



**COLLÈGES CATHOLIQUES
NOTRE DAME D'AFRIQUE
ET SAINT JEAN BOSCO**

**BAC
BLANC**
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Coefficient : A1 (4) - A2 (2)
Durée : 03heures
Série : A1-A2

EPREUVE DE LV1 : ANGLAIS

Do all the activities of this examination paper on your answer sheet.

PART ONE: READING (40%)

Read the text below and do all the tasks that follow.

Post-conflict reconstruction and its challenges

Armed conflict not only retards development process, but also erodes a country's developmental foundation as people are killed, abandon their livelihoods, or flee their countries altogether as infrastructure is dilapidated and resources are diverted from critical social service delivery programmes to military expenditure.

5 Societies emerging out of prolonged armed conflicts and or terrorists' attacks are now facing fundamental challenges in transforming their war weakened economies and highly polarized political and social relations into rejuvenated economies capable of providing the basic needs of all their citizens.

10 In conflict emergent countries, the state is dominant actor in virtually all sectors. However, the political institutions are weak and ill suited to the needs of ensuing participatory and reformists political system. Efforts to strengthen and restructure the state apparatus so that the governments can fulfill roles critical to social and economic well-being are severely hampered by the post conflict political environment, which is characterized by a vigorous competition for power often at the expense of any serious consideration of how that power can be used to resolve the critical issues confronting the country. It is also distinguished by limited legitimacy of political leaders, extreme polarization, and lack of consensus on the direction the country should follow.

15 Prolonged civil wars have significant economic repercussion. On the macro level, economic and social infrastructures such as the systems for transport and communication, banking, healthcare, education and agricultural research and extension suffer extensive damage as a result of fighting or lack of maintenance.

20 Conflicts generate a variety of serious problems associated with human capital, land and the environment. Human resource shortages are particularly severe in war-torn societies. For instance, tens of thousands of professionals such as doctors, lawyers, teachers and researchers have often been targeted during wars forcing them to seek refuge in other countries. In addition, educational opportunities decrease during conflict time, as schools are closed or students opt to participate in the conflict rather than complete their studies.

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ITDG Practical Action-EA Peace Bulletin - January 2005

COMPREHENSION

A- Vocabulary

Find in the text the words or expressions that mean the same as the ones given below.

Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1. delays (line 1) = retards

1. delays (Line 1)	7. realize (Line 12)
2. cease to look after (Line 2)	8. large-scale (Line 17)
3. in a state of ruin (Line 3)	9. create (Line 21)
4. concentrated (Line 6)	10. attacked (Line 24)
5. made something look young (Line 7)	11. make a choice (Line 26)
6. inappropriate (2 words to be found) (Line 10)	

B- True / False statements

Say whether the statements below are true (T) or false (F) according to the text. Justify your answers by giving the line(s) of the text.

Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1.T (Lines 1-4)

1. The outcome of armed conflict is two-fold according to the first paragraph.
2. A country's developmental foundation lies on armed conflict.
3. Armed conflicts cripple societies' will to rebuild their countries.
4. Terrorists' attacks are led by prolonged armed conflicts.
5. Post conflict challenges lessen economic, political and social abilities.
6. In conflict emergent countries, the government is the main actor in the whole areas of the society.
7. Efforts to strengthen and restructure the state regalian rights are obstructed by corruption.
8. The personal pronoun "It" in the sentence "*It is also distinguished by limited legitimacy of political leaders, extreme polarization, and lack of consensus on the direction the country should follow*" (lines 15-16) refers to the expression "post conflict environment".
9. Banking and healthcare are some of the economic and social infrastructures.
10. Any serious problems generate conflicts.
11. Some of the professionals threatened during wars are persons who practise law.

PART TWO: LANGUAGE (20%)

This is part of an article written by one of your friends in Première A for an English club magazine.

As an adviser to your friend, select the best options *in italics* to make this passage more meaningful.

Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 2 = is

One of the first steps in the dispute resolution process (1. *has figured/is figuring/is figured*) out what the fight (2. *is/are/have been*) all about, which (3. *meant/is meant/means*) uncovering the underlying factors—the actions, words, emotions, motivations, and influences that led to the conflict (4. *in/at/to*) the first place.

That's easier said than (5. *done/do/to doing*). Conflicts are a bit like icebergs: we see only the tip. Under the surface (6. *has led/lies/led*) the bulk of the problem: a mosaic of hidden motivations, unexpressed emotions, and covert influences, each of which makes the task of understanding the dispute more difficult.

That (7. *to be/being/be*) said, we have to start somewhere. Thankfully there are helpful tools for assessing conflict. One great place to start is (8. *from/by/for*) understanding a few common types of conflict. Once we identify the type of conflict, we can then (9. *dig/dug/digging*) deeper and figure out what particular web of influences make our conflict unique.