

**PROPOSITION POUR
COLLEGE ASSA**

PART ONE: READING

Read the text below and do all the activities that follow it on your answer sheet.

1 When examining young people's experience of social media, it is useful to extend
2 the notion of social media to appreciate not only the antecedents of some
3 current youth online practices, but also the development of research concepts
4 and frameworks related to this topic. For many researchers and media
5 commentators the term social media refers principally, and narrowly, to the
6 more communication and interaction oriented parts of the internet, including
7 blogs, social networking sites such as Facebook, and microblogging sites such as
8 Twitter, as well as to diverse platforms for sharing audio-visual material (e.g.,
9 YouTube, Flickr). The words "social network" first started to be used in 2005
10 and reflected an interest in the growth of relatively more recent interrelational
11 parts of the internet, sometimes called Web 2.0.

12 Yet prior to these more recent applications, social and communicative elements
13 of the internet predating Web 2.0 had been used by youth for example, instant
14 messaging (IM), email, and chat rooms. In addition, youth had developed the
15 forerunners of some current social and communicative practices via other older
16 media, including texting, as well as the more general uses of mobile phones. Given
17 the emphasis in current social media discussions on the creation and sharing of
18 content, it is worth noting that before Web 2.0, mobile phones were being used
19 by young people to exchange audio-visual content (e.g. with Bluetooth) as well as
20 to take and post pictures online. Young people learned about creatively
21 fashioning and sharing textual messages as well as the symbolic meaning of
22 those messages through their use of texting and IM. Many of these research
23 issues, concepts, and frameworks (such as understanding the place of
24 information and communications technologies (ICTs) within wider parent-child
25 relations) that we now associate with the social media websites noted above
26 were discussed initially in relation to these older social media precursors.

Adapted from the International Encyclopaedia of Digital Communication and Society, First Edition.

I/-VOCABULARY CHECK

The words of column A are from the text; match each of them with its synonym in column B. Write your answers like the example;

Example. 1. useful = g-important

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1. useful (line 1) 2. antecedents (line 2) 3. frameworks (line 4) 4. narrowly (line 5) 5. platforms (line 8) 6. predating (line 13) 7. chat rooms (line 14) 8. current (line 15) 9. via (line 15) 10. wider (line 24) 11. websites (line 25)	a-structures b-present c-predecessors d-places e-parts where people converse through internet f-internet sites g-important h-existing before i-closely j-by means of k-larger

II/-COMPREHENSION CHECK

Decide whether these statements are true or false; write (T) for true and (F) for false and justify your answers by indicating the lines of the text. Write your answers like the example.

Example. 1 = T (lines 1-3)

1. Young people's experience of social media should take their online practices into account: ...
2. Researchers think that social media mainly refer to the communication aspect of internet: ...
3. Facebook is a blog: ...
4. Twitter is a microblogging site: ...

5. The term "social network" has been used before 2006: ...
6. In the text, IM refers to International Messaging: ...
7. Texting is considered as part of older media:
8. Before Web 2.0, mobile phones were only used for audio-visual content exchange:
9. The system of Bluetooth didn't exist at that period: ...
10. Young people learned textual messages through texting and IM: ...
11. ICTs means International Communication Technologies according to the text: ...

PART TWO: LANGUAGE USE

TASK A: *There are some missing words in the paragraph below; fill its blanks with the right words from the box. Write your answers like the example.*

Example. 1 = youth

took-texting-in-phones-youth-and-market-research-early-Italy-penetration

The earliest research on ...(1)... and mobile phones was conducted around 2000, with studies of youth and ...(2)... appearing by 2001, reflecting the relatively early adoption of mobile ...(3)... by youth in some countries during the late 1990s. Much of the early mobile phone research, including ...(4)... on youth, took place in Europe and later in Asia, ...(5)... large part because of the earlier developments of the mobile phone ...(6)... in those regions compared with North America, where studies of youth ...(7)... cellphones appear from about 2005. Some of these ... (8)... studies of youth and mobile phone ... (9)... place in Finland and Norway, where ... (10)... rates were generally higher, and also in the United Kingdom, Japan, and, later, ...(11)...

TASK B: *The following sentences are about communication; rewrite them beginning by the underlined words or expressions. Write your answers like in the example.*

Example: The mobile phone is used to communicate by people today.

1. People use the mobile phone to communicate today.
2. Many persons bought the telephone because of the social networks.
3. Teenagers are using social networks for immoral things.
4. The students will buy computers for their research.
5. The school should take some decisions to ban the use of the telephone by the students.
6. Technology made life easy today for people.
7. The journalist gave the information yesterday.
8. Piracy destroys the life of many artists nowadays.
9. Scientists will invent new forms of communication.
10. The telephone can solve communication problems quickly.
11. Governments must sensitise people on the dangers of the misuse of the social network.

PART THREE: WRITING

Do ONLY ONE of these tasks in not more than 25 lines.

Task 1: Your English Club organises a writing competition on the following topic:

"The mobile phone represents a danger for young people today!" As a participant produce an essay to give your opinion; in your essay:

.Show some advantages of the mobile phone for young people.

.Give some negative aspects of the mobile phone for them.

.And express your final opinion about the topic.

Task 2:

Write an article to sensitise people about the misuse of some means of communication such as the mobile phone and the computer by young people today.

In your article,

.Show how young people misuse the mobile phone and the computer.

.Give the consequences of this misuse for them.

.And tell them how to use these tools correctly.