

BACCALAUREAT BLANC REGIONAL

SÉRIE A1 - Coefficient : 4

SESSION 2017

SÉRIE A2 - Coefficient : 2

Durée : 3h

ANGLAIS : LANGUE VIVANTE 1*Cette épreuve comporte trois (03) page numérotées 1/3, 2/3 et 3/3.**Le candidat est libre de commencer par la composante de son choix.**Cependant, il devra numéroter ses réponses conformément à la numérotation du sujet.***PART ONE: READING**

(40%)

Read the text below and do the tasks that follow.

RENEWABLE ENERGY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Renewable energy technology has sometimes been seen as a costly luxury item by critics, and affordable only in the affluent developed world. This erroneous view has persisted for many years, but 2015 was the first year when investment in non-hydro renewables, was higher in developing countries, with \$156 billion invested, mainly in China, India, and Brazil.

5 Renewable energy can be particularly suitable for developing countries. In rural and remote areas, transmission and distribution of energy generated from fossil fuels can be difficult and expensive. Producing renewable energy locally can offer a viable alternative.

Technology advances are opening up a huge new market for solar power: the approximately 1.3 billion people around the world who don't have access to grid electricity. Even though they are typically very poor, these people have to pay far more for lighting than people in rich countries because they use inefficient kerosene lamps. Solar power costs half as much as lighting with kerosene. In 2010, an estimated 3 million households got power from small solar power systems. Kenya is the world leader in the number of solar power systems installed per family. More than 30,000 very small solar panels, each producing 12 to 30 watts, are sold in Kenya annually. Some developing countries are also turning to solar power to reduce their costs and increase their sustainability.

Micro-hydro configured into mini-grids also provide power. Over 44 million households use biogas made in household-scale for lighting and cooking, and more than 166 million households rely on a new generation of more efficient biomass stoves. Clean liquid fuel sourced from renewable feedstocks are used for cooking and lighting in energy-poor areas of the developing world. Alcohol fuels such as ethanol and methanol can be produced sustainably from non-food feedstocks. Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria and Mozambique are implementing clean cooking programmes with liquid ethanol stoves.

Renewable energy projects in many developing countries have demonstrated that renewable energy can directly contribute to poverty reduction by providing the energy needed for creating businesses and employment. Renewable energy technologies can also make indirect contributions to alleviating poverty by providing energy for cooking, space heating, and lighting. Renewable energy can also contribute to education, by providing electricity to schools.

Adapted from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, November 2016

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A/ Vocabulary check:

The words in column A are from the text. Match them with their synonyms or meanings in column B. One word or phrase in column B is not concerned.

Example: 1. costly = e. costing a lot of money. Write your answers like in the example.

Column A

1. costly (L.1)
2. affordable (L.2)
3. affluent (L.2)
4. remote (L.6)
5. grid (L.9)
6. increase (L.16)
7. sustainability (L.16)
8. provide (L.17)
9. implementing (L.23)
10. businesses (L.26)
11. alleviating (L.27)

Column B

- a. distant
- b. rich
- c. reliability
- d. not too expensive
- e. costing a lot of money
- f. experimenting
- g. augment
- h. produce
- i. reducing
- j. companies
- k. network
- l. durability

B/ Comprehension questions

Decide whether the statements below are True (T) or False (F) according to the text. Indicate the lines to justify your answer. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1-F, L.1

1. Critics have never seen renewable energy technology as costly.
2. Renewable energies cannot be used in poor countries.
3. China, India, and Brazil use only hydroelectricity.
4. Local production of renewable energy is advantageous for developing countries.
5. People who cannot use ordinary electricity are mainly interested in solar power.
6. Using kerosene lamps increases the cost of energy in poor countries.
7. Compared to kerosene lamps, solar power is profitable in terms of money costs.
8. Kenya is not interested in the use of renewable energy.
9. Grid electricity is particularly inexpensive in developing countries.
10. Renewable energy help reduce the number of poor people in developing countries.
11. Renewable energy does not affect education.

PART TWO: LANGUAGE IN USE

(20%)

A- The text below is about the importance of oil. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct forms or tenses to make it meaningful. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1- is

The importance of oil in our world today

It's easy to understand why oil 1. (to be) so important in our lives. Your parents can't drive their cars unless they are 2. (to fill) with gasoline or petrol. The school bus can't make it to school without 3. (to use) gasoline. Gasoline is 4. (to make) from crude oil. Lubricating oil is also used to keep our automobile engines from 5. (to get) too hot and to ensure that all moving parts of the machinery are 6. (to keep) in good working order.

B- The text below is about bio energy. Choose the correct option in brackets to make it meaningful. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1- derived

Bio energy

Biomass is a biological material 1. (deriving/derived/derive/derives) from living, or recently living organisms. It most often refers to plants or plant-derived materials which are specifically 2. (to call/calling/calls/called) lignocellulosic biomass. As an energy source, biomass can either be 3. (use/used/using/uses) directly via combustion to produce heat, or indirectly after converting it to various forms of biofuel.

Conversion of biomass to biofuel can be achieved by different methods which are broadly 4. (classified/classifying/classifies/classify) into: thermal, chemical, and biochemical methods. Wood remains the largest biomass energy source today. In the second sense, biomass includes plant or animal matter that can be 5. (convert/converted/converts/converting) into fibers or other industrial chemicals. Industrial biomass can be 6. (growing/grew/grow/grown) from numerous types of plants.

PART THREE: WRITING

(40%)

Do only one of the following tasks

Task 1:

After reading this text entitled: *RENEWABLE ENERGY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES*, write a letter to your Kenyan pen-friend to exchange information about energy problems.

In your letter of 15 to 25 lines, tell him/her about:

-the difficulties many people meet with having access to grid electricity.

Then, ask him:

-How the programme in Kenya started;

-What role the government played in the implementation of the programme;

-How much money does a family need to use solar panels;

-How beneficial this source of energy is.

Task 2:

Your school English Club is organising a debate on the most used source of energy in your country. As a participant, you are invited to prepare a presentation on the advantages and disadvantages of this source of energy. Write what you are going to say in 15 to 20 lines maximum.