

**ANGLAIS****Education in Africa**

Education is considered a universal human right, as well as an issue of public responsibility. However, there are still many children in developing African countries, **who** do not enjoy this right. As the world marks the Fourth International Day of Education under the theme "Changing course, Transforming Education", the United Nations (UN) is calling for action.

In many African countries, those who can pay for education send their children to private schools in the city. That is not the option for many in villages, or for poor families. According to the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), more than 20% of African children between the ages of 6 and 11 are not in school, while nearly 60% of youth between the ages of 15 and 17 do not go to school.

The education of girls is of particular concern. 9 million girls on the continent between the ages of 6 and 11 will never attend school, compared to 6 million boys. By the time **they** reach adolescence, girls have a **36%** exclusion rate compared to 32% for boys.

Different attitudes towards the importance of formal education is another major problem. Skepticism of Western style learning and the belief that girls do not need an education combined with regional instability have created a challenging environment. As a result, it is difficult for learning to develop.

<http://www.dw.com/en/africa-right-to-education-remains-a-challenge>

I. COMPREHENSION**(08 marks)****A. Match each of the following ideas with the right paragraph.****(0.5× 3= 1.5 marks)**

الأفكار	Paragraph Numbers رقم الفقرة
1. يُفضّل سكان القرية المدرسة العموميّة	
2. البنات أقلّ حظاً من البنين	
3. المدرسة للجميع ليست حقيقة في إفريقيا	

B. Statement 4 is False and statement 5 is True. Justify each of them with specific passages from the text.

(0.5× 2= 2 marks)

4. All children in Africa have access to education.

FALSE**Justification:** _____

5. According to UNESCO, more than half of teenagers do not go to school.

TRUE**Justification:** _____**C. Complete this table with information from the text.****(0.5× 2= 01 mark)**

Poor educational system	Percentage	Age
	Girls' exclusion rate	6. _____ %
	Children who don't go to school	7. _____ %

D. Find in the indicated paragraphs the synonyms or the antonyms of these words.**(0.5× 4= 2 marks)**

8. question (Parag.1) = _____ 10. go to (Parag.3) = _____

9. public (Parag.2) ≠ _____ 11. similar (Parag.4) ≠ _____

E .Circle the correct options.**(0.5× 3= 1.5 marks)**

12. **who** (Parag.1) refers to: a) countries b) children c) the United Nations
 13. **they** (Parag.3) refers to: a) girls b) boys c) ages
 14. **36 %**(Parag.3) refers to: a) exclusion rate for girls b) exclusion rate for boy c) exclusion rate for girls and boys

II. LINGUISTIC AND COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE**(6 marks)****F. Below is a conversation between Matar and Idrissa. Complete it meaningfully.****(0.5× 4= 2 marks)****Matar:** Education for girls is important for social progress, isn't it?**Idrissa:** Absolutely. There's no doubt that 15. _____ (**education/educate/educated**) girls have the power to transform communities positively.**Matar:** I totally agree. We 16. _____ (**shouldn't/should/ won't**) also ensure equal opportunities for girls to access quality education, shouldn't we?**Irissa:** You're right. Education empowers girls to break barriers and achieve 17. _____ (**them/they/their**) full potential.**Matar:** Absolutely. Educating 18. _____ (**more/few/less**) girls can have a positive impact.**G. Match each of the following statements with the appropriate notion from the list.****(0.5× 4= 2 marks)**
Contrast - Cause - Consequence - Addition - Capability

STATEMENTS	NOTIONS
19. Education is considered a universal human right, as well as an issue of public responsibility.	
20. However , there are still many children in developing African countries who don't go to school.	
21. Those who can pay for education ...	
22. As a result , it is difficult for learning to develop.	

H. Reorder the words to make meaningful sentences in these mini dialogues. (1× 2= 02 marks)**Example:** Ali: What is going on in the village?

Badu: are building /The authorities/schools.

Badu: The authorities are building schools.23. **Abdu:** goes /Fatima /every week/ to school.**Abdu:** _____.**Nafi:** you are right.24. **Journalist:** What do you think of education?**Minister:** is /for a child /Education /the most important thing.**Minister:** _____.**III WRITING Choose one topic and write about 150 words****(6 marks)****TOPIC 1:** In some places in Africa, many children do not go to school. Write about the causes and propose some solutions.**TOPIC 2:** Your uncle in the village thinks that the place of girls is at home, not at school. You totally disagree with him. Write out your conversation.

ANSWER KEY**I. COMPREHENSION**

A. 1 = Parag.2 2= Parag.3 3= Parag.1

B. **Statements 4 is False and 5 is True. Justify each of them with specific passages from the text** (0.5× 2= 2 marks)

4. "However, there are still many children in developing African countries, who do not enjoy this right."

5." "nearly 60% of youth between the ages of 15 and 17 do not go to school."

C. **Complete this table with information from the text** (0.5× 2= 1 mark)

6= 20 %

7= 66 %

D .**Find in the indicated paragraphs the synonyms or the antonyms of these words**

(0.5× 4= 2 marks)

8= issue

9 ≠ private

10= attend

11≠ different

E .**Circle the correct options.**

(0.5× 3= 1.5 marks)

12=children

13= girls

14= a) exclusion rate for girls

II. LINGUISTIC AND COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

F. **Choose the right options to complete the following passage.**

(0.5× 4= 2 marks)

15= educated 16=should 17=their 18= more

G. **Match each of the following statements with the appropriate notion from the list**

(0.5× 4= 2 marks)

19=addition 20= contrast 21= Capability 22= consequence

H. **Reorder the words to make meaningful sentences in these mini dialogues.**

(1× 2= 2 marks)

23=Fatima goes to school every week. / Every week Fatima goes to school.

24=Education is the most important thing for a child.

III. WRITING

Understanding of topic: 1 – Coherence and cohesion: 1 – Content: 1 – Organization: 1 –

Language accuracy: 1 – Originality: 1