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وزارة التربية الوطنية

مؤسسة التربية و التعليم الخاصة سليم

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خضيري- ابتدائي- متوسط - ثانوي

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Level :3ASL

March 2018

Second Term English Exam

Duration :02h00

Hard work is not the only thing that makes children lives difficult; **their** families are poor so they have no shelter and no sources. Because they have no education, they are condemned to be poor all their lives.

The British charity “**Save the Children**” says that it is important to talk child labourers to find solutions. Not all work is bad or dangerous. In some cases, if children can't work, they or their families can't survive. Boycotts of products made using child labour result in the children being forced to do a work that is more dangerous. Save the Children supports projects that give young workers access to education and better working conditions.

For example, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, teenagers from poor families receive some money to start businesses. They can buy products to sell at the market and make some money. Because they are the bosses, they can choose when to work and they have money to pay for school.

Embroiders like Nancy can go to class organized by “**Save the Children**”. The charity also helps them get reasonable pay for their work. Nancy says: “Now, **we** know our products sell very well in Europe. Before, I didn't know how much money I received. It was written down. I couldn't read it. I thought it was a good idea to ban products made by children. However, I live in the practical world, and I am very concerned about my family.

From: langues. Superforum. Fr

Part One: A/- Reading Interpretation: (7 pts)

1)- Are the following statements true or false according to the text:

- a- One of the reasons why children work is that their families are rich.
- b- Work is always dangerous for children.
- c- Working children suffer from lack of education.
- d- In Congo, children are financed to start business.

2) - Answer the following questions according to the text:

- a- Why is the boycott of goods made by children not good for them?
- b- What will happen if children don't work?

3) - The text is about:

- a- Improving the lives of working children.
- b- Rights and duties of working children.
- c- Child labour in Congo.

4) - What or who do the underlined words refer to in the text:

their (§1)=..... we (§4)=.....

B/- Text Exploration: (8 pts)

1)- Find in the text words which are closest in meaning to the following:

a- risky (§2)=..... Purchase (§3)=.....

2)- Find in the text words which are opposite in meaning to the following:

easy (§1)≠..... Unconcerned (§4)≠.....

3)- Complete the table as shown in the example:

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Adjective</i>
<u>Example: to produce</u>	<u>Product/ production</u>	<u>productive</u>
To employ
.....	dangerous
.....	violation

4) - Rewrite sentence “b” so that it means the same as sentence “a”:

1) - a- Laws and regulations won't prevent corruption except if citizens are involved in fighting it.

b- Unless.....

2) - a- Children from poor families are forced to work hard.

b- I wish.....

3) - a- We should stop child labour.

b- We.....

5)- Classify the following words according to the pronunciation of the final “ed”

forced- received – exploited-worked

/t/	/d/	/id/

Part Two: Written Expression (5 pts)

Choose one of the following topics

Topic One: Some people in developing countries argue that child labour benefits poor families by providing them with enough food for survival. Write a composition in which you give your opinion about this issue and you defend it using the following arguments:

- Economic exploitation- hard work – long hours- not well- paid
- bad conditions- health problems – violate the right for education

Topic Two:

Fraud and corruption are widespread phenomena. Write a composition suggesting measures to fight these malpractices.

Never stop learning because life never stops teaching

Good luck: your teacher

Correction of the Second Term Exam 3ASS/ 3GE

Part One: A/- Reading Interpretation: (7 pts)

1)- Are the following statements true or false according to the text:

False- false- true- true

2) - Answer the following questions according to the text:

a- The boycott of goods made by children is not good for them because it results in being forced to do a work that is more dangerous.

b- if children don't work, they or their families can't survive.

3) - The text is about:

b- Rights and duties of working children.

4) - What or who do the underlined words refer to in the text:

their (§1)= children

we (§4)= embroiders

B/- Text Exploration: (8 pts)

1)- Find in the text words which are closest in meaning to the following:

a- risky (§1)= dangerous Purchase (§3)= buy

2)- Find in the text words which are opposite in meaning to the following:

easy (§1)≠difficult Unconcerned (§4)≠concerned

3)- Complete the table as shown in the example:

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Adjective</i>
<u>Example: to produce</u>	<u>Product/ production</u>	<u>productive</u>
To employ	<u>Employment/ employer</u>	<u>employed</u>
<u>To endanger</u>	<u>danger</u>	dangerous
<u>To violate</u>	violation	<u>violating</u>

4) - Rewrite sentence "b" so that it means the same as sentence "a":

1) - a- Laws and regulations won't prevent corruption except if citizens are involved in fighting it.

b- Unless citizens are involved in fighting corruption, laws and regulations won't prevent it.

2) - a- Children from poor families are forced to work hard.

b- I wish children from poor families were not forced to work hard.

3) - a- We should stop child labour.

b- We ought to stop child labour.

5)- Classify the following words according to the pronunciation of the final "ed"

forced- received – exploited-worked

/ t/	/d/	/id/
Worked- forced	received	exploited

Good luck: your teacher