



OFPPT

مكتب التكوين المهني وإنعاش الشغل

Office de la Formation Professionnelle
et de la Promotion du Travail

Examen de Fin de Formation
Session Juin 2016

Epreuve : Communication en Anglais (Variante 1)

Niveau : TS

Durée : 1H30mn

Barème : / 20

What is a good education? Is it one that covers as much as possible of human history and achievements? Or one that gives graduates the ability to find employment directly when they leave school? Is it a broad education or a specialized one?

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the question was not even worth asking. A good education was, of course, a broad one based on the humanities. An educated man knew “something about everything”. He was familiar with the great deeds and the great ideas of the past. He had read extensively. He was able to use his language correctly and even elegantly. He could join in any conversation about plants, planets, or politics.

But science and techniques have changed a great deal since the latter part of the nineteenth century; and the world has changed too. Because of this change, the view to a good education has changed. An educated man is no longer the one who knows something about everything. Things have become more complex and increasingly specialized. There is much more to know in every field. An educated man in the era of highly developed science and technologies is the one who is specialized in a specific field of study. It is not only the scientist and the physician who need a long and special training now, but the administrator, the computer expert, the accountant, and the business manager. Besides, the multiplication of college graduates has made the competition for jobs harder than it used to be. The most qualified wins.

The times of broad education is over. A good education is the one that prepares students for the real world. The one that provides them with up-to-date information in their chosen field and, consequently, gives them a place in the working world. In short, it is the time of more specialized vocational training.

I - COMPREHENSION: (8 Marks)

A/ Answer the following questions: (4 Marks)

1. What is the main idea of the text?
2. What is the difference between education in the past and the present?
3. How does the writer define an educated man in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?
4. What are the main factors that made the view to a good education change from a broad to a more specialized one?

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

1. Nowadays an appropriate education is the one that equips students with knowledge about all kinds of fields.
2. These days, only the scientist and the physician who need a more specialized training.

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

Owing to: promptly:

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

Old: loses:

II - LANGUAGE: (8 Marks)

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

1. Last night, I went to a party. When I (to get) there, the room was full of people. Some of them (to dance), and others (to talk). One young woman (to stand) by herself. I had never met her before.

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

1. They will have to write another essay.
 - Another essay.....
2. My mother lifted me up to speak to my father.
 - I
3. “You will have to walk”
 - She told him.....
4. “Why did you make me call my relatives here?”
 - The patient asked the doctor.....

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

1. Mark hid his watch. He didn't want his friend to see it. (so that)
2. She should have taken her father to the hospital. She went to the park. (Instead of)

III - WRITING: (4 Marks)

Some people think that a more specialized education is the key to a professional success. Others, on the other hand, think the opposite.

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



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There are at least two essential causes of anxiety, conflict and stress. As an example of the former, we can rarely predict the precise consequences of what we do, but we are blessed with the intellectual capacity to anticipate the advantages and disadvantages which may result from any action we may be contemplating.

The other major source of worry is the bad things which may happen or have happened to us or to those we care for. Among the most stressful of these are death, illness, loss of work, money problems, marital problems and retirement. Such worries have a rational basis, but we are curiously irrational in the way we pursue them.

It is difficult to decide at what point worrying ceases to be 'normal', but it is clearly reasonable to worry. In practice, anxiety is judged to be pathological when it limits our ability to lead a normal existence. In its extreme form, anxiety may be experienced as a generalized state (the sufferer becomes frightened for no apparent reason).

But at less intense levels, anxiety and worrying have great value. They help us to avoid trouble or to cope with it when it cannot be avoided. It allows us to solve problems at times of crisis. In everyday life, anxiety energizes us and improves performance of a wide variety of tasks.

I. **COMPREHENSION: (8 Marks)**

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

1. Give a title to the text?
2. What is the main cause of people worrying?
3. What are the symptoms of extreme anxiety?
4. Is worry always negative, or can it be a good thing?

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

1. Conflict causes people to worry because they are aware of different possible consequences resulting from their reactions.
2. The writer's main conclusion about worry is that it is more useful to us than we imagine.

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

- To follow:
- to stop:

D. **Find in the text the opposites of the following words: (1 Mark)**

- Unreasonable ≠
- rational ≠

II. **LANGUAGE: (8 Marks)**

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

1. She (**work**) for over 8 hours before her children arrived.
2. She (**read**) a book when the light went off.

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

1. . They offered him a job.
 - A job.....
2. . He should write the essay.
 - The essay.....
3. "They will call you."
 - He told her that.....
4. . "She must apply for the job."
 - He said that

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

1. He had enough money. He refused to buy a new car. (**Although**)
2. If I were not rich, people would not respect me. (**unless**)

III. **WRITING:(4marks)**

People have different ways of escaping the stress and difficulties of modern life. What do you think are the best ways of reducing stress? Develop in writing the