



مكتب التكوين المهني وإنعاش الشغل

Office de la Formation Professionnelle
et de la Promotion du Travail

Examen de fin de formation, Session Juin 2015

Niveau : Technicien Spécialisé (Variante 1) Epreuve : Communication en Anglais

Durée : 1h 30

Barème : ... /20

Whether we like or not, the world we live in has changed a great deal in the last hundred years, and it is likely to change even more in the next hundred. Some people would like to stop these changes and go back to what they see as a purer and simpler age. But as history shows, the past was not that wonderful. It was not so bad for a privileged minority, even though they had to do without modern medicine, and childbirth was highly risky for women. But, for the vast majority of the population, life was nasty and short.

Anyway, even if one wanted to, one wouldn't put the clock back to an earlier age. Knowledge and techniques can't just be forgotten. Nor can one prevent further advances in the future. Even if all government money for research were cut off, the force of the competition would still bring about advances in technology. Moreover, one can't stop inquiring minds from thinking about basic science, whether or not they were paid for it.

If we accept that we cannot prevent science and technology from changing our world, we can at least try to ensure that the changes we make are in the right directions. This can be achieved only if we grant the public a basic understanding of science instead of leaving everything in the hands of experts.

At the moment, the public has a rather ambivalent attitude toward science. It has come to expect the steady increase in the standard of living that the new development in science and technology have brought, but it also distrusts science under the pretext of not understanding it.

I. COMPREHENSION: (8 Marks)

A. Answer the following question from the text: (4 Marks)

1. What is the main idea of the text?
2. Can we stop advances made by science merely by cutting off money for research? Why?
3. How can we guarantee that the changes that science brings about are in the right directions?
4. How does the writer describe the attitude of the public toward science? Why?

B. Are these sentences true or false? Justify your answer: (2 Marks)

1. History shows that the past of the minorities was neither good nor bad.
2. In the past, life was comfortable for the largest part of the population.

C. Find in the text the synonyms of the following words: (1 Mark)

To cause:

To alter:.....

D- Find in the text the opposite of the following words: (1 mark)

Safe:

To allow:

II. LANGUAGE: (8 Marks)

A. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets: (2 marks)

- 1- While I (to do) my homework last night, the light (to go) off.
- 2- I (already-to do) my homework last night when the light (to go) off.

B. Rewrite the following sentences as suggested: (4 marks)

- 1- They will give him a digital camera.
He.....
- 2- The doctor will have to operate on Peter.
Peter.....
- 3- "Why did you ring up last night?"
My friend asked me.....
- 4- "Can you fix dinner by eight tomorrow evening?"
The hungry husband asked his wife

C. Join these sentences using the words given: (2 marks)

- 1- You must do your reading assignments; otherwise, you will get a bad mark.(unless)
- 2- Mark was very suspicious. He went to the bottom of the stairs and listened intently.(so..that)

III. WRITING: (4 marks)

Some people would like to stop the changes that science and technology have brought about. Others think the opposite.

- Write a short paragraph giving your opinion as well as arguments.



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Examen de fin de formation, Session Juin 2015

Niveau : Technicien Spécialisé (Variante 2) Epreuve : Communication en Anglais

Durée : 1h 30

Barème : ... /20

Learning a foreign language is a process that puzzles a large number of students. It is a serious question that worries students, and makes them in a constant search for a solution. As a teacher of a foreign language, you should always expect questions from students asking for an effective way to learn a foreign language. To solve this problem, psychologists conducted a scientific study of memory and came up with three rules for efficient learning.

The first rule for efficient learning is known as the total time hypothesis. It simply means that the amount you learn depends on the time you spend trying to learn it. In other words, the first rule for an efficient learning is that if you study something longer, you are more likely to learn it more thoroughly.

It is true that studying for four hours, for example, is better than studying for one hour. But, the question is how we should use the four hours. Is it better to study for four hours continuously or to study for one hour a day on four consecutive days? According to psychologists, the answer is that it is better to spread out the study time. This is the second rule for efficient learning, which is known as the distribution of practice effect. According to this rule, we can learn more efficiently by dividing our practice time. That is to say, it is better to study briefly but often.

Learning briefly over short periods of time is, undoubtedly, a good strategy. But, what is the best way to learn over short periods of time? Imagine that you are trying to learn some new and rather difficult English vocabulary using flashcards. Should you look at the same word in rapid succession? Or should you look at the same word and then wait before you look at it again? The answer is that it is better to wait. This is the third rule for learning effectively, which is known as the micro-distribution practice.

I - COMPREHENSION: (8 Marks)

A/ Answer the following questions: (4 Marks)

1. What is the main idea of the text?
2. What are the three rules for an efficient learning?
3. Why does the writer recommend studying something for a long period of time?
4. How can we learn more efficiently according to the second rule?

B/ Are these sentences true or false? Justify your answer: (2 Marks)

1. According to the total time hypothesis, a thorough and more effective learning has nothing to do with the amount of time we spend trying to learn something.
2. The best way to learn a new item is to look at it quickly and successively.

C/ Explain the following words according to the context: (1 Mark)

Conducted:.....

Constant:.....

D/ Find in the text the opposite of the following words: (1 Mark)

Irregular:.....

To compress:.....

II - LANGUAGE: (8 Marks)

A – Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets: (2 marks)

1. While Caroline (**to clean**) the house yesterday, she (**to hear**) a knock at the door.
2. They (**live**) in Casablanca since 1999.

B – Rewrite the following sentences as suggested: (4 marks)

1. They could have avoided the disaster if they had acted earlier.
 - The disaster.....
2. Nobody uttered a word when the boss came in.
 - No word.....
3. "Have you ever visited London?"
 - My friend asked me.....
4. "Will you travel abroad next month?"
 - John asked Mark.....

C/ Rewrite the following sentences using the linking words given: (2 Marks)

1. Peter couldn't finish the task on time. His friend couldn't finish the task on time either. (Neither nor)
2. We should act in time; otherwise, we will lose everything. (Unless)

III - WRITING: (4 Marks)

Some students find it hard and difficult to prepare effectively for exams. Others think the opposite.

Write a short paragraph giving your opinion as well as arguments.