

**THIRD YEAR FIRST TERM ENGLISH EXAM**

**Part One: Reading**

Children in most of Ancient Greece started their education at age seven. In Sparta, boys were given military training from ages seven to twenty to prepare them for service in the army. Girls also were required to train physically. They believed strong women produced strong babies.

In Athens, poor children generally did not go to school. When they went, they stayed only for three or four years, since they were needed around **their** homes to help their families make a living. On the other hand, middle –class boys might go to school for up to ten years. For their lessons, the student used a wax- covered board with a stylus to carve out letters in the wax. When completed, the wax was smoothed over again and reused. The subjects they learned were reading, writing, basic math, music, and physical training. At the age of eighteen, most boys were required to join the army for two years of training.

After military training, boys from wealthy families studied under a sophist known as the “wisdom seller”, who charged a fee to teach subjects such as public speaking or rhetoric. In Athens and other democracies, public speaking and persuasion were highly prized skills. Socrates, the famous Greek philosopher, believed it was unethical to take money for teaching young people. **He** also believed that the pursuit of knowledge was more important than the art of speaking.

**A) COMPREHENSION AND INTERPRETING: (07pts)**

**1. Circle the letter that corresponds to the right answer. Is the text: (0,5pt)**

- a. Narrative                      b. Descriptive                      c. Argumentative                      d. Expository

**2. Choose a suitable title to the text: (0,5pt)**

- a. Child labour in Ancient Greece
- b. Athens the cradle of democracy
- c. Education in Ancient Greece

**3. Are the following statements true or false? write T or F (02pts)**

- a. Girls were required to train physically to prepare them for service in the army.
- b. In Sparta boys were prepared for service in the army.
- c. Some children didn't go to school because they were poor.
- d. Physical training was among the subjects studied.

**4. Answer the following questions according to the text: (0 3pts)**

- a. Why were girls required to train physically?
- b. What did the sophist teach?
- c. What are the different subjects that middle – class boys learned?

**5. What do the following words refer to in the text: ( 1pt)**

Their

He

**B)- Text Exploration: (08pts)**

**1. Find in the text words that are opposites to the following words: (02pts)**

- a. weak (§1)                      b. poor (§3)                      c. moral (§3)                      d. started (2§)

**2. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets: (02pts)**

In Ancient Greece, boys ( **begin**) their education at age seven. The poorest ( **leave**) with a grasp of the basics after three or four years, but wealthier pupils ( **stay**) at school for up to 10 years. Even some girls ( **be** ) formally educated in the Greek world, although not as commonly as boys and in separate schools.

**3. Ask questions which the underlined words answer:(1pt)**

- Children of Ancient Greece started their education at age seven.
- Middle-class boys stayed in school for up to 10 years.

**4. Classify the following words according to the pronunciation of their final “ ed”: (03)**

Required                      produced                      needed                      studied                      believed                      stared

/d/	/t/	/id/

**Part two: Written Expression: (05pts)**

Choose one of the following topics writing a composition of about 100 words.

**TOPIC 1:**If you had given the task to improve our educational system what are the different measures you would take to make it more efficient.

**TOPIC 2:** Is the fact of being poor a reason for not going to school in the first place or having access to Higher Education? Justify your answer .