

SECTION I : READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE FOLLOWING TEXT AND DO THE RELATED TASKS.

In glowing reports of the new digital technology written by educationalists, one of the most prominent **buzzwords** is: autonomy. Digital technology is great for learner autonomy, we hear. But is it? Of course, there are a thousand and one new things that you can do with the new technology in school; but does that really mean that the new technology marks some sort of revolution so that now, for the first time in history, learners can at last become autonomous? To answer that question we need to demonstrate the connection between the new technology and student freedom. Professor Sugata Mitra shows how once a school has the internet, the teacher can effectively step aside and let the children educate themselves. Mitra is one of the great spokespeople for the strange movement in education that is hostile to the very notion of teaching. Education is good. Learning is fantastic, especially when it involves individuals and small groups pursuing their own interests, preferably searching for information on the internet. Teaching, though, is something we need to be very, very **wary of**. Unless we are very, very careful to adopt a minimal, low-key, hands-off approach to this piping hot potato of pedagogy, we will be guilty of indoctrination.

One of the mystifications Mitra lends support to is the idea that the only threat to our freedom comes from people. Flesh and blood tyrants are the only enemies of freedom; and in education the tyrants are the teachers – those **megalomaniacs** who insist on telling the students what the answers are. His *Hole in the Wall* project provides an inspiring image for the anti-teacher teachers: a teacherless space in which children learn on their own (surfing the web). Of course there is still a need for teachers to set this space up and to supervise what takes place there; but this will be “minimally invasive teaching”. Mitra’s term is interesting. It implies that all teaching is “invasive” – a word full of negative connotations. Teaching is prima facie bad. The best that can be hoped for in teaching is to keep that badness to a minimum.

For instance, he says: “If the stuff is on Google, why do you need to stuff it into your head?” All you need to learn is how to access and evaluate the information. The digital learners but ignorant fact-finders are free to find bits of knowledge; but they have been dispossessed of all knowledge which is now stored online. For instance, Mitra wants to make rational thinking one of the three planks of primary education (the others being reading comprehension and information search skills). To keep things suitably minimal, the teacher would have to appear neutral, letting the students find their own set of values. The minimally rationalist teacher will doubtless prompt the students to defend their chosen value systems, but will avoid creating the impression that more educated members of society believe that some value systems are better than others lest the minimally invasive indoctrination slip back into nasty old indoctrination.

Mitra comes close to affirming the exact opposite of what he intends. He wants to affirm that the learner is not a tabula rasa. Learning happens when the learner reconstructs the knowledge for him or herself. But because the knowledge is already on the internet, it is easy for learners to feel that there is no point in bothering with the difficult work of reconstruction. But when the learners are happy to selectively copy and paste, rather than reconstruct the knowledge and make it their own, they start to approximate the dreaded tabula rasa.

One more mystification: the idea that autonomy is easy. This is the same idea seen in the liberal natural rights discourse (which talks of people being born free). The children are free, so all the teacher needs to do is let them exercise their freedom, and what better way to do that than let them find the answers to questions online. The autonomous learner has to believe that learning matters. Does the internet help or hinder that? Obviously it is a huge hindrance. The internet is great at encouraging young people to play games, to chat, to watch videos, and to shop. It's not so hot at encouraging them to learn something beyond the mechanics of life online and to explore the world that they live in and have inherited. Students on the road to autonomy need a deeper understanding of themselves as beings who can make sense of the world.

Autonomous students need to be productive. Of course, at first sight, the internet widens the opportunities for publishing work. The sheer size of the internet, which can initially seem such a plus, can end up being discouraging. Autonomy is nothing without the super-ego – that little tyrant within us. Here, the internet is a bad influence. For instance, it sends out a clear message to young people that whatever they publish online needs to be short and easily digestible. It is also a place that rewards copying and retweeting tweets. Here teachers and schools need to intervene and inspire their students to produce work of greater length and depth, not work that has been pieced together from stuff found online. Schools will have to praise and reward work that shows originality and signs of an independent mind.

The new generation, raised on TV and the personal computer has become unmoored from the mother ship of culture. When students are sent off looking for facts on the internet, it is not hard for them to start seeing which facts are more factual than others; but when it comes to questions of value, they are more than likely to despair or fall back on some unreflective framework of meaning that they have picked up along the way.

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Adapted from <http://www.digitalcounterrevolution.co.uk>

A. What do the words in bold character in the text mean? (3 pts; 1 pt each)

1. a "buzzword" means:

- A. a vogue term
C. a computer term

- B. a controversial term
D. an outdated term

1

2. "wary of" means:

- A. concerned about
C. worried about

- B. anxious about
D. cautious about

2

3. a "megalomaniac" means

- A. a person who enjoys being powerful
C. a person who pays attention to details

- B. a person who cares about others
D. a person who gossips a lot

3

B. Fill in the blanks with phrases from the list. The phrases are underlined in the text. (4 pts; 1 pt each)

A. hands-off approach B. hot potato C. prima facie D. super-ego E. tabula rasa

4. _____ refers to a situation or issue that is difficult, unpleasant, or risky to deal with.
5. _____ refers to a mind that is not yet affected by any learning experiences.
6. _____ refers to a situation that seems to be true, at first sight, even though it may later be proved to be untrue.
7. _____ refers to non-intervention or non-interference teaching.

4	
5	
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7	

C. Are the following statements true (T), false (F) or not mentioned (N) in the text? (3 pts; 1 pt each)

8. The author of this article supervised a project about new technologies in education.
9. Professor Sugata Mitra believes that teaching deprives students from developing autonomy.
10. Mitra's project "*Hole in the Wall*" was adopted by many countries worldwide.

8	
9	
10	

D. Answer the following questions. (8 pts; 2 pts each)

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11. When is learning beneficial according to professor Sugata Mitra?

12. What was the idea behind the "*Hole in the Wall*" project?

13. Why does Mitra want to make rational thinking one of the three planks of primary education?

14. What does the author mean by a new generation that has become unmoored from the mother ship of culture?

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الصفحة: 5 على 16

مباراة توظيف الأساتذة بموجبه عقود بالخدمة للتعليم الثانوي بملحقه الإعدادي والناهلي - دورة يونيو 2017 - الموضوع
التخصص: اللغة الإنجليزية - الاختبار: اختبار في مادة التخصص وديداكتيك مادة التخصص

SECTION II : LANGUAGE

Choose the correct answer and write its corresponding letter. (10 pts; 1 pt each)

15. Amine took the test twice and failed _____ times. 15
A. either B. each C. both D. twice
16. _____ rain forests is very important, if we don't want wild animals to become extinct. 16
A. Reserving B. Destroying C. Preserving D. Maintaining
17. Your cell phone isn't working. What could you say? 17
A. "If only this cell phone works!" B. "If only this cell phone were working!"
C. "I wish this cell phone had worked!" D. "I wish this cell phone has worked!"
18. The visitors saw _____ wild animals in the nature reserve. 18
A. quite a few B. quite much C. quite a little D. quite some
19. The boss always lets her handle such situations because she's very good at _____ with difficult clients. 19
A. tackling B. taking C. dealing D. handling
20. Throw all recyclable trash into _____. 20
A. the bag green big plastic B. the big plastic green bag
C. the big green plastic bag D. the green plastic big bag
21. The plot of the film wasn't impressive, _____. 21
A. neither the special effects were B. neither were the special effects
C. neither did the special effects D. neither the special effects weren't
22. Which sentence is correct? 22
A. The students often found generally speaking the lessons to be exciting.
B. Generally speaking, the students found the lessons often to be exciting.
C. Generally speaking, the students found often the lessons to be exciting.
D. Generally speaking, the students often found the lessons to be exciting.

23. Choose the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.

- In the eighteenth century, garlic was used to cure diseases.
- Garlic has a long history as a plant that can give health and protection.
- For thousands of years, garlic has had many uses.
- During the Middle Ages, some people used garlic to keep sorcerers away.
- Even today, some people believe that eating garlic can prevent colds.
- The Romans gave garlic to their slaves for strength and to their soldiers for courage.

A	→	b	a	d	f	e	c
B	→	c	f	d	a	e	b
C	→	b	c	f	d	a	e
D	→	c	e	a	d	f	b

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24. Find the irrelevant sentence in the following passage.

24

(I) Science is systematic because of the attention it gives to organizing knowledge and making it readily accessible to all who wish to build on its foundation. (II) If the results support the hypothesis, the scientist may use them to generate related hypotheses. (III) In this way science is both a personal and a social endeavour. (IV) In other words, it is beneficial both to the individual and to society at large. (V) Therefore, science contributes a great deal to the improvement and the quality of human life.

A. Sentence (I)

B. Sentence (II)

C. Sentence (III)

D. Sentence (IV)

E. Sentence (V)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar in meaning as possible to the sentence printed before. (8 pts; 2 pts each)

25. It was an engineer who fixed our equipment.

We

26. Government guidelines really do emphasise the importance of starting education early

A lot of emphasis

27. I'm sure he will arrive before you get there.

By the time

28. I can't tell you how it feels because no one has ever given me such a big sum of money.

Never

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في هذا الإطار

الصفحة: 7 على 16 ☐ الموضوع: الامتحان بموجوب عقود بالنسبة للتعليم الثانوي، بملحق الإعدادي والثاماني - دورة يونيو 2017 - الموضوع: الاختبار، الاختبار في مادة التخصيص وبتدريس مادة التخصيص

SECTION III: WRITING

29. Use the following topic sentence to write a paragraph of about 150 words. (6 pts)

Education is very important in lowering crime rates

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SECTION IV: TEACHING METHODOLOGY

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Choose the correct answer and write its corresponding letter in the space provided on the right. (26 pts; 1pt each)

31. The test that measures the test takers' strengths and weaknesses and which is usually given at the beginning of a course is
A. a placement test.
B. an aptitude test.
C. an achievement test.
D. a diagnostic test. 31
32. The general concepts expressed through language are called
A. functions.
B. objectives.
C. goals.
D. notions. 32
33. _____ account for how learners cope with learning problems, accumulate new language rules and how they automatize existing ones.
A. Learning strategies
B. Study skills
C. Learning stages
D. Multiple intelligences 33
34. The level of difficulty in a written passage is named
A. legibility
B. intelligibility
C. readability
D. intertextuality 34
35. The effect or change that results from an instructional activity or program is named
A. coherence.
B. input.
C. skill.
D. strategy. 35
36. _____ sets the context of a new lesson or reviews what was taught in previous lessons.
A. Warm-up
B. Practice
C. Recycling
D. Focus 36
37. The _____ involves learners at all levels and focuses on their personalities as a whole.
A. humanistic approach
B. individualization of instruction
C. collaborative group
D. eclectic approach 37
38. A teacher in the class is
A. the president of the group.
B. a director of the group.
C. a leader and guide of the group.
D. referee and boss of the group. 38

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الصفحة: 10 على 16

مباراة توليف الأمانة بموجبه عقود بالخدمة للتعليم الثانوي بمسلكه الإعدادي والثانوي - دورة يونيو 2017 - الموضوع
التخصص: اللغة الإنجليزية - الاختبار: اختبار في مادة التخصص ومهندساتها مادة التخصص

39. The first important step in teaching is
A. planning beforehand
B. knowing the background of students
C. organizing material to be taught
D. learning students' names by heart
40. By which of the following methods the true evaluation of the students is possible?
A. Evaluation at the end of a course
B. Evaluation twice a year.
C. Continuous evaluation
D. Evaluation at the beginning of a course
41. The essence of an effective classroom environment is
A. a variety of teaching aids.
B. lively student-teacher interaction.
C. pin-drop silence.
D. strict discipline
42. The various teaching methods and theories used to teach English are called
A. approaches
B. curricula
C. teaching aids
D. techniques
43. Most audio-lingual materials are designed to help learners develop _____ skills.
A. reading and writing
B. spelling and punctuation
C. listening and speaking
D. grammar and vocabulary
44. The language used to talk about language is called
A. whole language.
B. metalanguage.
C. target language.
D. natural language.
45. According to "Schema Theory", learners draw from their own _____ to understand a reading text.
A. vocabulary lists
B. background knowledge
C. grammar knowledge
D. learning
46. Words divided in grammar according to their use such as *noun, verb, adverb* or *adjective*, are called
A. parts of speech
B. phrases
C. vocabulary groupings
D. base forms
47. When you teach students how to look for specific details in a text you are showing them how to
A. skip
B. scan
C. skim
D. Select

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الصفحة: 11 على 16

مباراة توظيف الأمازيغية بمغربيين عقود بالخدمة للتعليم الثانوي بملحقه الإعدادي والثانوي - دورة يونيو 2017 - الموضوع
التخصص: اللغة الأمازيغية - الاختيار: اختيار في مادة التخصص وحيداً/مفرداً مادة التخصص

48. When choosing extensive reading materials for English language learners, the level should be 48
A. much higher than they are capable of reading. B. slightly higher than they are capable of reading.
C. slightly lower than they are capable of reading. D. similar to their native language level.
49. Which of the following would be most suitable for an interactive writing activity? 49
A. writing a script B. writing a report
C. writing your resume D. writing a chain story
50. Which of these activities is *communicative*, not controlled practice? 50
A. an oral drill B. an information gap activity
C. a dictation D. a gap filling activity
51. A *fossilized error* is an error that 51
A. is typical of beginners but made by advanced learners. B. a learner has made so often that they believe it is correct.
C. a learner makes even though they know the right answer. D. a learners makes because of his/her native language.
52. To have effective classroom discipline, the teacher must remember to incorporate all of these, except 52
A. addressing the causes of the misbehavior B. preserving the dignity of the learner
C. providing private direction. D. criticizing misbehavior in public
53. If a teacher compliments a student or class on how well they behaved, this teacher is 53
A. reinforcing productive behavior. B. using proximity control.
C. redirecting learner attention. D. providing situational assistance.
54. If a person is able to communicate well with others, they may be thought of as having 54
A. intrapersonal intelligence. B. interpersonal intelligence.
C. spatial intelligence. D. emotional intelligence.
55. Teaching portfolios should contain 55
A. teacher-prepared material. B. contributions of observers.
C. examples of learners' work. D. all of these .
56. To help prevent discipline problems, teachers should 56
A. be tough. B. plan thoroughly.
C. establish sound management policies. D. B and C

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مباراة توظيف الأمانة وموجهة بمؤسسة للتعليم الثانوي بمطبخ الإعدادي والثانوي - الدورة يونيو 2017 - الموضوع
التفكير، اللغة الإنجليزية - الاختبار، اختبار في مادة التفكير ومبادئ اختبار مادة التفكير

الصفحة: 12 على 16

Respond to each of the following prompts in one paragraph. (24 pts; 6 pts each)

57. Alfie Kohn (2007) says that "homework is all pain and no gain". Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Support your point of view with arguments and examples. (6 pts)

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مباراة توليفه الأمتاحه بموجب عقود النسخة للتعليم الثانوي بمقره الإعدادي والثانوي - دورة يونيو 2017 - الموضوع
التحسين، اللغة الإنجليزية - الاختبار، اختبار من مادة التحسين ورياضيات مادة التحسين

الصفحة: 13 على 16

58. "To be a successful teacher of English, you need only to have a good command of the language." Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Justify your answers with arguments and examples. (6 pts)

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الصفحة: 15 على 16

مباراة توظيف الأمانسة بموجبه عقود بالنسبة للتعليم الثانوي، ومكتب الإعدادي، والتأهيلي - دورة يونيو 2017 - الموضوع
التخصص: اللغة الإنجليزية - الاختبار: اختبار في مادة التخصص وبيان اختياره عادة التخصص

60. What should a teacher take into consideration while preparing a global test (comprehension, language and writing)? (6 pts)

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins or other markings visible.