



First Term Test -

Date:

Name:

Class: common core

Time: 2 hours

Group:

3rd Exam

Death of a boy activist

When Iqbal Masih was four years old, his parents sold him into slavery. For the next six years, he remained chained to a carpet-weaving loom most of the time, tying knots hour after hour.

At the age of ten, he escaped from the factory. Then, he was free and travelling the world in his crusade against the horrors of child labour.

On Sunday, Iqbal's life came to an end at the age of 12 when he was shot dead while riding his bicycle in the village of Muritke, about 20 miles from the eastern city of Lahore.

The killing came only months after Iqbal attracted international attention. At a labour conference in Stockholm last November, he spoke about the terrible conditions faced by child workers who work for long hours in unsafe condition, in exchange for meager meals.

In December, he went to Boston to receive the Reebok Youth in Action Award from the American shoe company.

A world of opportunity had opened for Iqbal, who had begun to attend a school in Lahore and boasted that he had turned the tables on his old boss. But the boy received repeated death threats from people in the powerful carpet-weaving industry iqbal's campaign against child labour had led to the closure of dozens of carpet-weaving factories in his district.

Pakistan has some six million child workers aged 14 or younger according to the independent Human Rights Commission. They work mostly in carpet factories, brick-making plants, on farms and as household servants.

Adapted from the Guardian, 21 april,1995

I. COMPREHENSION :(11 pts)

A . Are these sentences true or false? Justify :(3 pts)

1 . Iqbal was forced to work in the carpet factory.

.....

2 . Thanks to Iqbal, the condition of the Pakistanese children working in the carpet industry became known worldwide.

.....

3. Iqbal received the Reebok prize in 1994.

.....

B. answer these question:(6 pts)

1. How did Iqbal die?

.....

2. What was Iqbal's occupation when he was back in Pakistan?

.....

3. What was the result of Iqbal's action against child employment in Pakistan?

.....

C. find in the text words that mean the same as:(2 pts)

1. fight (p2) 2. menaces (p6).....

II. VOCABULARY : (9 pts)

A. Circle the correct word: (1.5 pts)

1. The huge increase / surprise in the number of text messages sent in Britain is amazing.
2. I spent / paid 250\$ for my new monitor.
3. When the internet was invented, nobody thought it would become so popular / famous.

B. Complete the sentences with the right preposition: (3 pts)

1. Swimmers were warned.....the life guards..... the danger.
2. The first prize was awarded the F.E.E.....the local coast.
3. Is there any access..... that beach from the cliff?
4. Sam shows no interest..... having good works.

A. Use the word in capitals at the end of each sentence to wake words which fit in the spaces. (1.5 pts)

1. Life guards are trained to be ready for danger. **EXPECT**
2. It'show quickly Maria has learnt how to drive. **AMAZE**
3. Ahmed shows no..... to defeat his enemy. **BRAVE**

III. GRAMMAR : (13 pts)

A. Complete the sentences with the past simple or the past perfect simple of the verbs in brackets: (3 pts)

1. Sandra bought (buy) the shoes after she had tried (try) them on.
2. Alex wrote (write) six letters by 11 a.m. yesterday.
3. I packed (pack) my suitcase long before you called (call) me.
4. David didn't wash (not wash) the car when I got (get) home.
5. Judy threw away (throw away) some old magazines last week.

B. Join the sentences. use the time words given and the past perfect simple.(3 pts)

1. The play started. Then Mr Brown arrived at the theatre. **by the time**
The play had started by the time Mr Brown arrived at the theatre.
2. Mary fell asleep. A while later, the TV programme ended. **by the time**
.....
3. Joanne learnt to drive. Then she bought a car. **after**
.....
4. Daniel read the books. Then he returned them to the library. **when**
.....

B. Complete the dialogue with the Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Progressive of the verbs in brackets.(7 pts)

George: (1) Has Tina finished (finish) with her phone calls?

Mrs Drake: No, she (2) hasn't called (not call) all the people she wants to invite to the party yet.

George: Oh, no! She (3) has been talking (talk) on the phone for two hours now, and I (4) have been waiting (wait) to phone Gary all this time!

Mrs Drake: Oh dear (5) have you told (tell) her that you want to use the phone?

George: That's what I (6) have been trying (try) to tell her for half an hour now, but she (7) hasn't stopped (not stop) talking for even one minute!

Mrs Drake: Well, this (8) has gone (go) far enough! I'll tell her to get off the phone immediately!



