

الموضوع الأول

PART ONE: Reading

(14 pts)

Read the text carefully and do the activities.

Over the years educational models have changed in step with society, adapting to the circumstances and needs of each era. As is only logical, the educational reality today is nothing like that centuries ago.

If we go back to prehistory, the educational model, if we might call it that, mainly depended on the mother. Women were in charge of almost all education, while the father figure centred on more concrete aspects related to subsistence, such as hunting and survival. This was a very primary and individual system through which children acquired from parents the essential knowledge necessary for basic needs.

A first great change, or even revolution, came about in Sumer, Mesopotamia, in 2000 BC, when the first schools appeared, centering mainly on teaching writing, and distinguished essentially by the fact that it went a step beyond meeting everyday needs. The people benefitting from this new model were, however, limited to a privileged class.

The concept of the school as we understand it today played an important role in Ancient Greece. It was at this point when schools first shed their links to religious institutions. A key turning point came when in 1787 Frederick William II of Prussia enacted a scholastic code that wrested responsibility for education from the clergy and was notable for requiring all children to attend primary school, with a view to offering basic education to all of them as it is today.

<http://mobileworldcapital.com>

Comprehension.

(7 pts)

1. Are the following statements true or false? Write T or F next to the letter corresponding to the letter corresponding to the statement. Justify the false ones.

- Educational systems have changed through time according to the conditions of each period.
- In prehistory fathers were mainly responsible of the education of their children.
- A new model of schools benefitted only chosen people in Mesopotamia.
- Religion was associated to education in ancient Greece.

2. In which paragraph is it mentioned that education evolved through time?

3. Answer the following questions according to the text.

- What made education models change through centuries?
- Did children go to schools in prehistory?
- Which subject was mainly taught in Sumerian schools?
- Did education develop in the 18th century? Explain.

4. Who or what do the underlined words refer to in the text?

- that (§2)
- which (§2)
- it (§4)
- them (§4)

5. Give a title to the text.

A) Text Exploration (7pts)

1. Find in the text words opposite in meaning to the following.

- a. Imaginary (\$2) b. public (\$2) c. offered (\$4)

2. Divide the following words into roots and affixes.

- Educational - uncomfortable -prehistorically - overloaded.

Prefix	root	suffix

3. Rewrite sentence B so that it means the same as sentence A.

1. A. Today, schools offer Basic education to all children.
B. Today basic education
2. A. If the children were from the upper class, they could be educated during the Middle Ages.
B. Unless
3. Educators say that all children had to be treated the same way all over the world.
B. Educators say, ""

4. Match pairs that rhyme.

1. grab	a. shun
2. chin	b. plot
3. club	c. split
4. glob	d. spam

5. Fill in the gaps with words from the given list.

(- heritage - school -transmit -rise -civilization -complex.)

With the gradual **1** of more complex civilizations in the river valleys of Egypt and Babylonia, knowledge became too complicated to **2** directly from person to person and from generation to generation. To be able to function in **3** societies, man needed some way of accumulating, recording, and preserving his cultural **4**

PART TWO: Written Expression. (6 pts)

Choose **ONE** of the following topics.

Topic 1: Using the following notes write a composition of about 80-120 words

Ancient Indian educational system focused on building a disciplined and values-based culture.

Using the following notes describe the ancient Indian educational system.

- Human values: trust, respect, honesty, dignity, courtesy are
- Discipline obedience, laws, rules and decisions.
- Students duties, responsibilities, necessity/ moral conformity / standard, behaviour.

Or

Topic 2: Write a composition of about 80-120 on the following topic:

Tell your friends how they can beat stress during exams.

PART ONE: Reading (14 pts)

Read the text carefully and do the activities.

Emotions – that is to say feelings and intuitions – play a major role in most of the ethical decisions people make. Most people do not realize how much their emotions direct their moral choices. But experts think it is impossible to make any important moral judgments without emotions.

Inner-directed negative emotions like guilt, embarrassment, and shame often motivate people to act ethically. Outer-directed negative emotions, on the other hand, aim to discipline or punish. For example, people often direct anger, disgust, or contempt at those who have acted unethically. This discourages others from behaving the same way.

Positive emotions like gratitude and admiration, which people may feel when they see another acting with compassion or kindness, can prompt people to help others.

Emotions evoked by suffering, such as sympathy and empathy, often lead people to act ethically toward others. Indeed, empathy is the central moral emotion that most commonly motivates pro-social activity such as altruism, cooperation, and generosity.

So, while we may believe that our moral decisions are influenced most by our philosophy or religious values, in truth our emotions play a significant role in our ethical decision-making.

<http://ethicsunwrapped.utexas.edu>

A. Compréhension.

(7 pts)

1. The text is a: a. conversation b. prose c. letter d. speech.

2. Write the letter that corresponds to the right answer.

A. People are not aware of the importance of feelings and emotions when taking:

a. ethical decisions b. morality c. life choices.

B. Outer-negative emotions motivate people to:

a. act ethically b. correct others behaviour c. hurt other people.

C. Cooperation and generosity are generated by:

a. sympathy b. altruism c. empathy.

3. Answer the following questions from the text.

a. How might people be helpful?

b. Does the writer believe that religious values influence ethical decision-making? Justify your answer.

4. Who or what do the underlined words refer to in the text?

a. Their (§1) b. those (§2) c. which (§3) d. That (§4)

5. Give the general idea of the text.

B. Text Exploration.

(7 pts)

1. Find in the text words close in meaning to the following.

- a. Instincts (§ 1) b. culpability (§2) c. encourage (§3) d. serious (§5)

2. Give the opposite of the following words keeping the same root.

- a. Thoughtful b. behave c. continue d. moral

3. Ask questions on the underlined words.

- a. Experts think it is impossible to make any important moral judgments without emotions.
b. Workers who don't follow codes of conduct may receive written and verbal warnings,
c. As employees do not respect the company code of ethics, they are punished.

4. Classify the following words according to their stressed syllables.

- regulation -realize -major -people -philosophy -significant.

1 st syllable	2 nd syllable	3 rd syllable

5. Reorder the following sentences to make a coherent paragraph.

- a. it encourages workers in the organization to meet that same level.
b. The code of ethics leaders use determines discipline procedures
c. When leaders have high ethical standards,
d. and the acceptable behavior for all workers in an organization.

PART TWO: Written Expression.

(6 pts)

Choose **ONE** of the following topics.

Topic 1: Using the following notes write a composition of about 80-120 words .

Ethics are here to govern any business and no business can be run without ethics. Do you agree?

- employees / follow /guidelines/ code of ethic.
- integrity / honesty/ loyalty.
- good interactions / public
- dedicated /productive employees
- business profitable
- be successful

Or

Topic 2: Write a composition of about 80-120 on the following topic:

Egypt's magnificent stone buildings - her pyramids and temples - have inspired innumerable artists, writers, poets and architects from the Roman period to the present day. What can you tell us about ancient Egyptian civilization?

