Mohamed El Mokrani High school School year : 2016/2017 Level : 3rd year

Stream: L.FL **THE FIRST TERM EXAMINATION** Duration : 2 h

Part one: Reading and interpreting. (15pts)

A. Comprehension (7pts)

Read the text carefully then do the activities

The two rivals of ancient Greece that made the most noise and gave us the most traditions were Athens and Sparta. They were close together on a map, yet far apart in what they valued and how **they** lived their lives.

One of the main ways they were similar was in their form of government. Both Athens and Sparta had an Assembly, whose members were elected by the people. Sparta was ruled by two kings, **who** ruled until they died or were forced out of office. Athens was ruled by archons, who were elected annually. Thus, because both parts of Athens' government had leaders who were elected, Athens is said to have been the birthplace of democracy.

Spartan life was simple. The focus was on obedience and war. Slavery made this possible by freeing the young men from household and industrial duties and allowing **them** to focus on their military duties. Young boys were trained to be warriors; young girls were trained to be mothers of warriors.

For many years, Spartan armies provided much of the defense of the Greek lands. The Spartan heroism at the Battle of Thermopylae, during the Persian Wars, inspired all of Greece to fight back with all their might against the invading Persians. Athenian and Spartan fought side by side in the Battle of Plataea, **which** ended Persian invasions of Greece.

One way that Athens and Sparta really differed was in their idea of getting along with the rest of the Greeks. Sparta seemed content to keep to itself and provide army and assistance when necessary. Athens, on the other hand, wanted to control more and more of the land around them. This eventually led to war between all the Greeks. This was the Peloponnesian War. After many years of hard fighting, Sparta won the war. In true Greek spirit, Sparta refused to burn the city of Athens. Rather, the culture and spirit of Athens was allowed to live on, as long as the Athenians no longer desired to rule their fellow Greeks.

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1. ***Circle the letter that corresponds to the right answer.***
   The text is:
   A) Narrative B) Expository C) Descriptive

2. ***Are these statements true or false? Write T or F next to the letter corresponding to each sentence.***
   a- Athens was an example of democracy.
   b- Spartans were peaceful people.
   c- Athens was responsible for defending Greece invasions.
   d- The Peloponnesian war was between the Greeks themselves.

3. ***Answer the following questions according to the text.***
   a) What Greek cities are mentioned in the text?
   b) In what aspect were Athens and Sparta alike?
   c) Were there any conflicts between Athens and Sparta?

4. ***What or who do the underlined words refer to in the text?***
   a. They (§1) ..... b. Who (§2)..... c. Them (§3)..... d. which (§4).....

5. ***Give a title to the text.***

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B. Text exploration. (7pts)

1. Find in the text words that match the following definitions.

a. Set of customs, beliefs, or practices passed down from one generation to the next (§1)=.....

b. A group of people who govern a country or a state (§2) =.....

c. Military forces of a country which fight on land (§5) =.....

2. Complete the following chart as shown in the example.

Verb	**Noun**	**Adjective**
Example: to invent	Invention	Inventive
To create	.....	.....
.....	Government	.....
.....	.....	elected

3. Join the pairs of sentences with the connectors in brackets. Make the necessary changes

a. People (live) as nomads for tens of years

b. They (settle) down in various parts of the word. **(Before)**

a. Mesopotamia was a dry land.

b. It was the cradle of many ancient civilizations. **(Although)**

4. Classify the words according to their final "ed" pronunciation.

Ruled- forced- trained- ended- wanted- developed

/t/	/d/	/id/

5. Fill in the gaps with <u>four</u> words from the list.

Stories- important- cheap- attempted - democracy - kings

The people of Ancient Greece..... (1)..... to explain the world through the laws of nature. They made... (2).....discoveries in science. They developed..... (3)..... where people govern themselves rather than being ruled by a king. The Greeks also valued beauty and imagination. . They wrote many..... (4)..... and plays that continue to be played today.

Part two: Written expression (6pts)

Choose one of the following topics.

<u>Either topic 01</u>: Your friend wants to visit Algeria and he/she asks for information about the Roman ruins in Algeria. Use the following notes to write 10 lines composition about Tipaza.

- Located 70 km west of Algiers.
- It was first a Phoenician trading centre
- became Roman military colony by the emperor Claudius
- destroyed by the Vandals in 430 AD.
- reconstructed by the Byzantines one century later.
- Destroyed again by Umayyad forces.

<u>Or topic 02</u>: Some people think that studying ancient civilizations is useless.
Write 10 lines composition in which you give reasons why we need to study ancient civilizations and how can this help our human civilization.

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