

BAC BLANC N° 1
FÉVRIER-2022

TERMINALE A2
Coefficient: 2
Durée: 3 h

LANGUE VIVANTE 2: ANGLAIS

Cette épreuve comporte (03) pages numérotées 1/3, 2/3, 3/3

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

PART ONE: READING FOR COMPREHENSION

Read the text below and do the tasks that follow.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Natural resource management is the management of natural resources such as land, water, soil, plants and animals, with a particular focus on how management affects the quality of life for both present and future generations.

5 Natural resource management deals with managing the way in which people and natural landscapes interact. It brings together natural heritage management, land use planning, water management, bio-diversity conservation, and the future sustainability of industries like agriculture, mining, tourism, fisheries and forestry. It recognises that people and their livelihoods rely on the health and productivity of our landscapes, and their actions as stewards of the land play a critical role in maintaining this health and productivity.

10 Natural resource management specifically focuses on a scientific and technical understanding of resources and ecology and the life-supporting capacity of those resources. Environmental management is similar to natural resource management. In academic contexts, the sociology of natural resources is closely related to, but distinct from, natural resource management.

15 Natural resource management issues are inherently complex and contentious. First, they involve the ecological cycles, hydrological cycles, climate, animals, plants and geography, etc. All these are dynamic and inter-related. A change in one of them may have far reaching and/or long term impacts which may even be irreversible. Second, in addition to the complexity of the natural systems, managers also has to consider various stakeholders and their interests, policies, 20 politics, geographical boundaries, and economic implications. It is impossible to fully satisfy all aspects at the same time. Therefore, between the scientific complexity and the diverse stakeholders, natural resource management is typically contentious.

25 After the United Nations Conference for the Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, most nations subscribed to new principles for the integrated management of land, water, and forests. Although program names vary from nation to nation, all express similar aims.

30 The issue of biodiversity conservation is regarded as an important element in natural resource management. What is biodiversity? Biodiversity is a comprehensive concept, which is a description of the extent of natural diversity. The first widespread use of the definition of biodiversity, was put forward by the United Nations in 1992, involving different aspects of biological diversity.

Adapted from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_resource_management.

A) VOCABULARY CHECK

Match the words from the text in Column A with their meaning in Column B according to the text. There are more words in column (B) than in column (A). Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1- k

Column A	Column B
1- soil (L. 2)	a- the two
2- focus (L. 2)	b- litigious
3- both (L. 3)	c- question
4- deals (L. 4)	d- nearly
5- recognises (L. 7)	e- important
6- critical (L. 9)	f- point
7- closely (L. 13)	g- limits
8- boundaries (L. 20)	h- resources
9- contentious (L. 22)	i- moves
10- aims (L. 26)	j- goals
11- issue (L. 27)	k- land
	l- admits

B) COMPREHENSION CHECK

Read the text again and say whether these statements are true (T) or false (F). Then indicate the lines to justify your answer. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1 - T (L. 1-2)

- 1) Natural resources are land, water, soil, plants and animals.
- 2) Natural resource moves with management in which people and nature interact.
- 3) Natural resource brings together natural heritage management and land use.
- 4) It admits that people and their livelihoods rely on the health and productivity.
- 5) Natural resource management specifically focuses not on a scientific and technical understanding
- 6) Environmental management isn't similar to natural resource management.
- 7) The sociology of natural resources is closely related is distinct from, natural resource management.
- 8) Natural resource management issues are herently complex and contentious.
- 9) It is possible to fully satisfy all aspects at the same time.
- 10) Although programme names vary from nation to nation, all express similar aims.
- 11) Biology is a comprehensive concept, which is a description of the extent of natural diversity

PART TWO: LANGUAGE IN USE

(30%)

This is part of an article about land conflict in Côte d'Ivoire. To make it meaningful, fill in the gaps with the appropriate words from the box below. There are more words than gaps. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1- morning

affected-land- experience -village- called- ceded-
morning-firm-exploit- buy- dependent

It all started one (..1..) in August 2011 when three (..2..) communities in eastern-central Côte d'Ivoire learned that a Belgian corporation (..3..) SIAT was about to move onto their (..4..). Not long afterward, an agribusiness (..5..) started putting in a rubber monoculture on 11,000 ha that the communities had neither sold nor (..6..) and that SIAT was not entitled to (..7..). Today, a visit to the (..8..) villages – Famienkro, Koffessou-Groumania, and Timbo – is a saddening (..9..), and empty pantries are the communities' daily lot. They now have to (..10..) their food, but with what money? Many landless peasants have become (..11..) on SIAT to feed their families. It is incumbent on the national authorities and their international partners to acknowledge and deal with the looming famine and food insecurity affecting this region.

Adapted from <http://www.jeuneafrique.com/economie/agriculture-les-partenariats>

PART THREE: WRITING

(30%)

Topic:

The Drena of Ferkessédougou is organizing a journalism competition on the topic 'managing resources'. As a student attending College Charles Lwanga, write an article to be published in your school magazine in 250 words.

In your article:

- Say what are the causes of climate change,
- Say how the climate change affects people and the environment,
- Say what we can do to stop or improve the situation.

ANSWER KEY AND MARKING SCALE (LANGUE VIVANTE 2)**PART ONE****COMPREHENSION CHECK****A/ VOCABULARY (2pts/ answer) 20 points****1- k (example)**

2- f

3- a

4- i

5- l

6- e

7-d

8-g

9-b

10-j

11-c

B/ COMPREHENSION (2pts/ answer) 20 points**1- T (1.1-2) (example)**

2- F (1.4-5)

3- F (1.5)

4- T (1.7-8)

5- F (1.10-11)

6- F (1.12)

7-T (1.13-14)

8-F (L.15)

9- F (L.20-21)

10-T (1.25-26)

11- F (1.27-28)

PART TWO (3pts/ answer) 30 points**1- morning (example)**

2- village

3- called

4- land

5- firm

6- ceded

7- exploit

8- affected

9- experience

10- buy

11- dependent

PART THREE 30 points

The candidate is expected to write an article of 250 words, in which he will talk about climate change, show its effects on people and the environment and suggest solutions.

- Title: 05 pts
- Introduction: 05 pts
- Body: 15 pts
- Conclusion: 05 pts

Remarks: Points to consider:

- vocabulary
- language function, coherence,
- paragraphs, punctuation, capital letters...