



1 حصص مباشرة

2 حصص مسجلة

3 دورات مكثفة

أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك



statue



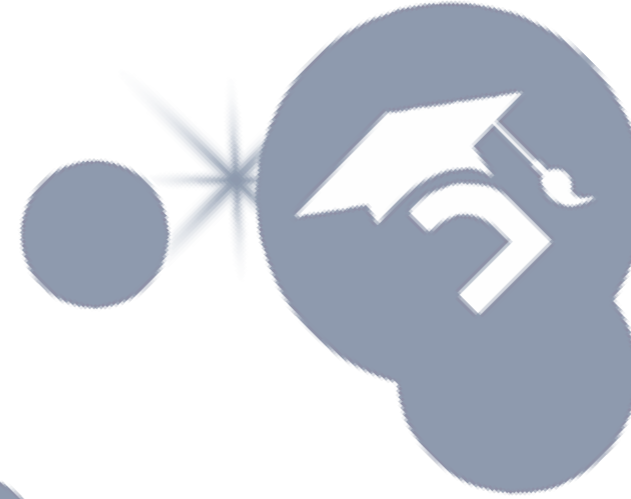
museum



corn fields



journey





Task 1 page 73: (I read "Text 1" and complete the bibliographical notes).

## TEXT 1

After a ten-hour journey in a wagonette drawn by three mules, I was glad to see the town of Setif standing on bare hills in the middle of a plain. No habitations were near, save a few Arab tents and gourbis. On entering the town, my eyes were refreshed by the pretty gardens and boulevards of Setif, which is still, as it used to be in the time of the Romans, a military station of great importance. There are about 3,000 French soldiers in the garrison of the town, today (...). The open-air museum, in which are really interesting relics, is on the common promenade, and the children amuse themselves knocking off the noses

and the fingers of the statues.

Under the Romans, Setif was called Sitifis Colonia, and was the capital of Sitifia Mauritania. In the Middle Ages, Arab traveller El-Bekri described the cotton plantations and corn fields that used to flourish in this plain. But under the Turkish Government it decayed and its agriculture vanished (...). An important Arab market is still held there every Sunday, at which 8,000 natives attend.

Adapted from:

C. S. Vereker, *Scenes in the Sunny South*, Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1871

## Bibliographical Notes

- Title: /
- Author: C.S. Vereker
- Source: *Scenes in the Sunny South, Longmans, Green & Co., London*
- Date of publication: 1871
- Type of text:
  - descriptive
  - narrative
- Type of document:
  - blogpage
  - excerpt from a book
  - press article

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ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة

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**Task 2 page 73:** (I read "text 1" again and answer the questions).

1. How many paragraphs are there in the text?

*There are two (2) paragraphs in the text.*

2. What or who do the bold words in the text refer to?

(I) **The author/ The writer**, (the town) **Setif**, (it) **Setif**, (today) **1871**, (it) **The plain of cotton plantations and corn-fields**, (its) **The agriculture of this plain**, (there) **Setif**.

3. How long ago did the writer visit Setif?

*He visited Setif 153 years ago*

4. Did the writer like Setif? Justify your answer.

*Yes, he did, because he was glad to see it again.*

5. What did Setif use to be in the Roman period?

*Setif used to be a military station of great importance.*

6. What did Setif use to be in the time of "El-Bakri" and the Turkish period?

*It used to be a plain of cotton plantations and corn-fields in the time of "El-Bakri", but under the Turkish Government it decayed and its agriculture vanished.*

7. What was Setif like in 1871?

*It was standing on bare hills in the middle of a plain.*

8. What kind of dwellings did the "Arabs" use to live in?

*They used to live in tents and gourbis.*

9. What did the children use to do in the open-air museum?

*They used to amuse themselves knocking off the noses and the fingers of the statues.*

10. Suggest a title to the text.

*The Historic City of Setif*

*The Historical City of Setif*

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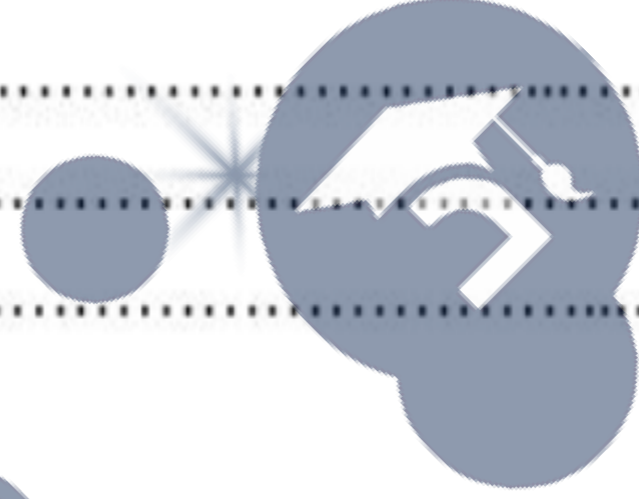
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أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك



**Task:** I read "Text 1" and write a short summary about the writer's trip to Setif.

"153 years ago, a famous British writer .....



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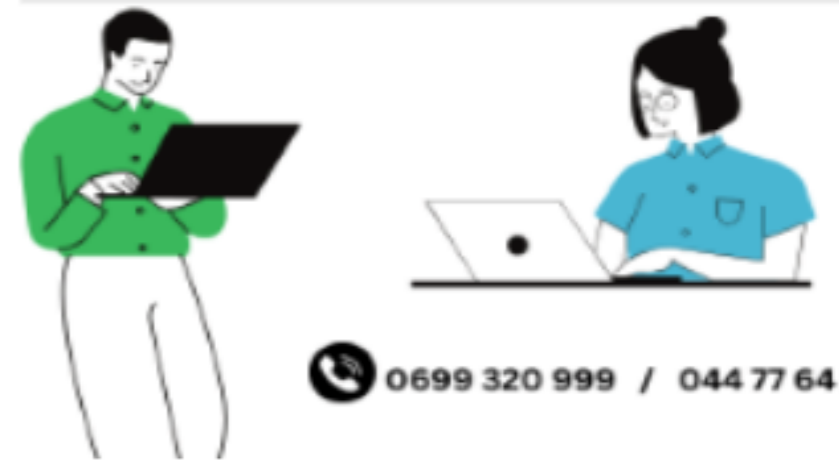
Silk  
Bridge  
Wool  
leather



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## TEXT 2

I never saw any place the position of which struck me as so magnificent as that of Constantine. It is built on a high plateau, round which rushes a rapid river, called the Rhumel. It is called by the Arabs 'Belad-el-Haoua' (the City of the Air).

Constantine is divided into two distinct towns, of which I need not say that the Arab is the only one which is interesting. The streets are excessively narrow, the different trades live each in their separate quarters. There is one for shoemakers, another for workers in leather, another for jewellers, and so on for bakers, butchers, and all other trades (...)

We walked through a narrow passage just behind our hotel (Hotel d'Orient), and came into a court, round which were a number of little rooms in which were squatted the weavers of burnouses and haiks. It is estimated that more than thirty thousand burnouses and sixty thousand haiks are annually woven in Constantine alone. The dearest and most beautiful are the gandouras, which are a mixture of silk and wool; they are only worn by the higher classes (...)

Leaving the burnous court, we walked on to the shoe bazaar, where every description of bright-coloured leather shoe and slipper (rihyia or babouche) was being embroidered. It is impossible to describe in words the beauty of these Eastern bazaars.

Adapted from:  
Lady Herbert, *A Search after Sunshine*,  
Spottiswoode & Co., London, 1871

Magnificent Court  
Rivers @ Rhumel  
- Bled El Haoua

The different trades in Constantine

### Bibliographical Notes

Title:

Author: : Lady Herbert

Source: *A Search after Sunshine*, Spottiswoode & Co., London

Date of publication: 1871

Type of text:

-descriptive -narrative

Type of document:

-web page  
-press article  
-excerpt from a book

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Task 5 page 74: I read "text 2" again and answer the questions.

1. How many paragraphs are there in the text?

*There are four (4) paragraphs in the text.*

2. What or who do the bold words in the text refer to?

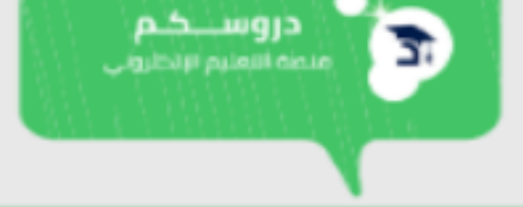
**(I) The author/ The writer, (me) The author/ The writer, (It) Constantine, (their) trades, (they) "Gandouras".**

3. How long ago did the writer visit Constantine?

*The writer visited Constantine 151 years ago.*

4. What was the Arab town of Constantine like in 1871?

*The Arab town of Constantine was interesting; the streets were excessively narrow. (And still narrow). There, we could find the different trades which lived each in their separate quarters (shoemakers, butchers, bakers, etc). We could also find the "Burnous" court and the shoe bazaar.*



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5. What were the "Gandouras" made of?

*The "Gandouras" were made of silk and wool.*

6. Who used to wear these "Gandouras"?

*The higher classes used to wear these "Gandouras".*

7. What were shoes and slippers ("Rihya" or "Babouche") made of?

*They were made of leather.*

8. Did the writer like the town of Constantine? Justify your answer

*Yes, he did, because he uses the word "magnificent" to describe the town and at the end of the text he writes: "It's impossible to describe in words the beauty of these Eastern bazaars".*

9. Suggest a title to the text.

*Constantine the Beautiful City*

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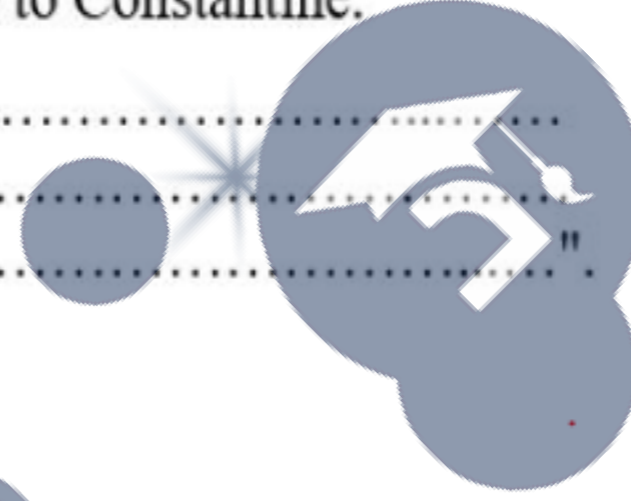
3

أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك



Task: I read "Text 2" and write a short summary about the writer's trip to Constantine.

١٥٣ years ago, a famous British writer .....



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Text:

Tlemcen, a former Islamic capital closed to the border of Morocco is one of the most beautiful towns in Algeria with its old city walls, elegant minarets and palaces filled with graceful arches.

Tlemcen is a historical town with different traditions and ruins. It has more buildings dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> century than any other town in Algeria. For example the Mosque of Sidi Bel Hassen built in 1296 now a museum, The Mechouar or citadel, now a military hospital.

Tlemcen's narrow , arched streets were crowded with shops, cafés and mosques. The ruins of "Mansourah" to the west has notable examples if Hispano-Moorish (Muslim) art. The city developed leather ,carpet and textile industries.

During the wedding feast, the bride used to wear "Chedda Tlemsania". She was covered with golden veil( Haik) of silk,wearing a caftan of embroidered velvet, jewellery and a conical hat. Women in Tlemcen used to make traditional bread cooked in the ferranes . They also used to meet each other to prepare a paste called "El mkartfa" especially during Ramadhan.

"Dominique Mataillet" , a French author named Tlemcen as "La perle du Maghreb" , "La grenade Africaine" and "La Medine de l'occident".

Adanted from Wikipedia.

I read the text carefully, then I do the following activities.

Task 1: I answer the following questions.

a) How many paragraphs are there in the text ?( 1pt)

b) What is the type of the text ? (1pt)

Narrative

or

Descriptive

c) Suggest a title to the text .(1pt)

Task 2 : I answer the following questions from the text. (3pts)

- Do old buildings in Tlemcen still exist now? .....
- What did the city develop ? .....
- With what were the streets crowded ? .....

Task 3: I find in the text the opposite of the following words. (2pts)

Same ≠ ..... / Large ≠ .....

Modern ≠ ..... / New ≠ .....



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**Task 4:** I turn the following sentence into negative then into interrogative.(2pts)

Women used to make traditional bread.

Neg : .....

Int : .....

**Task 6 :** I use "made of" and "made in" to complete the sentences.(2pts)

"Blouza Mensouj" is .....Tlemcen.

The Haik" is .....silk.

3 X

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**Situation of integration: (6pts)**

You live in a beautiful and historical city called "Wahran" which means the two lions. Each year Oran becomes larger, crowded and filled with buildings. But Oran didn't use to be like it is now.

Write a paragraph in which you describe and compare life and lifestyles in Oran in the past according to what your grandparents told you, and now. (buildings/ clothes/ means of transport/ historical places...)

Oran  
B.B.M  
Self



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