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Topic 1: Education: Integration of TIC**Text study: ICT in Education**

Students today have opportunities that pupils of the past could not have imagined. Education has come a long way from the one room school house in which students scribed on slates, eventually advancing to quill ink. Today's students have a lot of resources at their disposal, allowing them to gather information more quickly and produce professional-looking products.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in education includes a group of tools made and used to produce, treat, exchange and read digital documents linked to teaching and learning. It can contribute to universal access to education, equity in education, the delivery of quality learning and teaching.

For instance, Mobile Learning, or “m-learning”, offers modern ways to support learning process through mobile devices, such as handheld and tablet computers, MP3 players, smart phones and mobile phones. Instruction can be delivered anywhere and at any time through it. Moreover, it is an aid to formal and informal learning and thus holds enormous potential to transform the delivery of education and training. Mobile learning is emerging as one of the solutions to the challenges faced by education: the achievement of Education for All.

In order to use ICT effectively, educators need to be trained in using technology and they need to develop a good understanding of it and to ensure that students get the full advantages of educational technology.

QUESTIONSI. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Multiple-choice questions: Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. Thanks to ICT, _____ can have access to education.
 - a. Everybody
 - b. Boys
 - c. Girls
 - d. Children
2. People can find lessons ... with Mobile Learning.
 - a. Everywhere
 - b. Everybody
 - c. Sometimes
 - d. Somewhere

B. True or false questions: Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.

1. Information and Communication Technology tools are used to exchange and read messages.
2. There is no difference between “Universal access to education” and “Education for All”.
3. Mobile learning can help to reach the objective “education for all.”

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4. Educators should buy technology in order to use ICT effectively.

C. Answer the following questions

1. Cite two contribution of ICT in education.
2. Identify the challenge faced by education.

II. LANGUAGE

A. Copy each word from the list on the left with one from the right so as to make pairs of synonyms.

A	B
Opportunity	Trustworthy
Reliable	Permit
Prevent	Stop
Allow	Good chance

B. Fill in the blanks with: *were not supposed - are allowed - was forbidden - can.*

1. In the past women _____ to go to school.
2. Nowadays women _____ to vote.
3. It _____ for girls to choose their husbands a few years ago.
4. Today girls _____ decide their future.

C. Fill in the blanks with: some, any, no

1. It is too dark. There is _____ light today.
2. Have you bought _____ salt?
3. We do not need _____ sugar.
4. I am hungry. I want _____ bread.

D. Translate into English: L'Internet est un outil très précieux. Il est plein d'informations utiles. Il aide les élèves à mieux apprendre. Il nous permet de communiquer aisément et à moindre coût.

E. Translate into French: Research on the Internet is advantageous because it allows students to quickly research from the comfort and safety of school. The disadvantage of using the Internet to research is that many sites are not reputable or reliable.

III. COMPOSITION

Choose only one topic.

- A. The use of Internet is beneficial for education. Write an essay about the profit learners can make from its use in Mali.
- B. Abdoulaye Diarra, Department of Sociology, University of Ségou, sends a postcard to his girlfriend, Maimouna Traoré, IFM de Niono. Abdoulaye invites Maimouna to come for Festival sur le Niger. **Write Abdoulaye's postcard with the appropriate layout.**