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.

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حى قعلول -برج البحري- الجزائر

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their (§1)=		we (§4)=	•••••
<u>B/- Text Exploration</u>	<u>ı: (8 pts)</u>		
l)- Find in the text i	words which are closest i	in meaning to the fo	ollowing:
a- risky (§2)=.	Purchas	se (§3)=	
2)- Find in the text i	words which are opposite	e in meaning to the	following:
	Uncon		
• ,	le as shown in the exam		
•			_
Verb	Noun		
		Adjective	_
Example: to	Product/ production	<u>productive</u>	
<u>produce</u>			4
Γο employ		1	4
	violetie-	dangerous	-
	violation		_
1) - Rewrite sentenc	e "b" so that it means th	e same as sentence	<u>"a":</u>
1) - a- Laws and reg	gulations won't prevent c	corruption except if o	citizens are involved in fighting it.
b- Unless		-	
2) - a- Children from	poor families are forced	l to work hard.	
3) - a- We should sto			
	•		
	wing words according to	o the pronunciation	of the final "ed"
forced- receive	d – exploited-worked		
/ t/	/d/	/id/	٦
	/ 4/	/10/	-
			_
Part Two: Written E	Expression (5 pts)		
Choose one of the fo			
<i>Topic One</i> : So	ome people in developing	countries argue that	t child labour benefits poor families by
providing them with	enough food for survival	l. Write a composition	on in which you give your opinion
•	you defend it using the fo	-	
	tion- hard work – long ho		
-	alth problems – violate th	-	
	nui problems – violate tii	ie right for education	1
Topic Two:	,, ,, ,,	***	
		nenomena. Write a c	composition suggesting measures to
fight these malpracti	ces.		
	3.7	over ston learning h	angua lifa mananatana tanalina
	$N\epsilon$	ever stop tearning bi	ecause life never stops teaching
	No		_
	N		ecause life never stops teaching food luck: your teacher
	No		food luck: your teacher
			_

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