

5.000 BACHELIERS

L'ANGLAIS AU BAC A, C-D

75 SUJETS CORRIGÉS



BAC : [2020 – 2025]



Les exemples de corrigés présentés dans ce document se rapportent aux exercices de ce manuel; ils ne sauraient donc avoir valeur absolue. Pour des informations plus précises, rapportez-vous aux indications de vos professeurs et aux arrêtés ministériels relatifs à l'enseignement général en annexe dans ce manuel. En cas d'incompatibilité entre une notion de ce fascicule et les explications du prof, l'enseignant, « *a raison* » car il serait plus contextuel que *5 000 Bacheliers*.

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Remarque générale

Il a été constaté, depuis plusieurs années, que certains enseignants d'anglais finissent parfois tout le premier trimestre en classes de Terminales A, C & D seulement en révisant systématiquement les leçons de grammaire.

Curieusement, à la fin du trimestre, les élèves sont évalués à l'image du BAC officiel, c'est-à-dire sur les quatre sections.

Pédagogiquement, l'évaluation devrait se baser principalement sur ce qu'on a enseigné c'est-à-dire qu'il est impérieux d'enseigner ce sur quoi les élèves seront évalués donc les quatre sections (reading comprehension, linguistic skills, communicative competence et le writing).

La récente répartition annuelle des programmes élaborée par l'inspection des lycées zone II en date du 09 novembre 2016 nous permet de recenser plus de 10 thèmes à étudier. Donc il est attendu que les élèves aient étudié en classe au moins 10 textes (soit un texte par thème) section 1, au moins 10 leçons de vocabulaire avec ses 6 types d'évaluation et plusieurs leçons de grammaire section 2 ; les 3 types de communication retenus pour les BAC A C&D section 3, et bien évidemment les techniques de rédaction (section 4).

Chers collègues, pour parvenir à former nos candidats effectivement afin de ne pas endosser en quelques manières que soient la responsabilité de leur échec, il nous faut des moyens matériels permettant de gagner du temps d'une part, et mettre à leur disposition les sujets types en quantité acceptable. Pour y parvenir, tout écrire au tableau ne peut en aucun cas s'avérer efficace. Il leur faut donc un fascicule à l'instar de *5 000 Bacheliers*.

Avec ou dépourvu de réponses, ce document est un moyen mnémotechnique que nous conseillons aux établissements scolaires, aux précepteurs et pourquoi pas aux répétiteurs pour la joie de nos futurs étudiants.

LIKOUA-MOUGNANGÖ Aldyns Bedel

Avant-propos

Nombreux sont ces élèves qui, une fois en classe de terminale, éprouvent des inquiétudes quant à affronter les épreuves du BAC à l'instar de l'Anglais qui est pour beaucoup, « la bête noire ». La cause : la négligence de cette matière depuis les basses-classes.

Ne sachant que faire, certains candidats croient simplement au « Fiko² Fion ». Grossière erreur puisque le Baccalauréat n'admet pas le fait du hasard car depuis la conception des sujets jusqu'à la correction des copies par un collectif d'enseignants qualifiés, il n'y a rien du hasard. D'ailleurs, le style de la composition de l'épreuve vient d'être changée à partir du BAC 2014 par l'arrêté ministériel N° 0077 / MEPSA-CAB-IGEPSA-IP du 15 janvier 2014. C'est dans le but d'aider les candidats à mieux affronter cette nouvelle version de l'anglais au BAC A-C-D que ce fascicule baptisé « 5000 bacheliers » se propose de leur offrir un assortiment d'exercices fiable pour le traitement de toutes les 4 sections de l'Anglais au BAC à savoir :

- 1- Section one : reading comprehension
- 2- Section two : linguistic skills
- 3- Section three communicative skills
- 4- Section four : writing

Avec environ 50 exercices types pour chaque section, 5000 bacheliers traite des thèmes au programme, augmentant ainsi les chances des candidats qui pourront se trouver le jour de l'examen, face à un sujet similaire voir un sujet identique. Plus d'une quinzaine de conseils pratiques et une série de techniques respectives à chaque type d'exercice (section) viennent en appui des prés-requis du candidat. Réconciliant pédagogie et recherche, apprentissage et prise de recul, ce manuel offre l'opportunité à tout candidat l'utilisant effectivement et méthodiquement d'affronter sereinement cette épreuve et obtenir la moyenne requise à l'examen.

Nous laissons humblement les portes ouvertes aux critiques et suggestions qui permettront la réédition de ce manuel les années à venir. Puisque ce document est produit d'un travail humain, tout intellectuel comprend qu'il reste perfectible.

LIKOUA-MOUGNANGÖb Aldyns Bedel

À toutes et à tous, bonne chance!

Comprendre l'Anglais

Quand nous parlons de l'Anglais de manière générale, nous pensons à l'Anglais en tant que langue et l'Anglais en tant que matière au BAC.

A- L'Anglais en tant que langue.

L'anglais est une langue germanique originaire d'Angleterre et qui tire ses racines des langues du nord de l'Europe. C'est la langue maternelle ou/et langue officielle des habitants du Royaume-Uni et de ses anciennes colonies, dont les États-Unis, le Canada, l'Irlande, l'Australie et la Nouvelle-Zélande (collectivement appelé le monde anglo-saxon ou anglophone), l'Afrique du Sud, le Cameroun, le Fidji, Hong Kong, le Ghana, la Gambie, la Grenade, l'Îles Marshall, Île Maurice, l'Inde, le Kenya, le Kiribati, le Libéria, la Micronésie, la Namibie, le Nigeria, la Nouvelle-Guinée, le Pakistan, la Papouasie, les Philippines, le Rwanda, la Sainte Lucie, le Samoa, la Sierra Leone, le Sri Lanka, la Swaziland, la Tanzanie, le Vanuatu, la Zambie, le Zimbabwe...

L'importance actuelle de cette langue dans la recherche scientifique fait que de nombreux mots sont créés tous les jours (certains promis à une large diffusion, d'autres restant d'usage confidentiel) ; il n'existe pas de liste complète.

L'influence de l'anglais croît depuis plusieurs décennies du fait de la mondialisation des échanges commerciaux et technologiques, dominés par de grandes puissances anglophone comme les États-Unis et le Royaume-Uni.

L'anglais est l'une des langues les plus parlées au monde : en nombre de locuteurs, les estimations varient entre 3^e, après le chinois et l'hindoustani, et 4^e après l'espagnol. L'anglais est aussi la première langue de la chanson, du cinéma et de la télévision populaires. Considérée par beaucoup comme l'actuelle « langue internationale », il est sans contredit la seconde langue la plus apprise et étudiée à travers le monde. Il joue souvent le rôle de “langage universelle” entre personnes de langues différentes. Si vous voyagez à l'étranger, dans la plupart des aéroports, stations de taxis ou hôtels, vous trouverez quelqu'un qui pourra vous renseigner en anglais. C'est la langue la plus utilisée sur internet, l'une des six langues officielles et une des deux langues de travail – avec le français – de l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU).

De nombreux rapports et communications économiques, politiques et scientifiques de haut niveau sont seulement publiés en anglais.

L'anglais est souvent exigé par les employeurs. Des statistiques démontrent que ceux qui parlent le français et l'anglais sont, en moyenne, mieux payés que ceux qui ne parlent que le français.

Et, si vous êtes étudiant, votre prof d'anglais attend également que vous puissiez vous exprimer dans cette langue.

B - l'anglais en tant que matière au bac général.

Parmi les épreuves au BAC A, C et D figure l'Anglais. Son coefficient est **4** en série **A** et **3** en **C-D**. Elle dure 4 heures en A (BAC 2017) et 3 heures en C et D. Cette épreuve comporte quatre objectifs à savoir:

- l'évaluation de l'aptitude à la compréhension de la langue écrite ;
- l'évaluation de l'aptitude aux compétences linguistiques de la langue anglaise
- l'évaluation de l'aptitude à la communication (dialogue) et
- l'évaluation de l'aptitude à l'expression écrite.

L'expression écrite ou « writing » Cette section porte sur une rédaction de 150 à 200 mots en relation avec le thème du texte ou avec l'un des thèmes au programme. Le candidat doit faire prouver qu'il est capable de défendre un point de vue, d'exprimer son jugement, de commenter un fait de civilisation, Pour évaluer les compétences linguistiques des candidats, on tient compte de la correction (grammaire) et de la richesse de la langue (vocabulaire et arguments).

L'épreuve se compose comme suit :

SECTION I: **READING .**

TEXT

.....
.....
.....
..... (long de 300 à 350 mots)

A – (2possibilités) TRUE OR FALSE/YES or NO ou THE MULTIPLE CHOICES (2 marks)

1.
2.
3.
4.

B - Answer the questions (who, when, why what ...) (4marks)

1. ?
2. ?
3. ?
4. ?

SECTION II : **LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE**

A- VOCABULARY (6 types d'exercices) (2 marks)

✓ Translation, Blank filling, definition, synonyms, antonyms, multiple choices, scramble,

B- GRAMMAR

a) -Purs exercices des notions de grammaire 2 marks)

✓ Multiple choices, conjugation, tenses, translation, words or phrases reconstitution...

b) –mistake correction

✓ identification and Correction of a mistake each sentence contains (2 marks)

SECTION III: **COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE**

(4 marks)

3 possibilités

- { Completing
Matching up
Ordering

SECTION IV :(série A) **WRITING**

- Write one or more paragraphs in 150 or 200 words. (4 marks)

SECTION IV :(série C-D) (4 marks)

GUIDED WRITING (comme le guided writing au BEPC)

- scrambles, data base, reorganizing ideas, answering guided questions.....

N.B. Le seul point de différence entre l'anglais au BAC A et l'anglais au BAC C&D se trouve au niveau de la SECTION IV (writing =rédaction). Le reste est pure et simplement un tronc commun.

Grammaire

Comme pour toutes les langues, la compréhension d'un texte passe par une assimilation relative des notions de grammaire (l'ensemble des règles d'une langue qui coordonnent la manière que les mots s'allient pour donner une phrase). Mais pour des objectifs bien circonscrits, nous allons nous baser sur le questionnement (I) à travers les pronoms et expressions interrogatifs (A) et les différents types de questions (B) d'une part et les méthodes et technique de compréhension rapide permettant de cibler les réponses (II) d'autre part

I) - le questionnement au bac

Au BAC général, le questionnement s'effectue maintenant en deux étapes à savoir :

- ✓ (A) le choix alternatif (TRUE or FALSE) ou le CHOIX MULTIPLE (a, b, c, d)
- ✓ (B) le Wh-questions et auxiliary-questions c'est-à-dire commençant par des pronoms interrogatifs et des auxiliaires.

A) - Le choix alternatif

Ici, l'élève fait le choix entre les propositions faites par celui qui a composé les questions.

B) - wh - questions et auxiliary - questions

Ce sont des mots et expressions qui permettent de poser des questions. Pour la compréhension des questions d'anglais Terminale A, C, etD. Il s'agit de :

Who ? = qui, lesquels (s) (s'emploi pour les hommes ou choses personnifiées)

Which ? = lequel, laquelle ; quel, quelle (s'emploi pour les animaux et choses)

What ? = qu'est-ce que ? Quel (les)?

Why ? = pourquoi?

NB : une question posée avec Why, trahit déjà une information du texte.

When? = Quand

where? = où (lieu)

Whose ? = à qui, de qui, de qui ?

Whom ? = pour l'intérêt de qui ?

How? = comment?

How many? = combien?

How much? = quel prix?

How far = quelle distance?

How important = ql est le degré d'importance

How old? = quel age?

What for = à quoi bon ?

According to = selon

How+adj.qualif. = quel est le degré de cet adj. Qualificatif substitué en nom.

Ex : How famous was Maradona in Argentina ? = quel était le degré de célébrité de Maradona ?

To what extent = dans quelle mesure? = prove that

Si la question commence par les auxiliaires ci-dessous énumérés, la réponse à la question se conforme au sens « est-ce que » et obéit aux réponses de types oui ou non plus justification obligatoire.

Ex:

1. **Is** it necessary for a sportsman to use drug? yes or no
2. **Are** information and Education the only ways to change individual behavior? Yes or no
3. **Was** the farmer confident in the visitor?
4. **Did** she have unsafe sex because she wanted money?
5. **Does** modern technology have only good effects?
6. **Do** Socio Culture prejudices profit to modern African woman?
7. **Can** blood transfusion be dangerous?

Au baccalauréat Série A, les questions d'Anglais se présentent sous les types « **wh-questions** », auxiliary-questions (ci-dessus détaillés) et des questions à modules, C'est-à-dire au sein d'une question, il y'a 2 parties.

Ex :

1. Explain fauna and flora.
2. What does the rider do to prove his riding skill? Does riding a motorbike develop selfishness?
3. How old is the speaker and how many children has she got?

NB :saisissezbiences mots

Give = donner

Quote = citer

Find = trouver

mention = mentionner

prove = prouve

Show = montrer

Point out = montrer

cite= citer

explain= expliquer

Pick up = relève

On one hand =d'une part

On the other hand = de l'autre, d'autre part

To what extent= dans quelle Mesure

To state out = cite, enumère, mentionne

II) – liste des notions de grammaire

- Article : *emploi et position*
- Les nouns : *Les types de noms ; dénombrables et indénombrables ; pluriel, pluriel irréguliers, noms invariable, masculin et féminin des noms*
- Le génitif (les cas possessifs),
- Adjectives : types et usage
 - ✓ *Les comparatives*
 - ✓ *les superlatives,*
 - ✓ *Orthographic modifications.*
 - ✓ *Particular cases*
- Adverbs : *usage, places, cas particuliers*
- Les pronouns : personnels, reflexive, demonstrative, relative.
- Pronouns et les adjectifs indéfinis
- Ordinary verbs: *Les verbes réguliers, irréguliers (voir la liste),*
- Auxiliaries, *auxiliaires particuliers, les défectifs.*
- Forms: affirmatives, négative, interrogative, interrogative-négative.
- English tenses (voir la page 11)
- verb modifications: present participle (Le gérondif) & past participle.
- Reported speech (direct & indirect speech)
- Types of sentences
- Active & passive voice
- For, since, ago, during
- Numbers: cardinals & ordinals.
- Punctuation marks & capitalization.
- Determiners
- Distributives: all, both, each, half, either, every, neither

III - *list of english tenses*

1-	The present simple	Illustration:	Mr. LIVOULA teaches English.
2-	The present perfect	Illustration:	Mr. LIVOULA has taught English.
3-	The present continuous	Illustration:	Mr. LIVOULA is teaching English.
4-	present perfect continuous	Illustration:	Mr. LIVOULA has been teaching English.
5-	The past simple	Illustration:	Mr. LIVOULA taught English.
6-	The past perfect	Illustration:	Mr. LIVOULA had taught English.
7-	The past continuous	Illustration:	Mr. LIVOULA was teaching English.
8-	The past perfect progressive	Illustration:	Mr. LIVOULA had been teaching English.
9-	The future simple	Illustration:	Mr. LIVOULA will teach English.
10-	Future perfect	Illustration:	Mr. LIVOULA will have taught English.
11-	Future continuous	Illustration:	Mr. LIVOULA will be teaching English.
12-	Future perfect progressive	Illustration:	Mr. LIVOULA 'll have been teaching E.
13-	Conditional open	Illustration:	Mr. LIVOULA would teach English.
14-	Conditional perfect	Illustration:	Mr. LIVOULA would have taught English.
15-	Conditional progressive	Illustration:	Mr. LIVOULA would be teaching English.
16-	Cond. perfect progressive	Illustration:	Mr. LIVOULA 'd have been teaching E.
17-	The imperative	Illustration:	Teach English
18-	The subjunctive	Illustration:	Mr. LIVOULA teach English
19-	The infinitive	Illustration:	To teach English

IV - m é thodes & techniques de compr é hension rapide

Pour comprendre un texte, il faut le lire attentivement et plusieurs fois. Méthode d'ailleurs recommandée. Mais les différents fruits ont plutôt confié les candidats à cette deuxième Méthode qui est souhaitable d'être expérimentée avant d'être niée :

1) Lire le titre et les questions B	But : trouver l'idée générale, le thème.
2) Lire chaque question B	But : trouver ce que demande chaque question
3) Lire chaque question B	But : trouver les mots stratégiques de chaque question
4) Lire le texte sommairement	But : repérer d'abord la zone où est la réponse
5) Lire le texte minutieusement	But : repérer les réponses précises dans le texte.

Le texte est comparable à une ville, et les quatre questions sont comparables aux différentes missions pour lesquelles le candidat entre dans cette ville. Alors quel voyageur paraît plus inintelligent, dadais et aventurier:

- 1- Allez d'abord à Kyoto sans connaître ce qu'on y va faire et revenir définir les objectifs puis repartir enfin pour les atteindre ou
- 2- Allez à Kyoto tout en connaissant déjà les missions du voyage ?
Clairement, le cas N°1 = aventure, le cas N°2 = sérieux.

Donc lire le titre et les questions d'abord et profondément permet à l'élève de :

1. Connaitre rapidement **le thème**;
2. Connaitre rapidement **sur quelle information se baser** afin de fournir de justes réponses ;
- 3- Connaitre rapidement **l'essentiel du texte** sans être influencé par son volume et même être à mesure de le résumer par rapport aux questions B.
- 4- Ne pas avoir peur de tous les mots qui paraissent difficiles car certains ne concourent pas aux réponses.

Donc, le candidat affronte le texte sans frousse et même dès la première lecture, peut déjà trouver le paragraphe qui abrite telle ou telle réponse à l'une des questions.

Qu'est-ce qu'un **mot stratégique** selon la 3^{ème} étape de la compréhension du texte ? A quoi sert-il ? Comment le reconnaître ? Comment éviter la confusion d'avec un mot difficile ?

À suivre lors des encadrements aux centres ou à domicile !

V- La correction des fautes

La correction des fautes est l'un des exercices de grammaire (b) qui constitue l'épreuve du BAC A-C-D. Il est composé de 4 phrases contenant chacune une faute de grammaire à réécrire tout en corrigeant la faute. Son barème est de 2pts en raison de 0, 5pt par réponse juste.

Comme pour la plupart des exercices de langue, la correction des fautes se traite en respectant les consignes de base sur la structure d'une phrase, sujette aux notions de grammaire. Les différentes bases pour cet exercice sont :

I- LA CONJUGAISON

1 - Le rapport verbe-sujet.

Le non-respect du rapport sujet- verbe est l'une des constitutions des fautes à corriger. Ici, le piège est très souvent à la **3^{ème} personne** du singulier (he, she, it) si le verbe est **au présent**. Donc le verbe doit être modifié en ajoutant soit **s, es, ies**.

Si le verbe est au **prétérit**, il faut être vigilant et savoir si c'est un verbe **régulier ou irrégulier**. Dans ce cas, il faut surveiller le participe passé et les modifications CVC.

En plus, il faut identifier que la phrase est à la forme affirmative, négative ou interrogative. Si elle est aux deux dernières formes, il faut faire attention sur l'usage et l'emplacement de **do, does, did** et parfois l'absence de l'un d'eux. Notons aussi qu'après ces auxiliaires, le verbe reste invariable.

2 – Le rapport aux-participes.

Le non-respect du rapport aux-participes crée des fautes à corriger. Il y a 2 participes :

Participe présent et participe passé.

To have + participe passé (v+edou list rreg.)	to be + participle present (v+ing)
do + negative, interrog	did + negative, interrog
does + negative, interrog	

3 – **La valeur des temps.** Ici, le piège est quel temps utiliser avec l'idée du présent, du passé, du futur. Certains mots précisent déjà le temps.

<i>Le passé</i> Last Yesterday Ago	<i>Le présent</i> Every day Every+ period	<i>Le futur</i> Next day Tomorrow Soon	<i>Present progressive</i> Look! Now soon
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4 - Le futur : jamais avec les mots et expressions « **as soon as, when, , while** »

5 – La concordance des temps

- a)- if (présent) ----- **will**+verbe invariable
- b)- if (prétérit) ----- **would**+ verbe invariable
- c)- if (had+p. passé) ----- **would have** + p. passé

6 - Les complications des verbes défectifs

Ces verbes sont : *can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would.*

- a)- Ces verbes sont toujours invariables.
- b)- Ces verbes n'acceptent pas « **to** » ni avant eux ni après eux.
- c)- après ces verbes, le verbe suivant est invariable.
- d)- Ces verbes n'acceptent pas d'auxiliaires tout près d'eux.

II- LES MOTS

1- Les fautes peuvent être le **contraire**, le **masculin** ≠ le **féminine** du mot qu'il faut. C'est-à-dire à la place du mot qu'il faut, on a utilisé son antonyme. En voici quelques:

Some ≠ any	Already ≠ yet	For ≠ ago ≠	Hero ≠ heroine
Many ≠ much	Who ≠ which	That ≠ those	Actor ≠ actress
Few ≠ little	Last ≠ next	This ≠ these	Widow ≠ widower
Yesterday ≠ tomorrow	For ≠ since	For ≠ to	Before ≠ after
Will ≠ would	His ≠ her	Mr. ≠ Mrs.	

2- Il faut être vigilant sur les **pluriels**

Ici, l'élève doit fixer son attention sur :

- a)- Les noms dénombrables (qui acceptent le pluriel en **s, es ies**)
- b)- les noms indénombrables, restent **invariables** ou se modifient par le truchement d'autres mots.
- c)- les adjectifs sont **invariables**
- d)- Les pluriels irréguliers.

1 child----->2 children; 1 foot----->2 feet; 1 mouse ----->2 mice; 1 wife----->2 wives

3- On peut aussi vous piéger par la **confusion comparative - superlatif**

Comparative -er. Adj. than	Superlative The adj- est / -	Comparative More ...than	Superlative the most adj	Comparative Less.adj.than	Superlative the least adj
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5 - On peut par ailleurs composer le piège à partir de la **confusion pronoms – adjectifs**

Voici le tableau de précision pour éviter de confondre

Pron. Pers. Sujets	Pron. Pers. compl	Adj. possessifs	Pron. possessifs	Pron. reflechis
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Its	Itself
We	Us	Our	Ours	ourselves
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
They	Them	their	theirs	themselves

6 - Considérez l'emplacement des mots comme cible aussi :

a)- les **adverbes** : s+adv+vaux+ **adv** + Participe

7—attention au double emploi ou mots en trop

Exemple : for to go rapidly, you must take a taxi.

8) – voici les verbes suivis du gérondif (**ing**)

to avoid, to begin, to continue, To enjoy, to imagine, to like, to love, to prefer, to start, to stop

EXAMPLE: To be in good health, we must avoid eating **ing** foods high in saturated fat.

REPARTITION DES TEXTES PAR THEME AU PROGRAMME

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1	SOCIAL PROBLEMS ➤ Social injustice ➤ Violence, marriage ➤ Unemployment ➤ Lodging problems ➤ Prostitution ➤ Generation gap...	24	Migrants lives sold in just minutes	63
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		03	Parents' role in education	20
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		68	Towards reconciliation.	150
		49	Achieve universal primary education	113
3	MUSIC & SPORT	21	Organization of Sport in Congo	57
		26	Advocacy for Unity in African sport	67
		33	The history of sport in Congo.	81
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		43	The 11 th African games	101
4	FOOD & HEALTH ✓ Diet ✓ Food stuffs ✓ Diseases ✓ Family planning ✓ Mortality rates	04	Malaria	22
		09	The second hand smoke	33
		22	Africa's health problems are getting w.	59
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5	ENVIRONMENT & POLLUTION	12	Forest-providing services	39
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6	DEMOGRAPHY	02	Overpopulation.	18
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		16	African women versus science and tech.	47
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9	DEVELOPMENT	07	A dream or reality.	30
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Topic N° 01

SECTION I:

READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 01: Collective Hysteria in Schools

Hysteria is described as one or more uncontrollable emotional excesses. Its popular perception links its occurrence to the health of the victims, who find themselves burdened with various ailments (fatigue, heartaches, headaches...).

Some argue that these hysterical pupils could be followed by a psychologist or psychiatrist. But the weakness of medical responses to expectations of "healing," and poverty, often lead victims to resort to prayer and traditional care. In addition, parents who are convinced of their child's folly, and who are confident in this area of local knowledge, opt for traditional therapy rather than psychiatry.

During the crisis, the victims are rescued by their comrades and school staff. The students' parents arrive worried, panicked, not knowing what happens to their children. At the time of the crisis, school managers organize the evacuation of victims to health centers. Once evacuated, certain dispositions are taken in the schools to avoid recurrences: quarantine. Some parents even come to interrupt their children's lectures.

The care given to the victims consists initially in isolating the girls from each other, in quiet, lighted, ventilated corners; then the first examinations consist of taking the constants: the temperature, the tension, the respiratory and cardiac frequency and a complete clinical examination. In most cases, victims are kept under observation until they wake up on their own. Those who are agitated usually receive an injection of calming, antidepressant products, since these crises are often associated with stress.

The triggering factor of the crisis is usually detected through an in-depth interview as part of a psychological or psychiatric consultation. In general, the interviewees state that, apart from those who had previous illnesses, the results of the examinations do not generally reveal any medical problems. Usually, no ultimate treatment is given to the victims.

Adapted from Antoine Porot (1996) *Manuel alphabétique de Psychiatrie*, Ed. PUF.

A) - MULTIPLE CHOICE.

(2 marks)

1)- Some people think psychiatric treatment against the collective hysteric is:

- a)- efficient, b)- distrustful, c)- defiant d)- trustful

2)- The very cause of the collective hysteric in schools is:

- a)- discoverable, b)- Mysterious, c)- unknown. d)- discovered

3)- People who do not trust in medical care against collective hysteric prefer:

- a)- Religious treatment for their daughters, b)- Traditional treatment for their daughters only.

C-Religious and traditional care for the patient daughters. d)- Psychological, psychiatric treatment.

4)- Collective hysteria is caused by:

- a)- a microbe or virus b)- a body dysfunction. c)- evils, devils or bad spirits. d)- an unknown cause clinically

B)- DETAILED QUESTIONS.

(4 marks)

- 1)- Pick out of the text a statement showing the school solidarity.
- 2)- Why do certain people believe in traditional healing of the collective hysteric?
- 3)- Does collective hysteric delight parents? Justify your answer from the text.
- 4)- What do doctors do for restless victims of collective hysteria?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A/- VOCABULARY *translate into French.*

(2 marks)

- 1) Headaches 2)-Weakness 3)- Victims are rescued 4)- School staff

B/- GRAMMAR:

a/-choose the correct word between brackets and write the correct sentence (2 marks)

1. Hurry up! We haven't got (*many-a lot of*) time.
2. I don't eat (*many-much*) chocolate.
3. I didn't take (*many – much – a lot of*) photographs.
4. I don't listen to (*many - much*) classical music.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2 marks)

1. We get a lot of English homeworks.
2. I've got some sands in my shoe.
3. I was angry about their behaviours.
4. She carried my luggages to the taxi.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4 marks)

Match the utterances in A with their suitable responses in parts B

- A**
1. We have to make an important decision soon.
 2. Why have you put my novel with the medical books?
 3. I can't find my notes.
 4. It's not the guy's coat.
 5. The problem with teens is that
 6. Well it's a small world, isn't it?
 7. You are grossly overweight, that's all.
 8. I'm meeting someone on the flight from Denver.
- B**
- a- That's makes a gentleman.
 - b- Don't worry, they'll turn out fine.
 - c- You shall snap your fingers to attract his attention.
 - d- Because I found it excellent for sending people to sleep
 - e- Watch out. Time is an important factor in this problem.
 - f- Yes, it seems like yesterday when we were at that school together.
 - g- You've to eat one meal a day and skip for an hour.
 - h- They don't respect ages.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A uniquement) (4pts)

In keeping with the text and social wisdom, what are advantages of school solidarity?

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

Use the following notes write about the collective hysteria phenomenon.

Phenomenon: collective hysteria in school

Definition: uncontrollable emotional excesses

Causes: unknown clinically

Manifestations: cries, yelling, nervousness, rolling on the ground

Victims: mostly girl-pupils.

Treatments: no specific medical treatment.
prayers, traditional healing.

Topic N° 02

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 02: Overpopulation.

Overpopulation is an undesirable condition where the number of existing human population exceeds the carrying capacity of earth. The population of the planet is constantly increasing and this growth can have many effects on the environment and the economy of the world.

The factors that affect the growth of the population in the biggest way is the fertility rate. The fertility rate is especially measured by the number of children per one woman of child bearing age. If the fertility rate is larger than 2, the rule of thumb is that is that the population should rise, as there are more children than their parents. On the other hand, if the ratio is below 2, the population of the region may be destined for a decline.

A key factor affecting the growth of the population is the death or mortality rate. Just as the birth of new people increases the population size, death decreases it. The factors that affect the mortality rate include the availability and affordability of quality of health care and lifestyle habits. For example, whether they smoke or they do not do physical exercises.

Cross-border migration is the fact of people moving from one country to another. It affects the population size of both host and destinations countries. Emigration is caused by a number of factors such as fleeing war, finding education, seeking new jobs or joining family members. When a person emigrates from a country, its population shrinks and vice versa. When a person moves from a country to another place, it is known as immigration. If the rates of emigration from a certain nation do not match the rate of immigration to that country, overpopulation makes its way, thus the country become overpopulated. Crowding of immigrants in certain parts of the world, results in an imbalance in the density of the population.

Birfluence. com/ effect-growthpopulation.

A - ALTERNATIVE CHOICE

TRUE OR FALSE

(2 marks)

- 1) The population of the world is growing very slowly.
- 2) The migration is beneficial for most countries.
- 3) The rapid population growth has negative effects on the environment.
- 4) The mortality rate is one of fundamental causes of overpopulation.

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

(4 marks)

1. How is fertility measured?
2. What is the main factor of the population growth?
3. Is the population growth a problem? Justify your answer from the text.
4. Quote from the text at least two causes of emigration.

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

VOCAULARY: Find synonyms of the following words in the text. *(2 marks)*

Which of the following letters a, b, c best correspond to the french translation of the words:

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1- <u>overpopulation</u> : | a) surpeuplé; | b) - surpopulation; | c) – sous-peuple. |
| 2 – <u>Rate</u> . | a) - raté | b)- rate, | c)- taux |
| 3 - <u>imbalance</u> . | a) - Dans la balance | b) - déséquilibré | c) - à Côté de la balance |
| 4 - <u>To rise</u> . | a) ruse | b) - augmenter. | c) - rusé |
- B/ - GRAMMAR:**

a/- Turn the following sentence into the passive voice. (2 marks)

- 1) At this place, he will climb that mountain.
- 2) Faïdas often cuts off the lawn with me.
- 3) They cancelled all the flights last week.
- 4) Put your book here.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2 marks)

- 1) I enjoy reading; unfortunately, I haven't got any time at the moment.
- 2) If he hadn't knew it, he would have helped her.
- 3) Harry up, the Prime Minister addresses the nation.
- 4) It high time that he goes to school.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4 marks)

Complete the missing parts of this dialogue

- A) - Excuse me, I'd like to meet Sarah OSBORN.
- B) - I'm sorry. I think she's away.
- A) - Really?1.....?
- B) - She may certainly be in the warehouse.
- A) -2.....?
- B) - Yes I've seen her early this morning.
- A) -3.....?
- B) - Go straight, turn left after the public garden. Warehouse is opposite the big store.
- A) -4.....

SECTION FOUR: WRITING

(serie A uniquement)

(4 marks)

Give bad consequences of the overpopulation for the environment.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C – D uniquement) (4 marks)

Here are key notes dealing with the population studies. Rewrite their definitions in good English to have a meaningful paragraph.

Demography – to be – statistic study – population.

Density – to be – ratio – number – people – given surface.

Fertility rate – to be -- ratio – number – children – per women – giving birth age.

Birthrate – to be – basic key data – to determine – number – baby – given period.

Topic N° 03

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 03 Parent's role in education

Parents play an important part in their child's education. As well as in their physical, moral, and intellectual development. They help him become strong and capable to face life. They try to pass on him not only their knowledge, but also their beliefs, traditions and moral standards. They generally aim at giving the child a set in the society, establishing him for life in dependable social structure. Their influence is particularly strong during the early years when the child knows no other model to imitate. Parents' attitudes, opinions and decisions may then have important consequences. Many children are marked by their early education.

School-life represents the first child contact with the social life. Through conversations with friends and talks with teachers, he gets in touch with another vision of life which sometimes makes him question his parents' assertions. Parents are no longer the model to imitate. The child has so many glorious heroes to admire either among his strong willed school-fellows or among the celebrated heroes of youngsters. He begins to live in a new world full of motor-cycles, pop singers and football players from which his parents are often excluded. His new heroes first influence his hair style, then his dress and finally his way of speaking acting and even thinking.

Boys or girls who spend time watching T.V are likely to be influenced by heroes of T.V serials. This phenomenon is often alluded to by psychologists who try to account for the rising of juvenile delinquency.

A – ALTERNATIVE CHOICE TRUE OR FALSE

(2 marks)

1. Parents do not generally aim at giving the child a good place in the society.
2. Children face social life when in contact with the others people.
3. Boys or girls who spend time watching T.V discover other people to imitate.
4. The child cannot admire his strong willed school-fellows

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

(4 marks)

- 1- What is the source of juvenile delinquency according to the text?
- 2- What do children do to orientate their life?
- 3- Is there any incompatibility between parents' education and school one? Justify.
- 4- Why do children sometimes reject their parents' thoughts, beliefs and traditions?

SECTION II:

LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A/ - VOCABULARY:

Find synonyms of the following words.

(2 marks)

1-Strong	a)- young	b)- powerful	c)- Accurate	d)-Cute
2- Belief	a)- conviction	b)- concoction	c)- belly	d)- bankruptcy
3-To aim	a)- to love	b)- to dislike	c)- to target	d)- to object
4- A set	a)- a place	b)- a plane	c)- a job	d)- a dish

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a) – choose the correct words and build the sentences.

(2 marks)

- 1- What do you want (eating/to eat) for supper?
- 2- I go (to the church/to church) every Sunday.
- 3- Could you give (me/myself) some money?
- 4- Have you (seeing/seen) Ella this morning?

b) - Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2 marks)

1. Does she arrives late regularly?
 2. Does Adam studies in Manhattan?
 3. What did Daisy said?
 4. How did Debbie and Diane see we?

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4 marks)

Match the utterances in A with their suitable responses in parts B

A.

- 1- I'm going to leave you dear.
 - 2- Shall I post these letters for you?
 - 3- Morning Dad. Any mail for me?
 - 4- Well, you're in love with each other.
 - 5- Hi. I'm calling about the car for sale.
 - 6- She's standing near the window,
 - 7- Wellermay I use your phone?
 - 8- Do you want to play?

B

- a- Stop teasing her, we all go out tonight.
 - b- Never mind! But drop me a line regularly.
 - c- Let's me see. Sorry, there are only Bill's.
 - d- And dressed in a miniskirt
 - e- I'm sorry, it's out of order.
 - f- Yes, but I don't have much time
 - g- Yes, what would you like to know?
 - h- Yes, please if you don't mind.

SECTION IV: WRITING

(serie A uniquement)

(4 marks)

What strategy would you suggest for boosting African education?

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C-D uniquement)

(4 marks)

Answer the following questions to have a good paragraph about children's education.

- ✓ What do parents do to educate their children?
 - ✓ How do children view their parents breeding or education?
 - ✓ A part from parents, what other actors in the society participate in children education?
 - ✓ What consequences can the society meet if children are ill-educated?

Topic N° 04

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 04 MALARIA

Malaria is a serious disease spread through mosquito bites. The World Health Organization estimates that around 250 million malaria episodes occurred in 2006, resulting in nearly **1** million deaths. About 90% of all malaria deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa, most among children under age 5.

Malaria is found in many regions of the world. In sub-Saharan Africa, it is a leading cause of death, illness, and poor growth and development among young children. It is estimated that a child dies of malaria every 30 seconds in this area. Malaria is particularly dangerous for pregnant women. Some 50 million pregnant women are exposed to malaria each year. Malaria during pregnancy contributes to nearly 20% of low-birth weight babies in endemic areas, plus anemia stillbirth and even maternal deaths.

Malaria is spread by the bite of an Anopheles mosquito. The mosquito transfers the malaria-parasite, Plasmodium, from person to person. People get very sick with high fevers, diarrhea, vomiting, headache, chills and flu-like illness. Especially in children, the disease can worsen rapidly, causing coma and death. Children under 5 years old are most susceptible to malaria because they have very little acquired immunity to resist it. Many lives can be saved by preventing malaria and treating it early. Children and their family members have the right to quality health care for prompt and effective treatment and malaria prevention.

Governments, in collaboration with communities and non-governmental and community-based organizations, can minimize the number of malaria cases. They need to support preventive actions, such as distributing long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito-nets for families to sleep under.

A/- ALTERNATIVE CHOICE *Say whether the statement is true or false* (2 marks)

1. Sub-Sahara is the most malaria stricken area.
2. Malaria is seldom a deadly disease.
3. The agent that causes malaria is a very small insect.
4. Children are the most vulnerable group to malaria.

B- DETAILED COMPREHENSION (4 marks)

1. What are the symptoms of malaria?
2. To what extend is malaria dangerous for pregnant women?
3. How is malaria transmitted to people?
4. Is malaria unavoidable? Justify your answer

SECTION II:

LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A/ - VOCABULARY: *Which of a, b, c or d is correct.* (2 marks)

- 1- “**To occur**” means: **a)**- *To be in the Centre* **b)** *to be in the middle* **c)** *to happen* **d)** *to cause*.
- 2- “**The leading cause**” is: **a)** - *The best remedy* **b)** *the cause* **c)** *the leader's cause* **d)** *the solution*.
- 3- “**Malaria is spread**” means: **a)** - *Malaria is treated* **b)** *Malaria is avoided* **c)** *Malaria is widely transmitted* **d)** *malaria is eradicated*.
- 4- “**Immunity**” is: **a)**–*Humanity* **b)** *the capacity to resist* **c)** *morbidity* **d)** *impunity*.

B- GRAMMAR:

a) - Use the correct form of the conditional

(2 marks.)

- 1- If I found 1 million dollars in the street I... give them to the police (would/will/shall/).
- 2- If I'm Lucky, I ...travel with my parents (would/shall/will).
- 3- If they were intelligent, they... succeed (would/will/shall).
- 4- She..... help them, if it was necessary. (Will/would/shall).

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2 marks.)

- 1- In 1979 they was living on the Upper West Side of Manhattan
- 2- The hunter broke the bird foots.
- 3- What I like not is half-cooked food.
- 4- the mouses adore cheese.

SECTION THREE: COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

Match the utterance in Part A with its suitable answer in part B

(4 marks)

- 1- Can you show me the way to the bank, please?
- 2- May I use your mobile phone?
- 3- Would you like to go to the movies?
- 4- Here is my sister.
- 5- What do you do on your day-off?
- 6- What can you tell me about your job?
- 7- What can I do for you?
- 8- In my opinion, living in the country is better.
 - a- I have a quite different view
 - b- It's all right. Nothing to report.
 - c- Go straight for one block, then turn left
 - d- I'd like a large Coke, please.
 - e- Go ahead, please,
 - f- Yes I'd love to.
 - g- Nothing special. I just read
 - h- Nice meeting you Miss

SECTION IV: WRITING

(serie A uniquement)

(4 marks)

Can we be optimist that African will be out of Malaria threat one day?

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(Series C –D uniquement) **(4 marks)**

Answer the following questions to have a good paragraph children's education.

What elements cause malaria?

How can we prevent ourselves against it?

Where should we go once malaria patient?

What are malaria consequences for the society?

Topic N° 05

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 05: Schools and new media

How much should schools use new media, versus older techniques such as reading and classroom discussion?

"No one medium is good for everything," [said Patricia Greenfield, professor of psychology] "if we want to develop a variety of skills, we need balanced media diet. Each medium has costs and benefits in terms of what skills each develops".

Schools should make more effort to test students using visual media, she said, by asking them to prepare PowerPoint presentations, for example.

"As students spend more time with visual media and less time with print, evaluation methods that include visual media will give a better picture of what they actually know," said Greenfield, what has been using films in her classes since the 1970s.

"By using more visual media, students will process information better," she said. "However, most visual media are real-time media that do not allow time for reflection, analysis or imagination - those do not get developed by real-time media such as television or video games. Technology is not a panacea in education, because the skills that are being lost."

"Studies show that reading develops imagination, induction, reflection and critical thinking, as well as vocabulary," Greenfield said. "Reading for pleasure is the key to developing these skills. Students today have more visual literacy and less print literacy. Many students do not read for pleasure and have not for decades. Parents should encourage their children to read and should read to their young children, she said."

Among the studies Greenfield analyzed was a classroom study showing that students who were given access to the Internet during class and were encouraged to use it during lectures did not process what the speaker said as well as students who did not have Internet access. When students were tested after class lectures, those who did not have internet access performed better than those who did.

A - ALTERNATIVE CHOICE: Choose if the following statements are True or False. (2 marks)

1. Patricia Greenfield is a teacher.
2. The development of skills depends on balanced media diet.
3. Greenfield has been using films in class since 1970.
4. The text shows that students who don't have internet are better than those who have it.

B - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

(4 marks)

- 1- What skills are lost because of technology?
- 2- Show how important reading is in studies
- 3- Is a balanced media diet necessary to develop skills? Justify your answer.
- 4- What's the last analysis Greenfield made about the use of internet in class lectures?

SECTION TWO: LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE

VOCABULARY: Match up words from part A to their definition on part B. (2 marks)

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1- Enhance | a- Ability to do something well |
| 2- Skill | b- Improve |
| 3- Print | c- Something supposed to be a cure for any problem |
| 4- Panacea | d- Put words on paper by using a machine. |

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a) **–Identify the adjectives or adverbs in the following sentences and use the comparatives as indicated. (2 marks)**

1. He plays the violin good John does (Equality)
2. This case is heavy I thought (Superiority)
3. Margaret types quick Mary (inferiority)
4. People say that women drive carefully men (Superiority).

b- **Find and correct the mistake each sentence contains. (2 marks)**

- 1- Do can I open the window, please?
- 2- Will we must go shopping on Thursday?
- 3- No, he does not may go out tonight!
- 4- We do not must disturb Dad while he is with a client.

SECTION THREE: COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE (4 marks)

Match utterances in part A with the responses in part B

Part A

Part B

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1- Who would you like to marry? | a- Yes I'd like to |
| 2- Why don't you sit down? | b- My father had his leg broken |
| 3- How about going home now? | c- Oh! That's very kind of you |
| 4- When was this bridge built? | d- How about <i>going</i> to the swimming pool? |
| 5- What happened last week? | e- None of us is engaged |
| 6- How about driving you home? | f- Her babysitter's sick |
| 7- It's very hot today | g- In 1999 |
| 8- She can't go out with friends | h- Thank you |

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A uniquement) (4 marks)

Mention some advantages and bad effects of new Medias for pupils.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (Series C – D uniquement) (4 marks)

Answer the following questions to have a good paragraph social network.

- ✓ What are some social networks used by the Congolese youth?
- ✓ What is their importance for pupils and students?
- ✓ What are bad sides of social networks have too?
- ✓ What do you think about internet?

Topic N° 06

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 06: *improve maternal health*

Giving birth should be a time of joy. But for more than half a million women each year, pregnancy and childbirth end in death. Twenty times as many women suffer serious injuries or disabilities, which, if untreated, can cause lifelong pain and humiliation. A mother's death can be particularly devastating to the children left behind, who are more apt to fall into poverty and to become the objects of exploitation.

Countries with already low levels of maternal mortality have made further progress. But this is not enough. Reductions in the worst-affected countries will require additional resources to ensure that the majority of births are attended by doctors, nurses or midwives who are able to prevent, detect and manage obstetric complications. When problems do arise, women must be able to reach a fully equipped medical facility in time.

Universal access to reproductive health care, including family planning, is the starting point for maternal health. It is particularly important for addressing the needs of the 1.3 billion young people about to begin their reproductive services.

In 2000, the average risk of dying during pregnancy or childbirth in the developing world was 450 per 100,000 live births. In countries where women tend to have many children, they face this risk many times. Thus, the chances of dying during pregnancy or childbirth over a lifetime are as high as 1 in 16 in sub-Saharan Africa, compared with 1 in 3,800 in the developed world. This lifetime risk could be substantially reduced if women had the family planning services they desire.

A - ALTERNATIVE CHOICE: Choose if the following statements are True or False. (2 marks)

- 1- Giving birth should only be a time of death.
- 2- There are some skilled persons who can help countries reduce maternal mortality.
- 3- Family planning helps women to increase maternal mortality.
- 4- Women are more in a risk of dying during pregnancy or childbirth in developing countries than in developed ones.

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

(4 marks)

- 1- Where do you think the rate of children death is higher?
- 2- How disastrous is a mother's death to the orphans?
- 3- Could maternal mortality be reduced in the affected countries? Why?
- 4- What favors the risk of dying during pregnancy or maternity leave?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A/ - VOCABULARY: Choose the right answer between a, b, c and d. (2 marks)

1- Death is:

- a- The fact of somebody being ill
- b- The fact of somebody being dying or being killed.
- c- The lack of good health
- d- The lack of family planning.

2- Injury means

- a- Happiness
- b- A congratulation
- c- Harm done to a person's or animal's body
- d- a remark or action that offends somebody, usually because it is rude or insensitive

3- .Midwife means

- a- A woman who is not trained to assist women give birth to babies.
- b- A wife whose first child has died.
- c- A woman who is trained to help women give birth to babies.
- d- A woman whose husband has died.

4- Health care means:

- e- A service of providing medical care.
- f- To be healthy
- g- Health Centre.
- h- the condition of your body

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a) - Put the verbs into the present perfect. (2 pts)

- 1- How long (be) you in this school?
- 2- They (not prepare) dinner yet.
- 3- You never (eat) in this famous restaurant.
- 4- I never (meet) such a nice person.

b- The sentences include one mistake each. Find it and then suggest a correction. (2 marks)

- 1- If I had the opportunity to visit London, I will go on a tour guided by a phone.
- 2- If I am rich, I would buy a video mobile phone to watch TV.
- 3- You should had a first aid kit.
- 4- Sophie will can the fish for the last weekend picnic.

SECTION THREE: communicative competence **4 marks)**

Match utterances in part A with the responses in part B

Part A

- 1- What color is it?
- 2- It is a rectangular.
- 3- What is it made of?
- 4- How long is it?
- 5- About £ 100
- 6- About 8 cm wide
- 7- What is it for?
- 8- It weighs 200 grams

Part B

- a-** 13 centimeters long.
- b-** It's made of plastic and Aluminum.
- c-** It's black and grey.
- d-** What shape is it?
- e-** How much is it?
- f-** How wide is it?
- g-** How heavy is it?
- h-** For remembering appointments.

SECTION IV: WRITING **(serie A uniquement)** **(4 marks)**

Giving birth should be a time of joy. What are our faults in case that ideal fails?

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING **(series C –D uniquement)** **(4 marks)**

Answer the following questions to have a good paragraph maternity.

- ✓ How worth is giving birth?
- ✓ What precautions should be taken to give birth safely?
- ✓ What risks does a woman take when deciding to give birth?
- ✓ What is your conclusion about
- ✓ ?

Topic N° 07

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 07: *A dream or reality.*

Throughout speeches and writing, and through all activities governments led and supported by some leaders, there is one recurring practical theme. It is the theme of change; Africa must change from an era where people live precariously and adapt themselves to their environment and to man's needs.

Africa must change its institutions to make feasible its new aspirations; its people must change their attitudes and practices to accord them with the objectives and these changes must be positive. They must be initiated and shaped by Africa, not simply be a reaction to events which affect Africa.

The task for us is big and complicated. In the process, we shall have many decisions to make which involve clashes of principle where we have to choose, let us say, between rapid development and individual freedom, or between efficiency and equality.

But the opportunity is before us and we have the courage to seize it. For the choice is not between change or no change. Changing our lives under our own direction, or being changed by the impact of forces, but we believe that much more would ultimately be involved in doing nothing. For we recognize that to try to maintain the status is to ignore the world. We prefer participating in the shaping of our own destiny, and we believe that we have the resolution and the ability to overcome difficulties and build kind of society we want.

A - ALTERNATIVE CHOICE: Choose if the following statements are True or False. (2 marks)

- 1- Change is almost omnipresent in all activities African governments led.
- 2- African people want to live precariously.
- 3- African people live precariously.
- 4- African people want practical change.

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (4 marks)

1. Not all changes are desirable, what should the changes we want for Africa be? Find the adjective used by the author.
2. Why is change a necessity for Africa?
3. What, according to the author, should initiate change for Africans?
4. What makes the task of changing Africa a complicated and difficult process for Africa?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

VOCAULRY: choose the correct meaning of the following words. (2 marks)

1- Speeches

- a- a conversation between two people, often about a particular subject
- b- the way that something is arranged
- c- a formal talk that someone gives to a group of people.
- d- a formal piece of writing that examines a particular subject.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- what tense is conjugated the verb in each sentence? (2 marks)

The present progressive

Past perfect

The present simple

The past simple

1. He was a newcomer to Formula One and ignorant of many of the circuits.
2. Women must conform to a strict dress code.
3. I am writing to enquire about the possibility of holiday work with your company.
4. He had denied having any connection with the terrorists.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2 marks)

1. Last Saturday, workers surrendered en masse to claim the rear salaries.
2. We stopped in Monaco en route Switzerland.
3. My parents' bathroom is narrowest than this one.
4. The suitor were en route for a rendezvous with the mayor.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4 marks)

Match the utterances in A with their suitable responses in parts B

A.

1. Hey, Sam! Look at that girl over there. Is she gorgeous!
2. Your hat and the wig for £ 1.77
3. Well, some bread?
4. The radio predicted a nice afternoon tomorrow.
5. Do you think we'll have time to stop for lunch?
6. Please Sir; may I go out?
7. Can I help you push your car?
8. Hurry up Shammar! I think he's seen us.

B

- a- But my hat is not for sale.
- b- Yes please. Two loaves. Oh, and half a pound of butter. That's all.
- c- Yes please, go ahead!
- d- Just want I need.
- e- Sahara, sit down!
- f- I bet you daren't go to talk to her.
- g- Why? Are you starving?
- h- Oh, fine! We can go out for picnic.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A uniquement) (4 marks)

Africa must change from an era where people live precariously and adapt themselves to their environment and to man's needs: a dream or a reality? Support tour point of with well-known cases.

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (series C - D uniquement) (4 marks)

Use the following ideas to write about the development of a country.

- 1) /growth /of a nation /The wealth / is judged / economic/ through/ its/.
- 2) /for /product /gross /G.D.P. /stands /domestic/.
- 3) /of a /shows / the / The living standards / /development / /country./
- 4) /estimates /country/ a /of Human/The Indicator/Development /life expectancy /and study /level of/.

TOPIC N° 08

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 08: America Latin on alert

The Zika virus has been rising serious concerns in several Latin American countries over the past few months, not only due to its easy transmission, but also because of the irreversible damage it can cause adults and babies whose mothers become infected.

The virus was first discovered in Uganda's Zika forest in 1947, during an experiment involving monkeys aimed at finding a means to control yellow fever in this African region. It is chiefly transmitted by bites from Aedes aegypti mosquitoes, the same species that carries the four types of dengue and chikungunya. These are found mostly in areas with tropical and subtropical climates. It is important to bear in mind that an infected person can transmit the virus to others through sexual contact, and that mothers can pass it on their fetuses via the placenta and the blood. In 2015, the World Health Organization confirmed that the most severely affected countries in Latin America were Brazil, Chile, Columbia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Suriname and Venezuela.

The carrier mosquito breeds in clean, stagnant water that as that found in pools that gather in tires, flower pots or any open container. Following the bite, the virus has a incubation that oscillates between three or twelve days. Some cases are devoted of symptoms. The virus may cause fever, headaches, fatigue, muscle and joint pain, conjunctivitis of the hand and feet and skin rashes. Less frequently, it can cause vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain and lack of appetite. Though, symptoms generally disappear spontaneously after a week. It is advisable to drink plenty of fluids, avoid contact with the other to prevent the contagion; take medication to control fever and pain and consume antihistamines to alleviate rashes. The uses of anti - inflammatories, such as aspirin is not recommended.

In Brazil, health authorities have recommended that pregnant women avoid insects' bites by avoiding places where there are mosquitoes, wear clothing that cover most of their bodies and use the insect repellants. The US Center for disease control also asked pregnant women not to travel to 14 countries in Latin America, including Puerto Rico, Brazil and Columbia, a country where the government recently advised women to avoid pregnancies until mid-year to prevent malformations.

An unpublished research paper by the Carlos Chagas Institute (ICC) in Brazil revealed that the virus passes through the placenta, confirming that this virus can be transmitted through uterine channels.

A- Say if the statements are True or False.

(2 marks)

- 1) Africa too is concerned by that disease now.
- 2) Zika was in the nineteenth century.
- 3) Mosquitoes may also produce themselves in open tin.
- 4) The virus also causes fever.

B- Answer the following questions.

(4 marks)

- 1) Where are mosquitoes responsible of Zika found?
- 2) What measure is taken by American health authorities against the Zika virus?
- 3) How many South American countries were the most affected by the Zika virus?
- 4) Have Brazilian officials set any recommendations to their citizens? Justify.

VOCABULARY

(2 marks)

Choose the right meaning of the following words and expressions

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1- to alleviate means | a)- to worsen | b)- to stop | c) - to reduce | d)- to eradicate. |
| 2- Chiefly means | a)- quickly | b)- exclusively | c)- mainly | d)- recently |
| 3- To breed means | a)- to feed | b)- to hide | c)- to eat | d)- to produce |
| 4- Damage means | a)- harm | b)- food | c)- domination | d)- comb |

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/-what tense is conjugated the verb in each sentence? (2 marks)

The present simple

The future continuous

The past perfect

The future perfect

1. At our arrival, she will have spoken of her experience.
2. I will be cooking something special for her birthday.
3. Learning any language, takes a lot of effort!
4. If you had added something, he would have written it in a good way.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2 marks)

1. He is a good student, but he lack confidence.
2. His training has given he the confidence to deal with any problem that arises.
3. He was confined to a prison cell for several day.
4. You'll receive a written confirmation of yours reservation within five days.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4 marks)

A :?

B : Not much. TOP TVhas a documentary.

A :?

B : Animals in Africa.

A :?

B : The usual programs about culture, painting and the theatre.

A :?

B: That's right. Coeur - à - Coeur's comedy at 7 PM.

A :

B : good bye and see you at the concert!

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A uniquement) (4 marks)

If we imitate the Chinese medical system, in which fields must Congolese put a particular accent to be in good health?

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (N°7) (series C –D uniquement) (4 marks)

With the following scrambles, write a paragraph on the importance of a balanced diet

- The reasons why a balanced diet/to enumerate./are easy/is recommended/
- One of the benefits coming from/a balanced diet/the nutrients provided by/is/
- For example, carbohydrates, fats and oil provide/ with energy/the body/
- So we must consume/such as/plantains, cassava, cereals, fatty meat, milk,

Topic N° 09

SECTION I:

READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 09: The second hand smoke

Cigarettes do not just harm the people who smoke. They also harm the people who are near cigarettes and breathe the smoke. This includes fetuses and small children. They breathe second hand smoke. Second hand smoke is the smoke that comes out of the lit end of a cigarette and that a smoker exhales (breathes out). Second hand smoke is also called passive smoke.

About 53, 000 people die from second hand smoke every year. When we breathe the second hand smoke, we breathe the same 4,000 chemicals in a cigarette a smoker breathes. 51 of those chemicals cause cancer.

In 1986, the Surgeon General of the US wrote about the danger of the second hand smoke. It causes diseases like lung cancer to nonsmokers; compared to children of nonsmoker parents, the children of parents who smoke have an increased frequency of respiratory infections, increases respiratory symptoms and slightly small rates of increase in lung function as the lung matures. Simple separation of smokers and nonsmokers within the same airspace may reduce, but does not eliminate exposure of nonsmokers to environmental tobacco smoke.

The second hand smoke is more dangerous than the smoke that is inhaled in a cigarette because it is not filtered. The filter on the end of a cigarette removes some harmful chemicals. The second hand smoke is the largest source of indoor pollution. Restaurants that allow smoking can have six times the pollution of a busy highway.

When people breathe the second hand smoke on a regular basis in the workplace, their lungs are affected. Their lungs look as if people smoked one to ten cigarettes a day. That means non-smoking workers in a smoking office has the same lung damage as a mild smoker. They have a 34% higher risk of getting lung cancer than smokers who do not smoke or do not breathe second hand smoke on the job.

A/ TRUE or FALSE

(2 marks)

- 1) Cigarettes destroy only active smokers.
- 2) The second hand smoke can also cause diseases.
- 3) The foetuses are exposed to the effects of cigarettes.
- 4) The cigarettes are harmful to both active and passive smokers.

B/ Answer the questions.

(4 marks)

1. What is second hand smoke?
2. Why is second hand smoke more dangerous than the one straight from a cigarette?
3. Is the active smoker the only victim of cigarette? Justify your answer.
4. Name at least two diseases caused by smoking.

A/ - VOCOBULARY:

Choose the correct answers

(2 marks)

- 1) **To harm** means: a) - to kill b) - to hurt. c) - to resist d) - to fight
- 2) **Symptoms** means: a) - chemicals. b) - drugs. c) - signs. d) - treatment
- 3) **To allow** means: a) - to permit. b) - to blow. c) - to prevent. d) - to forbid
- 4) **Foetus** means a) - killed baby. b) - unborn baby. c) - female baby. d) - male baby.

B – GRAMMAR

a) - Put the verbs in parenthesis in the present tense. (2 marks)

- 1) Water (to boil) at 100° C.
- 2) She (not/drive) very well.
- 3) They often (open) the gate at 8:00.
- 4) Dogs (to be) good friends.

b) –Mistakes (2 marks)

- 1) - I go not to school on Sundays.
- 2) - The sun is rising in the East.
- 3) - The Congo gets its independence in 1960.
- 4) - If I was you, I would not accept the offer.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Complete the following dialog

A: Hello John.

B: Hi Jack.

A:1.....?

B: Our meeting lasted two days.

A:2.....?

We talked about the peace process in Syria.

A:3.....?

B: There were three delegations.

A:.....4.....?

B: No, we didn't sign an agreement.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (series C – D uniquement) (4 marks)

Organize these scrambled sentences to get a coherent process in Ncwala dance.

- After that, the Swazi nation can eat the first fruits.
- Then, he enters a special hut.
- Finally, the King's bedding and household items are burnt to clean everything for the New Year.
- First, the king joins his warriors in the Ncwala dance.

Topic N° 10

SECTION I:

READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 10: Social networks

A social network is a web site that allows users to share information with a selected group of friends. "It's a great way to stay connected," says 21 - old Jean." Social networking is also a convenient way to share photos from trips or events. "

Why not just write a letter? "Too time-consuming," some would answer - and is expensive if you have to make copies of photos. Why not use phones? Again, too time-consuming - especially since you have to call one person at a time, and some will not be at home or available to talk when you are. What about an e-mail? «No one answers e-mail anymore, complains 20 year-old Danielle, « and even if they do, getting a reply can take weeks. On a social network, I just post a comment about what I'm doing, and my friends can post comments about their day. We're all updated as soon as we log on, it's easy!

Not that social networking is all idle chit-chat. For example, when a disaster strikes - such as the earthquake and tsunami that devastated parts of Japan on March 11, 2011 - many turned to social networks to find out about the welfare of their loved ones.

Consider the experience of Benjamin who lives in the United States. "Phone lines were down after the tsunami in Japan", he says. "An acquaintance told me that he had e-mailed a mutual friend of ours in Tokyo, but he hadn't heard back from her". At that moment, I picked up my cell phone and, accessing the Internet, went to her social network page. Right then and there, I saw a brief message she had posted, saying that she was Ok and that she would provide further details later. Benjamin continues: «As for contacting my friends who knew her and who didn't have a social network page, I had to e-mail them individually". Clearly, social networking has some advantages.

A/ Write true or false after each statement: (2 marks)

- 1- A social network prevents us from sharing information.
- 2- Writing a letter is time-saving compared to social networking.
- 3- Social networking is very efficient.
- 4- The e-mail is more widely used nowadays.

B/ Answer the following questions: (4 marks)

- 1) What is a social network?
- 2) State some advantages of networking mentioned in the text.
- 3) Is Internet an effective way of communication? Justify your answer.
- 4) Give the main disadvantage of writing a letter and phoning someone compared to social networking.

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A/ VOCABULARY: Find the antonym of these words in the text (2 marks)

- 1 Saving 2 Ask 3 Forbid 4 Ignored**

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Which of a, b, c or d is correct? (2 marks)

- 1) If you do your homework now, weto the cinema in the evening.
a) go b)- will go c)- would go d)- went

2) - If I were you, I.....

- a)- Is b)- Will be c)- Would be d)- were**

3) I would go swimming, if the weather..... better.

- a)- Don't resign b)- Won't resign c)- Wouldn't resign d)- didn't resign**

4) - if I my favourite movie star, I would ask him his autograph.

- a)- meet b)- Will meet c)- Would meet d)- met**

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2 marks)

- 1) I know the boy which won the lottery.
- 2) She is more taller than me.
- 3) Nelson Mandela becomes the first black President of South Africa in 1994.
- 4) If I had enough money, I will travel abroad.

SECTION THREE: COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

(4 marks)

Match the sentences in part A with their suitable responses in part B.

Part A

1. What time will you ring me tomorrow?
2. I'm back.
3. Where shall we go?
4. Why don't we invite Lucy to dinner?
5. Did you enjoy taking part in the competition?
6. Are the police searching the house?
7. Have you received my letter?
8. I love science fiction

Part B

- a) Yes, it was exciting.
- b) So do I
- c) No, I don't think she'll come. She's very shy.
- d) No, not yet.
- e) Where have you been?
- f) To the movies.
- g) I'm not sure. Whenever I've some free time.
- h) Yes, but they've not yet found any evidence

SECTION IV: WRITING

(serie A uniquement)

(4 marks)

In 150 to 200 words, write about some rules that permit to keep people out of quarrels.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement) **(4 marks)**

Match the given definitions to each of the following elements:

1)-The Application 2)-The Printer 3)-The Keyboard 4)-The Monitor5)-The Mouse

Example: *the application* is a program that gives a computer instructions that provides the users with tools to accomplish a task

- a) is a group of keys or buttons in rows used for operating a computer.
- b) is a hand device that controls the coordinates of a cursor on a computer screen as one moves it.
- c) is a program that gives a computer instructions that provides the users with tools to accomplish a task.
- d) is an output machine connected to a computer to produce written or images on papers.
- e) is a device that displays images, data or images generated by a Central Unit.

Topic N° 11

SECTION I:

READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 11: Deforestation and disease.

In 2014, epidemic of Ebola virus in West Africa was the deadliest in history. Ebola first appeared in the Democratic Republic of Congo in 1976 in a village near Ebola River from which it gets its name. This epidemic rapidly spread into Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria, while isolated cases were reported in Senegal and Mali. The mortality rate is estimated at over 50 percent of infected people.

Ebola is a highly infectious disease which is spread by direct contact with contaminated body fluids. Vomit and saliva can all carry and spread the virus. The relatives of sick patients and the doctors and nurses who care for them are at the highest risk of infection. This is why health workers have to wear special protective clothing. Despite these measures, many doctors and nurses fighting the epidemic have died across the region.

The virus is transmitted to people from wild animals and then spread between humans. A species of fruit bat living in forests is believed the virus natural host. These bats carry the virus and infect other animals such as chimpanzees and monkeys. People coming into contact with bats and infected animals catch the disease and then infect other humans. These contacts are becoming increasingly frequent as people cut down forests, forcing animals out of their natural habitats and into area human live.

The Ebola outbreak highlights how disease is linked to development and destruction of the natural world. Any disease that depends on people and wild animals being in close contact is affected by deforestation and habitats loss. Research has shown that most epidemic-AIDS, Ebola, West Nile, SARS, Lyme disease and hundreds more that have occurred over the last several decades are a result of things people do to nature.

Human activities such as bush meat hunting, global wildlife trade, land conversion for agriculture, deforestation, and dam constructions have led to widespread disruptions that are linked to outbreaks of certain contagious diseases. Development projects which are intended to improve people's well-being can do just the opposite. For example, the Diama Dam in Senegal was built to facilitate irrigation of rice fields, and its construction helped double the rice region's rice production. However, the dam also brought snail fever (schistosomiasis) to the region, and certain villages have experienced infection rates of 60 percent.

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A/ Choose the most appropriate answer between a, b, c, d. (2 marks).

1) - The Ebola virus first appeared in the central Africa in the

- a)** - twentieth century **b)** - Early seventies; **c)**- Mid-seventies; **d)**- Late seventies.

2) - The Ebola virus got its name from.....

- a)** - its natural host; **b)** - a river; **c)**- A west African countries; **d)**- A village.

3) - Outbreaks of new diseases have been linked to

- a)** - development; **b)**- Farming only; **c)**- loss of rice field; **d)**- just dams.

4)- Human activities have led to

- a)**- Wide spreading the destruction of the forest. **b)**- increasing the area of the forest;

- c)**- protecting the environment; **d)**- protecting wildlife.

B/- answer the following questions.

(4 marks)

- 1) Which West African countries were seriously affected by Ebola virus?
- 2) To what extent is Ebola a highly infectious disease?
- 3) How is Ebola virus transmitted?
- 4) Is Ebola the simple epidemic which has occurred in Africa? Justify.

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A/ VOCABULARY Find in the text the words corresponding to the following meanings **(2 marks)**

- 1) A sudden widespread disease.
- 2) A person who is being treated by a doctor.
- 3) Capable of being transmitted by air, water, etc.
- 4) Cutting of trees in an area.

B/ GRAMMAR.

a) - put the verbs in brackets in the past simple or the past continuous. (2 marks)

- 1) I lost my bag while I (shop).
- 2) They fell asleep while they (watch) TV.
- 3) How fast were you driving when the accident (happen)?
- 4) She (burn) her hand while she was cooking dinner.

b) - Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2 marks)

- 1) He was arrest at six o'clock this morning.
- 2) If she comes today, I would buy her coke.
- 3) Don't go out tonight, won't you?
- 4) Earth is rotating around the sun.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4marks)

Complete the following dialog

A/ What do you prefer? Walking or driving?

B/ I prefer walking.

A/ 1 ?

B/ I prefer walking because it doesn't pollute the environment.

A/ 2 ?

B/ Well, I usually go to work by bike.

A/ 3 ?

B/ I cook dinner with gas, not with firewood.

A/ 4 ?

No, I can't use solar power because we haven't got solar panels.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A uniquement) (4 marks)

Human activities are destroying our environment. In about 180 words, state the consequences of this phenomenon.

Topic N° 12

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 12: *forest-providing services*

Forests cover nearly one-third of the earth's area, but that figure keeps dropping. "CHOICES", -the Human Developing Magazine, published by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) said in 1998 that, in the developing world alone, "as many as 4 million hectares (10 million acres) of land – an area the size of Switzerland- are deforested each year."

Ongoing deforestation, say some experts, is a paradox. This is because the burning and logging of forests continues for economic reasons. Yet, as one authority says, forests "are worth far more standing than they are cut or burned down". How so?

Dr. Philip M. Fearnside and Dr. Flavio J. Luizao researchers with the national institute for research in the Amazon, in Manaus, Brazil told AWAKE the standing rain forests provide, as they put it, "services to the world". These services include absorbing and storing carbon dioxide (a greenhouse gas), preventing soil loss and flooding, recycling nutrients, regulating rainfall and providing a home for endangered animals as well as a shelter for wild crop plants. Forests also provide fascinating scenery and a place for recreation. All such environmental services, say the researchers, have economic value.

The only way to reverse this trend, says Dourojeanni, is to make it economically appealing to preserve a forest. One idea proposed by professor Jose GOLDEMBERG, a Brazilian nuclear physicist and former challenger of the University of Sao Paulo, is to levy a "Worldwide carbon tax" on users of what are often called fossil fuels.

A - TRUE OR FALSE

(2 marks)

1. Men destroy the forest for economic reasons.
2. The forest protects endangered animals.
3. Forests cover more than 3/4 of the earth's area.
4. UNDP stands for United States Development Programmers.

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

(4 marks)

1. What benefits can forest provide?
2. Explain t: "forests are worth far more standing than they are cut or burned down".
3. What measures are suggested to preserve the forests?
4. Is the forest area in the world increasing or decreasing? Justify your answer.

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

VOCAULARY: Find synonyms of the following from your knowledge. (2 marks)

paradox* *Reasons* *to provide* *way

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Turn the following sentences into the past perfect continuous

(2 marks)

1. He dropped his spoon with a clatter.
2. The boys decided to come clean about crashing the car.
3. Police cleared the building because of a bomb threat.
4. The door clicked shut behind him.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2 marks)

1. Terrorism creates a climate for fear.
2. The new bar aims attract a younger clientele.
3. Lucy was found cling to the ledge.
4. It doesn't get dark during 9 o'clock in the evening.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4 marks)

Match the utterances in A with their suitable responses in parts B

A.

- 1- Don't you want a proper career, Sahara?
- 2- Welcome back, Bruchelle. How was your vacation?
- 3- Who is this friend of yours?
- 4- Where did I put my brief-case?
- 5- Have you got something to read, madam?
- 6- Hey, isn't this heavy for you, Brielle?
- 7- What are you doing this weekend, my baby?
- 8- This is my brother Steve. He plays in a famous soccer team.

B

- a- Great really! I got a lot of rest.
- b- I've the day's paper and a magazine.
- c- I'm not sure yet. What about you?
- d- Why not?
- e- Hmm... He really looks like!
- f- This is nothing. I lift weights.
- g- I don't know for sure.
- h- She's called Fonola

SECTION IV: WRITING *(serie A uniquement)*

(4 marks)

What are consequences of the deforestation ?

SECTION IV:GUIDED WRITING

(series C - D uniquement)

(4 marks)

Use the following notes to write a paragraph about the forest.

- 1) Forest - a large area of land - trees and other plants – to grow – close – together.
- 2) Forest – to shelter – animals, birds – insects.
- 3) Forest – to make – photosynthesis - to provide – oxygen –.
- 4) That – to be why – the destruction – forest – to have – consequences – life.

Topic N° 13

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 13: Air pollution

When the air is dirty, it has become polluted. Air pollution is made up of gases, dust, odours, particles, smoke, fumes and other substances which can be harmful to humans, animals, plants and all living organisms. The air is contaminated and unclean. Air pollution affects the earth atmosphere. The atmosphere of the earth is like a blanket of air which protects all life. Without the atmosphere, life would not exist. The atmosphere protects living organisms from the heat of the sun during the day; and at night, it prevents the warm air from escaping.

Basically, the atmosphere helps keep the living beings on earth from burning up or freeze. The pollution in the air, though, may affect this blanket and become harmful to life on earth. The substances in the air responsible for the dirty air are called pollutants. Some examples of pollutants must include gases called carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, hydrocarbon and others. There may also be sand, dust particles, and other substances that evaporate and become pollutants.

It is difficult to avoid the air pollution since it is the place where people get the oxygen to breathe and live. Pollutants can travel with the wind from one place to another, and spread over a large number of miles.

Pollution can be caused by humans or it can also occur naturally. For example, natural pollution may come from volcanoes, forest fires, wind storms, pollen in the air, and other sources in the nature. The three main causes of pollution by humans includes the release of smoke and fumes from manufacturing plants and various industries. Power plants release carbon monoxide and furnaces that burn waste and two examples of manmade. The second cause is the burning of fossil fuels such as from cars, Lorries or trucks, trains, boats and airplanes. This type of pollution occurs often because people rely on transportation every day. Another main cause of pollution is from households and farming chemicals. On farm crops, dusting may pollute the air; homes may be sprayed with chemicals to kill bugs or to help the grass growing.

A - TRUE or FALSE

(2 marks)

- 1) Dirty air is beneficial for people's life.
- 2) Pollution is harmful for human beings.
- 3) The atmosphere does not protect the earth.
- 4) Pollution from volcanoes and forest fires is manmade.

B) - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

(4 Marks)

- 1) What are the components of the air pollution?
- 2) Quote from the text two examples of pollutants.
- 3) Is it easy to avoid pollutants? Justify your answer from the text.
- 4) How many main causes of pollutants are mentioned in the text? Cite them.

SECTION II:

LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A) VOCABULARY:

Fill in the blanks with the following words

(2 marks)

breathe - harmful - sprayed - release.

- 1) When something is destroyed, we can say that it is also.....
- 2) If you do not , you cannot live.
- 3) A lot of houses are..... in order to get rid of insects.
- 4) In developing countries, industries..... greenhouse.

B) GRAMMAR.

a) - Turn the following sentences into the active voice or the passive voice. (2 marks)

- 1) We are not playing football.
- 2) They wore the blue shoes for the ceremony.
- 3) He does not pay the book.
- 4) The police officer has caught the thief.

b) - Mistake correction

(2 marks)

- 1) We have studied it since four hours.
- 2) Whensyn-Slas said that he had seen the wanted man yesterday.
- 3) Would you tell me how can I get the nearest station?
- 4) Do you mind if I drink a few of your coffee?

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4 marks)

Put the following sentences in good chronological order to have a meaningful dialogue.

- a) What do I have Doctor? Nothing serious, right?
- b) Do you feel weak and tired?
- c) Good morning Doctor, I feel awful; my whole body aches.
- d) Yes, all the time, I can't even sleep all the night.
- e) My legs, my arms, my back, the head, even my stomach ache.
- f) No, you have nothing serious; I'm going to prescribe you something and you'll all feel better.
- g) Good morning, how are you feeling?
- h) Where do you exactly feel pain?

SECTION IV: WRITING

(4 marks)

It is difficult to avoid the air pollution since it is the place where people get the oxygen to breathe and live.
But what can we do to diminish it?

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (series C - D uniquement)

(4 marks)

Rearrange the following sentences to have good ones.

- 1) - /addressed/ assembly/ president/ was/ the/ by/ to/ .
- 2) - /circus/ went/ with/ we/ ago/ the/ two/ parents/ months/ we/.
- 3) - references/ written/ here/ be/ should/ your/ .
- 4) - /Got/ my/ problem/ I / with/ have/ homework/ a/.

Topic N° 14

SECTION I:

READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 14: From prison to the presidency

Nelson Madiba Rolihlala Mandela was born from a Royal family in the Transkei on July 18, 1918. He grew up in traditional background rich culture. Like any ordinary boy, he herded sheep and also pitched in to plough the fields. In keeping with such a traditional background, tales were told around the fire in the evening. They were about past wars fought bravery by his heroic ancestors to defend their fatherland. Without even realising it, his political interest aroused. He found himself wishing to contribute in whatever small way he could in the struggle for freedom for his people.

Throughout his growing years, he was confronted with what he felt he was unfair and repressive life for Africans in South Africa. To fight the white government, he joined the African National Congress in 1952. As worked tirelessly with the others to try and improve life for his people, he found himself in and out of jail, until, in 1963, he was sentenced to life imprisonment for treason. He was finally released on 12 February, 1990.

Many people thought that at 76, especially after a prison of 27 years, Mr. Mandela would come out a tottering old man. They were surprised to see that he was not broken by all the suffering of prison life. Instead, still looking young and very strong for his age, he was rearing to go. To have spent such a long time in prison and to come out ready to work was a miracle. He went on to perform yet another unbelievable thing. Because South Africa wanted to be accepted by the world, President De Klerk released Mandela from prison so that they could join forces to dismantle apartheid.

De Klerk was not disappointed. Mr. Mandela worked like a slave to see the free and fair elections which eventually took place on 27 April 1994. Many South African of good will in all their rainbow colors, came together for the first time as a nation to vote, with Africans voting for the first time! He also went to win the election by a landslide to become the first democratically elected president in South Africa.

As if the two miracles above were not enough, Mr. Mandela is attempting the third one. Not only is he fighting for houses for all, but he is working hard to create jobs especially for the country's majority (the poor Africans) so that they can also improve their standard of life. To accomplish this, he is forever trying to convince his violent opponents to join hands and build South Africa. His dream is to see all South African races living together in a Democratic society. A society where all people are happy because they enjoy equal opportunities and no one is oppressed by another.

From *English comprehension, P. 201*

A)- MULTIPLE CHOICE (2 marks)

1- the tales of past wars fought by his ancestors were important to Mr. Mandela because:

- a)- he was born in the city, b)- they annoyed him. c)- he would go out and fight.
- d)- they made him wish to contribute to the struggle for freedom

2- Mandela joined the ANC because:

- a)- to fight the white government. b)- he is a South African.
- c)- he tried to work with De Klerk to change things. d)- he wanted to be a leader.

3- After a prison term of 27 years,

- a)- he was worn out. b)- he was broken by all the suffering experienced
- c)- he looked younger and stronger for his age. d)- he came out a tottering old man.

4- De Klerk released Mandela because

- a)- he wanted him just to be free. b)- to dismantle apartheid together.
- c)- He wanted Africans not to vote d)- he wanted to help White government.

B)- ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. (4 marks)

- 1) Was Mandela's childhood environment determinant in his life political life? Justify.
- 2) Why was Mr. Mandela arrested?
- 3) What happened to Mr. Mandela after 27 years in jail?
- 4) Who was De Klerk?

SECTION II : LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE

A)- VOCABULARY

(2 marks)

What is the French equivalent of the following phrases from the text?

- 1)-To dismantle apartheid. 2) - Life imprisonment. 3) - The struggle for freedom of his people.
4) - No one is oppressed by another.**

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- choose the correct words between brackets and write the sentences. (2 marks)

- 1) - Do you want any (sugar/sugars) with your cereal?
- 2) - Would you like (some cheese/some cheeses)?
- 3) - We can sit on (the grass/the grasses) and eat our picnic.
- 4) - Would you like one of (that cake/those cakes)?

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2 marks)

1. MSSPerside has been living here for 2019.
2. I have not seen Bernelle since ten weeks.
3. Did the Boss fly with her lady a week for?
4. Decades ago, parents are unquestionably more active than children today.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4 marks)

Complete the following dialogue

- A- Do sit down, please...Would you like a cup of tea?
B-1.....
A- May I ask a question?
B-2.....
A- How come visitors are not allowed to park inside?
B-3.....
A- Now, when do you want to make an appointment?
B-4.....

SECTION IV: GUIDEDWRITING

(series C &Duniquement)

(4 marks)

Put the following ideas chronologically to describe how to organize a picnic or an excursion.

- ★ Altogether, you finally drive for an outdoor social gathering or excursion.
- ★ Then, you create invitations for those you would like to invite and distribute them. On the invitation card, don't forget to mention your name, place and date, the chosen place to meet and what your guests can bring with them.
- ★ A good picnic begins with choosing a scenic place such as nearby park, tops of mountains, beach or in the savannah.
- ★ Once you know the number of friends invited, you prepare food and drink, pack picnic staffs (blanket, music set, ball, hash basket to let the place clean), dress for occasion and meet friends at a given place.

Topic N° 15

SECTION I:

READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 15: AIDS – Vaccine Research

The scientific study of AIDS has dropped out of the headlines over the past years. The disease is still a mass killer, but the drugs used to combat it have become cheaper, and the mechanism to get them to the infected, most of whom live in poor countries (predominantly African ones), have got better. As to prevention, circumcision – though by no means a complete answer has been shown to reduce a man's risk of becoming infected with HIV, the virus that causes the disease, and thus helps slow down the rate of transmission. The drugs, too, seem to do that, by reducing the number of viruses in an individual's body.

That is all good news. But, that brings the field no nearer to what is really needed – a vaccine that will stop people getting infected in the first place. The last big vaccine trial, known as STEP, ended in failure in 2007. It may even have promoted susceptibility to the virus it was trying to curb. AIDS vaccine researchers seemed to be running out of both ideas and hope. But, a paper published in the Week's Science shows that neither of those things is true. There are still original ideas around. And there is also a revival of hope. It confirms that there is a weakness in HIV's armor and unveils weapons that might be able to exploit- it.

The weapons in question are broadly called neutralizing antibodies (known as BNABS) in the trade. These are antibodies that deactivate a wide range of HIV strains – which is particularly important for an effective vaccine, because HIV is so variable. Until now, though, those BNABS which have been identified have not been broad enough. They have been effective only against strains circulating outside Africa. Moreover, no new BNABS has been found for more than a decade.

A - TRUE OR FALSE

(2 marks)

- 1- The scientific study of AIDS has diminished over the past year.
- 2- HIV is the pathogenic agent for the Acquired Immune deficiency Syndrome.
- 3- AIDS vaccine researchers seemed to be running out of both ideas and hope
- 4- The last big vaccine trial, known as STEP has strengthened the HIV.

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

(4 marks)

1. What is the overall situation today regarding AIDS treatments?
2. Does circumcision contributes to the fight against AIDS? Justify your answer.
3. What is the role of BNABS?
4. How successful was the step vaccine in 2007?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A/ -VOCABULARY: Find antonyms of the following words in the text. (2 marks)

1 -further 3 - recovery 3-unchangeable 1- Expensive

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/-Make the reported speech for the following sentences: (2 marks)

- 1- "Are you hungry?" Henry asked Harry.
- 2- "Where were the guests accommodated?" The police asked the Chef Executive Officer.
- 3- "Nobody will understand my demonstrations" The assistant insisted.
- 4- "Give the microphone to the pupil." The master of ceremony whispered.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2 marks)

1. Amy dashed downstairs when she hear the phone.
2. We agreed to finish the report at a later dates.
3. The film propelled he to international stardom.
4. No one have been prosecuted for the murders.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4 marks)

Match the utterances in A with their suitable responses in parts B

A.

1. What was on TV last night?
2. You weren't at Paul party, were you?
3. How are things?
4. Have got a car?
5. Bridget, I haven't seen you for ages.
6. What political party are you in?
7. Have you seen that new film?
8. Where were you in these last days?

B

- a- I'm living in Pointe-Noire now.
- b- It isn't on my business.
- c- Boxing. It was great!
- d- You mean Disaster? Yes, I saw it last week.
- e- Can't complain. How about you?
- f- I couldn't make it. I had to work.
- g- I can't drive.
- h- I spent almost three week in hospital.

SECTION IV: WRITING

(serie A uniquement)

(4 marks)

Does circumcision contribute positively to the fight against AIDS? Justify your point of view.

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING *(series C –D uniquement)*

(4 marks)

Use the following notes a paragraph about syphilis-

- Syphilis - caused- germ-transmitted-sexual intercourses-infected persons.
- Three stages: primary secondary, latent.
- Symptoms: low fever, general aching of the body
- Last stage: blindness or deafness-victim, dies syphilis-to cure-easily.

Topic N° 16

SECTION I:

READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 16: *Fight against corruption.*

The fight against corruption has intensified with the activities of transparency International (TI). Actually, transparency international is a nongovernmental organization founded in 1993 by a group of individuals who had become increasingly aware of the devastating effects of corruption on human development and its distorting effect on trade and investment. It is based in Berlin, Germany and its aims at stamping out corruption.

TI defines corruption as the use of public office for private gain. Decisions are made not for public benefit, but for private interests. When corruption increases, corrupt regimes become more negligent and less tolerant of dissent. This, in return, deepens and fortifies poverty by distorting the social and economic development. As a result, access to basic social and economic rights such as education, medical care, adapted shelter and clean water are jeopardized. It also hurts democracy by undermining principles of fair-play and justice.

The stamping out of corruption is not the responsibility of any one agency, but the responsibility of all parties concerned. The government, nongovernmental organizations, members of society as well as the local and international business communities must work together if corruption is to be combated at all levels. The media also has a crucial role in this fight. Its role is not to broadcast names or attack individuals, but it consists in building systems that combat corruption to raise public awareness about the evil and dangers of corruption so that people get angry about corruption because it is about injustice, dishonesty and the impoverishment of many for the benefits of a few. People should really take actions otherwise there is every possibility that corruption becomes a way of life undermining justice and fair-play and all that is good in the society.

From English exercises.com

A/- Say whether the following statements are True or False.

- 1) This text is about corruption in the Congo.
- 2) The fight against corruption started in 1993.
- 3) Corruption jeopardizes basic social and economic rights.
- 4) The media must also attack individuals.

B/- Detailed comprehension.

1. Why was transparency International founded?
2. Does corruption favor social and economic rights?
3. What is the role of the media in the fight against corruption?
4. Find out in the text the sentence showing that the author is really worried about the dangers of corruption.

SECTION II : LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE.

A/- VOCABULARY. Choose the right answer between a, b, c to best explain the following words or group of words.

- 1) Devastating effects: a)- expected effects; b)- negative effects; c)- everlasting effects
- 2) Jeopardized: a)- endangered ; b)- respected ; c)- vulgarized.
- 3) To stamp out: a)- to get started; b)- to speak out ; c)- to get rid of.
- 4) Impoverishment: a)- insufferable conditions; b)- acceptable conditions; c)- safe conditions.

B/- GRAMMAR.

a) - Write the following statements in the reported style.

- 1) - "Receive the clients in the meeting room" Mr. Hastings ordered his secretary.
- 2) - "Is Messi the best player ever?" Ethan asked his friend.
- 3) - "English is my favorite subject" Finn declared.
- 4) - "I am sure that Gabriella will pass her exam this year" Mother said.

b) - The following statements have one mistake each. Find it and suggest a correction.

- 1) - we were teach this lesson by the teacher a month ago.
- 2) - ALIKO DANGOTE has many companies. He certainly has a little money.
- 3) - Olympique de Marsailles barely defeated PSG, Didn't they?
- 4) - Your hairs is not well cut.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE.

Complete the following conversation with the missing parts.

A: 1 ?

B: Last year, I spent my holidays in Pointe-Noire.

A: 2 ?

B: I took the car to go there.

A: 3 ?

B: I visited many places: the Atlantic Ocean, the downtown and the harbor.

A: 4 ?

No, I won't go back there. I will go to Brazzaville these vacations.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A uniquement) (4 marks)

Answer the following questions as to write an article about corruption in more or less 180 words.

- What is corruption?
- Why do people refer to corruption?
- What are its consequences for the society?
- How can we stop corruption in Congo – Brazzaville?

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (series C –D uniquement) (4 marks)

Reorder the following words to get meaningful sentences.

- 1) / sexuality/ disease/ HIV/ a/ caused/ virus/ AIDS/ transmitted/ is / by/
- 2) / the body/ destroys/ attacks/ and/ it / once/ in / white blood cells/ the/
- 3) / the system/ as a result,/ immune/ weakened/ is any/ develops/ disease/ and/.
- 4) / contracting/ only/ can/ from/ that/ disease/ protection/ spare us/ dangerous/.

Topic N° 17

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 17: What diet helps people live the longest?

We are accustomed to thinking about diets as a short-term fix for unwanted weight gain, but eating for a long health life requires a different approach. The priority should be a diet that prevent illness-and especially heart disease, number one killer in the USA. Many experts believe that means a diet highly in vegetables, whole grains and some and some fat, but a meal plan for longevity might also mean cutting back on protein - and, some expert say, reducing calories overall.

Many experts look to Europe - to the Mediterranean, specially - for dietary secrets to a long life. While some debate remains about what people eat the region actually ate, there's near consensus about benefit of the fish, fruits and vegetables and extra-virgin olive oil.

In 2009, researchers randomly assigned 4,447 people at high risk for heart disease to one of three diets. : The Mediterranean diet, with lots of olive oil; the Mediterranean diet, with extra nuts; and a low fat control diet. Those who follow one of the versions of the Mediterranean diet which was high in fat, and about a 30% lower risk of having a heart attack or stroke and a similar reduction in risk of dying of heart disease after five years.

A sizeable camp of nutrition scientists also say we should cut back how much we eat overall, with some recommending intermittent fasting - alternating between regular food consumption and short periods of eating almost nothing. Others say a diet with about 25% fewer calories than normal may extend life, as has been shown in many animal studies. In humans, studies have found that significantly reducing calories consumption may reduce cardiovascular disease risk - which could, in return, impact longevity.

One think expert can agree on is that we'd benefit from less sugar, particularly added sugar in the form of fructose. A 2015 study *in Mayo Clinic proceeding* pinpointed added fructose as the primary driver of type 2 diabetes, which has reached epidemic proportions in the US. For now, unsatisfying though it may be, the bottom line is that more research is needed before anyone diet can be heralded as the key to a long healthy life. But a diet low in sugar and high in plants, nuts, fat and some proteins is a good bet, just be sure to add other secret ingredients: exercise.

By Alexandra SIFFERLIN *in time, February march 2, 2015.*

TRUE or FALSE

(2 marks)

- 1) Experts advise people to consume less sugar.
- 2) A diet that prevents sickness is the priority.
- 3) A meal for longevity also reducing protein intake.
- 4) Researches about diet for a long and healthy life are still needed.

B - DETAILED COMPREHENSION. Answer the following questions

(4 marks)

- 1) What sickness is the number one killer in USA?
- 2) How is the Mediterranean diet considered by experts?
- 3) Quote four beneficial foods from the text.
- 4) Is the healthy diet the only to live longer? Justify your answer.

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

VOCABULARY:

Find the synonyms of the given words from the text. (2 marks)

- 1)- specialists 2)- many 3)- accept. 4) studies.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Complete the sentences with: *some – any - no.* (2pts)

- 1- They didn't have choice.
- 2- Excuse me; I would like information about the BAC exam.
- 3- I'm afraid, there is power left in the inverter.
- 4- The school bus was empty yesterday. There were students at all.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2 marks)

1. He has drunk too many water.
2. The patient which came yesterday was very sick.
3. The sun is rising in the East.
4. I have seen your brother two days ago

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4 marks)

Complete the following conversation with the missing parts.

- A: Hi Steve!
B: Hi Peter!
A: So, 1 ?
B: I work for BRASCO.
A: And 2 ?
B: I'm an engineer.
A: Oh, really! 3 ?
B: Yes, I like my job.
A: And, 4 ?
B: Yes, I work long hours.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C – D uniquement)

(4 marks)

Reorder the following words to get meaningful sentences.

1. /should /life /people /do /have /what /long/ to /a/?
2. /Nutritious/nutrients / substances / are /found/ food/ in/.
3. /and / can /vitamins / mineral/ nutrients /prevent /diseases/.
4. /a / for / good/ life / is / healthy/ Exercise/.

Topic N° 18

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 18: transportation

Transportation is already one of the important things in our daily life. If there was not transportation, how would we go somewhere or goods be transported? We always need to go from somewhere to another and goods need to be transported. In ancient times, new places were explored and also nowadays, space is being discovered through transportation. If nothing moves, nothing happens. Many things are invented for transportation until now such as the wheel in about 3000 BC. From then on, transportation styles and vehicles changed incredibly. According to their places, transportation can be divided into three groups which are transportation on the land, on the water and in the air.

The first group is land transportation. Cars, trucks, vans and pickups are examples of this group. These vehicles move on wheels and they can go everywhere on land. Land transportation is the most common way in the world. It is always preferred for short distances when we go home, school, work or anywhere else. Most of us use this way every day.

The second group is sea transportation. This group includes ships, boats, ferries and yachts and canoes. This way is used since ancient times. Sea way is the slowest way and sea vehicles can be very big and transport huge amounts. Goods are always transported by ships.

The last group is air transportation. Airplanes, helicopters, cargo planes and jumbo jets are member of this group. Although this way was used for wars, nowadays, it is mostly used for passenger transportation. Since it is the fastest way and not very expensive, it became very common way. People can go to another country in a few hours by using this way. According to investigations, although airline is the fastest way, this way is the safest one.

A- Yes or No

(2 marks)

1. Without transportation means, life is unbearable.
2. According to investigations, airline is the surest way of transportation.
3. Sea vehicles transport enormous amounts of goods.
4. Land transportation vehicles invented wheels in about 3000 BC.

Answer the following questions

(4 marks)

- 1) What are groups of transportation mentioned in the text?
- 2) Quote means of transportation can be used to sail.
- 3) Compare land transport to sea one.
- 4) What conclusions are set up by transport researchers?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A- VOCABULARY: Where are the following means of transportation used? (2 marks)

1-subway	a- On the land	b- underground	c- in the air	d- on the water
2-yacht	a- On the land	b- underground	c- in the air	d- on the water
3-plane	a- On the land	b- underground	c- in the air	d- on the water
4-trucks	a- On the land	b- underground	c- in the air	d- on the water

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- turn the following sentences into future perfect

(2 marks)

1. I seated myself next to the fire.
2. You're second on the list.
3. Her poetry speaks of the joy of solitude.
4. She buys a lot of second-hand clothes.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2 marks)

- 1- Whose hair-brush is this? (it's / there are/ this is) My sister's.
- 2- Who has the best manners? (Oscar /I) have.
- 3- Who wants to go to Scotland with me? (nor of us / none of us).
- 4- He sent his son to the shop to buy some wine (of him / of his).

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4 marks)

Match the utterances in A with their suitable responses in parts B

- A**
- 1- Are you going to wash the car yourself?
 - 2- Do you have to do sport here?
 - 3- Why don't you like to play with him?
 - 4- Why don't you rebuke him to cheat?
 - 5- So, what do you do while others are playing?
 - 6- Smoke? You know nobody is supposed to!
 - 7- This is the kind of weather that makes me stay and do nothing.
 - 8- Kate wants to repair her flat tire. Can you do it?

a- Well, the trouble is he cheats.

b- Yes she told me. I'm going to do it tomorrow.

c- I'm so glad. I've air conditioning!

d- We're supposed to watch. But Linda and I stay away and smoke.

e- Uh? I'm going to have it washed.

f- I cheat too. But better than he does. That's why I always beat him.

g- But Johnny! You're not going to report that to the instructor!

h- Yes, we're supposed to play Hokey or tennis.

SECTION IV: WRITING

(serie A uniquement)

(4 marks)

What is the best means of transportation for you? Why?

SECTION IV:

GUIDEDWRITING

(series C -D uniquement)

(4 marks)

Use the following note to write about means of transport.

1. The subway - a system of trains - to travel – underground.
2. A yacht - to be - a large boat with sails - to use - pleasure - races.
3. A plane – to be - a vehicle – to be - and to have an engine and wings.
4. A truck – to be - a large road vehicle designed - carry products and merchandizes - place to place.

Topic N° 19

SECTION I:

READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 19: Why is health insurance crucial?

While life expectancy is higher for women than men in most countries, a number of health and social factor combine to create a lower quality of life for women. Unequal access to information, care and basic health practices increases the health risks for women.

Discrimination on the basis of their sex leads to many health hazards for women, including physical and sexual violence, sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Between 15% and 71% of women around the world have suffered a physical or sexual violence committed by an intimate male partner at some point in their lives. The abuse cuts across all social and economic backgrounds. Violence has serious health consequences for women, from injury to unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted infection, depression and chronic disease.

Every day, 1,600 women and more than 10,000 newborns die from preventable complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Almost 99% of maternal and 90% of neonatal mortalities occur in the developing world including most African countries.

In most countries women tend to be in charge of cooking. When they cook over open fires or traditional stoves, they breathe in a mix of hundreds of pollutants on a daily basis. This indoor smoke is responsible for half a million of the 3 million annual deaths due to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) among women worldwide. During pregnancy exposure of the developing embryo to such harmful pollutants may cause low birth weight or even stillbirth.

Source: World Health Organization

A - Say whether the statements below are true or false

(2 marks)

- 1) Women live longer than men in many parts of the world.
- 2) Men are more submitted to violence than women.
- 3) Social factors contribute to lengthen women's life expectancy today.
- 4) Cooking over open fires leads to lung infections.

B – Answer the following questions

(4 marks)

1. How does discrimination against women affect their lives?
2. What are the consequences of violence done to women?
3. Is the indoor smoke advantageous for women? Justify from the text.
4. Why is health insurance crucial for women?

SECTION TWO: LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE

VOCABULARY Choose the correct letter a, b, or c to best explain the following words (2pts)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Life expectancy: | a. life shortness | b. life limit | c. average age we can reach |
| 2. Hazards: | a. Opportunities | b. chances | c. consequences |
| 3. Injury: | a. Wound | b. insult | c. abuse |
| 4. Stillbirth: | a. quiet baby | b. baby still alive | c. baby born dead |

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Use the reported style

(2 marks)

1. "Book a room for our guest", the manager told his secretary.
2. "The plane leaves tomorrow", the hostess said.
3. I should see a doctor", the boy replied
4. "Did we warn him about the side effects?" the nurse asked the doctor.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2 marks)

1. Would you to tell me where the snowfall occurs?
2. My father works for this company since 1989.
3. Sarah scarcely travels abroad, doesn't she?
4. This furnitures is very expensive

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4 marks)

Match the utterances in A with their suitable responses in parts B

A.

1. Can you lend some stamps?
2. Excuse me, have you got the time?
3. Can borrow your pen?
4. What is she doing?
5. Could you help me for a few minutes?
6. Have you got a light?
7. Shall I post these letters for you?
8. You're the one who knows what happened, aren't you?

B

- a) Sorry I don't smoke.
- b) I think so. How many do you need?
- c) Sorry, I'm afraid. I'm using it myself.
- d) That's not quite true. Stan Bailey was there too.
- e) Just after half past three.
- f) Yes, please if you don't mind.
- g) She is making a birthday-cake for her daughter
- h) Well, I'm in a bit of hurry.

SECTION IV: WRITING

(serie A uniquement)

(4 marks)

What should be done to prevent diseases due to cooking over open fires or traditional stoves?

SECTION IV:

GUIDEDWRITING

(series C -D uniquement)

(4 marks)

Match these words and expressions to the following definitions to have a meaningful guided writing.

1) - Life expectancy 2) – insurance 3) - Victim 4) - compensation 5) – life insurance

Example: *A victim* is an unfortunate person who suffered or died from some adverse circumstance.

- a) is an unfortunate person who suffered or died from some adverse circumstance.
- b) is some money an insurance company paid to named beneficiaries when the insured person dies.
- c) is an expected time to live as calculated on the basis of statistical probability.
- d) is some money given or received as payment or reparation as for a service or loss or injury.
- e) Is a promise of reimbursement in case of loss paid to people or companies in case of hazards.

Topic N° 20

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 20: So much to lose

I never sleep through the night anymore. Every fifteen minutes, AIDS wakes me up. As a member of one of America's richest families and former daughter-in-law of Elisabeth Taylor, I should have it all. Instead, at thirty six, I'm fighting to make the most of each day before this horrible disease finally claims me. The worst thing is that I am the one responsible for my illness: I contracted it through unprotected sex during a brief, reckless affair. My family was as dysfunctional as it was rich. In our house, money was used as a means of control, and love was never openly expressed.

In 1981, when I was twenty-two, Fred and I got married. After seven devastating miscarriages, we adopted our son Japesta; and in 1984, I became pregnant of our second boy Djemcy. My life seemed perfect until I made my deadly mistake. I had a brief affair in August 1985. I still don't know why I did it. The man and I met through a mutual friend and the physical attraction between us was immediate and strong. I did ask the question, but my lover lied: he was tested HIV positive years earlier, yet he swore he was healthy. Why didn't I still insist he wore a condom? I knew I should have, but I was foolishly afraid he would reject me if I did. I'll regret it as long as I live. Two weeks after the affair ended, while attending an AIDS function in Paris, I woke in the night. Perspiration was streaming from my body (night sweat). I have it, I thought immediately. I have AIDS.

A - TRUE OR FALSE

(2 marks)

1. The author contracted HIV through a protected sex during a brief, reckless affair.
2. The author had missed babies many times.
3. The author's friend was a dishonest HIV bearer.
4. Having unprotected sex can turn into a deadly mistake.

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

(2 marks)

1. How old is the speaker and how many children has she got?
2. Where was she when she discovered she had AIDS?
3. Did she have an unsafe sex because she wanted money? Justify your answer.
4. Who does she blame most and what was the biggest mistake she made?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

VOCAULURY: choose the correct antonyms of the following words. (2 marks)

1- The worst	a)- The best	b)- the furthest	c)- the oldest	d)- the eldest
2- Deadly	a) – fatal	b)- lethal	c)- safely	d)- mealy
3- reckless	a)- thankless	b)- restful	c)- prudent	d)- incautious
4- To wake up	a)- to work up	b)- to sleep	c)- to walk-up	d)- to wait up

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/ turn the following sentences into the future simple

(2 marks)

1. Who scoffed all the chocolates?
2. There is plenty of scope for improvement.
3. He scored just before half-time to put AC Leopards 2-1 ahead.
4. I stopped at Piccadilly Circus just for a picture.

b)-**Find the mistake in each sentence and then suggest a correction.** **(2 marks)**

1. To pass your exam, you must to learn your lessons.
2. How many do these oranges cost?
3. I want to buy some but I'm not having money.
4. Sorry! But you can come last time.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4 marks)

A.

- 1- Er... um...are you getting married soon?
- 2- You've got a degree in nuclear physics, no?
- 3- Are we going to celebrate my birthday party?
- 4- Well, you're in love with each other.
- 5- What seems to be the trouble?
- 6- This has been a good party!
- 7- Thanks a million.
- 8- What do you plan to do after you finish?

B

- a- Just a Master's degree.
- b- Stop it James, we're not even engaged!
- c- Don't mention it!
- d- Yes. The music and wine had been lovely!
- e- Stop teasing her, we all go out tonight.
- f- Thanks! We'll buy a bottle of wine.
- g- I need a deep rest and time to think well.
- h- I've got a complain to make about the order.

SECTION IV: WRITING

(serie A uniquement)

(4 marks)

What is the best behavior for an HIV bear? Emphasize on food and sexual.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement)

(4 marks)

Put the following sequences in good order to describe the genesis of the Red Cross.

- ❖ The following days, he gathered a volunteer band of women from a nearly Italian village and nursed wounded warriors.
- ❖ The Red Cross took its roots when Henry Dunant saw a carnage at the battle field.
- ❖ Finally, in 1864 at Geneva, the Red Cross treaty was adopted by 14 nations during an international conference.
- ❖ So he wrote a pamphlet in which he claimed a creation of an organization to protect and take care of people in the battle field round the world.

Topic N° 21

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 21 : Organization of Sport in Congo

The organization of Sport in Congo is based on numerous public actors. At national level, that state (government) plays the role of coordination, control and support especially through the Ministry of Sport and Physical Education which is guardianship. While the Congolese national Olympic and sports committee (CNOSC) represents the sports movement. The state defines the national choices in field of sport, and promotes the development of this sector and conductive conditions to its strengthening.

However, for practical reasons, it can't be charged itself everything concerning the sport the diversity of practices, public and stakeholders, sites and situations would make the task impossible. It is therefore based on structures that are sports federations and leagues if necessary, the rise in CNOSC creation. It is up to sports federations to organize events in order to promote the mass sport and the sport elite, both supported by the state. Federations must ensure not only the performance of teams at international competitions, but also the moralization of sport, respect for established rules in sport.

The first real sport facilities are adjusted under the French colonial regime. Two football stadiums are built: Felix Eboué stadium in Brazzaville and Franco Anselmi Stadium in Pointe Noire.

After independence, and for the 1st African Games, in Brazzaville was built in 1965 the Omni sport stadium sport complex renamed President Alphonse MASSAMBA Débat. For the 11th African Games, Brazzaville, the capital of Congo has a 60,000 place stadium in the heart of La Concorde sport complex: Unity stadium; as well as a natatorium and a sports hall. Meanwhile, four gyms are also built. In accelerated, it should be noted that thanks to the accelerated "municipalization" policy, several sport complex have been built in several departments of Congo.

The Republic of Congo hosted from 18 to 25 July in Brazzaville, the first African Games, the continental Olympic mass they became, with time, and each year; the symbol of a post-independence African solidarity, voluntary and constructive will.

11th African games, games guidebook, pp. 31, 32

A - TRUE OR FALSE (2 marks)

A lot of sport facilities were built to host the 11th African games.

1. CNOSC is political party in charge of sport.
2. Felix Eboué stadium is younger than Alphonse MASSAMBA Débat stadium.
3. 1stAfrican Games symbolized a post-independence African unity and constructive will.

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (4 marks)

- 1) What sport facility is built to host the 1st African games?
- 2) Which State institution coordinates and controls sport in Congo?
- 3) Mention two sport structures that assist the minister of Sport and physical education.
- 4) How many spectators can Unity Stadium hold in Congo-Brazzaville?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

VOCAULARY: fill in this chart with information mentioned in the text. (2 pts)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| 1- Theme of the text | |
| 2- Sport main coordinator | |
| 3- Sport event organizer | |
| 4- other role of the federation | |

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Complete the sentences below with the right proposition (2 marks)

- 1- We usually play football (**-on - in - under**) Saturdays.
- 2- What (**Are you doing/ do you do/ have you done**) every Monday ?
- 3- There are a lot of people in the street, (**aren't they? /are there? / aren't there?**)
- 4- Your name is Maria;.....(**isn't she / Is she? / isn't it?:/is it?**)

B-) The following sentences contain one mistake each. Write them correction. (2 marks)

- 1- What would you do if somebody gives you a lot of money?
- 2- If I had known that Pep was in hospital, I would go to see him.
- 3- I would telephone her if I know her phone number.
- 4- If I got on time, I will let you Know.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4 marks)
Complete the dialogue

- A- Where are you and Ben going for your holidays?
B- Morocco. We are spending ten days in Agadir.
A- Oh, that's nice.....1;.....?
B- On Friday. Our plane is leaving at seven.
A-2.....?
B- Yes, a big hotel not far from the beach.
A-3.....?
B- After that we are going to Marrakech.
A-4.....?
B- We are coming back in May.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A uniquement) (4 marks)

Give the importance of sport facilities for the development of a country.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (series C –D uniquement) (4 marks)
Answer the following question to have a good paragraph about SPORT.

- What is one of most popular collective sports in Africa?
- How many players per team are involved?
- What are its well-known stars?
- What is its contribution in the society?

Topic N° 22

SECTION I:

READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 22: Africa's health problems are getting worse

The world health organization (W.H.O) says regardless of promises of better health care by governments and donor countries millions of mothers, newborn babies and children continue to die each year in Africa from preventable diseases. The W.H.O has found that some continent's biggest problems are getting worse and the rates death during childbirth and among young children are increasing.

Although Africa has 11% of the global population, it has 60% of world's HIV/ AIDS cases and 90% of world malaria cases, mainly in children under five years old.

The African regional health report, the first study to look at health trends among 738 million African said more investment was needed to cut diseases and tackle poverty, and because of AIDS and armed conflicts the health situation in many African countries has not improved in recent years and in some cases has worsened.

Although the report was not at all negative and successes, such as Uganda's AIDS program, Mali's community health centers, and the greater availability of anti-retroviral drugs used to treat people with HIV/AIDS were highlighted, it does not reveal the difficult health challenges facing African countries.

Louis Gomes Sambo, WHO regional director for Africa, says they know what the challenges are, and how to address them, but African's fragile health systems represents an enormous barrier.

He says African governments and their partners must make a major commitment and invest more funds, because African countries will not develop economically and socially without substantial improvements in the health system.

www.news.medical.net

A: choose the correct answer

(2 marks)

- 1) The text is taken from:**a) A story; b) a journal; c) a book; d) a web page**
- 2) The text deals with:
 - a) The state of health from around the world; **b) some issues related to health in Africa; c) the availabilities of funds in the domain of health; d) some preventable diseases in Africa**
- 3) Anti- retroviral drugs are:
 - a) Treating any disease; **b) mental health; c) treating people without HIV/ AIDS; d) treating HIV/ AIDS sufferers**
- 4) According to the regional director of W.H.O for Africa:
 - a) Africa's health system is efficient; **b) Africa's health system is improving; c) Africa's health system is poor; d) the conditional of health worldly are fragile.**

B: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

(4 marks)

- 1) How is the state of health in Africa according to the W.H.O?
- 2) What kinds of people are highly exposed to diseases in Africa?
- 3) What should officials do in order to improve the health situation in Africa?
- 4) Are anti- retroviral drugs harmful to AIDS / HIV patients? Justify your answer.

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

VOCAULRY: choose the correct antonyms of the following words.

(2 marks)

- 1- **Commitment** a) - Somebody who gives something, especially money
- 2- **to tackle** b) - more severely or seriously
- 3- **worse** c) - promise to do something in the future
- 4- **donors** d) - to fight down

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Write the following sentences using the correct words between brackets (2 marks)

- 1- He had (a fever/fever) in the night.
- 2- -They met Tom on their (arrival/arrivals) in America.
- 3- -We don't yet have (many informations /much information) about that.
- 4- -It was a good joke and got a lot of (laugh/laughs).

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2 marks)

- 1- He wants to know if we would liked some tea
- 2- This restaurant was recommended to me a friend of mine.
- 3- Fishing is popular in the Britain.
- 4- Sidney Morgan was little known until his died.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4 marks)

Ordering exercise N°7

- a-** Yes, I am.
- b-** Sorry, say that again?
- c-** Can you tell me the way to the British Museum?
- d-** That's okay.
- e-** Just opposite, you've got Bloomsbury Street.
- f-** Thanks very much.
- g-** Mmm... Let me **see**. Yes. Are you on foot?
- h-** Well, go up this Road, take Shaftesbury Avenue

SECTION IV: WRITING

(serie A uniquement)

(4 marks)

What is the importance of children for the development of a nation?

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement)

(4 marks)

Put the following sequences in good order to have a meaningful paragraph about the genesis of the Red Cross.

- The following days, he gathered a volunteer band of women from a nearly Italian village and nursed wounded warriors.
- The Red Cross took its roots when Henry Dunant saw a carnage at the battle field.
- Finally, in 1864 at Geneva, the Red Cross treaty was adopted by 14 nations during an international conference.
- So he wrote a pamphlet in which he claimed a creation of an organization to protect and take care of people in the battle field round the world.
-

Topic N° 23

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 23: Facebook and children

In its early days, Facebook was a hangout for college students searching for hot dates and cold beer. Now, the social network is open to all ages except, in theory, the under-13's children who need protecting from online aggressive persons, cyber stalkers and inappropriate pictures, runs the logic. The problem is that the under-13's can enroll on Facebook simply by lying about their age. Some of them, parents will be shocked to hear, have actually done so: 5.6 million in America alone, by one estimate. The current safeguards are as effective as a "Do not pilfer" sign on an unguarded cookie jar. It is time for a rethink.

There are two options. Facebook can either try harder to prevent children from joining, or it can let them in, but with safeguards. The company is toying with the second idea. Its bosses are debating whether to allow children to set up their own profiles under parental supervision. That could mean making it easy for parents to vet their children's friends and to secure the applications they use. Facebook is said to be looking at ways of charging parents for games and other applications that their descendants play with.

Many people are horrified. One activist has compared Facebook to a tobacco firm seeking to get kids hooked early. Children must be protected from Facebook, argue the firm's critics.

This is unfair. Social networking does not cause cancer. There is no compelling reason why children should not socialize with each other online. What is worrying is that those on Facebook today are treated as if they were adults. Many have created profiles complete with photos and personal information that virtually anyone can see.

The Economist June 9th 2012.

A- Write True or False after each statement.

(2 marks)

1. The under-13s are allowed to access the social network.
2. Younger children use their true age to enroll on Facebook.
3. Facebook is assimilated with a tobacco company.
4. The text is about a social problem.

B - Answer the following questions.

(4 marks)

1. Is Facebook authorized to all ages? Justify your answer.
2. What strategy do the under 13's use to enroll on the social network?
3. Why are the safeguards not so efficient?
4. What option do Facebook leaders want to adopt for younger children's enrollment?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A - Vocabulary: (2 marks)

Fill in each blank with the suitable word in brackets.

1. He used to ---physical exercise every morning, (take /taking /took)
2. Wilfrid TSONGA won a ----- at the Olympic Games, (price /prize /pricey)
3. Joel's noise is ---- me from working, (prevents/ preventing/ prevent)
4. Gambian people are----- of their new president (proud/ pride/ prides)

B - GRAMMAR

a) Add a tag question after each statement. (2 marks)

1. Elections are held after four years in America,?
2. Laura never drinks alcohol,-----?
3. They'll travel tomorrow, -----?
4. Let's have a drink, -----?

b-Each of the following sentences contains one mistake. Suggest a correction. (2 marks)

1. This Congolese writer has published four novel.
2. The hippopotamus is the more ugliest animal in our park.
3. Who's this woman over there?
4. I heard the new on TVS MONDE.

SECTION THREE: COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE (4 marks)

Complete the following conversation with the missing parts.

Mum: What's the matter Tony?

Tony: Mum, Can I have a party next weekend?

Mum: Well, I don't know.---- — 1 ----- ?

Tony: I want to invite twenty people. I think that's Ok, isn't it?

Mum: I don't know—2----- ?

Tony: Yes, Mum, I'll invite Edward with his sister Betty.

Mum:----- 3 ----- ?

Tony: They'll come by car. Edward can drive.

Mum:----- 4 ----- ?

Tony: We'll end the party around 12 midnight.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A uniquement) (4 marks)

Show the good and bad side of media in society (In about 200 words).

SECTION IV: GUIDEDWRITING (series C -D uniquement) (4 marks)

Here are some notes dealing with the newspapers. Match the words to the given definitions to have a meaningful guided writing.

Newspaperwoman - newspaper - news - article – advertisement-

Example: a newspaperwoman is a female journalist employed to provide news and stories for a given newspaper or broadcast media.

- is a daily or weekly publication of folder sheets containing news, articles and advertisements.
- is a piece of information about a recent and important event reported in a media.
- is a nonfictional prose forming an independent part of a publication in a newspaper.
- is a public promotion of some products or service to interest people to use them.
- is a female journalist employed to provide news and stories for a given newspaper or broadcast media.

Topic N° 24

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 24: *Migrants' lives sold in just minutes*

The CNN report said that the "sales" of migrants happen once or twice a month. The images, captured with a hidden video camera, show an auction in a house outside of Tripoli. The migrants, mostly from Niger, were referred to as "merchandise." One of the men who was up for sale was "a digger, a big strong man, he'll dig," according to the auctioneer. The spine-chilling transaction takes just a few minutes, and journalists who approached the two men who were "sold" said the men were "so traumatized by what they'd been through that they could not speak, and so scared that they were suspicious of everyone they met."

The Cable News Network turned the videos over to Libyan authorities, who promised to investigate. First Lieutenant NaserHazam of the government's Anti-Illegal Immigration Agency in Tripoli told CNN he had not witnessed a slave auction but said organized gangs are operating smuggling rings in the country. CNN was aware of nine locations around Libya where such auctions take place, but it is believed that there are many more.

Mohammed Abdiker, emergency operations director at the International Organization for Migration (IOM), described the situation in Libya last April as "terrible ... the news of 'slave markets' is just one of many in a list of horrors". The CNN report continued in the TreeqAlsika Migrant Detention Center in Tripoli, where migrants are held while they await expulsion. Here, CNN reporters met 21-year-old Victory, who said he was sold at auction after he had spent all his money in an attempt to reach Europe.

Victory told stories of torture and murders, while other migrants at the detention center showed their scars from beatings from those who bought them. Victory told CNN he was held hostage by traffickers and for his release he paid "a million-plus" in Nigerian naira (\$2,780, 2,350 euros). "My mother even went to a couple villages, borrowing money from different couriers to save my life," said Victory.

<http://www.infomigrants.net>

A. Say True or False after each statement (2 marks)

- 1) – Victory witnessed torture and murders.
- 2) – Victory spent money to remain in Libya.
- 3) - Lieutenant NaserHazam was aware of man transactions.
- 4) – According to CNN, there are less than six places where men are sold in libya.

B. Answer the following Questions (4 marks)

1. How did the CNN succeed to film the auction outside of Tripoli?
2. Were migrants content in Tripoli? Justify your answer from the first paragraph.
3. Is slave market the only fact that terrifies the international community? Justify your answer.
4. What do the initials CNN stand for?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

VOCAULARY: *Blank filling.* (4 marks)

in - victims - without - immigrants

Roughly speaking, we can say that1..... are more often both adventurers and....2..... First of all, they are victims3.... their own country. Few people leave their native land4..... having some pretty serious reasons for doing so.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Use either the comparative or the superlative

(2 marks)

- 1- Megan is theof six children (old).
- 2- Karen wore the cloths I had ever seen (shabby).
- 3- Joanne's injuries arethan we thought (serious).
- 4- Tonight's party will be.....than the one of last month (informal)

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2 marks)

- 1- Geoffrey sings always in the bath.
- 2- She gaves me the keys last week.
- 3- Smoking is allowed not in the restaurant.
- 4- Last night, Anna sleeped in Lucy's bedroom.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4 marks)

Complete this dialog

A-- Can we expect you for dinner tonight?

B--.....1.....

A-- Well.... How about Friday then?

B--.....2.....

A--Good. Shall we say seven o'clock?

B--.....3.....

A--Good! See you then.

B--.....4.....

SECTION IV: WRITING

(serie A uniquement)

(4 marks)

In more or (200) words, state out some problems a migrant can meet in the host country.

SECTION IV:GUIDEDWRITING

(series C & D uniquement)

(4 marks)

Reorganize grammatically the following words to have a paragraph about migrants life.

/immigrants considered / in their new / After their arrival / country,/ unscrupulous people/.

/local people /they /down upon /by the / are looked/

/the rules /they /are/ host society /ignorant of/ of their/

/of work//will //that they/ they/ need /so badly/ accept /any kind //money/

Topic N° 25

SECTION I:

READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 25: Ethiopia as a tourism destination

There is no shortage of customs flowing in and out of Addis Ababa's Boston Day Spa when the owner Tadiwo Belete built it 12 years ago; he was lonely voice promoting Ethiopia as a tourism destination. Today, hotels and spas are mushrooming in all over the capital, but old preconceptions persist. "My biggest challenge is to convince the rest of the world to visit our country, Ethiopia is still known for hunger and starvation", says Belete, now one of the country's most celebrated hospitality entrepreneur. Ethiopia's tourism sector has much to offer. Between its nine UNESCO World Heritage Sites including the 12th monolithic rock-cool churches at Lalibela, the breathtaking Simian Mountains in the north, Ethiopia is endowed with a combination of cultural heritage sites and natural beauty that is unequalled on the continent.

Despite these treasures, the East African country just reached 596000 tourists in 2012, putting it 15th place on the continent. Things are changing though. In 2014, the Ethiopian tourism organization estimated arrivals at more than 800,000. The country's ambitious growth and transformation plan includes the goal of boosting that number to more than one million by the coming years. With Africa expected to be the second - fastest growing continent in economic terms, it comes as no surprise that Belete expects the demand for tourism in Ethiopia to be fuelled not so much by Western travelers but by the African middle classes. "Intra -continental tourism is growing; our Nigerian and Congolese brothers are coming to Ethiopia, for example on a stopover en route to China", Belete explains.

African airline managers are well aware of the demand for Intra-African air travel, but few have been able to tap the potential. Ethiopian airlines are making progress. Opening up new routes on the continent and linking them to emerging markets in China and India. Ethiopian airline is now the biggest in Africa in terms of revenue and profit and there are ambitious plans to triple the number of passengers from 6million today to 18 million by 2015.

SimonaFolty in "The African Report", May 2015

A. Say True or False after each statement

(2 marks)

1. Tourism infrastructures are decreasing in Ethiopia.
2. Some pre-conceived ideas on Ethiopia still persist nowadays.
3. Belete does not encourage intra-continental tourism
4. Ethiopian tourism sector has nothing to propose the tourists.

B. Answer the following Questions

(4 marks)

1. What is the progress made by Ethiopian Airline Company?
2. Why can Ethiopia be considered a tourists' nation?
3. Is Belete in favor of tourism fuelled by western visitors? Justify your answer
4. How does the company intend to increase the number of passengers by 2015?

VOCABULARY: Match the word on the left with its appropriate definition on the right
(2marks)

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1- mushrooming | a)- famine |
| 2- stopover | b)- equip with |
| 3- endow | c)- growing quickly |
| 4- starvation | d)- a short interruption in a journey by plane |

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/-use the suffix of the words between brackets and write correct sentences

(2 marks)

- 1- Everyone was excited by the of the treasure. (*discover*).
- 2- Tracy loves food. (*china*)
- 3- Sophie is receiving for cancer (*treat*).
- 4- Rosie could not give us an for his absence. (*explain*).

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2 marks)

- 1- It was essential that she gets this message.
- 2- I hope the bus wan't be late.
- 3- I enjoy to go to the beach.
- 4- She apologized for to be late.

SECTION III:

COMMUNICATION SKILLS
Ordering exercise

(4 marks)

- a Why do you take the train? You've got a car.
- b I live in a suburb called Harrow.
- c At week-ends
- d How do you go to work?
- e When do you use your car?
- f I take the tube every morning.
- g There is too much traffic and too many people
- h Where do you live?

SECTION IV: WRITING

(serie A uniquement)

(4 marks)

Give the importance of tourism for a country.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(serie S C –D uniquement)

(4 marks)

Use the following notes to write about tourism

1. Tourism – to be - the activity - travelling – pleasure
2. Tourist - someone -to visit - a place for pleasure - but - live not there
3. Good places – visit – Congo-Brazzaville: diosso gorges ekotiya Monsieur....
4. Tourism – development – country.

Topic N° 26

SECTION I:

READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 26: Advocacy for unity in African sport

Africa is today facing many challenges brought about by globalization. Since economy and sport are closely inter-related, the weakness of Africa's economy exposes this continent to many ailments. In our election manifest to and as we assumed the duties as Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa (SGSA), we proposed a response to these various challenges.

High on these agenda is without an inkling of doubt our commitment to unity, that which the Heroes of African independence had the wisdom to cultivate. Africa is a mosaic of peoples and religions, which constitutes one of its many assets. To the other continent, our response will all the more be appropriate as we intend to increase contacts in the domain of sports within our respective development zones. In order to consolidate this unitary drive, it will be necessary to boost the activities of our Permanent Secretariat so as to make as representative and all the more inclusive as Africa itself.

The purport of these actions is to develop a viable sport industry on the African continent. As we have always said 'The Supreme Council of Sports in Africa, will always play a decisive role in the transformation of Africa's social, political and economic environment'. To this end, we must combat any divisive tendencies and do away with major cankerworms, among which is its chronic paucity of financial resources. We shall always remember not to reject history because it is on the past that we shall base our future destiny of this organization. But we shall not live in the past, we shall always move with time.

Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa message.

A -Multiple choice questions. Choose the best answer

(2 marks)

1. Economy and sport are:

- a) Alike
- b) closely disconnected
- c) tightly separated
- d) tightly connected

2. The speaker is:

- b. the deputy- secretary of state
- d. the secretary general of the highest sport institution in Africa

3. African heroes cultivated :

- b) wisdom
- d) unity

4. This text is:

- a. An article
- b. A letter
- c. A speech
- d. A monologue

B- Answer the Following questions (4 marks)

1. What does S.C.S.A. stand for?
2. Give two solutions suggested by the speaker to the various challenges.
3. Has division a place in the author's project? Justify.
4. Pick up two expressions showing how important is African history for the author.

SECTION TWO: Linguistic Competence

A- VOCABULARY Match the word with its synonym (2 marks)

Part A

- 1- Ailments
- 2- Assets
- 3- brought about
- 4- purpose

Part B

- a) caused
- b) intention
- c) evils
- d) advantages

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/-write the following sentences by choosing the correct words (2 marks)

- 1- What time does the match kick (**in/off/up**)?
- 2- The letter sets (**back/in/out**) all the details of the work we want you to do.
- 3- I'm depending (**in/on/ to**) you to look after the younger children.
- 4- All that walking has worn (**back /out/over**) my shoes.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2 marks)

1. She offered me other glass of milk.
2. What hour is it?
3. Prices have drift downwards in recent weeks.
4. He made a interesting speech.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4 marks)

- 1- Johnny, how about a bite?
- 2- I'm sorry, his line is busy. Can I take the message?
- 3- Look at the notice. Cars and scooters forbidden. Penalty: \$ 50
- A 4- It has been a good party!
- 5- Late again this morning? What's the excuse this time?
- 6- I'm going to use your phone; mine is in short of refill.
- 7- I'm sorry, what did you say the weight was?
- 8- You never help with the cooking!

B

- a- You'll hear: "your account balance is insufficient for the call."
- b- 10 kg
- c- Nice thought. Let's go to BOB's restaurant.
- d- Oh goodness! What a morning!
- e- I don't think so. I make all the salads
- f- Ok, ask him to call back.
- g- Err.... um....you see, traffic jam.
- h- The music and the wine was really something.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A uniquement) (4 marks)

Show that sport is important in a person's life.

Topic N° 27

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 27: International mobilization to save the lowland gorillas

Headed by ECOFAC, the WCS and the Congolese authorities, the international scientific community is seriously rallying its forces to find a suitable response to the tragedy that has befallen the human and animal populations of the Congo Basin.

The current Ebola outbreak, signaled in the Congolese towns of MBOMO and KELLE, has already killed over 500 of the 800 primates living in the Lossi sanctuary.

The first primate losses were reported on 26 December 2002. Since then, the extent of the disaster augurs a tremendous ecological catastrophe. The data that the research teams have gathered on site - notably the team led by the Spanish primatologist, Magdalena BERMEJO - shows that the Ebola epidemic is spreading towards the biggest central African reserve, the Odzala National Park in Congo Brazzaville. This Park is thought to be the home of over 20 000 of the 75 000 lowland gorillas living in Congo and Gabon.

The current, particularly virulent epidemic has been declared in five highly populated zones. According to Doctor Aveling, the ECOFAC coordinator, the virus alone is unlikely to wipe out the gorillas completely. But it does pose a serious threat to a species already subject to, and diminished by, human poaching.

It is important to stress that in 50 to 90 percent of cases, humans contract this mortal virus through contact with primates that they find dead or kill. Ebola then spreads through contact with the infected person's secretions (saliva, sweat, blood, urine), or when handling corpses.

According to Dr Bermejo, gorilla-to-gorilla contamination alone does not explain such a rapid propagation. The species lives in small, homogenous groups that rarely come into contact with one another, the groups evolving in territories of around 25 km².

La lettre du Bassin du Congo, P.5

A - TRUE OR FALSE

(2 marks)

1. The current Ebola outbreak Rescued monkeys living in the Lossy sanctuary.
2. The virus alone can efface out the gorillas entirely.
3. The current Ebola outbreak indicated a terrible ecologic catastrophe.
4. The current Ebola outbreak was signed in Congolese northern cities.

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

(4 marks)

1. Pick from the text a statement showing that men destroy lowland gorilla life.
2. Who are Ebola victims?
3. What are Ebola ways of contamination?
4. Is Ebola a national or international concern? Justify your answer.

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A/- VOCABULARY: choose the correct antonyms of the following words. (2 marks)

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1- first | a)- third | b)- last | c)- half but last | d)- fist |
| 2- completely | a)- wholly | b)- entirely | c)- partly | d)- fully |
| 3- tremendous | a)- fearless | b)- childless | c)- terrible | d)- terrifying |
| 4- To diminish | a)- to decrease | b)- to save | c)- to augment | d)- to show |

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- turn the following sentences into the past continuous (2 marks)

1. They sawed the door in half.
2. My watch says one o'clock.
3. A shortage of money has forced them to scale back their plans.
4. Airports use X-ray machines to scan luggage for weapons.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2 marks)

- 1- She would has seen us if she had looked.
- 2- I would be sick if I eaten all that cake.
- 3- I will go with him if he asks I
- 4- I enclose a copy of my CV and look forward to hear from you soon.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4 marks)
Match the equivalent parts of the following utterances

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. How about a glass of beer? | a) We were taught to write. |
| 2. Did you see him yesterday? | b) Sorry, I didn't see it. I was busy outside. |
| 3. Who's the lady I saw you with last night? | c) No, we didn't have time. The plan was tight. |
| 4. What did you on your first at school? | d) No, I didn't. He didn't pay his bill. |
| 5. Already? What did you write? | e) No, thanks. I'm not thirsty. |
| 6. What did you do in America? | f) We rent a car and visited the West Coast. |
| 7. Did you see the Grand Canyon? | g) I don't know. I can't read yet, Mum. |
| 8. Did you like the play last night? | h) That was my wife, Bruchelle my heart. |

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A uniquement) (4 marks)

Usually, the international scientific community seriously rallies its forces to find a suitable response to Ebola. Why can't African themselves face outbreak diseases?

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (serie C –D uniquement) (4 marks)

Use the following notes to write about

illness : Ebola

Pathogenic agent : Ebola Virus

Location : Africa

Means of transmission : by blood and body fluids.

preventive measures : No vaccination ; only cleanliness

Curative treatment : no accurate medicine, only symptomatic treatment.

Usual Bad effects : death, banishment in community

Topic N° 28

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 28: The population and Africa's development crisis.

Africa must struggle with three major trends which have deeply affected its past development and which largely determine its future prospects: Agriculture stagnation, an explosive population growth, and the reduction of its natural resource base (raw materials). Of these problems, that of population growth is the most crucial.

Many Africans remain to be persuaded of the imperative for smaller families. An Africa child is seen as a blessing to the family's past as well as its future. Children remain the surest and strongest source of prestige. In poor, primarily agriculture societies, there are economic incentives to have children: they provide farm labour and support their families in old age. Especially when infant mortality rates have been traditionally very high, there is an incentive to have many children in order to ensure that some would survive. However, the growth rate in Africa is so rapid now that Africa has to decide whether to fill its lands quickly with many ill-fed, unhealthy, uneducated, unemployed people, or to space its children so that they, and society as a whole, have a better chance to a better life.

The choice has to be made now because exceptionally high population growth is already compromising economic growth, family welfare, and is jeopardizing Africa's future development. The potentially catastrophic situation can be reversed only by a combination of a reduction in population growth, improved agricultural performance and better environmental management.

A - TRUE OR FALSE (2 pts)

1. Agriculture stagnation, an explosive population growth delay African development
2. A reduction in population growth and agricultural performance can better our life.
3. In poor agriculture societies, children are not very useful.
4. African can develop Africa.

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (4 pts)

1. Is it worth to reduce births to develop Africa? Why?
2. What blocks African development?
3. What does the author mention as targets to develop Africa?
4. Compare the utility of children in a tradition society and in a modern one.

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A/- VOCABULARY: choose the correct antonyms of the following words.

1- Many	a)- money	b)- less	c)- a lots	d)- plenty
2- struggle	a)- easiness	b)- difficulty	c)- smuggle	d)- trundle
3- employed	a)- joined	b)- working	c)- jobless	d)- accessory
4- smaller	a)- greater	b)- similar	c)- frailer	d)- bigger

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- turn the following sentences into the past perfect

(2pts)

1. They sell 31 flavours of ice cream - enough to satisfy everyone!
2. He saunters through the door two hours late.
3. He saves two goals in the last minute of the game.
4. I spent all my savings on a new kitchen.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2pts)

- 1- There are any cake left.
 - 2- Are there some biscuits?
 - 3- I'd like some sugars in my coffee.
 - 4- Are there any water in the jug?

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4pts)

Clerk: 1 you?

Frank: Yes, we're looking for a Bed and Breakfast.

Clerk: 2.....

Frank: How much is that, please?

Clerk: 3.....

Ann : And how much with en-suite ?

Clerk; 4 pounds.

Frank: It's a little expensive.

SECTION IV: WRITING

(serie A uniquement)

(4pts)

Africa is in the trap of an explosive population growth. Laying on the family planning, suggest what should be done to alleviate African struggle for the development.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C-D uniquement) **(4pts)**

Answer the following question to have a good paragraph children's education.

- What is the importance for a country to have a large population?
 - What are consequences for a couple to have a large number of children?
 - What precautions should be taken to have a normal population?
 - What is your point of view concerning African population?

Topic N° 29

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 29: About refugees

The United Nations' 71st session of the General Assembly kicked off Monday 19, September 2016 with the first-ever Summit on Large Movements of Migrants and Refugees. Heads of states from round the world gathered to address the crisis that is marked by the 65 million people who are currently displaced around the world – the most since World War II. "Today's summit represents a breakthrough in our collective efforts to address the challenges of human mobility," UN Secretary-General Ban-Kimoon said in his opening remarks Monday. "Some [refugees and immigrants] flee war, others seek opportunity. Refugees and immigrants are not to be seen as burden; they offer great potential if only we unlock it."

The statistics are sobering. Half of today's refugees have been displaced for the four years or less and half more than years, World Bank President, Jim Yong Kim noted Monday. It is placing serious strain on the countries receiving them. An example: European Union countries, plus Norway and Switzerland, took in a record 1.3 million refugees in 1915, according to Pew Research Center Data. The 2016 figures are lower, but people are still being rescued off the shores of Greece and Italy almost daily.

And more than half – 3.7 million of the 6 million school-age children under its mandate have no school to go, according to UNHCR report release last week. Refugees are five times more likely to be out of school than the global average. "Addressing forced displacement is a humanitarian challenge, but the difference now is that the New York Declaration marks political commitment of unprecedented force and resonance," United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, FilipoGrando said."

Solutions are encapsulated within the New York Declaration, the text that member states have drafted, listing their commitment. Some of these include: increasing support for hardest-hit countries, assisting despairing people in protected crises, education for children, improving search and rescue operations, boosting humanitarian funding and settlement of refugees. The first major announcement to come out of the summit was the inclusion of the International Organization for Migration, the leading inter-government dealing with migrants and refugees into the UN framework.

From ***The Times of London***, September 20, 2016

A – Write True or False after each statement

(2 points).

- 1) UN stands for Union of Nations.
- 2) Refugees and migrants are victims of political violence only.
- 3) Refugees are regarded as an extra charge for host countries.
- 4) Most refugee children are out of school.

B – Answer the following questions

(4 points).

- 1) According to the text, why do many refugees leave their home countries?
- 2) Quote two commitments by the UN member states to reduce the crisis.
- 3) What does the acronym UNHCR stand for?
- 4) Is the UN involved in solving the migrants and refugees crisis? Justify your answer.

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A - VOCABULARY: choose the right answer between a, b, c

1 – The United Nations is

- a)** – A regional organization **b)**- A world organization **c)** – An American organization

1- A refugee is

- a) - A person leaving their countries to seek for protection
 - b) - A person seeking for a better life abroad
 - c) - A person having no job.

2- A summit is

- a) - A meeting of friends
 - b) - A family meeting.
 - c) - An official meeting among leaders

4- A burden is

- a) A difficult responsibility.
 - b) An interesting job.
 - c) A foreign country.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Choose the right form of the verb in brackets (2pts)

- 1) I would go and see jack tomorrow if I (know/knew) his address.
 - 2) What would you do if you (win/won) CFA F ten million in a lottery.
 - 3) If I (make/made) good money this year, .I'll travel around West Africa.
 - 4) If you (will be/are) in this country next year, I'll secure a good job for you.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2pts)

- 1) They go to church last Saturday.
 - 2) He can to speak Spanish
 - 3) Quite, please! The baby sleeps.
 - 4) Bob and Pat read our report now.

SECTION III: **COMMUNICATION SKILLS** (4pts)
Complete this dialogue

- A- Hi ! How are you?
B- Ho, not so good.
A-1.....?
B- I have a toothache.
A-2.....?
B- No, I haven't taken anything about it.
A- What.....3.....?
B- I think I'm going to see a dentist.
A-4.....?
B- I have been suffering for two weeks now.

SECTION IV: WRITING (*serie A uniquement*) (4pts)

In the last decades, there have been many refugees round the world. State the main reasons for that and suggest some ways out (in no less than 200 words).

Topic N° 30

SECTION I:

READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 30:

About cardio-Vascular Disease.

Cardio-Vascular disease is a general term that describes a disease of the heart and blood vessels. Cardio-Vascular diseases are the number one cause of death globally, more people die annually from CVD than from any other causes. The risk factors for cardiovascular diseases are unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, tobacco use and alcohol. The risk factors may show up in individuals as raised blood pressure, raised blood glucose, raised blood lipids, and overweight and obesity.

To help protect oneself against heart disease, eat a healthy, low-fat diet. Eat lots of fruits and vegetables and recommended amounts of whole grain and dairy products. Avoid foods high in saturated fat, such as the following. - Anything made with a fried in animal fats (butter) - fatty meats (corned beef, regular ground beef, cakes, cookies and pies also limit foods high in cholesterol like egg yolks.

But exercise is also important. At least 30 minutes of moderate exercise a day, four or five times a week can drastically reduce your risk of premature death because of heart disease. Moderate exercise is anything that makes you break a sweat and lose your breath slightly. It includes running jogging, walking, riding a bicycle; dancing or swimming. By reducing fat from your diet and exercising regularly, you can make your heart healthy and happy. Too much salt will increase your blood pressure. Limit the amount of salty foods you eat.

Low and middle income countries are disproportionately affected. Over 80% of CVD deaths take place in low and middle income countries, and occur almost equally in men and women. In fact people in these areas have less access to effective and equitable health care services which respond to their needs. As a result, many people in low and middle income countries are detected late and die younger from CVDs often in their most productive years.

Dr Robert Keith, Extension Nutritionist, Alabama Cooperative Extension system.

A - TRUE OR FALSE (2 pts)

- 1) Cardio-Vascular disease is not detrimental to us.
- 2) Cardio-Vascular diseases kill more people who have little income than rich people.
- 3) The disease can be prevented from some sporting activities.
- 4) To protect oneself against CVDs one has to consume much salt.

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (4 pts)

- 1) What do the initials CVD stand for?
- 2) Quote two causes of Cardio-Vascular diseases.
- 3) To what extent are people of low income most vulnerable to CVD?
- 4) Is the practice of sport essential to someone in relation to CVD? Justify your answer.

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

VOCABULARY: Find antonyms of the following words in the text. (2 pts)

1 – low

2 – useless

3 - increasing

4 - unsalted

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/-complete each sentence by adding the correct suffix to the words in brackets (2pts)

1. As children get older, they need more (INDEPENDENT).
2. Emily gave me an (INVITE).
3. Becky's rudeness made me very (ANGER).
4. Tyler and Sophie live in a very part of the world (BEAUTY)

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2pts)

- 1- PETE want to clear up the mess in his bedroom.
- 2- Timothy and I are playing a new game, would you like to join we?
- 3- Stand back while I try to light the firework.
- 4- We do not have much money when we were growing up.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4pts)

Completing exercise

A:.....**1**.....

B:No I'm afraid not. He isn't home yet.

A:.....**2**.....

B:Yes; sometimes he works until nine at night.

A:.....**3**.....

B:What time?

A:.....**4**.....

B: If he's back in time, I'll tell him.

SECTION IV: WRITING

(serie A uniquement)

(4pts)

To a great extent, Life in African household was conditioned by the presence of children. In your point of view, is it acceptable today to involve children in household activities?

SECTION IV:

GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement)

(4pts)

Use the following notes to write about the cardio-Vascular Disease

illness : Cardio-Vascular Disease or vascular accident

symptoms : muscle weakness, lose of sphincters control, paralysis, muteness

Causes : thromboses or emboli due to physical inactivity, tobacco and alcohol

preventive measures : No vaccination; only physical activities, vegetarian diet, alcohol ban.

Curative surgeons : Neurologist, orthophonist...

conclusion : CVD : 3rd killer in western world.

Topic N° 31

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 31: TEXT 20: International Criminal Police Commission

Interpol, whose full name is the International Criminal Police Organization, is an organization facilitating international police cooperation. It was established as the International Criminal Police Commission in 1923 and adopted its telegraphic address as its common name in 1956.

Its membership of 188 countries provides finance of around \$59 million through annual contributions. The organization's headquarters is in Lyon, France. It is the second largest intergovernmental organization after the United Nations.

In order to maintain as politically neutral a role as possible, Interpol's constitution forbids its involvement in crimes that do not overlap several member countries, or in any political, military, religious, or racial crimes. Its work focuses primarily on public safety, terrorism, organized crime, crimes against humanity, environmental crime, genocide, war crimes, piracy, illicit drug production, drug trafficking, weapons smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering, child pornography, white-collar crime, computer crime, intellectual property crime and corruption. (...).

Interpol's databases help law enforcement see the big picture of international crime. While other agencies have their own extensive crime databases, the information rarely extends beyond one nation's borders. Interpol can track criminals and crime trends around the world. They maintain collections of fingerprints and mug shots, lists of wanted persons, DNA samples and travel documents. Their lost and stolen travel document database alone contains more than 12 million records. They also analyze all this data and release information on crime trends to the member countries.

In the event of an international disaster, terrorist attack or assassination, Interpol can send an incident response team. This team can offer a range of expertise and database access to assist with victim identification, suspect identification and the dissemination of information to other nations' law enforcement agencies. In addition, at the request of local authorities, they can act as a central command and logistics operation to coordinate other law enforcement agencies involved in a case. Such teams were deployed 12 times in 2005. Interpol began issuing its own passport in 2009 with hopes that member states would remove visa requirements for individuals traveling for Interpol business, thereby improving response times.

Microsoft Corporation, 2007

A - TRUE OR FALSE (2 pts)

- 1) The role of Interpol is to ensure and promote the mutual assistance between criminal police services.
- 2) Interpol can undertake any activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.
- 3) Interpol has one hundred and eighteen-eight country members.
- 4) Interpol arrests people who travel thanks to false documents.

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (4 pts)

- 1) How much is Interpol budget and how does it get that sum money?
- 2) How can Interpol help a country in case of terrorist attack or assassination?
- 3) Which country hosts Interpol headquarter?
- 4) According to paragraph 3, what are offences Interpol focuses on?

A- VOCABULARY: choose the correct full writing of the following numbers. (2 pts)

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1) 1956 | a) Two thousand and nine |
| 2) 2005 | b) Nineteen twenty-three |
| 3) 2009 | c) Two thousand and five |
| 4) 1923 | d) Nineteen fifty-six |

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- complete the sentences using the preterit or the past participle (2pts)

1. I'm sorry I (*to break*) one of your cups.
2. Mick (*to meet*) Jonathan for the first time at Josh's weeding.
3. Have Oliver's pupils (*to read*) these books?
4. They (*to broadcast*) "the program yesterday.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2pts)

1. I hate people which are not insincere
2. I enjoyed the books who you lent me
3. The finance minister, which has been under pressure to resign, came late.
4. All I had for lunch was yogurt.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS *Ordering exercise* (4pts)

- a- About half-past eight.
- b- Is he still working?
- c- OK! Tell him there's a darts match at the pub tonight.
- d- If he's back in time, I'll tell him.
- e- No I'm afraid not. He isn't home yet.
- f- What time?
- g- Yes; sometimes he works until nine at night.
- h- Hello, Joan, is David in?

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A uniquement) (4pts)

In more or less 200 words, write about the importance of the police in a country.

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (serie C –D uniquement) (4pts)

Organize the following notes to write about the role of the legal Police.

- 1) - After, they search for the **perpetrators** of legal infringements.
- 2) - Next, they search for **the clues** of legal infringements.
- 3) - First, the legal Police search for **legal infringements**.
- 4) - At last, they prosecute them to public **prosecutor's office**.

Topic N° 32

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 32: family planning

The important question of fertility control, upon which will depend the general standard of living and the per capita income of our country, has to be attached on all fronts and not left to the cooperation between couples alone. It is however important to empower women through education and skills, and create jobs for them. But until such times that women are really able to participate in decision-making and expressing their independent choices, the government should have a vigorous and persuasive family planning program.

Village level family planning units can also help in increasing AIDS awareness because India is on the threshold of a terrible scourge. David Bloom, a Columbia university economist and AIDS specialist, recently said: "many experts now believe that India will not soon have the unfortunate distinction of being the AIDS capital of the world." Already, there are 80 000 AIDS cases in India and 1.5 million people are infected with HIV. In the coming years, millions of people will have AIDS in the country and many more will be HIV positive.

AIDS is spreading across India through illiteracy, slow government response, discrimination against women and sexual promiscuity. Tragically, innocent women are suffering because their migrant husbands contract the disease through prostitutes in the big cities. About 80 000 prostitutes in Bombay alone are infected. At the same time, many people have never heard of AIDS in the cities and villages. Family planning units could be used to spread AIDS awareness and women have to be told about the dangers of having unprotected sex with a migrant husband. There are certain things in which individual freedom has to be sacrificed for the good of the nation as whole. Call it coercion if you want to.

A - TRUE OR FALSE (2 pts)

- 1- Family planning increase awareness about AIDS.
- 2- Migrant husbands do not contaminate their wives.
- 3- Unprotected sex with a migrant husband cannot lead to death.
- 4- Fertility control constitutes the target of the family planning

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (4 pts)

1. Who is responsible for the infection of unmarried women?
2. What measures should be taken in favor of women?
3. How is family planning linked to the well-being of the country?
4. Can India women make decisions as to the number of children they want to have?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

VOCABULARY: Find antonyms of the following words in the text. (2 pts)

1-useless 1- Guilty 2- incapable 4 -decrease

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Use the words between brackets and write the correct sentences (2pts)

- 1- -I want to buy (some new furniture/some new furnitures).
- 2- -I couldn't work because I had (a flu/flu).
- 3- -I thought we could have (a soup/soup) and a sandwich for lunch.
- 4- -If you're going out in the rain, you'll need (an umbrella/umbrella).

b- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2pts)

1. Andrew wants have the body you have always dreamed.
2. I'm just going to have wash.
3. Two prisoners absconded tomorrow night.
4. We need to find new markets where we will can to sell our products.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4pts)

Match the utterances in A with their suitable responses in parts B

A.

- 1- Well, Mrs. Selby, It's nice to see you again.
- 2- Twenty Industry! Can I help you?
- 3- Well, may I use your phone?
- 4- Leave me alone! You're a pain in my leg!
- 5- Can I have a discount please?
- 6- Excuse me; can you put me through to Bristol please?
- 7-What's the matter?
- 8- Oh God, I've lost my money!

B

- a- Me? Anyway, I'll catch you. You know who I am.
- b- Oh I'm afraid! I'm a rep only.
- c- I want to speak to the purchasing manager please!
- d- Yes indeed Mr. Weston, it's been quite a long time.
- e- What's the number please?
- f- Sorry, it's out of order.
- g- Yes, you see, it's no use crying over spilt milk!
- h- I think we've run out of petrol.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A uniquement) (4pts)

The important question of fertility control must notbe left to the cooperation between couples alone. What other entities should be involved in?

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

Write about women's situation nowadays.

- 1- /Has/ women's situation / nowadays /working /outside / changed / because they/are /.
- 2- /must / some /cost of / money /is rising, / the /women /as / gain / living /.
- 3- /but /New position/ /their/ accepted / not /by /is / men / sometimes/
- 4- /Wives/ less/ find their /husbands/respectful/at home. /

Topic N° 33

SECTION I:

READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 33: The history of sport in Congo.

The practice of sports is very old in Congo. It dates back thousands of years. Congolese traditional society practiced in various components various sports. This there was the games of struggle (wrestling) that was at that time, the most common activity. The fight was most often during certain events to pay tribute to the chief of the village. No special organization was required. The water sports were also practiced including racing canvas, swimming or throw the "gaulette" and sprints. We should consider play full games that consist of setting the legs in matron called "Nzango" and arms called Kongo. This amounts to saying that before the colonization, Congolese people knew and were already practicing the sport. It presented itself as sports game or a fun play.

The practice of modern sports dates from the settlement. It is indeed at the beginning of the first half of the 20th century that football, basketball, volleyball and track and field are introduced in Congo. Thanks to missionaries these sports are experiencing a boom flourishing especially in schools they have created. The majority of practitioners were students. The army also contributed to the development of sport through particularly the practice of athletics. In the aftermath of independence in Africa, specifically in the states of Francophone Africa, African political leaders saw the need to place sport at the service of the nation.

The Republic of Congo, being a member of this space has not remained on the sidelines of this dynamic. The political leaders then used sport as a vehicle of education, physical training, identity assertion. Sports in that time allowed giving birth in every citizen the nationalist consciousness, the spirit of solidarity between the sons and daughters of the young state that had seen the day. The popularity of Congolese youth in sport prompts Congolese government to make it one of its main concerns.

11th African games, games guidebook, p. 27

A- True or false.

1. "Nzango" and "Kongo" are practiced as sports game or a fun play.
2. Football, basketball, volleyball were practiced before colonization.
3. Thanks to missionaries, racing canvas is experiencing a boom flourishing.
4. Sports gave birth to the nationalist consciousness.

B- Answer the following questions.

1. What sports were practiced by Congolese ancestors?
2. Who brought football in Congo?
3. Are politicians interested in sport? Justify your answer from the text.
4. Quote the soldiers' favorite sport according to the second paragraph.

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A/- VOCABULARY: choose the correct synonyms of the following words.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1- Athletics | a)- foot racing | b)- water racing | c)- car racing | d)- gymnastics |
| 2- games | a)- Nintendo | b)- men activity | c)- activity for kid | d)- activity for fun |
| 3- swimming | a)- bush game | b)- water game | c)- tree game | d)- air game |
| 4- Nzango | a)- fresh fish | b)- forest animal | c)- traditional rite | d)- matron game |

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Use the words between brackets and write the correct sentences (2pts)

- There was too (many violence/much violence) in the movie.
-He had (a fever/fever) in the night.
-Her handbag was made of strong (cloth/cloths).
-Your work has been (an inspiration/inspiration) to me.

b- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2pts)

- 1) - You should to thank him.
- 2) - I would like to can go.
- 3) - They will might be angry.
- 4) - They are canning to speak English.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4pts)

- 1- Would you like to have a meal with us?
- 2- This show was lovely, wasn't it?
- 3- How do you feel about it?
- 4- I really enjoyed the movie!
- 5- Nana's ready!
- 6- Are those cakes fresh?
- 7- Do you think we'll have time for lunch?
- 8- It's necessary to eat food with vitamins.

- a-** Is she coming?
- b-** In fact, they bring obesity.
- c-** I did too. At first I thought it was boring.
- d-** Why? Are you starving?
- e-** Simply guilty, not bitter!
- f-** Sorry, I've not been able to think for your invitation.
- g-** I bought them this morning. Help yourself.
- h-** It was a terrific one.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A uniquement) (4pts)

Mention profit of practicing sport.

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (series C - D uniquement) (4pts)

Here are some scrambled sentences. Now re write them to get a correct paragraph.

- 1- /Our/did not/but/win/team/
- 2- In/ the high school/the second/ another goal/ scored/ round/
- 3- Our/ missed/ goad/ an easy/ team/.
- 4- /It /an /football/interesting /was/ match/.

Topic N° 34

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 34: *About the genesis of the human race*

The science of genetics supports those who believe that the human race started in Africa and people on earth are descended from people who migrated out of Africa at some time in the past. In fact, at least three branches of science point to an African origin for the human race. One of these branches is paleontology, the study of fossils. Fossils show that our ancestors appeared in Africa about 100,000 years ago. They also show that humans lived in Africa before they were living anywhere else.

Like paleontology, genetics also suggest an African origin for the human race. The argument is concerned with the question of whether a person's genes are similar to those of his neighbors or whether they are rather different. It is a fact that there is a lot more variation between people living outside Africa. That is on average you will, find that the genes of a person of South America are alike than the genes of two Africans. We will now see how this fact tells us that the human race started in Africa.

Consider what happens when a group of people, a small section of a large community, leaves that community and migrates to another country. When they move, they take their genes with them. These genes are just a small selection from the total range of genes in the original community. The will pass on their genes to their children and grandchildren, and there will be a lot of similarity between these descendants (because they take their genes from a limited supply as we have noted). As the same time, there will be more variation in the genes of the descendants of the community they originally came from. So, if Africa has the greatest genetic variation, Africa is the place people moved away from: so, it is the place we have all come from.

A) - TRUE or FALSE

- 1) - Three branches of science don't reject an African origin for the human race.
- 2) – Paleontology deals with genes.
- 3) – In the text, Genetics demonstrates the truth that the human race started in Africa.
- 4) – Fossils show that our ancestors appeared in Africa about ten thousand years ago.

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (4 pts)

1. Where did the human race probably start?
2. Cite at least two branches of science mentioned in the text.
3. According to the writer, what two things do fossils tell us about our ancestors?
4. According to the text, how can we recognize men of the same family?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A - VOCABULARY: find the correct antonyms of the following words from the text.

1- the future 2)- inside 3)- difference 4)- answer

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/-choose the correct words in parenthesis and write the sentences.

- 1) -I (am washing/wash) my hair every day.
- 2) - Izzie asked me (that/what) I did at the weekend.
- 3) -Have you told (them/to them) your name?
- 4) – Darren phoned (my mother/to my mother).

b/ - Choose the correct sentences. (2 pts)

- 1** a) - He gave me an advice.
b) - He gave me some advice.
c) - He gave me a piece of advice.
d) - He gave me a lot of advices.
- 2** a. They offer a bigger choice of meals.
b. They offer a wider choice of meals.
c. They offer bigger choices of meals.
d. They offer a bigger choice of meal.
- 3** a) Suddenly there was a big noise.
b) Suddenly there was a loud noise.
c) Suddenly there were big noises.
d) Suddenly there were loud noises.
- 4** a. This fact is of very bigger importance to me.
b. This fact is of very great importance to me.
c. This fact is of very big importance to me.
d. This fact is of very greater importance to me.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4pts)

Match the utterances in A with their suitable responses in parts B

A.

- 1- It's not the guy's coat.
- 2- What was on TV last night?
- 3- Just look! The day has dawned lovely!
- 4- Late again ? What's the excuse this time?
- 5- Are you going to travel these holidays?
- 6- Each student answered at least one question.
- 7- Can I speak to the CEO please?
- 8- Does Geoffrey travel to work by car?

B

- a- Boxing. It was great.
- b- Do something to attract his attention.
- c- Err.... um....you see, traffic jam.
- d- It looks clear, good day for picnic.
- e- No, he takes the tube
- f- Oh? Did they?
- g- Oh yes of course. I'm going to Japan
- h- Speaking.

SECTION IV: WRITING

(serie A uniquement)

(4pts)

Talking of the history of the human race, what is the importance of knowing our past?

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING

(series C – D uniquement)

(4pts)

The science of genetics - to supports - the human race - to start - in Africa.

Fossil – to be - to a part of an animal - plant from thousands - preserved - rock

Parents - to pass - their genes - their children - grandchildren

Fossils - to show - our ancestors – to appear - Africa - ten thousand years ago.

Topic N° 35

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 35: About music

According to Biomusicology, music entered the world from the time only animals roamed the earth. It is theorized that animals used a form of music to communicate. Certainly, the song of birds is musical and is a form of communication among their species.

Biomusicologists believe that human brains are wired for music. It appears that even the first humans in prehistoric times made music. Around 5,000 years ago, people were making musical instruments for pleasure, as well as for use in ceremonies. The break-through in music came about 2,500 years ago, when the Greek scholar Pythagoras devised a mathematical formula for what is today's musical scale. Each note would be one step higher than the next. Each note was then given a letter so that music could be written.

It was over the next thousand years that music became more complex. Various cultures adapted their own type of music. In Europe, the music played and sung in Christian monasteries 1,500 years ago, became the basis for modern music in the western world. As time went on, music began to reflect the political or cultural life at the time. Classical music was of the Beethoven and Bach era, and composers starting reflecting intense emotions in their music, carried through to today.

We like music and listen to music because of the emotions it conjures up. We listen to "oldies" because it is nostalgic. It brings us back to a time when we were younger, or life was more carefree, to where we were at the time. The music we cherish is usually related to good memories or a time that is particularly sweet to us.

Music is for every age. Mothers sing lullabies to their babies and are able to put them to sleep. When young, pre-school children listen to music, as it helps them understand the beginnings of mathematics. Music is therapeutic. It has been used in medical settings as a way to soothe and help heal victims of post-traumatic stress syndrome. It also helps people grieve, when music is played and sung during a memorial.

A) - TRUE or FALSE

- 1) Humans made music before history was first recorded in writing.
- 2) Music became more complex before Beethoven and Bach era.
- 3) Birds and other animals communicate through musical sounds.
- 4) All cultures have the same types of music.

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (4 marks)

- 1) What relationship is there between music and religion?
- 2) Who set the formula that can be considered as music alphabet?
- 3) Mention two music composers from the text.
- 4) Is music important for babies and children? Justify your answer.

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A- VOCABULARY

(2pts)

Choose the correct letter **a, b, c or d** to best explain the following music instruments.

1) - Guitar **2)**-harmonica **3)**-drum **4)**-piano

- a) A large musical instrument consisting of a keyboard played by pressing the keys.
- b) A hollow and round musical instrument that you hit with your hands or with sticks.
- c) A musical instrument with strings played by pulling them with fingers or a piece of plastic.
- d) A small musical instrument that you blow into as you move it across your mouth.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/-choose the correct words between brackets and write the sentences.

- 1) - Do you want any (sugar/sugars) with your cereal?
- 2) - Would you like (some cheese/some cheeses)?
- 3) - We can sit on (the grass/the grasses) and eat our picnic.
- 4) - Would you like one of (that cake/those cakes)?

b- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2pts)

- 1- We don't get much tourists here.
- 2- We get several letter per week.
- 3- Hold the bottle on with both hand.
- 4- We've invited a little friends to dinner.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4pts)

Ordering exercise

- a - Why do you take the train? You've got a car.
- b - I live in a suburb called Harrow.
- c - At week-ends
- d - How do you go to work?
- e - When do you use your car?
- f - I take the tube every morning.
- g - There is too much traffic and too many people
- h - Where do you live?

SECTION IV: WRITING

(serie A uniquement)

(4pts)

How can music influence the education?

SECTION IV:GUIDEDWRITING

(series C – D uniquement)

(4pts)

Rearrange the following sentences to have an ordered paragraph describing how to make a SELFIE.

- Next, you fix up the phone stick.
- Finally, you smile and take pictures.
- First of all, you choose a nice place.
- After, you fix the phone on the fixed-up stick.

Topic N° 36

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 36: *Merits and dangers of TV programs.*

There is much controversy about the merits and dangers of TV programs. There is one point however upon which everyday agrees: Television deters adults from going to the cinema or to the theatre, and it deters teenagers from reading books. It is one of the favorite topics developed at length by psychologists and educators.

We must admit that no book can supply a reader with the recorded documents and moving images that TV does. Depending on the programs, you may share the life of Indian tribes in Amazonian forests, or enjoy deep sea diving and explore the depths of the oceans with Commandant Cousteau. No book can provide you with such thrilling images, no book can make you feel completely and utterly caught up in the action. They have got used to seeing things without any effort of the imagination. Whenever they pick up a book, they skip through it uncomprehendingly without deriving much profit or pleasure from their reading whereas the images seen on the TV screen remain vivid in their memory. The trouble is that the less they read, the less they like reading. They allow their reading skills to slip.

That's why reading specialists speak of the new generation becoming "illiterate". Coming from them, this sounds like a serious criterion, but after all, it may be the first step to a new form of communication. All the inventions of modern technology, such as television, telephones, and computers tend to do away with the ancient forms of education and communication that were reading and writing.

Moreover, many psychologists today say that "television" destroys family unity and kills imagination. Some parents disagree with them. They believe that television can actually increase imagination and family unity. A family can sometimes get together to watch a program and afterwards they discuss about it.

Edward Strourton October 26, 1994 Your Way Terminals. P 154

A - Say True or False (write in full letters). (2 pts)

1. There is no contradiction about TV programs.
2. Television provides thrilling images.
3. The TV programs remain in the mind.
4. Some parents disagree with the fact that television destroys family unity.

B - Answer the following questions: (4 pts)

1. Do all parents think that TV destroys family unity and kills imagination? Justify
2. What is the advantage of watching TV over reading books?
3. Quote two inventions of modern technology.
4. What is the title of your reading text?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A - VOCABULARY: choose the correct definition of the following words

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1- Illiterate | a- Transmission of knowledge |
| 2- Communication | b- Contradictory discussion |
| 3- Education | c- Unable to read and write |
| 4- Controversy | d- Verbal interaction between two persons. |

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Turn the following sentences into the past perfect.

(2pts)

1. The ship sank on its first trip across the Atlantic.
2. Thomas' value begins at Rosie's birth.
3. He arrived when the plane took off.
4. The first shipments of food arrived this month.

b- Choose the correct sentences. (2pts)

- 1 a. I know several people who have made the same experience.
b. I know several people who have had the same experience
- 2 a) - I found it difficult to find friends and felt very lonely.
b) - I found it difficult to make friends and felt very lonely.
- 3 a. People often do the same mistakes.
b. People often make the same mistakes.
- 4 a. Christine filmed a big amount of money.
b. Christine filmed a large amount of money.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4pts)

Match the utterances in A with their suitable responses in parts B

- A**
- 1- Whatever become of you STERLY?
 - 2- Would you like some help with the box?
 - 3- How far is your school from home?
 - 4- Did they finally find your house?
 - 5- I've been coughing too much these days.
 - 6- I'm sorry, what did you say the weight was?
 - 7- My wife is not coming with us.
 - 8- Have you got any cigarettes?

B

- a- Just a few miles. Are you tired?
- b- That's OK. I can manage.
- c- Why not? Is it because of that new baby?
- d- Don't complain. The more you smoke, the more you damage your body.
- e- Yes, what kind do you want?
- f- 10 kg
- g- I'm now a pilot; and you?
- h- Yes, but it took them a long time.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A uniquement) (4pts)

What are good effects and bad consequences of television programs?

Topic N° 37

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 37: Children as soldiers

One of the most deplorable developments in recent year has been the increasing use of young children as soldiers. In one sense this not really new. For centuries, children have been involved in military campaigns - as child ratings on worships or as drummer boys on the battlefields of Europe. What is frightening nowadays is the escalation in the use of children as fighters. Recently in 25 countries thousands of children under the age of eleven have fought in wars.

One reason for this is the proliferation of light weapons. In the past, children were not particularly effective as front line fighters since most of the lethal hardware was too heavy and cumbersome for them to manipulate.

Beside, being able to use lethal weapons, children have other advantages as soldiers they are easier to intimidate and they do as they are told ,children who have grown up surrounded by violence see this as a permanent way of life. Alone, orphaned, frightened, bored and frustrated, they will often finally choose the fight.

Indeed, in these circumstances, a military unit can be something of a refuge, as a kind serving of surrogate family. At a more basic level, joining an army may also be the only way to survive. In fact, many children joined armed groups in Cambodia as the best way to secure food and protection, similarly, in Liberia in 1990, children as young as seven were seen in combat.

Finally, children may also have active reasons to want to fight. Like adult, they too may see themselves fighting for social justice, as was often the case in Central America or South Africa - or they may want to fight for their religious beliefs or cultural identity.

But even if children do not want to be volunteer themselves they may be recruited forcibly. In May 1980s Ethiopian army would kidnap boys for 15 or younger from villages and the poorest quarters of the cities, as well as from schools. Opposition movements in many countries have also seized children as in Angola, Mozambique and Sudan.

www.unicef.org

Say if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

- 1) children as soldiers is not a new issue
- 2) the situation of child soldiers is declining
- 3) Sometimes children are forced to join the army
- 4) Opposition movements dislike recruiting children as soldiers

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (4 pts)

- 1- Cite four places where child soldiers are to be found
- 2- Is the use of children as soldiers decreasing? Justify your answer
- 3- What are the different factors why children join the army?
- 4- To what extent is technology encouraging the phenomenon of child soldiers?

SECTION II : LINGUISTIC SKILLS

A - VOCABULARY: pick out of the text synonyms of the following words.

- 1) - warriors 2)- recent 3)- guns 4)- fight**

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Turn the following sentences into the past continuous (2pts)

1. The baby cries in the sleeping room without any parents inside.
2. Molly and Scott celebrated their marriage in front of hundreds of students
3. In developing countries, children die of disease and malnutrition.
4. This is the man Tracy spied.

b- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2pts)

1. Have not you seen that new doctor yet?
2. Emma's shoes are yellow. But mines are black.
3. All government is a acknowledgement of man imperfection.
4. The tragedy begun with torrential rain falls.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4pts)

Completing exercise

- A) - Hi, John! Where do you attend school?
B) - In England
A) -1.....?
B) - Yes, schools in England are different.
A) -2.....?
B) - You have to be at school at 8:45 AM.
A) -3.....?
B) - Yes, we do. There's one for boys and one for girls.
A) -4.....?
B) - No, they can. They must wear a skirt.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A uniquement) (4pts)

In keeping with the text, what causes the use of children as soldiers?

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (series C – D uniquement) (4pts)

Use the following notes to write about Child-soldiers phenomenon

Disparaged situation : children as soldiers

Child recruitment modality : forcibly or voluntarily

Actions: : fighting in war or drumming on battlefields

Number of children as soldiers : thousands of children

Why do they accept to be incorporated : 1- To have food and security;
2- for social justice and to back up religious beliefs

Most concerned countries : Angola, Mozambique and Sudan

Bad effects : ill-education, no good future for those children.

Topic N° 38

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 38: Social acceptance of drugs

What is a drug? Most people think there is a perfectly simple answer to this question. In fact, if one conducts a quick survey on any street corner, one finds that according to the vast majority of people there are two groups of drugs: those prescribed by doctors and those people take for non-medical as medicine and the medical profession are generally respected, people seldom object to the use of prescribed drugs. What most people do not realize is that, although prescribed drugs are usually beneficial, they can also present a serious problem. There were not many people addicted to tranquilizers before doctors began to prescribe them: now there are literally millions of people who depend on them.

The acceptance of the use of drugs for non-medical reasons is largely a matter of culture. For example, some Eastern people view the use of alcohol with horror. This is mainly the result of religious upbringing. However, these same people freely use marijuana and similar drugs without a second thought. This, in turn, is not accepted in a western culture which accepts alcohol. In most Western societies, the tea or coffee-break is now part of life, and huge quantities of these drinks are consumed daily. But these are also a form of drug, since there stimulating substances in both.

A few years ago a drug was defined as any substance which, by its chemical nature, alters the structure and the function of the living organism. This definition includes foods, vitamins, air pollutants, and many materials normally present in the body. So there are no simple definitions for drug, and these definitions change from culture to culture. However, if we accept the one just given, we can probably all describe ourselves as drug-users.

A- Say if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

2pts

1. It is not hard to define the term drug
2. People scarcely question the use of the prescribed drugs
3. Prescribed drugs have no drawbacks
4. For the author, there is a single type of drugs.

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (4 pts)

1. What are the two groups of drugs that are popularly considered to exist?
2. Why is there no objection to prescribed drugs?
3. Have Eastern and Western people the same conception of alcohol?
4. What is a drug?

SECTION II : LINGUISTIC SKILLS

A - VOCABULARY: Translate the following words or expressions into French .

1) - *western* 2)- *Eastern* 3)- *According to the vast majority* 4)- *A few years ago*

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/-turn the following sentences into the indicated forms.

1. She goes out with that man in question. (interrogative form)
2. "When going gets tough, tough gets going." (Negative form)
3. He didn't arrive when the plane did not take off. (affirmative form)
4. Emily was knitting him a jumper. (interrogative-negative form)

b- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2pts)

1. As soon as Joe will see Katie, there will be immediate attraction.
2. While Ella will be in Paris, Hannah will be coming back to Brazzaville.
3. If I was Jennifer, I would leave that man immediately.
4. If Chloe loved me, we will get married in the same time with Megan and Rick.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4pts)

Complete the following conversation by asking questions

A: Have you seen Paul GARNER recently?

B: Paul GARNER? I've never heard about him.

A 1 ?

B: I don't know with whom I talked yesterday.

A..... 2 ?

B: No, I didn't ask who he was. I took him for a normal worker.

A..... 3 ?

B: We were talking about the company's turnover.

A: 4 ?

B: He said that the company's turnover has gone up since January.

SECTION IV: WRITING (*serie A uniquement*) (4pts)

Through watching TV and reading newspapers, we come up to a conclusion that being a refugee is not desirable. Want do you suggest for avoiding refugees in Africa in general and your country in particular?

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (*series C – D uniquement*) (4pts)

Use the following notes to write about AIDS

Illness : AIDS

Pathogenic agent : HIV

Location : worldwide

Most affected area : sub-Saharan Africa, Sub Asia

preventive measures : No vaccination ; use of condom

Curative treatment : no accurate medicine, antiretroviral.

Bad effects : lethal, create orphan, disequilibrium...

Topic N° 39

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION **TEXT 39:** *Human population growth*

Rapid human population growth has a variety of consequences. Population grows very fast in the world's poorest countries. High fertility rates have historically been strongly correlated with poverty, and high-childhood mortality rate. Falling fertility rates are generally associated with improved standards of living (...). Overpopulation and poverty have long been associated with increased death, and disease. People tightly packed into unsanitary housing are vulnerable to natural disasters and health problems. However, most of the world's 1.2 billion desperately poor people live in Less Developed Countries (LDC). Poverty exists even in Medium Developed Countries (MDC).

Poverty is a condition of chronic deprivation and need at the family level. Poverty is a major concern of humankind, because poverty everywhere reduces human beings to a low level of existence.

Poor people lack access to enough land and income to meet basic needs. A lack of basic needs results in physical weakness and poor health. Poor health decreases the ability of the poor to work and put them deeper into poverty.

Instead of allowing poverty to persist, it is important to limit our number because in dense populations too many people lack adequate food, water, shelter, education and employment. High fertility, which has been traditionally associated with prosperity, prestige, and security for the future, now jeopardizes chances for many to achieve health and security.

Rich and poor countries alike are affected by population growth, though the population of industrial countries is growing more slowly than those of developing one. At the present growth rates, the population of economically developed countries would double in 120 years. The Third World, with over three quarters of the world's people, would double its numbers in about 33 years. This rapid doubling time reflects the fact that 37 percent of the developing world's population is under the age of 15 and entering their most productive childbearing years. In the Third World countries (excluding China), 40 percent of the people are under 15; in some African countries, nearly half are in this age group.

A - TRUE OR FALSE (2 pts)

1. Fertility rates have historically been never correlated with poverty
2. At the present growth rates, the population of developed countries would diminish.
3. If we want to fight poverty, we have to limit the number of children who come on earth.
4. Rapid human population growth has a lot of drawbacks.

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (4 pts)

1. What is the definition of poverty?
2. In keeping with the first paragraph, how can we decrease death and disease?
3. Does the population growth also affect rich people? Justify your answer.
4. Why is 37% of the population of the developing world under the age of 15?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A-VOCABULARY: Find the correct meaning for the following words.(4 pts)

1. The growth means:

- a-** The copy of something by photographing, scanning, printing, or another process
- b-** The process of becoming larger and more mature through natural development.
- c-** The exam of something in great detail in order to discover more about it.
- d-** The retrieve of animals that have been shot.

2. poverty means

- a-** The state of not having enough money to take care of basic like food, clothing, and housing.
- b-** The dark stain left by dried blood.
- c-** The flow of blood circulating through the blood vessels of a living being.
- d-** The direct line of descent from a specific human or animal ancestor.

3. A shelter means

- a-** A period of intense darkness or gloom.
- b-** A container with a lid in which drinks are mixed by shaking the container.
- c-** A structure or building that provides cover from rain, snow, or the wind
- d-** A separation into widely spread parts or branches.

4. mortality means:

- a-** The room wholly or partly underground that is not suitable as living space.
- b-** The calculation regarded as having qualities that exemplify a particular role in life.
- c-** The powder made from the ground leaves of the sassafras tree.
- d-** The number of deaths that occur at a specific time, in a specific group, or from a specific cause.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Make the superlatives of the sentences using adjectives between brackets. (2pts)

1. Hussein Bolt is athlete round the world. (fast)
2. MOPENZA Georgia pupil ever taught by Charly (intelligent).
3. Gohou is African comedian nowadays (funny).
4. Barbie is one of doll loved by girl children (slim).

b- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2pts)

1. That children are not impolite.
2. Only their teeths are damaged, doctor.
3. At what time will Geoffrey arrive with that new neighbour?
4. When I will see James, I will remind him to call you as soon as possible.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4pts)

Put the following utterances in good order to have a meaningful paragraph

- a-** My pleasure.
- b-** Excuse me Madam; is there any Post Office near here please?
- c-** Go to window N°4.
- d-** I want to buy some stamps please, and to send a parcel.
- e-** Alright. € 40 for the letter and € 2 for the parcel.
- f-** Yes, there is one right at the end of the street.
- g-** I want to send a letter to the USA and this parcel to Italy please.
- h-** Thank you very much.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A uniquement) (4pts)

In more or less 200 words, talk about poverty bad side.

Topic N° 40

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 40: North Korean crisis

The North Korean stand-off is a crisis that, at worst, threatens nuclear war. The sudden prospect of direct talks with the US might mean there is a chance at peace, but it is complicated. Let us take a step back. Why does North Korea want nuclear weapons?

The Korean peninsula was divided after World War II and the communist North developed into a Stalinesque authoritarian system. Isolated on the global stage, it says nuclear weapons are its only deterrent against an outside world seeking to destroy it. Could they carry out a nuclear attack? Probably, but likely will not.

North Korea has carried out six nuclear tests. One, it says, was a hydrogen bomb. It claims, though this remains unverified, to have developed a nuclear bomb small enough to be carried by a long-range missile. It has also had a ballistic missile that experts believe could reach the US, Pyongyang's main adversary. In response, the UN, the US and the EU have implemented increasingly tough sanctions. Why can't Kim just be removed?

The North has missiles aimed at the South and Japan. A pre-emptive strike against Pyongyang could trigger devastating retaliation. It would also kill countless North Koreans. As the biggest Asian power, China is concerned about regime collapse, and that a unified Korea would bring US forces currently stationed in the South directly to its border.

Would there be any unprecedented turnaround? Previous attempts to negotiate aid-for-disarmament deals have failed. But in January 2018, the North embarked on direct talks with Seoul and later attended the Winter Olympics in South Korea. Pyongyang subsequently offered direct talks with the US - an offer Mr. Trump accepted - and said it was committed to denuclearizing.

Unprecedented talks between Mr. Kim and Mr. Trump finally took place according to the agenda and timing of the summit at Singapore.

www.BBC.com/news

A). YES or NO

2pts

1. Sport is used to soft down US-North Korean crisis.
2. Mr. Trump refused to negotiate with Mr. Kim.
3. UN and US sanctioned South Korea.
4. North Korean missiles can hit US territories.

B). Answer the following questions (4pts)

- 1) Name countries that are in conflict according to the first paragraph.
- 2) What happened to Korean peninsula by 1946's?
- 3) Why did the United Nations and United States implement increasingly tough sanctions?
- 4) What country decided to negotiate?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A-VOCABULARY: Find the antonym of each given words from the text.

1- war

2- North

3- smallest

4- peace

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Turn the following sentence into the Active voice or passive voice.

1. Walt Disney brought to life Mickey Mouse in 1928.
2. Gustavo Eiffel designed Eiffel Tower in 1889.
3. The telephone was invented by Al. Graham Bell in 1876.
4. Atomic bomb was developed in 1940's by Robert Oppenheimer.

b- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2pts)

1. My wife and me contribute every month.
2. The actress grabbed his husband by the beard.
3. Chris, Daniel and Gareth managed to get out by themself.
4. We, Congolese, must consider ourself as able to solve our problems.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4pts)

Complete the following conversation with the missing parts. (4pts)

A: Hello sir, may I help you?

B: With pleasure, I need the best of your specialties.

A: 1 ?

B: I'd like chicken Biriyani, please.

A: 2 ?

B: I'll have vegetable samosas for appetizers.

A: 3 ?

B: Yes, I'd like a large soda, please.

A: 4 ?

B: No, I don't need coffee for my dessert. I need fresh fruit salad.

SECTION IV: WRITING

(serie A uniquement)

(4pts)

A pre-emptive strike against Pyongyang could trigger devastating retaliation and would also kill countless North Koreans. Inspired by that statement, what are drawbacks of war for countries?

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING *(series C –D uniquement)* (4pts)

Reorganize these scrambles to have meaningful sentences.

- 1- / for / Nations / of / stands / United /UN/
- 2- /World War II / and / out broke /ended up in / in / 1939 / 1945/.
- 3- North/stage / on / was / isolated /the global/Korea/.
- 4- / Kim and / the agenda /between / Trump are /of the of talks/ yet to be confirmed /and timing/

Topic N° 41

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 41: Climate change

An agreement on climate change has finally been reached .But now Africa has to make sure that it gets enforced. After years of false starts, fraught discussions and great power wrangling, the world's climate negotiators struggled to contain their emotions after finally reaching December's historic deal in Paris.

As French foreign minister Laurent Fabius brought the gavel down on Cop 21, the decisive UN climate conference, delegates danced in the aisles, embraced colleagues and shed tears, confident that the agreement they helped forge between 196 nations will help to avert catastrophic climate change. For Africa's negotiators, lobbying furiously until the dying moments of the summit to amend the text in favour of their vulnerable continent, it was a moment to savour -tempered by the knowledge that the hard work is only just beginning.

"I think it's historic for two reasons, the first being universal participation and the second ensuring that it was not just about mitigation but adaptation and having a space for a space 1.5°C target," says SeyniSafa, incoming head of the African Group of negotiators". Of course the reality is that the most important benefits will only accrue over the next decades or generations." The agreement, painstakingly stitched together over a fortnight in Paris, is certainly not short on ambition. The text specifies that the world will strive to limit temperature rises to no more than 1.5°C by 2100 - a ceiling which scientists say represents the "tipping point" for the most effects of climate change. That's a significant improvement on the 2°C target that countries agreed to at the largely failed Copenhagen conference and which they have struggled to meet ever since. .

In order to get even close to achieving this ambition new goal, countries will have to stick rigidly to intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) - the detailed plans they submitted before Cop 21,which set out how they will cut emissions.

For Africa the stakes could not be higher. With the continent estimated annual Gross Domestic Product as (GDP) loss as a result of a global rise in temperatures ranging from 1.5% to 3% by 2030, Africa's economic future may rest on the successful implementation of the Cop 21.

David Thomas, *African Business*N°427, Feb. 2016 P.20

A - Multiple choice questions. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d. (2pts)

1. Cop 21was

- a) a political meeting on leadership
- b) a world conference on a political ideology
- c) a world summit on renewable energies
- d) a world summit on climate change

2. An agreement was reached in

- a. January
- b. December
- c. March
- d. April

3. It was held in

- a. Africa
- b. Copenhagen
- c. Japan
- d. Paris

4. SeyniSafou was

- a) the leader of the summit
- b) the leader of the European delegates
- c) the head of the African negotiators
- d) the head of the African delegation.

B- Answer the following questions

(4pts)

1. Why is Cop 21 summit different from 2009 Copenhagen conference?
2. Was it easy to reach an agreement on climate change? Justify from the text.
3. Give one of the conclusions from the summit mentioned in paragraph 3.
4. How could that summit be helpful to Africa's economy?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A- VOCABULARY

Choose the correct letter **a, b or c** to best explain the following words

(2pts)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Fraught | a) Friendly | b) easy | c) Hard |
| 2. wrangling | a) quarrels | b) prayers | c) Meeting |
| 3. shed tears | a) cried of sadness | b) wept for joy | c) wept for nothing |
| 4. implementation | a) putting into practice | b) prevention | c) Destruction |

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/ Put the verbs between brackets into the suitable tense.(2pts)

1. If you vote for me, I (*to build*) a grammar school in your village.
2. If you (*to know*) the man in front of you, you would not answer so.
3. You would get into a lot of trouble if you (*to do*) that sort of things.
4. If we (*to study*) the matter together as one, we would have found the solution.

b- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2pts)

1. Bridget and Caroline speak well English.
2. Deborah and I go often to the swimming pool.
3. Darren and David frequently have discussed the matter.
4. Ben and Charles have never saw a chimpanzee.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Match up the sentences of part A with those of part B

(4pts)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1) When did she see the ghost, | a. she was friendly and helpful |
| 2) What did she look like? | b. Isn't she? |
| 3) And the ghost went straight to her | c. he's an engineer |
| 4) Do you remember the period? | d. she was tall with brown hair |
| 5) I think she is right | e. wasn't she? |
| 6) What was she like? | f. last summer |
| 7) I'm certain it was her | g. she must have been frightened |
| 8) What does he do for the living? | h. Yeah! summer |

SECTION IV: WRITING

(serie A uniquement)

(4pts)

What cause the climate change.

Topic N° 42

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 42: The Dangers of Obesity

Most people put on weight simply because they eat more than their body requires. You may find that you gain weight if you give up a particular sport or a physically demanding job unless you modify your eating habits accordingly. However, it is not the amount eaten, but rather the type of food, that causes weight problems.

Fat should account for about 15 to 20 % of body weight in healthy young adult men and 20 to 25 % in healthy young adult women. These proportions increase slightly with age. A greater amount of body fat is unhealthy, and you are classed as obese if you weigh 20 % over your ideal maximum weight. A number of the many hazards of long - term obesity are outlined below.

Obesity can cause breathlessness during exertion and in the most severe cases and even when the obese person is at rest. Seriously overweight people often have high cholesterol levels and are therefore prone to suffer from gallstones. Obese people are vulnerable to skin chafing and fungal infections in areas where folds of skin rub together, for example in the groin. Obese people may suffer from back pain. This is because the upper part of the body is heavy, putting pressure on the lower spine. Strikers are as likely to occur in obese people because they often have a high level of blood cholesterol or high blood pressure.

The increase in mortality among people who are obese is due mainly to circulatory diseases, such as coronary heart disease. Extra weight places strain on the joints in the legs. Joint swelling and pain associated with osteoarthritis may be made worse by obesity. In short, a person who is more than 40 per cent over the desirable weight for his or her age and height runs twice the risk of early death from coronary heart diseases.

Extracted from *Pre-intermediate English Course*

A). True or False (in full letters)

2pts

1. Many people get fat because they eat more than their body expects.
2. The food quality has nothing to do with fatness.
3. Someone is considered obese when he weighs 20 % below his ideal maximum weight.
4. Obese people's mortality rate has gone up.

B). Answer the following questions (4pts)

1. According to the first paragraph, say what causes obesity specifically.
2. Is eating the only cause of obesity? Justify from the text.
3. When is a person considered obese?
4. Name at least two dangers related to long-term obesity in paragraph four.

VOCABULARY:

(2 pts)

Choose the correct letter a, b, or c to best explain the following words or expressions

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1-to put on weight = | a)- to get thin | b)- to gain eight | c)- to gain a few kilos |
| 2- Account for = | a)- increase | b)- situate | c)- explain |
| 3- Joints= | a)- heads | b)- hearts | c)- articulations |
| 4- coronary disease= | a)- back disease | b)- skin disease | c)- heart disease |

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a – Turn the following sentences into the present perfect.

1. He begs her to stay for the sake of the children.
2. We work at the same speed.
3. The manager refuses to sanction the publication of his private letters.
4. His kitchen wasn't very sanitary.

b- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

1. As soon as Becky finishes, she will work as a steward.
2. When a husband dies, his wife becomes a widower.
3. Hilary Clinton is an American political hero.
4. Nicholas' wife is an actor.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Completing exercise

- A-** I wonder why he never travels.
B- Don't you know? He hates adventures.
A-1.....?
B- He hates them because he had a terrible accident.
A-2.....?
B- It occurred many years ago.
A-3.....?
B- He lost his right leg and his entire valuable.
A-4.....?
B- Yes, that's why he resents adventures.

SECTION IV: WRITING

(serie A uniquement)

(4pts)

Sport is a factor of unit. What's your view point?

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement)

(4pts)

Reorganize these scrambles to have meaningful sentences.

- 1) / caused / Poliomyelitis/ poliovirus / different /three/ types/ of /by / is /.
- 2) / even death / paralysis or/ result/ in permanent / It can /.
- 3) / water or / contaminated surfaces /contaminated drinking/ It is / carried via /.
- 4) /The/ is/ the / for /key / polio /eliminating/ vaccination /.

Topic N° 43

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 43: *The 11th African games*

The ambition of the Republic of Congo in asking the organization of the 11th African games in 2015 is to celebrate with pomp the 50th anniversary of this great continental event that was born (started) in Brazzaville on one hand, and to promote peace and friendship on the African continent on the other hand.

In Synergy with the tremendous economic development of Congo, the Congolese youth necessary appropriate the values of sport to contribute to a harmonious development of the civil society. It is also the culmination of the new hope for the youth that experienced many vicissitudes and who patiently has been waiting for. This new hope(...) needs sports, sporting fratricidal struggles, emotion, tolerance, fair play, sharing to express themselves and contribute to the development of the youth which will constitute the new Congo in the future.

Beyond the sport, it is also thanks to these PanAfrican Games that the expression of a will to human development which should lead to a deeper and more feasible action towards the citizenship, training for life values, and integration of young people keeps on. Also, the African games, are games of hopes and future of the greatest human potential of young people worldwide who, better than sport, better than African games, can bring this pride of a people to succeed in their land, the biggest sporting event in the all Africa.

The 11th African Games has allowed the country to develop skills and to have experience in management and organization of major sporting events. These skills and experiences can be used in applications to host continental and international sports events in the future [such as the African Nation Cup...]. By hosting the 11th African games, Congo has also promoted other sectors such as tourism.

The 11th African games, games guidebook, pp.37-38

A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (2pts)

- | | | | | |
|---|----------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1- The 1 st African games were held in | a)- 1951 | b)- 1975 | c)- 1965 | d)- 1960 |
| 2- The 11 th African games promoted | a)- war | b)- peace | c)- tourism | d)- hatred |
| 3 - The 11 th African games were held in | a) Congo | b)- Angola | c)- chad | d)- Niger |
| 4 – The Congo held the African games | a) once | b)- twice | c)- three times | d)- never |

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (4pts)

- 1- When were hosted the 1st African games?
- 2- Why did the Republic of Congo decide to hold the 11th African games?
- 3- What are the hopes of the Congolese youth?
- 4- Does sport bring mentality for good social life? Justify your answer from the text.

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A/ - VOCABULARY: Find synonyms of the following words from the text. (2pts)

3- good 2- to hold 3- teenager 4- insertion

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a - *Make sentences in the present continuous.*

- 1) The guy (to cut) the wood for the fire.
 - 2) My ladies (to put) the dishes on the table.
 - 3) Charlie (to ski) better than last year.
 - 4) I (to swim) for the competition.

b- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

1. The US play an important role in controlling the world pollution.
 2. These ladys are the best players during the competition.
 3. Tracy and Valerie like the shape of my tooths.
 4. Best knives are sold in super markets.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Match the utterances in A with their suitable responses in parts B

- A**

 - 1- So, what do you do while others are playing?
 - 2- If they hadn't forgotten to bring the map,
 - 3- Don't go out without your umbrella.
 - 4- Why didn't Sidney have a yearly check?
 - 5- Darrelle didn't succeed in her exam.
 - 6- Can I have a discount please?
 - 7- How can TOM speak English so fluently?
 - 8- Why do you take the train? You've got a car.

- B**

 - a- They would have moved people around more quickly!
 - b- There is too much traffic and there are too many people.
 - c- The weather forecast isn't good indeed.
 - d- We're supposed to watch. But Linda and I stay away and smoke.
 - e- He's not concerned enough about his health.
 - f- It's high time she stopped being lazy!
 - g- Oh I'm afraid! I'm a rep only.
 - h- Well, he spent two decades learning at Seattle.

SECTION IV: WRITING

(*serie A uniquement*) (4pts)

Do you think that sport promote peace and friendship?

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (*series C –D uniquement*) (4pts)

Reorganize these scrambles to have meaningful sentences.

1. /plenty of /There / came / to / spectators / who / the / were / attend / games/.
 2. / blew the /When / the / referee / whistle, /the / started / match /.
 3. / the /ambulance /came /to /pick / up the / injured /players/.
 4. / hospital / they /taken / to / to / undergo / were / intensive / cares./

Topic N° 44

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 44: Congo basin in value

Following the initiative launched at the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2002, the president received the American Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Jeffrey Burnam. He came to present the Head of State and current president in office of the Central African States Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), with an envelope of US \$ 36 million on behalf of American government to back up the conservation and development of the ecosystem of the heath's left lung: the Congo basin. This funding, which is to be shared between the member countries, will help them to manage their natural resources and to take charge of the local populations whose livelihood largely depends on these resources.

The idea of consultation between American specialists and experts from the members was put to the Congolese Head of State during this audience. "We need to work together to help the populations in the forest zones to protect the fauna and the flora. We will set up an organization with the Congo basin member States to make the most of their natural resources. We are moreover, delighted by the highest State's level of implication in the conservation of the ecosystem", the American statesman declared after his audience with the aware of the international stakes involved in protecting the environment, and eager to leave a generous and clean earth to future generations, the Congolese Head of State has become personally involved in handling this dossier.

La lettre du bassin du Congo P.7

A - TRUE OR FALSE

(2pts)

1. The president in office of the CEMAC received money to protect the environment
2. Jeffrey Burnam came to carry out mission of the United States.
3. The Republic of South Africa has held a World Summit.
4. The local populations of the Congo basin depend only on natural resources.

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

(4pts)

1. What was Jeffrey Burnam mission?
2. Why did the American Deputy Assistant Secretary of State present money?
3. Explain the words fauna and flora.
4. Show the importance of natural resources for people living in the Congo basin.

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A/ - VOCABULARY: Find synonyms of the following words. (2pts)

1-On Behalf=	a)- on right	b)- on left	c)- in the middle	d)- representing
2-Livelihood=	a)- importance	b)- penitence	c)- subsistence	d)- existence
3-In office of=	a)- C E O	b)- chief	c)- element	d)- feature
4-To depend=	a)- to break	b)- to rely	c)- to wage	d)- to slip

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a – Turn the following sentences into the present perfect. (2pts)

1. He stopped at a pub for lunch.
2. Shall I open the umbrella?
3. There are thousands of men ready to sacrifice their lives for their country.
4. The ball sailed past me.

b- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

1. How many zeros is there in a million?
2. Tommy can't swim. either can Ashley
3. Patrick played well. Nor did Bred.
4. The opportunity is before us and us have the courage to seize it.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Ordering exercise

- A Yes please. Give me two pounds.
- B Do you want some beans?
- C Can I help you?
- D Well, some bread?
- E Yes please. Two loaves
- F Ah! Ok. Have you got any tea?
- G No thanks. We've got some at home
- H Of course. Do you want some?

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A uniquement) (4pts)

Environment: An international concern. After a brief analysis, try to propose some measures to be taken in order to be in good health.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

Reorganize these scrambles to have meaningful sentences.

5. /situated / Africa / the basin / Congo/ is /in central /
6. /The /Congo basin/ is /of the / the / ecosystem /heath's lung. /
7. / mainly on/ natural resources/ depend/ the local inhabitants/
8. / natural resources/will /this funding/ help/ people/ to manage/ their /

Topic N° 45

TEXT 45: Surviving Ebola

As diamond Dennis, 15 leaves the Island Clinic Ebola treatment unit in Liberia's capital of Monrovia she has a smile on her face. This is the first time in four weeks that she has been in the sunlight and her skin is pale because of it, but is just relieved to have survived the deadly Ebola virus.

She join other children in a colorful ceremony full of singing and dancing to celebrate the fact that they can finally return to their communities, and Diamond is given a certificate that she can show to her friends and neighbors that confirms that she is now Ebola free.

"I will feel good because people said I had Ebola and didn't come to hospital on time, so thank God I now have my paper (certificate)" he says.

There to pick up Diamond at the treatment center is her eldest sister, Sarah Gargar. Sarah is also now Diamond's guardian. Their mother and stepfather, along with one of their brothers, also caught the disease, but unlike Diamond, tragically they did not survive.

According to Sarah, their stepfather was the first to be struck down by the virus. As his symptoms got more serious, he was taken to the treatment center where he died, but the disease had already spread to other members of the household. "After died Diamond's brother Morlu got sick with the virus and he started vomiting" she recalls. She believes that it was through coming into contact with his vomit that their mother and Diamond contracted the disease too.

Overall, she says eight people in the family have died from Ebola and she is now the only one left to care for Diamond. "I'm still around for her", she says. "I will do what family can do. **I** can't do it all but I'll try".

From New African, magazine, January 2015, P 36

A. Choose the correct answer between a), b), c) or d) (2pts)

1. D. Dennis was while leaving the clinic **a) Angry b) sad c) disappointed d) glad**
2. Right now Diamond Dennis is
a) In danger of Ebola b) free from it c) dying from Ebola d) suffering from Ebola
3. Survivors celebrate the return to their communities by
a) Singing and eating b) drinking and dancing c) singing and dancing d) drinking and eating
4. Diamond lost
a) Two members b) none c) eight family members d) a single family members

B. Answer the following question (4pts)

1. Why was Diamond Dennis at the Island Clinic Ebola treatment?
2. Introduce Diamond Dennis.
3. Is Ebola virus a deadly disease? Justify your answer
4. Name two symptoms related Ebola from the text.

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A. VOCABULARY

Match each word or expression with its appropriate meaning

Part A

1. Household
2. To be discharged
3. Weak
4. To survive

Part B

- a) Not having strength
- b) To continue to live
- c) To be allowed to live
- d) All persons living in the same house

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a - Make the direct reported speech of the given sentences

- 1- He said that he loved his country.
- 2- He asked if I was married.
- 3- He asked what my friend was.
- 4- He ordered (me) to shut up!

b- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

- 1- Beth needs either butter nor sugar.
- 2- Karen neither drinks or smokes.
- 3- Olivia was travelling either to nor from Aberdeen.
- 4- Billy has either the time nor the inclination to negotiate with them.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Completing exercise

- A- Where do you live?
B-1.....
A- How do you go to work?
B-2.....
A- Why do you take the train? You've got a car.
B-3.....
A- So, when do you use your car, then?
B-4.....

SECTION IV: WRITING

(4pts)

Africa is seriously ill. You are a doctor. What medicines would you give to cure her? (Emphasize on out breaking of diseases).

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

Rearrange the following to have good sentences

- 1) / important /world /are /Home /round/ the / remedies /.
- 2) / ways /traditional /to another /of healing /goes from /one generation /.
- 3) /than /home /are drugs /cheaper /not /modern /remedies/.
- 4) /are /coughs /teas /treat /good /to /herbal /.

Topic N° 46

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 46: Governance and success

I think the thing that I would emphasize first and foremost is the issue of governance. Sometimes this is an issue that raises some sensitivity because I think people feel like who's the United States to tell us how to govern. We have different systems. We have different traditions. What may work for the United States may not work for us. And by the way, the United States, we don't see that Congress is always cooperating so well and your system is not perfect.

I understand all that. So let's acknowledge that. What I will say is this that regardless of the resources a country possesses, regardless of how talented the people are, if you do not have a basic system of rule of law, of respect for civil rights and human rights, if you do not give people a credible, legitimate way to work through the political process to express their aspirations, if you don't respect basic freedom of speech and freedom of assembly, if there are not laws in place in which everybody is equal under the law so that there's not one set of rules for the well-connected and another set of rules for ordinary people, if you do not have an economic system that is transparent and accountable so that people trust that if they work hard they will be rewarded for their work and corruption is rooted out-if you don't have those basic mechanisms, it is rare for a country to succeed.

That country will not succeed over the long term. It may succeed over the short term because it may have natural resources that it can extract, and it can generate enough money to then distribute and create patronage networks. But over time, that country will decline.

And so what I would emphasize is governance as a starting point. It's not sufficient. You then also have to have over time infrastructure. And you also have to have an education system that's in place. And there are all kinds of other elements that are necessary.

President Barack OBAMA'S Address to the Young African Leaders, Washington, 28 July 2014

A/- Write True or False after each statement

1. President OBAMA thinks that there is a close link between substantial progress and governance.
2. Most people fully agree with him.
3. Raw materials guarantee a country's everlasting development.
4. Governance alone is not sufficient for a country to "take off".

B- Answer the following questions

1. What arguments are put forward to refuse President Barack OBAMA'S viewpoint?
2. Does President OBAMA reject the other people's reaction? Justify your answer
3. What, in OBAMA'S opinion, is the basic condition for a long lasting success?
4. What, according to the text the danger of relying on natural resources only?

SECTION TWO: LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE

A- VOCABULARY (2 pts)

a) - Choose the right meaning of the following words

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1- To emphasize" | a) - to size up | b) - to hold firmly | c) - to insist on |
| 2- "Regardless" | a) regarding | b) - in spite of | c) - useless |
| 3- "To be rewarded" | a) to be warned | b) - to receive a prize | c) - to earn much money |
| 4- "To be rooted out | a) - to be rotten | b) - to be eliminated | c) - to be connected |

B- GRAMMAR

a)-Use the correct tense of the verbs in parentheses (2 pts)

1. If I (be) a pilot, I would fly to the moon
2. Many people (grow) vegetables in the dry season
3. These days food (get) more and more expensive.
4. John went to France last year, but he surely (to come) back next week.

b) Find the mistake of each sentences it and then suggest a correction (2 pts)

- 1- Drug addiction is a vice that young people must to avoid.
- 2- After half a hour of hard work they took a rest.
- 3- They finally finded a solution after difficult negotiations.
- 4- Every year, my father and my mother goes to France.

SECTION THREE: COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4pts)

Match up the sentences of Part A with those of Part B

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1- When did she see the ghost? | a- She was friendly and helpful |
| 2- What did she look like? | b- isn't she? |
| 3- And the ghost went straight to her | c- he's an engineer |
| 4- Do you remember the period? | d- last summer |
| 5- think she's right | e- she was tall with brown hair |
| 6- What was she like? | f- wasn't she? |
| 7- I'm certain it was her | g- yeah! Summer |
| 8- What does he do for the living? | h- she must have been frightened |

SECTION FOUR: COMPOSITION (4 pts)

Write a composition in no less than 200 words.

To what extent is corruption a brake to the development of a country?

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

- 1) - / of governance./ think /President / the first thing /Barack OBAMA's / is the issue/.
- 2) - /rarely /system of /succeed /If a/ country does / not have / a basic / rule of law,/ it will /.
- 3) - /for /their /If Congolese / be rewarded /work hard,/ they will /work/.
- 4) - /United /for us /work /a system that /may / not work /for the / / States /may/.

Topic N° 47

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 47: *Teenage gangsters shoot down the American Dream.*

James Wade joined a street gang at the age of 12. During his teens, he was prosecuted 13 times and did a spell inside. At 17 he was shot in the neck by a rival gang member.

James is now permanently confined to a wheelchair and at 19, has become a peacemaker. He believes he was allowed to live so he could save other gang members.

America's youth is becoming increasingly violent: murder arrests for children between 10 and 14 went up by a third between 1988 and 1992. It doesn't take a genius to work out that 200 - to - 400 million guns in the United States are part of the problem guns now kill more American teenage boys than all natural causes combined

Phoenix likes to present itself to the world as a place where the old and the rich go to find winter sun. But in its poorer parts, gang warfare is strangling the streets. Lt Mike McCort, who heads the city police's gang squad, reports a 600 per cent increase in gang murders in the four years to 1993.

Gang membership is a compelling business. James still wears his gang's blue when he returns to his old neighborhood.

Tattoos are "de rigueur" among gang members "mi vidaloca", my crazy life, is a popular motto in phoenix and gang territory is marked out by graffiti. An extremely sophisticated vocabulary of hand signs has been developed which identifies a gang member not just his broad affiliation but by neighborhood and local gang leader.

Some factors are common to all gang members: back - to - front baseball cap and baggy shorts worn low on the hips. And to underline the degree to which they belong to a society set apart, all gang members speak in a language almost impenetrable to outsiders.

All of this contributes to the sense of belonging that makes the gangs so attractive to the young of inner cities.

A - Say whether the following statements are True or False (2 pts)

1. After the shooting, James could walk by himself.
2. The numerous guns in the US contribute to violence.
3. Tattoos are signs that identify gang members.
4. Gang members develop an academic language.

B - Answer the following questions. (4 pts)

1. Why is James now permanently confined to a wheelchair?
2. What are the characteristics of gang members?
3. Are guns one of the causes of deaths in the US? Justify your answer.
4. What sort of language do gang members speak?

SECTION TWO: LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE

A- VOCABULARY: *Match up each word with its opposite.* (2pts)

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Save | a) adept of violence |
| 2. Peacemakers | b) take off |
| 3. Genius | c) Destroy |
| 4. Wear | d) Idiot |

GRAMMAR

a- Put the verbs in the correct form and tense. (2pts)

- 1- Don't distract her please! She (to write) my monthly reports.
- 2- John (to understand not) what violence means?
- 3- Classes never (to go) till 9 P.M in our school.
- 4- Kate (to love not) people of her environment.

b- Add tag questions to the sentences below.

2pts

- 1- I decided, I don't need it,.....
- 2- Marshall prefers to sell shoes,
- 3- Reginald calls them idiot,
- 4- I don't make what they did,.....

SECTION THREE: COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

(4pts)

Complete the following conversation.

A- Can I ask you some questions?

B- Sure go ahead

A-**1**.....?

B- I think, violence in schools is the result of bad education

A-**2**.....?

B- Yes I'm the elder of my family.

A-**3**.....?

B- I'm married with two children.

A-**4**.....?

B- Sorry, I'm looking for a job

SECTION FOUR: COMPOSITION (4pts)

Youngsters become more and more violent in the Congolese society. Say why and suggest some solutions to reduce this phenomenon.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

- 1) / members /Violence /also /between /intimate /occurs /or of family / partners /.
- 2) / or strangers /between/often /spaces / acquaintances/in/ public /it /often occurs/.
- 3) /Men/acts /most / for /at risk / are/ of violence/.
- 4) /one of /fighting /violence /is / problems /greatest / with terrorism / in keeping/.

Topic N° 48

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 48: Fighting infectious diseases.

In most parts of the world, people live longer, infant mortality is decreasing and illness are kept in check as more people have access to basic health services, immunization , clean water and sanitation. The United Nations has been deeply involved in many of these advances, particularly in developing countries, by supporting health services, delivering essential drugs, making cities healthier, providing health assistance in emergencies and fighting infectious diseases. The millennium Declaration includes measurable target to be achieved by countries in nutrition, access to safe water, maternal and the child health, infectious disease control, and access to essential medicines by 2015

Infectious diseases, in particular, remain a major global threat. Up to 45 per cent of deaths in Africa and South-East Asia in 1998 are thought to have been due to an infectious disease, while 48 per cent of premature deaths (under age 45) worldwide are thought to have an infectious cause. Factors have included increased drug resistance, constantly expanding global travel, and the emergence of such new diseases as "severe acute respiratory syndrome "(SARS). However the causes and the solution for most infectious diseases are known, and illness and death can in most cases be avoided at an affordable cost. The major infectious diseases are HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. Stopping and reversing transmission is a key Millennium Development Goal (.....)

WHO's priorities in the area of communicable diseases are to reduce the impact of malaria and tuberculosis through global partnership; to strengthen surveillance, monitoring and response to global communicable disease problems; to reduce the impact of diseases through intensified and routine prevention and control; and to generate new knowledge, intervention methods implementation strategies and research capabilities for use in developing countries.

A - YES or NO (2pts)

1. The situation of health is improving worldwide.
2. Infectious diseases prevail only in developing countries.
3. The UN doesn't tackle health problems.
4. Communicable diseases have been totally eradicated.

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What do the acronyms UN and WHO stand for?
2. In what ways does WHO combat disease?
3. Factors responsible for infectious diseases remain unknown. True or false? Justify.
4. What is the main goal of the Millennium Declaration?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A/- VOCABULARY choose the right answer from a , b, c, or d

3- illnesses are kept in check

- a) -They are decreasing
- b) - they are increasing
- c) -They are under control.
- d) - they are out of control

3-Affordable

- a) - Not expensive for everyone
- b) - That can be done with lots of efforts
- c) - that can be done by a few people
- d) - Abnormal

2-Measurable targets

- a) - important objectives
- b) - prevention methods
- c) - eradication programs
- d) - political measures

4-Communicable diseases are,

- a) - Diseases without absolute treatment
- b) - Diseases that resist to treatment
- c) - Diseases that pass from one person ,to another
- d) - Diseases caused by a virus.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a) – Turn the following sentences into the present simple. (2pts)

- 1- The country is undergoing major political change.
- 2- A group of journalists quizzed them about/on the day's events.
- 3- Scientists are developing new drugs all the time.
- 4- The plane was flying at 5000 feet.

b- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2pts)

- 1- How many pupils are you in the class? We are six.
- 2- I knocked without geting a reply.
- 3- Throughout speech and writings, there is one recurring practical theme.
- 4- Whenever we go to the picnic, it always rain.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4pts)

Match the utterances in A with their suitable responses in parts B

- A**
- 1- Have you got a cigarette by any chance?
 - 2- This house used to be a cinema.
 - 3- What does she do?
 - 4- Are you still working for Electrobit Nigel?
 - 5- You weren't at Paul party, were you?
 - 6- It's raining a lot here.
 - 7 -Where are you?
 - 8- There is smoke coming out of that house! It's on fire!

- B**
- a-I'm awfully sorry; I've given up.
 - b-Right you're. But now, it's a furniture shop.
 - c-The way I see her she is a prostitute.
 - d-We're here, in the house.
 - e-We're in tropical zone, you know.
 - f-I couldn't make it. I had to work.
 - g-God heavens! I'm 140
 - h-going to call the fire brigade immediately!
 - i-No; I'm not. I lost my job there

SECTION IV: WRITING (*serie A uniquement*) (4pts)

Africa is said to be among the most malaria stricken continent. What are the causes and what solutions would you suggest eradicating the plight.

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (*series C -D uniquement*) (4pts)

Democracy - political party - senate - election - freedom of speech

Ex: the democracy is a political system in which the leaders are voted for a given term of office by citizens.

✓ is the condition or power to express one's ideas without external imposed restraints.

✓ is a political organization that aims at gaining the political power.

✓ is a political system in which the leaders are voted for a given term of office by citizens.

✓ is the upper house of the assembly, a bit different from the parliament.

Topic N° 49

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 49: Achieve universal primary education

Education gives people choices regarding the kind of lives they wish to lead. It enables them to express themselves with confidence in their personal relationships, in the community and at work. But for more than 115 million children of primary school age who are out of school, this human right is being denied. These are mostly children from poor households, whose mothers often have no formal education either. The loss of potential does not affect children alone. Education, especially for girls, has social and economic benefits for the society as a whole. Educating women has more economic opportunities and engage more fully in public life. As mothers, they tend to have fewer and healthier children who are more likely to attend school. All of these benefits are likely to break the cycle of poverty

Five regions are close to universal enrolment in primary education. Achieving the goal will require dramatically scaled-up efforts in Sub-Saharan Africa, Southern Asia and Oceania. In these regions and elsewhere, increased enrolment needs to be accompanied by efforts to ensure that all children—especially those hardest to reach—remain in school and receive a high-quality education.

In five regions, 90 per cent of children or more are enrolment in primary school, though maintaining these high levels and reaching the few remaining who are out of school has sometimes been difficult. Sub-Saharan Africa has made progress, but still has over a third of school-age children out of school. In five African countries, less than half the children of primary school age are enrolled. In southern Asia, Oceania and Western Asia, enrolment is also lagging, with about 20 per cent of children out of school.

A - TRUE OR FALSE

(2pts)

1. Education helps people choose the kind of life they want.
2. Children from poor homes have the same chance of being educated as those from rich ones.
3. Being educated is also a human right.
4. Women's education can help reduce infant mortality.

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

(4pts)

1. Has Sub-Saharan Africa already achieved its goals on Education? Justify
2. What category of children is not well educated?
3. To what extent is Education important for the human being?
4. Why is it important to educate women?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A/ - VOCABULARY: Choose the right answer between a, b, c and d.(2pts)

1-Regarding	a)- Looking	b)- analyzing	c)- Concerning	d)- choosing
2-Healthier	a)- in good health	b)- underfed	c)- suffering	d)- ill
3-With confidence	a)- with assurance	b)- secretly	c)- with hesitation	d)- with fear
4-lag	a)-to develop quickly	b)- to develop slowly	c)- to die	d)- To lack

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)-Reply the following sentences using these expressions: so - neither (2pts)

- 1- Prinvie and Charly always go abroad on holiday. Shamar.
- 2- My sons haven't been to Scotland yet. his mother
- 3- There is a high incidence of crime in the area.Mikalou
- 4- Emma tried to make herself as inconspicuous as possible. Benicia.

b- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2pts)

1. Ours children are much younger.
2. Your dog is cheaper the one I bought yesterday.
3. Our school is more comfortable than their.
4. The lion hunts it prey in the savannah.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILL

(4pts)

Put the following sentences in good order to have a synchronized dialog

Ordering exercise

- a- Hello, David, how are you?
- b- But it's getting warmer now.
- c- I'm very well. Let me introduce Andrew Williams
- d- How do you do Williams?
- e- I hope we will have some sun soon.
- f- Fine, thank you. And you?
- g- Terrible weather, isn't it?
- h- Pleased to meet you. David

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A uniquement) (4pts)

What strategy would you suggest for to boost African education?

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

Reorganize these scrambles to have meaningful sentences.

1. / people /to choice /Education /permits / / kind of /want /lives /they /
2. /personal relationships / it / themselves / enables them / to express/ with confidence/ in their /
3. / In five / in primary school age/ the children/ are /African countries,/ two-third/ of /enrolled/
4. /can / infant /and/ Women's/ reduce / education / help / mortality/.

Topic N° 50

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 50: *Community violence*

In addition to violence within the household, between intimate partners or family members, much interpersonal violence in Africa occurs in the community: in the streets, markets places, entertainment areas, drinking establishments, transport terminuses and other public spaces often between acquaintances or strangers. Males are most at risk for acts of violence by other males involving firearms, sharp instruments and other weapons, whereas females are most at risk of being assaulted by males.

Where systems are place to monitor violence-related deaths and non-fatal cases pressing to hospital emergency departments, acts of violence occurring within communities typically show clear patterns with respect to high risk times, places, situational determinants and population subgroups, suggesting the great substantial scientific literature on the topic in a few countries, such as South Africa, Kenya and Nigeria, fewer other countries in the World Health Organization (WHO) in African region have systematically investigated violence occurring within the community, making it difficult to identify cross-national similarities and differences in the magnitude and characteristics of the problem and underlying causes.

Although the WHO typology subdivides community violence between strangers and violence between acquaintances few African studies have attempted to document victim-perpetrator relationship patterns, youth violence should not be viewed in isolation since it is linked to history of childhood exposure to other forms of violence within the family, community or at a societal level. However, because youth violence frequently occurs outside of close family relationships among friends, acquaintances and strangers within the community, it presents its own specific prevention challenges and opportunities, in addition to those shared with other types of violence. Youth violence is defined as violence that involves adolescent and young adults, both victims and perpetrators.

A - TRUE OR FALSE

(2pts)

- 1- Females are not victims of community violence.
- 2- The data of community violence are rare.
- 3- Community violence spares strangers.
- 4- Young people are only victims of community violence.

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

(4pts)

1. State at least three places where community violence often occurs.
2. Is it necessary to collect data on community violence? Justify your answer.
3. What different types of violence are mentioned in the text?
4. According to the WHO survey, what does youth violence originate?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A/ - VOCABULARY: Choose the right answer between a, b, c and d.(2pts)

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1-acquaintance | a)- customers | b)- friends | c)- customs | d)-enemies |
| 2-assaulted | a)- assassinated | b)- exhausted | c)- proud | d)- saved |
| 3-Magnitude | a)- extent | b)- exactitude | c)- attitude | d)- magic |
| 4- A challenge | a)-changes | b)- issues | c)- chances | d)- success |

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a) - Complete with the tag (2pts)

1. William often goes out every Sunday evening.?
2. Mary will come to my birthday party.?
3. In some societies women never drive car.?
4. The bus station is not far from your house.?

b- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2pts)

- 1- The population of the world rises very quickly now.
- 2- He would catch the taxi if he leaves home earlier.
- 3- Stop to cry so much. You are no longer a baby.
- 4- Don't worry boys! You can do it by yourself.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4pts)

Complete the following conversation with the missing parts.

- A- I haven't seen Bob for weeks
B- Didn't you hear? He's admitted in hospital
A-1.....?
B- He's been there for two weeks now
A-2.....?
B- He's suffering from a severe lung infection.
A-3.....?
B- He contracted it from drinking too much alcohol
A-4.....?
B- Yes he does. He also smoke cigarette

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A uniquement) (4pts)

Say in more or less than 200 words how violence against women is unacceptable.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

Reorganize these scrambles to have meaningful sentences.

1. /Organization / Stands / for / WHO / Health /World /.
2. / and / Violence / places / between / occurs / acquaintances / strangers/ in public /.
3. / imitation /caused / Violence / violence /is / by / of / within / the /family /.
4. / violence / involves / adolescent /and / young adults, /both /victims /and / perpetrators.

Topic N° 51

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 51: Road vehicles: workhorses of the economy.

Some experts refer to road as the "arteries of development". In the same way, the vehicles which use the way must be regarded as the particles cells which carry the oxygen to the system. Just as a good supply of health, red cells are needed to keep the body in good conditions; similarly, the general economic health of a nation will depend on the availability and efficiency of road vehicles. This statement is true for all countries, but particularly to developing countries where other transport infrastructures, notably railways, are often inadequate or nonexistent.

Aircraft and trains all play their part, where the infrastructure is available but the cost is sometimes high, most freight is transported thanks to them. However, roads vehicles carry almost the largest proportion of total freight movements. Road passengers overpass easily all other models of transport combined. Road transport is significantly more flexible than other nodes of transport, even where the infrastructure is poor.

Indeed, robust vehicles can reach certain areas without any infrastructure at all. For example, when a road is bad four wheel driving cars and lorries, will often be able to pass without any problem. Catastrophe on the railway, or the airport runway eliminates movement altogether until repairs can be affected. This is why throughout the world; roads are the principal element of the transport network, reaching places which will always be inaccessible to planes and trains. That is to say, lorries, busses and other commercial vehicles have become the workhorses of developing countries.

Deborah Spark, *the courier*, N° 125, 1991
(2pts)

A)- TRUE or FALSE

- 1) The author assimilates road vehicles to red cells
- 2) Road vehicles favor economy only in developing countries.
- 3) Planes and trains can access anywhere.
- 4) Most good are carried thanks to trains and planes.

B/- Answer the following questions. (2pts)

- 1) What comparison does the author make in the text?
- 2) Give the two main functions of the road vehicles.
- 3) Why is the road transport more flexible than others?
- 4) How many means of transport are mentioned in the text? Name them.

SECTION II: LINGUISTIC SKILLS (4 pts)

A/ VOCABULARY

Give the synonymous from the text.

- 1)- way. 2)- trucks. 3)- goods. 4)- corpuscles

B)-GRAMMAR

a)- Rearrange these scrambled have sentences grammatically correct. (2pts)

- 1) /use/ and/ go/ cars/ trucks/ everywhere/ can/ and/ wheels/.
- 2) / ships/ includes/ yachts/ sea/ the/ transport/ ferry/ boats/ and/.
- 3) / three/ are/ means/ main/ there/ transport/ of/.
- 4) /According/ of/ investigators/ to/ means/ airline/ most/ the/ expensive/ transportation/ the/is/.

b)- Mistake correction.

(2pts)

- 1)- Could you tell me where is Park'n' Shop?
- 2)- Some litchis is being eaten by the boys now.
- 3)- We shall been translated to high places.
- 4)- Tell Johnny Master how can he get to the zoo.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE.

(4pts)

Complete the following conversation.

A/- What a terrible day! Bus drivers don't want to go my way.

B/- How sad! If I were you, I'd think of another way to get home.

A/-1.....?

B/- I'd like you to catch the bus 304 to shorten the distance.

A/-2.....?

B/- You can get it at the next bus stop.

A/-3.....?

Go straight, walk for five minutes, it's opposite the bank.

A/-4.....?

B/- don't mention it.

SECTION IV: WRITING. (*stream A only*)

(4pts)

How do means of transportation (in the air, on the ground and on water) contribute to the Congolese better standard of living?

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING(*streams C&D only*)

Here are some places used by means of transport to travel. Answer to the following questions to write sentences about them.

- on the ground - on the water - on the railway – in the air -

- 1)- Where does the plane fly? 2)- Where does the lorry travel? 3)- Where is the train conducted?**
4)- Where does the ferry voyage?

Topic N° 52

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 52: *The greatest African polygamist: Acentus Ogwella AKUKU*

Kenya's most prominent polygamist died yesterday October 3rd 2010. He got married with 130 women, divorced with 85 because of their unfaithfulness and 30 of them plunged him into mourning. AKUKU fathered nearly 300 children among whom fifty-five died. Nicknamed "Danger" because women were so attracted by his handsome looks, he was in his 91 when he passed away of natural causes.

"Akuku Danger" was legendary in Kenya. He married his first wife in 1939 and became polygamist some 70 years, marrying finally a 18 years-old-lady in 1992. Akuku established two elementary schools solely to educate his children, and a church for his growing family to attend. In interviews, Akuku told local journalists he was responsible for naming all of his children, as way to bond with them so that he knew them all by sight, names and their respective mothers.

His death was the number one topic of Kenyan media. In many tribes having several wives was a sign of wealth and status for a man. Danger Akuku represented the ultimate symbol of traditional manhood -- and of a time when gender relations seemed more simple than today.

The traditional roles of women in Kenya have changed. There are now as many women in universities as men, women hold top level positions in companies and even in rural areas, have less children than in years past.

While many Kenyan women had mothers and grandmothers who were part of polygamous households, most urban young women say a life like Akuku's with all his wives living together peacefully would be impossible to achieve today. Try having an Akuku at this day and age, the women would kill one another."

The closest modern-day equivalent may be Swaziland's King MswatiIII , who currently has 14 wives and 23 children. South Africa's President Jacob Zuma has been criticized for having married five women and siring over 20 children, which he defends as part of his Zulu culture.

ABC news , 4 October 2010.

A/- ANSWER BY YES OR NO

(2 marks)

- 1) AcentusOGWELLA AKUKU was killed by a jealous wife of his.
- 2) He was married to one hundred and thirteen wives.
- 3) The polygamous system is decreasing in Kenya.
- 4) Kenyan media broadcast the news about Acentus AKUKU's death.

B/- ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. (4 marks)

1. Mention from the text two clues showing that AcentusOgwellaAkuku cared about his children.
2. Show from the text proves showing that Akuku's life was made of happiness and sadness.
3. What the progress is mentioned in the text concerning Kenyan female population.
4. Were Akuku's wives unhappy at his household? Justify your point of views from the text.

SECTION II: LINGUISTIC SKILLS

A/ VOCABULARY Complete this chart about the most polygamous.(2pts)

Names:

Number of wives:

Number of children:

His life expectancy:

A/GRAMMAR

a)- Connect the two parts thanks to the appropriate relative pronoun. (2 pts)

Example: The boy drinks alcohol. He is not kind.----> The boy **WHO** drinks alcohol is not kind.

- 1)- The dog barks at any time. It is mad.
- 2)- The girl has had an accident. I saw her yesterday.
- 3)- Look at the message. His proposals were rejected.
- 4)- The janitor went away. He created the debt.

b)- Mistake correction. (2pts)

- 1)- This is the woman who husband died last year.
- 2)- The television whom I recently bought was stolen.
- 3)- My aunt which travels a lot has gone to church.
- 4)- All which glitter is not gold.

III - COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS.

Complete with the missing parts.

- A)- I'm looking for a young girl I met here yesterday.
- B)- What? There are many girls.
- A)- I know, but1.....?
- B)- The tall girl over there? That Marry Simpson.
- A)-.....2.....,....?
- B)- She's Lennon's daughter.
- A)-.....3.....?
- B)- Her husband could be a policeman.
- A)-.....4.....?
- B)- She often wears miniskirts?

SECTION III: WRITING.

(streamsA only)

In our country, law makes people choose freely their marital regime. Would you like to be in polygamist or monogamist household? Support your choice in more or less 180 words.

SECTION III: WRITING. (Stream C&D only)

Use the vocabulary chart and write a paragraph about Acentus Ogwella AKUKU

Topic N° 53

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 53: Electing an American president

Americans hold an election to choose their president every four years. It takes place early in November and people who wish to stand for election and president sometimes start campaigning as much as two years in advance. Their first step is to say want to stand for president.

The second step is to step up an organisation to run his campaign. The job of this organization is to make the candidate and his policies well-known and to raise money. It costs a lot to pay staff; to make radio and television broadcasts, to print and set out literature and to pay travels and hotel bills. There are two parties in America: The Republican Party and the Democratic Party. But, before anyone is chosen, each candidate must win as many as supporters as possible in the various States. So, candidates travel a lot, speak at meeting and talk to voters.

At different times, primary elections are held at state level or there are special meetings of local party officials. The purpose of these primaries and meetings is to choose special representatives or called delegates who will later vote for particular candidates. The more popular the candidate is, the more candidates are chosen to vote for him. So to summarize the third step, the objective is to win as many delegates as possible during the primary elections and at party meetings (...).

Go for English, 1ère P. 117

1) A/- Answer by True or False (2pts)

- 1) Each year in November, presidential elections are held in the USA.
- 2) To represent a party at those elections is very easy.
- 3) All candidates are from one political party.
- 4) A candidate chosen by a party holds no meeting at all.

Answer the following questions. (4pts)

- 1) How often is a presidential election held in the United States?
- 2) How does a candidate run his campaign?
- 3) Why does an election cost a lot of money from candidates?
- 4) What are the primaries for?

SECTION II: LINGUISTIC SKILLS

A/VOCABULARY Match the words on the left with their synonyms on the right. (2pts)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1- To stand for president. | a- projects |
| 2- Policies | b- diffusions |
| 3- Broadcasts | c- organize |
| 4- Hold | d- To be candidate |

A/GRAMMAR

a)-Choose the correct form of the verb between brackets and write the sentence fully.(2pts)

- 1) We(skie-skiied-skied) on the beach a week ago.
- 2) Keep quiet !the baby(laying - laid - is lying) down.
- 3) Whenever the gas(leak - leaks - is leaking), he runs out.
- 4) It's high time the zoo(opens - opened - has opened) its doors as Christmas is near.

a) - *Mistake correction*

(2pts)

- 1) I have visited Niagara Falls last weekend.
- 2) She's married with a dentist.
- 3) When I will arrive, I will call you.
- 4) Where I can find a bank?

III - COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS. Ordering

(4pts)

Here is disordered dialog between Brenda and Fred. Order it accordingly.

- a) I envy you. Being a magistrate is my dream too.
- b) What do you study?
- c) Well, is not that bad. Are you a student too?
- d) Hi, Linda! What a surprise! Are you a student now?
- e) That sounds nice. Do you like it?
- f) No I'm not. I finished years ago. I'm an attorney general now !
- g) As matter of fact, I am.
- h) Law, indeed as I always hankered.

SECTION III:WRITING.

(streamA only)

(4pts)

What are advantages of a Democratic regime for a country? In about 180 words

SECTION III: WRITING.

(streams C&D only)

(4pts)

Answer the following questions to write about the democracy.

What is democracy?

What powers or institutions represent a Democratic system?

How does the democracy manifest itself or what facts show the existence of the democracy?

What is the definition of the freedom of speech?

Topic N° 54

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 54: The power of the press.

In Democratic countries, any efforts to restrict the freedom of the press are rightly condemned. However, this freedom can easily be abused. Stories about people often attract far more public attention than political events.

The story of a family that acquired fame and fortune overnight, drastically illustrated the power of the press. The family lived in Aberdeen, a small town of 23, 000 inhabitants in South Dakota. As the parents had five children, life was a perpetual fight against poverty. They were expecting their sixth child and were forced with even more pressing economic problems. If they had only had one child, the fact would have passed unnoticed. They would have continued to struggle against economic odds and would have lived in obscurity. But they suddenly became parents of the quintuplets, four girls and one boy, an event which radically changed their lives. The day after the birth of the fifth child, an aeroplane arrived in Aberdeen bringing sixty reporters and photographs. The news was of national importance, for the poor couple had become the parents of the only quintuplets in the America.

Their rise to fame was swift. Television cameras and newspapers carried the news to everyone in the country. Newspapers and magazines offered the family huge sums of money for the exclusive rights to publish stories and photographs. Gifts poured not only from unknown people, but also from baby food and soap manufacturers who wished to advertise their products. The old farmhouse the family lived in was to be replaced by a new \$ 100,000 home.

Reporters kept pressing for interviews. So, lawyers had to be employed to act as spokesmen for the family at press conferences. The event brought serious changes to the town itself. Plans were announced to build a new highway, as Aberdeen was now likely to attract thousands of tourists. Signposts erected on the outskirts of the town directed tourists not only to Aberdeen, but 'Queen-City USA'.

L.G. Alexander, *developing skills*, 1867, P. 114

A/ - SAY IF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE. (2 pts)

- 1) The family led a hard life before.
- 2) The couple had four children when the quintuplets came.
- 3) The birth of the quintuplets was of no importance for them.
- 4) There were no exterior signs of change in Aberdeen after that event.

B/ - DETAILED QUESTIONS. (4pts)

- 1) - Why did Aberdeen turn into 'Quint-City USA'?
- 2) - What happened the day following the birth of the fifth child?
- 3) - Did the press help change the family's life? Justify your answer from the text.
- 4) - How was the power of the press shown in Aberdeen?

SECTION II: LINGUISTIC SKILLS.

A/- VOCABULARY. Match the following words and expressions to their suitable synonymous.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1- Fame | a. great difficulty | |
| 2- Odds | b. Suburbs | (2 pts) |
| 3- Swift | c. Reputation | |
| 4- Outskirts | d. Rapid | |

B)- GRAMMAR

a)- *use the indirect style.* (2 pts)

- 1) "Susie drinks too much", said the boy.
- 2) " Our lawn was cut off yesterday" said Oxytocin.
- 3) " We have accepted the proposals", confirmed the boss.
- 4) " Life had many surprises in the city", explained the ancient.

b)- *Mistake correction* (2 pts)

- 1) Paul said that he ate a cake yesterday.
- 2) We should meet soon to discuss aboutthe reception for our foreign visitors.
- 3) Please do not repeat the mistake again.
- 4) My flight departs in 5:00 am.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS.

Rewrite the following dialogue in good chronologic order.

(4pts)

- a) Really? Where may she be?
- b) So, how to get there?
- c) She's tall and dressed in grey
- d) Thank you very much!
- e) Excuse me; I'd like to meet Sarah OSBORN.
- f) She may certainly be in the warehouse.
- g) Go straight, turn left after the public garden. Warehouse is opposite the big store.
- h) I'm sorry. I think she's away.

SECTION IV: WRITING (stream A exclusively) (4pts)

From your general knowledge, show how media can help people to transform their life.

SECTION IV:GUIDEDWRITING (Streams C&D exclusively) (2 pts)

Match the following media features to their suitable definitions.

1)- Television. 2)- Network. 3)- newspaper. 4)- the news

- *to be a daily, weekly or monthly publication on folded sheets containing news, articles and advertisements.
- *to be a communication system consisting of a group of broadcasting stations that all transmit the same programs.
- *to be a piece of information about a recent and important event
- *to be a telecommunication system that transmits images and sounds from a stationery on the screen of an electronic set.

Topic N° 55

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 55: Bob Marley

Bob Marley's life explains a lot about his early adult music. Born on 6th February 1945, Marley was the son of a British sea - captain and a Jamaican mother. His mother worked hardly enough for "thirty shilling a week" to feed the family. They lived in a squatter camp called Trench town (because it was built over an old sewage ditch) in Kingston Jamaica.

Marley's first band was the Waiting Wailers. Their early music developed the themes that identified with the rude boy, the name given to the youth of the squatter camp. The Waiting Wailers split up for financial reasons and a few years later, Marley reformed the group into as the Wailers.

By this time, Rastafarianism was becoming increasingly popular in Jamaica. Rastas believed that all black people all over the world should return to Africa. They do not eat meat and drink alcohol. But they do smoke dogga, known as ganja. Ratas are peace loving and opposed to violence and grew their hair into dreadlocks. As Marley moved towards Rastafarianism, his music moved towards reggae.

Reggae started as a mix of traditional African music of black Americans, Rhythm and blues. Marley called Reggae «earth-feeling music. Most Reggae songs have a strong social message. Many of those songs are about fighting for freedom, against poverty and oppression with lyrics like "the crying women" and "the hungry man is an angry man".

The affects of Marley's music can be seen in many ways. His style and music influenced Stevie Wonder, Linton Kwesi Johnson, Eric Clapton and many others. He was invited to play at the independence celebrations of Zimbabwe by President Robert Mugabe, where he was surprised to see that people knew the words of his songs better than they knew their national anthem! Marley was awarded the United Nations Medal of peace in 1978 and the Jamaican order of merit in 1981. On 11 may 1981, Bob died of Cancer. He had refused ordinary western, because he believed drugs and surgery were unacceptable to a Rasta and that God would look after him. He is still regarded as one of the most important musician of the century.

English comprehension P. 185

A)- Answer by Yes or No

- 1) Bob Marley had a twofold origin.
- 2) Bob Marley's mother was well off.
- 3) Marley's first orchestra exists until now
- 4) Marley did not have any national recognition.

B/- Answer the following questions.

- 1) How long did Marley live?
- 2) To what extent were reggae's sons committed?
- 3) Where does reggae draw its inspirations?
- 4) Can we say that Rastafarianism is a religion? Justify.

SECTION II: LINGUISTIC SKILLS.

A/- VOCABULARY. *Find the verbs from which the following words have been formed.*

Wailers - squatter - increasingly - freedom -

B)- Grammar

a)- Match the following words to their suitable grammatical nature.

1- black. 2- some. 3- those. 4- Whose

- a) demonstrative adjective
- b) interrogative adjective.
- c) qualitative adjective
- d) quantitative adjective

b)- mistake correction

- 1) Every students like the teacher.
- 2) Please, meet me at the train station in the hour.
- 3) She's married with a dentist.
- 4) This is the comfortablest chair we have.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS.

- a) Did you sign an agreement?
- b) How long did your meeting last?
- c) What did you talk about?
- d) Were there all countries needed?
- e) No, we didn't sign an agreement.
- f) Our meeting lasted two days.
- g) There were three delegations.
- h) We talked about the peace process in Syria.

SECTION IV: Writing (stream A exclusively).

In about 180 words, show how a star can orientate the youth for a better future.

SECTION IV: Guided Writing (stream C&D exclusively).

Match the following famous lives to their suitable descriptions

1)- Nelson Mandela. **2)- Edson Arentes Do Nascimento alias PELE** **3)- Alpha Blondy.** **4)- Robert Oppenheimer**

- ❖was an American scientific personality who developed Atomic bomb in 1940s.
- ❖ is a Brazilian personality considered as the King of football.
- ❖was a South African politician who fought Apartheid for the freedom of blacks.
- ❖ is an Ivorian musician known as a follower of Bob Marley.

Topic N° 56

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 56: How to Prevent Car Accidents?

Tires squealing, metal crunching, glass shattering, people screaming... These sounds are perhaps familiar to anyone who has been involved in a car accident. The Population Reference Bureau reports that worldwide "an estimated 1.2 million people are killed in road crashes each year, and as many as 50 million are injured." Yet, attention to safety and plain common sense can help you avoid many accidents.

Speed Limits, Seat Belts, and Texting on some roads the speed limit may seem too low. But exceeding the limit usually makes little difference in the time it will take you to arrive at your destination. For example, over a distance of 80 km, increasing from 104 km per hour 129 km per hour will gain you less than nine minutes. Is it worth risking an accident to gain that little time?

Seat belts are designed for safety. A government agency in the US concluded that they saved over 72,000 lives between 2005 and 2009 in just that country. Does an air bag take the place of a seat belt? No. An air bag works with the seat belt to provide increased protection. If you do not wear your seat belt, the air bag loses its effectiveness and can even be dangerous. So make it a habit to buckle up, and have your passengers do the same.

Never attempt to read or compose text messages while driving. Many may take great risks by driving after they drink an alcoholic beverage. During 2008, in the US, more than 37,000 people die in automobile accidents

Tire traction is reduced on roads that are wet or covered with dust, sand, or gravel. By slowing down, you are less likely to slide when braking. If you drive regularly on snow covered or icy roads, consider investing in snow tires for the winter. These have deeper treads and provide better traction. Intersections are dangerous for all drivers. One expert recommends the following: When a traffic light turns green, wait before entering the intersection.

www.jw.org

A/- TRUE or FALSE

(2 marks)

- 1) When the road is cover with sand, dust or is wet, a cautious driver must diminish the speed.
- 2) A cautious driver forbids his passengers to wear the seat belt.
- 3) Lives can be saved if drivers obey driving prescriptions.
- 4) In the USA, thirty-seven thousand people save their lives from road crash.

B)- answer the following questions

(4 marks)

- 1) What does a person hear when a vehicle is crashing nearby?
- 2) From the text, cite at least two precautions a vehicle driver should respect to avoid accident.
- 3) How should a driver consider a crossroad or Carrefour?
- 4) What does the text suggest to avoid air bag dysfunction?

SECTION II: LINGUISTIC SKILLS.

A/- VOCABULARY. Choose the correct spelling of the following numbers (2 marks)

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 72, 000 | a)- seventy thousand and two | b) -seventy-two thousand | c) - seven thousand and two |
| 209 | a)- two thousand and nine | b) -two hundred and nine | c) - twenty-nine |
| 37,000 | a)- thirteen-seven thousand | b) - thirty-seven thousand | c) - thirty-seven hundred |
| 1999 | a)- nineteen ninety thousand | b) - ninety nineteen-nine | c) - nineteen ninety-nine |

B/ - GRAMMAR

a) - capitalization. Rewrite the following sentences using capital letters correctly. (2 marks)

- 1) I was born in shanghai and grew in the united states.
- 2) Mrs brenda believes in god.
- 3) learning chinese takes a lot of efforts.
- 4) If i pass my exam, I'll go marien ngouabi university.

b)- mistake correction.

(2 marks)

- 1) I look forward to meet you.
- 2) I'm look forward to meeting you.
- 3) I live in United States.
- 4) I've been here since three months.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS.

(4 marks)

Reorganize the following dialogue to have a good one.

- a) Hey Gergove! What's the matter?
- b) I have been suffering for two weeks now.
- c) I think I'm going to see a dentist.
- d) Did you take something?
- e) I have a toothache.
- f) No, I haven't taken anything about it.
- g) What are going to do, then?
- h) How long have you been suffering?

SECTION IV: WRITING (stream A exclusively).

(4 marks)

In about 180 words, write about what a cautious driver should and should not do.

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (stream C&D exclusively).

(4 marks)

Use these data write about good driver.

- **A good driver must:**
 - ✓ To use the Seat belt.
 - ✓ To check vehicle maintenance features
- **they must absolutely not:**
 - ✓ To read or compose text messages while driving.
 - ✓ To drink an alcoholic beverage before driving

Topic N° 57

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 57: *The Concorde Flies into Aviation History*

After 27 years of service, the Concorde—"the world's only supersonic passenger aircraft"—has gone into retirement. Citing rising costs and decreasing customer demand, British Airways withdrew the last of its fleet of seven Concordes from commercial service in October 2003. Five months earlier Air France, the only other operator of this plane, with its distinctive delta-shaped wings, had ceased flying its five aircraft. Thus closed a chapter of aviation history that opened in 1962 when British and French engineers joined forces to develop a long-distance supersonic aircraft.

The prototypes made their maiden flights in 1969, and commercial supersonic transport became a reality in January 1976, with flights to Bahrain and Rio de Janeiro. The Concorde may have been a technological success, but it was a commercial flop. The oil crises of the 1970's were hard to swallow, since the plane guzzles over 25,600 liters of fuel per hour—triple the amount per passenger that is consumed by a standard aircraft. The Concorde was also saddled with a limited range of only 4,300 miles and a low passenger capacity—just 100. Hence, it was not economical for the airlines.

Another obstacle to Concorde's expansion was the opposition that arose to its operation early on in the United States, purportedly because of noise concerns. Price was another issue. Tickets cost thousands of dollars. Relatively few passengers could thus afford to fly on the Concorde. (...) Faster Than the Sun?

During its career, the Concorde transported nearly four million passengers—not really such a large number of people when one considers that the world's fleet of Boeing 747's transports that many in just a few weeks. What, then, made the Concorde such a remarkable aircraft? (...). A regular crossing from Paris to New York in the Concorde took just 3 hours and 55 minutes, almost halving the time of a conventional flight. (...) The Concorde's career was blighted by only one fatal accident.

By awake! Writer in France, www.jw.org

A/- TRUE or FALSE

- 1) The Concorde was a passenger train
- 2) British Airways continues using Concorde aircraft.
- 3) The Concorde carried billions of people from different countries.
- 4) Concorde tickets were expensive.

B/- detailed questions.

- 1) What is the Concorde according to the text?
- 2) When the Concorde did start running business?
- 3) Name at least two stopovers deserved by the Concorde.
- 4) Why did the Concorde go bankrupt?

SECTION II: LINGUISTIC SKILLS.

A/- VOCABULARY *What is your translation of the following statements?*

1. During its career.
2. Five months earlier.
3. the world's only supersonic passenger aircraft.
4. Tickets cost thousands of dollars.

GRAMMAR

a)- Choose the correct words or expression. Use them correctly in the following sentences.

1. It (must / to have to) be nice to live in Florida.
2. She (must / to have to) arrive at work at 9 sharp. her boss is very strict.
3. He (must / to have to) give him our answer today or lose out on the contract.
4. In an army, inferior soldiers (must/to have to) show respect aspects to the superiors.

b) - Correct the mistakes each sentence contains

- 1) I wanted to know why did Wily leave earlier?
- 2) My brother Detarse is very younger than me.
- 3) One of the most beautiful country in the world is Switzerland.
- 4) Do you know what is a wrench?

SECTION III: COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS.

Reorganize the following dialogue to have a good one.

- a) We were talking about the company's turnover.
- b) I don't know with whom I talked yesterday
- c) He said that the company's turnover has gone up since January.
- d) No, I didn't ask who he was. I took him for a normal worker.
- e) What did he say?
- f) But with whom did you talk yesterday?
- g) Did you ask who he was?
- h) So what were you talking about?

SECTION IV: WRITING (stream A exclusively).

In about 180 words, write about the best means of transportation you prefer.

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (stream C&D exclusively).

Order the following ideas to write about what a flight passenger should carry out.

- ★ The day of the flight, they must arrive at the airport two hours before the departure time.
- ★ Before taking the plane, the passenger must buy their ticket and book the date of the flight.
- ★ At last, they get in the aircraft, take a seat, fasten the seat belt and wait until it takes off.
- ★ Once at the airport, the passenger deal with formalities and wait in the departure lounge.

Topic N° 58

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 58: *The civil right movement*

Montgomery is a town in Alabama, one of the Southern states of the USA, where racial segregation existed as recently as the 1960's. This meant, for example, a black child could not go to the same school as his white friends. There were separated café, cinemas, libraries, supermarkets, and separated parts of buses for black people. There were even separated churches for black people. Black people were paid less than white ones for the same work. Many white people looked down on black people, and insult them, calling adult males "boy" and "nigger". People in authority often treated black very unjustly. The division between blacks and whites was very clear in Montgomery.

On 1 December 1965, a black woman called Mrs. Rosa Parks got on a crowded bus at the end of a tiring working day. The bus driver ordered her to give up a seat to a white woman. When she refused, she was arrested. This so angered the black community that a boycott of buses was started, led by Martin Luther King. It was this boycott which developed into civil right movement.

During the campaign, both black and white people joined forces to defy segregation laws, sitting together in restaurants and buses. Once, in Montgomery, a mob of 300 angry whites formed a threatening circle around a bus as it stopped. The first freedom rider to get off was a white man. He was beaten until he became unconscious. He lay in the street for an hour before an ambulance could reach him.

Gradually civil rights were won. In April 1965, the Voting Rights Act gave black people the same to vote as white people. The improvements that were made were achieved by nonviolence mass protest, like 'sit-ins'. They were patterned on the peaceful methods of Mahatma Gandy and drew their momentum and strength from the Negro Church in America.

Taken from GO FOR ENGLISH tle 2007; 25

A - Write TRUE or FALSE after each statement.

(2 pts)

- 1) The black woman called Rosa Parks was arrested after insulting the car driver.
 - 2) In 1960s Blacks and whites did not share the same schools and churches in the USA.
 - 3) The Civil Rights Movements was a black organization led by black woman.
 - 4) Black and White people struggled together to defy segregation laws.

B – Answer the following questions

(4 pts)

- 1- What victory did the civil rights Movement win in April 1965?
 - 2- State two kinds of racial segregation mentioned in the text.
 - 3- Did black people use weapons to protest against discrimination? Justify your answer
 - 4- What was Mrs. Rosa Parks' first reaction in the bus?

SECTION TWO: LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE

A – VOCABULARY: *Match the word from the text with its suitable meaning.*

(2 pts)

- 

a)- friendship

a)- less persons

a)- luxury car

a)- brutality

1 – *Segregation means*

b)- love c)- social cohesion

2 – *Crowded means:*

b)- full of persons c)- a big car

3 – *Ambulance means*

b)- emergencies car c)- a big car

4 – *Non-violence means*

b)- tragedy c)- anger

d)- social division.

d)- few persons.

d)- touristic car

d)- peaceful method

B – GRAMMAR

a- Rewrite the following sentences in the indirect speech. (2 marks)

1. "What time is it?" *asked Fred.*
2. "Do you want a ride?" *asked Mike*
3. "I won't give you a hand", *replied Naomi*
4. "Jordy can come for the weekend".

b- The following sentences have a mistake each. Find it and then suggest the correction.

- 1- Paul and me are discussing on politic
- 2- My son can to speak German very well.
- 3- The teacher is explained the new lesson now.
- 4- Do you send your letter yesterday?

SECTION THREE: COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE (4 marks)

Complete this conversation by asking the right questions for the provided answers.

A – What do you think about tribalism?

B – As I see it tribalism is not good.

A.....(1).....?

B – The main consequence of tribalism is social division.

A.....(2).....?

B- Yes, it is. Tribalism is one of the social problems

A.....(3).....?

B- People practice tribalism just for rejecting others.

A.....(4).....?

B- Yes, it is. It is possible to stop this social Phenomenon.

SECTION FOUR: WRITTEN EXPRESSION (stream A exclusively) (4 marks)

Tribalism is a terrible phenomenon in our society. Show its consequences and

Suggest some approaches to eradicate it. (In about 200 words)

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITTEN (stream C & D exclusively) (4 marks)

a)- Rearrange these scrambled sentences grammatically correct.

- / The / Tribalism / is / living / together / in tribes/ state of/.
- / tribal society /to the /Tribalism /refers / beliefs / of a/.
- / of families /is a group/ related through /a common/ A clan /ancestor/.
- /of the ethnic /belongs to /Ethnocentrism / a person /of the superiority / /group that / a belief/.

Topic N° 59

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 59: TV News - How Much of It Is Really News?

After analyzing 102 local TV newscasts from 52 metropolitan areas in the United States for content and presentation, a media-watch group found that only 41.3 percent of the programs contained news. What makes up the rest of the newscast?

On an average, 30.4 percent of airtime of local TV news consists of commercials. In fact, some of the stations surveyed devoted more time to commercials than to news. In addition, news airtime is often filled with fluff, states the report summarizing the findings of the study. Under the heading "Fluff," the report groups "the cumulative air-time given to chit-chat between anchors, promotions and previews of upcoming stories, the 'soft' or silly news and the items about celebrities." A sample of some fluff stories: "Terrible Tenors Contest," "Reporter Takes 'Awesome, Incredible, Astounding' Ride on Roller Coaster," and "More People Buy Sandwich Spread at Supermarkets."

What stories make up the actual news? Crime stories dominate the TV news, comprising 26.9 percent of the news airtime. "If it bleeds, it leads" remains a truism on local TV news . . . Crime rates may be down across the U.S. over the last few years, but not on local television news." Why?

According to the authors of the study, "crime events are dramatic and gain people's attention." Next to crime comes coverage of disasters, such as fires, car crashes, floods, and explosions (12.2 percent of the news), followed by sports news (11.4 percent). Then comes coverage of health (10.1 percent), government (8.7 percent), and the economy (8.5 percent). Such topics as education, the environment, the arts, and science receive little attention (from 1.3 to 3.6 percent). Weather reports, on the other hand, average 10 percent of all newscasts. "Everyone likes to talk about the weather and TV news is no exception," comment the researchers.

They add: "Any type of weather, good or bad, hot or cold, wet or dry, can elicit extensive TV news coverage." On a positive note, the report states that a growing number of journalists and viewers see the need for change. However, the study admits that such a change will not come easily because "market forces and greed may always threaten quality journalism."

www.jw.org

A - Write YES or NO after each statement.

(2 pts)

- 1) The number of news broadcasters is decreasing.
- 2) Televisions sometimes broadcast scientific programs.
- 3) Television audience detests watching crimes stories.
- 4) Sport is not the most broadcast program on TV.

B – Answer the following questions

(4 pts)

1. Is education well-broadcast among TV programs? Justify your answer from the text.
2. What hampers the need for change claimed by journalists and viewers?
3. How many local TV newscasts were subject of the study?
4. From the text, cite four conditions of weather.

SECTION II: LINGUISTIC SKILLS.

A/- VOCABULARY: Complete this chart with information from the text.

Example: 11 %: Sport

- 41.3 % :?.....
.....?....: Commercial
26.9 % :?.....
.....?....: Natural catastrophes
11 % :?.....

B/- GRAMMAR

a) – match the following words or expressions to their suitable grammatical nature

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1. Number | a. Frequency adverb |
| 2. Make | b. Cardinal adjective |
| 3. Often | c. Noun |
| 4. Nine | d. Verb |

b) Correct the mistakes each sentence contains

- 1) The book what I read was very interesting.
- 2) The manager required to buy some others books.
- 3) The police found the stolen bags in many shoes boutiques.
- 4) Look at that beautiful flowers' garden.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS.

Reorganize the following dialogue to have a good one

- a) That one's Lennon's daughter.
- b) I'm looking for a young girl I met here yesterday.
- c) Her husband could be a policeman.
- d) The tall girl over there? That Marry Simpson.
- e) What? There are many girls.
- f) I know, but, isn't she there?
- g) Now the other girl over there?
- h) Well, what's her husband?

SECTION FOUR: WRITTEN EXPRESSION (stream A exclusively)

(4 marks)

Do you prefer watching the national TV newscasts or international ones?

(In about 200 words).

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITTEN (stream C & D exclusively)

(4 marks)

Use the data from the vocabulary to write a paragraph.

Topic N° 60

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 60: *Conditions of life in prison*

The jail or prison (also called gaol) is a correctional institution where persons are confined while on trial or for punishment. It is not because individuals have been convicted of punishable acts and are serving a prison sentence that they have no rights. These rights of the detainees or prisoners are guaranteed by the law and inscribed in the internal regulations of the penitentiary establishments. The first of these rights is the right of visit, which takes place in the parlor (a room in a prison or penitentiary establishment where visitors can be received and talk). It is intended to maintain the link between the prisoner and their relatives, friends or acquaintance.

In addition to this fundamental right, detainees have been granted the right to work. This right allows the prisoner (who wishes it) to benefit from an income or financial gain and to acquire a vocational training which can facilitate their reintegration upon their release from prison.

As an extension of this measure, there is the right to benefit from a school education. More than half of the people currently in detention have a level of education that does not go beyond primary school and the illiteracy rate (ignorance resulting from the inability to read) is higher than the national average.

For a long time, only the walk allowed the prisoners to have a physical exercise. Recently, sports and cultural activities have been authorized. Thus, for example, each prison must be provided with a library [even with TV sets]. However, in practice, the access and the practice of these socio-educational activities vary according to the establishments and the prisoners. Some prisons are so old or in such a state of too many prisoners or overpopulation that it is impossible to ensure the exercise of these rights.

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A/ MULTIPLE CHOICE. CHOOSE THE RIGHT PARTS TO COMPLET THE SENTNECES (2 marks)

1) A prisoner has the right

- a) To visit parents or friends b) To be visited c) to do shopping

2) The right to work allows the detainees to

- a) be visited by relatives b) benefit from an income c) To be released from prison

3) To facilitate their reintegration, detainees acquire

- a) Deficiency syndromes b) immunodeficiency syndromes c) a vocational training

4) More than half of the people currently in detention are:

- a) highly criminal b) highly educated c) highly illiterate

B): ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

(4 marks)

1. What may happen if a citizen perpetrates a punishable act?
2. Can a detainee pupil continue studying in prison? Justify your answer from the text.
3. Mention at least two detainee or prisoner's rights.
4. How do penitentiary establishments prepare detainees reintegration upon their release?

SECTION II: LINGUISTIC SKILLS.

A/- VOCABULARY: Pick out of the text the synonymous for these words. (2 marks)

- 1- detainee 2- penitentiary establishment 3- allowed 4- parents

B / - GRAMMAR

a) – Translate into French the following the following expressions (2 marks)

- 1) a vocational training;
- 2) In addition to this fundamental right
- 3) More than half of the people currently in detention
- 4) Some prisons are in such a state of overpopulation

b) – correct the mistakes about the item “used to” (2 marks)

- 1) I did not used to like vegetables..
- 2) There used to be a cinema here but now there is.
- 3) I wish it was Christmas today.
- 4) Your sister took plenty of photoes.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS.

(4 marks)

Reorganize the following dialog chronologically to have a meaningful one

- a) Are you married?
- b) Can I ask you some questions Dover?
- c) Yes, Aldyns is my brother
- d) Sorry I can't. But my bother BOOBA can. That's enough! Good bye.
- e) Sure, go ahead.
- f) Is Aldyns your brother?
- g) Yes, I'm married with two daughters and three sons.
- h) Can you drive?

SECTION FOUR: WRITTEN EXPRESSION (stream A exclusively) (4 marks)

What should people do to avoid being sent to prison?

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (stream C-D exclusively) (4 marks)

Match the following nouns to their suitable definitions to write about judiciary vocabulary

1- The sentence

2- A jailer

3- criminal

4- judge

❖is a public official authorized to decide questions brought before a court of justice.

....is a final judgment of guilty in criminal case and the punishment that is imposed.

❖is someone who guards prisoners.

....is someone who has committed a crime or who has been legally convicted of a crime.

Topic N° 61

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 61: Terrorism in Africa

Serious and seemingly intractable conflicts in Angola, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, and Sierra Leone have ended and those countries are in the process of rebuilding. We have seen several significant electoral successes during the past years. Although Africa remains the world least developed continent, average real per capita income has been increasing steadily over the last decade and a half and the middle class is slowly growing. However, in spite of this positive trends, instability and conflicts persist in parts of continent. This instability has a direct bearing on U.S. national interests and those of our closest allies.

Poor governed localities have been and remain breeding ground for extremists that seek to harm us. Underlining the scale of the ability challenges facing Africa, eight of the ten largest United Nations peacekeeping missions in the world and current deployed in sub Saharan Africa. Added to these, the African Union Mission in Somalia is the largest peace support mission in the world. In response, African leaders have intensified individual and collective efforts to address these challenges and take greater ownership of their own security.

Terrorism and violent extremism are major sources of instability in Africa. Terrorist organizations such as al-Shabaab, Boko-Haram (which now calls itself the Islamic State in West Africa), al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), and al-Murabitoum are conducting asymmetric campaigns that cause significant loss of innocent life and create potentially long-term humanitarian crisis in the Lake Chad Basin region, despite significant progress over the past year due in large part to bolstered Nigerian and regional efforts.

More work remains to end the savage atrocities and ongoing violence perpetrated by Boko-Haram, which declared its affiliations with ISIL in 2015, conducts recurring attacks in Northern Nigeria and the neighboring countries of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, and they have increased the ghastly practice forcing women and children to act as human bombs. The conflict has affected the lives of communities across the Lake Chad Basin region, with some 2.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and nearly 170,000 Nigerian refugees forced to flee their country. Since 2009, the conflict has caused approximately 18,000 deaths.

In the Sahel, AQIM and Al-Murabitoum continue to operate in part of Northern Mali and along the border corridor between Mali, Niger and Libya. In recent months, they have responded to military pressure by turning to more asymmetric tactics. They have increased high-profile attacks against so-called "soft targets," including a series of attacks against international hotels, cafes, and resort in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Côte d'Ivoire.

As president OBAMA has said, effectively addressing evolving terrorism challenges requires strong, capable, and diverse partners which have both the political will and the ability to disrupt and degraded terrorist network. Over the past several years, we have seen African governments and African communities come together and show leadership in fighting terrorist groups.

TRUE or FALSE

(2 marks)

- 1) In the Sahel too, Boko Haram is active.
- 2) Children and women are used as human bombs.
- 3) There was war in four African countries.
- 4) Extremists rarely act in poor localities.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. (4 marks)

- 1) What did the American president exactly say to fight terrorism?
- 2) How many people have lost their lives in the conflict?
- 3) What is the terrorist group which operates in the Lake Chad Basin region?
- 4) Have African authorities done anything about their security? Justify.

SECTION II: LINGUISTIC SKILLS.

VOCABULARY

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 1) To disrupt | Choose the best meaning | (2 marks) |
| 1) | a) to go on b) to go away | c) to help d) to impede. |
| 2) | a) cleanest b) worst | c) nearest d) furthest. |
| 3) | a) taught b) committed | c) seen d) analyzed. |
| 4) | a) badly b) slowly | c) correctly d) recently |

B / -GRAMMAR

a) Use the appropriate article in the following sentences

(2 marks)

1. Ben and Jenny live in (**a / an**) one-way street.
2. Our surgeon is granted from (**a / an**) University based in USA.
3. (**A / An**) antelope is a graceful Old World ruminant with long legs and horns.
4. England is (**a / an**) European country.

b) Find and correct the mistake each sentence contains (2 marks)

- 1) I will let you know all, when I will meet you.
- 2) Where I can find a bank, please?
- 3) Your sweet-heart does not listen the instructor.
- 4) I didn't meet nobody in the boutique.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS.

Complete the following dialog. (4 marks)

- A) hello
B) Hello
A) Why don't you go to job today?
B).....**1**.....
A) Sorry! Who burnt your office?
B)-**2**.....
A) Did the police arrest that terrorist?
B).....**3**.....
A)- They were right to kill him. How old was he?
B).....**4**.....

SECTION FOUR: WRITTEN EXPRESSION (stream A exclusively) (4 marks)

In more or less 180 words, what measures leaders and citizens should implement to eradicate terrorism?

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (streams C & D exclusively) (4 marks)

Answer the questions by using the information from the text or thanks to your own knowledge to write about the terrorism.

- 1) What are some active terrorist groups?
- 2) Why do terrorists kill people?
- 3) What kind of people do terrorists used to kill other people?
- 4) What countries do terrorists have already attacked?

Topic N° 62

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 62: *an ecological phenomenon*

Erosion is the set of phenomena that degrade the surface of the Earth over time. This degradation is often of natural origin (mainly the action of water and wind), but can also be greatly increased by human activities (extension of cities and roads, the effect of agriculture, the problem of deforestation, etc.). Erosion therefore has the power to reshape the earth's surface, which modifies the relief.

There are two main types of erosion: mechanical erosion when the rocks break into fine particles; these debris are then slowly removed and moved by wind or water. Chemical erosion, with the dissolution of rocks by rainwater infiltrates the subsoil.

The main natural causes of erosion are: the natural slope explains the movement of rocks such as falling rocks, landslides and landslides. Running waters tear and move rock particles by sorting them according to their size. The waves and the tides gradually gnaw the coasts of the continents (the littoral) to form cliffs along the beaches.

Human activities such as the anarchic expansion of cities, construction of roads ...) increase the risk of erosion or accelerate erosion. In agriculture, the cultivated areas weaken the soil, because of the intensive mechanical work which is carried out in depth with plowing. Deforestation and deforestation result in bare soil, which increases erosion by runoff and wind.

Erosion caused by agriculture or deforestation tends to remove the superficial part of the surface, which is also the most fertile. This phenomenon leads to the often permanent degradation of cultivated land. In extreme cases, there is a risk of desertification, that is to say a transformation of the surface into desert.

It is possible to limit soil erosion by using vegetation (grass, trees) that protects the soil from runoff and wind. In agriculture, it is also possible to practice direct sowing (and not plowing) which reduces soil erosion.

Adopted from Microsoft Encarta 2009

A/ - TO THESE ALTERNATIVE STATEMENTS, ANSWER BY YES or NO (2 marks)

1. Erosion is the set of phenomena that improve the surface of the Earth over time.
2. We talk of chemical erosion when the rocks break into fine particles.
3. Only running waters cause erosions.
4. Reforestation fights erosion

B/- ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

(4 marks)

- 1) Why are men sometimes responsible for the erosion?
- 2) Can we admit that the erosion is sometimes an act of God? Justify in keeping with text.
- 3) What is erosion consequence mention in paragraph five?
- 4) From the last paragraph show that erosion is not a fate?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A - VOCABULARY: Match half sentences to have good ones. (2 marks)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Erosion is a set of ecological... | a) is when rocks break into fine particles. |
| 2. mechanical erosion.... | b) are the water and the wind. |
| 3. natural causes of erosion... | c) can prevent the soil from sliding. |
| 4. direct sowing.... | d) occurrences that squanders the upper part of the Earth. |

B – GRAMMAR

a- Rewrite the following sentences with nouns in the plural (2 marks)

Example: we saw a candy for sale ⇒ ⇒ **We saw candies for sale**

- 1- My parents bought a beautiful goose.
- 2- A child cannot be sentenced to death.
- 3- A fly flies in the air.
- 4- A new aircraft is really comfortable.

a) - Rewrite the following sentences without any mistake. (2 marks)

1. Modero cannot eat only one bread.
2. How many foot does a giraffe run on?
3. An adult crocodile mouth has more than fifty tooth.
4. In our country men are allowed to marry several wifes.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS. (4 marks)

Order the following dialog.

- a) I wonder why Donald never travels.
- b) What did he lose?
- c) Why does he hate adventures?
- d) How long did that occur?
- e) It occurred many years ago.
- f) He hates them because he had a terrible accident.
- g) He lost his right leg and his entire valuable.
- h) Don't you know? He hates adventures

SECTION FOUR: WRITTEN EXPRESSION (stream A exclusively) (4 marks)

In keeping with the text, write about proposals about fighting erosions.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (streams C&D exclusively) (4 marks)

/that /the /squanders / is an /erosion/ earth /ecological occurrence / the upper/ part of /
/into fine /mechanical erosion /occurs / rocks break /particles/ when /
/are / causes /natural /of erosion / the water /and /the wind
/ sliding /direct/can /sowing /avoid/ the /soil /

Topic N° 63

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 63: WhatsApp strategy against fake news

The instant messaging application of WhatsApp, a Facebook affiliate, announced in January 21st 2019 its decision to limit message sharing as part of fight against "fake news". In July 2018, it introduced safeguards in India, including limiting the number of users to whom a message can be transmitted. The company also publishes messages in newspapers to raise public awareness of false information.

The decision was taken thanks to harsh criticism of the Indian government after angry crowds killed at least twenty - five people in a year because of news of uncertain or questionable origin circulating on WhatsApp that were spreading through the public in a country that has two hundred million of active users a month. WhatsApp has indicated that it has decided to extend this measure to all its users after collecting their feedback for six months.

"From now on, all users of the most up-to-date version of WhatsApp can share voice communications, writings, or pictures with only five people or groups at a time," the company said in a statement. At first, a user could share a message up to twenty addressees. "We will continue to listen to users' opinions and, over time, we will look for new ways to respond to viral content," the company stated. The act of noticing or discovering the existence of false views on this platform is particularly requiring a lot of effort. Conversations, personal or in group, are encrypted and sometimes take a long time to reach people with official power or authorities.

Founded in 2009 and acquired by Facebook in 2014, WhatsApp reported in early 2018 that more than 1.5 billion users exchanged sixty-five billion messages a day.

Adapted from *Les dépeches du bassin du Congo, N°013 - Vendredi 25 janvier 2019, P.4*

A/ - TO THESE STATEMENTS, ANSWER ALTERNATIVELY BY YES or NO (2 marks)

- 1- People use WhatsApp only to transfer fake news.
- 2- WhatsApp and facebook are partners.
- 3- Many Indians lost their lives because of fake news circulating on WhatsApp.
- 4- Now in Indian, WhatsApp allows to share a message up to twenty receivers.

B/- ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. (4 marks)

- 1) - From the text, pick up a statement that proves that Indian people use WhatsApp very much.
- 2) - Why did Indian authorities criticize the instant messaging application?
- 3) - What measure was taken to decelerate the spread of viral contents?
- 4)- How does WhatsApp manage to raise the public awareness of fake news ?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A - VOCABULARY: translate the following statements into French. (2 marks)

- 1- Indian authorities criticize the instant messaging application.
- 2- Measures were taken to decelerate the spread of viral Contents.
- 3- Indian people use WhatsApp frequently.
- 4- The public awareness of false news.

B – GRAMMAR

a- Make the reported speech of the following sentences. (2 marks)

- 1) You look worn-out, said Modet.
- 2) I'll give you a hand, said Beldia.
- 3) Benicia can't come for the weekend, insisted Aldyns.
- 4) What were you doing? Asked Bedel.

b- Rewrite the following sentences without any mistake. (2 marks)

1. I've going to have my hair cut.
2. She made all the arrangements with professionalist.
3. What does this expression meant?
4. My parents live at Washington

SECTION THREE: COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE (4 marks)

Match utterances in part A with the responses in part B (4 pts)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) I got these brochures from the travel agency. | a) But it's cold in Scotland and I want some sun. |
| 2) I like the ones about Spain. Let's go to Spain. | b) It's doesn't exist. It's an invention to attract tourists. |
| 3) Well, we can either go to Spain or to Scotland. | c) Oh good! Let's have a look at them! |
| 4) Anyway, we might see the Loch Ness Monster. | d) You'd better go now or it'll be too late. |
| 5) Excuse me, doesn't my nephew work here? | e) Some toilet paper and sweets for the kids. |
| 6) Have you got a match? | f) Yes, here you are. |
| 7) I haven't done the shopping yet. | g) Oh, you're his uncle. He went to your funeral today! |
| 8) What else do you need? | h) But neither you nor I speak Spanish. |

SECTION FOUR: WRITTEN EXPRESSION (stream A exclusively) (4 marks)

In keeping with the text, show the dangerous part of WhatsApp.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (streams C&D exclusively) (4 marks)

Complete the following ideas to have a good paragraph about WhatsApp.

WhatsApp is ,

The importance of WhatsApp for pupils and

Social networks bad sides are: ,,,

In conclusion, WhatsApp.....

Topic N° 64

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 64: *Colonization and development.*

While France is being vilified by its European neighbors like Italy and Germany on its supposed responsibility in the persistent poverty of the African countries it has colonized, conversations in Salons and corridor exchanges are intensifying on the relevance or not of the CFA franc, the foreign currency reserves of the African countries to the French Treasury. And more recently, components of the agreements signed with the African countries are said to focus on a perpetual reimbursement of the costs of African colonization. It does not seem uninteresting to question the persistence, the veracity of the various theses in the presence, but let experts and other specialists deepen the question. (...).

Many economists have argued that the relative poverty of Africa at the end of the twentieth century was essentially the result of the shape European colonialism has taken on the continent, that is, the settlement of Europeans for the purpose of extraction.

The original sin of colonialism in Africa would be, for some, the non-introduction of a real capitalist system, based on private property, which could have created the necessary incentives for competition and accumulation to stimulate autonomous economic growth. Prospects for positive appreciation of colonization in Africa are almost non-existent, even if we can evoke the end of the intra-African wars, the abolition of the slave trade and domestic slavery, the introduction of mechanized transport and infrastructure investments, the development of a modern industry in these economies.

Some reflections come to this conclusion, starting from the well-known observation that the rulers in Africa have found it difficult to derive significant income from domestic resources. Bayart says that during the colonial period and since then, African elites have been the customers of the metropolitans. They have forged relationships that, although unequal, have benefited them as they have benefited foreigners.

Adapted from *les dépêches de Brazzaville* No. 3421 -Monday, 4 February, P.11

A/ - TO THESE STATEMENTS, ANSWER ALTERNATIVELY BY YES or NO (2 marks)

1. African elites forged equal relationships with foreigners.
2. The relevance of CFA franc is questionable.
3. According to the agreements, African countries must reimburse the costs of colonization perpetually.
4. European colonialism hampered the African development.

B/ - OPEN QUESTIONS (4 marks)

- 1) Why do Italy and Germany vilify France?
- 2) Does African countries' economy use the appropriate system for their autonomous economic growth?
- 3) Was European settlement only harmful? Justify your answer from the third paragraph?
- 4) What is the CFA franc?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A - VOCABULARY: translate the following statements into French. (2 marks)

1. The poverty of the African countries.
2. The abolition of the slave trade
3. Economic growth.
4. CFA franc

B – GRAMMAR

a- Make replies to the following sentences using

So or nor

(2 marks)

Examples:

- Stan is learning to drive. ***So am I***
 - Our team didn't score a goal. ***Nor did ours.***

- 1) If it rains this afternoon, we won't get dinner tonight.
 - 2) The tenants implored their landlord not to sell the building.
 - 3) My sister never watches American catch.
 - 4) My family wouldn't accept such a suitor.

..... our team
..... The wise committee.
..... my kid boy
..... mine.

b- Rewrite the following sentences without any mistake.

(2 marks)

- 
 1. Europeans colonized Africa at the 17th century.
 2. Should Africa reimburse France for the colonization.
 3. In the forest, monkeys don't never live alone.
 4. This patient provides some a few typical examples of the syndrome.

SECTION THREE: COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

(4 marks)

Match utterances in part A with the responses in part B

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Do you want a hand? | a) Not, but try not to slam it. |
| 2. Have you ever been to France? | b) I'd prefer you ask herself or her husband. |
| 3. Do you mind if I shut the window? I'm cold. | c) I hope the train will be on time. I dislike waiting. |
| 4. Tell me about Mrs. Haines divorce. | d) But why? My sister is a good cook. |
| 5. Would you like me to make reservations? | e) If you're not doing anything, that would be lovely |
| 6. I've not seen George for a long time. | f) No, thanks. I'll do it myself |
| 7. I'd like you to say a prayer for your meal. | g) No, I'd go there some day. It's fascinating |
| 8. We expect Lidia to arrive at eight o'clock | h) Me too, since that party last year. How is he? |

SECTION FOUR: WRITTEN EXPRESSION (stream A exclusively)

(4 marks)

Suggest solutions to get sub-Saharan African out of the persistent poverty.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (streams C & D exclusively)

(4 marks)

Complete the following ideas to have a good paragraph about WhatsApp.

Social problem : Poverty

Occurrence places : countries

causes : Colonization, laziness

Victims : African citizens

Topic N° 65

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 65: *The indifference of parents and block leaders to the "black babies" phenomenon*

In spite of police and gendarmerie efforts to put an end to it, "black babies", "kuluna", "Americans", "Arabs" "Army of the rails" phenomenon is taking shape in Congolese cities, as if the actors were aliens. Yet these young offenders who terrorize our communities today are all from a family and live in our neighborhoods, areas and blocks. They organize themselves in groups, in the light of their parents and the leaders of block, district or zone to commit their wrongful acts, without being worried.

Begetters are unable to report the actions of their offspring to the base administration or to the police or gendarmerie when they should not tire of supporting the police and gendarmerie in their struggle to dismantle all their networks.

In recent times, these bandits pretend to be pupils, storming and overwhelming at the end of classes, school entrances to rob phones and money from real students. This is often the case with schools bordering paved roads.

They always operate in groups with different cold steels, giving themselves ridiculous nicknames like "Boit mal", "Assassin", "Machete noire", "sans pitié", etc. which informs about their "wishing harm on other" nature. But their parents, moreover, show accomplice indifference even in the face of the magnitude of this phenomenon.

"We are also afraid of being surprised one day by these young wrongdoers," said a block leader to the population. So, if these leaders make such comments, what will the people do then? And yet, places where these young offenders dose with drug are known to them. So parents, neighborhood and block leaders, are bound to denounce this phenomenon.

Adapted from Faustin Akono, *les dépeches de Brazzaville* N° 3422 - Tuesday, 5 February, 2019 P. 15

A - TRUE OR FALSE (2 marks)

- 1- "Black babies" or "kuluna", "Americans", "Arabs" "Army of the rails" regret acting wrongly.
- 2- These bandits pretend to be pupils, and go to the schools to rob real students.
- 3- Delinquents' parents are accomplice indifference despite the magnitude of this phenomenon.
- 4- Places young offenders dose with drug are unknown to their begetters.

B - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (4 marks)

- 1) What are delinquents' parents and quarter leaders accused of?
- 2) How do "Black babies" or "kuluna" operate?
- 3) Who are victims of "Black babies" or "kuluna" phenomenon?
- 4) Where do "Black babies" or "kuluna" live.

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A/ -VOCABULARY: Match the words with their suitable meanings

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Public force | a) wrongdoers | b) Boxer | c) Police |
| 2. Bandit | a) truant | b) Wrongdoer | c) delinquent |
| 3. Offspring | a) Children | b) teachers | c) Parents |
| 4. to dismantle | a) To destroy | b) To dismember | c) To disqualify |

B/ - GRAMMAR: Fill in the blanks with the following demonstrative adjectives
that – these- this – those

1. I often cycle to work, but I'm taking the car morning
2. Oh God! Look at black clouds over there. it's going to rain.
3. Do you remember discussion we had when still beginning the training?
4. baby kangaroos are really cute!

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2 marks)

- 1) She will arrive at ten past o'clock.
- 2) Everybody were talking about it all evening.
- 3) There was no hungry people in this country.
- 4) I wish that God blesses you.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4 marks)

Complete the following dialogue

- A- I haven't seen Bob for weeks
B- Didn't you hear? He's admitted in hospital
A- How long?
B- 1.....
A- What is he suffering from?
B- 2.....
A- How did he contract it?
B- 3.....
A- Does he drink alcohol?
B- 4.....

SECTION FOUR: WRITTEN EXPRESSION (stream A exclusively) (4 marks)

In about 180 words, suggest what should be done to boost out the "black babies" phenomenon.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (streams C&D exclusively) (4 marks)

Complete the following ideas to have a good paragraph about the "black babies" phenomenon.

Social problem	: "black babies" phenomenon
Occurrence places	: Congolese cities
Bandits or perpetrators	: Young people
Victims	: Pupils, and other citizens
Principal fighters	: police and gendarmerie
Secondary fighters	: parents and block leaders
To fight black babies effectively	: Every citizen implication

Topic N° 66

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 66: Is it worth to travel with a tour guide?

Travelling is the most widely enjoyed recreations. The tourist business is becoming increasingly important for many countries' economies and provides a great variety of products and services. People are different and so are their preferences when it comes to spreading a vacation traveling to interesting and exotic places. One of the first choices one should make when planning a trip is whether it would be individual or with group led by a tour guide. If it were up to me, I would go to an excursion as part of a tourist group.

First of all, a common problem of people traveling abroad is unfamiliar language of the country they are visiting. This is a major inconvenience as it could hamper their communication and prevent them from learning valuable things about the place. That's why I think that a tour guide, who in most cases knows at least two languages, would be needed. This is a professional whose job includes guidance and help. Also, tour guides tell tourists about the history of the place they are visiting, information which otherwise could hardly be obtained.

Second, group journeys are supposed to be previously organized. The travel agency makes the full program of the trip: hotel reservations, transportation, food, and sightseeing. Furthermore, many services and museum taxes are cheaper for a whole group. In this way, tourists are much more comfortable, as they save time and money, and are able to enjoy their vacation without worrying about anything.

Third, travelling in a group can provide people the opportunity to get to know with many other tourists who are from different backgrounds but are brought together by their common interest of the place they are visiting. Such group trips are great chances for making new friendships and eventually learning a lot about different people.

For all these reasons, I prefer to travel in a group with a tour guide, as it would guarantee a more convenient and enjoyable journey.

Extract from *English Essays, "describing Essay"*.

A/- Alternative questions: True or False. (2 marks)

- 1) People visiting another country have all the same centre of interest.
- 2) The author likes travelling individually as s/he is going to visit another country.
- 3) A tour guide is very necessary for people visiting a new country.
- 4) Visiting a country in group is better than visiting a country individually as far as tourism is concerned.

B/- Open questions. Read the text and answer the following questions. (4 marks)

1. State four advantages related to traveling in group for tourists visiting a new country.
2. To what extent is tourism considered as a business for a host country?
3. A tour guide is important for tourists, isn't s/he? Justify your answer from the text.
4. How well can a language be a disastrous factor for a tourist's benefits when visiting a new place?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A/- VOCABULARY: Match the words with their suitable synonyms.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1- Excursion | a)- tourism |
| 2- Tourist | b)- suitable |
| 3- Sightseeing | c)- Outing |
| 4- Convenient | d)- sightseer |

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)- Specific structure.

Here are four direct questions based on the theme "directions ". Turn them into indirect questions so as to sound more polite to interlocutor.

Example: Need a hand, madam? = I wonder if you need a hand, madam.

1. Please Sir, where do you pray?
2. Do you know where the bank is?
3. Excuse me Madam, is this the way to the nearest filling station?
4. Please, Can you tell me the way to the US embassy?

b) - Mistakes

- 1) The roads are constructed now as the government wants to attract many tourists in our country.
- 2) People have wondering whether to develop tourism or not.
- 3) Yesterday, the minister in charge of tourism make a good speech on TV.
- 4) Have development got any price?

SECTION THREE: COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

(4 marks)

Match utterances in part A with the responses in part B

A/

- 1) It's hard to choose where to go first on our sightseeing trip!
 - 2) I really wanted to make sure that I got a chance to go to the local beach.
 - 3) I heard that the natural history museum is pretty close to the beach.
 - 4) What would be a good place to go to in the afternoon?
 - 5) Don't count your chickens
 - 6) United we stand,
 - 7) You cannot make a silk purse
 - 8) It's an ill wind that
-
- a) I heard that too. We might as well go there since we are just down the street.
 - b) blows nobody any good.
 - c) The local amusement park is supposed to be wonderful.
 - d) before they are hatched.
 - e) We could think of what would make a good morning activity versus an evening activity.
 - f) Divided we fall.
 - g) I think that would be a fun beginning to our day. We could walk around here.
 - h) out of a sow's ear.

SECTION FOUR: WRITTEN EXPRESSION (stream A exclusively)

(4 marks)

Do you agree that "Tourism can strongly affect the life of the inhabitants of a host country" ?

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (streams C&D exclusively)

(4 marks)

Topic N° 67

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 67: *Tourism in Africa.*

Tourism is one of the largest and fastest growing sectors of the world economy, and tourism in Africa is ripe for development, the report notes.

African mountains, Savannahs and rivers and cultural events such as music, dance and festivals are far above the natural assets found in the regions, says Lain Christie, one of the report's coauthors with these natural attributes, tourism can play an important role in development". But to do so, it must be integrated into each country's economy and government structure and be seen as benefit by everyone, from the president to the ministers and the general population".

Tourism in Africa shows how Botswana, Cape Verde, Namibia, South Africa and Tanzania have among other countries which will have high potential for tourism over the next five years; and argues that many of the South Saharan African countries (SSA) are on the verge of tourism success.

For example, the number of tourism arriving in SSA has grown over 300% since 1990, with 2012 marking a high of 33,8 million of tourists who visited the region. Income generated by tourism has also climbed. Receipts from hotels, tours and other attractions in 2012 amounted to over 36 billion.

This boost in tourism is occurring just as economic growth is exploding across the African continent. As the result of the recent economic good health in SSA countries, global hotel chains are poised to spend hundreds of millions of dollars. In Africa, over the coming years to meet rising demands from both international tourists and the continent's own fast growing middle class.

At the same time, the expansion of tourism in Africa faces the number of obstacles. Issues such as landownership and availability are central to business and tourism development. Other constraints such as access to finance or investors, taxes on tourism investments, lack of security and high criminality, and bureaucratic processes are what sometimes hinder the booming of tourism in Africa.

A new World Bank report "tourism in Africa ", Washington, October 3, 2013.

A/- CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER BETWEEN A, B, C, D.

1. Tourism in Africa is: **a)-** a break to development, **b)-** associated with development; **c)-** a threat to peace; **d)-** nothing at all.
2. The number of tourists in Africa is: **a)-** stagnating; **b)-** falling; **c)-** growing ; **d)-** dwindling.
3. Tourism is possible if: **a)-** we incorporate it into economy, **b)-** We neglect it, **c)-** we ban it; **d)-** we disregard it.
4. Receipts from hotels have: a)- decreased ; b) stagnated ; c)- gone high; d)- disappeared.

B/- ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

- 1) What are the natural factors that can favour tourism in Africa?
- 2) Give the figures how fruitful tourism is in Africa.
- 3) Is tourism associated with development? Justify.
- 4) What are the obstacles that hinder tourism in Africa?

SECTION II: LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE

A/- VOCABULARY: *Find the synonyms of the following words from the text.*

- a)- mature ; b)- ready ; c)- advantage ; d)- head of state.

B/- GRAMMAR.

a) - Turn these sentences into the passive voice.

1. Call the nurse as quickly as possible.
2. At this place, she will overpass us we all.
3. Somebody has knocked him out.
4. The servant showed him the room

b) - correct the mistakes in each of the following sentences.

- 1) Tell serge to serve food as soon as he will arrive tomorrow.
- 2) The clouds were getting more and more dark.
- 3) My exam paper was correcting by M.Paul.
- 4) The learners' marks in English are getting badder and badder.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

- 1- Hello, may I have your passport please?
- 2- I see. What kind of visa have you got?
- 3- Where are you heading for?
- 4- How long will you stay?
- 5- Do you have any alcohol or valuable good to declare?
- 6- Do you have some currency to change?
- 7- How you like your money?
- 8- Enjoy your stay.
 - a) Yes, CFA francs 100, 000 in 20 notes and the rest in tens.
 - b) For three months.
 - c) California, Washington and Oklahoma.
 - d) No, not at all.
 - e) Thank you.
 - f) A tourist one.
 - g) Here it is and here is my visa.
 - h) Yes, I need change some CFA in the USA currency.

SECTION IV: WRITING. (*serie A uniquement*) (4 marks)

Answer the following question so as to write, in more or less 180 words, an article on "Tourism in the Republic of Congo".

- What is tourism? - What are the natural factors that favour tourism in the Republic of Congo?
- Can tourism bring development in the Congo? Justify.
- According to you, what are the obstacles that hinder tourism from growing up in Congo nowadays?

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (*series C –D uniquement*) (4 marks)

Order the following sentences chronologically to describe a young woman working day.

- I attend the meeting, prepare correspondences and get them signed.
- At work, the first thing I do is open the posts and distribute them to different managers.
- Some of my first tasks of the day are get my children ready for school, and let them at school on my way to work.
- Once back home, I start by preparing food for the family, eat, watching TV and go to bed very tired.

Topic N° 68

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 68: *Towards reconciliation.*

In 1995, the Rugby World Cup was held in South Africa. Nelson Mandela was instrumental in encouraging black South Africans to support the "Springboks". The springboks were previously reviled for being a symbol of white supremacy. Mandela surprised many by meeting the springbok captain, Francois Pienaar, before the World Cup to wish the team well. After an epic final in which South Africa beat New Zealand, Mandela wearing Springbok jersey, presented the trophy to the winning South Africa team. De Klerk later stated Mandela successfully won the hearts of a million white rugby fans.

Nelson Mandela also oversaw the formation of the Truth and Reconciliation committee in which former crimes of apartheid were investigated. But stressing individual forgiveness and helping the nation to look forward. The committee was chaired by Desmond Tutu, and Mandela later praised his work.

Nelson Mandela retired from the presidency in 1999, to be succeeded by Thabo Mbeki. In Mandela's later years, ill health curtailed his public life. However, He did speak out on certain issues. He was very critical of the US-led invasion of Iraq during 2003. Speaking in a Newsweek interview in 2002, he expressed concern at American actions. He said: "I really wanted to retire and rest and spend more time with my children, my grandchildren and of course with my wife. But the problems are such that for anybody with a conscience who can use whatever influence, he may have to try to bring about peace, it's difficult to say no". (10 September 2002).

He also campaigned to highlight the issue of HIV/AIDS in South Africa. Mandela got married three times, fathered six children and had seventeen grandchildren. His first wife was Evelyn Ntoko Mase. His second one was Winnie Madikizela-Mandela. They split after an acrimonious dispute. Winnie was alleged to have an involvement in Human rights abuses. For the third wife, Mandela married on his 80 birthday to Graça Machel.

By history. com edition.

A/- CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER BETWEEN A, B, C.

- 1- Mandela also supervised the Truth and Reconciliation committee.
- 2- Mandala's family forbade him to retire.
- 3- Desmond Tutu's work was honored by Mandela.
- 4- Mandela successfully conquered the hearts of many rugby fans.

B/- answer the following questions.

- 1- How did Mandela win the hearts of many rugby fans?
- 2- What did the Truth and the Reconciliation committee devote to?
- 3- Was Mandela concerned at American actions? Justify.
- 4- What were the springboks?

SECTION II: LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE

A/- VOCABULARY:

Choose the correct letter a, b, c to best explain the following words.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1- Supremacy | a)- inferiority ; b)- sovereignty ; c)- subordination. |
| 2- Split | a)- separate ; b)- agree ; c)- consolidate |
| 3- Allege | a) - deny; b)-disprove; c)- declare. |
| 4- Acrimonious | a) - sweet; b)- sharp; c)- smooth. |

B/- GRAMMAR.

a/- put the following sentences into the reported speech.

- 1- The student asked the teacher: "what does this word mean?"
- 2- Jack wonder: "Did the police catch the criminal yesterday?"
- 3- "Shut the door, but don't lock it", mum said to us.
- 4- I will travel if I get some money.

b/- Mistake correction.

- 1) If I have such a sum of money, I would have built a storey house.
- 2) This class is the noisier one among all.
- 3) Phil never eats apples, doesn't he?
- 4) Are you keen on play video games?

SECTION III: COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

Formulate questions corresponding to the following answers.

- 1) I have been learning Spanish for months.
- 2) Jessie has terrorized the children since I left.
- 3) The bride has waited until exhaustion.
- 4) Yes, robots are invading us for long.

SECTION IV: WRITING. (*série A uniquement*) **(4 marks)**

In about 180 words, tell us about the prowesses of your idol.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (*series C -D uniquement*) **(4 marks)**

Answer the following questions to write a paragraph about your idol.

- 1) Who is your idol?
- 2) What is your idol?
- 3) What is his/her nationality?
- 4) Why do you love him/her?

LIVOULA 06 967 01 40

Topic N° 69

SECTION I: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 69: A speech at Johannesburg earth summit.

"I would like to thank the governments of the United States and South Africa for bringing us together in the launching of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership Initiative. As president of the Central African States Economic Community, a zone that incorporates the Congo basin, and at time when my country is president in office of the COMIFAC, I would like to testify to the Central African head of state's political desire to work together for the sustainable management of the sub region's forest ecosystems. This initiatives on the part of the region are backed up by a multilateral partnership comprising governments, part governments owned bodies, the private sector, civil society organizations, local population donors, and financial bankers.

These initiatives have in particular been developed by the African Timber Organisation (OAB), the organization for Wildlife conservation in Africa (OCFSA), Conservation and Rational Use of Forest Ecosystems in Central African (ECOFAC) and the Conference on Central African Dense and Moist-Forest ecosystems (CEFDHAC).

In our view, the launching of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership constitutes a call for greater solidarity between the development actors in the interest of nature conservation in central Africa. For our countries, it constitutes a new moral, technical and financial undertaking in order to achieve this objective of international interest together.

We are convinced that this new impetus will federate new energies and dynamics in favor of sustainable management of forest ecosystems in the sub-region taking the interests of all the different actors into account including the local population".

La lettre du Bassin du Congo, P.7

A- TRUE or FALSE

(2 marks)

- 1- The author of the text was the president in office of CEMAC.
- 2- USA government and South Africa were recognized guilty of destroying ecosystems.
- 3 - The African Timber Organization took part in developing African ecosystems.
- 4 - The summit was held in South Africa.

B - DETAILED COMPREHENSION.

Answer the following questions

(4 marks)

- 1- What is the author of the text?
- 2 -How will the new impetus lead to sustainable management?
- 3 - Give at least three organizations caring about the African ecosystems.
- 4 - Is the author pessimist as far as managing the ecosystem of Congo Basin is concerned? Justify.

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

VOCABULARY: Translate into French the following expressions

(2 marks)

- 1- Central African States Economic and monetary community.
- 2- African Timber Organization (OAB).

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Use the comparative or superlative of the adjective between parenthesis. (2 marks)

1. These birds are..... in Scotland than in England. (*rare*) .
2. This sofa is even..... than our last one. (*uncomfortable*).
3. I saw the little kitten. (*sweet*).
4. This coat will protect you against the..... weather. (*foul*)

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2 marks)

1. We should have buy it when we had the money.
2. She were trying to avoid an argument.
3. You might to have a touch of flu.
4. You may to borrow it but you can't keep it.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4 marks)

Match the utterances in A with their suitable responses in parts B

- A**
- 1- What do you usually do in your days off?
 - 2- Hi. I'm calling about the car for sale.
 - 3- Do you like Jazz music?
 - 4- Does Paddy belong to a trade union?
 - 5- Oh I'm spending € 150 for food. How about you?
 - 6- Well, I'm just fine. And how is work?
 - 7- Tell me about your family.
 - 8- Yeah, there is an interesting movie on top TV.

- B**
- a- Good. But very busy.
 - b- Oh, what time is it showing?
 - c- Nothing. I live with my parents.
 - d- Not very much. Do you?
 - e- Yes, what would you like to know?
 - f- I think so
 - g- We've got a daughter and one son.
 - h- Nothing special. I sleep till noon.

SECTION IV: WRITING *(serie A uniquement)*

(4 marks)

In more or less 200 words, write about the profit of keeping the Congo basin in safe.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C – D uniquement)

(4 marks)

- 1) /An agreement / have /on climate/been / change /finally /reached/.
- 2) /Congolese /rallied forces/ authorities /a suitable /has seriously / to find / response /to /Ebola/.
- 3) Conservation / WCS /stands /Wildlife / for /System/.
- 4) /The / the / flora / to /to /fauna /refers animals /and / /refers /plants/.

Topic N° 70

SECTION I:

READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 70: Peter Tabichi, the Winner of Global Teacher Prize 2019.

Peter Tabichi is a science teacher who gives away 80% of his monthly income to help the poor. His dedication, hard work and passionate belief in his students' talent have led his poorly-resourced school to first nationally in the public schools category. Peter, 36, teaches at Keriko Mixed Day Secondary School in Pwani Village, semi-arid part of Kenya's Rift Valley. Students must walk 7km along roads that become impassable in the rainy season.

Here, students from a host of diverse cultures and religions learn in poorly equipped classrooms. They live in a region where drought and famine are frequent. 95% of pupils hail from poor families, almost 1/3 is orphan, and many go without food at home (...). Turning lives around in a school with only one computer, poor internet, and a student-teacher ratio of 58:1 is no easy task.

Undeterred, the exceptional teacher started a talent nurturing club and expanded the school's Science Club, helping pupils design research projects of such quality that 60% now qualify for national competitions. Peter mentored his pupils through the Kenya Science and Engineering Fair 2018 – where students showcased a device they had invented to allow blind and deaf people to measure objects. The Mathematical Science team also qualified to participate at the INTEL International Science and Engineering Fair 2019 in Arizona, USA, for which they're currently preparing. His students have also won an award from The Royal Society of Chemistry after harnessing local plant life to generate electricity.

Peter visits students' homes and meets their families to identify the challenges they face. Despite teaching in a school with only one desktop computer with an intermittent connection, Peter uses information and communications technology in 80% of his lessons to engage students, visiting internet to be used offline in class. Through making his students believe in themselves, Peter has dramatically improved his pupils' achievement and self-esteem. Enrolment has doubled to 400 over three years, and cases of indiscipline have fallen from 30 per week to just three. (...)

Susnahhk, www.dayofdubai.com, Monday, 03/25/2019

A) - MULTIPLE CHOICE.

(2 marks)

1- Peter Tabichi teaches at:

- a) INTEL International Science and Engineering.
- b) Kenya Science and Engineering
- c) The Royal Society of Chemistry.
- d) Keriko Mixed Day Secondary School

2- Peter Tabichi gives away 80% of his monthly income

- a) To invest his studies at The Royal Society of Chemistry;
- b) To ameliorate roads that become impassable in the rainy season;
- c) To support students hailing from poor families in Kenya;
- d) To become Winner of Global Teacher Prize 2019.

3- Peter visits students' homes and meets their families

- a) To discover conditions his students live in.
- b) To ask students' parents to pay for school fees.
- c) To identify the challenges his students face.
- d) To distribute foodstuffs to orphan students.

4- Peter Tabichi's students' talent have

- a) lost an award from The Royal Society of Chemistry.
- b) invented a device to allow blind and deaf people to measure objects.
- c) Enrolled to 400 students over three years
- d) harnessed local plant life to generate oil.

B)- DETAILED QUESTIONS.

(4 marks)

1. From the text, what statement shows that Peter Tabichi works hard?
2. Are Peter Tabichi's students from wealthy families? Justify your answer.
3. How many computers does Peter Tabichi use?
4. How far is Keriko Mixed Day Secondary School?

SECTION II: LINGUISTICS SKILLS

A/- VOCABULARY: translate into French.

(2 marks)

1. Peter Tabichi is a science teacher.
2. Students must walk 7km.
3. Peter uses information and communications technology.
4. The exceptional teacher.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- complete each word by adding the correct prefix between brackets (2 marks)

- 1) -Don't go into the building. It is (in/mis/un)safe.
- 2) -Leaving all her friends made her very (im/un/under)happy.
- 3) -He (dis/un/under)covered a new star.
- 4) -I always go to bed before (mid/mis/un)night.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2 marks)

- 1/- Where is the nearer bank, please?
- 2/- How many is the return ticket to Dublin please for the day after tomorrow?
- 3/- Tracy doesn't wants to sound as if I'm trying to create extra problems.
- 4/- I enjoyed the books that you lent I.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4 marks)

Order the following utterances chronologically to have a meaningful dialogue.

- a) -:I'm sure it's behind us. We drove past it I think we missed it five minutes ago.
- b) -: Why are you slowing down?
- c) -: I'm telling you! It's on the other side of the river. Let's drive back into town!
- d) -: We'll never find it. We've got to ask someone. I really think we'd better to
- e) -: If s not a hotel. Can't you see it's the station?
- f) -: I'm lost. I think I'll park here and ask somebody where the hotel is.
- g) -: Look! Isn't that our hotel?
- h) -: I don't know. You're lucky if you can see anything in this fog!

SECTION IV: WRITING

(serie A uniquement)

(4 marks)

The world is now in a troubled and emotional period for pollution control.
What should be done to leave a livable world to our future generations?

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement)

(4 marks)

Use these notes to write a paragraph about the environment.

- ✓ What is the environment? How do you define pollution? What is your definition of a forest?
- ✓ What is your understanding of a pollutant?

VERBES IRREGULIERS

Infinitive	Prétérit	P.passé	French	Infinit.	Prétérit	P.passé	French
To Arise	I arose	Arisen	= S'élever	To forgive	I forgave	forgive	= Pardonner
To awake	I awoke	Awoke,	= S'éveiller	To freeze	I froze	frozen	= Geler
To Be	I was	Been	= Être	To Get	I got	got	= obtenir
To bear	I bore	Born(e)	= Porter	To give	I gave	given	= Donner
To beat	I beat	Beaten	= Battre	To go	I went	gone	= Aller
To become	I became	Become	= Devenir	To grind	I ground	ground	= Moudre
To begin	I began	Begun	= Commencer	To grow	I grew	grown	= Pousser
To bend	I bent	Bent	= Courber	To hang	I hung	hung	= Prendre
To bet	I bet	Bet	= Parier	To have	I had	had	= Avoir
To bid	I bade	Bidden	= Ordonner	To hear	I heard	heard	= Entendre
To bind	I bound	Bound	= Lier	To hide	I hid	hidden	= Cacher
To bite	I bit	Bitten	= Mordre	To hit	I hit	hit	= Frapper
To bleed	I bled	Bled	= Saigner	To hold	I held	held	= Tenir
To blow	I blew	Blown	= Souffler	To hurt	I hurt	hurt	= Blesser
To break	I broke	Broken	= Briser	To keep	I kept	kept	= Garder
To breed	I bred	Bred	= Elever	To kneel	I knelt	knelt	= S'agenouiller
To bring	I brought	brought	= Apporter	To knit	I knit	knit	= Tricoter
To build	I built	Built	= Construire	To know	I knew	known	= Savoir
To burn	I burnt	Burnt	= Brûler	To lay	I laid	laid	= Poser
To burst	I burst	Burst	= Eclater	To lead	I led	led	= Conduire
To buy	I bought	bought	= Acheter	To lean	I leant	leant	= S'appuyer
- can	I could	been able to	= Pouvoir	To leap	I leapt	leapt	= Bondir
To cast	I cast	cast	= Jeter	To learn	I learnt	learnt	= Apprendre
To catch	I caught	Caught	= Attraper	To leave	I left	left	= Quitter
To choose	I chose	Chosen	= Choisir	To lend	I lent	lent	= Prêter
To cling	I clung	Clung	= S'accrocher	To let	I let	let	= Laisser
To come	I came	Come	= Venir	To lie	I lay	lain	= Etrecouché
To cost	I cost	Cost	= Coûter	To light	I lit	lit	= Allume
To creep	I crept	Crept	= Ramper	To lose	I lost	lost	= Perdre
To cut	I cut	Cut	= Couper	To Make	I made	made	= Faire
To deal	I dealt	Dealt	= Négocier	--- may	I might	xxxxxx	= Je veux
To dig	I dug	Dug	= Creuser	To mean	I meant	meant	= Signifier
To do	I did	Done	= Faire	To meet	I met	met	= Rencontrer
To draw	I drew	Drawn	= Tirer, d.	To mistake	I mistook	mistaken	= Se méprendre
To dreamt	I dreamt	Dreamt	= Rêver	To mow	I mowed	mown	= Faucher
To drink	I drank	Drunk	= Boire	To Pay	I paid	paid	= Payer
To drive	I drove	Driven	= Conduire	To put	I put	put	= Mettre
To dwell	I dwelt	Dwelt	= Demeurer	To Read	I read	read	= Lire
To Eat	I ate	Eaten	= Manger	To rend	I rent	rent	= Louer
To Fall	I fell	Fallen	= Tomber	To rid	I rid	rid	= Débarrasser
To feed	I fed	Fed	= Nourrir	To ride	I rode	ridden	= Aller à cheval
To feel	I felt	Felt	= (Se) sentir,	To ring	I rang	rung	= Sonner

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Preterit</u>	<u>P. Partic</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Preterit</u>	<u>P. Partic</u>	<u>French</u>
To fight	I fought	Fought	=Se battre	To rise	I rose	risen	= Se lever
To find	I found	Found	=Trouver	To run	I ran	run	= Courir
To flee	I fled	Fled	=Fuir	To Saw	I sawed	iawn	= Scier
To fling	I flung	Flung	=Lancer	To say	I said	said	= Dire
To fly	I flew	Flown	= Voler	To see	I saw	seen	= Voir
To forbid	I forbade	Forbidden	= Interdire	To seek	I sought	sought	= Chercher
To forget	I forgot	Forgotten	= Oublier,	To sell	I sold	sold	= Vendre
To shed	I shed	Shed	= Verser	To send	I sent	sent	= Envoyer
To shine	I shone	Shone	= Briller	To set	I set	set	= Placer
To shoot	I shot	Shot	= Tirer	To sew	I sewed	sewn	= Coudre
To show	I showed	Shown	= Montrer	To shake	I shook	shaken	= Secouer
To shrink	I shrank	Shrunk	= (se)rétrécir	To sting	I stung	stung	= Piquer
To shut	I shut	Shut	= Fermer	To stink	I stank	stunk	= Puer
To sing	I sang	Sung	= Chanter	To strew	I strewed	strewn	= Joncher
To sink	I sank	Sunk	= Sombrer	To strike	I struck	struck	= Frapper
To sit	I sat	Sat	= S'assoir	To swear	I swore	sworn	= Jurer
To sleep	I slept	Slept	= Dormir	To sweep	I swept	swept	= Balayer
To slide	I slid	Slid	= Glisser	To swell	I swelled	swollen	= Enfler
To sling	I slung	Slung	= Lancer	To swim	I swam	swum	= Nager
To smell	I smelt	Smelt	= Sentir	To swing	I swung	swung	= (se) balancer
To sow	I sowed	Sown	= Semer	To Take	I took	taken	= Prendre
To speak	I spoke	Spoken	= Parler	To teach	I taught	taught	= Enseigner
To speed	I sped	Sped	= Hâter	To tear	I tore	torn	= Déchirer
To spell	I spelt	Spelt	= Epeler	To tell	I told	told	= Dire, conter
To spend	I spent	Spent	= Dépenser	To think	I thought	thought	= Penser
To spill	I spilt	Spilt	= Répandre	To throw	I threw	thrown	= Lancer
To spin	I spun	Spun	= Filer	To upset	I upset	upset	= énervrer
To spit	I spat	Spat	= Cracher	To Wake	I woke	woken	= (s') éveiller
To split	I split	Split	= Fendre	To wear	I wore	worn	= Porter
To spoil	I spoilt	Spoilt	= Gâter	To weep	I wept	wept	= Pleurer
To spread	I spread	Spread	= Etendre	- will	I would	xxxxxx	= Je veux
To spring	I sprang	Sprung	= Jaillir	To win	I won	won	= Gagner
To stand	I stood	Stood	= Etre debout	To wind	I wound	wound	= Se retirer
To steal	I stole	Stolen	= Voler	To wring	I wrung	wrung	= Tordre
To stick	I stuck	Stuck	= Coller	To write	I wrote	written	= Ecrire

VERBES IRREGULIERS PRÉSENTANT UNE SIMILITUDE DE FORMATION

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Preterit</u>	<u>P. Partic</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Preterit</u>	<u>P. Partic</u>	<u>French</u>
To fall	I fell	Fallen	Tomber	To bleed	I bled	Bled	saigner
To feel	I felt	Felt	Sentir	To feed	I fed	Fed	nourrir
.....	To meet	I met	Met	rencontrer
To lie	I lay	Lain	Etre couché	To speed	I sped	Sped	hâter
To lie	I lied	Lied	Mentir
To lay	I laid	Laid	Poser	To bind	I bound	Bound	Lier
To say	said	said	dire	To find	I found	Found	Trouver
.....	To grind	I ground	Ground	moudre
To see	I saw	Seen	Voir
To saw	I sawed	Sawn	Scier	To creep	I crept	Crept	ramper
To sow	I sowed	Sown	Semer	To keep	I kept	Kept	garder
To sew	I sewed	Sewn	Coudre	To kneel	I knelt	Knelt	s'agenouiller
.....	To sleep	I slept	slept	Dormir
To deal	I dealt	Dealt	négocier	To sweep	I swept	Swept	Balayer
To dream	I dreamt	Dreamt	rêver	To weep	I wept	Wept	Pleurer
To mean	I meant	Meant	signifier
.....	To bend	I bent	bent	plier
To beat	I beat	beaten	Battre	To lend	I lent	lent	prêter
To bet	I bet	bet	Parier	To rend	I rent	rent	louer
To burst	I burst	burst	Eclater	To send	I sent	sent	envoyer
To cast	I cast	cast	Jeter	To spend	I spent	spent	dépenser
To cost	I cost	cost	Coûter
To cut	I cut	cut	Couper	To bring	I brought	Brought	apporter
To hit	I hit	hit	Frapper	To buy	I bought	Bought	acheter
To hurt	I hurt	hurt	Blesser	To fight	I fought	Fought	se battre
To let	I let	let	Laisser	To seek	I sought	Sought	chercher
To put	I put	put	Mettre	To think	I thought	thought	penser
To rid	I rid	rid	Débarrasser	To catch	I caught	caught	attraper
To set	I set	set	Placer	To teach	I taught	taught	enseigner
To shed	I shed	shed	Verser	I caught
To shut	I shut	shut	Fermer	To shake	I taught	Shaken	secouer
To split	I split	Split	fendre	To take	Taken	prendre
To spread	I spread	Spread	étendre	I shook
To thrust	I thrust	Thrust	pousser	To drive	I took	Driven	conduire
.....	To ride	Ridden	chevaucher
To break	I broke	Broken	Briser	To rise	I drove	Risen	se lever
To freeze	I froze	Frozen	Geler	To write	I rode	Written	écrire
To steal	I stole	Stolen	Voler	I rose
To speak	I spoke	Spoken	Parler	To blow	I wrote	Blown	souffler
To weave	I wove	Woven	Tisser	To grow	Grown	pousser
.....	To know	I blew	Known	savoir
To bear	I bore	Borne	Porter	To throw	I grew	Thrown	lancer
To swear	I swore	Sworn	Jurer	I knew
To tear	I tore	Torn	Déchirer	To sit	I threw	Sat	êtreassis
To wear	I wore	Worn	Porte	To spit	spat	cracher
.....	I sat
To get	I got	Got(ten)	Obtenir	To begin	I spat	Begin	commencer
To forget	I forgot	Forgotten	Oublier	To drink	Drunk	boire
.....	To ring	I began	Rung	sonner
To dig	I dug	Dug	Creuser	To sing	I drank	Sung	chanter
To spin	I spun	Spun	Filer	To sink	I rang	Sunk	sombrer
To stick	I stuck	Stuck	Coller	To shrink	I sang	Shrunk	se (rétrécir)
To cling	I clung	Clung	S'accrocher	To spring	I sank	Sprung	jaillir
To fling	I flung	Flung	Lancer	To swim	I shrank	Swum	nager
To sling	I slung	Slung	Lancer	I sprang
To sting	I stung	Stung	Piquer	To sell	I swam	Sold	Vendre
To swing	I	Swung	(se) balancer	To tell	Told	Dire,
To wring	swung	Wrung	jaillir	I sold
	I wrung			I told

TOPIC 01: Collective Hysteria in Schools

A –Multiple choices

- 1- b 3— c
2—a 4- d

1 A s cohesi the cri by th staff.

GRAMMAR b/- Correct the mistake

- 1) We get a lot of English homework.
2) I've got some sand in my shoe.
3) I was angry about their behaviour.
4) 5) She carried my luggage to the taxi.

2 Certain people believe in traditional healing of the collective hysteretic because of lack of scientific convincible explanation.

3 No, collective hysteretic does not delight parents because they arrive worried, panicked, not knowing what happens to their children.

4 Restless victims of collective hysteria undergo an injection of calming, antidepressant products.

GRAMMAR a/-choose the correct word

1. Hurry up! We haven't got a lot of time.
2. I don't eat much chocolate.
3. I didn't take many photographs.
4. I don't listen to much classical music.

1 Hurry up! We have

3 I didn't take Erreur ! Référence de lien hypertexte non valide. photographs.

b/- Correct the mistake in each sentence.

(2pts)

- 1)We get a lot of English **homework**.
2)I've got some **sand** in my shoe.
3)I was angry about their **behavior**.
4)She carried my **luggage** to the taxi.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- maux de tête 3- les
2-faiblesse 4—pe

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Complete this dialogue

(4pts)

- SECTION III:
COMMUNICATION**
1. d
2. b
3. c
4. h
5. f
6. g
7. a

SECTION IV: WRITING

Voir l'annexe du

Topic N° 02: overpopulation

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- True 3— true
2— False 4- false

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1 The fertility is measured by the number of children per one woman of child bearing age.
- 2 The main factor of the population growth is the death or mortality rate. But the fertility rate also influences of the population growth.
- 3 Yes, the population growth is a problem because Overpopulation is defined as an undesirable condition
- 4 At least two causes of emigration are: fleeing war, finding education, seeking new jobs or joining family members.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- surpopulation 3- déséquilibré
2-- taux 4— augmenter

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)–Turning sentences into the passive voice.

- b) At this place, that mountain will be climbed by him.
- c) The loan is often cut off by Faïdas with me.
- d) Last week, all the flights were cancelled by them.
- e) Your book must be put here.

f) - Mistake Correction.

- a) I enjoy reading; unfortunately, I don't have any time at the moment.
- b) If he hadn't known it, he would have helped her.
- c) Harry up, the Prime Minister is addressing the nation.
- d) It high time that he went to school.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4pts)

A) - Excuse me, I'd like to meet Sarah OSBORN.

B) - I'm sorry. I think she's away.

A) - Really? **Where may she be?**

B) - She may certainly be in the warehouse.

A) -**Have you seen her today?**

B) - Yes I've seen her early this morning.

A) -**So, how to get there?**

B) - Go straight, turn left after the public garden. Warehouse is opposite the big store.

A) -Thank you !

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION IV:GUIDEDWRITING (series C -D)

The demography is a statistic study of the population.

The density is the ratio between the numbers of the people in a given surface.

The fertility rate is the ratio between the numbers of the children per women in a giving birth age.

The birthrate is the basic key data that determine the number of baby in given period.

Topic N° 03

Parents' role in education

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- false 3— true
2—true 4- false

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1** According to the text, the source of juvenile delinquency is the imitation of TV heroes.
- 2** To orientate their life, children stop imitating their parents and begin imitating heroes they discover outside of the family.
- 3** Yes, there is. The parent education has influence during the early years. At the scholar age, children begin to reject some of their parents' opinion and thoughts and stop considering them as modal to imitate.
- 4** Children sometimes reject their parents' thoughts and believe because they discover new heroes to imitate.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- powerful 3- to object
2-- conviction 4— a place

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)— choose the correct words and build the sentences.

- 1- What do you want **to eat** for supper?
2- -I go **to church** every Sunday.
3- -Could you give **me** some money?
4- -Have you **seen** Ella this morning?

b) - Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

- 1- Does she **arrive** late regularly?
2- Does Adam **study** in Manhattan?
3- What did Daisy **say**?
4- How did Debbie and Diane see **us**?

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4pts)

- 1- b
2- h
3- c
4- a
5- g
6- d
7- e
8- f

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie - C -D)

To educate their children, parents try to pass on them not only their knowledge, but also their beliefs, traditions and moral standards.

Children view their parents' breeding or education as boring and liberticidal.

A part from parents, other actors in the society who participate in children education are schoolfellows, stars and so on.

If children are ill-educated, the society meet crime, banditry and brigandage.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

Topic 04: MALARIA

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- true 3— true
2—false 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1** Symptoms of malaria are: high fevers, diarrhea, vomiting, headache, chills and flu-like illness.
- 2** Malaria is dangerous for pregnant women because during pregnancy it contributes to nearly 20% of low-birth weight babies in endemic areas, plus anemia stillbirth and even maternal deaths.
- 3** To people malaria is transmitted by the bite of an Anopheles mosquito.
- 4** No it is not unavoidable. it is avoidable through preventive measure such the use of repellents, use of mosquito nets as well as cleaning the environment.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- c 3-c
2—b 4—b

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (series - C -D)

- ✓ Malaria is caused by a mosquito that gives the microbe.
- ✓ To prevent ourselves against malaria, we can take aspirin and must avoid stagnant water.
- ✓ Once malaria patient, we should go to hospital,
- ✓ For the society, malaria causes death, orphans, and widows and so on.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a) - Use the correct form of the conditional (2 pts.)

- 1- If I found 1 million dollars in the street I would give them to the police.
- 2- If I'm Lucky, I will travel with my parents.
- 3- If they were intelligent, they would succeed.
- 4- She will help them if it was necessary.

b/- mistake Correction (2pts)

- 1) In 1979 they **were** living on the upper West Side of Manhattan
- 2) The hunter broke the bird **feet**.
- 3) What I **do not** like is half-cooked food.
- 4) the mice adore **cheese**.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4pts)

1. c.
2. e
3. f
4. h
5. g
6. b
7. d
8. a

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

Topic 05:

Schools and new media

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- true 3— true
2—true 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1 Because of technology, people lose imagination, induction, reflection and critical thinking.
- 2 Reading develops imagination, induction, reflection and critical thinking, as well as vocabulary.
- 3 Yes, Is a balanced media diet necessary to develop skills because if we want to develop a variety of skills.
- 4 The last analysis made by Greenfield about the use of internet in class lectures is that internet is not a panacea in education.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- b 3- d
2—a 4—c

B/ - GRAMMAR:

b) - Use the comparatives as indicated. (2 pts)

- 1- He plays the violin **as** good **as** John does.
- 2- This case is heavier than I thought.
- 3- Margaret types less quick than Mary.
- 4- People say that women drive more carefully than men.

b- Mistake correction (2pts)

- 1-Can I open the window, please?
- 2-Will we go shopping on Thursday?
- 3-No, he may not go out tonight!
- 4-We must not disturb Dad while he is with a client.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4pts)

- 1- e
2- c
3- a
4- g
5- b
6- h
7- d
8- f

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (series - C -D)

- ✓ Some social networks used by the Congolese youth are Facebook, whatsApp and so on.
- ✓ Their importance for pupils and students is to make school researches and keep contact with other pupils, schools even being informed about school results.
- ✓ Social networks bad sides are: they permit cheating and give too much freedom to do whatsoever one pleases.
- ✓ Internet is a very good tool that must be used with cautious.

Topic 06: improve maternal health

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- false 3—false
2—true 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1** The rate of children death is higher in poor household and developing countries.
- 2** A mother's death is a disaster to the orphans as they are more adapting to fall into poverty and become the objects of exploitation.
- 3** Yes, maternal mortality could be reduced in the affected countries, only if women had the family planning services they desire.
- 4** The risk of dying during pregnancy or maternity provide the prestige to be a martyr of life.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- b 3- d
2—c 4—a

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a- verbs into the present perfect (2 pts)

- 1) How long have you been in this school?
- 2) They have not prepared dinner yet.
- 3) You have never eaten in this famous restaurant.
- 4) I have never met such a nice person

b- Mistake correction

(2pts)

1. If I had the opportunity to visit London, I would have gone on a tour guide by a phone.
2. If I am rich, I'll buy a video mobile phone to watch TV.
3. You should have a first aid kit.
4. Sophie will can the fish for the next weekend picnic.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4pts)

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. a
5. e
6. f
7. h
8. g

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (series - C -D)

- ✓ Giving birth should be a time of joy as this is the way to perpetuate the humanity.
- ✓ To give birth safely, women should have access to reproductive health care, and family planning.
- ✓ When deciding to give birth, a women takes the risk of dying during pregnancy or childbirth.

Topic N° 07:

A dream or a reality

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- true 3— true
2—false 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1 African people want a feasible change.
- 2 Change is a necessity for Africa because its people live precariously.
- 3 According to the author, change for Africans should be initiated by Africans themselves.
- 4 The task of changing Africa complicated and difficult process for Africa because of decisions which involve clashes of principle.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- b 3- c
2—d 4—a

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a) - *the suitable tenses*

- 1- The past simple
- 2- The present simple
- 3- The present continuous
- 4- The past prefect

b- *Mistake correction (2pts)*

- 1- Last Saturday, workers surrendered en masse to claim the rear salaries.
- 2- We stopped in Monaco en route to Switzerland.
- 3- My parents' bathroom is narrower than this one.
- 4- The suitor was en route for a rendezvous with the mayor

SECTION III:

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

(4pts)

- 1) - f
- 2) - a
- 3) - b
- 4) - h
- 5) - g
- 6) - c
- 7) - d
- 8) - e

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION IV:GUIDED WRITING (series C – D uniquement)

Write about the development of a country.

- 1) The wealth of a nation is judged through its economic growth.
- 2) / G.D.P. stands for gross domestic product.
- 3) The living standard shows the development of a country.
- 4) / The Indicator of Human Development estimates life expectancy and study level of a country.

Topic N° 08: America Latin on alert

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- false 3— true
2— false 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1 Mosquitoes responsible of the Zika are found in some Latin American countries.
- 2 Against Zika virus, American health Authorities recommended that pregnant women not to travel to 14 concerned countries.
- 3 Nine South American were the most affected by Zika.
- 4 Yes, they did. They have recommended pregnant women to avoid insect bites by avoiding places where there are mosquitoes, wearing clothing that cover most of their bodies and use repellants.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- c 3- c
2-d 4-a

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- correct Tense? (2pts)

- 1) Future perfect.
- 2) future progressive
- 3) present simple
- 4) past perfect

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2pts)

- 1- He is a good student, but he **lacks** confidence.
- 2- His training has given **him** the confidence to deal with any problem that arises.
- 3- He was confined to a prison cell for several **days**.
- 4- You'll receive a written confirmation of **your** reservation within five days.

SECTION III:COMMUNICATION SKILLS (4pts)

A: Is there anything good on television tonight Henry?

B: Not much. TOP TV has a documentary.

A: Oh really? About what?

B: Animals in Africa.

A: And what about DRTV?

B: The usual about culture, painting and the theatre.

A: is there Coeur-à-Coeur's comedy at 7 PM on MNTV?

B: That's right.

A: Good, let's watch that!

B: good bye and see you at the concert!

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION IV:GUIDED WRITING (series C – D uniquement)

- The reasons why a balanced diet is recommended are easy to enumerate.
- One of the benefits coming from a balanced diet is the nutrients provided by.
- For example, carbohydrates, fats and oil provide the body with energy.
- So he must consume/such as/plantains, cassava, cereals, fatty meat, milk,

Topic N° 09: America Latin on alert

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- False 3— True
2- True 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1 The second hand smoke is the smoke that come out of the lit end of a cigarette and that a smoker breathes out.
- 2 The second hand smoke is more dangerous than the one straight from a cigarette because it is not filtered.
- 3 No, heis not. There are also passive smokers as well as foetuses and children.
- 4 At least two diseases caused by smoking are: cancer and lung infections.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- b 3- a
2—c 4—b

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (*series C – D uniquement*)

- **First**, the king joins his warriors in the Ncwala dance.
- **Then**, he enters a special hut.
- **After that**, the Swazi nation can eat the first fruits.
- **Finally**, the King's bedding and household items are burnt to clean everything for the New Year.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Verbs in parenthesis in the present tense. (2 pts)

- 1) Water boils at 100° C.
- 2) She does not drive very well.
- 3) Do they often open the gate at 8:00?
- 4) Dogs are good friends.

b/- Correct the mistakes (2pts)

- 1- I **do** not go to school on Sundays.
- 2- The sun **rises** in the East.
- 3- The Congo **got** its independence in 1960.
- 4- If I **were** you, I wouldn't accept the offer.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

A: Hello John.

B: Hi Jack.

A: **How long did your meeting last?**

B: Our meeting lasted two days.

A: **What did you talk about?**

B: We talked about the peace process in Syria.

A: **How many delegations were there?**

B: There were three delegations.

A: **did you sign an agreement?**

B: No, we didn't sign an agreement.

SECTION IV: WRITING (*serie A*)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

Topic N° 10: social network

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- false 3— true
2— false 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1** A social network is a web site that allows users to share information with a selected group of friends.
- 2** Some advantages of networking mentioned in the text are: saving time, promptitude in feedback.
- 3** No, internet is not for two reasons
- No one answers e-mail anymore, and even if they do, it takes weeks.
- an acquaintance e-mailed a mutual friend of theirs in Tokyo, but he hadn't heard back from her.
- 4** The main disadvantage of writing a letter is consuming time.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- consuming 3- allow
2- answer 4— knew

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- *Correct sentences* (2pts)

- 1- If you do your homework now, we **will go** to the cinema in the evening.
- 2- If I were you, I **wouldn't resign**.
- 3- I would go swimming, if the weather **were** better.
- 4- If I **met** my favorite movie star, I would ask him his autograph.

b/- *Correct the mistake that* (2pts)

- 1) I know the boy **who** won the lottery.
- 2) She is taller than me.
- 3) Nelson Mandela **became** the first black President of South Africa in 1994.
- 4) If I had enough money, I **would** travel abroad.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- 1- g
2- e
3- f
4- c
5- a
6- h
7- d
8- b

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C – D uniquement) (4pts)

I match the given definitions to each of the following elements:

- 1) **The application** is a program that gives computer instructions to provide the users with tools to accomplish a task.
- 2) **The printer** is an output machine connected to a computer to produce written or images on papers.
- 3) **The Keyboard** is a group of keys or buttons in rows used for operating a computer.
- 4) **The Monitor** is a device that displays images, data or images generated by a Central Unit.
- 5) **The Mouse** is a hand device that controls the coordinates of a cursor on a computer screen as one moves it.

TEXT 11: Deforestation and disease.

A – Multiple choice

- 1- c 3- a
2- b 4- a

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1** West African countries seriously affected by Ebola virus were Liberia, Sierra Leone.
- 2** Ebola is a highly infectious disease in the extent that the relatives of sick patients, the doctors and nurses who care for them are at the highest risk of infection.
- 3** Ebola virus is transmitted Through contact with contaminated body fluids and surfaces.
- 4** No, Ebola is not the simple epidemic which has occurred in Africa. Ebola was the deadliest in history.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1-outbreak 3 contagious
2- patient 4 deforestation

B/ GRAMMAR.

a) - The verbs in the past simple or the past continuous.

- 5) I lost my bag while I was shopping.
6) They fell asleep while they were watching TV.
7) How fast were you driving when the accident happened?
8) She burnt her hand while she was cooking dinner.

b) - Correcting the mistake that each sentence contains. (2 marks)

- 5) He was arrested at six o'clock this morning.
6) If she comes today, I will buy her coke.
7) Don't go out tonight, will you?
8) Earth rotates around the sun.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

A/ What do you prefer? Walking or driving?

B/ I prefer walking.

A/ Why do you prefer walking?

B/ I prefer walking because it doesn't pollute the environment.

A/ how do you go to work?

B/ Well, I usually go to work by bike.

A/ how do you cook dinner then?

B/ I cook dinner with gas, not with firewood.

A/ can't you use solar power?

No, I can't use solar power because we haven't got solar panels.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

Topic 12: Forest-providing services

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- true 3— false
2—true 4- false

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1** Forest can provide "services to the world". it absorbs and store carbon dioxide, prevents soil loss and flooding, recycles nutrients, regulates rainfall and provides a home for endangered animals as well as a shelter for wild crop plants.
- 2** "Forests are worth far more standing than they are cut or burned down" means it far benefit to keep forest than to destroy them.
- 3** Measures suggested to preserve the forests are to make it economically appealing to preserve a forest on one hand and on the other hand to levy a "Worldwide carbon tax" on users of what are often called fossil fuels.
- 4** The forest area in the world is decreasing: "Ongoing deforestation, say some experts, is a paradox".

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1-contrary
2-motive
3-to give
4-possibility

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- the sentences into the past perfect continuous

- 1-He had been dropping his spoon with a clatter.
- 2-The boys had been deciding to come clean about crashing the car.
- 3-Police had been clearing the building because of a bomb threat.
- 4-The door had been clicking shut behind him.

b/- mistake Correction. (2pts)

- 1- Terrorism creates a climate **of**fear.
- 2- The new bar aims **at attracting** a younger clientele.
- 3- Lucy was found **clinging** to the ledge.
- 4- It doesn't get dark **until** 9 o'clock in the evening.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- 1- d
2- a
3- h
4- g
5- b
6- f
7- c
8- e

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

GUIDED WRITING (series C-D) The climate change

- 1) The forest is a large area of land where trees and other plants grow close and together.
- 2) The forest shelters animals, birds and insects.
- 3) The forest makes the photosynthesis that provides the oxygen.
- 4) That is why the destruction of forests has bad consequences in our life.

Topic 13: Air pollution

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- False 3— False**
2— true 4- False

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1** The components of air pollution are: gases, dust particles, odors.
- 2** Two examples of pollutants from the text are: nitrogen oxide, hydrocarbon.
- 3** No it is not easy to avoid pollutants because they belong to human everyday life, so men environment.
- 4** The main causes of pollution are: manmade for the sake of his life standard, Burning of fossil fuels by transport machines and households.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- Harmful 3- sprayed**
2- breathe 4— release

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Active or passive voices. (2pts)

- 1) Football is being played by us.
- 2) Blue shoes were worn by them for the ceremony.
- 3) The book is not opened by him.
- 4) The thief has been caught by the Police officer.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2pts)

- 1) We have studied it for four hours.
- 2) Whensyn-Slas said that he saw the wanted man yesterday.
- 3) Would you tell me how I can get to the nearest station?
- 4) Do you mind if I drink a little of your coffee?

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- 1- g
2- c
3- h
4- e
5- b
6- d
7- a
8- f**

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION IV: GUIDEDWRITING (series C -D)

Scramble arrangement

- 1) The assembly was addressed by the president.
- 2) We went to the circus with my parents.
- 3) Here should be your written references.
- 4) I have got a problem with my homework.

Topic 14: From the prison to the presidency

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- d 3- c
2-a 4- b

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1** Yes, it was because its ancestors' heroism inspired his bravery.
- 2** Mandela was arrested because of treason, for fighting the white government.
- 3** After 27 years in prison, was elevated to presidency thanks to the 27 April 1990 Democratic elections.
- 4** Frederick De Klerk was South African president who released Mandela from prison.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1)** mettre fin à l'apartheid.
2) prison à vie.
3) La lutte pour la liberté de son peuple.
4) personne n'opresse personne.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- choose the correct words (2pts)

- a. Do you want **any sugar** with your cereal?
b. Would you like **some cheese**?
c. We can sit on **the grass** and eat our picnic.
d. Would you like one of **those cakes**?

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

1. Mr. Dingoll has been living here **since** 2014.
2. I have not seen Bernelle **for** ten weeks.
3. Did the Boss fly with her lady a week **ago**?
4. Decades ago, parents **were** unquestionably more active than children today.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Complete the following dialogue

- A- Do sit down, please...Would you like a cup of tea?
B- **Yes please, that's very kind of you.**
A- May I ask a question?
B- **Of course, go ahead**
A- How come visitors are not allowed to park inside?
B- **The parking room is only for three.**
A- Now, when do you want to make an appointment?
B- **Friday is better**

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION IV: GUIDEDWRITING (series C -D)

Organizing stages of picnic organization

- ★ A good picnic **begins** with choosing a scenic place such as nearby park, tops of mountains, beach or in the savannah.
- ★ Then, you **create invitations** for those you would like to invite and distribute them. On the card, don't forget to mention your name, place and date, the chosen place to meet and what your guests can bring with them.
- ★ Once you know **the number of friends invited**, you prepare food and drink, pack picnic staffs (blanket, music set, ball, hash basket to let the place clean), dress for occasion and meet friends at a given place.
- ★ Altogether, you **finally** drive for an outdoor social gathering or excursion.

Topic 15: AIDS – Vaccine Research

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- true 3— true
2—true 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1 The overall situation today regarding AIDS treatments is a vaccine that will stop people getting infected in the first place.
- 2 Yes, circumcision contributes positively to the fight against AIDS. "As to prevention, circumcision – though by no means a complete answer has been shown to reduce a man's risk of becoming infected with HIV, the virus that causes the disease, and thus helps slow down the rate of transmission."
- 3 The role of BNABS is to deactivate a wide range of HIV strains – which is particularly important for an effective vaccine.
- 4 The step vaccine in 2007 was not successful as "the last big vaccine trial, known as STEP, ended in failure".

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- nearer 3- variable
2-- prevention 4— cheap

SECTION IV:GUIDEDWRITING (series C -D)

Scramble arrangement

- The Syphilis is caused by germ is transmitted through sexual intercourses with infected persons.
- Three stages of syphilis are: primary secondary, latent.
- Its symptoms are low fever, general aching of the body.
- Its last stages are: blindness or deafness-victim dies syphilis-to cure-easily.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/-The reported speech (2pts)

- 1- Henry asked Harry if he were hungry.
- 2- The police asked the Chef Executed Officer where the guests had been accommodated.
- 3- The assistant insisted that nobody would understand his demonstrations.
- 4- The master of ceremony whispered to give the microphone to the pupils.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2pts)

1. Amy dashed downstairs when she **heard** the phone.
2. We agreed to finish the report at a later **date**.
3. The film propelled **him** to international stardom.
4. No one **has** been prosecuted for the murders.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- 1- c
2- f
3- e
4- g
5- a
6- b
7- d
8- h

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

Topic N° 16: Fight against corruption.

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- FALSE 3— TRUE
2—FALSE 4- FALSE

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1** Transparency International was founded to fight against corruption.
- 2** No, corruption does not favor social and economic rights. It jeopardizes them and also hurts democracy by undermining principles of fair-play and justice.
- 3** The media consists in building systems that combat corruption, to raise public awareness about its evil and dangers so that people get angry about it.
- 4** In the text, the sentence showing that the author is really worried about the dangers of corruption is "people get angry about corruption because it is about injustice, dishonesty and the impoverishment of many for the benefits of a few".

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- c 3- c
2—a 4—a

B/ - GRAMMAR:

Statements in the reported style (2 pts)

1. Mr. Hastings ordered his secretary **to receive** the clients in the meeting room.
2. Ethan asked his friend **if Messi was** the best player ever.
3. Finn declared **that English was his** favorite subject. Mother said **that she was** sure that Gabriella **would** pass her exam **that** year.

b- Mistake correction

(2pts)

- 1- We were **taught** this lesson by the teacher a month ago.
- 2- ALIKO DANGOTE has many companies. He certainly has **much/a lot of** money.
- 3- Olympique de Marseilles barely defeated PSG, Didn't it?.
- 4- Your hair is not well cut.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

A: *where did you spend your holidays last year?*

B: Last year, I spent my holidays in Pointe-Noire.

A: *what means of transportation did you take?*

B: I took the car to go there.

A: *What did you visit there?*

B: I visited many places: the Atlantic Ocean, the downtown and the harbor.

A: *Will you go back there these vacations?*

B: No, I won't go back there. I will go to Brazzaville these vacations.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (series - C -D)

Reordering of the following words to get meaningful sentences.

- 1) AIDS is a sexuality transmitted disease caused by HIV virus
- 2) Once in the body, it attacks and destroys the white blood cells.
- 3) As a result, the immune system is weakened and any disease develops.
- 4) Protection only can spare us from contracting that dangerous disease.

Topic 17: what diet helps people live the longest?

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- true 3- true**
2- true 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1- The sickness number one killer in USA is heart disease.

2- Experts consider the Mediterranean diet to be randomly in high risk of heart attack.

3- For beneficial food from the text are: vegetables, fish, fruit, and extra-virgin olive oil.

4- No the healthy diet is not the only way to live longer. Healthy life requires adding secrets ingredients: exercise.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- specialists = experts**
2-many = lots of
3-accept = agree
4- studies = researchers

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- some – any - no. (2pts)

- 1) They didn't have **any** choice.
- 2) Excuse me; I would like **some** information about the BAC exam.
- 3) I'm afraid, there is **no** power left in the inverter.
- 4) The school bus was empty yesterday. There were **no** students at all.

Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

- 1) He has drunk too much water.
- 2) The patient who came yesterday was very sick.
- 3) The sun rises in the East.
- 4) I saw your brother two days ago.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- A: Hi Steve!
B: Hi Peter!
A: Which company do you work for?
B: I work for BRASCO.
A: And what are you there?
B: I'm an engineer.
A: Oh, really! Do you like your job?
B: Yes, I like my job.
A: And, do you work long hours?
B: Yes, I work long hours.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement) **(4pts)**

Reorganization of the scrambles.

- 1) What should people do to have a long life?
- 2) Nutrients are substances found in nutritious food.
- 3) Mineral vitamins and nutrients can prevent diseases.
- 4) Exercise is good for a healthy life.

Topic 18: Transportation

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- yes 3— yes
2— yes 4- no

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1** Groups of transportation mentioned in the text are: land transportation, sea transportation and air transportation.
- 2** Means of transportation that can be used to sail are: ships, boats, ferries and yachts and canoes.
- 3** Land transport is the most common way in the world while Sea way is the slowest way and sea vehicles can be very big and transport huge amounts.
- 4** According to investigations, although airline is the fastest way, this way is the safest one.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- b
2- d
3- c
4- a

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- The sentences into future perfect (2pts)

1. I will have seated myself next to the fire.
2. You will have been second on the list.
3. Her poetry will have spoken of the joy of solitude.
4. She will have bought a lot of second-hand clothes.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2pts)

- 1- Whose hair-brush is this? ***It's my*** sister's.
2- Who has the best manners? ***I have***.
3- Who wants to go to Scotland with me? ***None of us***.
4- He sent his son to the shop to buy some wine ***of his***.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- 1- e
2- h
3- a
4- f
5- d
6- g
7- c
8- b

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION IV: GUIDEDWRITING

(series C -D uniquement)

(4pts)

- 1) The subway is a system of trains that travels underground.
- 2) A yacht is a large boat with sails used for pleasure and races.
- 3) A plane is a vehicle that has an engine and wings.
- 4) A truck is a large road vehicle designed to carry products and merchandizes from place to place.

Topic 19: Why is health insurance crucial?

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- true 3— true
2—false 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1 Discrimination against women affect their lives in the extent that it leads to many health hazards for women, including physical and sexual violence, sexually transmitted infections, HIV/Aids, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
- 2 The consequences of violence done to women are: serious health consequences, sexually transmitted infection, depression and chronic disease.
- 3 No, it is not because the indoor smoke is responsible half a million of the 1.3 million annual deaths due to COPD among women worldwide.
- 4 Health insurance is crucial for women because a number of health and social factor combine to create a lower quality of life for women and they are victims of death for giving birth, .

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- minority 3- full-time
2-- more 4— because of

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING

I match these words and expressions to the following definitions to have a meaningful guided writing.

A victim is an unfortunate person who suffered or died from some adverse circumstance.

The life insurance is some money an insurance company paid to named beneficiaries when the insured person dies.

The life expectancy is an expected time to live as calculated on the basis of statistical probability.

The compensation is some money given or received as payment or reparation as for a service or loss or injury.

The compensation is a promise of reimbursement in case of loss paid to people or companies in

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- a/- Use the reported style (2pts)

- 1) The manager told his secretary to book a room for their guest.
- 2) The hostess said that the plane left the following day.
- 3) The boy replied he should have seen a doctor.
- 4) the nurse asked the doctor if they had warned him about the side effects

b/- mistake Correction. (2pts)

1. Would you tell me where the snowfall occurs?
2. My father has been working for this company since 1989.
3. Sarah scarcely travels abroad, does she?
4. This furniture is very expensive

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

1-	b
2-	e
3-	c
4-	g
5-	h
6-	a
7-	f
8-	d

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

(series C -D uniquement) (4pts)

Topic 20:

So much to lose

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- false 3— true
2—true 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1** The speaker is a 36 mother and has 2 children.
- 2** She was in Paris when she discovered she had AIDS.
- 3** No, she did not have an unsafe sex because she wanted money. The very reason was because she was led by his lover and she feared being rejected if she insisted that her lover wore a condom.
- 4** It herself that she blame most and the biggest mistake she made was not to trust her lover who was in fact HIV positive.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- a 3- c
2—c 4— b

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/ The following sentences into the future simple

- 1- Who **will scoff** all the chocolates?
- 2- There **will be** plenty of scope for improvement.
- 3- He **will score** just before half-time to put AC Leopards 2-1 ahead.
- 4- I **will stop** at Piccadilly Circus just for a picture.

b/- mistake Correction . (2pts).

- 1- To pass your exam, you **must learn** your lessons.
- 2- How **much** do these oranges cost?
- 3- I want to buy some but **I've no** money.
- 4- Sorry! But you can come **next** time.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- 1- b
2- a-
3- f
4- e
5- h
6- d
7- c
8- g

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION IV:GUIDED WRITING (series - C -D)

I put the following sequences in good order to describe the genesis of the Red Cross.

- ❖ The Red Cross took its roots when Henry Dunant saw a carnage at the battle field.
- ❖ The following days, he gathered a volunteer band of women from a nearby Italian village and nursed wounded warriors.
- ❖ So, he wrote a pamphlet in which he claimed a creation of an organization to protect and take care of people in the battle field round the world.
- ❖ Finally, in 1864 at Geneva, the Red Cross treaty was adopted by 14 nations during an international conference.

Topic 21: Organization of Sport in Congo

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- true 3— false
2— false 4- false

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1 Sport facility built to host the 1st African games is: Massamba-Debat Stadium.
- 2 State institution which coordinates and controls sport in Congo is the Ministry of Sport and Physical Education.
- 3 Two sport structures that assist the minister of Sport and physical education are: federations and leagues.
- 4 Unity Stadium can hold 60,000 spectators.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- Theme of the text: **Sport**
- 2- Sport main coord: **Ministry of Sport and Physical Education**
- 3- Sport event organizer: **federations**

other role of the federation: **the moralization of sport**

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Completing with the proposition (2pts)

- 1- We usually play football **on** Saturdays.
- 2- What **do you do** every Monday?
- 3- There are a lot of people in the street, **aren't there?**
- 4- Your name is Maria **isn't it?**

a-) mistake correction. (2pts)

- 1-What would you do if somebody **gave** you a lot of money?
- 2-If I had known that Pep was in hospital, I would **have gone** to see him.
- 3-I would telephone her if I **knew** her phone number.
- 4-If I got on time, I **would** let you Know.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Ordering exercise

Where are you and Ben going for your holidays?
Morocco. We are spending ten days in Agadir.
Oh, that's **nice place; when are you flying?**
On Friday. Our plane is leaving at seven.

Are you going to stay in a hotel?

Yes, a big hotel not far from the beach.

Where will you go after that?

After that we are going to Marrakech.

When are you coming back?

We are coming back in May.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

- One of the most popular collective sport in Africa is football.
- There are eleven players per team involved.
- Its well-known stars are: Christiano Ronaldo, Lionel Messi, Maradona and so on.
- For the society football contribution is providing joy for fans, fame and money for football actors as well as the countries.

Topic 22: Africa's health problems are getting worse

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- d 3- c
2- b 4- c

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1** According to the W.H.O, the state of health in Africa is fragile, requiring specific actions.
- 2** What kinds of people are highly exposed to diseases in Africa are mothers and children.
- 3** In order to improve the health situation in Africa, officials must make a major commitment and invest more funds.
- 4** Yes they are because the greater availability of anti-retroviral drugs used to treat people with HIV/AIDS were highlighted.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- c 3- b
2- d 4- a

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- using the correct words (2pts)

1. He had a fever in the night.
2. They met Tom on their arrival in America.
3. We don't yet have much information about that.
4. It was a good joke and got a lot of laugh.

b/- mistake correction. (2pts)

- 1- He wants to know if we would like some tea
- 2- This restaurant was recommended to me by a friend of mine.
- 3- Fishing is popular in Britain.
- 4- Sidney Morgan was little known until his death.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- 1- c
2- g
3- a
4- h
5- b
6- e
7- f
8- d

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION IV:GUIDEDWRITING (series C -D)

- ✓ The Red Cross took **its roots** when Henry Dunant saw a carnage at the battle field.
- ✓ The **following days**, he gathered a volunteer band of women from a nearly Italian village and nursed wounded warriors.
- ✓ So, he wrote a pamphlet in which he claimed a creation of an organization to protect and take care of people in the battle field round the world.
- ✓ **Finally**, in 1864 at Geneva, the Red Cross treaty was adopted by 14 nations during an international conference.

Topic 23:

Facebook and children

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- false 3— true
2— false 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1 No, it is not because now, the social network is open to all ages except, in theory, the under-13's children.
- 2 To unroll on the social network, the under 13's simply lie about their age.
- 3 The safeguards are not so efficient because they "do not pilfer" sign on an unguarded cookie jar.
- 4 For younger children's enrolment, Facebook leaders want to adopt the option that children to set up their own profiles under parental supervision.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- take 3- preventing
2-- prize 4—proud

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- tag questions.

- 1- Aren't they?
- 2- Does she?
- 3- Won't they?.
- 4- Shall we?

b/- mistake correction. (2pts)

- 1) This Congolese writer has published four novels.
- 2) The hippopotamus is the ugliest animal in our park.
- 3) Who's **that** woman over there?
- 4) I heard the news on TVS MONDE.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Mum: What's the matter Tony?

Tony: Mum, Can I have a party next weekend?

Mum: Well, I don't know. *How many people do you want to invite?*

Tony: I want to invite twenty people. I think that's Ok, isn't it?

Mum: I don't know. *Will you invite Edward?*

Tony: Yes, Mum, I'll invite Edward with his sister Betty.

Mum: *How will they come?*

Tony: They'll come by car. Edward can drive.

Mum: *What time will the party be over?*

Tony: We'll end the party around 12 midnight.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (series C - D)

► **A newspaperwoman** is a female journalist employed to provide news and stories for a given newspaper or broadcast media.

- **A newspaper** is a daily or weekly publication of folder sheets containing news, articles and advertisements.
- **A news** is a piece of information about a recent and important event reported in a media.
- **An article** is a nonfictional prose forming an independent part of a publication in a newspaper.
- **An advertisement** is a public promotion of some products or service to interest people to use them.

Topic 24: Migrants lives sold in just minutes

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- true 3— false
2— false 4- false

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1** The CNN succeed to film the auction outside of Tripoli thanks to a hidden video camera.
- 2** No, they were not as they were tortured, murdered and even denatured by considering them as merchandizes.
- 3** No, it is not because slave market is just one of many in a list of horrors. There are also stories of torture and murders.
- 4** The initials CNN stand for Cable News Network .

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- immigrants 3- in
2-- victims 4— without

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Use either the comparative or the superlative (2pts)

- 1- Megan is **the eldest** of six children (old).
- 2- Karen wore **the shabbiest** cloths I had ever seen
- 3- Joanne's injuries are **more** serious **than** we thought.
- 4- Tonight's party will be **more** informal **than** the one of last month.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2pts)

- 1- Geoffrey **always** sings in the bath.
- 2- She **gave** me the keys last week.
- 3- Smoking **is not** allowed in the restaurant.
- 4- Last night, Anna **slept** in Lucy's bedroom.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- 1.** Can we expect you for dinner tonight?
- 2.** *Not tonight. I'm going to a concert with my sister.*
- 3.** Well.... How about Friday then?
- 4.** *That sounds fine.*
- 5.** Good. Shall we say seven o'clock?
- 6.** *That's fine.*
- 7.** Good! See you then.
- 8.** *Good bye*

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION IV:GUIDEDWRITING

(series C & D uniquement)

(4pts)

- ✓ Immigrants are considered as unscrupulous people after their arrival in their new country.
- ✓ They are looked down upon by the local people
- ✓ They are ignorant of the rules of their host society.
- ✓ They need money so badly that they will accept any kind of work.

Topic 25: Ethiopia as a tourism destination

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- false 3— false
2—true 4- false

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1** The progress made by Ethiopian Airline Company Opening up new routes on the continent and linking them to emerging markets in China and India.
- 2** Ethiopia can be considered a tourists' nation because there is no shortage of customs flowing in and out of Addis Ababa.
- 3** Yes, he is because My biggest challenge is to convince the rest of the world to visit our country.
- 4** Ethiopian airline is now the biggest in Africa in terms of revenue and profit and there are ambitious plans to triple the number of passengers from 6million today to 18 million by 2015.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- c 3- a
2- d 4- b

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/-use the correct suffix (2pts)

- 1- Everyone was excited by the **discovery** of the treasure.
- 2- Tracy loves **Chinese** food.
- 3- Sophie is receiving **treatment** for cancer.
- 4- Rosie could not give us an **explanation** for his absence.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2pts)

- 1- It was essential that she got this message.
- 2- I hope the bus won't be late.
- 3- I enjoy *going* to the beach.
- 4- She apologized for *being* late.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- 1-h
2-b
3-d
4-f
5-a
6-g
7-e
8-c

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

I use the following notes to write about tourism

1. Tourism is the activity of travelling for pleasure.
2. A tourist is someone who visits a place for pleasure but does not live there.
3. Good places to visit in Congo-Brazzaville are: diosso gorges, ekotiya Monsieur....
4. The tourism permits the development of a country.

Topic 26: Advocacy for Unity in African sport

A – multiple choose

- 1- d 3- b
2- d 4- c

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1** S.G.S.A. stands for Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa.
- 2** Two solutions suggested by the speaker to the various challenges: commitment to unity and increase contacts in the domain of sports with the other continent
- 3** No, division has not a place in the author's project because unity is High on these agenda and we must combat any divisive tendencies.
- 4** Two expressions showing how important is African history for the author: "Heroes of African independence had the wisdom to cultivate", "We shall always remember not to reject history"

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- c 3- a
2- d 4- b

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- the use of the correct words (2pts)

1. What time does the match kick **off**?
2. The letter sets **back** all the details of the work we want you to do.
3. I'm depending **on** you to look after the younger children.
4. All that walking has worn **out** my shoes.

b/- mistake Correction (2pts)

1. She offered me **another** glass of milk.
2. What **time** is it?
3. Prices have **drifted** downwards in recent weeks.
4. He made **an** interesting speech.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- 1- c
2- f
3- d
4- h
5- g
6- a
7- b
8- e

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

Topic 27: EBOLA: International mobilization to save the lowland gorillas

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- true 3— true
2— false 4- false

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1** From the text, a statement showing that men destroy lowland gorillas life "diminished by human poaching".
- 2** Ebola victims are men and gorillas.
- 3** Ebola is contracted through contact with primates people find dead or killed.
- 4** Ebola is both a national and international concern because the Congolese authorities got involve and as the ECOFAC, the WCS and the international scientific community has seriously rallied its forces to find a suitable response to the tragedy.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- b 3- a
2—c 4—a

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Sentences into the past progressive (2pts)

- 1- They **were sawing** the door in half.
- 2- My watch **was saying** one o'clock.
- 3- A shortage of money **was forcing** them to scale back their plans.
- 4- Airports **are using** X-ray machines to scan luggage for weapons.

b/- Mistake Correction (2pts)

- 1) She would **have** seen us if she had looked.
- 2) I would be sick if I **ate** all that cake.
- 3) I will go with him if he asks **me**.
- 4) I enclose a copy of my CV and looking forward to **hearing** from you soon.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- 1) e
- 2) d
- 3) h
- 4) a
- 5) g
- 6) f
- 7) c
- 8) b

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

Ebola is a mortal disease affecting mainly Africa people. It is caused by a lethal virus. Ebola is transmitted by blood and body fluids. There is no vaccination. To prevent it, only cleanliness and quarantine are efficient. There is no medicine to cure it, only symptomatic treatment is efficient. Usually, Ebola victims die or are banned from the community.

Topic 28: The population and Africa's development crisis.

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- True 3— false
2—true 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1 Yes, it is worth to reduce births to develop Africa because the population growth is the most crucial problem that blocks Africa take off.
- 2 African development is blocked by agriculture stagnation, an explosive population growth, and the reduction of its natural resource base.
- 3 As targets to develop Africa, the author mentions good management of agriculture, population and the raw material.
- 4 In a tradition society, children provide farm labour and support their families in old age while in the modern one; he does not provide all that.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- b 3- c
2—a 4—d

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

- o The importance for a country to have a large population is to have various workforce.
- o Consequences for a couple to have a large number of children are incapacity to take breeding and educating them correctly.
- o Precautions that should be taken to have a normal population are: following family planning and adjusting governmental maternal policy.
- o African population is younger and prominent for workforce; but ill-used.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Sentences into the past perfect (2pts)

- 1) They had sold 31 flavours of ice cream - enough to satisfy everyone!
- 2) He had sauntered through the door two hours late.
- 3) He had saved two goals in the last minute of the game.
- 4) I had spent all my savings on a new kitchen.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2pts)

- 1- There are **some** cakes left.
- 2- Are there **any** biscuits?
- 3- I'd like some **sugar** in my coffee.
- 4- **Is** there any water in the jug?

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Clerk: Good morning, can I help you?

Frank: Yes, we're looking for a Bed and Breakfast.

Clerk: A B+B here is very reasonable one.

Frank: How much is that, please?

Clerk :£ 30 with the shower and toilet .

Ann : And how much with en-suite ?

Clerk ; That would be £ 40.

Frank: It's a little expensive.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

(series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

Topic 29: Collective Hysteria in Schools

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- false 3— false
2—true 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1- Many refugees leave their home countries to flee wars or persecutions.
- 2- Two commitments by the UN member states to reduce the crisis are: improving search and rescue operations and boosting humanitarian funding and settlement of refugees.
- 3- The acronym UNHCR stands for "United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees".
- 4- Yes, it is because the migrants and refugee's crisis figures into the UN framework.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- b 3- c
2—a 4—a

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- the correct answers(2pts)

- 1) I would go and see jack tomorrow if I knew his address.
- 2) What would you do if you won CFA F ten million in a lottery?
- 3) If I make good money this year, I'll travel around West Africa.
- 4) If you are in this country nextyear, I'll secure a good job for you.

b/- mistake Correction (2pts)

- 1) They **went** to church last Saturday.
2) He can speak Spanish
3) Quite, please! The baby **is sleeping**.
4) Bob and Pat **are reading** our report now.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- A- Hi ! How are you?
B- Ho, not so good.

A- What's the matter?

- B- I have a toothache.

A- Did you take something?

- B- No, I haven't taken anything about it.

A- What are going to do, then?

- B- I think I'm going to see a dentist.

A- How long have you been suffering?

- B- I have been suffering for two weeks now.

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C – D uniquement) (4pts)

The collective hysteria is an uncontrollable emotion excesses. It affects mostly girls-pupils. Its manifestations are cries, yelling even rolling on the ground. There is no specific medical treatment. Some people heal it through prayers. Others choose traditional healing.

Topic 30: About cardio-Vascular Disease.

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- false 3— true
2— true 4- false

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. The initials CVD stand for Cardio-Vascular Disease.
2. Two causes of Cardio-Vascular diseases are: are unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, tobacco use and alcohol.
3. People of low income are most vulnerable to CVD in the extent that they have less access to effective and equitable health care services which respond to their needs.
4. Yes it is because in some cases, CVD is caused by physical inactivity.

A/- VOCABULARY (opposite)

1- low	≠	High
2—useless	≠	Important
3-increasing	≠	Reducing
4-unsalty	≠	salty

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- the correct suffix (2pts)

- 1- As children get older, they need more **independence**
- 2- Emily gave me an **invitation**
- 3- Becky's rudeness made me very **angry**.
- 4- Tyler and Sophie live in a very **beautiful** part of the world.

b/- mistake correction. (2pts)

- 1- PETE wants **s** to clear up the mess in his bedroom.
- 2- Timothy and I are playing a new game, would you like to join **us**?
- 3- Stand back while **I'm trying** to light the firework.
- 4- We **did** not have much money when we were growing up.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Completing exercise

A: Excuse me, is Modet in?

B: No I'm afraid not. He isn't home yet.

A: does he work even in evenings?

B: Yes; sometimes he works until nine at night.

A: tell him to join me at Rodeo's.

B: What time?

A: at a quarter to nine, very soon.

B: If he's back in time, I'll tell him.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(serie C –D uniquement) (4pts)

The Cardio-Vascular Disease or vascular accident is caused by thromboses or emboli due to the physical inactivity, tobacco and alcohol. There is No vaccination against it. As preventive measures, only physical activities, vegetarian diet, alcohol ban are efficient. Neurologist and orthophonist are curative surgeons. CVD is the 3rd killer in western world.

Topic 31: International Criminal Police Commission

- 1- true 3— false
2—false 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1 Interpol budget is around \$59 million. It gets that sum of money through annual contributions of its members.
- 2 In case of terrorist attack or assassination, Interpol can send an incident response team that can offer a range of expertise and database access to assist with victim identification, suspect identification and the dissemination of information to other nations' law enforcement agencies.
- 3 The country which hosts Interpol headquarter is France.
- 4 According to paragraph 3, offences Interpol focuses on are: terrorism, organized crime, crimes against humanity, environmental crime, genocide, war crimes, piracy, illicit drug production, drug trafficking, weapons smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering, and so on.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- d 3- a
2—c 4— b

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- The sentences using the preterit or the past participle (2pts)

- 1- I'm sorry I have broken one of your cups.
- 2- Mick met Jonathan for the first time at Josh's weeding.
- 3- Have Oliver's pupils read these books?
- 4- They broadcast "the program yesterday.

b/- Mistake correction (2pts)

- 1) I hate people **who** are insincere
- 2) I enjoyed the books **that** you lent me
- 3) The finance minister, **who** has been under pressure to resign, came late.
- 4) All I had for lunch was **a** yogurt.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- 1-h
2-e
3-b
4-g
5-c
6-f
7-a
8-d

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(serie C –D uniquement) (4pts)

I organize the following notes to write about the role of the legal Police.

- 1) - **First**, the legal Police search for **legal infringements**.
- 2) - **Next**, they search for **the clues** of legal infringements.
- 3) And they search for the **perpetrators** of legal infringements.
- 4) - **At last**, they prosecute them to public **prosecutor's office**.

Topic 32: family planning

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- true 3— false
2—false 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1- The responsible for the infection of unmarried women is the immigrant husband.
- 2- In favor of women, government should acceleration response in planning family.
- 3- The family planning is linked to the well-being of the country in the extent that women have to be told about the dangers of having unprotected sex with their migrant husbands. It can also increase AIDS awareness.
- 4- No, they can't because of the male discrimination against women and because of sexual promiscuity.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- important 3- able
2-- innocent 4—increase

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)- the correct words

- 1 I want to buy some new furniture
2 I couldn't work because I had (a flu
3 I thought we could have soup and a sandwich for lunch
4 If you're going out in the rain, you'll need an umbrella.

b- Correction of the mistake. (2pts)

- 1- Andrew wants to have the body you have always dreamed (or dreamt).
2- I'm just going to have a wash.
3- Two prisoners absconded last night.
4- We need to find new markets where we can sell our products.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- 1- d
2- c
3- f
4- a
5- b
6- e
7- h
8- g

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

- 1- Women's situation has changed because they are nowadays working outside.
2- As the cost of living is rising, some women must gain money.
3- But their new position is not sometimes accepted by men.
4- Wives find their husbands less respectful at home.

Topic 33: The history of sport in Congo.

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- true 3— false
2—false 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1- Sports practiced by Congolese ancestors were: racing canvas, swimming or throw the galette and sprints.
- 2- In Congo, football brought by settlers.
- 3- Yes, they are as African political leaders saw the need to place sport at the service of the nation.
- 4- The soldiers' favorite sport according to the second paragraph is athletics.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- a 3- b
2- d 4-- d

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)- the correct words

- 1- There was too much violence in the movie.
2- He had a fever in the night.
3- Her handbag was made of strong cloth.
4- Your work has been an inspiration to me.

b) -- Mistake Correction

- 1- You should thank him
2- I would like to go.
3- They will be angry.
4- They can speak English.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- 1- f
2- c
3- h
4- e
5- a
6- g
7- d
8- b

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION IV:GUIDED WRITING

(series C - D uniquement)

(4pts)

- 1- But our team did not win.
2- In the second round, the high school scored another goal.
3- Our team missed an easy goal.
4- It was an interesting football match.

Topic 34: About the genesis of the human race

B/ - GRAMMAR:

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- true 3— true
2—false 4- false

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1) The human race started in Africa.
- 2) Two branches of science mentioned in the text are: Paleontology and genetics.
- 3) Two things fossils tell us about our ancestors: our ancestors appeared in Africa about 100,000 years ago and humans lived in Africa before they were living anywhere else.
- 4) According to the text, we can recognize men of the same family by variation in the genes of the descendants of the community they originally came from.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1-- the past 3- similarity
2-- outside 4-- question

b) -- Mistake Correction

- 1- He gave me a piece of advice. 1-c
2- They offer a wider choice of meals. 2-b
3- Suddenly there was a loud noise 3-b
4- This fact is of very great importance to me 4-b

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Matching up

- 1- b
2- a
3- d
4- c
5- g
6- F
7- H
8- E

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

1. The science of genetics supports that the human race started in Africa.
2. Fossil refers to a part of an animal or plant from thousands of years ago, preserved in rocks.
3. Parents pass on their genes to their children and grandchildren.
4. Fossils show that our ancestors appeared in Africa about ten thousand years ago.

Topic 35: About music

A - TRUE OR FALSE

1- true 3— true

2-- false 4- false

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1) The relationship between music and religion is that the music is played and sung in Christian monasteries 1,500 years ago.
- 2) The man who set the formula that can be considered as music alphabet is the Greek scholar Pythagoras.
- 3) Two music composers from the text are: Beethoven and Bach.
- 4) Yes it is because it put babies to sleep and helps, pre-school children understand the beginnings of mathematics.

A/- VOCABULARY

1- c
2- d

3—b
4—a

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)- the correct words

- 1- Do you want any sugar with your cereal?
- 2- Would you like (some cheese?)
- 3- We can sit on the grass and eat our picnic.
- 4- Would you like one of those cakes?

b) -- Mistake Correction

- 1- We don't get many tourists here.
- 2- We get several letters a week.
- 3- Hold the bottle on with both hands.
- 4- We've invited a few friends to dinner.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Matching up

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1- | h |
| 2- | b |
| 3- | d |
| 4- | f |
| 5- | a |
| 6- | g |
| 7- | e |
| 8- | c |

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION IV: GUIDEDWRITING

(serie C – D uniquement)

(4pts)

- ***First of all***, you choose a nice place.
- ***Next***, you fix up the phone stick.
- ***After***, you fix the phone on the fixed-up stick.
- ***Finally***, you smile and take pictures.

Topic 36: Merits and dangers of TV programs

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)- *the past perfect*

1- false 3-true

2-- true 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1)** No, they don't because they believe that television can actually increase imagination and family unity.
- 2)** The advantage of watching TV over reading books is seeing things without any effort of the imagination.
- 3)** Two inventions of modern technology are the telephone and computer.
- 4)** The title of my reading text is Merits and dangers of TV programs.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- -c 3—a
2-- d 4—b**

- 1-** The ship had sunk on its first trip across the Atlantic.
- 2-** Thomas' value had begun at Rosie's birth.
- 3-** He had arrived when the plane had taken off.
- 4-** The first shipments of food had arrived this month.

b) -- Mistake Correction

- 1-** I know several people who have had the same experience.
- 2-** I found it difficult to make friends and felt very lonely.
- 3-** People often make the same mistakes.
- 4-** Christine filmed a large amount of money.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Matching up

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1- | g |
| 2- | b |
| 3- | a |
| 4- | h |
| 5- | d |
| 6- | f |
| 7- | c |
| 8- | e |

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

Topic 37:

Children as soldiers

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- true 3—true
2-- False 4- false

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. The least three places where child soldiers are to be found are: Cambodia, Liberia, central Africa, and Ethiopia.
2. No, it is not, because what is frightening nowadays is the escalation in the use of children as fighters.
3. The different factors why children join the army are: the way to survive, to secure food and protection, social justice and their religious beliefs or cultural identity.
4. Technology is encouraging the phenomenon of child soldiers in the extent that thanks to technology, weapons are no longer too heavy and cumbersome for children to manipulate.

A/- VOCABULARY (synonyms)

1-warrior	=	Soldiers
2- recent	=	Past
3- guns	=	Weapons
4-fight	=	Combat

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)- *the past continuous*

- 1- The baby **was crying** in the sleeping room without any parents inside.
- 2- Molly and Scott **were celebrating** their marriage in front of hundreds of students.
- 3- In developing countries, children **were dying** of disease and malnutrition.
- 4- This is the man Tracy **was spying**.

b) -- Mistake Correction

- 1- Have **you** not seen that new doctor yet?
- 2- Emma's shoes are yellow. But **mine** are black.
- 3- All government is **an** acknowledgement of man imperfection.
- 4- The tragedy **began** with torrential rain falls.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

COMPLETING

Is Steward at home?

No I'm afraid not. He isn't home yet.

Does he work in evening?

Yes; sometimes he works until nine at night.

Well, tell him we have a meeting tomorrow.

What time?

At three thirty.

If he's back in time, I'll tell him.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

(series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

A child as soldier is a disparate situation. They are recruited forcibly or voluntarily. There are thousands of children recruited for fighting in war or drumming on battlefields. They accept to be incorporated to have food and security, for social justice and to back up religious beliefs. Most concerned countries are Angola, Mozambique and Sudan. As drawbacks, those children are ill-educated and there is no good future for them.

Topic 38: Social acceptance of drugs

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- true 3-false
2-true 4- false

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1 The two groups of drugs that are popularly considered to exist: those prescribed by doctors and those people take for non-medical as medicine.
- 2 There is no objection to prescribed drugs because the medical profession are generally respected prescribed drugs are usually beneficial.
- 3 No, they have not because Eastern people freely use marijuana and similar drugs without a second thought while This, in turn, is not accepted in a western culture which accepts alcohol.
- 4 Drugs are substances doctors give to people to heal them.

A/- VOCABULARY

1- *western*= Occidental

2- *Eastern* = Oriental

3-*According to the vast majority*

Selon la grande majorité

4- *A few years ago*

Il y a quelques années

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Sentences into the indicated forms. (2pts)

1. **Does** she go out with that man in question?
2. "When going doesn't get tough, tough doesn't get going.
3. He arrived when the plane took off.
4. Was Emily not knitting him a jumper?

b- Mistake Correct (2pts)

1. As soon as Joe **sees** Katie, there will be immediate attraction.
2. While Ella **is** in Paris, Hannah will be coming back to Brazzaville.
3. If I **were** Jennifer, I would leave that man immediately.
4. If Chloe loved me, we **would** get married in the same time with Megan and Rick.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Complete the following conversation by asking questions

A: Have you seen Paul GARNER recently?

B: Paul GARNER? I've never heard about him.

A: ***but, with whom did you talk yesterday?***

B: I don't know with whom I talked yesterday.

A: ***did you ask who he was?***

B: No, I didn't ask who he was. I took him for a normal worker.

A: ***So what were you talking about?***

B: We were talking about the company's turnover.

A: ***What did he say?***

B: He said that the company's turnover has gone up since January.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule ou en PDF

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is a worldwide illness caused by the human immunodeficiency virus. There is no vaccine against it. To prevent the disease, People are advised to use condom. As there is no curative medicine, People are advised to use antiretroviral. AIDS kills and creates orphan.

Topic 39: Human population growth

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- false 3—true
2- false 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1) Poverty is a condition of chronic deprivation and need at the family level.
- 2) We can decrease death and disease by fighting Overpopulation.
- 3) Yes it does, as rich and poor countries alike are affected by population growth, though the population of industrial countries is growing more slowly than those of developing one
- 4) 37% of the population of the developing world is under the age of 15 because of this rapid doubling time.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- b 3— c
2- a 4— d

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- the superlatives

(2pts)

- 1- Hussein Bolt is **the fast~~est~~** athlete round the world.
- 2- MOPENZA Gergia is **the most** intelligent pupil ever taught by Charly.
- 3- Gohou is **the funniest** African comedian nowadays
- 4- Barbie is one of **the slimmest** dolls loved by girl children.

b- Correction of mistakes.

(2pts)

- 1- **Those** children are not impolite.
- 2- Only their **teeth** are damaged, doctor.
- 3- What time will Geoffrey arrive with that new neighbour?
- 4- When I see James, I will remind him to call you as soon as possible.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

following utterances in good order

1. b
2. f
3. g
4. c
5. d
6. e
7. h
8. a

SECTION IV: WRITING (*serie A*)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

Topic 40: North Korean crisis

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- True 3—False
2- False 4- True

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. Countries that are in conflict are North Korea and the USA.
2. By 1946's Korea peninsula was divided.
3. The United Nations and United States implemented increasingly tough sanctions to North Korea because it has developed a ballistic missile that experts believe could reach the US.
4. The country that has decided to negotiate is the North Korea.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- peace 3—biggest
2— south 4—war

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)-The sentence into the Active voice or passive voice.

- 1- Mickey Mouse was brought to life by Walt Disney in 1928.
- 2- Eiffel Tower was designed by Gustave Eiffel in 1889.
- 3- Al. Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876.
- 4- Robert Oppenheimer developed Atomic bomb in 1940s.

Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

(2pts)

- 1) My wife and I contribute every month.
- 2) The actress grabbed her husband by the beard.
- 3) Chris, Daniel and Gareth managed to get out by themselves.
- 4) We, Congolese, must consider ourselves as able to solve our problems.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

A: Hello sir, may I help you?

B: With pleasure, I need the best of your specialties.

A: ***What would you like please?***

B: I'd like chicken Biriyani, please.

A: ***What would you like for appetizers please?***

B: I'll have vegetable samosas for appetizers.

A: ***anything to drink?***

B: Yes, I'd like a large soda, please.

A: ***Would you like coffee for the dessert?***

B: No, I don't need coffee for my dessert. I need fresh fruit

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C – D uniquement) **(4pts)**

Reorganization of the scrambles.

- 1) UN stands for United Nations.
- 2) /World War II out broke in 1939 and ended up in 1945.
- 3) NorthKorea was isolatedon the globalstage.
- 4) The agenda and timing of Talks between Kim and Trump are yet to be confirmed

Topic 41: Climate change

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- d 3-d
2-b 4- c

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1-** Cop 21 summit is different from 2009 Copenhagen conference because it brought solution while 2009 Copenhagen conference failed.
- 2-** No, it was not because it was possible after years of false starts, fraught discussions and great power wrangling.
- 3-** One of the conclusions from the summit mentioned in paragraph 3 is "having a space for a space 1.5°C target".
- 4-** That summit could be helpful to Africa's economy in the extent that it may rest on the successful implementation of the Cop 21 thanks to a result of a global rise in temperatures ranging from 1.5% to 3% by 203.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- c 3-b
2-a 4-a

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)- the verbs into the suitable tense.(2pts)

- 1- If you vote for me, I **will build** a grammar school in your village.
2- If you **knew** the man in front of you, you would not answer so.
3- You would get into a lot of trouble if you **did** that sort of things.
4- If we **had studied** the matter together as one, we would have found the solution.

b) -- Mistake Correction

- 1) Bridget and Caroline speak English **well**.
2) Deborah and I **often** go to the swimming pool.
3) Darren and David **have** frequently discussed the matter.
4) Ben and Charles never have **seen** a chimpanzee.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

1. f
2. d
3. g
4. h
5. b
6. a
7. e
8. c

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

Topic 42: Dangers of obesity

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- true 3-- false**
2-- false 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1-Obesity is specifically caused by the type and excess of food.

1- No, it is not. Obesity is also caused when a person gives up a particular sport or a physically demanding job.

2- A person considered obese when he weighs 20 % over his ideal maximum weight.

4- Seriously overweight people may suffer from gallstones. They are vulnerable to skin chafing and fungal infections in areas where folds of skin rub together.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1 - C
 - 2 - C

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Sentences into the present perfect.

- 1- He ***has begged*** her to stay for the sake of the children.
 - 2- We ***have worked*** at the same speed.
 - 3- The manager ***has refused*** to sanction the publication of his private letters.
 - 4- His kitchen ***hasn't been*** very sanitary.

b) -- Mistake Correction

- 1** As soon as Becky finishes, she will work as an airhostess.
 - 2** When a husband dies, his wife becomes a widow.
 - 3** Hillary Clinton is a US political heroine.
 - 4** Nicholas' wife is an actress.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- A-** I wonder why he never travels.
 - B-** Don't you know? He hates adventures.
 - A- *Why does he hate adventures?***
 - B-** He hates them because he had a terrible accident.
 - A- *How long did that occur?***
 - B-** It occurred many years ago.
 - A- *What did he lose?***
 - B-** He lost his right leg and his entire valuable.
 - A- *Is that the reason he resents adventures?***
 - B-** Yes, that's why he resents adventures.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement) **(4pts)**

Reorganization of the scrambles.

- 1) Poliomyelitis is caused by three types different of poliovirus.
 - 2) It can result in permanent paralysis or even death.
 - 3) It is carried via or contaminated surfaces contaminated drinking water.
 - 4) The key polio for eliminating is the vaccination.

Topic 43: The 11th African games

A – MULTIPLE CHOICE

- 1- C 3— A
2— B/C 4- B

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1 The 1st African games were held in 1965.
- 2 The Congo decided to hold the 11th African games to celebrate with pomp the 50th anniversary of African games and to promote peace and friendship on the African continent.
- 3 The hopes of the Congolese youth are: training for life values, integration of people and a harmonious development of the society.
- 4 Yes it does because it promotes tolerance, fair play.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- great 3- young
2— to organize 4— integration

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)- sentences in the present continuous.

- 1 The guy is cutting the wood for the fire.
2 My ladies are putting the dishes on the table.
3 Charlie is skiing better than last year.
4 I am swimming for the competition.

b) -- Mistake Correction

- 1- The US **plays** an important role in controlling the world pollution.
2- These **ladies** are the best players during the competition.
3- Tracy and Valerie like the shape of my **teeth**.
4- Best **knives** are sold in super markets.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- 1-d
2-a
3-c
4-e
5-f
6-g
7-h
8-b

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C-D uniquement) (4pts)

Reorganization of the scrambles.

1. There were plenty of spectators who came to attend the games.
2. When the referee blew the whistle, the match started.
3. The ambulance came to pick up the injured players.
4. They were taken to hospital to undergo intensive cares.

Topic 44: Congo basin in value

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- true 3-- true
2-- true 4- false

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1- Jeffrey Burnam's mission was to present the president in office of CEMAC, with an envelope of US \$ 36 million on behalf of American government.

2- The American Deputy Assistant Secretary of State presented US \$ 36 million to the president in office of the CEMAC to back up the conservation and development of the Congo basin.

3- The fauna refers to animals and the flora refers to plants.

4- The importance of natural resources for people living in the Congo basin is that their livelihood largely depends on these resources.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- representing 3—chief
2-- subsistence 4— to rely

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- sentences into the present perfect. (2pts)

- 5- He **has stopped** at a pub for lunch.
6- **Have I opened** the umbrella?
7- There **have been** thousands of men ready to sacrifice their lives for their country.
8- The ball **has sailed** past me.

Correct the mistake that each sentence contains.

5. How many zeros **are** there in a million?
6. Tommy can't swim. **Neither** can Ashley.
7. Patrick played well. **So** did Bred.
8. The opportunity is before us and **we** have the courage to seize it.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

1-c

2-f

3-h

4-a

5-d

6-e

7-b

8-g

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement) **(4pts)**

Reorganization of the scrambles.

1. The Congo basin is situated in central Africa.
2. The Congo basin is the ecosystem of the health's lung.
3. The local inhabitants depend mainly on natural resources.
4. This funding will help people to manage their natural resources.

Topic 45: Surviving Ebola

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- d 3-- c
2-b 4- c

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1-** Diamond Dennis was at the Island Clinic Ebola treatment because he was infected and needed to be treated.
- 2--** Diamond Dennis is Ebola recovered and Sarah Gargar's little brother.

- 3-** Yes, it is because eight people in Denis' family have died from Ebola.
- 4-** Two symptoms related Ebola from the text are: vomiting, paleness of the skin.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- d 3-a
2-c 4- b

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)- *the direct reported speech*

- 1-** He said: "I love my country."
2- He asked: "are you married?"
3- He asked: "what is your friend?"
4- He ordered: "He shut up!"

b) - Mistake Correction

- 1-** Beth needs either butter **or** sugar.
2- Karen neither drinks **nor** smokes.
3- Olivia was travelling **neither** to nor from Aberdeen.
4- Billy has **neither** the time nor the inclination to negotiate with them.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Completing exercise

Where do you live?

I live in a suburb called Harrow.

How do you go to work?

I take the tube every morning.

Why do you take the train? You've got a car.

There is too much traffic and too many people

So, when do you use your car, then?

During the week or when going to the farm

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (serie C-D uniquement) (4pts)

Reorganization of the scrambles.

- 1) Home remedies are important round the world.
- 2) Traditional ways of healing goes from one generation to another.
- 3) Modern drugs are not cheaper than home remedies.
- 4) Herbal teas are good to treat coughs.

Topic 46: Governance and success

A - TRUE OR FALSE

1 -true 3-- false

2-- false 4- true

B – answer the following

1- Arguments put forward to refuse President Barack OBAMA'S viewpoint are: What may work for the United States may not work for us. And by the way, the United States, we don't see that Congress is always cooperating so well and your system is not perfect.

2- No, he does not: "I understand all that".

3- In OBAMA'S opinion, the basic condition for a long lasting success is good governance through respect basic freedom of speech, an economic system that is transparent and accountable,...

4-According to the text the danger of relying on natural resources only is the decline in short term.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- c
- 2- b
- 3- b
- 4- b

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

Reorganization of the scrambles.

- 1) -PresidentBarack OBAMA thinks the first thing is the issue of governance.
- 2) - If a country does not have a basic system of rule of law, it will rarely succeed.
- 3) - If Congolese work hard, they will be rewarded for their work.
- 4) - A system that may work for the United States, may not work for us.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)- The verbs in the correct tense (2 pts)

1. If I were a pilot, I would fly to the moon.
2. Many people grow vegetables in the dry season.
3. These days food is getting more and more expensive.
4. John went to France last year, but he surely will come back next week.

a- Mistake Correction

- 1-Drug addiction is a vice that young people must avoid.
- 2-After half an hour of hard work they took a rest.
- 3-They finally found a solution after difficult negotiations.
- 4-Every year, my father and my mother go to France.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Matching up

- 1- d
- 2- e
- 3- h
- 4- g
- 5- b
- 6- a
- 7 -f
- 8- c

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

(series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

Topic 47: Teenage gangsters shoot down the American Dream

A - TRUE OR FALSE

1 -false **3- true**

2-- true **4- false**

B – answers to the questions

1 James is now permanently confined to a wheelchair because he was shot in the neck by a rival gang member at 17.

2 Characteristics of gang members are: Tattoos, extremely sophisticated vocabulary of hand signs, back - to - front baseball cap and baggy shorts worn low on the hips and a language almost impenetrable to outsiders.

3 Yes, they are because guns now kill more American teenage boys than all natural causes combined.

4 Gang members speak a language almost impenetrable to outsiders

A/- VOCABULARY

1-c **3- d**
2-a **4-b**

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

Reorganization of the scrambles.

- 1) Violence also occurs between members of family or intimate partners.
- 2) It often occurs between acquaintances or strangers in public spaces.
- 3) Men are most at risk for acts of violence.
- 4) Fighting violence is one of greatest problems in keeping with terrorism.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)- Put the verbs in the correct form and tense.(2pts)

1- Don't distract her please! She **is writing** my monthly reports.

2- John **does not understand** what violence means?

3- Classes never **go** till 9 P.M in our school.

4- Kate **does not love** people of her environment.

b- Add tag questions to the sentences below. (2pts)

1- I decided, I don't need it, **do I?**

2- Marshall prefers to sell shoes, doesn't he?

3- Reginald calls them idiot, **doesn't she?**

4- I don't make what they did, **do I?**

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

a- Can I ask you some question?

b- Sure go ahead

a- **How do you think about violence.**

b- I think, violence in schools is the result of bad education

a- **Are you the elder of your family**

b- Yes I'm the elder of my family.

a- **What's your marital status?**

b- I'm married with two children.

a- **Are you're a state worker?**

b- Sorry, I'm looking for a job

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

(series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

Topic 48: Fighting infectious diseases.

A - true or false

- 1 - true
- 2 - false
- 3- false
- 4- false

B – Answers to the questions

- 1. UN stands for United Nations and WHO stands for World Health Organization.
- 2. W.H.O. combats diseases through global partnership.
- 3. False, factors responsible for infectious diseases known: the causes and the solution for most infectious diseases are known, and illness and death can in most cases be avoided at an affordable cost.
- 4. Stopping and reversing transmission of accurate diseases is a key Millennium Development Goal.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- c
- 2- b
- 3- a
- 4- d

B/ - GRAMMAR:

- a)- Turn sentences into the present simple.
- 1- The country **undergoes** major political change.
- 2- A group of journalists quiz them about the day's events.
- 3- Scientists **develop** new drugs all the time.
- 4- The plane **flies** at 5000 feet.

b- Mistake Correction

- 1- How many pupils are you in the class? **There** are six of **us**.
- 2- I knocked without **getting** a reply.
- 3- Throughout **speeches** and writings, there is one recurring practical theme.
- 4- Whenever we go to the picnic, it always **rains**.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Matching up

- 1- a
- 2- b.
- 3- c
- 4- h
- 5- f
- 6- e
- 7 -d
- 8- g

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

The democracy is a political system in which the leaders are voted for a given term of office by citizens.

The freedom of speech is the condition to express one's ideas without external imposed restraints.

A political party is a political organization that aims at gaining the political power.

The senate is the upper house of the assembly, a bit different from the parliament.

The election is the vote to select the leader of a position or political office

Topic 49: Achieve universal primary education

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1 - TRUE**
- 2 - FALSE**
- 3- TRUE**
- 4- FALSE**

B – answer to the questions

- 5. No, Sub-Saharan Africa has made progress, but still has over a third of school has of its children out of school.
- 6. Category of children not well educated is the one from poor homes.
- 7. Education enables people to choose the kind of lives they wish to lead, to express themselves with confidence everywhere.
- 8. It is important to educate women because they tend to have fewer and healthier children who are more likely to attend school which has social and economic benefits and of these benefits are likely to break the cycle of poverty.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- c
- 1- a
- 2- a
- 3- b

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)- so - neither (2pts)

- 1- Prinvie and Charly always go abroad on holiday.
So does Shamar.
- 2- My sons haven't been to Scotland yet. **Neither has** his mother
- 3- There is a high incidence of crime in the area. **So is there in** Mikalou
- 4- Emma tried to make herself as inconspicuous as possible. So did Benicia.

c- Mistake Correction

- 1- Our children are much younger.
- 2- Your dog is cheaper than the one I bought yesterday.
- 3- Our school is more comfortable than theirs.
- 4- The lion hunts its prey in the savannah.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Matching up

- 1- a
- 2- f
- 3- c
- 4- d
- 5- h
- 6- g
- 7- e
- 8- b

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

Reorganization of the scrambles.

- 1) Education permits people to choice the kind of lives they want.
- 2) It enables them to express themselves with confidence in their personal relationships.
- 3) In five African countries, two-third of the children in primary school age are enrolled.
- 4) Education can help reduce infant and Women's mortality.

Topic 50: Community violence

A - true or false

- 1 -false
- 2 -true
- 3- false
- 4- false

B – answer to the questions

- 1- At least three places where community violence often occurs the streets, markets places, entertainment areas, drinking establishments, transport terminuses
- 2 Yes it is necessary to collect data on community violence to identify cross-national similarities and differences in the magnitude and characteristics of the problem and underlying causes
- 2- Types of violence mentioned in the text are: between strangers and violence between acquaintances.
- 3- Youth violence originates from the childhood exposure to other forms of violence within the family, community or at a societal level.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1. b
- 2. a
- 3. a
- 4. b

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

Reorganization of the scrambles.

1. WHO Stands for World Health Organization.
2. Violence occurs between acquaintances and strangers in public places.
3. Violence is caused by imitation of violence within the family.
4. Violence involves adolescent and young adults, both victims and perpetrators.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)- punctuation marks

1. Doesn't he?
2. Won't she?
3. Do they?
4. Is it?

b- Mistake Correction

1. The population of the world **is rising** very quickly now
2. He would catch the taxi if he **left** home earlier.
3. Stop **crying** so much. You are no longer a baby.
4. Don't worry boys! You can do it by **yourselves**.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Complete the following conversation with the missing parts.

- a- I haven't seen Bob for weeks
- b- Didn't you hear? He's admitted in hospital
- a- **How long?**
- b- He's been there for two weeks now
- a- **What is he suffering from?**
- b- He's suffering from a severe lung infection.
- a- **How did he contract it?**
- b- He contracted it from drinking too much alcohol
- a- **Does he drink alcohol?**
- b- Yes he does. He also smoke cigarette

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

Topic 51: Road vehicles: workhorses of the economy.

A - true or false

- 1 -TRUE
- 2 -FALSE
- 3- FALSE
- 4- TRUE

B – answer to the questions

- 1) The author compares the roads to arteries and the Lorries to red cells or corpuscles.
- 2) The two main functions of roads vehicles are: carrying passengers transporting freight.
- 3) The road transport are more flexible than others because roads vehicles can even go where the infrastructure is poor or doesn't exist at all.
- 4) There are three means of transport mentioned in the text: Aircraft, trains and vehicles.

A/- VOCABULARY

The synonymous from the text.

- 1) way = road.
- 2) trucks = vehicles (lorries).
- 3) goods = freight
- 4) particles= cells

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)- Rearrangement of the scrambles .

- 1- Trucks and cars use wheels and can go everywhere.
- 2- The sea transport includes boats, ferry, ships and yachts.
- 3- Three are there main means of transport.
- 4- According to investigators, the airline is the most expensive means of transportation.

b- Mistake Correction

b)-Mistake correction.

- 1)- Could you tell me where Park'n' Shop **is?**
- 2)- Some litchis **are** being eaten by the boys now.
- 3)- We shall **be** translated to high places.
- 4)- Tell Johnny Master how **he** can get to the zoo.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE.

Completing the following conversation.

- A/- What a terrible day! Buses drivers don't want to go my way.
B/- How sad! If I were you, I'd think of another way to get home.

A/- What bus would you like to catch?

- B/- I'd like you to catch the bus 304 to shorten the distance.

A/- Where can I get it?

- B/- You can get it at the next bus stop.

A/- Could you show tell me how to get there?

Go straight, walk for five minutes, it's opposite the bank.

A/- Thank you very much.

- B/- don't mention it.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING

(series C –D uniquement) (4pts)

SECTION IV:GUIDED WRITING (streams C&D only)

Topic N° 52

Acentus Ogwella AKUKU

A - true or false

- 1 - FALSE
- 2 - FALSE
- 3 - TRUE
- 4 - TRUE

B – answer to the questions

- 1) Yes, he did because he named them himself and built school as well as a church for them.
- 2) Akuku's life was full of sadness as he buried children and wives. But it was also joyful as his wives lived together peacefully.
- 3) Former Kenyan women did not go to universities and wanted to have many children while modern ones go to universities and have less children.
- 4) Kenyan women cannot easily accept to marry Ogwella because he was extremely polygamous and women would kill each other.

A/- VOCABULARY

I complete the chart

Names: AcentusOgwellaAkuku.

Number of wives: 130.

Number of children: 300

Life expectancy: 92 years.

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (serie C-D) (4pts)

Acentus Ogwella Akuku is a polygamous. He got married with 130 wives he gave birth to 300 children. He died at 92 years old.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)-I Connect the two parts with the appropriate relative pronoun. (2 pts)

- a)- The dog **which** barks at any time is mad.
- b)- I saw yesterday the girl **who** has had an accident.
- c)- Look at the manager **whose** proposals were rejected.
- d)- The janitor **who** went away created the debt.

b- Mistake Correction

- a)- She is the woman **whose** husband died last year.
- b)- The television **that** I recently bought has been stolen.
- c)- My aunt **who** travels a lot has just gone to church.
- d)- All **that** glitters is not gold.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE.

Completing the following conversation.

- A)- I'm looking for a young girl I met here yesterday.
- B)- What? There are many girls.

A)- I know, but, I think isn't she there?

- B)- The tall girl over there? That Marry Simpson.

A)-Who is the girl over there?

- B)- She's Lennon's daughter.

A)-Well, what's her husband?

- B)- Her husband could be a policeman.

A)-What does she often wear?

- B)- She often wears miniskirts.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

Topic N° 53: Electing an American president

A - true or false

- 1 - FALSE
- 2 - FALSE
- 3- FALSE
- 4- FALSE

B – answer to the questions

- 1) A presidential election is held in the United States every four years.
- 2) A candidate runs their campaign by stepping up an organization.
- 3) An election cost a lot of money from candidates because they have to travel a lot, pay bills for hotels.
- 4) The primaries are for choosing special representatives or called delegates who will later vote for particular candidates.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- d
- 2- a
- 3- b
- 4- c

B/ - GRAMMAR:

- a)** I choose the correct form of the verb and write the sentence fully.
- 1) We skied on the beach a week ago.
 - 2) Keep quiet! The baby is lying down.
 - 3) Whenever the gas leaks, he runs out.
 - 4) It's high time the opened its doors as Christmas is near.

b- Mistake Correction

- 1)** I **visited** Niagara Falls last weekend.
- 2)** She's married**to** a dentist.
- 3)** When I arrive, I will call you.
- 4)** Where **can I** find a bank?

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE. Ordering the following conversation.

- 1- d
- 2- g
- 3- b
- 4- h
- 5- e
- 6- c
- 7 -f
- 8- a

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (serie C-D) (4pts)

Answer the following questions to write about the democracy.

The democracy is the power of the people by the people for the people.

Democratic powers are: executive power, legislative power and judicial power.

The democracy manifests itself through voting or elections.

The freedom of speech is the freedom to speak openly according to the law.

Topic N° 54: the power of the press

A - true or false

- 1 - TRUE
- 2 - TRUE
- 3- FALSE
- 4- FALSE

B – answer to the questions

- 5) Aberdeen was turned into 'Quint-City USA because it became touristic attracting locality.
- 6) The day following the birth of the fifth child, an aeroplane arrived in Aberdeen bringing sixty reporters and photographs.
- 7) Yes it did: Newspapers and magazines offered the family huge sums of money for the exclusive rights to publish stories and photographs.
- 8) The power of the press shown in Aberdeen by plans that were announced to build a new highway, as Aberdeen was then likely to attract thousands of tourists.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- c
- 2- a
- 3- d
- 4- b

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (serie C-D) (4pts)

*A **newspaper** is be a daily, weekly or monthly publication on folded sheets containing news, articles and advertisements.

*A **Network** is a communication system consisting of a group of broadcasting stations that all transmit the same programs.

* **The news** is a piece of information about a recent and important event.

*The **Television** is a telecommunication system that transmits images and sounds from a stationery on the screen of an electronic set.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

b) Use the indirect style.

- 1- The boy said that Susie drank too much.
- 2- Oxytocin said that their lawn had been cut off the day before.
- 3- The boss confirmed that they had accepted the proposals
- 4- The ancient explained that Life had had many surprises in the city.

b- Mistake Correction

- 1) Paul said that he ate a cake **yesterday** (the day before).
- 2) We should meet soon to discuss the reception for our foreign visitors.
- 3) Please do not repeat the mistake.
- 4) My flight departs at 5:00 am.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE.

Ordering the following conversation.

- 1- e
- 2- h
- 3- a
- 4- f
- 5- b
- 6- g
- 7- c
- 8- d

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

Topic N° 55 Bob Marley

A - true or false

- 1 - TRUE
- 2 - FALSE
- 3- FALSE
- 4- FALSE

B/ - GRAMMAR:

- a) **those**- demonstrative adjective
- b) **Whose** - interrogative adjective.
- c) **Black** - qualitative adjective
- d) **some** - quantitative adjective

B – answer to the questions

- 1) Bob Marley died at 36 years old .
- 2) Reggae's sons were committed about fighting for freedom, against poverty.
- 3) Reggae draws its inspirations from mix of traditional African music of black Americans, Rhythm and blues.
- 4) Yes we can say that Rastafarianism is a religion as they believe in God and are peace lover.

b- Mistake Correction

- 1) Every student likes the teacher.
- 2) Please, meet me at the train station in **an** hour.
- 3) She's married to a dentist.
- 4) This is the most comfortable chair we have.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE. *Ordering the following conversation.*

- 1) b
- 2) f
- 3) c
- 4) h
- 5) d
- 6) g
- 7) a
- 8) e

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION IV: Guided Writing (stream C&D exclusively).

Matching the following famous lives to their suitable descriptions

- ❖ Robert Oppenheimer an American scientific personality who developed Atomic bomb in 1940s.
- ❖ Edson Arentes Do Nascimento alias PELEis a Brazilian personality considered as the King of football.
- ❖ Nelson Mandela was a South African politician who fought Apartheid for the freedom of blacks.
- ❖ Alpha Blondy is an Ivorian musician known as a follower of Bob Marley.

Topic N° 56 How to Prevent Car Accidents?

A - true or false

- 1 - TRUE
- 2 - FALSE
- 3- TRUE
- 4- FALSE

B – answer to the questions

- 1) when a vehicle is crashing nearby, a person hears Tires squealing, metal crunching, glass shattering, people screaming
- 2) Precautions a vehicle driver should respect to avoid accident: wearing the seat belt, respecting the speed limit....
- 3) a driver should consider a crossroad or Carrefour as a dangerous place.
- 4) To avoid air bag dysfunction the text suggest to use it with the seat belt while driving.

A/- VOCABULARY

- | | |
|---------------|----|
| 72;000 | a) |
| 209 | b) |
| 37,000 | b) |
| 1999 | c) |

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a) - capitalization.

- 1. I was born in shanghai and grew in the **United States**.
- 2. **Mrs. Brenda** believes in god.
- 3. Learning **Chinese** takes a lot of efforts.
- 4. If i pass my exam, I'll go **Marien Ngouabi University**.

b- Mistake Correction

- 1) I look forward to meeting **ing** you.
- 2) I look forward to meeting you.
- 3) I live in **the** United States.
- 4) I've been here **for** three months.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE. *Ordering the following conversation.*

- 9) b
- 1. a.
- 2. e.
- 3. d
- 4. f
- 5. h
- 6. b
- 7. g
- 8. c.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule ou en PDF

SECTION IV: Guided Writing (stream C&D exclusively).

- A good driver must use the Seat belt. He must also check vehicle maintenance features.
- He must absolutely not read or compose text messages while driving. Nor he must not drink an alcoholic beverage before driving

Topic N° 57 The Concorde Flies into Aviation History

A - true or false

- 1 -FALSE
- 2 -FALSE
- 3- FALSE
- 4- TRUE

B – answer to the questions

- 1- According to the text, the Concorde was “the world’s only supersonic passenger aircraft”.
- 2 The Concorde started running business in January 1976.
- 3 Two stopovers deserved by the Concorde are Bahrain and Rio de Janeiro.
- 4 The Concorde go bankrupt because of only one fatal accident.

A/- VOCABULARY

1. Pendant sa carrière.
2. Cinq mois plus tôt.
3. The seul avion passager supersonique.
4. Le ticket coutait des milliers de dollars.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a) - Choosing the correct words or expression.

1. It must be nice to live in Florida.
2. She has to arrive at work at 9 sharp. her boss is very strict.
3. He has to give him our answer today or lose out on the contract.
4. In an army, inferior soldiers to have to show respect aspects to the superiors.

b) - Correct the mistakes each sentence contains

- 1) I wanted to know why Wily **left** earlier. ➔?
- 2) My brother Detarse is younger than me.
- 3) One of the most beautiful **countries** in the world is Switzerland.
- 4) Do you know what a wrench **is**?

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE.

- 1- **f**
- 2- **b**
- 3- **g**
- 4- **d**
- 5- **h**
- 6- **a**
- 7- **e**
- 8- **c**

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule ou en PDF

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (stream C&D exclusively).

Ordering ideas to write about what a flight passenger should carry out.

- ★ Before taking the plane, the passenger must buy their ticket and book the date of the flight.
- ★ The day of the flight, they must arrive at the airport two hours before the departure time.
- ★ Once at the airport, the passenger deal with formalities and wait in the departure lounge.
- ★ At last, they get in the aircraft; take a seat, fats the seat belt and wait until it takes off.

Topic N° 58 The civil right movement

A - true or false

- 1 -False
- 2 -True
- 3- False
- 4- True

B – answer to the questions

- 1- The victory the civil rights Movement won in April 1965 is the Voting Rights Act.
- 2 Two kinds of racial segregation mentioned in the text:
 - School segregation;
 - Religious segregation.
- 3 No, black people did not use weapons to protest against discrimination, but protested by nonviolence mass protest.
- 4 Mrs. Rosa Parks' first reaction in the bus was refusing to obey to the driver's discriminatory order.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- D
- 2- B
- 3- B
- 4- D

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a) - Rewrite the following sentences in the indirect speech. (2 marks)

- 1) Fred asked what the time was.
- 2) Mike asked if I wanted a ride
- 3) Naomi replied that she wouldn't give me a hand
- 4) It was said that Jordy could come for the weekend".

b) – Correction of the mistakes

- 1) Paul and **I** are discussing on politic
- 2) My son **can speak** German very well.
- 3) The teacher is **explain**ing the new lesson now.
- 4) **Did** you send your letter yesterday?

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE. Completing the conversation

- A – What do you think about tribalism?
- B – As I see it tribalism is not good.

A – What is the main consequence of tribalism?

- B – The main consequence of tribalism is social division.

A - Is tribalism a problem?

- B- Yes, it is. Tribalism is one of the social problems

A – Why people practice tribalism?

- B- People practice tribalism just for rejecting others.

A- Is it possible to eradicate tribalism?

- B- Yes, it is. It is possible to stop this social Phenomenon.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule ou en PDF

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (stream C&D exclusively).

1. Tribalism is the state of living together in tribes.
2. Tribalism refers to the beliefs of a tribal society.
3. A clan is a group of families related through a common ancestor or marriage.
4. Ethnocentrism a belief of the superiority of the ethnic group that a person belongs to.

Topic N° 59 TV News—How Much of It Is Really News?

A - true or false

- 1 -False
- 2 -True
- 3- False
- 4- True

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)-Matching words to their grammatical nature

Number	= Noun	1 -c
Make	= verb	2 -d
Often	= Frequency adverb	3 -a
Nine	= Cardinal adjective	4- b

3

B – answer to the questions

- 1- Education is not well-broadcast among TV programs because programs such education receive little attention (from 1.3 to 3.6 percent)
- 2 The need for change claimed by journalists and viewers is hampered by "market forces and greed"
- 3 There were 102 local TV newscasts were objects of the study.
- 4 Four conditions of weather mentioned in the text are: good or bad, hot or cold.

b)- Correct the mistakes each sentence contains

- 1- The book **that** I read was very interesting.
- 2- The manager required to buy some **other** books.
- 3- The police found the stolen bags in many **shoe** boutiques.
- 4- Look at that beautiful **flower** garden.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE.

Reorganizing the dialogue

- 1 - b
- 2 - e
- 3 - f
- 4 - d
- 5 - g
- 6 - a
- 7 - h
- 8 - c

A/- VOCABULARY: Completing the chart

Example: 11 %: Sport

- 41.3 % : **News**
- 30.4%** Commercial
- 26.9 % : **Crime stories**
- 12.2%**: Natural catastrophes
- 11 % : **Sport**

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule ou en PDF

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (stream C&D exclusively).

Among TV broadcast, 41.3% concerns News. Commercial programs take 30.4 % and crime stories take 26.9 % while natural catastrophes represent 12.2%. At last, sport hold 11 % of time.

Topic N° 60 *Conditions of life in prison*

A – Multiple choice

- 1 - b
- 2 - b
- 3 - c
- 4 - c

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)-Translation

- 1)- Une formation professionnelle.
- 2)- En plus de ce droit fondamental.
- 3)- plus de la moitié des personnes en détentions
- 4)- certaines prisons sont en état de surpeuplement

B – answer to the questions

- 1- If a citizen perpetrates a punishable act, they are going to be confined in prison.
- 2 Yes, a detainee pupil can continue studying in prison because in prison, there is the right to benefit from a school education.
- 3 Two detainee or prisoner's rights are: the right to a school education, the right of visit.
- 4 Penitentiary establishments prepare detainees' reintegration upon their release by enforcement of a vocational training.

c) – mistakes about used to

- 1- I did not **use** to like vegetables. ↳ I **usedn't** to like vegetables.
- 2- There used to be a cinema here, but now there **isn't**.
- 3- I wish it **were** Christmas today. (cf leçon sur whish)
- 4- Your sister took plenty of **photos**.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE.

Reorganizing the dialogue

- 2 - b
- 2 - e
- 3 - f
- 4 - c
- 5 - a
- 6 - g
- 7 - h
- 8 - d

A/- VOCABULARY:

a)-Matching synonymous

detainee	= prisoner
Penitentiary establishment	= prison
allowed	= authorized
parents	= relatives

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule ou en PDF

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (stream C-D exclusively) (4 marks)

Matching the nouns to their suitable to write about judiciary vocabulary

A judge is a public official authorized to decide questions brought before a court of justice.

A sentence is a final judgment of guilty in criminal case and the punishment that is imposed.

A jailer is someone who guards prisoners.

A criminal is someone who has committed a crime or who has been legally convicted of a crime.

Topic N° 61: Terrorism in Africa

A – ALTERNATIVE CHOICE

1 -False

2 -True

3- True

4- False

B / - GRAMMAR

a)- Using the appropriate article in the sentences

- 1- Ben and Jenny live in **a** one-way street.
- 2- Our surgeon is granted from **a** University based in USA.
- 3- **An** antelope is a graceful Old World ruminant with long legs and horns.
- 4- England is **a** European country.

B – answer to the questions

- 1- The American president exactly say that to fight terrorism, there is need for strong, capable, and diverse partners which have both the political will and the ability to disrupt and degraded terrorist network.
- 2 Approximate 18,000 people have lost their lives in the conflict.
- 3 The terrorist group which operates in the Lake Chad Basin region is al-Murabitoum.
- 4 Yes, they have. The African Union in Mission in Somalia is the largest peace support mission in the world

b)- Mistake correction

- 5) I will let you know all, when **I meet** you.
- 6) Where **can I** find a bank, please?
- 7) Your sweet-heart does not listen **to** the instructor.
- 8) I didn't meet **anybody** in the boutique.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE.

Complete the following dialog.

- A) hello
B) Hello
A) Why don't you go to job today?
B) Didn't you know? My office was burned.
A) Sorry! Who burnt your office?
B) A terrorist did it.
A) Did the police arrest that terrorist?
B) Obviously! They did and executed him.
A) They were right to kill him. How old was he?
B)- Yet a teen, eighteen!

A/- VOCABULARY:

- 1) . d
- 2) . c
- 3) . b
- 4) . a

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule ou en PDF

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (stream C-D exclusively) (4 marks)

Writing about the terrorism.

- 1) Some active terrorist groups are Islamic State, al-Shabaab, and Boko-Haram
- 2) Terrorists kill people to attract politician's attention on their claims.
- 3) Terrorists use women and children to kill other people.
- 4) Countries already attacked by terrorists are Cameroun, Chad, Nigeria, France, and USA.

Topic N° 62: An ecological phenomenon

A – Alternative choice

1 - False

2 - False

3- False

4- True

B – answer to the questions

- 1- Men are sometimes responsible for the erosion by their activities such as the anarchic expansion of cities, construction of roads or by agriculture or deforestation.
- 2 Yes, we admit that the erosion is sometimes an act of God.
- 3 Erosion consequence mention in paragraph five is desertification.
- 4 Erosion is not a fate man can stop it by using vegetation it practicing direct sowing.

B / - GRAMMAR

a- Rewriting sentences with nouns in the plural

1. My parents bought beautiful geese.
2. Children cannot be sentenced to death.
3. Flies fly in the air.
4. New aircraft are really comfortable.

c) - Rewriting sentences without any mistake.

- 1) Modero cannot eat only **a loaf of bread?**
- 2) How **many feet** does a giraffe run on?
- 3) An adult crocodile mouth has more than fifty **teeth**.
- 4) In our country men are allowed to marry several **wives**.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE.

- 1- a
- 2- h
- 3- c
- 4- f
- 5- d
- 6- e
- 7- b
- 8- g

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1) - d.
- 2) - a.
- 3) - b.
- 4) - c.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule ou en PDF

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (stream C-D exclusively) (4 marks)

1. Erosion is an ecological occurrence that squanders the upper part of the earth.
2. Mechanical erosion occurs when rocks break into fine particles
3. The water and the wind are natural causes of erosion
4. direct sowing can avoid the soil sliding

Topic N° 63: WhatsApp strategy against fake news

A –Alternative choice

1 -No

2 -Yes

3- Yes

4- No

B – answer to the questions

1 A statement that proves that Indian people use WhatsApp very much is "in early 2018 that more than 1.5 billion users exchanged sixty-five billion messages a day".

2 Indian authorities criticize the instant messaging application because fake news circulating in it caused death to people.

3 Measure taken to decelerate the spread of viral contents is to decrease the number of addresses that can receive the same message from the same sender.

4 To raise the public awareness of fake news WhatsApp also publishes messages in newspapers.

B / - GRAMMAR

a- The reported speech of the following sentences.

- 1) Modet said I looked worn-out.
- 2) Beldia said she would give me a hand.
- 3) Aldyns insisted Benicia could not come for the weekend.
- 4) Bedel Asked what I was doing.

b- Rewriting sentences without any mistake.

1. I'm going to have my hair cut.
2. She made all the arrangements with professionalis**m**.
3. What does this expression **mean**?
4. My parents live **in** Washington

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE.

1-c

2-h

3-a

4-b

5-g

6-f

7-d

8-e

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- Les autorités Indiennes critiquent l'application de messagerie instantanée.
- 2- Des mesures ont été prises pour ralentir la propagation des contenus viraux.
- 3- Les indiens utilisent le WhatsApp fréquemment.
- 4- La conscience du public sur de fausses nouvelles.

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule ou en PDF

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (series - C -D)

Complete the following ideas to have a good paragraph about WhatsApp.

WhatsApp is an instant messaging application.

The importance of WhatsApp for pupils is to share school voice communications, writings, or pictures.

Social networks bad sides are: fake news, incitation to violence.

In conclusion, WhatsApp is both good and bad.

Topic N° 64: Colonization and development.

A – Alternative choice

- 1 -No**
- 2 -Yes**
- 3- Yes**
- 4- Yes**

B – answer to the questions

- 1- Italy and Germany vilify France because it is supposed responsible in the persistent poverty of the African countries it has colonized.
- 2 No, they do not. They should use real capitalist system, based on private property, which could have created the necessary incentives for competition and accumulation to stimulate autonomous economic growth.
- 3 No, it was not. We can evoke the end of the intra-African wars, the abolition of the slave trade and domestic slavery, the introduction of mechanized transport and infrastructure investments.
- 4 The CFA franc is the foreign currency reserves of the African countries to the French Treasury.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- la pauvreté des pays africains.
- 2- l'abolition du commerce des esclaves.
- 3- La croissance économique.
- 4- Le franc CFA.

B / - GRAMMAR

a- Making replies to the sentences (2 marks)

Examples:

- 1- If it rains this afternoon, we won't get dinner tonight.
>>- **Nor will our team**
- 2- The tenants implored their landlord not to sell the building.
>>- **So did the wise committee.**
- 3- My sister never watches American catch.
>>- **Nor does my kid boy.**
- 4- My family wouldn't accept such a suitor.
>>- **Nor would mine.**

b - Rewriting sentences without any mistake.

- 1) Europeans colonized Africa **in** the 17th century.
- 2) Should Africa reimburse France for the colonization **?**
- 3) In the forest, monkeys **never** live alone. ↵ In the forest, monkeys **don't** live alone.
- 4) This patient provides **some** typical examples of the syndrome. ↵ This patient provides **a few** typical examples of the syndrome.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE.

- 1. f
- 2. g
- 3. a
- 4. b
- 5. e
- 6. h
- 7. d
- 8. -

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule ou en PDF

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (stream C-D exclusively) (4 marks)

Topic N° 65: The indifference of parents and block leaders to the "black babies" phenomenon

A - true or false

- 1 - False
- 2 - True
- 3- True
- 4- False

B ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

- 1-** Delinquents' parents and quarter leaders accused of accomplice indifference.
- 2-** "Black babies" or "kuluna" always operate in groups with different cold steels, giving themselves ridiculous nicknames and by disguising into pupils.
- 3-** Victims of "Black babies" or "kuluna" phenomenon are pupils and other citizens.
- 4-** "Black babies" or "kuluna" live in our neighborhoods, areas and blocks.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- c
- 2- a
- 3- c
- 4- a

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a)- blank filling

- 1- this
- 2—those
- 3—that
- 4-- these

b- Mistake Correction

- 1) She will arrive at ten **o'clock**.
- 2) Everybody **was** talking about it all evening.
- 3) There **were** no hungry people in this country./ Or
There was no hungry **person** in this country.
- 4) I wish that God bless you.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS **(4 marks)**

Complete the following dialogue

- A- I haven't seen Bob for weeks
- B- Didn't you hear? He's admitted in hospital
- A- How long?
- B- **Two weeks ago**
- A- What is he suffering from?
- B- **A lung disease**
- A- How did he contract it?
- B- **Through cigarettes and whiskies**
- A- Does he drink alcohol?
- B- **Yes, ever since he lost his wife in a crash.**

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule ou en PDF

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (serie C-D) (4pts)

"Black babies" phenomenon is a kind of juvenile delinquency occurring in Congolese cities. It is perpetrated by Young people to detriment of Pupils, and other citizens. The police and the gendarmerie fight against that phenomenon as well as parents and block leaders. To fight black babies effectively, Every citizen implication is needed.

Topic N° 66: Is it worth to travel with a tour guide?

A –Alternative choice

1 -FALSE

2 - FALSE

3- TRUE

4- TRUE

B – answer to the questions

- 1- Traveling in group for tourists visiting a new country has the following advantages:
-previously organized,
-provide people the opportunity to get to know with many other tourists who are from different backgrounds.
- 2 Tourism is considered as a business for a host country because it provides money through taxes, and a great variety of products and services.
- 3 Yes, A tour guide is important for tourists because he unlocks problems of language and provides learning valuable things about the place.
- 4 A language can be a disastrous factor for a tourist's benefits when visiting a new place in the extent that major inconvenience as it could hamper their communication and prevent them from learning valuable things about the place.

A/- VOCABULARY

1- c 3-a

2- d 4-b

B / - GRAMMAR

a)- Specific structure.

Example: Need a hand, madam? = I wonder if you need a hand, madam.

1. Please Sir, I would like to know where you pray.
2. I wonder if you could tell me where the bank is.
3. Excuse me Madam, I'd like you tell me if this is the way to the nearest filling station.
4. I'd like to know if this is the way the way to the US embassy.

b) - Mistakes

1. The roads are **now** constructed as the government wants to attract many tourists in our country.
2. People **are** wondering whether to develop tourism or not.
3. Yesterday, the minister in charge of tourism **made** a good speech on TV.
4. **Has** development got any price?

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION (4 marks)

- 1- g
- 2- .c
- 3- a.
- 4- .e
- 5- d.
- 6- f
- 7- h
- 8- d

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule ou en PDF

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (stream C-D exclusively) (4 marks)

Topic N° 67: Tourism in Africa.

A –Alternative choice

- 1 b
- 2 c
- 3 a
- 4 c

B – answer to the questions

- 1- The natural factors that can favour tourism in Africa are mountains, Savannahs and rivers and cultural events such as music, dance and festivals.
- 2 The figures showing how fruitful tourism is in Africa is "the number of tourism arriving in SSA has grown over 300% since 1990", and "receipts from hotels, tours and other attractions in 2012 amounted to over 36 billion".
- 3 Yes, it is. Tourism in Africa is ripe for development
- 4 The obstacles that hinder tourism in Africa are lack of security, high criminality, and bureaucratic processes.

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1- ripe
- 2- the verge
- 3- Income.
- 4- President

B / - GRAMMAR

a) - Turn these sentences into the passive voice.

1. The nurse must be called as quickly as possible.
2. At this place, we all will be overpassed by her.
3. He has been knocked out (by somebody).
4. He was showed the room by the servant.

Ou bien

4. The room was showed to him by the servant.

b- Mistake correction

- 1) Tell serge to serve food as soon as he arrives tomorrow.
- 2) The clouds were getting darker and darker.
- 3) My exam paper was corrected by Mr. Paul.
- 4) The learners' marks in English are getting worse and worse.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE.

1. g
2. f
3. c
4. b
5. d
6. h
7. a
8. e

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule ou en PDF

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (stream C-D exclusively) (4 marks) *Ordering the sentences chronologically to describe a young woman working day.*

- ⇒ Some of my first tasks of the day are get my children ready for school, and let them at school on my way to work.
- ⇒ At work, the first thing I do is open the posts and distribute them to different managers.
- ⇒ I attend the meeting, prepare correspondences and get them signed.
- ⇒ Once back home, I start by preparing food for the family, eat, watching TV and go to bed very tired.

Topic N° 68: Towards reconciliation

A –Alternative choice

1 - TRUE

2 - FALSE

3- TRUE

4- FALSE

B – answer to the questions

1- Mandela won the hearts of many rugby fans by wearing a Springbok jersey.

2 The True and the reconciliation committee devoted to investigate former crimes of apartheid.

.

3 Yes, Mandela was concerned by American actions. He was very critical of the US-led invasion of Iraq during 2003.

4 The springboks were previously reviled for being a symbol of white supremacy

A/- VOCABULARY

3- c 3-a

4- d 4-b

B / - GRAMMAR

1) - Reported speech.

- a) The students asked the teacher what that word meant.
- b) Jack wondered if the police caught the criminals the day before.
- c) Mum said us to shut the door but not to lock it.
- d) Mr. Brown said that if he had some money, he would travel.

2) - Mistake correction.

- a) If I have such a sum of money, I will build a storey house.
- b) This class is the nosiest one among all.
- c) Phil never eats apples, does he?
- d) Are you keen on playing video games?

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION (4 marks).

1. How long have you been learning Spanish?
2. What has Jessie done since you left?
3. How long has the bride waited?
4. Do robots have bad effects on us?

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule ou en PDF

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (stream C-D exclusively)

(4 marks)

My idol is Cristiano Ronaldo. He is a football play. He scores goals and brings to team to victories. He loves him because he is talented and is very charismatic.

Topic 59: A speech at Johannesburg earth summit

A - TRUE OR FALSE

- 1- true 3-true
2- false 4- true

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1 . The author of the text was the president in office of CEMAC.
- 2 . The new impetus will lead to sustainable management by federating new energies and dynamics in favour of sustainable management of forest ecosystems in the sub-region.
- 3 . Three organizations caring about the African ecosystem are: OAB, OCFSA, ECOFAC.
- 4 No, he is not. He is optimist: "The new impetus will lead to sustainable management by federating new energies and dynamics in favour of sustainable management of forest ecosystems in the sub-region".

A/- VOCABULARY

- 1) Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale.
2) Organisation Africaine du Bois.

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- use the comparative or superlative. (2pts)

- 1- These birds are **rarer in** Scotland than in England.
2- This sofa is even **more comfortable than** our last one.
3- I saw **the sweetest** little kitten.
4- This coat will protect you against **the foulest** weather.

b/- mistake Correction. (2pts)

1. We should have **bought** it when we had the money.
2. She **was** trying to avoid an argument.
3. You **might have** a touch of flu.
4. You **may borrow** it but you can't keep it.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- 1- h
2- e
3- d
4- f
5- c
6- a
7- g
8- b

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION FOUR: GUIDED WRITING (series C -

- 1) An agreement has finally been reached on climate change.
2) Congolese authorities have seriously rallied forces to find a suitable response to Ebola.
3) WCS stands for Wildlife Conservation System.
4) The fauna refers to animals and the flora refers to plants.

Topic 70: Peter Tabichi, the Winner of Global Teacher Prize 2019

A - MULTIPLE CHOICE

- 1- d 3- a
2- c 4- b

B – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1** Statement shows that Peter Tabichi works hard is Turning lives around in a school with only one computer, poor internet, and a student-teacher ratio of 58:1 is no easy task.
- 2** No, they are not. 95% of pupils hail from poor families, Students must walk 7km, and many go without food at home..
- 3** Peter Tabichi uses just one desktop computer.
- 4** Keriko Mixed Day Secondary School is 7km away.

A/- VOCABULARY

Peter Tabichi est un enseignant de sciences.

Les apprenants doivent marcher sur 7km.

Peter utilise la technologie de l'information et de la communication.

L'exceptionnel enseignant .

B/ - GRAMMAR:

a/- Adding the correct prefix (2pts)

- 1-** -Don't go into that building. It is unsafe.
2- -Leaving all her friends made her very unhappy.
3- -He discovered a new star.
4- -I always go to bed before midnigh.

b/- Correct the mistake that each sentence contains. (2pts)

- 1-** Where is the **nearest** bank, please?
2- How **much** is the return ticket to Dublin please for the day after tomorrow?
3- Tracy doesn't **want** to sound as if I'm trying to create extra problems.
4- I enjoyed the books that you lent **me**.

SECTION III: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- 1- b
2- f
3- a
4- h
5- c
6- d
7- g
8- e

SECTION IV: WRITING (serie A)

Voir l'annexe du fascicule

SECTION IV: GUIDED WRITING (series C - D uniquement) (4pts)

- ✓ The environment is the air, land, and water where people, animals, and plants we live in.
- ✓ The pollution is the damage caused to water, air and soil by harmful substances or waste.
- ✓ The forest is a large area of trees growing closely together.
- ✓ The pollutant A substance that pollutes water, air and the soil

LES 100 MOTS DE BASE DU CANDIDAT AU BAC A C D

LES VERBES DE BASE BAC A C D