

(1) In a town in northern India, a father instructs his son and daughter to wait outside a store while he goes inside to buy them candy. Brother and sister, each no older than 5 years old, wait the entire day for their father to return. Alone, the two hold hands.

(2) An aunt of the brother and sister found the children at the store. Unable to care for them herself, she told a pastor about the siblings. The pastor brought the boy and girl to a Christian school and home for children, **where** more than 1,000 kids in similar situations go to live. For days after the son and daughter arrived they held hands, holding on to the only thing they recognized. "They don't want to part," said the pastor who runs the school. "They don't want to be left alone anymore."

(3) In Delhi, India, not all children without parents are orphans. And they don't all get adopted. Their situations range from selling flowers on the street near malls and metro stops, to living at schools with hundreds of other children, just like them. Institutions provide their care and education, and they leave to attend universities, begin vocations or get married.

(4) Some children in the Christian school have families and relatives that may come back to visit them, while others do not. "There are orphans who come here, but we don't give anyone for adoption. We raise **them** up," the pastor said, a practice that seems to be more prevalent here than in orphanages or foster homes in America.



<http://internationalstorytelling.org/>

(Adapted)

I - COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (15 marks) :

1) Tick the correct option .The text is mainly about (1 mark) :

- a- Children working on the street.
- b- Parentless and homeless children.
- c- Poor children around the world.

2) What did the father do to his children? (1 mark) :

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3) Correct the following False statements with reference to the text (4 marks) :

a-The siblings' aunt decided to look after her niece and nephew.

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b- The brother and sister could not find a shelter.

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c- Both brother and sister are the only abandoned children.

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d- In India, all the children whose parents died are on other people's responsibility.

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4) What happens to children who are not under their parents' care? Fill in the table with reference to the text (4 marks) :

Inside Institutions	When They Leave Institutions
a-	a-
b-	b- begin vocations
c- live at schools.	c-

5) Find in the text words meaning nearly the same as (2 marks) :

a- directs with authority (Pg 2) :

b- occupations, work (Pg 3) :

6) What do the underlined words refer to in the text (2 marks) :

a- where (Pg 2) refers to :

b- them (Pg 4) refers to :

7) What, do you think, the government should do to protect these children? (1 mark) :

I think that

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II- LANGUAGE (10 marks) :

1) Fill in the blanks with 6 words from the following box (3 marks) :

where - From - entertainment - for - huge - with - when - trip

I recently travelled with some friends to England and Scotland. My favourite part of the **1-** was travelling around London. It is very easy to get around because the Underground goes all around the city. There is a lot of **2-** in London and they have great shopping, including the five-storey Dr Martin store, which was my personal favourite. There is also a **3-** store called Harrods that stretches over an entire block. **4-** London, we went to Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. In between we stopped at Bath, York, and Stratford-Upon-Avon, **5-** we visited Shakespeare's birthplace. We also visited the famous and prestigious Oxford University. Then we stayed at the University of Edinburgh Pollock Halls **6-** a few nights.

2) Circle the correct alternative to obtain a meaningful paragraph (3 marks) :

Millions of children around the world are trapped in child labour. They are deprived **1-(from - of - by)** their childhood, their health and education, and condemning them to a life of **2-(wealth - poverty - justice)** and want. Of course, there is work that children do to help their families in ways that are neither **3-(harmless - safe - harmful)** nor exploitative. But many children are stuck in unacceptable work for children – a serious violation of their **4-(facts - rights - duties)**. Recent global estimates based on data of UNICEF, the ILO and the World Bank indicate that 168 million children aged 5 to 17 are engaged **5-(at - on - in)** child labour. In addition, millions of children suffer in the other worst forms of child labour, including slavery. Despite a steady decline in child labour, progress is far **6-(more - too - as)** slow. At current rates, more than 100 million children will still be trapped in child labour by 2020.

3) Put the bracketed words in the right Form and / or Tense (4 marks) :

There are so many benefits to traveling. From meeting new people, trying new foods, experiencing new cultures, seeing new sights — travelling **1-(give)** you experience and perspective. Perhaps the biggest impact travel **2-(have)** is that it can broaden your mind. Have you ever **3-(watch)** a little kid and thought, "Wow, I can't even imagine what it would be like anymore to have my life be that simple?" The older we get, the **4-(many)** experiences we go through. Through good experiences and bad experiences, our minds **5-(grow)** and expanding. That's what travel is like on hyper drive. The perspective you might gain in five years of life can **6-(gain)** in a two week trip to a foreign country. Leaving your bubble and seeing a different way of life, a different set of rules, a different definition of happiness — these **7-(be)** all hugely enriching experiences travel brings to us. Experiencing these cultures **8-(allow)** us to take a step back and think about our own culture.

III- WRITING (15 marks) :

1) Develop the following notes to get a meaningful paragraph. Add what is necessary : (verbs, articles, pronouns, linkers...) (5 marks) :

- a-** live / life without / experience / friendship, / life without living.
- b-** Human interaction / necessity to survival, but developed friendships / essential / successful well being of anyone.
- c-** Many people look / different characteristics / friends, things that / common in nature.
- d-** definition / friend, and friendship, / based upon one's own notions.
- e-** There / many different types of friends / one want / need.

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2) TOPIC (10 marks) :

Your friend is in trouble. Her boss at work makes her lie for him. Write her a letter to talk about this bad behaviour characteristic. Advise her and tell her what she should do to stop behaving as such .

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