



DEUXIEME BAC BLANC
MOIS DE MARS
EPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

I LINGUSTIC COMPETENCE

A / Write the correct tenses or forms the verbs in brackets

- 1-I'd rather we (to send) the letter of complaint next week.
- 2-Had he got a current account, he (to cash) the money easily.
- 3-I think the boss will not make us (to come) to office tomorrow.
- 4-Applicant2 (to pass) the test, didn't he ?
- 5-When John was in primary school, he used to (to miss) classes.

B / Rephrase these sentences using the prompts given

- 1-Please, could you send us a catalogue ?
Would you mind
- 2-There will be an uprising if the elections are not well organized.
Unless.....
- 3-The chairman should call a board meeting.
It's about time the chairman.....
- 4-In spite of his being very rich, Bob doesn't help anybody.
Although
- 5-It is five days since they placed a new order with us.
.....ago

C / Choose the right answer and write down the number and letter only

- 1- The head of a company executive staff is the
a) Personnel manager b) general manager c) chairman
d) managing director
- 2- From which of the following accounts can't money be with drawn on demand ?
a) Current account b) deposit account c) savings account
d) checking account
- 3- The bank on which a cheque is drawn is the
a) Drawer b) drawee c) payee d) creditor
- 4- Which of the following is not the function of a central bank ?
a) Note issue b) operating current accounts c) government bank

d) banker's bank.

5- I will send a letter ofto my supplier to know if he has the product I want.

a) Order b) application c) delivery d) inquiry.

6-The buyer can return unsatisfactory goods to the seller when he buys.....

a) By description b) subject to assay c) by pattern d) on approval

7-A credit note is always a response to a letter of

a) Claim b) inquiry c) order d) none of these

8-The business unit which can invite the general public to subscribe for its shares is a

a) Public limited company b) private limited company
c) general partnership d) limited partnership

D- Match column A with column B (Write the number and letter only)

Column A	Column B
1- Had they offered some discounts	a- Would send us their new catalogue
2- It's already 10am, but no shop has opened	b- While he was working out the bill
3- This boat will leave the port	c- As soon as it is loaded
4- I wish our supplier	d- We ordered the goods with this firm
5- We shall let you buy on credit	e- We'd have bought more articles
6- It's three months since	f- Although we strictly do business on a cash basis
7- Instead of	g- yet
8- The invoice clerk made a mistake	h- Storing these goods, you'd better launch them

II - READING COMPREHENSION

Text : THE BALANCE SHEET

Jeremy Needlman wants to become a shareholder of Fountain Metals. He asks a friend of this, Howard Wielding, a chartered accountant, for advice.

Howard Wielding₁: Jeremy, you want my advice as a friend and an accountant? Well, you must have a good look at one important document: the balance sheet. It reveals much about the company's financial health.

Jeremy Needlman₁: all right. But I'm no specialist. How must I read it?

Howard Wielding₂: the appellation "balance sheet" comes from the fact that it presents the assets-what the company owns- and the liabilities-what the company owes-in such a way as to have identical total sums for both. They can be presented

side by side or vertically. There is always a date at the top of the document because the balance sheet gives financial picture of the company on a precise day.

Jeremy Needlman 2: Assets ? Liabilities ? what are they exactly ?

Howard Wielding 3: The assets are what the company possesses. There are two types of assets : current assets, which can be rapidly transformed into cash, and fixed assets, which cannot. Current assets may be cash, short-term securities, money owed by debtors, stocks such as finished goods, raw materials, work in progress. Fixed assets are land, building, plant, machinery, vehicles, patents, copyrights, trademarks. One thing that is important in the presentation of value of fixed assets is the allowance for depreciation.

Jeremy Needlman 3: Are there also current and fixed liabilities ?

Howard Wielding 4: Yes. Liabilities are what the company has borrowed and will have to repay. Current liabilities are short-term borrowings and fixed liabilities are long-term borrowings. Shareholders' funds are permanent borrowings. As current liabilities, you may find bank overdrafts, money owed to suppliers, interests on loans. As fixed liabilities, you have mortgages which do not have to be repaid quickly, long-term debts. Short-term and long-term borrowings from outside the company are called outside liabilities. Shareholder's funds are the source of financing raised by issuing shares. They are the money lent by the shareholders to the company in exchange for dividends derived from the company's profits.

Jeremy Needlman 4: All right, I understand , but how can I analyse all the figures appearing on the balance sheet so as to know whether the company is healthy ?

Howard Wielding 5: There are several ways. One very easy way is to look at the solvency of the company. If the total assets are superior to total outside liabilities, the company is solvent because if it had to repay its debts, it would have enough money to do so. Another easy way to check whether the company is liquid, that is whether it can repay its current liabilities with its current assets.

Jeremy Needlman 5: Howard, you are making things very easy to me. I'm sure it won't be hard for me to understand whether Fountain Metals is healthy. I will be able to read the balance sheet correctly. Thank you so much.

Howard Wielding 6: You are most welcome. Good luck on your investment projects, Jeremy.

A- Are these sentences " Right" or "Wrong"

- 1- This conversation is about the difficult financial situation of Fountain Metals.
- 2- A balance sheet tells a lot about a company's Financial situation.
- 3- Current assets can be rapidly transformed into cash.
- 4- Buildings are current assets.
- 5- Fixed liabilities are long-term borrowings.

B- Answer the questions based on the text

- 1- Why is there always a date at the top of the balance sheet ?
- 2- What are a company's assets ? give two examples of assets.
- 3- How can we know that a company is liquid ?

C- Find or phrases in the text meaning the same as the following.

- 1- A person whose job is to keep and check the company's financial records (Howard wielding 1)
- 2- Products of extractive industries (Howard wielding 3)
- 3- The amount of money which a bank allows a client to draw over available amount (Howard Wielding 4)
- 4- Which shows no sign of sickness, strong (Jeremy needlman 4)

D- Translate in french

“ The appellation “ balance sheet “ comes from On a precise day”

III- COMPOSITION

A well -established air conditioning company requires a junior clerk for its office in Cotonou. The vacancy is advertised in “ Le Martinal” of Monday, March 4 th, 2019

Qualifications : BAC G2

Experience : Two years experience in bookkeeping and accounting.

Your address is 2130 Street VEDOKO, Cotonou

The receiver's address is Mrs Anne Mary KAKPO Director of Human Resources, Aircool Universal 03Po Box 4710

Your name is William do REGO



DEUXIEME BAC BLANC
MOIS DE MARS
EPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

Compétences à évaluer

Compétence Disciplinaire N° 2 : Réagir de façon précise et appropriée à des messages écrits.

Compétence Disciplinaire N° 3 : Produire de façon appropriée des textes de types et fonctions variés.

L'Epreuve

A - REAGIR DE FAÇON PRECISE ET APPROPRIEE A DES MESSAGES ECRITS.

Contexte

De temps à autre, d'effroyables catastrophes nous rappellent notre impuissance, et l'actualité t'en fournit parfois de tristes exemples comme ce que vivent les indonésiens.

Support:

Text: Natural Disasters in Indonesia

1-Being located on the pacific ring of fire (an area with a lot of tectonic activity), Indonesia has to cope with the constant risk of volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, floods and tsunamis. On several occasions during the last 15 years, Indonesia has made global headlines due to devastating natural disasters that resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of human and animal lives, plus having a destructive effect on the land area (including infrastructure, and thus resulting in economic costs). Extreme wet or dry seasons can ruin food crop harvests, trigger inflation and put severe financial pressure on the poorer segments of the Indonesian population. Lastly, man-made natural disasters (such as forest fires brought on by slash-and-burn culture) can have far-reaching environmental consequences. One important note is that Indonesia's notorious weak infrastructure- brought on by mismanagement, lack of skills or corruption- in fact aggravates the resulting situation after a natural disaster has made its impact felt, meaning that natural disasters in Indonesia can cause more casualties and more damage than it should.

2-Apart from taking human lives, a volcanic eruption can result in considerable damage to the local economies by hurting small and medium enterprises that are involved in tourism, culinary, commercial accommodation, agriculture, plantation, and livestock. A positive development is that volcano eruptions take less human lives today due to better volcano observation methods in combination with better organized emergency evacuation.

Earthquakes are probably the biggest threat regarding natural disasters in Indonesia as they come sudden and can strike in populous areas, such as the bigger cities. Earthquakes with a magnitude of around five or six on the scale of Richter happen almost on a daily basis in Indonesia but usually cause no or little damage. When the magnitude becomes over seven on the scale of Richter, an earthquake can potentially do a lot of damage. Yearly, two or three earthquakes with a magnitude of seven or higher occur in Indonesia and cause casualties and damage the infrastructure or environment.

3-A submarine earthquake or volcanic eruption in the ocean can cause tsunami water which can have devastating effects on the people and object near the sea. In 2004 a large part of the world was rocked by the Indian Ocean earthquake and subsequent tsunami, killing over 167,000 people in Indonesia (mainly Aceh) alone. Although a massive tsunami such as the 2004 tsunami is rare, the Sumatra region is often startled by offshore earthquakes that can potentially trigger a tsunami. With the 2004 tsunami still fresh in mind, the level of fear is high. Often Indonesians, who live in villages or cities close to the coast, flee to the hills (located more inland) after an earthquake has taken place. On average, once every five years a large tsunami happens in Indonesia, usually on the islands of Sumatra and Java. Generally, damage to the infrastructure exceeds the loss of lives. There are warning systems installed on many coastal areas but there have been reports that not all functioning properly.

4-Indonesia's rainy season (Which runs from December to March) can bring plenty of rainfall in combination with deforestation and waterways clogged with debris, it can cause rivers to overflow and result in floods. Floods and landslides occur in most parts of Indonesia and can cause hundreds of casualties, destroy houses and other infrastructure, and ruin local businesses. Even in mega-city as Jakarta, floods occur regularly due to weak water management. In January 2013, a large part of Jakarta was flooded, affecting more than 100.000 households and resulting in the loss of lives of more than 20 people.

Adapted from the internet <http://WWW-investments.com/business/risks/natural-disasters/item243>.

Critères d'évaluation

Après avoir lu le texte tu montreras que tu l'as compris en :

- Reconnaisant les détails du texte,
- Exprimant tes appréciations personnelles sur le texte,
- Montrant ta maîtrise du vocabulaire du texte,
- Trouvant les mots auxquels se rapportent les adjectifs ou pronoms,
- Mettant les verbes entre parenthèses aux temps convenables,
- Reformulant certaines phrases du texte,
- Ordonnant les mots pour obtenir des phrases significatives.

Tâche :

Item 1: Say whether the following statements are "Right" or "wrong".

- 1- The risk of volcanic eruptions is irregular in Indonesia.
- 2- Some people contribute to disasters' arrival in Indonesia.
- 3- A volcanic eruption has never harmed local economies.
- 4- Seism in the ocean can affect negatively people close to the coast.
- 5- Damage to the infrastructure is the same as the loss of lives.
- 6- Deforestation and waterways clogged with debris make rainfall effects dangerous.

Item 2: Answer these questions based on the text.

- 1- Why has Indonesia made global headlines during the last 15 years?
- 2- What are the aftermaths of a volcanic eruption on the local economies?
- 3- Why is Indonesia's rainy season dramatic?

Item 3: Find in the text words or expressions meaning the same or almost the same as the following.

- 1- Situated (Paragraph 1)
- 2- Catastrophes (Paragraph 1)
- 3- Urgent need (paragraph 2)
- 4- Something which is not in ocean(paragraph3)
- 5- Action or act of cutting down trees (Paragraph4)

Item 4: What do these pronouns or adjectives refer to in the text?

- 1- "Its" in " a natural disasterfelt" (Paragraph 1)
- 2- "They" in "Earthquakessudden (Paragraph 2)
- 3- "Which" in "A submarineobjects" (paragraph3)
- 4- "It" in "It canfloods" (paragraph4)

Item 5: Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct tense and form.

- 1- Had the Indonesians known, they (not/to clog) waterways with debris.
- 2- It is high time people (to avoid) man-made natural disasters in Indonesia.

- 3- No sooner Earthquakes with a magnitude of seven or higher (to occur) than many people died in Indonesia
- 4- I wish they (to use) in Indonesia an efficient warning system of flood in 2013.
- 5- Some Indonesians living in villages or cities close to the coast (to escape) to the hills in 2004?

Item 6: Rephrase the following sentences using the prompts given. Don't change their meaning.

- 1- It is a pity! The flood in January 2013 destroyed more than 100.000 households.
I would rather
- 1- The government got the Indonesians to protect the environment.
The government had.....
- 2- People have been suffering from the negative consequences of earthquakes in Indonesia for many years now.
It is.....since
- 3- "you clogged the waterways some years ago" the environmentalists told the Indonesians
The environmentalists said to the Indonesians
- 4- The infrastructures were destroyed by a volcanic eruption.
A volcanic eruption
- 5- The authorities didn't rescue the victims of the tsunami, they didn't relocate them either.
Neither

Item 7: Translate into French this passage. (T^{les} CD only)

From "on average, once every five years..... "down to ".....functioning properly" (in paragraph 3)

Item 8: Reorder these words so as to obtain meaningful sentences (T^{les} AB only)

- 1- Environment/ their / time / is / it/ protected/ Indonesians/ the/.
- 2- Are/ deadly / dangerous / in / and / floods/ Indonesia/ and / earthquakes/.
- 3- In/ humanity / a/ volcanic / damage / to/ considerable/ eruption/ result/ can/ the/.
- 4- Provoke/ floods/ deaths/ and/ can / hundreds/ many/ of / damage/ landslides/ and/.

B - PRODUCTION D'UN TEXTE DE TYPE ET DE FONCTION VARIES

Contexte :

Les catastrophes naturelles sont légion dans plusieurs pays du monde et leurs conséquences sont désastreuses.

Critères d'évaluation : Tu montreras ta compétence à rédiger un article en :

- Respectant le type de texte et le format
- Respectant le contexte,
- Utilisant le vocabulaire, l'orthographe et la ponctuation appropriés,
- Construisant des phrases grammaticalement correctes.

Tâche:

Writing

You have witnessed or watched on TV a situation of emergency like flood (flooding), earthquake, drought, fire,etc.

Write an article for the newspaper of your school or locality to expose the facts, enumerate the aftermaths (negative consequences) and suggest solutions.

THE END