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Amalou Secondary School– Bejaia. **School year: 2020/2021.**
Level: 2nd year ES & M. **Duration: 2 hours.**

The Second Term Exam of English

📖 **Part One: Reading: (15 pts)** Read the text and do the activities

An object that attracts metals, especially iron, is called a magnet. The area near the magnet where it has enough power to attract things is called its magnetic field. The farther away from the magnet an item is, the weaker the magnetic field is. When it is weak, it is less likely that an object will become attracted to the magnet.



Magnets can be either permanent or temporary. A permanent magnet stays magnetized for a long time. A temporary magnet loses its magnetism after only a short time. You can even turn something made out of iron into a temporary magnet by rubbing **it** against a permanent magnet.

The two ends of the magnets are called magnetic poles. The poles are found at the ends of bar magnets and the tips of the horseshoe magnets. **They** are the strongest parts of the magnet. Each magnet has a north pole and a south pole. Opposite poles attract, or pull toward each other. Poles that are the same repel, or push away from each other. When you hold magnets, you can actually feel the push and pull effects of magnetism.

A special kind of temporary magnet uses electricity to create a magnetic field. It is called an electromagnet. An electromagnet can be an extremely strong magnet. However, it only acts like a magnet when **it** has electricity. A stronger electrical current will produce a stronger magnet. Unlike other magnets, an electromagnet can be controlled by a switch. If the switch turns the electrical current off, the electromagnet loses its magnetism.

Adapted from: https://www.k12reader.com/worksheet/magnetic-attraction/

I- *Comprehension:* *08 pts*

1- Write the letter that corresponds to the right answer.

A. The magnetic field is the area….

a) near the magnet's poles. b) where the magnet is strong enough to attract objects. c) away from the magnet.

B. Unlike magnetic poles …

a) attract each other. b) repel each other. c) have electric power.

C. Similar magnetic poles….

a) attract each other. b) repel each other. c) have electric power.

D. An electromagnet is a temporary magnet which ….

a) creates electricity. b) has only one pole. c) works only with electricity.

2- Read the text and put the following ideas in the order they appear in the text:

A- The two main categories of magnets.

B- Definition of a magnet.

C- How magnetism works.

3- Answer the following questions according to the text:

A- What is the difference between permanent and temporary magnets?

B- Is it possible to create a temporary magnet out of a piece of iron? If so, how?

C- What makes an electromagnet different from other magnets?

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4- What or who do the underlined words refer to in the text?

a- **it** §2 b – **They** §3 c - **it** §4

II- Text Exploration: ***07 pts***

1- Find in the text words which are opposite in meaning to the following:

a) powerful (§1) ≠ ……. b) acquires (§2) ≠ ……. c) ordinary (§4) ≠ …….

2- Re-write the sentence B so that it means the same as sentence A:

A- When bringing two magnets together, the opposite poles attract each other for sure.

B- If you .....

A- After reading this book, you have a big chance to understand the topic of magnetism.

B- If you .....

A- Svetlana Alexievich (a female writer) said, "Reality has always attracted me like a magnet".

B- Svetlana Alexievich said that .....

3- Classify the following words according to their stressed syllable

Magnetic- logical- explanation- electricity.

On the 1st syllable	On the 2nd syllable	On the 3rd syllable

4- Re-order the following sentences to get a coherent passage:

A- when they attract or repel each other.

B- a strongly magnetic object must enter the magnetic field of an existing magnet.

C- In order to become magnetized,

D- Magnetism is the force exerted by magnets

PART TWO: Written Expression (5pts): Choose topic one **OR** topic two.

Topic One: Air is present everywhere around us even if we do not see it. Like all other forms of matter, air has some properties that make of it a unique and a vital substance.

Write a composition of about 80 to 120 words to explain to your classmates the properties of air. The following notes might help you:

- Colourless & odourless: no colour (invisible) / no smell.
- It / to occupy space: if/ you to put air into a balloon/ the balloon to expand. This /to mean that/ air to have volume.
- It/ to expand with heat: if / you /to put the same quantity of air in car tires in winter and summer/ they to explode in summer because of heat. This/ to mean that/ air to expand with heat & to exert pressure on the car tires/ leading them to explode.

Topic Two: Many parents make pressure on their children to influence their future choices in relation to their studies. Do you think that parents have the right to prevent their children from studying what they want? Write a composition of about 80 to 120 words in which you express your point of view and support it with arguments.

GOOD LUCK

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