

PART ONE : READING / INTERPRETING: (15pts)

A. Comprehension : (7pts)

Read the text carefully then do the activities.

English children are required to be in full time education between the ages of 5 and 16. Some receive their primary education at an infant school and then a junior school whereas others receive it at a primary school that combines both.

About 94 per cent of pupils in the U.K receive free education from public funds , while 6 per cent attend independent fee- paying schools. At the age of 11 , they_ move on to regular high school, known as secondary schools. At the age of 16, students sit for an examination called GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education). All students are tested in mathematics, English literature, English composition, chemistry , biology, physics ,history or the classics , one modern language , and one other subject , such as art or computer studies.

After completing the GCSE, some students leave school, others go to technical college " whilst " others continue at high school for two more years and take a further set of standardized exams , known as A levels, in three or four subjects. These exams determine whether a student is eligible for university.

"Whilst" = while

1 -Are the following statements true or false?

- a-All English children go to the same school.
- b- At the age of 11, pupils go to the middle school.
- c- Students are tested in different subjects in the GCSE.
- d- "A "level students can enter university.

2 -Answer the following questions according to the text.

- a- Where do English children receive their primary education?
- b-Do all English pupils have to pay for their education?
- c-What exams do generally English pupils take at high school?

3 - In which paragraph are the different subject matters taught in the English high schools mentioned?

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

B - Text Exploration : (8pts)

1 - Find in the text words that are opposite in meaning to the following.

a- give #..... b- private #..... c-low #.....

2 - Which nouns can be derived from the following words?

independent tested study known

3 - Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.

1- a-The ministry had recruited new teachers before the term began.

b- New teachers.....before the term began.

2- a- "Is it worth going to school?" He wondered.

b- He wondered.....

3- a- "All subjects must be regarded as equally important." The examiner suggested.

b- The examiner suggested.....

4- a- I didn't study hard enough; I didn't pass my exam.

b- I wish I harder.

5- a- She works a lot. She hasn't got very good marks.

b- Though

4- Classify the following words according to the number of their syllables.

Education examination pupils languages test

PART TWO: Written - Expression : (5pts)

Choose one topic.

Topic one :

Use the following notes to write a letter to a British penfriend describing education in Algeria.

- Different types of schools : primary, middle, secondary.
- The subject matters to study: Arabic, foreign languages, history.
- Streams: scientific, literary.....
- The exams you take: BEM, Baccalaureate.

Topic two:

Write a paragraph of about 50 words on the following topic.

Compare the Algerian and British schools stating similarities and differences (language, subject matters studied.....).