

**BACCALAURÉAT BLANC RÉGIONAL**  
**SESSION : FÉVRIER 2022**



**Coefficient : 2**  
**Durée : 3 h**

## **ANGLAIS – LANGUE VIVANTE 1**

**SÉRIES : A 1 – A2**

*Cette épreuve comporte trois (03) pages numérotées 1/3, 2/3 et 3/3.*

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

### **PART ONE : READING**

**40%**

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

#### **THE AFRICAN CRISIS OF UNDERDEVELOPMENT**

For over fifty years, the African quest for development had only marginal success. Most African countries are worse off than they were, health and nutrition problems are widespread, infrastructure is eroding, coups, ethno-religious conflict, corruption, poverty, political instability and unemployment are the basic features that dominated the third world countries. It is not a deniable fact that, in terms of political instability and its attendance consequences, the African countries had some difficult moments during the last fifty years. In this context, most of the third world countries have seen their freedom heroes turn into dictators, while the plunder of natural resources, politics of exclusion and deprivation to run the balance of power continue to dominate the public sphere.

Indeed, the African political instability and other related crisis is a consequence of its leadership problems. Internally, most of the African countries are governed in ways that have been regarded as far from the modern western states' systems upon which they are modeled. Whereas it takes a simple process to institute, elect or replace a leader in the developed nations of the world, such processes require guns and tanks in many underdeveloped countries. Political leadership in Africa is characterized by disregard of the yearnings of people and a violation of the constitution they swear to protect. So, in the quest to remain in power at all costs, all forms of manipulation are employed.

Some of these practices have witnessed a serious violence during electioneering periods, which inevitably causes political instability. In respect to crises, the African Nations suffer a lot of setback particularly the situation where both political and social crisis thwart the development path of the nations. It is argued that, where there has been more respect for democratic practices, higher rates of growth and more successful models of accumulation have been ensured along with better terms of the peasant producers.

However, leadership is not a new concept in the African traditions or cultural practices. These nations have their own efficient ways of governance, even before the advent of the so-called colonialism. During the onset of multi-party democracy in the so-called third wave of democratization, most regimes in the African Nations did not embrace the changes that accompanied the transition. For instance, most nations accepted multi-party democracy out of western pressure and agitation for change.

*Adapted from Alhaji Ahmadu Ibrahim and Lawan Cheri (2013), "African crisis of Underdevelopment", Journal of Power, Politics and Governance, Vol 1, December 2013, Pp (59-66).*

**A/ Vocabulary**

**Read the text and find the words whose synonyms are given below. The lines are to help you. Write your answers like in the example.**

**Example: 11 – adopt**

- 1- extensive (line 2)
- 2- refutable (line 4)
- 3- pillage (line 7)
- 4- manage (line 8)
- 5- aspirations (line 14)
- 6- attested (line 16)
- 7- obstacle (line 17)
- 8- prevent (line 18)
- 9- arrival (line 23)
- 10- start (line 24)
- 11- adopt (line 25)

**B/ COMPREHENSION True or False statements**

**Say whether the statements below are true (T) or false (F) according to the text. Justify your answer by indicating the line(s) in the text. Write your answers like in the example.**

**Example: 11- T (L 25)**

- 1-For the last fifty years, African countries have known an insignificant progress in terms of development.
- 2-The phenomenon of political instability in African states started very recently.
- 3-The freedom fighters in developing countries have always struggled for their people's welfare up to now
- 4-Leadership is a minor factor in the political instability in Africa.
- 5-The political governance in African states is quite different from that of western countries.
- 6-In the political power, succession is always done peacefully in African countries.
- 7- Power ceding remains a challenge in most African countries.
- 8-Succession in the political power is characterized by peaceful elections in African states.
- 9-The disrespect of democratic rules proves efficient in a country's development.
- 10-African societies were already organized socially and politically before colonialism.
- 11-Most African nations did not accept multi-party democracy willingly.

**PART TWO : LANGUAGE IN USE**

**30%**

**TASK A:** Some words are deliberately removed from this excerpt of a report of an NGO on African governance. As a young African activist, use the words provided in the words bank and fill in the gaps to make this passage more meaningful. Write your answers like in the example.

**Example : 11-widespread**

valuable; empowers; widespread; trigger; democratic; moral; society; shape; major; attained; economic

Beyond the theory, the practice of democracy is vital. Democratic governance can ...1.....a virtuous cycle of development because freedom .....2.....people to press for politics that expands social and.....3.....opportunities. Open debates also help communities .....4.....their priorities and civil .....5.....interventions provide new ways for population participation. Indeed, democratic governance is.....6....in its own right. So, advancing human development requires governance that is.....7.....in both form and substance. Besides, West Africa states have been facing corruption as a.....8.....problem. In some cases, it has.....9.....levels of exaggerated theft, for which no possible.....10.....or historical justification can be advanced. The existence of.....11.....corruption contributes to political disorder.

**TASK B:** This is a part of a speech of an African political leader during the campaign of a presidential election. As the Secretary of your school English Club, select the best options in italics to make the passage more meaningful for all the members of the club. Write your answers like in the example.

**Example: 11- on**

Democracy is not the only political regime which guarantees political and civil freedom. Nevertheless, (1-*enjoy/ enjoyed/ enjoying*) political freedom and participating in the decisions (2-*whom/ that/ who*) shape people's lives are essential aspects of human development. However, the links (3-*in/ among/ between*) democracy and human development are not automatic; there are cases in which democracy (4-*has/ is/ have*) failed to deliver development, especially when (5-*much/ any/ few*) elites dominate economic and political decisions, (6-*like/ as/ in*) the case with most African states such as Niger, Rwanda, Nigeria and Sudan to mention but (7-*many/ few/ a few*). Ways must be found to deepen democracy in (8-*such a/ a such/ such*) manner as to empower the people. Democracy helps to protect people (9-*by/ of/ from*) economic and political catastrophes. By (10-*facilitate/ facilitated/ facilitating*) dialogue, debate and consultations contributes to political stability. The health of democracy depends (11-*from/ on/ of*) a small technical detail of the conduct of elections.

**PART THREE : WRITING**

**30% NOT MORE THAN 20 LINES**

The phenomenon of political instability in Africa is taking ground. So, in order to better understand this issue, the chairman of your school English club asks each active member to write an article about it. *The best article will be published in your English Club's magazine.*

In your article, you should:

- point out the causes and consequences of this problem.
- propose solutions that could help stop political crises in African states.