

**BACCALAURÉAT BLANC****Coefficient :****SESSION : Février 2018****Durée : 3h****ANGLAIS LANGUE VIVANTE 2****SÉRIE : A2***Cette épreuve comporte trois (3) pages numérotées 1/3, 2/3, 3/3.***PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION****40%****Read the text below and do all the activities that follow.****Sexual Behavior, Pregnancy, and Schooling among Young People in Urban South Africa**

Examining the timing of sexual initiation is important because the age of sexual debut affects the risks of pregnancy and childbearing, as well as the risks of transmitting and contracting sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including HIV/ AIDS. Evidence on the timing of the first sexual initiation points to several important implications for childbearing and other transitions to adulthood. First, early entry into sexual life and the context within which sexual intercourse begins are key indicators of adolescents' potential risk for unplanned pregnancy; abortion and sexually transmitted diseases. There has also been empirical evidence in Sub Saharan Africa showing that girls appear vulnerable to dropping out of school once they become sexually mature and engage in premarital sex.

Studying the interactions between schooling and sexual initiation and pregnancy is especially interesting in South Africa, since it is not uncommon for girls to continue school after the birth of a child. This differs from many other African countries. Many South African girls return to complete their schooling after giving birth and this is a function of support from the girl's family and paternal recognition of the child. In a recent study in rural South Africa. Childbearing impedes school enrollment and schooling, but young mothers can succeed in their educational careers if provided with flexible child care options.

One problem with most past studies is that the data generally do not provide information on the sequencing of events. It is therefore not clear whether adolescents left school and got pregnant or vice versa. In many studies pregnancy and sexual debut are assumed to be exogenous, with researchers looking at the impact of teen pregnancy on school attainment. However, pregnancy could be the result of school dropout and poor school performance, or third variables could drive both sets of outcomes. Without information on the sequencing of events it is not possible to identify whether young adults were doing poorly in school and then got pregnant or whether they got pregnant and ended up not finishing high school, for example. In fact, a plausible explanation found for the United States is that girls who eventually dropped out of school and did not advance grades were already doing poorly in school prior to their pregnancy.

More recently there have been a few studies linking education to sexual and reproductive behaviors in developing countries considering both the timing of events and additional variables characterizing the educational process. These studies focus on how experiences with school are related to adolescent reproductive outcomes. Adolescents with slower school progress in four West African countries had higher probability of a teen birth.

**Article, Stud Fam Plan. Leticia Marteleto, David Lam and Vimal Ranchor.**

**Vocabulary.**

The definitions below are of some words or expressions in the text, read the text and match each definition with the right word. Example 1 : timing

- 1- The ability to do something at exactly the right time (L.1)
- 2- Makes it seem likely that a particular fact is true (L.4)
- 3- Based on what is experienced rather than what is theory (L.7)
- 4- Leaving school before finishing the courses (L.8)
- 5- Agreement that something is true or legal (L.14)
- 6- Causes problem for the achievement of something (L.15)
- 7- The process of deciding the correct order of something (L.18)
- 8- What is external to something (L.20)
- 9- When you achieve something (L.21)
- 10- Results of an action (L.22)
- 11- Seeming likely to be true (L.25)

**Comprehension questions**

Read the text again and answer the questions in no more than three (3) lines.

- 1) The sexual issue is about which social group ?
- 2) Why the case of schooling and pregnancy is singular in South Africa?
- 3) What indicates the shortage of the studies in the links between girls and school ?
- 4) What other fact can account for girls' dropping out of school?
- 5) Girls rarely return to school after a birth. Give some reasons.
- 6) Give the consequences of sexual initiation enumerated by the text.
- 7) In line 24 the writer speaks of teen birth . How do you define " teen"?
- 8) Pregnancy is one of the scourges that threaten school. Give three other scourges not mentioned in the text.
- 9) Explain how pregnancy is incompatible with schooling.
- 10) How do you justify the fact that developing countries have higher probability of teen birth.

**PART TWO: WRITING**

(40%)

Do only one of the two tasks in 24 to 25 lines.

**Task 1**

At the last meeting of your English Club, you discuss the topic "girls' sexual behavior and the effects on their studies". As the chairperson of your English Club you are asked to write an article on the discussed topic concerning the case of your area. The article will be published in your school magazine. These can help you:

- The lifestyle of the school girls.
- the impacts of their behavior.
- How to reduce the girls' school dropout?

**Task 2**

Marteleto in an article said “An early life family social capital and social environment are important factors leading to early childbearing and also preventing girls from returning to school after a teen birth.” Explain this statement and make some suggestions to end it.

<b>PART THREE: LANGUAGE IN USE</b>	(20%)
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- A) In the below table are noun words, give their corresponding family words that suit the context of the paragraph. Example 1- schooling.

1-School ; 2- youth ; 3-importance ; 4- relation ; 5- priority ; 6- teenager ; 7- part ; 8- academy ; 9- largess ; 10- direction ; 11- detail.
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There are many reasons why the quantity and the quality of ..... (1) ..... experienced by ..... (2) ..... people will have ..... (3) ..... effects on young adults' transition to adulthood. There has been ..... (4) ..... little research , however focusing on how ..... (5) ..... educational achievement is related to sexual initiation and ..... (6) ..... pregnancy in developing countries. This may be ..... (7) ..... due to the fact that the literature on school quality and ..... (8) ..... achievement in developing countries has developed ..... (9) ..... independently of literature on the interconnections of educational outcomes with reproductive and sexual behavior. In addition, few data sets have ..... (10) ..... measures of educational achievement combined with ..... (11) ..... information on family background and sexual and reproductive behavior.

- B) Read the text below and fill in the gaps with the words from the table. **Example** 1-g.

a- low ;    b- coloured;    c-younger ; d-important ; e-faster ; f-such; g-more ;    h- greater;    i-enormous;    j-higher ; k- most.
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White students get ..... (1) ..... schooling and get it ..... (2) ..., get work experience at ..... (3) .... ages, and find employment with ..... (4) ..... probability than African youth, with ..... (5) ..... young adults falling in between. Racial differences in grades attainment tell only part of the story. Although there are..... (6) ..... opportunities for school choice in post Apartheid south-Africa; constraint facing students are ..... (7) ..... that ..... (8) ..... African students are still in..... (9) ..... quality schools. As we will see, there are ..... (10) ..... racial differences in performance on the literacy and numeracy test administrated in CAPS, differences that may have an ..... (11) ..... effect on subsequent sexual and reproductive transitions.