



BAC BLANC
SESSION DE
FEVRIER 2022

COLLÈGE CATHOLIQUE SAINT CHARLES LWANGA
BP: 327 Ferkessédougou
Tel: 36 36 86 80 44

LANGUE VIVANTE 1: ANGLAIS

Coef. 2
Durée: 3h
Série A2

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

Do all the activities of this test on your answer sheet

PART ONE: READING

40%

Read the text below and do the tasks that follow.

COUPS ARE BACK IN WEST AFRICA.

For the third time, within three years, violence has facilitated a transfer of power in West Africa, with Guinea, Mali (twice in the past thirteen months), and Burkina Faso seeing new leaders rise from their respective militaries. West Africa's post-colonial history has been punctuated by coups. But, especially after regional powerhouse Nigeria moved from military to civilian rule in 1999, there was a strong sense that the days of military coups were over. Especially during the presidency of Olusegun Obasanjo, Nigeria was active diplomatically against coups; West Africa's regional bloc, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), strongly condemned coups, imposing sanctions until they were reversed.

That positive trajectory has now been reversed. Why? In Guinea, Mali, and Burkina Faso, heads of state removed from office had enjoyed dubious legitimacy. In Guinea, President Alpha Condé had been elected to a third term in less-than-credible elections. In Mali, the current bout of instability dates from the 2012 coup against longtime political strongman Amadou Touré. Current Malian President Assimi Goïta in June removed the country's interim head of state, less than a year after Goïta initiated a coup against President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita and installed himself as interim vice president. French President Emmanuel Macron aptly characterized the most recent Mali coup as "a coup within a coup."

In Guinea, Mali, and Burkina Faso, ruling elites are largely separate or isolated from the people they ostensibly lead. They are widely under siege, with challenges to government authority ranging from radical Islamist reform movements that have widespread popular support to the depredations of COVID-19 to the consequences of climate change. In the most recent wave of coups, transfers of power have tended to be within ruling cliques-a personnel reshuffling largely without social consequences or betterment for ordinary citizens. They are characterized by anti-corruption rhetoric and little change in behavior by those newly in charge. With the exception of Ghana's 1979 coup which brought Jerry Rawlings to power, coups have not been the vehicle for social revolution.

Successive Washington administrations have condemned coups, broadly defined as the military overthrow of a democratically elected government. In principle, the United States cease assistance to countries that have experienced a coup. But there are many exceptions and nuances. For example, humanitarian assistance or assistance through non-governmental organizations does not end, though military assistance does. Additionally, when is a coup a coup? In the cases of Guinea, Mali, or Burkina Faso, it could hardly be said that the heads of state deposed held office through credible democratic elections. Hence, a Washington reluctance to characterize a coup as a coup under the U.S. legal definition.

- 35 It is questionable whether tying suspension of U.S. assistance to coups advances American interests. Legal definitions perforce are rigid and reduce diplomatic flexibility, thereby reducing U.S. influence over the militaries that so often are the authors of coups.

Adapted from <https://www.cfr.org/blog/coups-are-back-west-africa>

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A. Each of the following definitions and meanings refers to a word or a phrase in the text. Find the corresponding word or phrase and write it down. One has been done for you.

Example: 1 – power

1. Authority, possession of controlling influence. (L. 1)
2. Move upward, come up. (L. 3)
3. A highly energetic and indefatigable person, government. (L. 4)
4. Occurring in the present time. (L. 13)
5. Apparently, on the face of it. (L. 18)
6. Ravages, acts of plundering and pillaging and marauding. (L. 20)
7. Rejuvenate, shuffling again. (L. 22)
8. Using language effectively to please, persuade. (L. 23)
9. Sudden and decisive changes of government illegally, changes by force. (l. 25)
10. Believable, capable of being believed. (L. 32)
11. Matters, concerns. (L. 35)

B. Read the text again and say whether these statements are true or false according to the text. Write (T) for true and (F) for false and give the line(s) to justify your choice.

Example: 1 – T (L. 3-4)

1. Powers have changed in some countries of West Africa.
2. Coups have been exacerbated in the history of some countries in West Africa.
3. Nigeria moved from civilian to military rule in 1999.
4. Under Olusegun Obasanjo's presidency, Nigeria was active militarily against coups.
5. ECOWAS softly condemned coups in West Africa.
6. The French President condemned the recent coups in Mali.
7. Jerry Rawlings took power in Ghana in 1979 by coup d'état.
8. In principle, the United States grant assistance to countries that have experienced coups.
9. When there is a coup in a country, humanitarian assistance continues with this country.
10. When there is a coup in a country, military assistance ends with this country.
11. Heads of State who were overthrown in recent coups in West Africa were democratically elected.

PART TWO: LANGUAGE IN USE**30%**

The following passage is about the latest coup d'état in Burkina Faso. As you read carefully these lines, choose the appropriate word in the box to complete the passage below. Do like in the example.

Example: 1- army

Islamic - fight – recovery - troops - threat – overthrew –
power -army – community – mercenaries – sovereignty

Even before Burkina Faso's (1-...) declared on Monday that it had toppled a democratically elected president, military officers across the region had grabbed (2- ...) four times in the past 18 months - the highest number of coups in four decades.

Alliances with Western powers, particularly France, and neighboring leaders are unraveling. New partners, namely Russia, are stepping in to fill the void. And the international (3- ...) is panicking over how this shift could hinder the (4- ...) against one of the world's fastest-growing Islamist insurgencies.

"Coups leaders tend to stick together, especially in the face of sanctions from their traditional allies," said Aanu Adeoye, a Russia-Africa researcher at the Chatham House think tank in London. "If they don't get help from the French, for example, there is a group of Russian (5- ...) waiting."

In Burkina Faso, where the latest coup d'état began early Sunday and climaxed less than 36 hours later with a state television announcement, fighters linked to the (6- ...) State and Al-Qaeda have transformed the nation of 21 million over the past seven years.

Military leaders (7- ...) President Roch Marc Kaboré to "get back on the right track," Capt. Sidsoré Kader Ouedraogo said Monday on national television, "and to gather all forces to fight for our territorial interest, our (8- ...) and our (10- ...)."

West African militaries have said they lack the funding and weapons to tackle the growing (10-...) on their own. Since 2013, when Al-Qaeda militants tried to seize the capital of neighboring Mali, France has acted as the biggest foreign partner against the scourge, deploying roughly 5,000 (11- ...) to the region.

Adapted from <https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2022/01/24/Burkina-Faso-coup/>

PART THREE: WRITING**30%**

Task. (Do not exceed 25 lines maximum)

As a student of Terminale A2, you are invited to write an article to be published in your English Club Magazine. In your writing,

- denounce this practice,
- give the drawbacks linked to this behavior of militaries,
- make clear and practical proposals in order to stop these coups.

ÉPREUVE: ANGLAIS – L.V 1

CORRIGE ET BARÈME

CORRIGE		BAREME
PART ONE: READING	40%	
<u>COMPREHENSION CHECK</u>		
A- VOCABULARY		20pts
Example: 1- power		
2 pts per each correct answer.		
2. rise 3. powerhouse 4. current 5. ostensibly 6. depredeciations 7. reshuffling 8. rhetoric 9. coups 10. credible 11. interests		
B- TRUE OR FALSE STATEMENTS		20 pts
N. B: 2 pts per each correct answer.		
Example: 1 T (l. 1-3)		
2. T (l. 3-4) 3. F (l. 4-5) 4. F (l. 5-6) 5. F (l. 8) 6. T (l. 15-16) 7. T (l. 24-25) 8. F (l. 27-28) 9. T (l. 29) 10. T (l. 30) 11. T (l. 31-32)		
PART TWO: LANGUAGE IN USE		30 (pts)
Task (30pts)	Example: 1 - army	3 pts for each correct answer
2. power 3. community 4. fight 5. mercenaries 6. Islamic 7. overthrew 8. recovery 9. sovereignty 10. threat 11. troops		
PART THREE: WRITING	30%	
<u>TASK: ARTICLE WRITING</u>		
<u>GENERAL REMARKS</u>		
The expected task is an article writing.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the followings for the marks ❖ Understanding of the task: writing an article. 		

- ❖ Understanding of the topic (opinion on coups in West Africa).

The candidate's production should have the following features:

- Title
- Introduction
- Body / Development (in paragraphs at least 2)
- Conclusion

- ❖ Title
- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Development in paragraphs

- Paragraph 1: Students should carry out a demonstrative writing showing the drawbacks linked to these coups of militaries,

- Paragraph 2: Students should find or give reasons against the different coups perpetrated in West Africa.

N.B: Each paragraph should have a topic sentence.

- ❖ Conclusion.

➤ **Mechanics of writing**

Give marks for the following:

- Use of correct punctuation.
- Paragraphs should be visible: Topic sentences and examples to illustrate them.
- Capitalization.
- Discourse markers: coherence of sentences within paragraphs and of all the paragraphs.

➤ **Coherence and language.**

The writing should make sense as a whole.

- Use of formal language. (Contracted forms not allowed).
- Use of appropriate vocabulary, grammar and connectors.