they (clean).....the table.
- 2) By 2020, everybody (have).....a car.
- 3) You aren't allowed (smoke).....in public places.
- 4) How about (have).....a walk right now?

Daoudi Mimoune.
High School Teacher of English.
Ph.d Student.
Cultural Studies: Culture and Identity in Morocco.
Mohammed Ben Abdellah University. Fez. , Morocco.

Branch: Ex. Science
Level: 2nd year Bac.

Global Test

Time: 2 hours

In the 1970s, 80% of children in UK walked to school unaccompanied. Now only 9% do. The rise of the motor car, combined with terror of crime, has turned children into home captives. While old-fashioned images show children playing out of doors, in the streets or in parks, these days they are more likely to be found slouched over video games and television sets. Children today use up a one-quarter fewer calories than they did in 1930s and experts, worried about the long-term health effects of childhood inactivity, are warning of a future health crisis.

One physiologist who checked children's heart rates during school physical activities found that only **few** ever boost their heart rates through exercise sufficiently to be of any benefit. Some researchers are now saying that an inactive lifestyle brings with it a risk factor equivalent to a packet of cigarettes a day, or even that it may be a higher risk than either smoking or high blood pressure.

What has been the cause of this disastrous change in children's lives? The car, the video game and the TV have played their part but the most important factor is the unreasonable fear of crime. Children are imprisoned by their parents' fear. Yet the chances of a child being hurt or killed by a stranger are so small that it is a tragedy to think of all those millions of children living a confined life indoors, because of the rare horror **story** that grips the imagination. If it weren't for this largely imagined danger, most parents would like the idea of their children walking to school and learning independence at a suitable age. But the way crimes are reported by the popular press greatly increases fear of crime. If something horrible does happen to a child, there is an implied question, "what were the parents doing letting that child out alone?"

We have to start replacing fear of crime with a new fear for our children: of physical damage through inactivity, and psychological damage through an over-protective attitude that never lets them explore the world around them freely.

I- Comprehension (15 points)

BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE TEXT

A- **Choose the appropriate answer from the list** (3 pts)

1. A suitable title for the text would be
 - a- Childhood inactivity and heart diseases
 - b- Indoors children: protected or harmed?

- c- Parents' fear of crime
 - d- Children's need for physical exercise
2. The writer's purpose is to
- a- discourage children from getting out
 - b- list the illnesses most likely to attack children today
 - c- encourage parents to be less protective towards their children
 - d- present new statistics about children's lifestyle in UK today
3. The writer seems to be
- a- anxious about children's physical and psychological health
 - b- satisfied with parents' ways of raising their children today
 - c- indifferent to children's health
 - d- angry about children who play video games

B- Are these statements True or false? Justify. (4 pts)

- 1- Few children walk to school in UK today.
- 2- Children get plenty of physical exercise at school.
- 3- Parents may be accused of carelessness in case their child should be attacked.
- 4- Press reporting reduces fear of crime.

C- Answer these questions: (4 pts)

- 1- In what ways is the lifestyle of children today different from that of children in the past?
- 2- What are the dangers of children leading an inactive life?

D- Find words in the text which mean approximately the same as: (2 pts)

- 1. Sitting in a lazy way: (1st paragraph)
- 2. Restricted: (3rd paragraph)

E- What do the underlined words in the text refer to? (2 pts)

- 1. Few:
- 2. Story:

II- Language (15 points)

A- Choose the correct linking word to complete the sentence. (2 pts)

- 1. Video cameras are becoming easier to use., they are getting cheaper.
as a consequence- in addition- however
- 2. It was a fantastic party the terrible food.
in spite of- thanks to- due to

B- Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense. (3 pts)

- 1. By the end of the next week, the minister (finish) his negotiations with all the political parties to form his new government.
- 2. When I got to the office, Susan was not there. He (just/leave)
- 3. The children looked very tired. They (watch) cartoons for more than two hours.

C- Rewrite these sentences beginning with the suggested words. (3 pts)

- 1. Many countries sent letters of indignation to the UN Secretary.
The UN Secretary
- 2. Most people believe that the current negotiations will lead to good results for both countries.
It is
- 3. They didn't go to the party because they didn't know the address.
If

D-Add a prefix or a suffix to the underlined words to get meaningful sentences: (2 pts)

Pro- pre- dis- co- mis

- 1. A tolerant society is the one where different cultures (exist)
- 2. John was dismissed from his work because he (used) his authority.

E- Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or idioms from the list: (3 pts)

Free access- a dead loss- absent-minded- improve- empower- equal opportunities

1. Education and financial independence are the key factors to women and help them live with dignity.
2. The World Wide Web offers everybody to a formidable collection of texts, visuals, sounds and video clips.
3. My brother is at maths. He always needs my help.

F- Respond to the following situations as suggested: (2 pts)

A: Excuse me? I want to return this table. When it was delivered this morning, I found that it was broken.

B: (accept the complaint)

III- Writing (10 points)

Despite the high price of tobacco and the new laws against smoking in public areas, there is always a growing number of cigarette-addicts, especially among young people. Write an article to your school magazine stating the dangers of smoking, and offering some pieces of advice for those who want to quit this bad habit.



I- READING COMPREHENSION 15 points

Reasons for learning a foreign language

Why should we learn a foreign language? After all, the whole world speaks English! Ladies and Gentlemen, there's some truth in this argument - but only some! Allow me to give an example from the area which I can perhaps judge well: diplomacy. British diplomats generally have an excellent reputation as extremely professional and efficient. And that specifically includes language skills. Before they're posted to a new country, British diplomats are trained in its language, sometimes for up to a year. Why do they do that? When you come to a new post, you can only really make full use of your professionalism and efficiency in your host country's language. You can't just rely on English. So having a foreign language in addition to English is vital - as indeed it is in so many other professions.

Learning a foreign language at the earliest possible age - that is, at nursery and primary school - opens up a whole new dimension for children: it greatly benefits their reading and writing in their own language; there's evidence that, like musical education, it contributes significantly to the development of individual intelligence; and concretely it improves overall results at school.

A new language opens up a whole new culture. A foreign language gives us access to another culture, and our lives take on a new dimension. The great German poet, Johan Wolfgang von Goethe, said in 1827: "Whoever is not acquainted with foreign languages knows nothing of his own." Seen like that, learning a language is almost comparable to a journey of discovery.

Conversely, to lose a language is to lose a whole culture. This realisation has led to determined efforts to preserve minority languages, including, for example, in Britain, with the renaissance of the Welsh and Gaelic languages. There are similar widespread efforts in Britain to promote community languages, for example by providing application forms in Urdu or other languages. It is a fundamental truth that cultures define themselves through languages.

adapted from <http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/cultural-services/articles/learn-language.html>

BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE TEXT

A. Answer these questions. Write only the numbers and the appropriate answers (5pts)

1. How long does the training for a British diplomat take?
2. Why should they undergo that training, in your opinion?

B. Are these sentences TRUE or FALSE? JUSTIFY. (5pts)

1. British diplomats rely heavily on English when they are appointed to the host country.
2. To learn a foreign language helps understand one's own.

C. Find out the approximate synonyms of these words from the text: (5pts)

- a- field b- count on c- crucial d- familiar e- trip

II- LANGUAGE 15 points

A- Combine the following sentences using a relative pronoun: who, whose and which. (3pts)

1. I returned the money. I have borrowed it from the bank.
.....
2. The man went to the police. His car was stolen.
.....
3. I liked the player. He scored the best goal in the African Cup, last February.
.....

B- Write the sentences, using the verbs in each sentence in the simple past and the past perfect. (6pts)

1. When I (get) to the pharmacy, it (close)

Key to Exam

1/1	مطبوع اقتراح موضوع الامتحان الوطني الموحد للبكالوريا	خاص باللجنة الجهوية الموضوع الدراسي 2008-2007	خاص بالأستاذ
	النيابة: ورزازات مدة الإنجاز: ساعة و 30 دقيقة المعامل: 2	المؤسسة: الثانوية التأهيلية ابن الهيثم التقنية السلك: الثانية باكالوريا	اسم الأستاذ (ة): المداني أيت كبوط المادة: الإنجليزية الشعبة: تقنيات التسيير الإداري 2 BTGA

سلم التقييم وعناصر الإجابة

	<p>I- READING COMPREHENSION 15 points</p> <p>A. Answer these questions. Write only the numbers and the appropriate answers (5pts)</p> <p>1. (It takes for)up to a year</p> <p>2. to make full use of their professionalism and efficiency in their host country's language / you may accept any logical answer</p>
2.5 pts 2.5 pts	
	<p>B. Are these sentences TRUE or FALSE? JUSTIFY. (5pts)</p> <p>3. False: You can't just rely on English. So having a foreign language in addition to English is vital.</p> <p>4. True: Whoever is not acquainted with foreign languages knows nothing of his own.</p>
2.5 pts 2.5 pts	
	<p>C. Find out the approximate synonyms of these words from the text: (5pts)</p> <p>a- area b- rely c- vital d- acquainted e- journey</p>
5 pts	
	<p>II- LANGUAGE 15 points</p> <p>A- Combine the following sentences using a relative pronoun: who, whose and which. (3pts)</p> <p>1.I returned the money which I have borrowed from the bank.</p> <p>2.The man whose car was stolen went to the police.</p> <p>3.I liked the player who scored the best goal in the African Cup, last February .</p>
1pnt 1pnt 1pnt	
	<p>B- Write the sentences, using the verbs in each sentence in the simple past and the past perfect. (6pts)</p> <p>1.Got – had closed</p> <p>2.left – had started</p> <p>3.had already died - saw</p>
2 pts 2 pts 2 pts	
	<p>C- complete the following sentences using the words from the following list (3pts)</p> <p>4. rubbish</p> <p>5. pollution</p> <p>6. drought</p>
1pnt 1pnt 1pnt	
	<p>D- Use the following situation to express wishes about the past. (3pts)</p> <p>4. Leila wished she hadn't eaten too fatty food.</p> <p>5. Ali wished he had revised well for the exam.</p> <p>6. Moroccan football fans wished the national team had done well in the last African Cup.</p>
1pnt 1pnt 1pnt	

Teacher : Mohamed Bouchakka

Level: 2nd year bac

Bac Exam Proposal

Huge challenges, enormous rewards

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). Which means « Doctors without Borders, » was established in 1971. It is now the world's largest independent organization that provides emergency medical relief. The aim of the organization is to help people who have suffered badly in wars or natural disasters, such as earthquakes or floods.

Each year, about 3,000 people are sent abroad to work in over seventy different countries worldwide. MSF relies on volunteer professionals but also works closely with local professionals; in most projects, there are seven local staff members to every one foreigner. Volunteers are paid about \$800 a month and receive travel expenses. **They** usually work for nine months to a year on a project and then go home; however, about 50% of volunteers go on more than one mission. One volunteer reports, "Working in politically sensitive areas with limited resources can be frustrating, but there is huge satisfaction in making even a small or temporary difference to people. What better recommendation than to say **I**'m about to leave on a third mission!"

What qualities and skills do you need to become a volunteer? You have to be able to deal with stress. And you need to be able work independently as well as in a team. You are not required, however, to have

medical qualifications. Besides medical professionals, MSF needs the skilled support of technical staff such as building engineers and food experts.

The reaction of volunteers returning from MSF speaks for itself. "One of my biggest challenges was organizing a team to open a new hospital in a town that had had no medical care for three years," one volunteer said. This volunteer concluded that the project was a success for two reasons: the reduction of deaths and the fact that the local people were so thankful. Another volunteer says, "With MSF, I have had the chance to travel and test my skills to the limits both professionally and personally. The rewards can be enormous."

*New Interchange 3 workbook
Jack C. Richards.*

COMPREHENSION: 15pts

A-Check (x) True or False. For statements that are false, write the true information.4pts

- | | True | false |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Médecins Sans Frontières provides worldwide emergency medical relief. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. There are more local people than foreigners working on most MSF projects | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. most volunteers work on only one project | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. You have to be a medical professional to volunteer for MSF | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B-Answer these questions :4pts

- 1- How does a volunteer feel in his job?
- 2- What are two challenges the volunteers mention in the article?
- 3- What the two rewards?
- 4- What qualities you need to have to be a good volunteer?

C-What do the underlined words refer to? 4pts

- 1- I (2nd parag)
- 2- they (2nd parag)

D-Find in the text words or expressions meaning almost the same as 3pts

- 1-workers (parag 2)
- 2-a person with a particular knowledge or skill (parag 3)
- 3-without being helped (parag 3)
- 4-reductio of sufferings (parag1)

LANGUAGE 15 PTS

A -Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list .5pts

Made up- given up -put out -pulled down- fill in .turned down

- 1-The hotel fire was soon
- 2-The old theatre has been
- 3-They havemy application for the job.
- 4-Hea fabulous story.
- 5-They havethe idea of moving house.

B-Rewrite these sentences beginning with the words given. 4pts

- 1-You 'll save more land if you plant trees . the more

- 2-Children in dry areas are regarded as the victims of great poverty .
People
- 3-“shall we sponsor a child “
The president ‘s wife suggested
- 4-If you don’t tell me the truth ,I will punish you .
Te mother

C.-Give the correct form of the words between brackets .4pts

- 1-It’s (meaning) to be in Rabat tomorrow .the offices will be closed.
2-She has got a superb voice .She sings in a (beauty) way.
3 Breakdancing has become very (popularity) with young people.
4-The policeman was rewarded for his(heroism).

D-What do you say in the following situation 2pts

Your friend : .why do you think Anas is late for class this morning ?
Express your opinion about it

WRITING 10pts

With the large number of channels that satellite services provide, people have become more and more addicted to TV.
write an article to your school magazine , in which you explain the negative effects of TV on teenagers .

THE END .

Elwouroud high school: Kalaat M’Gouna : OUARZAZAT

Instructor: Mr. Brahim KHARTITE /

FINAL Exam 2007/2008

Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms entitled to any person, regardless of economic status, nationality, jurisdiction, age, ability, ethnicity, and sex. These basic rights are the right to life, freedom, equality, justice, and freedom of thought and expression. Gender inequality is present in every society and remains a major obstacle for development. **It** results from cultural traditions, beliefs, and political interests that promote rigid gender roles and encourage the unequal treatment of women.

Critical issues for women differ drastically by region and country, and women who are disadvantaged by economic status, racism, homophobia, ableism (discrimination against people with disabilities) and other factors, face multiple oppressions. Although inequalities exist among women too, women share in the lived experience of sexism (discrimination and stereotyping that oppresses women) and patriarchy (a system where males are dominant). Feminists are people working to end sexism and put an end to discrimination against women

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is an important international human rights treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979. CEDAW defines discrimination against women and sets an agenda for national action to end such discrimination.

However, women have been fighting for gender equality in organized ways for years. As early as the mid 19th century, Western feminists fought for the recognition of women as “persons” entitled to vote in elections, or to receive an advanced education; later, feminists fought for shared responsibility of unpaid housework and childrearing, for non-discrimination in the workplace and to earn equal pay for equal work, for women’s autonomy and reproductive rights, proper health care, and an end to widespread violence against women. Today, women’s rights organizations continue to do important work in **these areas**.

Women’s rights are human rights and progress in human rights will not be made until **one half of the population’s** rights are met. The achievement of human rights for all is an ongoing battle, It is the role of citizens, communities, grassroots organizations, and governments, as well as the United Nations, to prevent human rights violations, raise awareness of human rights and responsibilities, secure respect for all human rights, and promote international cooperation to protect human rights.

I. Comprehension (14- points)

Base all your answers on the text

A. Choose the right answer

1. Choose a title text

- a. Women and power
- b. women’s rights are human rights
- c. women’s’ rights
- d. The role of women

2. Find in the text words or phrases which mean

- a. CEDAW
- b. Independence
- c. Make people know

B. Answer true or false and justify

- 1. Discrimination against women is only limited to some underdeveloped societies
- 2. Western feminist first defended women right as human being then started asking for equal treatments
- 3. women alone are responsible to defend Women’s rights

C. Answer these questions

- 1. What types of discrimination are mentioned in the text?
- 2. What is the ultimate goal of feminism?
- 3. Give three examples of women’s rights from the text ?
- 4. Who is responsible for the protection of both women’ rights and human rights?

D what do the **underlined words** in the text refer to?

- 1. **it**
- 2. **these areas**
- 3. **one half of the population**

II. Language (14 points)

A. fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the list: **Drop out; non-formal education. Gender discrimination; part –time; adult illiteracy; male-oriented**

- 1. The main objective of is to solve or at least reduce the problem of in Morocco
- 2. Women suffer fromespecially in a Society like Morocco where boys are preferred over girls
- 3. Students who public schools usually look for job

B. Give the correct form of the word between brackets: **past perfect; simple past; infinitive or gerund**

- 1. Last night; as soon as I (to arrive) Home I (to have).....a shower then went straight to bed
- 2. By the time I (to go) To the stadium the football match (to start /already).....
- 3. Students expect their teacher (to explain)clearly and yet when they leave school they spend all their time (play)..... Foot ball.

C. Supply the missing **phrasal verb** and make *necessary changes*: throwaway;

Turn..... Off; hand out; to put off; drop out;

1. The bad weather forced them their trip to Paris till following week.
2. “Will you pleasethat radio The baby is sleeping”.
3. “We don’t need these newspapers. Why don’t you Them”
4. As soon as the students arrived, the teacher started the exam papers.

D. Join the following sentences using the appropriate **linking words** from the list:

Passive voice

1. The police stopped the thieves for breaking into the house of poor women: the thieves ...
2. Parents should not keep medicine within children’s reach: Medicine

Linking words: So as to; So; therefore; because of; thanks to; so that; that is why; hence

1.Population growth, a lot of young people are jobless
2. Some students waste time and miss classesthey have very poor grades
3. I always do my homework and attend my class..... my parents should be proud of me

E. Use the appropriate reporting verb and make necessary changes

Promised; Refused; Offered

“I will not lend you a single Dirham “my father said.

“Let me give you the money” My mother said.

“I will take you home tomorrow” Ronald told Julia

F. Passive voice

1. We speak only English in our English class: **Only English**.....
2. I gave my brother a lot of advice about learning a foreign language:.....
3. Parents should not keep medicine within children’s reach: **Medicine**

G. Match the sentences in A with what they express in B

A	B
3. A. I am awfully sorry , Please accept my sincere apology for being impolite	6. Complaining
4. B. Would you mind lending me your notebook	7. Apologising
5. C. I don’t know how to say this but the food I was served was a bit tasteless	8. asking for advice
	9. giving permission
	10. request
	11. Apology

///. Writing a Paragraph 12 points

Write a two paragraph Essay for ONE of the following topic sentences

1. Students drop out of school for so many reasons
2. Empowering women can be achieved in so many different ways

MOULAY RACHID HIGH SCHOOL
SMARA 2007/2008
Monday May, 5th 2008

Teacher: Mr. Ahmed Bakouch

Level & Stream : 2nd Year BAC (B & G)

GLOBAL TEST

Timing : 2 hours

High unemployment has become one of the greatest problems in most countries nowadays. In Western Europe, more than twenty million workers are on the dole, and are nearly half of **them** have been out of work for more than a year. In the USA about nine million people are jobless and the economy does not seem to recover. For the first time, millions of workers have par-time or temporary jobs that they may lose at any time and in which they have no social guarantees such as health and retirement benefits.

The rise of unemployment is partly due to the economic crisis. Because of the competition with Japan and the other countries which produce better quality goods at a minimum cost, thousands of factories in America and Europe have been forced to close or to reduce the number of their workers. On the other hand, millions of unemployed people are jobless because the work they once did is now necessary or has been made easier and faster by machines: farming, automobile assembly and banking rely more and more on robot and computers.

To fight unemployment, people have to adapt to a fast changing job market. More importance now is given to information, education and knowledge. Although workers still use their hands, their work is less physically tiring, but they also have to think and take more important decisions when doing a task. As an expert in economy said: "the future belongs to people who use their heads instead of their hands." It is estimated that tomorrow's young qualified worker can expect to change careers six times during **his** working life. If a worker learns a job today, within ten years or less, this job will probably disappear. The best way for people to prepare for these changes is through continuous training and education while they are looking for a job in their place of work

I.COMPREHENSION [15 POINTS]

(BASE ALL YOUR ANSWER ON THE TEXT)

A. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS (3 pts; 1.50 point each)

1. Why are some Asian countries responsible for unemployment in America and Europe?
2. What are the advantages of using robots and computers in factories?
3. Why can tomorrow qualified workers expect to change careers or expect his job to disappear?

B. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES (3 pts, 1.50 each)

1. Job nowadays require the worker to use both.....
2. Continuous training and education are necessary if a worker.....

C. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH ONE WORD IN EACH BLANK FROM THE TEXT (3pts;1 each)

Nowadays, firms.....on machinery: robots, computers etc. So to keep a place in a changing job market one should be armed with.....training and education, otherwise he/she will run the risk of becoming.....

D. FIND IN THE TEXT WORDS OR EXPRESSIONS THAT MEAN THE SAME AS (4 pts; 1 each)

1. Money that the government give to jobless people (paragraph 1).....
2. Pushed (paragraph 2).....
3. Exhausting (paragraph 3).....
4. Throughout (paragraph 5).....

E. WHAT DO THE FOLLOWING WORDS IN THE TEXT REFER TO (2pts; 1each)

1. **Them** (paragraph 1, line 2).....
2. **His** (paragraph 3, line 5).....

II.LANGUAGE [15 POINTS]

A. FILL INE THE BLANKS WITHE THE APPROPRIATE WORDS FROM TEH LIST BELOW (3pts)

challenges – networking – vital – preserve – progress – go up

1. Nowill happen if developing countries do not join their efforts in all fields.

2. During Ramadan, prices of some products.....because of the increasing demand on them.
3. Good governance and the involvement of youth and women arefor our development.

B. GIVE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORDS BETWEEN BRACKETS (3pts; 1 each)

1. Morocco has made a lot of (improve).....in the field of ICT.
 2. TV should have an (education).....and informative role.
- Selling drugs like Hashish in schools is completely (legal).....

C. PUT THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS IN THEIR CORRECT FORM (3pts; 1 each)

1. You (should/tell).....your parents that you are coming with us to the party.
2. By the end of the next month, I (learn).....many useful English idioms.
3. If I (know).....you would come, I would have gone to the airport to meet you.

D. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES BEGINNING WITH THE WORDS GIVEN (4pts)

1. Although I worked in that company for many years I was fired out a month ago.
In spite of
2. It was impossible that Karim failed the exam. He prepared well.
Karim
3. " The government is going to take serious measure to stop the phenomenon of brain drain"
A minister said.....
4. You should learn English seriously this year.
English

E. MATCH THE FUNCTIONS IN COLUMN A WITH WHAT THEY EXPRESS IN COLUMN B (2 pts)

A	B
1. I don' see eye to eye with you	a. Responding to good news
2. if only he hasn't refused that offer	b. Expressing regret
3. You've passed the BAC. "Congratulation!"	c. giving clarification & checking for understanding
4. Do you see what I mean ?	d. disagreeing

II. WRITING [10 POINTS]

"Many students leave school early ; before they are 16. There many causes and consequences of students' dropping out of school."

Write a **letter** to the editor of your school magazine about **the causes and consequences** of this phenomenon and **suggest some measures** to reduce its negative effects.

With all the Best Luck

NAME : **CLASS / 2nd year bac** **Teacher: Mr. SAAAD.**

What's cooking?

Tomorrow's children will eat differently from their parents. Many modern homes don't have a dining room because the occupants usually eat their meals in front of the television. In the future, families eating together at home will be an unusual event. Food will be heated in a microwave. If there is a cooker, it will be on the dining table rather than in the kitchen.

The kitchen of the future will be intelligent! Thanks to automation, it may be possible to call home on a mobile phone to start a cooking programme.

In the future, fewer Europeans will eat meat because they think that other foods are better for their health. In addition, farmers will realize that growing crops is a more efficient use of land than rearing cattle. "every time a person gives up eating beef," says food expert Brian Ford, "three thousand square metres of land are freed for crop production."

But meat is a major source of protein. How will we get the protein we need without meat? The answer: from plant sources mushrooms and other fungi will be specially grown, fortified with vitamins and artificially flavoured. Artificial flavouring will become widespread.

According to Ford, fish will always be popular. "Fish, especially oily fish, have much to contribute to the diet of the future. The problem is that we are catching too many fish. We need to establish sanctuaries- "national parks"- in the oceans where fish are free to multiply."

A) The article *What's cooking?* is about food in the future. Read the underlined sentences.

Does this happen in your house ?

B) Read the text and find answers to these questions :

1/ In the future, will cookers still be used in the home ?

2/ What part will mobile phones play in the cooking process ?

3/ Why will meat disappear from the menu ?

4/ What must we do to make sure there are plenty of fish in the sea ?

C) The ideas below appear in the text ? if so, which ones ?

a/ There will be no kitchens in the future. _____

b/ The more people watch tv , the more they eat. _____

c/ The only source of protein is meat. _____

d/ Too many Europeans will eat less meat in the future. _____

e/ Fish is necessary for the diet in the future. _____

f/ Our protein needs won't be fulfilled from plant sources. _____

D) Find in the text words which mean approximately the same as :

a/ not seen in many places :

b/ very important :

c/ made stronger :

d/ stop doing something :

LANGUAGE:

1/ Use the appropriate phrasal verb to replace the underlined words :

keep out / try in / put on with / keep on/ put up with / try out / get away / get on

a) Although he was tired, he wanted to continue walking . (.....)

b) I'd rather test this typewriter before I buy it . (.....)

- c) I'm afraid you'll have to tolerate the awful noise . (.....)
- d) The burglars managed to escape before the police arrived . (.....)

2//Rewrite this sentences as suggested :

- a) It's not necessary to book in advance .
You
- b) I'm sure that isn't Alex; he isn't as tall as that .
That
- c) the best thing would be to apologize .
you
- d) I'm hungry but I don't have anything to eat .
I wish
- e) I'm sorry I didn't meet anyone I know at the dinner.
If only
- f) I can't read this letter , I forgot my glasses somewhere .
I wish

3//Give the correct form of the verbs between brackets :

- a) Unless the bus (come), we (have) to look for a taxi .
If I (have) enough time, I (visit)..... my grandparents but I'm in a hurry.

WRITING : Write a paragraph to express your opinion FOR or AGAINST this idea.
“Going to the cinema is just a waste of time and money.”

.....

.....

.....

.....

MOULAY RACHID HIGH SCHOOL

SMARA 2007/2008

Monday May, 5th 2008

GLOBAL TEST

Teacher: Mr. Ahmed Bakouch

Level & Stream : 2nd Year BAC (PS)

Timing : 2 hours

A six-country scientific association revealed yesterday that it had drawn up a complete human genome map, completing one of the most ambitious scientific projects ever, and offering a major opportunity for medical advances. The president of the association which comprises Britain, China, France, Germany, Japan and the United States, said **the work** has been finished two years ahead of schedule.

The heads of the government of **these countries** said in a joint statement that now "revolutionary progress will be made in biomedical sciences and in the health and welfare of mankind." Scientists have predicted that major progress can be made in many incurable and genetic diseases.

The National Human Genome Research Institute, the leading agency in the United States, said the work was historic. It added in a statement that " the international efforts to sequence the three billion DNA letters the human genome is considered by many to be one of the most ambitious scientific undertaking of all time, even compared to splitting the atom or going to the moon. " Francis Collins, the leader of the international team said, "All of the project's goals have been completed successfully-well in advance of the original deadline and for a cost substantially less than the original estimate". The human genome map cost about \$ 2.7 billion to draw up , about \$300 million under the predicted cost, according to the US institute.

Research by hundreds of experts at 20 centres in the six countries started in 1990 and a first draft of the human sequence was made public in June 2000. Scientists announced last February that they had completed a map of 95 % of the human genome.

Their outstanding work will be noted in the history of science and technology, and as well in the history of human kind, as landmark achievement." Knowledge of the genome ,will enable scientists to find better ways of preventing medical problems , new drugs to treat previously untreatable disorders and medicines with fewer side effects, according to experts.

The Observer, April 2003

I.COMPREHENSION [15 POINTS]

(BASE ALL YOUR ANSWER ON THE TEXT)

A. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS 4 pts; 1 point each)

4. What scientific achievement did the association announce?
5. How do the scientists describe the human genome map?
6. How long did take the experts to complete the genome map?
7. What characteristics will the future medical drugs have?

B. ARE THESE SENTENCES TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY (4 pts, 1each)

1. The heads of the states in the six countries reacted positively to the genome map.
2. The treatment of the genetic diseases will improve thanks to the genome map.
3. The research was conducted in the USA.
4. The cost of the project was over-estimated at the beginning

C. FIND IN THE TEXT WORDS OR EXPRESSIONS THAT MEAN THE SAME AS (4 pts; 1 each)

5. Occasion (paragraph 1).....

6. Prosperity (paragraph 2).....
7. Purposes (paragraph 3).....
8. Great (paragraph 5).....

E. WHAT DO THE FOLLOWING WORDS IN THE TEXT REFER TO (3pts; 1each)

3. **The work** (paragraph 1, line 4).....
4. **These countries** (paragraph 2, line 1).....
5. **Their** (paragraph 5, line 1).....

II.LANGUAGE [15 POINTS]

A. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORDS FROM THE LIST BELOW (3pts)

destruction – exclusion – participatory – preserve –available – slow down

4.! There's an accident happening in front of us.
5. Our environment is in a state of complete.....We have to protect it..
6. In the past, many women suffered from marginalization and

B. GIVE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORDS BETWEEN BRACKETS (3pts; 1 each)

3. (prevent).....is better than cure.
4. We need some (finance).....support to realise this project.
5. I didn't see the film till the end because it was (interesting).....

C. PUT THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS IN THEIR CORRECT FORM (3pts; 1 each)

4. When I arrived to the shop, the thieves (already/run).....away.
5. By the end of the next month, I (know).....my exam results.
6. If only I (not/throw).....those papers. I could use them in my projects.

D.REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES BEGINNING WITH THE WORDS GIVEN (4pts)

1. In spite of living in London for four years, Aziz can't speak fluent English.
Although
2. I am almost certain that Jack belongs to a rich family.
Jack
3. " You may leave once you finish"
The teacher told the students.....
4. The government has implemented a new educational system.
A new educational system

E. WHAT DO THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES EXPRESS (2 pts)

A	B
1. I deeply regret that	a.....
2. What do you mean?	b.
3. As I see it foreign languages are important	c.
4. Oh Goodness! Morocco lost the match again.	d.

II.WRITING [10 POINTS]

Imagine you travelled to a city or a village in Morocco and you had a problem.

Write a *letter* to a *pen-pal* telling him/her about the *problem you had* and the *solutions you found*.

With all the Best Luck

*Teacher: Mr. SAAAD.
Lycee Med Vi , Ouarzazate*

Global test

2nd year bac. Option: science.

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), an international humanitarian aid organisation, provides emergency medical assistance in danger in wartime or natural disasters. MSF has been setting up emergency medical aid missions around the world since 1971. It covers the most urgent needs of vulnerable populations, irrespective of their race, religion, or political affiliation.

In countries where health structures are insufficient or even non-existent, MSF collaborates with authorities such as the Ministry of Health to provide assistance. MSF works in rehabilitation of hospitals and dispensaries, vaccination programmes and water and sanitation projects. MSF also works in remote health care centres, slum areas and provides training of local staff. All this is done with the objective of rebuilding health structures to acceptable levels.

In carrying out humanitarian assistance, MSF seeks also to raise awareness of crisis situations; MSF acts as a witness and will speak out, either in private or in public about the troubles of populations in danger for whom MSF works. In doing so, MSF sets out to alleviate human suffering, to protect life and health and to restore and ensure respect for the human beings. MSF teams travel to faraway places to assist people who have fallen victim to natural or man-made disasters without gaining the attention of the media. Whenever possible, MSF volunteers give interviews and make presentations. MSF offices worldwide facilitate the organisation of gatherings, for individuals and groups who want to speak in their home countries. MSF also mounts exhibitions and, from time to time, releases publications, with the aim of raising awareness.

It is part of MSF's work to address any violation of basic human rights encountered by field teams. It denounces abuses of human dignity wherever they may take place. It also confronts the political actors themselves, by putting pressure on them through mobilisation of the international community and by issuing information publicly.

A // Read paragraph (.....) and choose the suitable subtitle: (1pt)

- * Raising Public Awareness
- * Human Rights Action
- * Network of Activities
- * General Details

B // Answer these questions from the text.(2pts)

- 1- When was MSF established?
- 2- How does MSF help save human rights in the world?

C // Are these statements true or false? Justify: (3pts)

- 1- MSF is a human rights organisation.
- 2- MSF sometimes trains local nurses and medical assistants.

D // Find in the text words close in meaning to the following:(2pts)

- 1- crisis or urgent situation (paragraph 1) =
- 2- lessen; reduce; relieve (paragraph 3) =

E // What do the underlined words in the text refer to? (2pts)

- 1- their (paragraph 1) :
- 2- it (paragraph 4):

LANGUAGE:

A // Rewrite these sentences as suggested: (4pts)

- 1- Do they still build ships in Scotland ?
Are
- 2- They have recently discovered oil in Argentina .
Oil
- 3- “ A lot of people will participate in this campaign”
He reported that
- 4- “Where did you go last night?”
She asked me

B//Fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verb: pick up/keep on/ put up with/ pick up/ put off/check in/

- 1-Although he was tired, he wanted toworking.
- 2- I’m afraid you’ll have tothis awful noise.
- 3- Why don’t we at the hotel first and then go on a quick tour around

C // Join the pairs of sentences with the suggested words: (2pts)

- 1- An epidemic spread in some countries. MSF Organisation has sent volunteers to the area. (Because)
- 2- Ali gets higher marks in the exams. He studies in difficult conditions. (despite)

D // Match this sentences with their functions: (1pt)

Sentences	functions
1-Values refer to the principles and standards of good behaviour. 2-Children’s Internet addiction is due to parents’ carelessness.	a- purpose b- defining c- cause and effect. d- sharing information

WRITING : (5pts):: Develop a paragraph with the topic sentence given. Your detail sentences should support the topic sentence. Use logical linking words.

The world has always suffered from the problem of racism which is caused by so many reasons.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Teacher: Mohamed Louffi

MOCK EXAM IN ENGLISH Level: 2d year Bac

Coming Soon to TV Land: The Internet, Actually

What would a world with television coming through the Internet be like? Skip to next paragraph Instead of tuning into programs preset and determined by the broadcast network or cable or satellite TV provider, viewers would be able to search the Internet and choose from hundreds of thousands of programs sent to them from high-speed connections.

At the International Consumer Electronics Show here this week, a future dominated by Internet Protocol TV, or IPTV, seemed possible, maybe even inevitable. Giants like [Yahoo](#) and [Google](#) turned their attentions to offering new Internet programming. Hardware companies like [Intel](#) introduced chips and platforms that can push videos sent via an Internet connection to living room screens. And [Microsoft](#) looked for alliances that would allow its software to dominate living rooms as well as the home office.

"At one level it's clear that the dam has broken," said Paul Otellini, chief executive of Intel. "There's an inevitable move to use the Internet as a distribution medium, and that's not going to stop." The rapid emergence of the consumer electronics and computer companies as Internet video providers is certain to challenge the control of the cable, telephone and satellite companies, which seek to dominate the distribution of digital content to the home. Competition has intensified as more consumers have upgrade to digital televisions.

Indeed, the easy availability of on-demand content over the Internet is certain to accelerate consumer expectations that they will have more control over digital video content, both to watch programs when they want as well as to move video programs to different types of displays in different rooms of the home. "Appointment-based television is dead," said William Randolph Hearst III, a partner at Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers, the Silicon Valley venture capital firm. "The cable industry is really in danger of becoming commoditized."

Comprehension: (15 pts)

A. Are these statements true or false? Justify. (6 pts)

1. Cable and satellite TV providers enable viewers to choose what to watch and when.
2. The internet will surely dominate in future thanks to its flexibility and availability.

3. Microsoft is a Hardware company.
4. With the internet, the viewer is going to be able to control video programs.

B. Answer these questions about the text. (5 pts)

1. What shows that the internet will dominate TV in future?
2. What is Intel?
3. What does IPTV stand for?
4. Explain this sentence, "Appointment-based television is dead."

C. What do these words underlined in the text refer to? (2 pts)

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. "them" (line 4) | 3. "that" (line 12) |
| 2. "its" (line 9) | 4. "they" (line 19) |

D. Read paragraph 3 and find words meaning the same as: (2 pts)

1. barrier.
2. expected.
3. appearance
4. increased

Language: (13 pts)

A. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. (4 pts)

Last night, I (go) _____ to a party. When I (get) _____ there, the room (be) _____ full of people. Some of them (dance) _____, and others (talk) _____. One young woman (stand) _____ by herself. I (meet, never) _____ her, so I (introduce) _____ myself to her.

B. Match the words that go together to make collocations. (3 pts)

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. cultural | a. access |
| 2. equal | b. attention |
| 3. generation | c. diversity |
| 4. have | d. gap |
| 5. pay | e. humour |
| 6. sense of | f. rights |
1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ...

C. Rewrite these sentences as requested. (3 pts)

1. The human body easily absorbs vitamin C.
Vitamin C
2. I made a lot of mistakes because I didn't pay attention.
If only
3. The examination will be given in that room.
They

D. Give the correct form of the word in brackets. (2 pts)

1. This food is (eat) It is contaminated and it may kill you.
2. Our (education) system needs a lot of changes to become well.
3. Most doctors believe that Brahim's case is (hope) He had two operations but without improvement.
4. The dispute between the two neighbours was settled by an (agree) that satisfied both parties.

E. fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list: (1 pt)

Although – Despite – Moreover – Unlike – Whereas

1. their parents, youngsters do not care much about old traditions.
2. the environment is a source of life for us, we pollute it.

F. Functional Practice: What do you say in this situation? (2 pts)

Your neighbour is making too much noise, which disturbs you. You make a complaint and he apologises. What do you say?

You :

Your neighbour:

Writing Task: (10 pts)

Write an essay about the internet and how it will influence television in future. Tell us how you imagine the television in future will be like.



<p>مدة الإنجاز: 120 دقيقة المعامل: 2</p>	<p>الامتحان التجريبي الموحد السنة الثانية من البكالوريا الموسم الدراسي 2007-2008</p>	<p>الثانوية التأهيلية ابن الهيثم التقنية ورزازات الشعبة: تقنيات التسيير الإداري المادة: الإنجليزية الاستاد: المداني أبت كبوط</p>
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I. READING COMPREHENSION 15 POINTS.

Travelling to or from anywhere these days can be an unhealthy and frustrating experience. In big cities, air pollution has reached such proportions that all people suffer from coughs and other chest problems constantly. Also, urban transport system has become dangerously overloaded. Our roads are blocked by traffic jam, while buses, cars, taxis and motorbikes fight against each other to get through. Annoyed and tired, drivers drive badly, cause accidents and even murder one another.

Town planners, however, tell us that everything will soon be different. In the future, according to them, private cars will be prohibited in town centres and be replaced by a new transport system in which all vehicles will be directed by a central computer, and radars will take the place of human drivers. The people movers— a kind of urban cable—car will carry us high in the air over towns to car parks, bus stations and railway stations. Pollution will become a thing of the past as all vehicles will have special filters and will use lead-free petrol.

Doesn't it sound marvellous? I wonder, though, if any of us will be around to see it.

BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE TEXT.

A- ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. (6pts; 2pts each)

1. What is the effect of pollution on people's health in big cities?
2. Why has it become difficult to drive in big cities?
3. Are town planners optimistic about the future of transport systems in big cities? EXPLAIN.

B- ARE THESE SENTENCES TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. (6pts; 2pts each)

1. According to town planners, people won't be allowed to drive their private cars in town centres in the future.
2. Town planners think that human drivers will still be in charge of the new transport system in the future.
3. According to the writer, the problem of pollution will be solved in the future.

C-FIND IN THE TEXT THE SYNONYMS OF THESE WORDS: (3pts;1 pt each)

- 1- Irritated 2- Forbidden 3- kill

II- LANGUAGE 15 POINTS.

A-SUPPLY THE APPROPRIATE FORM FOR THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS (6pts;1.5 each)

1. If the weather is nice tomorrow, I (go)on a picnic.
2. If only I (study).....computer sciences when I was younger.
3. Some terrorists (arrest).....by the police last week.
4. Cocacola (sell)..... almost everywhere in the world .

B-FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE RIGHT PREPOSITION FROM THE LIST: (6 pts; 1.5 each)

Away - on - at - in - up - across - into - over - off- for

1. The thief managed to getwith \$ 100,000.
2. I need to look.....the word "engross" in the dictionary.
3. They resemble each other. Actually, the son takes.....his father.
4. We like travelling.....holidays.

C- PUT THE WORDS BETWEEN BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT FORM (3 pts ; 1 pt each)

1. The film was a great (succeed) It made 40 million dollars.
2. I don't know which one to choose. It is difficult to make a (choose)
3. The tourist made a (complain) about food.

III-WRITING: 10 POINTS

Pollution is one of the biggest environmental problems in the world today. To face this problem is the responsibility of everyone. Write an article to your school magazine explaining how we can reduce pollutants?

GOOD LUCK!

MOCK EXAM

PUT PARENTS BACK INTO EDUCATION

It's unbelievable! Knowledge is spreading rapidly nowadays. Schools, universities are found all over the world. Nations spend enormous sums on education. Yet, the educational level of students has declined: young people are hardly ever able to read a daily newspaper or even write an understandable letter. What's happening in our schools? And who should be blamed?

Actually, the decline in the educational standards is due to the fact that parents no longer help in their children's education. They send them off to school beginning at age five or six, and then expect the government to educate them. They do not take into account that education is a process that begins at birth. Experts agree that the first few years set the foundation to future performance.

In his book, *STRAIGHT TALK ABOUT AMERICAN EDUCATION*, Theodore M. Black has perceived the problem. He warns, "Parents, not schools or governments, are fundamentally responsible for the education of their children."

Parents should realize that schools are only one element in the education of their children. Infants are taught, whether knowingly or not, by their parents from birth. They cannot just wash their hands of responsibility for their children's education.

Parents should contribute to the teaching of their offspring. They don't need to be teachers to tutor their children. What they need is the will, and some imagination, to prepare them to function intelligently within society. Thus we will see that educational standards and students' achievements would no longer go downward.

COMPREHENSION: (15 points)

A. Are these statements true or false? Justify your answer. (4 pts ½)

- 1. Governments do not spend enough money on education.**
- 2. Education is the job of schools only.**
- 3. Parents do not feel responsible for their children's education.**

B. Answer these questions. (4 pts ½)

- 1. What shows that the educational standards of students have declined?**
- 2. According to the text, who is responsible for this decline?**
- 3. What is *Straight Talk about American Education*?**

C. Complete these sentences according to the text. (2 pts)

- 1. Although knowledge is spreading quickly,**
- 2. It's up to parents to**

D. What do the underlined words in the text refer to? (2 pts)

- 1. "them" (line 6)**
- 2. "the problem" (line 10)**
- 3. "their" (line 13)**
- 4. "them" (line 16)**

E. Find in the text words or expressions meaning the same as: (2 pts)

- 1. rarely (paragraph 1)**
- 2. because of (paragraph 2)**
- 3. just (paragraph 4)**
- 4. children (paragraph 5)**

LANGUAGE: (15 points)

A. Match the words that go together to make collocations. (3 pts)

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------------|
| 1. cultural | | a. access |
| 2. equal | | b. attention |
| 3. generation | | c. diversity |
| 4. have | | d. gap |
| 5. pay | | e. humour |
| 6. sense of | | f. rights |
1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ...

B. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. (4 pts)

When Nancy (go).....1..... to India, she (already/hear)2..... so many things about street children. She (be)3..... there for three months now, collecting information for her first book about India. By the end of next month, she (visit)4..... India's major cities.

C. Rewrite the sentences as suggested. (3 pts)

1. Infants are taught by their parents from birth.

Parents

2. I didn't have money, so I couldn't buy the book.

If

3. They think that parents are the cause of their children's educational standards decline.

Parents are

D. Give the correct form of the word in brackets. (2 pts)

1. This food is (eat) It is contaminated and it may kill you.

2. Our (education) system needs a lot of changes to become well.

3. Most doctors believe that Brahim's case is (hope) He had two operations but without improvement.

4. The dispute between the two neighbours was settled by an (agree) that satisfied both parties.

E. fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list: (1 pt)

Although – Despite – Moreover – Unlike – Whereas

1. their parents, youngsters do not care much about old traditions.

2. the environment is a source of life for us, we pollute it.

F. Functional Practice: What do you say in this situation? (2 pts)

Your neighbour is making too much noise, which disturbs you. You make a complaint and he apologises. What do you say?

You :

Your neighbour:

Writing Task: (10 points)

Write a two-paragraph essay talking about education and its role in solving several problems such as population growth, illiteracy and crimes. Tell how it can teach and give a person knowledge in addition to helping countries to develop.

Omar Alkhyiam high school

January 2007

Dcheira

Quiz 2

Task 1 .Language (10pts)

A-Fill in the blanks with

the appropriate words from the list .(2pts)

Look up – turn down – look after – set off .

1- Mrs. Smith is looking for someone to -----her baby when she is at work.

2- She couldn't t -----the job she was offered a week ago.

B-Rewrite these sentences with the words given . (8pts)

Wishes

1-Oh it s raining cats and dogs now. why did I decide not to take my umbrella with me .

If only -----

2-It rained yesterday .We couldn't t play tennis .

We wish -----

Conditional

3-If I -----(to know) what to do ; I -----(not /to ask) you to help.

4-If he -----(to get) to the cinema late ; he -----(to miss) the beginning of the film.

Task2 Writing (10pts)

a-Some(refugee) children are obliged to leave school and start working .Write a short essay about the causes and consequences of this phenomenon in the world . Give suggestions to solve this problem.

b-You were in a baccalaureate class last year & you didn't t pass .Write a letter to your friend where you express your regrets and wishes .

GOOD LUCK

Omar Alkhyiam high school

January 2007

Dcheira

Quiz 2

Task 1 .Language (10pts)

A-Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list .(2pts)

Put on -take off–hand in–put off–make up- make out – look up- hand out .

1- I need to -----my coat .It s quite hot in this cafeteria.

2- Students are required to -----their exam papers to the teacher.

B-Rewrite these sentences with the words given (8pts).

1-Oh it s raining cats and dogs now.why did I decide not to take my umbrella with me .

If only -----

2-Our neighbours won t turn their radio down .

We wish -----

Conditional

3-If I -----(to know) what to do ; I -----(not /to ask) you to help.

4-If he -----(to get) to the cinema late ; he -----(to miss) the beginning of the film.

Task 2 Writing 10pts

a- After you finish your education , would you like to live in Morocco or in a foreign country? Write an essay stating your preference and giving reasons for your choice.

b- With the large number of channels that satellite services provide, people become more and more addicted to TV.write an article to your school magazine , in which you explain the negative effects of TV on people .

GOOD LUCK

Teacher: Mohamed Loutfi

Second Semester
GLOBAL TEST

Amnesty International

Amnesty International is a world-wide volunteer organization funded entirely by subscriptions and donations. It is totally independent of any government, political faction, ideology, economic interest or religious creed.

The organization works for the release of 'Prisoners of Conscience'- men, women and children imprisoned anywhere for their beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin, language or religion. It also seeks fair and immediate trial for all political prisoners detained without charge, and opposes torture and the degrading treatment of prisoners. It is also against the death penalty for all types of crime.

Amnesty works by collecting information. When it has proof that a person is a 'Prisoner of Conscience', that person's case is handed over to a local group. The local groups are ordinary individuals who believe in Amnesty's work. They send letters to governments, embassies, leading newspapers and the prisoner's family and friends. They also collect signatures and raise money to send medicine, food and clothing to the prisoners and their families. These volunteers use their freedom of speech to win the same freedom for their adopted prisoner.

Paradoxically, Amnesty International is an organization that will only be satisfied when it has become redundant.

COMPREHENSION: (15 points)

A. Choose a, b, or c, in each question below. Only one choice is correct. (4 points)

1. Amnesty International is supported ...
 - a) *by people with left-wing views.*
 - b) *in part by government assistance.*
 - c) *by people who give money or subscribe to the organization.*
2. Amnesty gathers information ...
 - a) *to determine if someone is a 'Prisoner of Conscience'.*
 - b) *to support its local groups.*
 - c) *for the 'Prisoners of Conscience'.*
3. The local groups are composed of ...
 - a) *representatives from governments, embassies, leading newspapers, etc.*
 - b) *special people who know the prisoners and their families.*
 - c) *normal people who have the same views as Amnesty International.*
4. Amnesty International will go on working until
 - a) *many 'Prisoners of Conscience' are released from prison.*
 - b) *its work becomes unnecessary.*
 - c) *the 'Prisoners of Conscience' are redundant.*

B. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)? Justify. (4.5 points)

1. **Amnesty International follows a religious creed.**
2. **Amnesty International fights for the release of any prisoner who opposes violence.**
3. **The local groups get paid for their activities.**

C. Answer the following questions according to the text. (4.5 points)

1. **What are the aims of Amnesty International?**
2. **Who is a prisoner of conscience?**
3. **Give two things that Amnesty local groups do?**

D. Find a word or phrase in the text which is similar in meaning to: (2 points)

1. **looks for, tries to obtain (paragraph 2)**
2. **most important (paragraph 3)**

LANGUAGE: (15 points)

A. Rewrite these sentences as suggested. (6 points)

1. **Many political prisoners are detained without charge.**
They
2. **The weather was not fine, so I stayed at home.**
If
3. **“Where were you yesterday, Nancy?”**
They wanted to know
4. **Although Mary is gifted in art, she has never won any prize.**
Despite

B. Fill in the blank with the right particle from this list: (2 points)

on – off – up – down – in – out

1. **Go speaking. I am listening to everything you say.**
2. **The story Kate told wasn't true. She made it**
3. **They will call the match because of the rain.**
4. **The police never found who committed the crime.**

C. Match the words that go together to make collocations. (2 points)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. communication | a. assembly |
| 2. gender | b. attention |
| 3. general | c. gap |
| 4. make | d. a mistake |
| | e. organisations |
| | f. technology |

D. Rewrite these sentences putting the adjectives in the right order. (2 points)

1. **Barbara bought a *black beautiful new car*.**
2. **Sarah is wearing a *multicoloured cotton smashing dress*.**

E. Functions: What do these sentences express? (3 points)

1. **If only I had revised my lessons!**
2. **I went to the market in order to buy some vegetables.**
3. **My deepest sympathy is with you.**

WRITING: (10 points)

You have just received a letter from a friend of yours. He/she is asking you for help. He/she wants to know which place is better for a summer holiday: Asilah or Ifrane.

Write him/her an email telling him/her the similarities and the differences between the two.

Unit 1-5 GLOBAL TEST

Dear Editor,

In the previous issue, you argued that disabled people have no reason to complain. You claimed that they enjoy the same rights as the other normal citizens. You may be right at some point. But, the situation of the disabled is still far from being perfect. My name is Alice and here is my story.

1. When I left university, most people weren't bothered by the fact that disabled people often couldn't find jobs. Anti-discrimination laws relating to disability were only introduced in 1996. But I managed to find employment as a computer programmer and worked my way up. After 10 years, I did an MBA- a business qualification- but then I couldn't get work because of the economic depression in the early 1990s. I got so frustrated at being beaten up by people who were less qualified than me. One company turned me down, saying their building wasn't suitable for someone in a wheelchair. But when the person they appointed didn't work out, **they** came back to me. I was short of money and in an urgent need for work but I didn't take the job. The building hadn't changed, so what suddenly made it suitable?

2. Eventually, I set up a small business with my sister, a legal adviser who also used a wheelchair. I had four good years before moving back into the commercial sector. Then, I saw the Railtrack job advertised, went for it and here I am. My role at Railtrack is to improve the train service so that it would be easier for disabled people to use trains. As a wheelchair user, I understand how it feels to be abandoned on the platform.

3. Nowadays, employers are less likely to discriminate unthinkingly. However, discrimination still exists although it is difficult to pinpoint because no one wants to be prejudiced. They wouldn't turn your application down in a frank way. **They** prefer to point out potential problems, saying such things as "Where are you going to park?" and "We have heavy doors or high stairs here."

4. I don't think there's anything special about me, but I hope I'm making life easier for disabled people. The future will be brighter for all of us as anti-discrimination laws are being implemented and public places have become more accessible for disabled people. I'm confident the description "normal" will one day be broadened to include **us** as equals in society.

With best regards

Alice Maynard

(adapted from Women's Own 2002)

I. COMPREHENSION: (15 points)

Read the letter and answer the questions.

A. Which one of these three questions is Alice answering in the text? Tick the correct option. (1 point)

1. How has your handicap affected your career?
2. How did you become a handicapped person?
3. What advice would you give to disabled people?

B. Reorder these statements according to the sequence of events in the text.

Write the suitable number from 1 to 6 in front of each statement. (3 points)

1. Alice started a family business.
2. Alice left university.
3. Alice found a job with Railtrack.

4. Alice was denied a job because she was handicapped.
5. Alice got a second degree.
6. Alice was offered a job but she turned it down.

C. Are these statements true or false? Justify. (4 points)

1. Alice is a proud person.

.....

2. Alice is the only handicapped person in her family.

.....

3. Alice thinks the handicapped are nowadays treated as normal people.

.....

4. Alice is optimistic about the future of the disabled.

.....

D. Complete this summary with reference to paragraph one. (3 points)

In spite of her handicap, Alice was able to

But during the 1990s depression, a company claimed that they could not employ

Alice because

However, the real reason was

E. Find in the text words or phrases meaning nearly the same as: (2 points)

1. got a higher position at work (paragraph 1) =

2. established, created (paragraph 2) =

3. to find or define exactly (paragraph 3) =

4. sure; convinced (paragraph 4) =

E. What do the underlined words in the text refer to? (2 points)

1. **they** (paragraph 1) =

2. **it** (paragraph 2) =

3. **they** (paragraph 3) =

4. **us** (paragraph 4) =

II- LANGUAGE (10 points)

A. Replace the wrong words in this paragraph with correct alternatives.

Write the correct alternatives in the boxes below. (2 points)

Women certainly play important roles in society. However, they are still deny many of their rights especially in developed countries. So, more legal have to be made so that women can improve their status.

Wrong word	deny	developed	legal	improvement
Correct alternative	.....	.....	.....	.....

B. Complete the following paragraph with words from the list below. (3 points)

(ineffective - measures - provide - effect - century – sewers)

The last, Brazil saw a population boom in its cities, making it more difficult to basic necessities like drinkable water and in poor areas. Environmentalists complain that the government's reactions were slow and But officials ask if it makes sense to discuss antipollution and the greenhouse when families go without food and medicine.

C. Give the correct form of the verbs between brackets. (3 points)

1. Stricter antipollution methods have to (implement)

2. You're late again! You should (take) a taxi.

3. Salah (set up) his own business long before he actually retired.

D. Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the list. (2 points)

For instance - as - More than that - However

There is no harm in using humour at work and school., it should be used with moderation excess in the use of humour may have negative results., it may bring about negligence or underachievement, excessive use of humour can reduce the level of seriousness within the work environment.

III- WRITING (15 points)

Write a descriptive paragraph about a person who has managed to succeed in his/her

studies despite his/her handicap.

Key to global test covering units 1-5

I. COMPREHENSION: (15 points)

A. 1 point

How has your handicap affected your life?

B. 3 points; 0.5 each

1. Alice left university.
2. Alice got a second degree.
3. Alice was denied a job because she was handicapped.
4. Alice was offered a job but she turned it down.
5. Alice started a family business.
6. Alice found a job with Railtrack.

C. 4 points; 1 point each

1. false
2. false
3. false
4. true

D. 3 points; 1 each

... find a job

... because their building wasn't suitable for her

... that she was handicapped

E. 2 points; 0.5 each

1. worked my way up
2. set up
3. pinpoint
4. confident

F. 2 points; 0.5 each

1. the company
2. job with Railtrack
3. employers
4. the disabled/ the handicapped

II - LANGUAGE (10 POINTS)

A. 2 points; 0.5 each

denied underdeveloped laws improve

B. 3 points; 0.5 each

century provide sewers ineffective measures effect

C. 3 points; 1 each

1. have to be implemented
2. should have taken
3. had set up

D. 2 points ; 0.5 each

1. However
2. as
3. For instance
4. More than that

III - WRITING (15 POINTS)

While scoring writing these criteria should be taken into consideration:

- coherence and cohesion

- organisation of ideas

- word order, spelling, punctuation, capitalisation

TICKET TO ENGLISH Level 2nd Year Bac By M. Hammani, S. Ahssen, L. Tansaoui
GLOBAL TEST Unit 6-10

INTERNET FANATICS

An English report has recently revealed that children are becoming so fanatical with the Internet that really half prefer their computers to their friends. **It** claimed that a generation is growing up using the internet at an early age.

Forty-six per cent of British parents believe their children are so busy playing with computers that they spend less time with their friends. At the same time, 55 per cent of parents fear their children will become info-addicted.

The report cites the example of Alexander Feldman, 13, from west London, who switches on his P.C. as soon as he returns from school, often spending several hours, staying up late to take part in chat groups on the Internet.

Alexander said: «There's so much interesting information on the Internet that it is sometimes hard to switch off. It is an easy way to make friends and stay in touch with people **I** know in different countries. » But he denied that he was addicted to the Net. « I could stop but I would be frustrated and upset about it because I have friends all over the world and like to communicate with them.»

Author Mark Griffiths, psychology lecturer at Nottingham Trent University, claimed the report showed that information is becoming "the drug of the third millennium." He added: "Have we become fact-fanatics and info-junkies? There is a very fine line between having enough information and getting too much. As well as computer skills, children should be able to relate to each other, communicate and get the physical exercise they need to develop."

The survey of business people found that 53 per cent longed for electronic information and 5 per cent got a « high » when they found what they wanted. Sixty-one per cent believed they were victims of information overload while 80 per cent of managers gather more facts than they use.

The Express. December 2006

I. COMPREHENSION: (15 points)

Base your answers on the text

A. Are these statements true or false? Justify. (6 point)

1. All British parents worry about their sons playing with the computer for a long time.
2. Alexander refused to say that he was obsessed by the Internet.
3. The survey found that few Internet users suffer from information excess.

B. Fill in the chart with the right information from the text. (3 points)

Cause	Effect
.....	Children prefer their computers to their friends.
Children are busy playing with computers.	.....
There is so much information on the Internet.	.....

C. Choose the right answer from the list given. (1 point)

- a. third millennium invention.
- b. an electronic means of information.
- c. a modern addiction.

D. What do the underlined words in the text refer to? (2 points)

- 1. It (paragraph 1):
- 2. I (paragraph 4):

E. Find words in the text meaning approximately the same as: (3 points)

- 1. excessively enthusiastic (paragraph 1):
- 2. defeated or disappointed (paragraph 4):
- 3. collect (paragraph 6):

II- LANGUAGE (15 points)

A. Fill in the blanks with the right words from the list. (2 points)

- 1. When using the Internet we should tolerate the (believe) _____ of others.
- 2. We should have a good character with positive and (ethics) _____ traits.

B. Fill in the blanks with the right phrasal verbs from the list given. (2 pts)

(put off - take off - pick up - look up - back up)

- 1. You should always _____ important files and documents so that you won't lose all your work if something goes wrong with your computer.
- 2. Young children _____ the web jargon quickly and easily.

C. Match the words that go together to make appropriate collocations. (2 pts)

1. Psychological	a. growth
2. Economic	b. opinion
	c. criticism
	d. test

D. Rewrite these sentences as suggested (2 points)

- 1. "Have we become fact-fanatics and info-junkies?"
- Author Mark Griffiths questioned
- 2. Alexander missed an audio chat with his friend because he didn't log in on time.
- Alexander wishes.....

E. Join the pairs of sentences with the suggested words. (4 points)

- 1. Children have good computer skills. Their websites are attractive. (whose)
- 2. Net users select educative information. They are conscious.(who)
- 3. Alexander is addicted to the net. He does his homework regularly. (Despite)
- 4. 60% of children are victims of information overload. 5 % benefit a lot from the net. (whereas)

Cause

.....
Children are busy playing with computers.
There is so much information on the Internet.

Effect

Children prefer their computers to their friends.
.....
.....

- 1. Psychological

2. Economic
 - a. growth
 - b. opinion
 - c. criticism
 - d. test

E. Join the pairs of sentences with the suggested words. (4 points)

1. Children have good computer skills. Their websites are attractive. (whose)
2. Net users select educative information. They are conscious.(who)
3. Alexander is addicted to the net. He does his homework regularly. (Despite)
4. 60% of children are victims of information overload. 5 % benefit a lot from the net. (whereas)

F. Match the sentences with their functions. (3points)

III- WRITING (15 points)

Some parents think that when children are using the Internet they spend less time with their friends while others fear their children will become info-addicted.

Write an article to your school magazine about the advantages and disadvantages of children using the Internet.

Key to global test covering units 6-10

I. COMPREHENSION: (15 points)

A. 3 points 1 pt. each

1. F 2. T 3.F

B. 6 points 2 pt. For each correct information

C. 1point.

answer:3

D. 2points 1pt each

1. It (paragraph 1): a report
2. I (paragraph 4): Alexander

Cause

Children are fanatical

Children are busy playing with computers

There is so much information on he Internet

Effect

Children prefer their computers to their friends

They spend less time with their friends

It's hard to switch off

Sentences

1. A blog refers to a journal that is available on the web.
2. Alexander stays up late in order to take part in chat groups on the Internet.
3. Children's Internet addiction is due to parents' carelessness.

Functions

- a. Cause and Effect
- b. Defining
- c. Purpose

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E. 3points 1pt. each

1. excessively enthusiastic (paragraph 1): fanatical
2. defeated or disappointed (paragraph 4): frustrated
3. collect (paragraph 6): gather

II- LANGUAGE (15 points)

A. 2 points 1 pt each

1. beliefs 2. ethical

B. 2 points 1 pt each

1. back up 2. pick up

C. 2 points 1 pt. each collocation

Psychological test - Economic growth

D. 2 points 1 pt each

1. Author Mark Griffiths questioned if they had become fact-fanatics and info-junkies.

2. Alexander wishes he hadn't missed an audio chat with his friend / had logged in on time.

E. 4 points 1 pt. each

1. Children whose websites are attractive have good computer skills.

2. Net users who are conscious select educative information.

3. Despite being addicted/his addiction to the net, Alexander does his homework regularly.

4. 60% of children are victims of information overload. Whereas, 5 % benefit a lot from the net.

F. 3 points 1pt. each

1. b 2. c 3. a

III- WRITING (10 points)

Assessment and scoring criteria:

1. Relevance of content to the topic (3 pts)

2. Appropriateness of vocabulary (2 pts)

3. Coherence and cohesion (2 pts)

4. Accuracy of grammar (2 pts)

5. Mechanics (1pt)

Conclusion

Dear colleagues, This document is the fruit of the people whom I GENUINELY WOULD LIKE TO THANK for the hard work they have done either with their students or with their colleagues. What I appreciated a lot is the strong will and motivation my colleagues have; especially those who reacted immediately to the call; those who kept to their promise when they said that they are going to send their proposals and contributions. However, I would like to express my understanding and forgiveness to those whom circumstances prevented from taking part in this project, as it is said “ iltamis li «khika alfa 3udrin » that is “accept a thousand excuses from your brother” .

The product you have now is a “half-baked” material that may be used with students in such a way as to select, reshape, edit and adapt before to be administered. I am fully convinced that almost all of us have a bulk of tests and materials to be shared. Therefore If anyone is willing to initiate something of the like, I am ready for any help you judge I can give. For this purpose, allow me to include the emails of the people who contributed to the compilation of these documents or have shown their interest in what we are doing. I would like to apologise to those whose name/email I may forget. Please you should imagine how confusing the process of reading emails, opening attached files, saving names emails and tests in separate files, and responding to the senders may be!

people whose emails listed below are really reliable. Please don't hesitate to ask any further question or inquiry that may be of interest to all.

mourabiti@gmail.com, m_hnane@yahoo.com, hamid_mernaoui@yahoo.com, akaddar13@hotmail.com, amri_abderrahim@yahoo.com, bentahar09@yahoo.com, zjamaati@yahoo.com, smartenglish2007@hotmail.com, hamidforall@yahoo.com, alfakihimusta@yahoo.com, bouchakka2000@yahoo.com, akhssass1973@yahoo.com, kmorkanty@yahoo.com, bakouchahmed@yahoo.com, hammani@gmail.com, khartite73@yahoo.co.uk, medloutfi18@yahoo.fr, samirr1972@hotmail.com, mlahmam2004@yahoo.com, mariam_bedraoui@yahoo.co.uk, aomar.meziane@yahoo.fr, teachermust@yahoo.com, mwalaf@yahoo.fr, abdeslam67@hotmail.com, mimoune_daoudi@hotmail.com, yassinesabir@yahoo.com, John.ORourke@britishcouncil.org.ma, guellida@yahoo.fr, atlagh@yahoo.fr, tighoula@yahoo.com, aitkabbout@yahoo.fr, mhassim2@yahoo.co.uk, telmsani@hotmail.com, mr_elasri@yahoo.com,

Madani Ait Kabbout
Lycée technique Ibn Alhaitham ,
Ouarzazate,
Morocco.
Email: aitkabbout@yahoo.fr
GSM: 062 05 45 02

Ouarzazate, 30th June,2008
At 13:53