

BACCALAUREAT BLANC REGIONAL

SERIES: A1-coefficient : 4

A2-coefficient : 2

SESSION D'AVRIL 2022

DUREE: 3 heures

LANGUE VIVANTE 1: ANGLAIS

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

PART ONE: READING FOR COMPREHENSION (40%)

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

URBANIZATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

There is no doubt that the rapid and alarming urbanization we are experiencing has an adverse effects on our quest for development and if not checked in the shortest possible time this would definitely spell further problems seeing that Ghana as a country is still far behind in terms of development as compared to other countries in north Africa and in the southern parts of the continent.

It must be kept in mind that urbanization is a two way process because it involves not only movement from villages to cities and changes from agricultural occupation to business, trade, service and other professions, but it also involves changes in migrant attitudes, beliefs, values and behavior patterns which then affect traditional values.

On one very critical effect of urbanization in Ghana, Baabereyir (2009) has found out that unsustainable urbanization in Ghana has resulted in poor environmental conditions in urban settlements in the country. "Solid waste disposal, in particular has become a daunting task for the municipal authorities who seem to lack the capacity to tackle the mounting waste situation".

It is common knowledge that a high concentration of people at one particular area would generate waste especially the plastic waste in our case. Major cities such as Accra, Tema, Kumasi and Takoradi among others can best be termed as dirt cities due to what has been acknowledged as the 'mounting waste situation' and the fact that municipal authorities are finding it difficult to contained it.

The four cities mentioned above have become the preferred point of call by people desiring to leave their villages in search of "greener pastures" due to the high concentration of industries and other so called job avenues. Unfortunately these metropolises have not prepared themselves for the large influx of these menial job seekers.

When the search for "greener pastures" eludes migrants to the city centers, the situation then leads to another problem of urbanization. Rowntree, Lewiss, Price and Wyckoff report that crime is a major problem for Lagos in Nigeria and this goes for other cities including Accra and others in Ghana due to the large influx of people whose ambitions of finding jobs have been dashed and without any form of education or skills they are tempted to fall on crime to survive.

Adapted from <https://urbangateway.org/document/urbanization> and- its- effects-development-africa (13-3-2022)

A- VOCABULARY CHECK

Read the text and find words with the following meanings. The lines will help you. Write your answers like the example: **1-alarming**

- 1- frightening (lines 1-2)
- 2- negative (lines 1-2)
- 3- search (lines 2-3)
- 4- controlled (lines 2-3)
- 5- implicate (lines 3-4)
- 6- includes (lines 6-7)
- 7- discouraging (lines 12-13)
- 8- capitals (lines 22-23)
- 9- torrent (lines 23-24)
- 10- drives (lines 24-25)
- 11- turn on (lines 28-29)

B- COMPREHENSION CHECK

Read the text again and answer the questions below in two lines maximum.

- 1- What phenomenon is Ghana experiencing as a country?
- 2- How is this phenomenon qualified?
- 3- What is Ghana's position in terms of development compared to other countries of the continent?
- 4- List the two way process urbanization involves.
- 5- What consequence of urbanization is mentioned in paragraph 3?
- 6- What are Accra, Tema, Kumassi and Takoradi examples of?
- 7- Why do people leave their villages?
- 8- Say the expression: "the search for greener pastures" in your own words.
- 9- What consequence of urbanization is mentioned in paragraph 6?
- 10- Why do people turn to crime to survive?

PART TWO: LANGUAGE IN USE (30%)

TASK A: The paragraph below is about urbanization. Read and fill in the gaps with the words from the box to make it meaningful. One word in the box is not concerned. Write your answers like the example.

Example: 1- shelter

unscrupulous – slums – beyond – unapproved – resort –
rape – afford – folks – mortgage – bare – felt – shelter

Another effect of urbanization is the lack of ...**1**...to cater for the large number of people in the city centers. It is estimated that only 8% of the population in Ghana can ...**2**...to buy properties without ...**3**...and only 15% can access mortgages. The country also has a housing deficit that goes ...**4**...one million and this is greatly ...**5**...in the cities and other bigger towns.

The consequence of this is that people who have migrated into the cities ...**6**...to sleeping on ...**7**...floors in front of stores at the main business districts. The dangers involved in this are that women ...**8**... who sleep at such places become preys to...**9**... men who steal from them and even ...**10**...them. The most "ingenious" of these migrants put up wooden structures at ...**11**...places which then lead to slums such as the infamous Sodom and Gomorrah in Accra.

TASK B: The text below is about the effects of urbanization. Read and choose the appropriate option in brackets to complete it. Write your answers like the example.

Example: 1- very

Premarital and unprotected sexual encounters are **1-(enough, too, very)** rampant among people living in the slums **2-(which, where, what)** lead **3-(at, on, to)** unwanted pregnancies. Children **4-(born, bear, borne)** of these relationships do not receive proper care and **5-(grew, grow, grown)** up lacking education and any skills. The effect of this is that the cycle of poverty **6-(but, yet, and)** illiteracy is the perpetuated.

Services such as education, health care, electricity, water, sewage and traffic are severely over stretched as a result of urbanization. According **7-(to, at for)** Rowntree et al (2003) "city officials struggle to build enough roads and provide electricity, water, sewage services and employment **8-(on, for, in)** all of these people".

The upcountry areas are **9-(known, know, knew)** to be the agricultural bases of this country **10-(when, what, where)** most of the food produce are cultivated. Even cash crops such as cocoa and shea butter are cultivated **11-(on, in, at)** the villages. If then the people in these areas move to the urban centers the question that would beg for answer is who would remain to feed the nation?

PART THREE: WRITING (30%)

Do only **one** of the two tasks below in not more than 25 lines.

Task A

As a member of your English club, you have been sent to Ghana to take part in a meeting about urbanization, particularly the migration of young people from villages to cities. Back to your school, you write an article to sensitize young people about the consequences. In your article:

- give some reasons why young people move to cities
- give some dangers they are exposed to
- suggest some ways the government can help them stay and take part in their village development.

(Your article will be published in your English club Magazine.)

Task B

As a member of the English club, the Ghanaian Youth Association (G.Y.A) invited you to take part in a meeting they organized. Back to school, you give a report at your English club meeting. In your report:

- mention some problems related to urbanization you talked about
- talk about some effects of urbanization on young people
- talk about some suggestions you made to stop or diminish its effects.