

LANGUE VIVANTE 2: ANGLAIS

Séries A1- A2

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

PART ONE: READING

40%

Read the text and do the activities that follow it.

LIFE AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

In her hilltop home, Miliana Delvard recalls the events that took place five years ago in Haiti's capital. She and her children were in Port-au-Prince when the 7.0 magnitude earthquake that struck on 12 January 2010 rattled the city to pieces. "The house started to shake, and I saw other people running out, so we ran out too. All we could see was dust and smoke and people screaming. It still rings in my ears. Loud noises still frighten my 16-year-old son, too." The trauma of the quake left the poor woman with migraines and high blood pressure. Further down the hill, in the small house she shares with her children, Gabriella Pierre likewise remembers the dust and the screams. Her husband – the family's breadwinner – died in the earthquake. Many others lost limbs and eyes," says the 35-year-old teacher. "I can't cope with the thought of it: there were lots of robberies and rapes in Port-au-Prince before the earthquake, and it got even worse afterwards." The quake is estimated to have killed between 90,000 and 316,000 people and displaced more than 1.5 million.

Miliana Delvard, 56, lives in Village Solidarité, where she and her family are now well settled. Village Solidarité is a housing project built by *Christian Aid* and the Haitian NGO *GARR* for some of those displaced by the quake. There are other signs of recovery. New ministry buildings are rising in the city centre where their quake-razed predecessors once stood. A new Marriott hotel nears completion, and souvenir sellers have rebuilt their stalls, hoping to glimpse some tourists.

Yet, in Port-au-Prince there are violent anti-government protests because the effects of the quake are still inescapable: there are still thousands of homeless Haitians, and piles of rubble and cracked buildings fringing the *Champs de Mars*, where the national palace once stood. Reconstruction would have been conducted in a better way if many foreign agencies and NGOs had been less arrogant and had consented to work with Haitians. Money would have been spent more wisely and the country would be in better shape. "When foreigners come to third world countries, they think they know everything; they think they're experts. Yes, you can be a humanitarian aid expert, but you can't be a humanitarian aid expert in every country. Each country has its own reality and you need to work with local actors to learn about that", says Pierre Esperance executive director of the National Human Rights Defense Network.

The outbreak of cholera worsened the situation in this aggrieved country. Many blame the UN for this epidemic that killed nearly 9,000 people after the start of relief operations. A report said the evidence "strongly suggests" that some members of the UN rescue team from Nepal were already contaminated by the strain of the disease from their home country, so they passed it on to the local people during their interventions. In addition, they have been involved in rapes and human rights violations. Consequently, the international rescuers have a bad reputation in the country.

From 2016 Guardian News and Media Limited (www.theguardian.com)

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A-Find the synonyms of these words in the text. Example: f = limbs.

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| a-happened (line 1); | f- money earner (line 7); | j-bordering (line 19); |
| b-seismic activity (line 2); | g-arms and legs (line 8); | k-afflicted (line 26). |
| c-shouting (line 4); | h-approaches, is close to (line 15); | |
| d-hypertension (line 6); | i- debris (line 18); | |
| e-similarly (line 7); | | |

B- Provide short answers to the following questions.

- 1- What disaster happened in Haiti and what are the signs or manifestations of this disaster?
- 2- Does this event still have psychological impacts on people? If so, what are them?
- 3- How were the capital and its inhabitants physically affected by the calamity?
- 4- Is the reconstruction done by the sole Haitian government? Justify your answer.
- 5- What amelioration has been made since the quake?
- 6- Is it sufficient? Why?
- 7- How does the population show their impatience about this situation?
- 8- Are the foreign interventions efficient? Why?
- 9- How would the aid be more profitable for the country?
- 10- Why are the U.N rescue workers negatively perceived in the country?

PART TWO: WRITING

40%

Do only one of these two tasks.

Task A:

The international community provides humanitarian assistance whenever an African country is confronted by a disaster. In an article to be published in *The International Solidarity Magazine*, describe the aid foreigners generally bring; then, suggest ways to make this help more efficient.

Task B:

The United Nations rescue workers have been accused of rape (sexual assault) and human rights abuse in Haiti and in the Central African Republic. This shocking situation makes you want to write a letter of complaint to the U.N Secretary General in New York, USA. In your letter, you will show how this inhumane behavior aggravates the situation of the afflicted people. And, you will propose some solutions in order to restore the reputation of the U.N rescue agents.

PART THREE: LANGUAGE IN USE**20%**

A- Select the appropriate word from the box to fill in each of the numbered blanks in the text. Write down your answers like this: 1 – *gravity*

providing – programmes – conditions – the injured – disaster – how – gravity – importance – economic – deny – than

Doctors are certainly needed in the Third World. The lack of food, clean water and health education coupled with widespread poverty produces illness and suffering that doctors try to alleviate. However, the....(1).....of the problems means that they can do no more....(2).....treat some of the symptoms while the root causes remain. This is not to....(3).....the value of their work. Accounts of their vaccination....(4).....and work in hospitals show....(5).....desperate is the need for their expertise and equipment.

When a natural....(6).....occurs doctors from the West are sent to help....(7).....and limit the death-toll. At such times they are of vital....(8).....but inevitably they will only be able to treat surface problems and due to the enormity of the needs, only a fraction will be met. Until general living....(9).....are drastically improved for the majority of the population so that they have an adequate diet, clean water and housing and a basic education, the doctors will be fighting a losing battle. Long term solutions and careful planning are required. Rather than rushing in whenever there is an emergency, we need to help the Third World to help itself by....(10).....equipment, training and....(11).....aid.

From *Times.com*

B- Provide the suitable form and tense to each of the bracketed verbs. *Example: I-died*

Lord Manners was a rich and famous banker. When he (die)...1..... recently, he (give)...2..... a magnificent funeral which (attend)...3.....by hundreds of famous people. The funeral was going to (hold)...4..... in Westminster Abbey. Many ordinary people (line)...5..... the streets to watch the procession. The wonderful black and gold carriage (draw)...6..... by six black horses. The mourners (follow)...7..... in silence. Lord Manners (give)...8..... a royal farewell. Two tramps were among the crowd. They (watch)...9..... the procession with amazement. As solemn music (could hear)...10..... in the distance, one of them (turn)...11..... to the other and whispered in admiration, "Now, that's what I call really living".

From *Longman English Grammar Practice*.