

BAC BLANC
SESSION 2022

SERIE A1-Coefficient : 4
SERIE A2-Coefficient : 2
Durée : 03heures

LANGUE VIVANTE 1: ANGLAIS

SERIES A₁ et A₂

Cette épreuve comporte quatre (4) pages numérotées 1/4, 2/4, 3/4 et 4/4. Le ou la candidat(e) est libre de commencer par le sujet de son choix. Cependant il ou elle devra numéroter ses réponses conformément à la numérotation du sujet.

Part one: Reading comprehension. 40%

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

Urbanization and health

If I was to say that urbanization was good for health, many of you might laugh. There is lots of evidence to suggest I am wrong. It is common for half of a city's population to live in slums and illegal settlements where health conditions are awful. Infant and child mortality rates ten to twenty times what they should be. I think of squatter settlements I know where one child in five dies before their fifth birthday. I think of the many African cities that have average life expectancies that are below 50 years – which means that the average life expectancy for poorer groups may be only 20 or 30 years. This is very similar to the average life expectancy for low-income groups in cities in England 150 years ago.

The reason for this awful health is easy to see. Concentrate people, industries, motor vehicles and their wastes – and this produces disastrous health. Cholera, diarrhoeal diseases, air pollution deaths, deaths from traffic accidents. Urban life is poor, nasty, brutish, and short (as Thomas Hobbes suggested in 1651, when there is no good government). But the more urbanized a nation, generally the higher the life expectancy. All the nations with the highest life expectancy are predominantly urbanized; most of the nations with the lowest life expectancy are predominantly rural.

There are also many examples of large cities among the highest life expectancies in the world and the lowest infant and child mortality rates. So large cities need not be unhealthy places. Indeed, they can be and should be among the world's healthiest places. The residents of Porto Alegre, this major Brazilian city, have an average life expectancy that is higher than many cities in Europe and North America. The residents of Tunis in North Africa also have a high life expectancy – more than 30 years higher than many other African cities. The key question is why.

A very large part of the answer is that low-income groups do not have huge health penalties. Perhaps the toughest and most important indicator of a good city government is how small the gap is between the life expectancy of rich groups and the life expectancy of poor groups. In badly governed cities, the gap can be 40 years. In well governed cities, it can be cut to a few years or even less.

In cities with high average life expectancies, most of their low-income population has access to safe, sufficient, water, good sanitation and good services. Most live in homes built of permanent materials in settlements that are not at risk of eviction. They have city governments that have taken advantage of population concentration. Concentrate people, production and wastes without a good city government and it's a health disaster.

Source: Presentation by David Satterhwaite for the UN Population Division.

A/ Vocabulary check.

In the indicated paragraphs below, find out in the text above, the words or group of words whose definitions or synonyms are given below. Write your answers like in the example:

Example: 1= *slums*.

1. Houses or buildings unfit for human habitation; districts inhabited by poor people:..... (Paragraph 1)
2. Uninhabited buildings that are illegally occupied by people :..... (Paragraph 1)
3. Causing great damage :(Paragraph 2)
4. Mainly, for the most part :(Paragraph 2)
- 5.. Harmful, dangerous for the health :(Paragraph 3)
6. The average period that a person may expect to live :(Paragraph 3)
7. Small revenue, low wage :(Paragraph 4)
8. The hardest, the most solid :(Paragraph 4)
9. Ability to obtain something :(Paragraph 5)
10. Condition relating to public health :(Paragraph 5)
11. Action of expelling someone from a place, expulsion :..... (Paragraph 5).

B/ Comprehension questions.

Choose the right answer for each statement below. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1- a

1. The average period that a person may expect to live in the majority of African cities is :
 - a. Under 50 years
 - b. Above 50 years
 - c. Between 20 and 30 years
 - d. Between 20 and 50 years
2. The life expectancy for poor people in Africa today is as the same as that of the :
 - a. People with huge revenue in England 150 years ago.
 - b. People with small wage in England 150 years ago.
 - c. People with diverse income in England 150 years ago.
 - d. People of great success.
3. The cause of this unpleasant health is :
 - a. Difficult to perceive
 - b. More or less visible
 - c. Invincible
 - d. Clear to perceive
4. Mainly the urbanized nations have :
 - a. A lower life expectancy
 - b. A balanced life expectancy
 - c. A higher life expectancy
 - d. Middle life expectancy
5. According to the writer, it is :
 - a. Normal if big cities have Unhealthy places
 - b. Possible even more advisable for big cities to have clean and healthy places
 - c. Abnormal for big cities to be clean
 - d. It is not obliged for big cities to have healthy places
6. Porto Alegre is a big city located in :
 - a. West America
 - b. North America
 - c. South America
 - d. The south of USA

7. The inhabitants of Tunis

- a. *Live longer than those of Brazil.*
- b. *Live longer than those of Nigeria only.*
- c. *Live longer than those of Europe*
- d. *Live longer than those of a lot of african towns.*

8. The author asserted that a well governed city is recognized by :

- a. *The small difference of living period between the poor and the rich persons*
- b. *The difference of income between the poor and the rich persons*
- c. *The size of achievements*
- d. *The low health penalties the poor have to pay*

9. In a non-regulated cities, the gap of the life expectancy between the poor and the rich can be :

- a. *480 months*
- b. *40 months*
- c. *20 years*
- d. *Less than 40 years*

10. People with small wage who live in towns and have considerable life expectancies :

- a. *Benefit from basic facilities and services*
- b. *Don't have access to basic services*
- c. *Don't care about basic services.*
- d. *Benefit partially from basic facilities and services*

11. The author states that if there is no good regulation in a crowded city with detritus and production :

- a. *The health of that crowded population will be endangered*
- b. *The health of that crowded population will still be safe.*
- c. *The health of that crowded population will go healthier and heathier.*
- d. *The health of that crowded population will be strengthened by medicines.*

PART TWO : LANGUAGE IN USE 30%

A/ This paragraph is the report of someone who attended a conference on urbanisation and economic growth. Read it and fill in the gaps with the words or group of words from the box below to make it meaningful. One word is not concerned. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1- jobs

megacities, generated, fleeing, low-and middle, grown, higher, force, graphs, success, jobs, a few, urbanization.

Urbanization and economic growth

Urbanization follows economic growth. People concentrate in urban area because this is where new investment and new (1...) are created. So in (2...), urbanization is a reflection of economic success.

It reflects the increasing proportion of GDP generated by industry and services – and the increasing proportion of the labour (3...) working in industry and services. Here are some (4...) showing this association. Look at how closely the level of urbanisation tracks the proportion of people working in industry and services and the proportion of GDP (5...) by industry and services.

This is evident for all (6...) income nations ; also for sub-Saharan Africa. For individual nations. We can also see this association between urbanization and economic (7...) for individual cities.

The large successful, rapidly growing cities concentrate a much (8...) proportion of a nation's (9...) than of its population – as shown in the Table that I borrowed from a paper by my friend Richard Stren.

Are there exceptions ? Yes, there are (9...) exceptions. Cities whose population has (10...) very rapidly because of an influx of people (11...) wars, civil unrest, famine and disaster.

Presentation by David Satterhwaite for the UN Population Division.

B/ The paragraph below is about how urbanisation is evolving. Read it then fill in the blanks with the right prepositions. Write your answers like this example.

Example : I = in

The forecast for the future.

Where will we be living (1..) 20 years' time ? If we look (2..) the statistics, there's a big chance most (3..) us will be city dwellers. Today, over a third of Africa's one billion inhabitants live in urban areas, but (4..) 2030 that proportion will have risen to a half. According (5..) a recent United Nations report, the population of some cities is going to grow by (6..) to 85% in the next 15 years. The most populous city in 2010, Cairo, will grow (7..) 23% to 13.5 million people. By 2025, however, it will have been overtaken by both Lagos (8..) Kinshasa. Food and water shortages, poor housing and a lack of infrastructures are among the problems faced (9..) governments during such rapid urbanisation. Progress needs to be made (10..) reducing the proportion of slum dwellers, which currently represent 70% of urban inhabitants. The key to succeed in it, is to resort (11..) a real political will of rulers.

From FAR AHEAD Terminal

PART THREE : WRITING 30%

Do only one task in 25 lines maximum

TASK 1 :

As a young leader of your community, you are invited by the United Nations Secretary General to take part in an international conference. There, your peers ask you to deliver a speech on this topic : ***the dangers of the rapid urban growth and its consequences on environment and people.***

- Show what is rapid urban growth
- Give two of its consequences on environment and people
- Propose some ways to face the problem.

TASK 2 :

The English Embassy is organizing a writing competition, opposing the different English Clubs of your city. The topic is : Is it good to live in a city ? Say why or why not. The best writing will receive a prize. In your writing :

- Show what city life is.
- List three dangers of city life
- Give three benefits of living in the city.