

LANGUE VIVANTE 2: ANGLAIS

Cette épreuve comporte trois(4) pages numérotées 1/4,2/4, 3/4et 4/4

PART ONE: READING 40%

Read the text below and do all the tasks that follow.

COUPS: ARE WE IN DANGER 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 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 organization 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.

Source: 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 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- New, present. (L 13)
- 5- Apparently, on the face of it. (L18)
- 6- Ravages, acts of plundering and pillaging and marauding. (L 20)
- 7- Reorganizing, changing. (L 21)
- 8- Using language effectively to please, persuade. (L 23)
- 9- Radical change, revolt (L 25)
- 10- A removal of a ruler or government by force or threat. (L27)
- 11- Particularity which are not included in the general statement (L28)

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%

TASK1: 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		

This day the fear was present once more on the soil. 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, 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. Sidoré Kader Ouedraogo said Monday on national television, "and to gather all forces to fight for our territorial interest, our (8- ...) and our (9- ...)."

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/>

TASK 2 : The article below deals with the military crisis of Mali. Chose the best option to make the text meaningful write your answers like in the example. **1-in**

Nine months prior to the 2021 coup, in August 2020, President Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta was removed from power by a military alliance. This followed months of unrest in Mali following irregularities **1-(in/ on/ by/ from)** the March and April parliamentary elections and outrage **2-(against /for /with /of)** kidnapping **3-(of / for / from/ with)** opposition leader Soumaila Cissé. On 18 August 2020, members of the military led **4-(with / from /of /by)** Colonel Assimi Goïta and Colonel-Major Ismaël Wagué **5-(from / by /on / in)** Kati, Koulikoro Region began a mutiny. President Keïta, and Prime Minister Boubou Cissé were arrested, and shortly after midnight Keïta announced his resignation, saying he did not want **6-(for / of / from /to)** see any bloodshed. Following Keïta's resignation, **7-(in /on/ for / from)** behalf of the military officers, Wagué announced the formation of the National Committee **8-(for /in / on / from)** the Salvation **9-(of / in / for / on)** the People (CNSP), and promised to hold elections in the near future. **10-(by / with /in / on)** 12 September 2020, CNSP agreed to an 18-month political transition to civilian rule. Shortly after, Bah N'daw was named interim president **11- (with / on / by / from)** a group of 17 electors, with Goïta being appointed vice president. The government was inaugurated on 25 September 2020.

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

PART THREE: WRITING 30 %

Do only one task below (Do not exceed 25 lines maximum)

Task1:

Many African countries are politically unstable. As a member of your English club, you are invited to write an article to be published in your School Magazine about the military coups in West Africa.

In your article,

- denounce this practice,
- give the drawbacks linked to this behavior of militaries on populations,
- suggest solutions to improve the socio-political situation in west Africa.

Task2:

As the representative of NGO (non-governmental organization) promoting peace in your neighborhood You notice repeated attacks on the local inhabitants by armed young people. You decide to write a letter of complaint to the local UNO (United Nations organization) to denounce these attacks.

In your letter,

- state the complaint, including concise details.
- describe the consequences on the local inhabitants
- say what should be done to stop these attacks.