

Diagnostic Test

4 points

I) Reading Comprehension: *Read the text and answer the following questions.*

“Inequality” between men and women starts when they are still little boys and girls and continues throughout their lives. In some countries, young girls are less likely to survive than young boys because their parents favour the boys and neglect the girls. Moreover, girls are more likely to drop out of school and to receive less education than boys because of discrimination, education expenses, and household duties (housework).

In 1995, governments around the world signed an agreement in Beijing (China), promising to take specific action to stop discrimination against women. Yet today, more than 40 countries have laws which discriminate against women and treat them as inferior citizens. In many countries, women are subjected to violence, which the government does nothing to stop because their laws encourage bad practices like “honour’ killings” (where a woman is killed by a family member if she does bad things that bring shame on the family), “marital rape” and “wife beating”. In several countries laws make it more difficult for a woman to be independent because they limit women's property, employment and citizenship rights.

1) Are the following statements “true” or “false”? Why?

a) Many girls stop going to school.

.....

b) In some countries, husbands are free to beat their wives.

.....

c) Women’s rights are violated in many countries.

.....

2) What does the underlined word refer to?

a) they (paragraph 2; line 6):.....

II) Vocabulary: *Fill in the blanks with the right vocabulary.*
(*fool / exclusion / pregnancy / rights / polygamy/ violation*)

2 points

a. Many women in the world suffer from from their husbands.

b. Many handicapped people suffer from in their societies.

III) Language: *Put the verbs between brackets in the right tense.*

15 points

1) Put the verbs between brackets in “the simple present”.

a. I (be) ... **am**.... a student.

b. I (be / not) from Spain, I (be) from Morocco.

c. I usually (go) swimming but Adam always (play) football.

2) Put the verbs between brackets in “the present continuous”.

a. The mother (cook) ... **is cooking**.. and the baby (sleep) now.

b. Don’t disturb me. I (work) at the moment.

3) Put the verbs between brackets in "the Simple Past".

- a. Yesterday, when I (visit) ... **visited** ... my grandmother, she (smile) happily. But I (not / stay) for a long time.
- b. Yesterday, when I (sit) in the café, I (see) Karim. I (be) very happy to meet him.

4) Put the verbs between brackets in "the Present Perfect".

- a. I (live) ... **have lived** ... in Tangier for 10 years.
- b. Kamal (work) in *Maroc Telecom* since 2003.
- c. Saâd (not / play) football for 8 months.

5) Put the verbs between brackets in "the Future".

- a. Tomorrow, I (not / go) ... **will not go** ... with you; I (go) ... **will go** ... to the club.
- b. I (visit) my friends next week.
- c. Sanae promises she (come) with us to the cinema this afternoon.

IV) Language: Fill in the blanks with the right relative pronoun.

4 points

Example:

Anas is the student ... who ... loves English a lot. (where / which / whose / who)

- a. I need a friend can help me do the exercises. (who / whose / where / which)
- b. The crocodile is an animal is very dangerous. (whose / who / which / where)
- c. Hafa café is a place I relax. (whose / who / which / where)
- c. Ramadan is a month Muslims fast. (where / when / who / whose)

V) Language: Use the right modal verbs: "must, could, must, needn't, should, can, may".

7 points

1. you speak foreign languages? (Ability/ Capacity)
2. Take an umbrella. It rain this morning. (Possibility)
3. You look tired. You go to bed. (Advice)
4. You clean the house. I've already done it. (No Necessity)
5. I have a headache. you buy me some aspirin? (Request)
6. In Islam, you Fast during Ramadan. (Obligation)
7. The lights of the house are on. There be someone in there. (Certainty)

VI) Composition: Write the right linking words for the following sentences:

3 points

- 1) Casablanca is a nice city, there are many crimes and theft. (but / and / besides)
- 2) Couscous is a delicious meal;, all tourist who come ask for it. (therefore / but / moreover)
- 3) homeless students, I suggest building dormitories. (Certainly / In conclusion / Concerning)
- 4), I believe that women are an essential factor in society. (To conclude / In order / Because)
- 5) I can't go to the beach I'm sick. (for example / because / so)
- 6) Many countries suffer from deforestation; Brazil and Peru. (in contrast / because / such as)