

ÉVALUATION DIAGNOSTIQUE
DES ÉLÈVES ALLOPHONES

Compréhension de l'écrit

CYCLE 4 - FIN DE 4E

Langue d'origine : anglais

SURNAME:

FIRST NAME:

NIVEAU : FIN DE 4^e**DOCUMENT 1****UNICEF 2015 Report (Extract) :**

Twenty-five years ago, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Right's of the Child.

Since then, millions of children have benefitted from this advancement. When governments, their international partners, companies et communities, made funds and the necessary energy available, as they had committed to do, they made it possible to save and to improve the lives of hundreds of millions of children. Although important progress has been made in fundamental areas (children's survival, education, access to safe drinking water) there are still too many children whose basic needs are not met, whose rights are not respected and whose future prospects remain limited.

DOCUMENT 2**Statistics UNICEF 2015 Report (Extract) :**

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	NET ATTENDANCE RATE IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS (AGES: 6 -11) [%]		NET ATTENDANCE RATE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS (AGES: 12 -16) [%]	
	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	81	75	35	30
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	92	89	72	67
SOUTHERN ASIA	94	94	55	48
EASTERN AND PACIFIC ASIA	95	95	75	76
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	93	94	71	75
EUROPE	95	95	-	-
WORLD	92	90	66	63

DOCUMENT 3

International Convention on the Rights of the Child [Extracts]:

Article 24

1. The child has the right to the enjoyment of the highest possible standard of health and to have access to healthcare and medical services. In its provision of health services, the State shall place special emphasis on primary and preventative healthcare and public health education.

Article 28

1. The child has the right to education, the State has a duty to:

- a) make primary education compulsory and free to all;
- b) take measures to develop different forms of secondary education and to make this accessible to all children.

Article 32

1. The State has an obligation to protect children from engaging in work that negatively impacts their health, education or development; to set a minimum age for employment; and to regulate conditions of employment.

1

What is the common subject in these three documents? [Circle the correct answer]

- The condition of children in the world
- Child labor in developing countries
- The education of children in Europe.

MI

MF

MS

TBM

2

In what year was the Convention on the Rights of the Child, mentioned in document 1, adopted? [Circle the correct answer]

- 1985
- 2015
- 1990

MI

MF

MS

TBM

3

To which article of the convention [document 3] does document 2 refer to? [Circle the correct answer]

- Article 24
- Article 28
- Article 32

MI

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TBM

4

Tick the boxes in the table to answer the questions, using document 2:

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	IN WHICH GEOGRAPHICAL AREA ARE THERE AS MANY BOYS AS GIRLS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS?	IN WHICH GEOGRAPHICAL AREA ARE THERE MORE GIRLS THAN BOYS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS?
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
SOUTHERN ASIA		
EASTERN AND PACIFIC ASIA		
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		
EUROPE		

MI MF MS TBM

5

Since the existence of the Convention: [Circle the correct answer]

- The situation of children has improved.
- All the problems faced by children have been solved.
- The situation of children hasn't changed.

MI MF MS TBM

6

What is the goal of each document? [Connect the proposals]

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| Document 1 • | • To inform |
| Document 2 • | • To entertain |
| Document 3 • | • To formally establish laws |

MI

MF

MS

TBM

Rappel des codes de correction :

MI = maîtrise insuffisante MF = maîtrise fragile MS = maîtrise satisfaisante TBM = très bonne maîtrise

MI et MF : non acquis MS et TBM : on considère que c'est acquis