

[1] Earlier this year, a United Nations (UN) report found that 10 percent of Cambodian children between the ages of 7 and 14 are working. It is one of the highest rates in Southeast Asia. The report said that one in four Cambodians aged 7 to 14 are forced to drop out of school to help their families. UN officials say the child labour rate in Cambodia has dropped over the past 10 years, but **the country** has a lot more to do to keep a greater number of children in school.



[2] One story begins at a brick factory in Cambodia. Outside the building, 15-year-old Pheap and her mother, Chrup, are turning pieces of dirt into bricks. Pheap has

worked at the factory for one year. She was taken out of school to support her father who was sick and to look after her 10-year-old sister and baby brother. Pheap and her mother each earns \$80 a month. They work eight hours a day, seven days a week.

[3] About 430,000 Cambodians under 18 are employed. Half of them work in what the International Labour Organization calls the worst forms of child labour. These include agriculture, salt production, housework, fishing and brick-making. The director of the Child Labour Department in Cambodia says that targeting areas like agriculture and fisheries has helped reduce the number of child labourers to nearly a half since 1999. Making sure Cambodian children stay in school is a priority for the government.



[4] World Vision, a non-profit group, seeks to reduce child labour by offering assistance for both education and household incomes. The group, which operates a four-year project called EXCEL, receives financial support from the U.S. Department of Labour and has already helped 20,000 children. The group's leader Imelda Ochavillo says Cambodians are becoming less tolerant of child labour. But she says that more is needed to solve this complex issue. "If we want to reduce it significantly, we should alleviate poverty, provide alternative sources of income, offer decent employment for youth, and

make education accessible." She says child labour is usually not a major issue for children under age 12. Most of <u>them</u> remain in their villages and attend school. But it is between the ages of 12 and 17 that child labour becomes an issue.

[5] Pheap dreams of finding a job in a clothing factory. That could double her wage. Her mother Chrup wants more for <u>her</u>, too. She says she does not want her daughter to work in the brick factory. But a better future for Chrup's family is far from guaranteed. Her other daughter, aged 10, won't be admitted to school because of her age. Anyway, she is needed to look after her baby brother. Definitely, it is hard for Pheap and other Cambodian children to find a way out of poverty without education.

Adapted from: http://learningenglish.voanews.com

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I C	MDD EILEN	ICION	(15 DOINTS)							
1.00	OMPREHEN	NSION	(15 POINTS)							
l			BASE ALL	YOUR ANSWERS ON THE T	EXT.					
Α.	ARE THES	SE SENT	ENCES TRUE	OR FALSE? JUSTIFY. (2	2 pts)					
l	1 The Comb	andian an	warnmant has ma	naged to stop child labour.						
l	1. The Callic	· · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	naged to stop clind labour.						
l	2. EXCEL p	roject is f	financed by the C	ambodian government.						
B. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. (2 pts)										
1. Why was Pheap forced to leave school?										
			do to get money							
C. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH INFORMATION FROM THE TEXT. (3 pts)										
.	COMPLET	IE THES	SE SENTENCES	WITH INFORMATION FR	COM THE TEXT. (5 pts)					
l	1. Agricult	ure, brick	making and hous	sework are considered						
	4		by th	e International Labour Organia	sation.					
2. According to Imelda Ochavillo, alleviating poverty and making education accessible will										
	and the state of t									
l	3. Pheap would earn more money if									
1			,							
D.										
1. Pheap and her mother work hard. (
2. the Cambodian government is concerned with keeping children at school.										
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الامتحان الوطني الموحد للبكالوريا - الدورة الاستدراكية 2016 - الموضوع الصفحة: 3 فعلى 5 مدة: اللغة الإبجليزية - شعبة الآداب والطوم الإنسانية: مسلك الآداب - RS 10 -
E. FIND IN THE TEXT WORDS THAT MEAN ALMOST THE SAME AS (3 pts) 1. decreased (paragraph 1): 2. problem (paragraph 4): 3. accepted (paragraph 5):
F. WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS IN THE TEXT REFER TO? (3 pts)
1. the country (paragraph 1):
II. LANGUAGE (15 POINTS)
A. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE PHRASES FROM THE LIST.(2 pts) made up - turned down - set up - looked up - came back
When Khadija completed her studies abroad, she to Morocco and
her own business with the help of her family.
B. FILL IN EACH GAP WITH THE CORRECT WORD FROM THE LIST. (1 pt)
whom - where - who - whose - which The woman
C. GIVE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS. (2 pts)
People with (tradition) views think that women should stay at home to do the housework and bring up children. They totally refuse their (participate) in the political life of the country.
D. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE RIGHT TENSE. (3 pts)
Alice: We're really enjoying our stay here in Marrakech. When (you join)

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	و الصفحة: 4 فعلى الآداب - RS 10 - الصفحة: 4 فعلى التبية: مسلك الآداب	متحان الوطني الموحد للبكالوريا - الدورة ا لاة:اللغة الإنجليزية - شعبة الآداب والعلوم الإن					
СН	OOSE THE CORRECT SENTENCES. (3 pts)						
	a. Our teacher suggested that we will read the text at b. Our teacher suggested that we should read the text						
,	The correct sentence is:						
	a. The next Olympic Games will hold in 2018. b. The next Olympic Games will be held in 2018.						
,	The correct sentence is:						
	 a. We would have gone to a restaurant if my father had got home early. b. We will go to a restaurant if my father had got home early. 						
-	The correct sentence is:						
	ATCH EACH EXPRESSION WITH ITS APPROPRIATE Expressions	TE FUNCTION. (2 pts) Functions					
MA	ATCH EACH EXPRESSION WITH ITS APPROPRIAT						



5	الصفحة: 5 فعلى	الوريا - الدورة الاستدراكية 2016 - الموضوع الأداب والعلوم الإنسانية: مسلك الآداب - RS 10 -	الامتحان الوطني الموحد للبا مادة اللغة الإنجليزية - شعبا						
III. WRITING (10 POINTS) TASK 1: (4 pts) Complete the following paragraph about the most important invention.									
I think the	I think the most important invention is								
reasons w	reasons why this invention is important in our life. First,								
			PONE DE BOUNDAMENTO DE SERVE ANTES EN A						
			25						
TASK 2: (6	of reading. Write a repo	school organised an event to make students ort about this event.	aware of the importance						
Include in your report these elements: - Organisers - Objectives - Date and place - Participants - Activities (e.g., presentations, book exhibition, ceremony) - Your opinion etc.									