

## NIVEAU TERMINALE & BAC ABCD

### ÉPREUVE : Anglais

#### Compétences à évaluer

**Compétence disciplinaire N°2** : réagir de façon précise et appropriée à un message écrit.

**Compétence disciplinaire N°3** : Produire de façon appropriée des textes de type et de fonctions variés.

#### L'ÉPREUVE

#### I-/ La réaction à un message écrit

##### A. Contexte

Être en bonne santé dépend aussi de la connaissance des mécanismes de fonctionnement de notre organisme.

##### B. Support

***TEXT: How does the body fight off disease germs?***

1. Many disease germs never get into the body. Your skin keeps them out. Germs can enter through a cut, though. So always wash a cut with soap and water. Then cover the cut with a clean bandage.
2. Some germs do get into the body with the air you breathe. But tiny hairs in your nose catch many of them. Or the germs may be trapped by mucus. Mucus is a sticky fluid that keeps the lining of your nose and throat moist. Mucus also has a germ- killing substance in it. If germs do enter the lungs, they are likely to be coughed up. Some disease germs get into the body with the food you eat. But most are killed by saliva or by stomach juices.
3. At times, disease germs do get past your nose and throat. Or they are not killed by saliva and stomach juices. Then certain cells in your blood fight off the germs. These are the white blood cells. They form a wall around the germs. The wall keeps the germs from spreading. Then the white blood cells kill the germs by “eating” them.
4. Sometimes disease germs are not blocked off. They are not killed by white blood cells. Then the germs start to divide and grow. Soon there are more germs. Some of the germs produce substances that injure body cells. These substances may also keep the cells from working properly. When that happens , you feel sick.
5. Your body may need medicines to help fight disease germs. These medicines are the antibiotic drugs which are useful, but can also be harmful at a certain degree. So they should be prescribed only by a medical doctor for serious diseases. When a drug is prescribed for a sick person, it should not be taken by anyone else. You must also take the drug exactly according to your doctor’s prescriptions. However, it is often better to let your body fight off cold and flu than to depend on drugs.

**Adapted from:**  
Glenview,

Richmond, J. B. & Pounds, E. T. (1981) *You and Your Health*,

Illinois: Scott, Foresman and Company, pp. 160-161.

C. Critères d'évaluation

Après avoir lu le texte ci-dessus, tu montreras que tu l'as compris en :

- reconnaissant certains de ses détails ;
- répondant à des questions de façon approfondie ;
- reliant des idées du texte de manière à obtenir des phrases cohérentes;
- reformulant certaines de ses idées de façon autonome ;
- montrant ta maîtrise du vocabulaire ;
- traduisant certaines de ses idées dans une autre langue.

**NB :** Tu traiteras les items en anglais, à l'exception de la traduction qui sera en Français.

D. Tâches

***Item 1: Are the following statements "right" or "wrong"? Write the numbers and the answers only.***

1. Many disease germs get into the body through the skin.
2. Some disease germs can pass through our nostrils into our body.
3. Saliva and stomach juice are harmless to disease germs.
4. White blood cells defend the body against disease germs.
5. Antibiotic drugs can be taken without medical prescription.

***Item 2: Answer the following questions on the text.***

1. What can we do to protect our body against disease germs after a cut?
2. Give the different ways disease germs enter the body.
3. When do people feel sick?
4. Should we take an antibiotic drug only under medical prescription? Justify your answer with a passage from the text.

***Item 3: Combine the phrases in Column A with those in Column B so as to get meaningful sentences according to the text. Write down the numbers and the letters only.***

<b><u>Column A</u></b>	<b><u>Column B</u></b>
1-Disease germs don't get into the body directly 2-The white blood cells 3-The germs that enter the body through the nose or throat 4-Only a specialist can	a. prescribe an antibiotic drug. b. are not always destroyed by saliva or stomach juice. c. but, they can enter through a cut. d- fight against the germs.

**Item 4: Find in the text the opposite of the following words. Write down the numbers and the answers only.**

1. Dirty (Paragraph 1)
2. Dry (Paragraph 2)
3. Protect /Attract (Paragraph 3)
4. Inadequately (Paragraph 4)
5. Useless (paragraph 5)

**Item 5: Translate the following passage into French.**

**From** "Your body may...." **down to** ".....for serious diseases." (in Paragraph 5)

***Item 6: Rephrase the following sentences without changing their meanings. Use the prompts given.***

1. I am sorry that you didn't wash the cut with soapy water.  
I wish
- 2- The wall was formed by the white cells, so the germs couldn't spread.  
If the wall
3. As soon as the germs entered the body, the white blood cells destroyed them.  
No sooner
4. If you don't take an antibiotic drug with a medical prescription, you may destroy your health.  
You had.....otherwise.....
- 5- You will take the antibiotic and then your body will fight the germs.  
As soon as.....

**Item 7: Correct the underlined parts of these sentences. Write down the numbers and correct answers only.**

- 1- It is time you have washed the cut.
- 2- The only thing which I can advise you is the body hygiene.
- 3- Unless she will give up auto-medication, she will develop liver complications.
- 4- He will feel better when he will change her lifestyles.
- 5- Hardly had the germs entered the body that the white blood cells destroyed them.

## II-/ La production d'un texte de type et de fonction variés

### A. Contexte

Les causes des maladies dont nous souffrons ne sont pas toujours cliniques. Elles peuvent être aussi liées à l'environnement et au style de vie mené par chaque individu.

### B. Critères d'évaluation

Tu prouveras ta compétence à rédiger une **lettre familière** en anglais en :

- respectant le contexte , le type de texte et sa logique interne ;
- construisant des phrases grammaticalement correctes ;
- utilisant le vocabulaire adéquat, l'orthographe et la ponctuation appropriés.

### C. Tâche :

#### **Writing**

Nowadays, many people suffer from heart diseases and they seem to ignore that these diseases are closely linked to our lifestyle. Write a letter to a friend of yours to give him advice about the kind of lifestyle he/she should adopt to avoid heart disease .

NB:

- Your name is Mamadou; your address is: P.O. Box 0075 Parakou.
- Your friend's name is Robert.
- The letter is written on Thursday, December 26<sup>th</sup> , 2019
- Do not sign your letter.
- The body of the letter should not exceed 15 lines.

**THE END**  
**HAPPY TIME**