

Full name:

School:

Duration: 1.30<sup>h</sup>

School year : 2025-2026

## 4MS FIRST TERM EXAM

### TEXT:

Born in 1930 in Tlemcen, Samir Benaïssa, a primary school principal's son, always felt attached to the Arabic language. After finishing school in his hometown, he went to study literature in Tunis. He left his studies in 1956 and worked as a teacher with Lamine Chérif, contributing to various cultural journals, radio programmes, and writing poetry and essays.

After Algerian independence in 1962, Benaïssa returned to Tlemcen and wrote for the national press. He was director of cultural activities at the Ministry of Culture from 1967 to 1973. The literary magazine El Manara, which he created to support young writers, did not last long. In 1976 he was elected vice-president of the National Union of Algerian Poets. After a long struggle with illness, he passed away on November 1982, 14, in Oran.

Like many Algerian writers of his generation, he is known for his commitment to independence and cultural revival. His poetry, simple in form yet rich in emotion, aims to inspire reflection and touch the reader deeply.

Adapted inspiration from North African literature

### READING COMPREHENSION: (07 PTS)

Activity One (03 pts): Choose a, b, c, or d to complete the following sentences:

1. Samir Benaïssa always felt attached to ...

- a) French                      b) English                      c) Arabic                      d) Spanish

2. Benaïssa wrote for the national ...

- a) cinema                      b) television                      c) press                      d) theatre

3. The literary magazine El Manara, which he created to ... young writers, did not last long.

- a) support                      b) meet                      c) talk with                      d) read

Activity Two (02 pts): Read the text and answer the following questions:

a) Did Samir Benaïssa finish his studies in Tunis?

.....

b) What was Samir Benaïssa's father's profession?

.....

Activity Three (02 pts): Match the words in column A with their equivalents in column B

| Column A       | Column B     |
|----------------|--------------|
| Returned •     | • Feeling    |
| Essays •       | • Came back  |
| Emotion •      | • Articles   |
| Particularly • | • Especially |



## MASTERY OF LANGUAGE: (07 PTS)

**Activity One (02 pts):** Fill in the gaps with: (because, so, since, but)

1. Samir Benaïssa loved writing, \_\_\_\_\_ he always felt close to the Arabic language.
2. He returned to Tlemcen, \_\_\_\_\_ he wanted to write for his people.
3. He supported young writers, \_\_\_\_\_ he believed in their talent.
4. He became well-known, \_\_\_\_\_ his life was sadly cut short.

**Activity Two (03 pts):** Turn the sentences into the passive voice

1. Lamine Chérif encouraged young poets.  
.....

2. Algerian editors published his poems.  
.....

3. Cultural magazines celebrated his work.  
.....

**Activity Three (02 pts):** Underline the silent letter in each word

Knight – calm – autumn – honest

## PART TWO: WRITTEN EXPRESSION (06 PTS)

Many Algerian writers played an important role in preserving national identity and describing the life of Algerians. One of them is the famous writer Mouloud Feraoun.

Write a short school magazine article about him using the following information:

- **Name:** Mouloud Feraoun.
- **Roles:** Writer / Teacher.
- **Date and place of birth:** March 1913 ,8 / Tizi Hibel, Kabylie, Algeria
- **Important events in his life:**
  - 1935: finished his studies at the École Normale in Bouzaréah.
  - 1950: published his famous autobiographical novel *Le Fils du pauvre*.
  - 1957 –1962: continued writing diaries during the Algerian War.
- **Date and place of death:** March 1962 ,15 / Ben Aknoun, Algiers.

