

Get Ready For My BEM Examination



Sample of Paragraph Writing

By. Mr. GHAOUEL Akram

Sequence one: Me, Universal Landmarks and
Outstanding Figures in History, Literature and Arts.

1. UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS:

Big Ben is located in the Palace of Westminster in London. It was designed by Edmund Becket Denison and Edward Dent. It chimed for the first time on 11th July 1859. Its chime broadcasted internationally by the BBC in 1932. Big Ben weighs 13.7 tons, stands 2.2 meters tall and has a diameter of 2.7 meters. Big Ben's hammer weighs 200 Kilos. Big Ben is a spectacular landmark which lots of tourists visit it each year.



"Alhambra" is an Islamic historical landmark located in Granada, Spain. "Alhambra" is an Arabic word which means "red". It was called so because of its reddish walls: in Arabic "Qalat al-Hamra" means "Red Fortress". It was built in the 9th century as a military fortress. It is as big as a town. It contains a lot of halls, courtyards, gardens, fountains, towers and gates. It extends over 100,000 square meters (m²). It has a 2000 long wall, twenty-nine towers and seven gates. "Alhambra" was inscribed as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1984.



"Topkapi Palace" is one of the spectacular architecture built by a Turkish talented architect "Mimar Sinan". It was built in 1465 and it is located in the capital "Istanbul". It extends over 80,000 square meter (m²). It consists of four courtyards and many different quarters, halls, rooms, kitchens, baths and stables for horses. "Topkapi Palace" was inscribed as World Heritage Site by the UNESCO in 1985.



The Martyrs Memorial or "Maquam Echahid" is an iconic monument located in Algiers, Algeria. It was designed by the Algerian painter "Bachir Yelles" and the Polish "Marian Konieczny". The monument was opened in 1982 on the 20th anniversary of Algeria's independence. It was inaugurated by the president "Chadli Ben Djdid" in February 1986. It is fashioned in the shape of three standing palm leaves which shelter the "Eternal Flame" beneath. This monument stands 92 metres tall and has a diameter of 14 metres. It rests on an esplanade that includes the underground Natinal Museum of El Mujahid.



The Great mosque of Tlemcen is one of the best preserved examples of the Almoravid dynasty's architectural style. It is located in Tlemcen, a city in north-western Algeria. It was built under Sultan Yusuf Ibn Tashfin in 1082 and enlarged by his son Ali Ibn Tashfin in 1136 to hold daily and Friday prayers. The mosque used to be an Islamic court "Makhama" and an Islamic university of considerable fame. It consists of two main sections with elaborated arches and decorative designs. It is truly a splendid work of art and an attraction that will give visitors lasting memories.



The Sidi M'Cid Bridge, also known as the Suspended Bridge, is one of highest and most spectacular bridges in Algeria. It is located in Constantine, the city of bridges. It was designed by the French engineer Ferdinand Arnodin on 19th April 1912. The bridge is 164 metres long and 175 metres high above the Rhumel River. It is suspended between two arches with cables. It links the Casbah to the slopes of Sidi M'Cid hill. It was regarded as the highest bridge in the world for 17 years (from 1912 to 1929). It is a stunning monument which lots of tourists visit it each year.

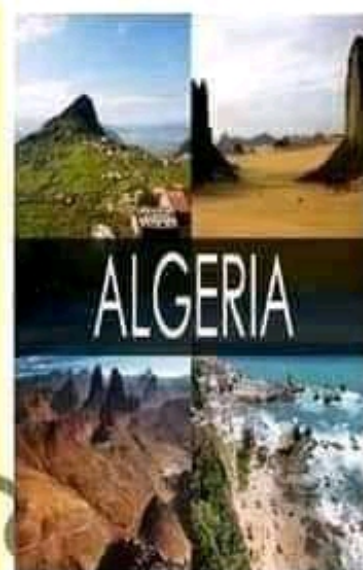


Beni Hammad Fort or "Al Qal'a of Beni Hamma" is a fabulous and splendid fortified palatine city in Algeria. It is located northeast of M'Sila. It was founded by Hammad Ibn Buluggin in the 11th century more exactly in 1007. It served as the first capital of the Hammad dynasty. The fort stands 20 metres tall and takes place on 150 hectares of land. It was inscribed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in 1980 and described as an authentic picture of a fortified Muslim city.



4. ALGERIAN ITINERARY:

Last autumn holiday, my family and I went on a tour around Algeria. **First**, we travelled by coach to an old city in the northeast part of Algeria called **Constantine**. We saw the **splendid** suspended **Bridge of Sidi M'Cid** which was built by the French engineer **Ferdinand Arnodin**. **Then**, we took the train to **Tamanrasset**, in southern Algeria, to visit the **superb Hoggar Mountains** or **Ahaggar Mountains**. In this town, we saw the prehistoric wall carvings of different creatures that made the Sahara their home long ago, we enjoyed the **best** sunset in the world and we tasted the Saharan tea. **After that**, we flew to **Oran** with a stopover in **Bechar** for one night. **Finally**, we returned to Mascara by taxi after spending **fantastic** and **gratifying** days.



Sequence two: Me, my Personality and Life Experiences

One of my special memories was at elementary school. Many teachers influenced me who I am as a person. Mr. Boutaleb, a teacher of Arabic, taught me to work hard and always do my best. I can describe him as always being **helpful**. He encouraged me to make researches to learn more. I **liked** Sciences a lot and my dream was to become a scientist as Einstein and Edison. Mrs. Chaabane taught me French and one of the most **important** things in life: to be **strong, self-confident** and **never give up** on my dream. The lessons that those teachers taught me are **invaluable**. Not only they strengthened the foundation of my life, they are the building blocks of my future.



My name is Yasmine. I'm **14 years old**. I am a **pupil** at **Zeggai Abdelkader middle school**. I live with my parents, two brothers and two sisters in a small village known as "**El - Menaouer**". I'm **trustworthy, honest** and **humble** girl. I **love** to be **sociable** and I'm described as **calm** and **relaxed** person. I'm very **meticulous** in my studies and I work very hard. My **dream** is to become a **doctor** when I grow up because I want to help people around me especially the **poor** ones who don't receive any medical care. I want to serve and take care of them. I owe special thanks to my teachers and my parents who taught me **important** things in life like: to be **self-determined, positive** and **optimistic**.



El Emir Abdelkader is an Algerian writer, poet, political leader and military warrior. He was born on 6th September 1808 in Guetna near Mascara. This brave leader founded the modern Algerian state and led the Algerians struggle against the French domination. He defended his land against the French army and won many battles like; "The Battle of Maktaa", "the Battle of Sig" and "The Battle of Sidi Brahim". He protected the Algerian values, language and religion to keep the Algerians unified against their enemy. He wrote many books like the book of "Call to the Intelligent, Warning to the Indifferent" in 1855. This great hero died on 26th May 1883 in Damascus, Syria.



Kateb Yacine is a well-known Algerian writer. He was born on August 6th, 1929 in Smendou, near Constantine. He fought with his pen rather than the sword against the French colonialism to bring consciousness to the Algerian people and preserve their national identity. He wrote several novels, among of his famous novels is "Nedjma" in 1956. Three years later, he created an Algerian theatre with a collection of plays named "Le Cercle des Représailles". He also published a volume of poems called "Soliloquies". As result, he won The Grand Prix National des Lettres in France in 1987. This talented writer died on October 28th, 1989 in Grenoble, France.



3. EUROPEAN ITINERARY:

My itinerary around Europe was wonderful and amusing. First, I started my trip from the capital Algiers and flew to Lisbon, Portugal. I arrived at 10:00 a.m. I walked around the city where I saw many beautiful sights. Then, I went to Batalha town and visited "Batalha Monastery" which is one of the most impressive masterpieces. After that, I travelled on TGV (high speed train) to Barcelona, Spain, to see the famous building "La Sagrada Familia" which was designed by the talented architect Antonio Gaudi. I took many photos there with some Spanish friends and enjoyed our dinner by having the traditional rice dish "Paella". Later, I moved to the capital of France "Paris" and visited the splendid monument made of iron the "Eiffel Tower. Finally, I came back to Algeria after having nice days and unforgettable moments.



Djemila is one of the three **Roman Ruins** sites in **Algeria** and one of the best preserved in all of **North Africa**. It is located **50 km northeast of the town of Setif**, a cold city. It was founded by the **Roman Emperor "Nerva Tarjan"** as a military garrison in the **1st century AD**. It was abandoned after the fall of the Roman Empire around the **6th century** when the **Arab** invasion arrived in this part of Africa. Arabs named it "Djemila" because of its unique style of Roman architecture, meaning **beautiful in Arabic**. It was inscribed by **UNESCO as Heritage Site** in **1982** and described as "one of the world's great archaeological sites".



2. OUTSTANDING FIGURES:

William Shakespeare is an **outstanding** figure in English literature. His writings are known worldwide. He was born on **23rd April 1564** in **Stratford-upon-Avon**. He was an **actor**, a **poet** and **playwright**. He wrote some of the best plays in English drama like "**Romeo and Juliet**", "**Hamlet**", "**Macbeth**", "**Othello**" and so on. He built his own theatre, called the "**Globe Theatre**" and his house becomes a small **museum**, today. He died on **16th April 1616**.



Pablo Picasso is a **Spanish painter, sculptor and designer**. He was born on **25th October 1881** in **Malaga**. He studied at Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando. His famous paintings are: "**The Old Guitarist**" in **1904**, "**Girl before a Mirror**" in **1932**, "**Guernica**" in **1937** and "**The Weeping Woman**" in **1937**. This famous artist died in **1973** in **France**.



Mohammed Dib is a **famous author, novelist and poet**. He was born on **July 21st, 1920** in **Tlemcen** (a city in north-western Algeria). He wrote numerous novels like "**The Great house**" in **1952**, "**The Fire**" in **1954** and "**The Loom**" in **1957**. He also published over **thirty novels, short stories and poems**. His works covered the breadth of the **20th century Algerian history**, focusing on Algeria's fight for independence. This **prolific and talented** writer died on **May 2nd, 2003** (aged **83**) in **La Celle-Saint-Cloud, France**.



Hello, my friends. My name is **Ishak**. I'm **15 years old**. I'm from Algeria. I am a **pupil** at Amine Allah middle school. I live with my parents, three brothers and one sister in countryside. I **like** talking to everyone. I'm **sociable** and **outgoing** but I can be very **shy** at times. I'm **interested in** reading novels and my favourite **hobby** is writing short stories. My **dream** is to become a **teacher** someday because education has always been my priority. I want to teach others, especially poor children, about the importance of education so they can prosper. I want to push myself through the rough spots for my future students since education is the only answer to poverty. Without education there are no dreams for the future career.



Zohra Drif is a famous Algerian **militant, lawyer** and a **freedom fighter**. She was born on **December 28th, 1934** in **Tissemsilet, Algeria**. She studied at the French primary and she was an **excellent** student in her class. This **intelligent, brave** and **intellectual** woman is best known for her activities during the **Algerian War of Independence**. She was a key activist in her people's struggle for liberation from the French colonialism. She joined the **FLN** in **1954**. She placed a bomb in the French Cafe on **September 30th, 1956**. Thanks to her and millions of Algerians men and women for their long struggle. They were **determined** to fight for our freedom and independence.



Hassiba Ben Bouali is an Algerian woman **freedom fighter**. She was born on **January 18th, 1938** in **Chlef**. She was a **student** and **militant**. She was **self-confident, courageous, thoughtful, educated** woman. She joined to the **General Union of Algerian Muslim Students** in **1954** at the age of sixteen. She also participated in the nationalist struggle until her death. This fearless woman took part in the **Battle of Algiers** in **1957** where she was killed with her three companions by the French. She was died on **October 09th, 1957** in **El Casbah, Algiers**.

