



THE TEXT

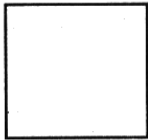
1. Parents used to shake their heads about Eleanor Fujioka and her wild notions. As principal in an elementary school in Hawaii, she set out in 1989 to transform her 400 students into techies, from kindergarten through sixth grade. Her campaign began with a single old-fashioned portable computer that migrated from classroom to classroom for "tech time", the weekly session. But Fujioka had far bigger things in mind. In 1990, the school launched its own computer laboratory with 15 desktop machines. The whole idea seemed crazy, recalls Patricia Domingo, whose older daughter graduated two years ago. "I would go to school meetings and wonder whether it made sense to spend so much money on buying computers," Domingo says. "I would ask, what do kindergartners do on computers?"

2. Two words: they learn. Today officials praise Fujioka's school as a model of basic high-tech studies, including not only computers but video cameras and other electronic devices. "This school is still the exception rather than the rule," says Linda Roberts, director of the department's office of Educational Technology. "It's the kind of thing we would like to see happening in every school — using technologies in appropriate ways from kindergarten to sixth grade." Every class here is equipped with at least three computers.

3. What's really smart, says Roberts is that teachers and students integrate computers into the entire daily curriculum. Kindergartners use their machines to make art projects. Fourth graders design their own internet home pages for the school and sixth graders post their science projects there. "Our philosophy is to make the same technology available to everyone, not just *the good kids*," says Fujioka.

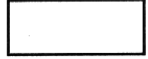
4. Fujioka never quit trying to push her school into future: she started to connect the school to the Internet as early as 1992. By 1994, the school's library and its fifth-and-sixth-grade classrooms were wired for e-mail and internet research.

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Section : N° d'inscription : Série :
 Nom et prénom :
 Date et lieu de naissance :

Signatures des surveillants



sections scientifiques

I – READING COMPREHENSION (14 marks)

1. Complete the table with the appropriate information about the innovations introduced by Fujioka. (4 marks).

YEAR	INNOVATION
1989
1990	A computer lab with 15 desktop machines was launched
1992
.....	The school library and its fifth-and-sixth-grade classrooms were connected for e-mail and internet research
Now

2. Complete the sentence with the appropriate information from the text. (4 marks)

- a. At the start, computers were used at "tech time", a weekly session devoted to.....
- b. Now ,
- c. One educational official thinks
and would like

3. Find in the text details showing that the following statements are false. (2 marks)

- a. Fujioka introduced computers only into her school.
.....
- b. Weaker learners could not use the school computers.
.....

4. How did one parent react to Fujioka's campaign? Justify your answer with two details from the text. (3 marks).

Answer:
 Justification 1:
 Justification 2:

5. What do you think of Fujioka as a principal? Justify your answer. (1 mark)

.....

II – LANGUAGE (16 marks)

1 - Fill in the blanks with 9 words from the box below. (4.5 marks)

hopelessness – cope – from – in – bombarded – promote – epidemic – for – plague –
unrest – current – welfare

Growing up in a globalized world poses enormous challenges for today's young people. Households are with media reports and images that our modern world such as poverty, AIDS, environmental issues and social Yet, young people are often left on their own to with feelings of anxiety and Parents can play an important role in helping their children make sense of events. Setting time aside learning at home can ensure that children are equipped to manage changes, resolve conflicts, peace and shape the world a positive way.

2 – Supply the correct tense or form of the bracketed words. (4.5 marks)

I was a nanny for five years after leaving college. I thought it was what everyone wanted of me but **(secret)**..... I always wanted to do something more creative.

My problem probably stems from childhood. I **(teach)** not to ask for anything and that people **(think)** I was rude if I asked for too much. This made me **(apologize)** all the time to everyone about everything. My friends got sick of me **(apologize)** all the time but it was a habit I could **(hard)** give up.

Last Christmas, I **(start)** a part-time job in a ceramic shop. I loved it and for the first time I felt really **(fulfill)** and in control — **(please)** myself not other people.

3 – Circle the right alternative. (4 marks)

Pasteur's work is not simply the sum of his discoveries. It also represents the revolution of **(scientist – scientific – science)** methodology. Pasteur superimposed two indisputable rules of modern research : the freedom of (**creative – creation – create**) imagination necessarily subjected to **(rigorous – loose – meaningless)** experimentation .

Louis Pasteur was a humanist always working towards the improvement of the **(humane – human – humanitarian)** condition.

He was a free man who never hesitated to take issue with the prevailing **(still – then – yet)** false ideas of his time. He gave particular importance to the (**spread – distribution – sale**) of

knowledge and the application of research. Fully aware (**for – about – of**) the international importance of his work, Pasteur's disciples dispersed themselves (**whatever – whoever – wherever**) their assistance is needed.

4 – Match each sentence part in Column A with the appropriate one in Column B to get coherent sentences. There is an extra item in Column B. (3 marks)

A	B
1. It is well documented that the more television you watch	a. be limited to no more than 2 hours per day watching T.V and using computers.
2. Excessive TV watching and computer use have been linked	b. do the ironing or some light cleaning.
3. A sensible recommendation to follow is that children should	c. active while watching T.V.
4. To achieve this, we must limit the time our family spends	d. the more likely you are to be overweight.
5. We might also try to be more	e. with all the negative implications for health that this brings with it.
6. For example, we could	f. to the increase in numbers of overweight children and adolescents.
	g. watching T.V or using the computers.

Answers	1 +	2 +	3 +	4 +	5 +	6 +
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III – WRITING (10 marks)

1 – Express the following sentences differently .Start as shown.(3 marks)

- a. Although his parents advised him to work hard, he's still lazy.
Despite.....
- b. If he doesn't work hard, his parents will be angry.
Unless.....
- c. If he makes greater effort, his results will be good.
The more.....

