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Mohamed Bakkas 2020.



It is not uncommon in America for a person to belong to some kind of volunteer group. Donating one's time and services is very much a part of the American way of life. Much of this charitable activity is organized by churches and civic groups around the nation and even encouraged by the government. The helping hand is extended to the poor, the homeless, the underprivileged and the handicapped. Some people work to teach youngsters how to read, **others** open up soup kitchens to feed the homeless and maintain day care centers for children of working mothers. Volunteers are also sought to take care of the handicapped by making reading tapes for the blind and working in orphanages to help children without parents.

It appears that this willingness to give and share without calculating the cost becomes most evident around the holiday season when a spirit of goodwill extends deep into the hearts of all people.

High school students are often encouraged to become volunteers and many school club activities center around volunteer services. Students may work with handicapped children during a summer program, or participate in a club activity which helps to bring meals to senior citizens who are shut ins. With their sense of idealism students are often eager to donate their spare time. They see such activities as a way of becoming involved in the community and the adult world. Social action for **them** becomes as important as their academic studies.

In a like manner, throughout the year, fund raising drives are conducted by schools and community groups to raise money for a designated worthy cause. Dance marathons, raffles and church bazaars help to rally a group around a needy project to gather funds. They may respond to a recent earthquake in a foreign country, a flood somewhere within their own, or another natural disaster which has left people destitute and homeless. They may organize drives to collect food, clothing and medicines to serve an immediate need. Today even the Halloween custom of "trick or treat" has become an occasion to collect money for a charitable cause.

This call to assist those less fortunate than themselves arises from the humble origins of the American nation. Those immigrants who were poor and downtrodden became dependent on the kindness of their neighbors to make a new life for them-selves.

This desire to help others without calculating the cost can even be worked out within the framework of the Peace Corps. Established back in the 1960s during the Kennedy Administration the Peace Corps remains alive and vibrant even today.

Volunteers work throughout the world in lesser developed countries helping local governments in fields as diverse as education, agriculture and animal husbandry. They volunteer by serving as a champion of goodwill both at home and abroad performs a valued service for his country which enriches both his life and those whom he serves.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

(3 marks)

1. The text is probably taken from:

- A. A letter B. A play C. An autobiography D. A magazine

2. A suitable title to the text would be:

- A. Peace Corps B. Humour C. Gifted Youth D. Active citizenship

3. The author of the text is this phenomenon.

- A. In favour B. Against C. Indifferent D. Neutral

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. (6 marks)

1. Helping others is very common in America.

.....

2. Soup kitchens teach the homeless how to cook.

.....

3. Volunteering is most prevalent during the school year.

.....

4. Americans also help people far away from their home country.

.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. (8 marks)

1. Who gets help from the benevolent groups?

.....

2. How can volunteers help the blind?

.....

3. What do schools and community groups do to raise money for a worthy cause?

.....

4. What's the value of international volunteer work?

.....

D. FIND IN THE TEXT THE SYNONYMS OF THESE WORDS.? (2 marks)

1.Supported (paragraph 1): 2. Crippled (paragraph 3):

3.Opportunity (paragraph 4): 4. Modest (paragraph 5):

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO? (1 mark)

1. Others (Line 5): 2.Them (Line 14):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulamane Roudani School. Reading comprehension for 2Bac.

Full Name: 2bac: BQS 08

On any weekend throughout the year one can spend hours browsing through neighborhood flea markets. These are very popular for those who are in search of bargains and who have a keen eye for picking through what others have discarded. They hunt and search for something they can reuse. Americans love secondhand merchandise which can be bought cheaply and restored to its original use. In many cases the condition and the quality are still good, though the style might be outdated.

For some people searching through flea markets is a hobby which reaps rewards. They look for possible antiques among the items for sale or for old furniture which can be restored with a little care and used again. Many wise collectors often find rare items worth much more than their bargained price. Since prices are usually not fixed, if one is persistent a bargain can easily be struck. The owner may be selling a rare collectable and

may not even be aware of its value. One of the great pleasures of shopping at such markets is the chance to bargain with the shop owner and settle for a price which one can afford and is willing to pay.

It is also quite common for schools and social clubs to organize flea markets in order to raise money to support their programs. Likewise, churches and other non-profit organizations hold such events to raise money to support a local charity.

Perhaps even more enjoyable than flea markets are the weekend outdoor garage sales which have now become a part of American culture very much. These are held usually in the spring and fall when the weather is still good. Usually a homeowner, having decided that he would like to clear his residence of accumulated items which are no longer useful to him, advertises in a local paper that he is holding a garage sale. More than likely the good on display are in good condition and great buys can be found if one has the time and patience to search carefully. The homeowner places items for sale on display along the driveway leading to his garage or on his front lawn and waits for people to look at what he has to sell. Old magazines, books, paintings, bicycles, ice-skates, items of clothing and electrical appliances of every sort appear on a regular basis. If the owner is in a position where he must sell his home or plans to move soon, then he may be forced to practically give things away at a price far below their true worth.

Likewise, many people who are avid readers and collectors may like to search for out-of-print books in used-bookstores. There is hardly a major American city which does not have such a store and some of **them** are nationally famous with huge inventories. Powell's in Portland, Oregon is noted to be the largest in the country, but Seattle and Salt Lake also have wonderful used bookstores. Many of the books once belonged to private collectors who were forced to sell their entire libraries and are still in good condition. These stores are gold mines for the book worms often containing books which cannot even be found in city libraries and have long been out of print.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

(3 marks)

1. Where could you read this article on a newspaper?

- A. Education B. Environment C. Sport D. Culture

2. A suitable title to the text would be:

- A: Flea markets B. Garage sales C. Used books D. Second-hand goods

3. What is the attitude many Americans have for used goods?

- A. They like them very much if they are in good condition.
B. They don't like them.
C. They don't trust the quality of the merchandise.
D. They are suspicious of them.

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY.

(6 marks)

1. Flea markets are only held in spring and fall.

.....

2. The price of products on sale are fixed on tickets.

.....

3. People organize garage sales because they are in need of money.

.....
4. Used bookstores are prevalent all over America.
.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

(8 marks)

1. Why do people go to the flea market?
.....

2. Why do schools, churches and social clubs hold garage sales?
.....

3. How can one learn about the time and place of a garage sale?
.....

4. What is the advantage of a used bookstore over a public library?
.....

D. FIND IN THE TEXT THE SYNONYMS OF THESE WORDS?

(2 marks)

1. Old-fashioned (paragraph 1): 2. Pastime activity (paragraph 2):

3. Value (paragraph 4): 4. Rarely (paragraph 5) :

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(1 mark)

1. Its (Line 4): 2. Them (Line 27):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulamane Roudani School. Reading comprehension for 2Bac.

Full Name: 2bac: BQS 08

1. Two of the most widely discussed moral issues which confront Americans today are abortion and the death penalty. There is hardly an election year when either or both of these two issues are debated and become part of the platform for a political election campaign. With the advent of the women's movement came the issue of women's rights. Many women felt that they had the right to terminate a pregnancy if they did not want to have a child. Often humanitarian reasons are cited, such as the deformity of a fetus, or a woman having been the victim of a rape.

2. In the U.S. according to a 1973 Supreme Court ruling abortions are permitted during the first six months of pregnancy. Abortion remains a controversial issue in the United States, however, and in 1977 Congress barred the use of Medicaid funds for abortion except for therapeutic reasons and in certain other specified instances.

3. The debate has also centered on the question of human life. Over the years it has led to a heated moral debate concerning the point at which a fetus in a woman's womb becomes a person. Most church groups have taken a staunch opposition to abortion while some sociologists have been more tolerant of **the practice**. They are more concerned over the effects unwanted pregnancies may have upon society. In recent years the numbers of abortions have increased alarmingly, and its practice is being met each year with more indifference.

4. The question of the death penalty as a punishment for incorrigible criminals and as a deterrent for heinous crimes remains equally controversial. Those who favor the death penalty feel that it will discourage crime. Many, however, feel it is barbaric and not worthy of a moral society. Furthermore, most studies have proven that the death penalty has done little to reduce criminal behavior.

5. In the United States the death penalty was applied with decreasing frequency after World War II and in 1972 the U.S. voided all federal and state laws calling for the death penalty on the grounds that **it** was "cruel and unusual punishment." Since then, some states have passed new measures imposing the death penalty in specific kinds of murder cases.

6. Certainly of all developed societies, America is one of the few which not only has the death penalty but has brought many to justice over the years in this way. The method of execution may vary from state to state. Some are put to death by lethal injection, others are hanged, and others are sent to the electric chair. It is also the power of the governor of each state to grant pardon from the death penalty. He has invested within the powers of his office to save a life from such a punishment. The weeks preceding an execution may be filled with heated appeals to spare a life. While at the same time others may actively demonstrate to support the execution.

7. Ironically, those who seem to be the most in favor of the death penalty are the same ones who are most opposed to abortion. Behind both positions there is a conservative way of thinking which is still found in many sections of the country. In both these issues can be seen the awesome power to determine the life and death of a person. This is a right which some believe belongs only to God.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

(3 marks)

1. A suitable title to the text would be:

- A. Gender equality B. Feminism C. Abortion D. Abortion and the death penalty.

2. What position have most church groups taken on the question of abortion?

- A. They favor abortions.
B. They are indifferent to abortions.
C. They accept abortions.
D. They are opposed to abortions.

3. The text is probably taken from: A. A letter B. A play C. An autobiography D. A magazine

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY.

(6 marks)

1. Sociologists forbid the practice of abortion.

.....

2. The rate of crimes has gone down dramatically due to the practice of the death penalty.

.....

3. Americans totally agree on the question of the death penalty.

.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

(8 marks)

1. How did women justify their right of abortion?

.....

2. What reason is often given by people who support the death penalty?

.....

3. How is the death penalty executed in America?

.....

4. Why is there an irony according to the author of the text?

.....
D. FIND IN THE TEXT THE SYNONYMS OF THESE WORDS?

(2 marks)

1. Scarcely (paragraph 1): 2. Went up (paragraph 3):
3. Cruel (paragraph 4): 4. Mercy (paragraph 6):

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(1 mark)

1. The practice (Line 12): 2. It (Line 20):

In the name of God. Ibn Soullaimane Roudani School. Reading comprehension for 2Bac.

Full Name: 2bac: BQS 08

Before a young couple proceeds down the aisle to exchange their marriage vows, there are two social rituals which are usually performed before the day of the wedding. For young women it is the bridal shower and for her future husband it is the stag party. Both of these occasions are filled with unexpected surprises and occur sometime within the month prior to the actual marriage.

The bridal shower is the more conservative of the two rituals with the future bride as the center of attention. It is customarily organized by her sister or best friend and attended only by women, usually family and friends. It is usually organized as a surprise party and the bride is caught off guard as to its time and location. Everyone, in addition, brings along a gift which could be useful in setting up a home. A toaster, a microwave oven, a blender and kitchen appliances are all appropriate, so also are items for entertaining guests or accessories for the home.

In recent years because many young women are now living independent of their families by the time they marry, it has been the acceptable custom to give a monetary gift sealed in an envelope. Whatever the gift a bridal shower is an important event for the young lady who prepares herself for setting up her own home.

For her future husband the stag party may contain more excitement and less gifts. This will be his last chance to have an all-night fling on the town with his close friends. Only men are invited to this party and rightly so since some of the pleasures of the evening may not be in keeping with a proper woman's taste. In most cases, however, it may be nothing more than a night of bar hopping while talking about the good times shared with friends in the past.

In addition to bridal showers and stag parties there are other rituals and superstitions concerning marriage in America. Some of these even falls under the spell of a superstition. For example, the groom must never see his bride in her wedding gown before she comes to him at the altar before the ceremony. In some cases, they must not even speak or meet with one another the day before the wedding.

Also, it is customary for the bride on her wedding day to wear "something old and something new, something borrowed and something blue" somewhere on or under her gown. This will bring her good luck.

Rice throwing at a wedding is also a popular custom. Rice is an ancient symbol of prosperity and fruitfulness. Another reason may be the very ancient superstition that at the wedding there are evil spirits who are supposed to hover about the couple. Throwing rice at them would keep these evil spirits busily eating and away from the groom of whom they were jealous.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

(3 marks)

1. A suitable title to the text would be:

- A: The birth of a new baby B: Marriage rituals C. Honeymoon D. Engagement

2. The theme of the text is:

- A: Active citizenship B: Sustainable development C: Cultural values D: Humour

3. The text is probably taken from:

- A. A letter B. A play C. An autobiography D. A magazine

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY.

(6 marks)

1. The bride and groom have the same party before getting married.

.....

2. The bride and the groom do not get the same number of gifts.

.....

3. Both parties are mixed: men and women attend them together.

.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

(8 marks)

1. Who usually organizes a bridal shower?

.....

2. Why are stag parties organized?

.....

3. What is one superstition concerning a marriage ritual on the day of the wedding?

.....

4. Why is rice thrown at the married couple after the wedding ceremony?

.....

D. FIND IN THE TEXT THE SYNONYMS OF THESE WORDS?

(2 marks)

1. Take place (Paragraph 1): 2. Suitable (paragraph 2):

3. Besides (Paragraph 5): 4. Envious (paragraph 7):

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(1 mark)

1. These occasions (Line 3): 2. Them (Line 27):.....

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaymane Roudani School. Reading comprehension for 2Bac.

Full Name: 2bac: BQS 08

Tipping is very much a part of American culture and one which creates a problem for most foreign travelers when they arrive for a holiday who are not familiar with the custom. They are at a loss as to how much to tip and to whom. Often, they tip too much and to the wrong person. Or else, they may tip not at all. In general, we give a tip in appreciation for a service rendered. Tipping is a courtesy, and not an obligation. One should not feel it is necessary to tip if the service is bad or indifferent. Unfortunately, one reason for tipping also lies in the reality that those who work at these jobs usually have a base pay well below the average. They need to supplement their income in order to meet life's expenses.

The history of **the practice**, however, dates back to England in the mid-seven- tenth century. At that time there were coffee houses which were frequented by men to discuss politics and literary affairs. Customers of the coffee houses were expected to drop coins into a box on which was written "to insure promptness." "T.I.P.", the initials of that phrase are said to be the origin of the modern word "tipping."

The question, of course, is whom we tip and how much is considered a fair amount. Usually waiters and taxicab drivers expect to get a tip. In a hotel, the bellhop and chambermaid also expect some gratuity. The amount, of course, depends upon the nature of the service requested and the quality level of the hotel. Hairdressers and barbers can also merit a small tip. Even sky-cap porters at airports who may carry your suitcase to the checkout counter expect a dollar tip per bag.

Although the amount may vary according to the kind of service and the quality of the restaurant and hotel, generally, a ten percent tip is considered adequate. In New York and larger metropolitan cities, they may expect as much as fifteen or twenty percent.

In restaurants, the tip is left on the table and the bill is paid separately. The tip should never be given directly to the waiter, but it can be added onto a check if one is paying by credit card. In tipping a cab driver, the tip can simply be added to the total amount of the fare.

Tipping, of course, is not mandatory in any situation, and one should not feel under any obligation to give one. If a waiter is not prompt and attentive and noticeably lacking in courtesy and manners, it would be perfectly acceptable not to leave a tip. It would also not be out of order to register a complaint with the management. Likewise, if a cab driver does not take a passenger to his destination by the shortest route, **he** also deserves to forfeit his tip. Also, if the room of a hotel is not well-cleaned and the room service is lackluster and slow, a guest should not feel obliged to leave a gratuity.

Ushers in theaters whose job it is to see you to your seat and service help in fast food restaurants do not expect a tip. At the end of the year, however, it has become the custom to give a tip or small gift to newspaper boys who deliver the paper to your home throughout the year. The same may be true for garbage collectors or anyone who may have provided a special service.

Most Americans dislike tipping and find it a nuisance. If a poll were taken, the consensus would favor just adding the tip to the total of the bill as is the custom in Japan and other Asian countries.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

(3 marks)

1. A suitable title to the text would be:

A: Volunteering B: Charity work C: Tipping D: Selfishness.

2. The theme of the text is:

A: Environment B: Education C: Technology D: Society

3. What is the purpose of tipping?

A. It's a nuisance and has no real purpose.

B. To help stimulate the economy.

C. To help people with low paying jobs.

D. The workers' pay too much in taxes.

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY.

(6 marks)

1. Tipping is a must in the United States of America.

.....

2. The amount of given for being served is fixed in the United States of America.

3. All Americans are keen on paying something for being served.

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

(8 marks)

1. Why do foreign travelers in America often have trouble tipping?

2. When and where did the practice of tipping begin?

3. Where does one leave the tip in a restaurant?

D. FIND IN THE TEXT THE SYNONYMS OF THESE WORDS.?

(2 marks)

1. Accustomed to (paragraph 1): 2. Deserve (paragraph 3) :

3. Distribute (paragraph 7) : 4. Tradition (paragraph 8) :

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(1 mark)

1. The practice (Line 8) : 4. He (Line 26):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaimane Roudani School. Reading comprehension for 2Bac.

Full Name: 2bac: BQS 08

Most Americans love to send and receive cards for every occasion and for no special reason in particular. Messages of congratulations and encouragement have been exchanged for centuries, but only in the past century have they taken the form of greeting cards. More than anyone else, Joyce C. Hall, founder of Hallmark, is regarded as the architect of the modern-day greeting card industry. His business was started in 1910 in Nebraska and has grown into a multibillion-dollar corporation. He took a fad for picture postcards and transformed it into a social custom which is part of American culture. Today there are over 40 thousand Hallmark stores throughout the country and the name "Hallmark" is synonymous with greeting cards.

Today cards are sent not only at Christmas, but also for birthdays, anniversaries, graduations and weddings. If someone is going on a trip, then a "Bon Voyage" card is sent to the departing traveler. Should someone be moving into a new home, then an appropriate card will quickly be sent to the new occupant wishes him the best in his new residence.

Cards are sent to congratulate and console, to thank and to celebrate. If someone is ill, a "Get Well" greeting cards will be sent to cheer up the patient. If someone has been promoted to a new position or acquired a new job, then a "Good Luck" card is soon to follow the good news.

There is a card suitable for every occasion and many for no reason at all other than to keep in touch with someone one does not see on a regular basis. Some cards are merely sent to reestablish contact with an old friend who has not remembered one's birthday or forgotten to send a card at Christmas. These cards are attempts to keep up relationships with cherished friends one hasn't seen or heard from in a long time. If one should be the kind of person who is always behind schedule, then there is no need to worry. Belated greetings for every occasion are in full supply.

The most popular category of cards is that which is purely seasonal. Easter cards are sent in the spring, while Halloween and Thanksgiving cards are sent in the fall. Valentine's Day cards are sent in the cold winter month of February, and graduation cards are sent in June. The most popular, however, are the Christmas cards which are collected and often displayed on fireplaces and around windows and doorways in the home. These are the most cherished of all because they come but once a year from friends of the distant past who have been separated by both time and space.

Americans look forward to receiving their Christmas cards in the same way that the Japanese cherish their nengajo. These cards make one feel connected to the past while looking forward to the future when they may meet again.

Many of these cards are bought in stores which specialize in stationery and party goods. Sometimes they are handmade and often they are humorous, but the sending of cards is anything but frivolous. It is an attempt to bind relationships, deepen friendships and unite people to the ones they love.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER. (3 marks)

1. A suitable title to the text would be:
 A: Sending Christmas cards. B: Sending Easter cards C: Sending Bon voyage cards D: Sending cards for all occasions.
2. The theme of the text is: A: Environment B: Education C: Technology D: Culture
3. What is the American attitude towards greeting cards:
 A. They enjoy sending and receiving them. B. They are a necessary obligation.
 C. They are an annoyance. D. They can be quite expensive.

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. (6 marks)

1. Sending cards is part of the American tradition and customs.

2. Cards unite people to those they have known for a long time.

3. The least famous cards in America are known as seasonal cards.

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. (8 marks)

1. Who founded Hallmark Cards?

2. When are "Bon Voyage" cards sent?

3. What is the main purpose in sending cards?

4. Why are Christmas cards so special?

D. FIND IN THE TEXT THE SYNONYMS OF THESE WORDS? (2 marks)

1. Journey (paragraph 2): 2. Appropriate (paragraph 4):

3. Gathered (paragraph 5): 4. Funny/cheerful (paragraph 7):

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO? (1 mark)

1.They (Line 3): 4. These (Line 24):

In the name of God. Ibn Soullaimane Roudani School. Reading comprehension quiz.

Full Name: 2bac: BQS

Shaymaa’s shy smile grows into a grin when she shows her father the artwork, she brought home from school. Her scrapbook is a collection of brightly colored images from her eight-year-old world – her school, her teacher, her best friend, the family portrait.

Shaymaa is one of 182 children in Komombo in Egypt’s Aswan Governorate receiving scholarships through the local Community Education Committee, which covers annual tuition, two uniforms, shoes, stationery and a school bag.

Despite his desire to keep his four children in school, Shaymaa’s father was injured at work and had to turn to relatives for financial support. Because of the expense to educate all the children, Shaymaa had to leave first grade so that her older siblings could continue their education.

Research indicates that girls in particular face obstacles for entering and staying in school, such as inability to pay school expenses, family preference for educating sons over daughters, the mistreatment of girls by teachers, and the poor physical condition of schools (especially the lack of adequate bathrooms for girls). USAID-funded girls scholarship activities currently address some of these impediments.

One local development agency went door-to-door throughout five villages in Komombo to inform parents of the program and convince them of the worth of educating their daughters. “They need us to come and knock on their door,” said Samira Khalifa of Mother Village, the agency which did the outreach. “Many see past their circumstances and want their children to have a better life, so they are happy to enroll their children in the scholarship program.”

Twenty-eight schools now offer educational opportunities to more than 500 older girls who either dropped out or never enrolled.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER. (3 marks)

1. The text is probably taken from: (1 mark)

- a. An email b. A letter c. A magazine d. An autobiography

2. A suitable title to the text would be: (2 marks)

- a. Generation gap b. Adult illiteracy in Egypt c. A second chance at education for girls. d. Humour and health

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. (6 marks)

1. Shaymaa’s father died in an accident.
.....

2. Boys and girls have the same chances of continuing their education in Komombo.
.....

3. The programme is interested only in students who left school at an early age.
.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

(8 marks)

1. How does the committee help girls?

.....

2. Why was Shaymaa obliged to leave school?

.....

3. How many girls benefit from this programme?

.....

4. What are the barriers that keep girls away from school?

.....

D. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(1 mark)

1. Her (line 3):

2. Their (line 17):.....

E. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORDS MEANING THE SAME AS.?

(2 marks)

1. timid (paragraph 1):

2. grants (paragraph 2):

3. wounded (paragraph 3):

4. the importance (paragraph 5):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaymane Roudani School. Reading comprehension quiz.

Full Name: 2bac: BQS

Before moving into a safe House for girls, Moono Muleya, 18 , lived in a single-room house with her widowed mother and four siblings. The twelfth grader at David Livingstone High School struggled to do her homework in a cramped quarter with barely enough light to read and write. Unable to cope with demands at home and school, Moono started thinking about dropping out, like so many other girls she knew. But then she was given the chance to move into a dormitory-like Safe House in Livingstone, Zambia, where she could study well, eat regular meals and learn good hygiene habits. She will graduate in 2006.

For girls like Moono, education remains a challenge in Zambia. Hurdles that limit **them** from finishing high school include no access to clean water and toilets, lack of money, and distance from school. Beyond that, pressure for girls to drop out increase with the onset of puberty and related problems, like harassment by male teachers and parental pressure to marry. If one or both parents die of HIV/AIDS , the burden of care for the family falls on the girls.

The Zambian education ministry and women’s rights groups are working with USAID to ensure safe environments for girls to encourage them to complete school. More than 4.000 Zambian girls and boys receive help from USAID through the President’s Emergency Plan for Aids relief and the Ambassador’s Girls’ Scholarship Program to pay for high school fees and materials.

In 2005, USAID helped the forum for African Women Educationalists of Zambia, a women’s right group, set up the Safe House. The 19 female residents under the care of a matron learn about HIV/AIDS, adolescent health issues and life skills. This has empowered many girls, including Moono, and raised their self-esteem.

The forum has also opened Safe Houses in Kabwe and Serenje, housing 16 and 17 young girls, respectively. Moono says the opportunity to live and study at the Safe house has showed **her** the light at the end of the tunnel: “We are happy because we go to school and we hope for the future.”

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND DO THE EXERCISES.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

(3marks)

1. The text is an extract from:

(1mark)

A. A novel.

B. A newspaper

C. A play.

D. An autobiography

2. The text is about girls from poor families who:

(2marks)

1. drop out of school.

2. get married early.

3. finish school.

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY.

(4marks)

1. Moono Muleya is an orphan.

2. Only girls are encouraged to continue studying.

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

(10marks)

1. Why did Moono think about leaving school ? :

2. What are the obstacles that push girls to stop going to school?

3. How many students benefit from the program?

4. What in the text that the project of Safe House was successful?

D. FIND IN THE TEXT WORDS MEANING THE SAME AS :

(2marks)

1. To deal with (paragraph 1): 2.Obstacles (paragraph 2):

3.To finish (paragraph 3) : 4.Chance (paragraph 5):

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(1mark)

1.Them (line 7): 2. Her (line 19):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulamane Roudani School. Reading comprehension quiz.

Full Name: 2bac: BQS

Amna Mohamed Awad Hussein, a fifteen-year-old from Shahatin in the south of Egypt gained a new perspective on a life and a new set of skills when she attended a USAID funded school for tourism service workers.

“Our life is very simple,” Amna said. “Most people are poor. This school has changed me a lot. When I went to school in my hometown, my dreams were very simple. I had no goals to achieve. There I had the feeling that I don’t have a future at all.”

Amna and twenty-four other students between the ages of fourteen and sixteen from the Southern Red Sea region are completing their third and final year of training in tourism services at the Ägyptisch-Deutsche Hotelfachschule Paul Rahn School in El-Gouna. The students are able to attend the school because they received scholarships from USAID. One of the main goals of the USAID project is to help reduce unemployment by promoting gender-balanced, tourism-based jobs for local people living in rural areas that are being developed into tourist destinations.

Students in the program receive a combination of theoretical classes and practical training in participating hotels. When they have successfully completed the course, students will be offered work contracts with hotels and resorts in the region. The total aggregate of their income over the years, which will flow back into the local tribes' economies, could amount to several hundred thousand dollars. This generated income will boost the local economy and improve the lives of the students.

In addition to providing employment and improving the livelihoods of the students, the program also bridges the socioeconomic divide between host communities and the expanding tourism industry and builds a network of tourism hospitality organizations willing to provide private sponsorship of tourism education for local residents.

“The training at the hotel school means a lot to me,” said Amna. “I now have another dream than to become a housewife. I am now responsible for myself and my future.”

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND DO THE EXERCISES.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER. (3marks)

1. The text is an extract from: (1mark)

- A. A novel. B. A newspaper C. A play. D. An autobiography

2. The text is an example of: (1mark)

- a. Formal education b. Non-formal education c. Vocational education

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. (4marks)

1. The program has changed the life of Amna to the better.

.....

2. The local areas will benefit from the project as well.

.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. (10marks)

1. How old is Amna? (1 point)

.....

2. How many students benefit from the program?

.....

3. What is the aim of the project?

.....

4. What does this project offer to students?

.....

D. FIND IN THE TEXT WORDS MEANING THE SAME AS: (2marks)

1. Financed (paragraph 1): 2. To realize (paragraph 2):

3. Salary (paragraph 4) : 4. Gap (paragraph 5):

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO? (1mark)

1. Their (line 8):: 2. My (line 23):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaymane Roudani School. Reading comprehension quiz.

Full Name: 2bac: BQS 2011

Josh was 12 when his parents bought him a computer for his room, thinking **it** would be useful now that Josh was in Junior High school. He immediately took to the Internet and soon discovered e-mail and chat rooms. His parents watched over his shoulder for the first few weeks and discussed the need to be cautious with personal information and made sure that Josh was steering clear of indecent and violent websites. As they became comfortable with Josh's behaviour on the Internet, they no longer watched over him while he chatted with online friends and played online games.

Problems soon arose, however. Josh began to spend most of his time in his bedroom with the computer, and he was moody when he was forced to spend time with his family. His grades came down from A's and B's to C's and D's. He was irritable when he was away from his computer and often stayed online into the early mornings. When his alarmed parents removed the computer from Josh's room, he became very hostile and threatened to harm himself. Josh's parents quickly sought counselling for Internet addiction.

Internet addiction is a growing concern in the information Age. Internet access is a vital part of the modern world and an important tool in the education of our children. Mastering the use of Internet is likely to be an important skill for those entering the job markets of the future. In addition, it is a highly entertaining and informative medium. However, these very qualities also make it an enticing escape for many users. The Internet offers 24-hour access to a world of constant stimulation and alluring anonymity. With the click of a mouse, one can enter a different world where the problems of the real world are no longer present, and all the things one wishes or experiences are possible.

Like addiction to drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, or caffeine, Internet addiction is marked by symptoms of increasing intolerance, withdrawal, mood changes, and interruption of social relationships. Children and adolescents who have become addicted to the Internet will require increasing amount of time online in order to feel satisfied. When they do not have access to the Internet, they may have symptoms of withdrawal, which include anxiety, depression, irritability, trembling hands, restlessness and obsessive thinking or fantasizing about the Internet. While online they may feel uninhibited and experience an increasing sense of intimacy. Relationships on the real world may be neglected as **those** in the virtual world increase in importance. Academic performance is likely to suffer.

<http://www.notmykid.org/parentArticles/internet/> (adapted and abridged)

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND DO THE EXERCISES.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

(3 marks)

1. The text is probably taken from:

(1 mark)

A. A novel

B. A book

C. An internet site

2. A suitable title to the text would be:

(2 marks)

A. Internet shopping

B. Internet marriage

C. Internet addiction

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY

(6 marks)

1. Josh's parents forgot to control his use of the internet in the first weeks.

.....

2. Josh was happy to stay away from his bedroom and computer.

.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

(9 marks)

1. What does Josh do with his computer?

.....

2. How can the internet be positive?

.....

3. What are the symptoms of internet addiction?

.....

D. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(1 mark)

1. It (Line 1) : 2. Those (Line 25):

E. FIND IN THE TEXT WORDS MEANING THE SAME AS:

(1 mark)

1. To hurt (paragraph 2): 2. Instrument (paragraph 3):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaimane Roudani School. Reading comprehension quiz.

Full Name: 2bac: BQS 2011

Most of the world's Internet users believe Internet access is a basic human right. This is according to a new poll conducted for the BBC. A survey of more than 27,000 adults in 26 different countries found four out of five people believed access to the World Wide Web was a right everyone in the world needs and should have.

The chief of the International Telecommunication Union, Dr. Hamadoun Toure, told the BBC World Service: "The right to communicate cannot be ignored. The Internet is the most powerful potential source of enlightenment ever created." Dr. Toure believes online access should be available everywhere. **He** says that governments must "regard the internet as basic infrastructure - just like roads, waste and water." In some countries, this has already happened. Finland and Estonia have laws saying access is a human right. International bodies such as the UN are also pushing for universal net access.

The survey also showed how the Internet is quickly becoming a vital part of our life, all across the world. Over 75 per cent of Japanese, Mexican and Russian people said they could not live without it. It is easy to see why. Almost everything we do in our life today, from communication, study, work and leisure, needs the Internet. Without access to the Web, many people would feel helpless and powerless.

Almost 80 per cent of those who took the survey believe the Web had a positive impact, with nearly four fifths saying they have greater freedom. However, many web users were also worried about the dangers of using the Internet. The dangers of fraud, the ease of access to violent and explicit content and worries over privacy were the most concerning aspects for those questioned. One big surprise was that the majority of users in Japan, South Korea and Germany felt it was not safe for **them** to express their opinions online although in Nigeria, India and Ghana there was much more confidence about speaking out.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND DO THE EXERCISES.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

(3 marks)

1. The text is probably taken from:

(1 mark)

A. A play

B. An autobiography

C. A magazine

2. A suitable title of the text is : (2 mark)

A. Internet access is a waste of time B. Internet access as a gain of time C. Internet access is a human right

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY (6 marks)

1. The article says the UN has made the internet access a human right.

2. There are at least 2 countries with laws saying the internet is a right.

3. Most German, Japanese and South Korean web users were worried about freedom of expression.

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. (9 marks)

1. According to the survey, who could not do without the Internet?

2. How would people feel without having access to the Internet?

3. Why did many users worry about the web?

D. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO? (1 mark)

1. He (Line 7) : 2. Them (Line 19):

E. FIND IN THE TEXT WORDS MEANING THE SAME AS: (1 mark)

1. Disregarded (paragraph 2): 2. Influence (paragraph 3):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulamane Roudani School. Reading comprehension quiz.

Full Name: 2bac: ... BQS 2011

1.....

Jamie Oliver is one of Britain's favourite chefs – every week millions of people watch him on TV and use his recipes.

2.....

Jamie was born in Essex, England, in 1975. When he was only eight, he started helping in his parents' restaurant. He went catering to catering college when he was sixteen and worked at the famous River Café in London for three years. His first TV programme was called The Naked Chef and it was an instant success. Jamie quickly became famous and in 1999 he prepared lunch for the British Prime Minister.

3.....

Now Jamie has got his own restaurant in London called Fifteen. But it isn't a typical restaurant – every year Jamie takes fifteen young unemployed people and teaches them to become chefs. The programme about the restaurant, also called Fifteen, is on TV every week. He is going to open Fifteen restaurants in Australia and in the USA in the future and at the moment Jamie is writing a new book of recipes. He's already very rich – in 2003 he earned £3.8 million.

4.....

Jamie got married in 2000 and he lives in London with his wife, Jools, and their two daughters, Poppy Honey and Daisy Boo. He's so busy that he doesn't have much free time, but he loves riding around London on his

scooter and he plays the drums in a rock band. When he's at home he likes making bread and cooking pasta – his favourite ingredients are olive oil and lemons from Sicily.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

(3marks)

1. The text is probably taken from:

(1mark)

- a. An email b. A letter c. An autobiography d. A biography

2. A suitable title to the text would be:

(2marks)

- a. Humour and its effect on health. b. The importance of formal education.
c. The fame brought by talent. d. Democracy and human rights.

B. MATCH THE HEADINGS WITH THE PARAGRAPHS:

(4 marks)

- a. An unusual restaurant b. Family and free time c. His early life d. A famous chef

C. READ AND COMPLETE THE CHART WITH JAMIE'S INFORMATION.

(5 marks)

Age	Information
8
16
24
25
28

D. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

(6 marks)

1. How many viewers does Jamie's programme attract?

.....

2. Who works in his restaurants?

.....

3. What does Jamie do in his free time?

.....

E. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORDS MEANING THE SAME AS?

(1 mark)

1. Well-known (para.2): 2. Jobless (para.3):

F. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(1 mark)

1. It : 2. His :

In the name of God. Ibn Soulamane Roudani School. Reading comprehension quiz.

Full Name: 2bac: ... BQS 2011

The charity Barnardo's is running a campaign to highlight the dangers young people can face on the internet.

'Sandra' has already had a scary chat-room experience and in her report she tells us that you should never arrange to meet anyone you've been chatting to online.

"About a year ago, when I was 15, my friend and I went into a chat-room on the internet. We'd never done it before and thought it would be fun. We soon started chatting to a boy, he said he was 19. We would chat to him for an hour each day. He sounded a nice person and gradually he started to ask personal questions

about us, even what we thought about going out with older lads. After a week he asked us if we wanted to meet him. We immediately said yes, we thought it would be Ok and we hadn't heard anything about chat-room dangers. And because there were two of us, we thought we would look out for each other.

Three days later we agreed to meet him outside the local McDonalds because it was a crowded area and we didn't want to meet him anywhere that was too quiet. We didn't tell anyone about what we were going to do, we just thought it would be a laugh. He gave us his mobile number so we could call him when we arrived there. At 8.00pm we were approaching McDonalds where we saw two men standing around looking like they were waiting for someone. We stayed back and rang the mobile number we were given. When we did this, we saw one of the men answer his phone. We knew straight away that these men were waiting for us. First of all, there were two of them and they were not 19, they looked more like in their 40s. We both got really scared and ran home. One of the guys kept ringing me to see where we were so I turned my phone off. He kept phoning for a couple of days, then he stopped. I didn't feel too worried because he didn't know where we lived.

The reason I'm telling my story is that I want other young people to know about the dangers of chatrooms. My friend and I put ourselves in a very dangerous situation but luckily, we were Ok. From our experience we urge everyone not to give out any personal information about yourself in chatrooms. And definitely do not arrange to meet anyone, because you just don't know who you've been talking to."

'Sandra', 16, Middlesbrough

Source: news.bbc.co.uk/cbbcnews

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

(3 marks)

1. The text is probably taken from:

(1 mark)

A. A novel

B. A book

C. An internet site

2. A suitable title to the text would be:

(2 marks)

A. Online shopping

B. Online marriage

C. Online chatting

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY

(6 marks)

1. Sandra had an exciting chat-room experience.

.....

2. The boy whom she was chatting with did not tell her his exact age.

.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

(9 mark)

1. Why did Sandra decide to go on a chatroom?

.....

2. How did Sandra and her friend feel when they discovered the truth?

.....

3. What are Sandra's pieces of advice to teens chatting?

.....

D. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(1 mark)

1. We (Line 6) : 2.This (Line 15):

E. FIND IN THE TEXT WORDS MEANING THE SAME AS : (1 mark)

1. Began (paragraph 1): 2. Fortunately (paragraph 3):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaimane Roudani School. Reading comprehension quiz.

Full Name: 2bac: BQS 2014

1- My name is Fred Allenton, and I've been doing voluntary work for three years now. I have a list of people who need help, with their names, ages, addresses, telephone numbers and the type of help they need. I often phone them and ask about their health and if they need me. I'm willing to rescue any of them at any time of the day or the night: they have my phone number and I told them to feel free, and just ring me and they'll find me near them in the wink of an eye.

2- I often do gardening, painting and decorating. I've got a car, so sometimes I help people who are moving house. I did some decorating for an old lady in her eighties. I did the job with three or four other volunteers. We went around to talk to her about it first, and **she** chose the colour of the paint and the wallpaper. It's important that people feel that you are really helping them, not interfering in their lives. We took six weeks to decorate her flat, working in the evenings and at weekends. She was very pleased with the results. I still visit her for a chat and a cup of tea.

3- Most people I have done jobs for, are old people, living alone. They need help with practical jobs which they can't do on their own anymore. But **they** often need someone to talk to as well. Sometimes we are the only people they meet for days. They tell us all their troubles and look forward to our visits.

4- I like what I have been doing because I have quite a lot of free time, and I like meeting people I've done job for. They're often very interesting to talk to. The main thing is that you feel you're doing something useful with your free time. It's enjoyable and most people we help are very grateful.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER. (3 marks)

1. The text is probably taken from: (1 mark)

A. A play B. A biography C. A magazine

2. The theme of the text is: (2 marks)

A. Science and technology B. Brain drain C. Citizenship

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY (6 marks)

1. Fred has been doing voluntary work for three decades.
.....

2. Fred sometimes invites other people to take part in voluntary activities.
.....

3. Fred offers help only to the disabled.
.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. (9 marks)

1. What does Fred do to help needy people?
.....

2. Why did Fred ask the woman about her favourite colour?

3. Why does Fred enjoy doing voluntary work?

D. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(1 mark)

1. She (Line 8): 2.They (Line 13):

E. FIND IN THE TEXT WORDS MEANING THE SAME AS:

(1 mark)

1. Call (paragraph 1): 2. Thankful (paragraph 4) :

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaimane Roudani School. Reading comprehension quiz.

Full Name: 2bac: BQS 2014

There was a time when no one knew the name Harry Potter. Now the adventures of this extra-ordinary student at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry are read in over 45 languages, including Russian, Thai, and even ancient Greek. No one can explain the Harry Potter phenomenon- not even J.K. Rowling, his creator.

J.K. Rowling was born in England in 1965. From a young age, she knew she wanted to be a writer. When she was 6, she wrote her first story – about a rabbit that gets sick. At school, she used to make up stories to tell her friends.

After graduating from college, she worked as a secretary. But she didn't give up her dream. She spent her lunch hours writing stories, mainly for adults. Then in 1990, on a train trip to London, she got the idea for the boy wizard. She says he just appeared in her head. She soon created a whole cast of unique characters to help Harry battle the forces of darkness.

She kept working on the story while she was teaching English in Portugal, where she married, had her first child, and divorced a year later. When she returned to England, she brought back suitcase of Harry Potter stories.

After returning home, she was broke and living in a small, cramped apartment. She continued writing, and in 1995, finished the first book in the series, Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. **It** was published in 1997 and became an unexpected bestseller.

Rowling's life has changed dramatically. She has become internationally famous and now earns \$ 40 million a year. She remarried, had a second child, and currently lives in Scotland.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

(1 mark)

The text is probably taken from:

- A. A play B. A novel C. A newspaper D. An autobiography.

B. ORDER THE SENTENCES ACCORDING TO THEIR APPEARANCE IN THE TEXT. (3 marks)

- A. She completed her first book. B. She finished school. C. She worked as a secretary.
D. Her second child was born. E. She moved to Portugal. E. She got the idea of Harry Potter.

1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5..... 6.....

C. ARE THESE SENTENCES TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY.

(4 marks)

1. It is easy to clarify the phenomenon of Harry Potter.

2. J.K. Rowling holds a university degree.

D. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

(6 marks)

1. What is "Harry Potter " about?

2. Why did she live in a small and dirty apartment?

3. How has her life changed after the publication of "Harry Potter»?

E. COMPLETE THE CHART.

(4 marks)

<i>Age</i>	<i>Information</i>
6 years old
25 years old
30 years old
32 years old

F. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(1mark)

1. His (line 3):

2. It (line 15):

G. FIND IN THE TEXT THE SYNONYMS OF THESE WORDS.

(1mark)

1. To invent (Paragraph 2):

2. Well-known (paragraph 6):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaïmane Roudani School. Reading comprehension quiz.

Full Name: 2bac: ... BQS 2007

Lazy Britons are traveling more and more but by car or train. According to a recent survey, people in Britain are walking less than they did in the past. The average Briton is making 22 fewer journeys a year on foot and 203 extra car journeys.

According to Glenda Jackson, Transport Minister, the situation is worrying: "We cannot continue as we are now, with increasing pollution from traffic damaging our health and our environment. We must use the car less and walk more. We all need to think that we can do as individuals to reduce air pollution. We could all start by trying walking to work or school and walking to the local shop --- it might start a new way of life.

According to the survey, those who rarely walk are school children and middle-aged men. Only 44 per cent of 11-15-year-olds walk to school, compared to 53 per cent 10 years ago. The principal reasons why parents prefer to drive their kids to school are fear of traffic and 'stranger danger'. Car-driving middle-aged men are the other culprits, with those aged 30-59 making around a quarter fewer walking trips than women of the same age.

However, except for schoolchildren and forty-something men, most Britons are walking where they can. According to the Pedestrians' Association, 29 per cent of all the journeys in this country are on foot, three times as many as are made by all public transport and 18 times as many as trips made by cyclists. For shorter journeys the figures are even better: more than 80 per cent of journeys under a mile are on foot, despite the bad condition

of pavements in most cities. Perhaps most surprisingly, Londoners score highest for walking, with 45 per cent of all journeys made in the capital done on foot. The conditions for walking are not ideal in London, but walking is preferable to the problems of traffic, parking or public transport.

According to the Pedestrians' Association, the bad walking conditions are one of the main reasons why people choose any other mode of transport over walking. Over a fifth of all pavements in England and Wales suffer from deterioration: they are uneven, broken or covered in rubbish.

Source: The Daily Telegraph June 18, 1998. (adapted)

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER. (3 marks)

1. The text is an extract from: (1 mark)
A. A novel. B. A newspaper C. A history book. D. A biography.
2. A suitable title to the text would be. (2 marks)
A. Pollution of water. B. Domestic waste C. Swimming and health. D. Give up your car and walk.

B. ARE THESE SENTENCES TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. (4 marks)

1. Nowadays, Britons enjoy walking to using other means of transportation.
.....
2. The survey showed that the middle-aged men and women have different walking habits.
.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. (8 marks)

1. How has the Transport Minister described the situation in her country? Why?
.....
2. Why do parents take their children to school by car?
.....
3. Why do the inhabitants of London prefer walking?
.....
4. What are the bad conditions that dissuade people from walking?
.....

D. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES FROM THE TEXT. (2 marks)

1. Britons are lazy because
2. Nearly a third of

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS IN THE TEXT REFER TO? (1 mark)

1. They (Line 2): 2. They (Line 21) :.....

F. FIND IN THE TEXT WORDS MEANING THE SAME AS. (2 marks)

1. Trips (paragraph one): 2. Go on (paragraph two):
3. Fright (paragraph three): 4. In spite of (paragraph four) :

*In the name of God. Ibn Soulaymane Roudani School. Reading comprehension passage.
Full Name: 2bac: BQS 2007*

With disastrous results, man has already made vast inroads on the forests which currently cover about twenty-eight per cent of the world's land surface.

When rain falls on forests, it drips gently into the soil, which is bound in place by the roots of trees and bushes. It joins the underlying groundwater, from where it rises in springs in the dry season or can be obtained by pumps and wells. But when rain falls on open land, it washes the topsoil away and carves great gullies; in dry season, the wind, unbroken by trees, blows the powdery surface away often several inches a year.

Forests also serve as natural air-conditioners; heat is collected by trees during the day, and slowly released at night – anyone who has gone into a forest on a hot day knows how much cooler it is.

In Italy, floods, such as the one which bathed Florence in mud in 1967, have been experienced since the fourteenth century. When the woodlands round Florence were cut down, and the land used for goats and sheep, these nibbled so close that the grass dies and the ground became sterile and baked. Streams and wells dried up. The earliest recorded flood was in 1333; the city walls collapsed and also three of the four bridges over the Arno. Three hundred people died; since then, there have been floods in Florence every twenty-four years, and a major flood every hundred years. No reforestation, even now, is being undertaken.

Three thousand years ago, China was covered with forests. They were felled to make agricultural land – hence the vast floods of the Yellow and other rivers, and the summer droughts. Today the communists are reported to be planting a forest belt along the Great Wall.

The story is the same in Britain: the forests of Scotland became fuel for ironworks. England had to get wood from Norway to build ships in the sixteen centuries. The new worlds were treated even more ruthlessly. New Zealand hacked down fifteen million acres; the unique forests of the USA are now only a memory. Many an island paradise has been ruined in this manner. In north east Brazil, a fifty per cent forest area has been reduced to five per cent in one generation; there are several floods. In the Congo, felling has had another result; soil temperatures become so high in summer that soil bacteria and earthworms die.

Farmers in Britain have been pulling out hedges in a pathetic attempt to imitate American methods, and the British Ministry of Agriculture even gave them financial help. Hedges are disappearing at 10.000 miles a year. Erosion will follow. Possibly, the Ministry of Agriculture doesn't know that in Schleswig -Holstein, hedges have increased harvests by twenty per cent. In Germany, potato yields are twenty-five per cent higher where shelterbelts are planted, while Russia has obtained similar results with oats. Even pasture is improved. It is ironic that man fells forests to grow more food and ends by growing less food. Forests have also been destroyed by defoliant in Vietnam, where mangrove forests need about twenty years to recover. No doubt, over the next thirty years, defoliant will be used elsewhere. Spare that tree.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. A SUITABLE TITLE TO THE TEXT WOULD BE:

1. Population and the environment.
2. Global warming and shortage of water.
3. Reforestation and hunger.
4. Deforestation: a threat to our existence.

B. THE AUTHOR OF THE TEXT IS.

1. Indifferent to this phenomenon.
2. In favour of this phenomenon.
3. Against this phenomenon.
4. Neither in favour nor against this phenomenon.

C. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY

1. Forests represent twenty per cent of the land surface.

.....
2. Forests provide an important source of water.
.....

3. Cutting down forests led to a lot of floods.
.....

4. When forests are destroyed, people get more food.
.....

D. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

1. Name two methods by which Man can get water from underground:
.....

2. Why do people cut trees down?
.....

3. What was the result of the death of grass around Florence?
.....

4. How did Russia get bigger oat harvests?
.....

5. What was the mistake of the British Ministry of Agriculture?
.....

E. COMPLETE THE CHART.

Causes	Effects
Deforestation in China
Cutting down Scottish woods
Deforestation in Brazil
Felling trees in Congo
Planting shelterbelts in Germany

F. FIND WORDS MEANING THE SAME AS:

1. Drought (paragraph two): 2. Freed (paragraph three):

3. Fell down (paragraph four): 4. Cruelly (paragraph six):

5. Support (paragraph seven):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaymane Roudani School. Reading comprehension quiz.

Full Name: 2bac: BQS 2007

Children are so obsessed with the Internet that really half prefer their computers to their friends, a report revealed yesterday. **It** claimed that a generation of dataholics is growing up “addicted” to information.

Forty-six per cent of British parents believe their children are so busy playing with computers that they spend less time with their friends. At the same time, 55 per cent of parents fear their children will become info-junkies.

The report cites the example of Alexander Feldman, 13, from West London, who switches on his PC as soon as he returns from school, often spending several hours, staying up late to take part in chat groups on the internet.

Alexander said:” There’s so much interesting information on the Internet it is sometimes hard to switch off. It is an easy way to make friends and stay in touch with people I know in different countries.” But he denied that he was addicted to the Net. “I could stop but I would be frustrated and upset about it because I have friends all over the world and like to communicate with them.”

Author Mark Griffiths, psychology lecturer at Nottingham Trent University, claimed the report showed that information is becoming “the drug of the Nineties.” There is a very fine line between having enough information and getting too much. As well as computer skills, children should be able to relate to each other, communicate and bet the physical exercise they need to develop.”

The survey of businesspeople found that 33 per cent craved electronic information and 5 per cent got a “high” when they found what they wanted. Sixty-one per cent believed they were victims of information overload while 80 per cent of managers gather more facts than they use.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER. (2 marks)

1. The is an extract from: (1 mark)
 A. A novel. B. A newspaper C. An autobiography D. A biography.
- 2.A suitable title to the text would be. (1 mark)
 A: Internet shopping. B: Internet addiction C: Internet schooling.

B. ARE THESE SENTENCES TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. (6 marks)

1. All children interviewed prefer surfing the net to talking to friends.

2. It is very easy to abstain from the Internet.

3. Some people got promoted thanks to the Internet.

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. (6 marks)

1. Why does Alexander like the Internet?

2. What are the children’s needs according to psychologists?

3. When would Alexander become angry?

4. Why is information compared to a drug?

D. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO? (4 marks)

- 1.It (Line 2) 2.Them (Line 12).....
- 3.They (Line 16) 4.They (Line 18)

E. FIND IN THE TEXT THE SYNONYMS OF THESE WORDS. (2 marks)

1. disclosed (paragraph 1):..... 2. participated (paragraph 3):

When Emma Fowler's musical talent began to blossom, her teachers naturally assumed she was honing her skills on a piano at home. In fact, she was practising every night on a simple electronic keyboard because a real piano was beyond her family's means. But that has not proved an obstacle to Emma – she has won a place at the Royal Academy of Music at the age of ten.

Emma, who will take up her place in September, began weekly piano lessons five years ago and plays on **her** keyboard for about an hour daily. Her ability was first spotted by her music teacher. He said "we didn't know for a year that she didn't have a piano at home – from her playing you would never know. She has an innate talent, quite an exceptional gift. The most incredible thing is she has done it all practising on an electronic keyboard. She is thrust on a piano once a week for lessons and just does it. 3 he explained that her keyboard isn't touch sensitive and she doesn't get the same feel from the keys as a real piano.

It was after Emma won a local music competition for the second year running that he persuaded her mother she should apply to the academy.

Christina Fowler, 50, is unemployed and struggles to pay Emma's £ 75 – a- term lessons. The flat she and Emma share in Ely has no telephone or TV. But Mrs. Fowler, who is French and moved to Britain with her only child Emma in 1996, said they entertain themselves by listening to or playing music. "It's been difficult, and I just manage to balance the books – but Emma's music is the priority' she added. "I bought the keyboard five years ago when our financial circumstances were different. But **it** is getting old and worn out. You can hear the mechanism more than the music now." Emma's teacher said: "A piano that would be useable would cost £ 2.000 – but that's way beyond them."

Emma, who will travel to London each Saturday for her tutoring, said: "I am excited to be going. The academy looked really posh and about ten times bigger than my school and there were statues of composers everywhere."

She was one of only six young pianists chosen to join the Primary Academy, which caters for children aged 8 to 12. She auditioned by playing two pieces for a panel of judges. "This girl made a wonderful sound," said a spokesman for the academy, which has agreed to waive her fees for the first year."

The Daily Mail, July 18, 2001.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER. (3 marks)

1. The text is probably taken from: (1 mark)

- a. An email b. A letter c. A magazine d. An autobiography

2. The theme of the text is: (2 marks)

- a. Humour and productivity b. Rural exodus c. Urbanisation d. Gifts of youth

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. (5 marks)

1. Emma's family is large.

.....

2. Emma's mother is interested in music.

.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

(8 marks)

1. How old was Emma when she started playing the piano?

.....

2. Why did her teachers think Emma has a real piano at home?

.....

3. When did Emma’s music teacher convince Mrs. Fowler to apply for the academy?

.....

4. How did the people at the academy describe Emma’s performance?

.....

D. COMPLETE THE CHART WITH INFORMATION FROM THE TEXT.

(2 marks)

Name	Home country	Age	Skill	Reward
Emma

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(1 mark)

1.Her (Line 5): 2.It (Line 17):

F. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORDS MEANING THE SAME AS.?

(1 mark)

1.Inborn (paragraph.2): 2. Amuse (paragraph.4):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaimane Roudani School. Reading comprehension quiz.

Full Name: 2bac: BQS 2010

1.For actress Sally Farmiloe, Bedgebury Girls’ School seemed to be the perfect place for her teenage daughter to grow and learn. But the £ 7.000 –a- term school turned out to be more of a low standards school than an elite academy for young ladies.

2.Two young pupils who hated the school so much were expelled for smashing some windows. While the bullying and lack of discipline were treated with an appalling lack of concern, according to Sally and other parents.

3.The actress said: “It was appalling, Jade was being bullied on the one hand and learning nothing on the other. No one was doing anything about it.” The bullying started to get physical after Jade, 14, of West London, set up her own website, listing her achievements as a child actress and model. “But some of the older girls were very jealous, they printed out her picture and posted up “Wanted” posters all over the school. In the end, we decided that the website had to go,” said Sally.

4.Even though the bullying stopped, by last summer Sally knew she had to take her daughter out of the school as she was so unhappy.

“There had been occasions where she was actually physically sick on the way back to school. She simply did not want to be there. The teachers and administrative staff didn’t seem to have a handle on what was going on in the school,” added Sally.

5.“Academically, Jade had done very well at her Junior school, but this did not last once she left. The teachers just drummed all the enthusiasm out of her. The whole place was mayhem, with no one really taking control of the girls,” said Sally.

6. A move last year to Bedales school in Hampshire thankfully gave Jade the help she needed. "The teachers are so much more helpful, and you have a much closer relationship with them," said Jade.

7. Sally said: "It's not been a transformation, but it will take time. The school really cares, and jade is now regaining the confidence she lost by the bullying over the three years at Bedgebury Girls' School."

Adapted from The Sundays Express August 27, 2006.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER. (3 marks)

1. The theme of the text is: (1 mark)

- a. Fashion b. Humour c. Education d. Pollution

2. The text is about a student who was obliged to change school as (2 marks)

- a. she was poor. b. she was frightened and hurt by her classmates.
c. she was unable to realise her dream as an actress.

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. (6 marks)

1. Jade's school is co-educational.

.....

2. The teachers at Bedgebury school were caring, encouraging and helpful.

.....

3. Moving to Bedales school has affected Jade well.

.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. (8 marks)

1. Why were two students expelled from school?

.....

2. What shows in the text that Jade was a hardworking and enthusiastic student?

.....

3. Why did Jade's classmates keep bullying her?

.....

4. How long did Jade spend at Bedgebury school?

.....

D. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO? (1 mark)

1. Her (Line 1): 2. There (line 15)

V. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORDS MEANING THE SAME AS.? (2 marks)

1. appeared (paragraph. 1) : 2. Disliked (paragraph. 2) :

3. accomplishments (paragraph 3): 4. nearer (paragraph. 6):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulamane Roudani School. Reading comprehension quiz.

Full Name: 2bac: ... BQS 2010

A schoolgirl who was laughed at because of her clumsy artificial legs took the first proud steps to a new life yesterday. Wearing a smart denim skirt and showing off her realistic-looking replacement limbs, Jamie-Leigh Griffith said: "**They** are amazing. Now I can start living."

The excited 11-year-old had already been on a shopping spree to buy her first “girlie wardrobe” to go with the high-tech legs lifted by specialists in Ringwood, Hampshire. Until yesterday, she had hidden her bright orange National Health Service limbs – which were often painful – beneath baggy tracksuits.

Jamie-Leigh had her lower legs amputated as a baby following a complication from meningitis. Her family despaired of ever being able to pay for new ones costing £ 9.872 a pair. But staff and children at Westcliffe school, Sheffield, where she is a pupil, launched an appeal, which raised £ 32.000 in just three months.

Last month Jamie-Leigh’s mother Kim, 28, took her for her first consultation with Dr. David Hills and Dr Bob Watts, who also made an artificial leg for Heather Mills, girlfriend of Sir Paul Mc Cartney.

Yesterday Jamie-Leigh’s legs were fitted at the Dorset Orthopaedic Centre in Ringwood --- and she celebrated by wearing the blue skirt and matching top to show them off. She also picked a blue knee-length lycra dress for parties and special occasions during the £ 100 shopping trip.

Her mother said:” She is fashion conscious like any girl of her age, but never wanted to wear girlie clothes because she never felt feminine enough with her old legs. But now, for the first time, she can have clothes she loves.” Kim added: “Her new legs are beyond belief. They are so life-like, both visually and to the touch. They will transform her because they will give her so much confidence.”

Jamie-Leigh swims, skis and rides a bike despite her disability. She said: “For the first time, I can go out feeling confident and happy. It’s impossible to tell the legs are not real and it’s a fabulous feeling.”

The fund-raising will continue. Jamie-Leigh will need at least one new pair of the silicone legs each year as she grows. The final bill, including fittings and consultation fees, could top £ 100.000.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

(3 marks)

1. The theme of the text is:

(1mark)

- a. Globalization b. Humour c. Education d. Pollution

2. The text is about a girl whose legs made her

(2 marks)

- a. dependent b. depressed c. confident d. ashamed

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY.

(6 marks)

1. Jamie’s family was too poor to buy her new legs.

.....

2. Jamie lost her legs due to a road accident.

.....

3. Although Jamie is handicapped, she can practise sports.

.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

(8 marks)

1. Why did people use to laugh at Jamie?

.....

2. What did she use to wear to hide her artificial legs?

.....

3. How did Jamie’s classmates and school help her?

.....
4. What should she do every twelve months?
.....

D. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO? (1 mark)

1.They (Line 3): 2.Her (Line 18):

E. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORDS MEANING THE SAME AS.? (2 marks)

1.Begin (paragraph 1): 2. Harmful (paragraph. 2) :
3.In spite of (paragraph.7): 4. Collection of money (paragraph.8):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaimane Roudani School. Reading comprehension quiz.
Full Name: 2bac: ... BQS 2010

The end of the traditional school report will soon be announced as ministers plan to give parents daily electronic access to **their** children’s school records.

All schools will be expected to set up ‘real-time reporting’ systems that will allow parents to see their children’s attendance records, grades and discipline reports. The information could be made online or via e-mails, text messages or even teleconferencing, which will make it easier for parents to be regularly involved in their children’s education and will improve school standards.

“The systems will be more efficient and frequent than a once-year written report, or a letter home when there is a problem or something to celebrate,” said Mr. Knight, the schools minister.

But security experts warned that any weaknesses in the Information Technologies systems opened up the risk of sensitive data going astray. Besides, teachers fear being overwhelmed with demands for information from parents.

” By 2010, all secondary schools should offer real-time reporting systems, with primary schools expected to follow two years later, said Mr. Knight. “All parents will be encouraged to buy a personal computer as it should be as important as going to school with a calculator or pencil case,” he added.

The department of Children, Schools and Families will set aside £ 30 million over the next three years to help low-income families buy computers and connect to the internet. Mr. Knight will make his announcement at a computer industry conference, where he hopes to persuade manufacturers to support the government plan by offering discounted equipment.

The schools minister has promised that the new reporting systems will not add to teachers’ workloads, but Mr. Sinnott , the general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said: “there has to be evidence that the ‘real-time reporting’ systems do not increase teachers’ workload before we can accept **them**.”

Adapted from The Daily Telegraph: Wednesday, January 9, 2008.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER. (3 marks)

1. The text is probably taken from: (1 mark)

- a. An email b. A letter c. A magazine d. A biography

2. The text is about online systems that allow: (2 marks)

- a. Learners to study at home using personal computers.

- b. Parents to see their children's school reports.
- c. Teachers to communicate with their students.

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. (6 marks)

- 1. The British families get the traditional school report once in twelve months.
.....
- 2. All British schools are expected to start the new systems at the same time.
.....
- 3. The computer manufacturers have decided to support the online system.
.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. (8 marks)

- 1. What are the two main advantages of the online systems?
.....
- 2. How could the administration contact the families according to the new system?
.....
- 3. Why is so dangerous to put the new system into action?
.....
- 4. How can poor families be encouraged to take part in the online system?
.....

D. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO? (1 mark)

- 1. Their (Line 2):
- 2. Them (Line 21) :

E. FIND IN THE TEXT THE WORDS MEANING THE SAME AS.? (2 marks)

- 1. presence (paragraph 2):
- 2. danger (paragraph 3):
- 2. to purchase (paragraph 4):
- 4. proof (paragraph. 6):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaymane Roudani School. Reading comprehension quiz.
Full Name: 2bac: ... BQS 2011

Eight-year-old Najmo lives with her parents in the Mogadisu's Hodan District. Najmo, who attends first grade at Al Imra School, is among the fortunate few Somali students who have access to school. In Somalia, only 20% of all children are enrolled in school, and public funding for primary education is among the lowest in the world.

When fighting erupted in Mogadishu, Najmo was forced to stay home. Schools were shut down and children were not allowed to go out, but fortunately Najmo's family has a radio at home, and she could continue with school through the USAID sponsored Somalia Interactive Radio Instruction Program, which provides an alternative to regular classroom lessons.

Through distance-learning classes on the radio, up to 400.000 Somali school children are receiving daily lessons in reading, math and life skills. The lessons are developed for grades one through six, but also gives access to those that have missed out on educational opportunities (particularly women and girls), those who have left their homes due to fighting, and illiterate street children.

Najmo, who knew the broadcasting hours at her school, started asking her parents to tune in the radio lessons for her every morning, so she was able to listen to her lessons at home. Najmo said, "I like the radio lessons too much because I learnt many lessons without going to school. I am happy now, but I truly hate the fighting."

According to Najmo's mother, "My daughter is busy all morning with the radio programs. She has great enthusiasm for those radio programs and made us love the program. I really wondered how fast she memorized the lesson stories and songs." Her father also said, "She asks me questions about her lessons, and she required us to listen to the radio programs with her every day and answer her questions. We all thank those who prepared these effective radio programs for our kids. In fact, these programs don't only influence the children in class, but also their families and the whole community in general."

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

(3 marks)

1. The text is probably taken from:

(1 mark)

- a. An email b. A play c. An interview d. A magazine

2. The theme of the text is:

(2 marks)

- a. Humour b. Immigration c. Illiteracy d. Education

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? Justify

(5 marks)

1. The majority of Somali children attend school.

2. High school students benefit from the radio program as well.

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

(10 marks)

1. How old is Najmo?

2. Why did Najmo stop going to school?

3. What does Najmo learn from the radio program?

4. Why do Najmo make her parents listen to the radio together?

D. FIND IN THE TEXT WORDS MEANING THE SAME AS.

(1 mark)

1. Lucky (paragraph 1): 2. Affect (paragraph 5)

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(1 mark)

1. She (line 5): 2. We (line 18):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaymane Roudani School. Reading comprehension quiz.

Full Name: 2bac: BQS 2011

As one of six children, 24-year-old Richard Agramont from the rural town of Machacamarcá never dream he would be able to attend university. But thanks to a scholarship program, he is now a fourth-year student at

Bolivia's University of Carmen Pampa. For students in the La Paz region who face many barriers to higher education, these scholarships offer **them** a whole new world.

Starting in 2004, an organization funded 50 scholarships per year as part of a larger development effort in the Yungas region, an area with widespread poverty and high levels of coca production. The program aims to reduce poverty and provide sustainable alternatives to growing coca. Education is widely recognized as a key to achieving lasting social change; it increases opportunities, provides hope for the future, and introduces opportunities, provides hope for the future, and introduces fresh knowledge and expertise. By enabling young people like Richard to access higher education, the program is giving bright and talented students the tools to lift themselves and their families out of poverty. The organization expects that investing in education will ultimately benefit these poor rural communities by improving **their** quality of life and increasing their potential for economic development.

The scholarships enable selected students to gain a high-quality education and graduate with a four-year bachelor's degree in one of four areas: nursing, agronomy, veterinary medicine, and primary education. Students are selected based on academic potential and financial need. Upon graduating, participants are encouraged to return to their hometowns to apply their new knowledge and technical skills and to help improve the quality of life for their families and communities.

The scholarships cover tuition, room, board, transport and other incidental expenses. Furthermore, students are encouraged to pursue sports and leisure activities to ensure a well-rounded education that encompasses their physical, mental, social, and academic development. Based on the success of the scholarship model at the University of Carmen Pampa, a similar scholarship program will commence in 2006 in Bolivia's Chapare region.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

(3 marks)

1. The text is probably taken from:

(1 mark)

- a. An email b. A play c. An interview d. A magazine

2. The theme of the text is:

(2 marks)

- a. Humour b. Dropping out c. Illiteracy d. Education

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY

(5 marks)

1. Richard was not able to go to college without the help of the program.

.....

2. The grant project failed to achieve its goals.

.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

(10 marks)

1. How many grants are offered annually?

.....

2. What is the purpose of the program?

.....

3. How are students chosen to benefit from the project?

4. What do students major at?

D. FIND IN THE TEXT WORDS MEANING THE SAME AS.

(1 mark)

1. Obstacles (paragraph 1): 2. Develop (paragraph 3):

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(1 mark)

1. Them (Line 4): 2. Their (Line 12):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaymane Roudani School. Reading comprehension quiz.

Full Name: 2bac: BQS 2011

As any single mother knows, bringing up a child alone is not easy. Make it four children and it's a responsibility that most women would find impossibly daunting. But not only does Katrina Storr cope with raising her family alone, she copes brilliantly, despite the fact that she was born without arms.

Her first child Mark is now 16. Then there is Daniel, 14, Thomas, 12 and Nicola, 10. Katrina has been their sole career since her marriage broke up nine years ago. And as if that weren't enough—she manages to combine motherhood with a flourishing career as an artist. Yet, she doesn't think there isn't anything special about her. "I've just got on with things", she insists. "It's never been different for me. You'd be amazed at what you can do if you put your mind in it."

She recalls the first time the children needed bathing after her husband left. "I had no choice but to put them all in the bath together and sit at the edge of the bath to wash them with my feet. As I wash them, I had tears running down my cheeks. When they asked why, I had to make some lame excuse. That was a real low point."

Katrina would be close to tears in the early days of divorce as she desperately tried to get the four children up, dressed and breakfasted in time for school. "It was so exhausting that I dreaded going to bed at night because I knew what I would have to face when I woke up. The children were so young, and it seemed there was always something they needed. It would have been hard enough if I didn't have a disability, but having no arms meant that it all seemed so hard".

"Eventually, I got into a routine with the kids. As they got older, they began to help by doing more and more things for themselves. They had never known their mum any different, but they knew I had limitations and that, at times, they needed to do their bit to make life a little easier."

Nowadays, Katrina does with her feet what others do with their hands ---from washing up to clearing windows and unpacking shopping. "Everyone could do if they had to. Your feet and toes are capable of exactly the same function as your hands and fingers. It's just a case of training them."

The Sunday Mirror. November 4th, 2001.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE RIGHT ANSWER.

(1 mark)

The text is about a mother who

1. Suffered a lot after her husband died.

2. Abandoned her children because of poverty.
3. Tells her life-story as a handicapped woman.

B. ARE THESE SENTENCES TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY.

(2 marks)

1. Kathrina's job as an artist was a failure.
-

2. According to Katrina, other people could not deal successfully with a situation like hers.
-

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

(4 marks)

1. How old were her children when she got divorced?
-

2. Why was she crying while bathing her babies?
-

3. What makes her worried when she goes to bed?
-

4. How did she manage to work with her feet?
-

D. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(1.5 mark)

1. She (line 3)
2. They (line 11)
3. Them (line 23):

E. FIND IN THE TEXT WORDS MEANING THE SAME AS:

(1.5 mark)

1. Rearing (paragraph one):
2. Only (paragraph two):
3. Tiring (paragraph four):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaimane Roudani School. Reading comprehension quiz.
Full Name: 2bac: ... BQS 2011

Children are the future of a society, so the fact that nowadays they are becoming more and more violent should worry us. However, neither children nor their families are directly responsible for this serious social issue. Many believe that the growing number of violent TV programmes is to blame, as children quite often imitate what they see. But if violence on television has a negative influence on children, what about computer games?

There is no doubt that computer games have made the problem worse. Now children aren't just watching violent scenes; they are also taking part in them. Both the graphics and the sound are so realistic that it feels like you are actually there. The fact that you score points by shooting, killing, blowing things up or even running people over with a car encourages violent behaviour. Unlike TV programmes, computer games don't show the real consequences of violence. So, children gradually get used to violence and in the end they either accept it or, even worse, copy **it** themselves.

Of course, not all computer games are a bad influence on children. The question is: how can children – and their parents – know if a game is suitable for their age? In 1994 the ESRB (Entertainment Software Rating Board) in Canada developed a rating system to help control the situation. The system isn't always reliable, but

it's better than nothing. Unfortunately, there is no way of controlling what kind of games children get on their own, as they can easily either buy or hire whatever they want. The entertainment industry wants to sell as much as possible and violence 'sells. In the year 2000, one billion dollars was spent on advertising violent computer games, most of **which** were aimed at children and teenagers.

There doesn't seem to be an easy solution to the problem. However, it is obvious that children shouldn't be allowed to play any computer game they want. Parents, on the other hand, should be better informed of the content of the games their children choose and have a say in this choice.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER. (2 marks)

1. Where could you read this article on a newspaper?

- A. Economy B. Education C. Employment D. Entertainment

2. The author of the text believes

- A. All computer games are dangerous.
B. Some computer games are dangerous
C. All computer games are safe.

B. ARE THESE SENTENCES TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. (2 marks)

1. The negative impact of TV programmes outweighs that of computer games.

.....

2. Parents should interfere in their children's choice of games.

.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. (4 marks)

1. Why do some TV programmes influence children badly?

.....

2. What's the biggest difference between TV programmes and computer games?

.....

3. How do children score points while playing violent computer games?

.....

4. Why is it difficult for parents to control what games their children play?

.....

D. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO? (1 mark)

1. It (Line eleven): 2. Which (Line eighteen) :

E. FIND IN THE TEXT THE SYNONYMS OF THESE WORDS. (1 mark)

1. Frighten (Paragraph one) : 2. Results (Paragraph two) :

*In the name of God. Ibn Soulimane Roudani School. Reading comprehension for 2Bac.
Full Name: 2bac: BQS 08*

"Educate a boy you educate a man. Educate a girl you educate a generation."

Of the one billion people worldwide, who are unable to read, 2/3 are women. In most societies, girls are given less chance to complete **their** schooling. If money for school fees is short, priority will nearly always go to boys. Parents reason that boys are more likely to find work and continue working than girls, who are expected to marry and have children.

However, surveys have shown that in fact it is the mother's education rather than the father's that has the greater long-term effect both on **her** own health and that of her family. Research shows that educated mothers are more likely to use health clinics and are more likely to return to the clinic if their children's health does not improve. Educated women tend to have fewer, healthier children. They also tend to begin their families at a later age. Researchers for the United Nations, studying 46 countries, found that a 1 % rise in women's literacy is three times more likely to reduce deaths in children than a 1 % in the number of doctors. **They** also found that four to six years of education for women led to a 20 % drop in infant deaths.

A girl who grows up healthily and confident in her own ability has much better chance of safe motherhood, and of raising her own children to meet their full potential. Women with more education have better health and nutrition. They feel they can influence their own lives and those of their children. The families of women with some education tend to have better water and sanitation, income, housing and clothing.

Literacy programmes can therefore have far reaching effects on health. If women are given access to literacy and better education, **they** will be able to make their own choices to improve their lives.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER. (2 marks)

1. The text is probably taken from:

- A. A letter B. A novel C. A poem D. A magazine

2. A suitable title to the text would be:

- A. Illiteracy and unemployment. B. Literacy and employment.
C. Education and development. D. Literacy and health.

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. (6 marks)

1. 50 % of people all over the world who cannot read are men.

.....

2. Educated women get married at an early age.

.....

3. Women's education reduces infant mortality.

.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. (6 marks)

1. Why do parents in most societies give priority to boy's education?

.....

2. According to the United Nations researchers, which is more important, educating women or having more doctors?

.....

3. What should be done to improve families' health and nutrition?

D. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES FROM THE TEXT.

(2 marks)

- 1. The father's education is not as
- 2. Women will be healthy and well-fed if

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(2 marks)

- 1. Their (Line 2): 2. Her (Line 6):
- 3. They (Line 10): 4. They (Line 17):

F. FIND IN THE TEXT THE SYNONYMS OF THESE WORDS.

(2 marks)

- 1. Not enough (paragraph 1): 2. Get better (paragraph 2):
- 3. Affect (paragraph 3): 4. Results (paragraph 4):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaimane Roudani School. Reading comprehension for 2Bac.

Full Name: Class: BQS 08

Lucy Liu was born in 1968 in Queens, New York. She is one of three children of Chinese immigrants. In 1990, she graduated from the University of Michigan with a degree in Asian languages and cultures. As a student, she also took classes in dance, voice, fine arts, and acting.

During her last of college, Liu auditioned for a small part in a production of Alice in Wonderland and won the lead role. Encouraged by this experience, she decided to try to become a professional actress. She moved to Los Angeles and soon got a guest appearance as a waitress on Beverly Hills 90210. That performance led to more parts on other popular television shows, including ER and the X-files.

Liu first appeared on the big screen as an ex-girlfriend in the 1996 movie Jerry Maguire. In 1997, she got her big break as a lawyer on the television series Ally McBeal. This role really started Liu's film career. In 1999, she was cast in the Mel Gibson action movie Payback. The next year brought even larger roles: first as a kidnapped princess in Jackie Chan's Shanghai Noon, and then as one of the crime-fighting trio in Charlie's Angels. In 2003, Liu followed with two more hits: as a master spy in Charlie's Angels: Full Throttle and as an international assassin in Quentin Tarantino's film Kill Bill: Vol. 1.

These days, Liu's many off-screen hobbies include the martial art of Kali- Eskrina - Silat (knife –and-stick fighting), skiing, rock climbing, horseback riding, and playing the accordion. Liu is also a gifted artist. In 1993, she exhibited some of her work in a gallery and won a grant to study art in China.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

(1 mark)

- 1. The text is probably taken from:
 - A. A letter
 - B. A biography
 - C. A poem
 - D. An autobiography.

B. ARE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY.

(4.5 marks)

- 1. Liu has a degree in acting from the University of Michigan.
.....
- 2. She worked as a waitress in Beverly Hills.
.....

3. her first film role was in the movie Jerry Maguire.

C. COMPLETE THIS CHART.

(6 marks)

Age	Information
22 years old
24 years old
25 years old
31 years old
32 years old
35 years old

D. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

(4.5 marks)

1. Why did Liu move to Los Angeles?

2. What does she do in her free time?

3. Why did she go to China?

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(2 marks)

1. She (Line 1): 2. Performance (Line 6):

3. This role (Line 9): 4. Her (Line 16):

F. FIND IN THE TEXT THE SYNONYMS OF THESE WORDS.

(2 marks)

1. A diploma (paragraph 1): 2. Supported (paragraph 2):

3. Job (paragraph 3): 4. Talented (paragraph 4) :

***In the name of God. Ibn Soulaïmane Roudani School. Reading comprehension for 2Bac.
Full Name: Class: BQS 08***

“I haven’t taken a tube in 10 years after 10 o’clock at night unless I’ve been too tired to walk back home,” says Paula Mackie. “And I walked in the middle of the street because it feels safer than a dark pavement. No one can jump out from behind the bushes.”

According to a new poll, Paula’s experience is typical. Women are no significantly more likely than men to change their lifestyle because of fear of crime with, for example, an estimated 10 million women choosing to drive rather than walk because they feel safer.

Just five per cent of men said they have felt it necessary to avoid public transport, while one in eight women say they have taken this precaution.

One in two women say they have avoided underpasses or ill-lit streets to prevent crime compared with fewer than one in four men. Anxiety about crime can even affect women’s choice of clothing, with one in 12 saying they have dressed more modestly to deter attack.

“If I do have to go out in heels or anything dressy, I’ll take a cab to the door,” says Rachel. “But if I do have to walk home, my main strategy is to walk in the middle of the road and pretend to be crazy. No one wants to come near you then.”

Women also are more likely to think about deterring burglars when they go out or go away. Around seven in 10 say they left lights or the radio on or informed neighbours and friends compared to 43 per cent of men.

But this desire to feel safe can have a high price. Melanie and her flat mates took the drastic step of moving house after one of them was mugged in the street 200 yards from their flat. “I don’t know if it is psychological because I’m not sure that the crime rates are any lower where I live now, but I definitely feel more secure walking around on my own if it is late and dark,” she explains.

www. bacweb .tn

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. The main idea of the text is. **(2 marks)**
- A. Violence has affected men’s lifestyle more than women.
- B. Crime has been on the rise in the last few years.
- C. No one is safe from the fear of violence.

B. ARE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. **(6 marks)**

1. It’s more dangerous for a woman to walk than to drive.
.....
2. Fear of crime changes the way women get dressed.
.....
3. Behaving like a foolish person protects women from criminals.
.....

C. COMPLETE THIS CHART. **(2 marks)**

Effects of violence on men and women.

Effects.	Percentage of women.	Percentage of men.
.....	One in eight
.....	One in four.

D. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. **(6 marks)**

1. Why does Paula take the tube at a later time at night?
.....
2. How do women dissuade criminals from breaking into their houses?
.....
3. Why did Melanie and her mates change the house?
.....

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO? **(2 marks)**

1. I (line 2) 2. They (line 6)

3.Them (line 19) 4.I (line 20)

F. FIND IN THE TEXT THE SYNONYMS OF THESE WORDS. (2 marks)

1.More secure (paragraph 1): 2.Obligatory (paragraph 3):

3.Mad (paragraph 5): 4. Certainly (paragraph 7):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaimane Roudani School. Reading comprehension for 2Bac.

Full Name: 2bac: BQS 08

Each afternoon, Nastasia , a suburban American pupil would come home from school and tell her mum she was going to her room to study. But instead of opening her notebook, she would rush towards her computer to play her favourite CDs. Homework? Forget about **It**. Nastasia , an attractive girl who dreams of a career as a fashion designer, had more important things to do – like watching her favourite TV programme. The lie lasted until her mum saw her first school report card filled with poor grades, in part because Nastasia has failed to hand in assignments. “I thought she was doing homework,” says Niran, Nastasia’s mother, “I was really furious.”

Nastasia wasn’t the only kid in her class that year who neglected her homework. **Her** teacher, Barb Bachman says half of a typical class fails to complete all assignments. It’s a problem that’s been getting worse by the increasing number of broken homes and longer working hours, which prevent parents from keeping an eye on kid’s study habits.

For Nastasia’ s family, the first step in solving the problem was getting a thorough diagnosis. **They** learned there was more to it than laziness. “Nastasia said she didn’t understand assignments,” recalls her mother. The second step in reforming her study habits was taking away her CDs. Nastasia began spending afternoons in the family room with Mom, who watched her complete assignments.

Nastasia found an equally supportive tutoring system at her school. She became one of the dozen fourth grade pupils in a new programme called School Success. Each week the director of the programme met with the students to help them identify the reasons for not completing homework, from distractions at home to too many extracurricular activities. Each night the students brought home a “contract sheet” listing all their assignments, which they checked off and then had **their** parents sign. Kids who completed most assignments got prizes.

Like anyone in a recovery programme, Nastasia went through some setbacks. But the programme helped her get back on track and today her homework troubles are behind her. “I wasn’t paying attention to my work and I didn’t try hard,” says Nastasia.

NEWSWEEK November 30th, 1998. <http://www.bacweb.tn/>

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER. (3 marks)

1. The theme of the text is: (1 mark)

- A. Youth B. Humour C. Education. D. Environment

2. The text is about: (2 marks)

- A. A teacher complaining about school standards.
B. A girl who improved her study habits.
C. A mother blaming her daughter for her study habits.

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY.

(6 marks)

1. Niran was angry with her daughter about her poor school results.
.....
2. All Nastasia’s classmates forget to do their homework.
.....
3. Nastasia still has problems with her homework.
.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

(8 marks)

1. What does Nastasia do instead of her homework?
.....
2. Why did students not do their homework?
.....
3. What did Niran do to help her daughter?
.....
4. How were the kids encouraged to do their homework?
.....

D. FIND IN THE TEXT THE SYNONYMS OF THESE WORDS?

(1 mark)

1. A job (paragraph 1):
2. Encouraging (paragraph 4) :

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(2 marks)

1. It (Line 3):
2. Her (Line 7):
3. They (Line 11) :
4. Their (Line 19):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaimane Roudani School. Reading comprehension for 2Bac.

Full Name: 2bac: BQS 08

When Kristi Yamaguchi was a kid headed for skating practice, her young eyes already trained on Olympic glory, she would carry a doll of gold medalist Dorothy Hamill as a symbol of her dreams.

One Olympic gold and four World Professional Figure Skating championships later, Yamaguchi’s dreams have come true. Now she wants to help others have the same experience.

Always Dream, once just a personal motto, became the message of a mission when Yamaguchi created the *Always Dream Foundation* in 1996. The foundation assists organizations that have a positive influence on economically and socially disadvantaged children in California, Nevada and Hawai.

“*Always Dream* was something I wanted to translate into work with kids,” she says. “We wanted to give them the encouragement and support they needed to dream big.”

The foundation raises money mainly through events and individual donations. Funds are then distributed to organizations that send lists of needed items, such as clothing, educational materials, sport equipment and furniture. *Always Dream* has provided shopping press for underprivileged kids to buy back-to-school clothes and planned holiday parties for children.

“It’s all an appreciation of the love and support she got from her family when she was growing up”, says Dean Osaki, *Always Dream*’s executive Director. “She is so calm despite her success.”

This year, Yamaguchi added women's issues to *Always Dream's* focus when she produced A Golden Moment, a skating concert that she hopes will raise at least \$ 200.000 for the fight against breast cancer.

But helping children remains Yamaguchi's passion. "All kids have dreams of what they want to be when they grow up," Yamaguchi says. "Some of them don't have the resources to do it on their own. That's where we come in."

Adapted from: TIME. September 27, 1999. <http://www.bacweb.tn/>

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

(3 marks)

1. The text is probably taken from:

- A. A letter B. A play C. An autobiography D. A magazine

2. The main mission of *Always Dream* is :

- A. Fighting breast cancer. B. Helping disadvantaged children. C. Assisting needy women.

3. Yamaguchi is: A. Selfish B. Careless C. Generous D. Mean

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY.

(6 marks)

1. Yamaguchi's ambition started very late.

.....

2. Yamaguchi has never been an Olympic champion.

.....

3. Yamaguchi had a very sad childhood.

.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

(9 marks)

1. Who inspired Yamaguchi to be a successful skater?

.....

2. When was the Always Dream Foundation set up? (1 mark)

.....

3. What do children need to dream big according to Yamaguchi?

.....

4. How does Always Dream raise money?

.....

5. Why did Yamaguchi organize a skating concert?

.....

D. FIND IN THE TEXT THE SYNONYMS OF THESE WORDS?

(1 mark)

1. Impact (paragraph 3): 2. Delivered (paragraph 5):

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(1 mark)

1. Her (Line 1) : 2. Them (Line 19) :

In the name of God. Ibn Soulimane Roudani School. Reading comprehension for 2Bac.

Full Name: **2bac: BQS 08**

For the Whitehead children, who live in a tiny Norfolk village with their parents, Steve, 38, an engineer and Suzanne, 37, a former housing officer, education is part of everyday life. It is two years since Suzanne and

Steve became so disillusioned with the education system that they opted to teach their children at home. “People seemed to think **it** is a big thing. However, we ultimately felt we had no option.”

Their children, Olivier and Cara, had taken the traditional school route through play group and nursery and on to primary school. The boy’s first year was fine. However, he quickly became bored. “With ever-worsening teacher shortages, school was becoming more about childcare than learning,” says his mother. “It is difficult for teachers to develop children’s creativity when the aim is to keep them quiet.”

“**We** knew Oliver was bright, but he was becoming unruly because he was bored. He has a logical mind – math and science are his best subjects. So, when he came home saying he was finding science boring, we knew he wasn’t meeting his potential. Teachers just don’t have time for individual tuition – I find it difficult with three never mind 23. But children need more time and patience than that if they are to do well.”

Many of his classmates were equally bored and Oliver’s parents worried that, particularly with the compulsory introduction of literacy and numeracy hours that their children found repetitive and too easy, they were simply not being stretched. “Cara was becoming as bored as Oliver,” says Suzanne, “and it concentrated our minds ahead – we could see the system getting worse.”

Neither parent had any teaching experience, but they sought advice from Education Otherwise, an organization that helps parents teach their children at home. **They** also had to inform the headmaster in writing that they were taking their children out of school and prove that they were meeting the children’s educational needs at home.

“Children are keen to learn. The secret of holding their attention is to make the subjects relate to **their** lives,” says Suzanne.

Telegraph, May 9th, 2003. <http://www.bacweb.tn/>

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER. (3 marks)

1. The theme of the text is: (1 mark)

- A. Youth B. Humour C. Education

2. The text is about: (2 marks)

- A: Parents whose children needed private tutoring because of their poor school results.
B: Parents whose despair at the poor teaching conditions led them to withdraw their children from school.
C: Parents whose children were so spoilt that they preferred to study at home.

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. (5 marks)

1. Suzanne and Steve believed they could have chosen another solution for the children.
.....
2. Suzanne and Steve were pessimistic about the future of schools in Britain.
.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. (8 marks)

1. Why did Suzanne and Steve decide to teach their children at home?
.....
2. Why can’t school develop children’s creativity?

.....
3. What do children need to succeed at school?
.....

4. How can children be kept attentive during class?
.....

D. FIND IN THE TEXT THE SYNONYMS OF THESE WORDS? (2 marks)

1. Decided (paragraph 1):..... 2. Lack (paragraph 2):
3. Intelligent (paragraph 3): 4. Obligatory (paragraph 4):

E. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO? (2 marks)

1. It (Line 4): 2. We (Line 9):
3. They (Line 18): 4. Their (Line 21):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaïmane Roudani School. Reading comprehension for 2Bac.
Full Name: **Class:** **BQS 08**

I grew up knowing I was different, and I hated it. I was born with a cleft palate. A cleft palate is an opening in the roof of the mouth that runs from front to back. It showed from the outside part of my lips. It looked like a scar left over from a cut. Like other people with cleft palate, I had difficulty speaking clearly.

When schoolmates asked, " What happened to your lip?" I usually replied, " I fell, and the truth was that I was born different. I was sure that no one outside my family loved me, or even liked me. Then I entered Mrs. Leonard's second class.

Mrs. Leonard was kind, pretty and fragrant. Everyone loved her, but no one came to love her more than I did, for a special reason.

Each year the teachers in our school gave the students special hearing tests, called " Whisper Tests". The hearing in one of my ears was not, and I did not to reveal something else that made me "different". So, I decided to cheat.

The whisper test required each child to go to the classroom door, turn sideways and close one ear by pressing a finger next to it. The teacher then whispered something from her desk, which the child repeated. The same test was done for the other ear. Nobody looked to see if your finger was tightly closing the untested ear, so I merely pretended to block mine.

As usual, all the other students in the class were tested before me. I was last. Maybe that was because Mrs. Leonard wanted to spend some time with me alone. All through the testing of the other students, I asked myself, "What is Mrs. Leonardo going to say to me?" or "I like your new shoes".

My turn came. I went to the door and turned sideways, with my bad ear toward her. I put my finger in the other ear, the good ear, but I did not close it tightly. I wanted to be able to hear her. I waited, and then came the words that God surely put into her mouth. They were seven words which changed my life forever.

Mrs. Leonard, the teacher I adored, said softly, "I wish you were my little girl."

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER. (2 marks)

1. Where could you read this article on a newspaper?

A. Politics

B. Business

C. Education

D. Environment.

2. The girl's problem is

A. because of an accident

B. innate and inborn

C. mental.

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY.

(6 marks)

1. The girl accepted being different from her classmates.

.....

2. All the people love and sympathize with her.

.....

3. She was not the first student to sit for the test.

.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

(8 marks)

1. What does the girl suffer from?

.....

2. Why do the students take the "Whisper Tests"?

.....

3. Why did she want to cheat at the test?

.....

4. How did Mrs. Leonard help the little girl regain self-confidence?

.....

D. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO?

(2 marks)

1. It (Line 2): 2. Her (Line 7):

3. Me (Line 16): 4. They (Line 21):

E. FIND IN THE TEXT THE SYNONYMS OF THESE WORDS.

(2 marks)

1. Disliked (paragraph one): 2. Answered (paragraph two):

3. Nice (paragraph three): 4. Certainly (paragraph seven):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaymane Roudani School. Reading comprehension for 2Bac.

Full Name: Class: BQS 08

I was born and grew up in a small town in northern California. I lived with my parents, my grandmother, and my two younger brothers. **We** weren't well-off, but we didn't think of ourselves as poor. My father was a mechanic and he always had a lot of work.

When I was five, I started school. It was an old, run-down building and we sat on hard wooden seats. Some of the other boys and girls used to get very bored, but for me school was a great adventure. The only teacher I didn't like very much was Mr. Parr, who had very bad breath and sometimes used to drink too much at lunchtime and fall asleep in the middle of the afternoon.

At home we never used to talk very much at mealtimes. After dinner my father used to go back to the garage and repair cars. As soon as **they** were old enough, my two brothers started helping him. I used to do my homework in the kitchen every evening while my mother and grandmother washed the dishes and cleaned up

the kitchen. On Saturday nights, we would all sit in the living room and listen to the radio. That was our only entertainment in those days. The rest of the time I read. I like reading even then, but I had very few books.

When I was fourteen, I started high school. My teachers said I was very bright, and later I got a scholarship to the University of California in Los Angeles. My father didn't like the idea very much, but my mother told him " a girl with college education can find a better husband." I remember that once my father told me not to read many books because " people who read too much go blind." He was serious.

The real problem came after I graduated, and I told him I wanted to continue studying. He couldn't understand why I didn't get married and have children.

Sometimes I go back to the town where I was born. My parents died a few years ago, but my brothers are still there. One of them sells used cars and the other owns a gas station. It isn't easy to talk to them anymore. Perhaps it never was. We never really knew each other very well. There is something like an invisible wall between us. I am on one side, and they are on the other.

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER. (2 marks)

1. The text is probably taken from:

- A. A play B. A biography C. A poem D. An autobiography.

2. The theme of the text is:

- A. Politics B. Business C. Education D. Environment.

B. ARE THESE SENTENCES TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. (6 marks)

1. The writer came from a family with a lot of money.

.....

2. At mealtimes, the writer and her brothers learned a lot from their parents about life and the world.

.....

3. The writer's father thought education was a good thing.

.....

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. (8 marks)

1. What shows in the text that her father has a lot of work?

.....

2. Why did she dislike Mr. Parr?

.....

3. What were her pastime activities?

.....

4. Why can't the writer communicate with her brothers?

.....

D. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS REFER TO? (2 marks)

1. We (Line 2): 2. They (Line 9):

3. Him (Line 15): 4. There (Line 20):

E. FIND IN THE TEXT THE SYNONYMS OF THESE WORDS. (2 marks)

1. Began (paragraph two): 2. Fix (paragraph three):

3. A grant (paragraph four): 4. Second-hand (paragraph six):

In the name of God. Ibn Soulaimane Roudani School. Reading comprehension for 2Bac.
Full Name: 2bac: BQS 08

A teenager who lost a leg through cancer has had his benefits reduced after he was seen playing football on crutches. Garreth Durrant, 16, is the youngest player ever to turn out for the England amputees' team and often plays despite severe pain. He had his leg amputated at the age of 11 when he contracted cancer of the bone and has been receiving £99 a week disability living allowance since then.

His father Dave, 46, a farmer, said: "When we asked why his benefits had been slashed, we were told it was because it appeared, he could do everything for himself. That's ridiculous. He cannot even carry a cup of tea or get into the bath unaided. We were told when he was 11, he would receive the full disability living allowance for life." Family friend Rob Holmes, who runs a boys' soccer team, said: "Garreth's enthusiasm covers up a lot of his difficulties. He often struggles with pain on the pitch, but he pushes himself to play football. He's a great inspiration to others." The family's Labour MP (Member of Parliament) Jon Trickett said: " I am horrified that this family has to suffer such an incredible decision. Stopping this benefit shows lack of justice and humanity. "

Garreth, who plays midfield for the Manchester City amputees' side, is taking an FA (Football Association) coaching course and hopes to become a PE teacher as well as running his own amputees' team in the future. He said the decision had really knocked him back.

A spokesman for the Department for Work and Pensions said: " Disability living allowance is based on how your disability affects your ability to look after yourself and move around. The condition of some people does change over time and that can affect the allowance. "

The Daily Mail. December 4, 2004. <http://www.bacweb.tn/>

READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER. (3 marks)

1. The theme of the text is:

- A. Youth B. Humour C. Education.

2. A suitable title to the text would be:

- A. Achievement rewarded. B. A fair decision. C. Accomplishment penalized.

3. The attitudes shown by the father, the family friend and the MP reflect:

- A. Indifference B. Disapproval C. Acceptance

B. ARE THESE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. (6 marks)

1. A road accident made Garreth lose his leg.

.....

2. Youths look at Garreth, a handicapped boy, with great respect.

.....

3. Disability allowances are fixed throughout a handicapped' s life.

.....

