

**EPREUVE d'ANGLAIS**

**Part I : Reading : Read the text and do all the tasks coming after it.**

**Malaria Transmission**

Malaria is transmitted exclusively through the bites of *Anopheles* mosquitoes. The intensity of transmission depends on factors related to the parasite, the vector, the human host, and the environment. About 20 different *Anopheles* species are locally important around the world. All of the important vector species bite at night. *Anopheles* mosquitoes breed in water and each species has its own breeding preference; for example some prefer shallow collections of fresh water, such as puddles, rice fields, and hoof prints. Transmission is more intense in places where the mosquito lifespan is longer (so that the parasite has time to complete its development inside the mosquito) and where it prefers to bite humans rather than other animals. For example, the long lifespan and strong human-biting habit of the African vector species is the main reason why more than 90% of the world's malaria deaths are in Africa.

Transmission also depends on climatic conditions that may affect the number and survival of mosquitoes, such as rainfall patterns, temperature and humidity. In many places, transmission is seasonal, with the peak during and just after the rainy season. Malaria epidemics can occur when climate and other conditions suddenly favour transmission in areas where people have little or no immunity to malaria. They can also occur when people with low immunity move into areas with intense malaria transmission, for instance to find work, or as refugees.

Human immunity is another important factor, especially among adults in areas of moderate or intense transmission conditions. Partial immunity is developed over years of exposure, and while it never provides complete protection, it does reduce the risk that malaria infection will cause severe disease. For this reason, most malaria deaths in Africa occur in young children, whereas in areas with less transmission and low immunity, all age groups are at risk.

*Fact sheet N°94, Updated December 2013(internet source)*

**Comprehension Check**

**A- The words in column A are from the text. Match them with their corresponding meaning or definition. Example: 4- Breed= h- Reproduce**

| A                   | B                                   |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1- Transmitted (L1) | a- Disease-transmitting organism    |
| 2- Species (L2)     | b- Not so deep                      |
| 3- Vector (L3)      | c- Is due to                        |
| 4- Breed (L4)       | d- Total                            |
| 5- Shallow (L5)     | e- Passed on                        |
| 6- Intensive (L6)   | f- Highest point                    |
| 7- Depends on (L10) | g- Basic biological classifications |
| 8- Peak (L12)       | h- Reproduce                        |
| 9- Complete (L18)   | i- Important                        |

**B- Provide short answers to the following questions.**

- 1- How can a person be infected by malaria?
- 2- What is called the human host in the text?
- 3- Where is the contamination more important?
- 4- What are the factors of transmission of malaria?

**Part II: Language In Use**

**A- Here is a context, while reading it find out the correct form of the verbs in bracket and write it down on your answer sheet.**

Example: is taken

Our environment **1-(take)** by anopheles mosquitoes. Dirty waters **2-(use)** by those mosquitoes to breed themselves. Yesterday, areas of mosquitoes **3-(destroy)** by governmental authorities, in the process of fighting against the disease. Most of the time, anopheles mosquitoes **4-(favour)** by climatic conditions in the areas of massive transmission.

**B- In the following activity, you will select the best preposition among the 3 suggested ones to complete the sentences.**

Example: 1- of

- 1- The bites **(for-of- to)** can provoke malaria.
- 2- Malaria is not so active **(out- on- at)** of Africa.
- 3- **(For- In- Out)** some specific areas, the risk of contamination is very high.
- 4- People should move **(to- at-from)** risk places to malaria-free ones to avoid contaminations.

**Part III: Writing: Read the topic below and do it (12-15 lines)**

Your pen-friend in Accra, Ghana sent you a letter two days ago. In his letter, he informed you that his family members are constantly suffering from malaria, due to large number of mosquitoes in their town. Write a letter back to him in which you give him pieces of advice about the prevention methods of malaria.

***\*These ideas may help you.***

- Destroy the dirty waters around your living place
- Sleep under mosquito nets
- Use anti mosquito insecticides in the house before sleeping
- Check your environment day by day.

**REMEMBER THAT: “*Knowledge is a Life Long Journey*”. THANKS BE TO GOD**

***If you know you know; you don't know you don't know!!!!, Good Luck !!!!!***