



على المترشح أن يختار أحد الموضوعين الآتيين:
الموضوع الأول

Part one: Reading

(14 pts)

Read the text carefully and do the following activities

Gaza, one of the world's longest inhabited areas, has been home to a diverse array of people since at least the 15th century BC. Empires, including the ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, and Romans, have come and gone, at times dominating the land of the Canaanites, the ancestors of the Palestinians, leaving relics of their own cultural heritage behind. Greeks, Jews, Persians, and Nabateans have also lived along this coast over the centuries.

However, since the start of the Israeli airstrikes on October 7th, nearly 200 sites of historical importance have been destroyed or damaged in the Palestinian enclave, including libraries, religious sites, and others. Gaza's Tourism and Antiquities Ministry estimated that about 104 mosques have been damaged or destroyed. This includes the Othman bin Qashqar Mosque, Sayed al-Hashim Mosque, which was built in the 12th century, and The Great Omari Mosque, considered to be the oldest in Gaza City. Churches like The Byzantine Church of Jabalia, built in 444, were also damaged.

Moreover, museums and libraries were also affected, including the Al-Qarara private museum in Khan Younis, which dates back to the Canaanite era, and The Rafah Museum, considered Gaza's main museum of Palestinian heritage. Additionally, intangible heritage including customs, culture, and artifacts, has also been damaged.

The destruction has led to international condemnation, with accusations of war crimes against Israel. Isber Sabrine, president of an international organization that documents cultural heritage, said that Israel is trying to erase the connection of the Gazans with their land.

Adapted from Al Jazeera, authored by Indlieb Farazi Saber, on January 14, 2024.

A/ Comprehension

(07 pts)

1) Identify the type of the text.

The text is : a) narrative. b) expository. c) argumentative.

2) Say whether the following statements are true or false.

- a) The ancient Egyptians didn't live in Gaza.
- b) Religious places of historical importance were destroyed by the Jews.
- c) Al-Qarara private museum in Khan Younis belongs to the Persian era.
- d) Israel has been accused of war crimes internationally.

3) Answer the following questions according to the text.

- a) Who are the Canaanites?
- b) Did the Greeks settle in Gaza?
- c) When did the Israeli airstrikes in Gaza start?
- d) Name some of the historical sites that have been damaged in Gaza?

4) Find what or who the underlined words in the text refer to.

- a) their (§1). b) this (§2). c) which (§3). d) their (§4).

5) Identify the paragraph in which the following ideas are mentioned.

- a) The Jews targeted many important religious places.
- b) The Greeks and the Romans lived in Palestine.

B/ Text Exploration

(07 pts)

1) Find in the text words or phrases that are closest in meaning to the following.

a) occupied (§1) = ... b) constructed (§2) = ... c) period (§3) = ...

2) Find in the text words or phrases that are opposite in meaning to the following.

a) modern (§1) ≠ ... b) died (§1) ≠ ... c) public (§3) ≠ ...

3) Divide the following words into roots and affixes.

dominating – destroyed – international – intentional

Prefix	Root	Suffix

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

1. a) 200 sites of historical importances have been destroyed by the Israeli airstrikes.

b) The Israeli airstrikes.....

2. a) “The crime of destroying cultural sites may encourage the world and UNESCO to preserve this great heritage.” Gaza’s Ministry stated.

b) Gaza’s Ministry stated

5) Fill in each gap with the appropriate word from the list given.

Islamic – heritage – new – ancient – civilization – shaping

Islamic scientific advancements from the 8th to 11th centuries preserved ... (1) ... knowledge crucial for Western culture. Without Islamic scholars, this... (2) ... might have been lost, altering the modern world significantly. ... (3) ... civilization not only preserved ancient knowledge but also built upon it, advancing human understanding and ... (4) ... the course of history.

6) Classify the following words according to the pronunciation of the final ‘ed’.

inhabited - damaged - destroyed - considered

/t/	/d/	/id/

Part Two: Written expression (06 pts)

Choose ONE of the following topics:

Topic One:

Numerous factors lead to the fall of civilizations. Write an article of about 80 to 120 showing how these factors contribute in the end of nations.

Make the best use of the following notes:

- Internal conflicts
- External invasions / wars
- Climate change / pollution.
- Natural disasters
- Epidemics

Topic Two:

In Gaza war, fake news are misleading the international public opinion. Write an opinion piece of about 80 to 120 words discussing the unethical journalism practices and their negative impacts during this period.

الموضوع الثاني

Part one: Reading

(14 pts)

Read the text carefully and do the following activities

The Algerian public education system is free and open to all children ages 6 to 16, regardless of ethnicity and nationality. Despite universal access to education, schools in the southern regions of Algeria face attendance problems, with children as young as age 13 or 14 dropping out of school.

Non-Algerian children face other barriers to education such as required documentation of grade level or testing to determine their level. In addition, migrants who do not speak Arabic, the language of instruction, face challenges in the Algerian education system. These informal barriers to education, specifically for migrant children, result in absence from school and contribute to increased vulnerability to child labour.

School-aged children in Algeria generally attend school regularly, so jobs for children are often part time and informal in nature, with some children working in small-scale family-run businesses such as restaurants or small stores.

Algeria made minimal advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. In April 2023, the government passed a law that largely removes the requirement of proving force, fraud, or coercion for the prosecution of child trafficking crimes, which will enter into force after publication in the national gazette. Additionally, The Labour Code prohibits anyone under age 19 from working at night and anyone under age 18 from performing work that is harmful to their health, safety, or morals.

The government has established laws and regulations related to child labour. However, gaps exist in legal framework to adequately protect children from the worst forms of child labour. The types of work that are hazardous for children to perform are not defined by national law. Moreover, the labour inspectorate is authorized to inspect all workplaces but fails to investigate some, such as houses or informal construction sites, resulting in instances of child labour going undetected.

Adapted from 'Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labour - Algeria' on the U.S. Department of Labour website

A/ Comprehension

(07 pts)

1) *Identify the type of the text.*

The text is : a) a letter. b) a newspaper article. c) a web article.

2) *Say whether the following statements are true or false.*

- a) Children in Algerian public schools don't pay fees.
- b) A lot of children in the southern regions drop out of school.
- c) Arabic language is not an obstacle for migrant students.

3) *Answer the following questions according to the text.*

- a) What kind of educational problems do children face in the southern regions of Algeria?
- b) What do these problems lead to? Explain.
- c) What restrictions does the Labour Code place on age?

4) *Find what or who the underlined words in the text refer to.*

- a) their (§2).
- b) which (§4).
- c) some (§5).

5) *Identify the paragraph in which the following ideas are mentioned.*

- a) Arabic language is a big problem for the migrant children in the southern of algeria.
- b) The Algerian children are protected from child labour by the government.

6) *Give a title to the text.*

B/ Text Exploration

(07 pts)

1) Find in the text words or phrases that are closest in meaning to the following.

- a) obstacles (§2) = ... b) participate (§2) = ... c) progress (§4) = ...

2) Provide the opposite of these words keeping the same root.

- a) secure ≠ ... b) comfort ≠ ... c) regular ≠ ...

3) Divide the following words into roots and affixes.

adequately – government – undetected – informal

Prefix	Root	Suffix

4) Combine each pair of sentences with the connectors giving between brackets. Make changes where necessary.

- a) Children in public schools do not pay fees. Children in private schools pay school fees. (**whereas**)
 b) Children in the southern of Algeria don't speak Arabic. Children drop out of school. (**because**)

5) Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

My brother (**pass**) his baccalaureate next June. If he (**pass**) it with distinction, he (**enter**) the university. But, if he (**fail**), he (**take**) up a course in a training school to become a plumber or an electrician.

6) Classify the following words according to the stressed syllable.

education - equality - students - arrange

1 st syllable	2 nd syllable	3 rd syllable

Part Two: Written expression (06 pts)

Choose ONE of the following topics:

Topic One:

The current war on Gaza is having a catastrophic effect on its educational system, resulting in “scholasticide”, which refers to “the systematic destruction of Palestinian education system by Israel”. Write a composition of about 80 to 120 words discussing the consequences of this scholasticide and what measures should be taken to ensure students' access to education once the war ends.

Make the best use of the following notes:

- Over 80% of schools and over 60% of educational facilities damaged or destructed.
- 5,479 students, 261 teachers, 95 university professors killed.
- Over 7,819 students, 756 teachers injured.
- 625,000 students without access to education.
- Solutions: online learning / rebuild schools and universities / providing psychosocial aid / volunteer educators.

Topic Two:

Your English key pal is conducting a research on historical sites in Algeria. He/ she asked you to supply him/her with information about these places.

Write an email of about 80 to 120 words telling him/her about one of these historic places.