

UP COCODY 3

Session de février 2019

ANNEE SCOLAIRE : 2018 – 2019

BAC BLANC REGIONAL

EPREUVE DE LV1 ANGLAIS

Serie A1 : Coefficient 4
Serie A2 : Coefficient 2

DUREE : 3h

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

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION (40%)

Read the text below and do the tasks that follow.

The General Assembly declared 2008-2017 the Second UN Decade for the Eradication of Poverty in 2007. In 2012, countries reaffirmed their commitment to Agenda 21 with *The Future We Want* document. There is international commitment to get rid of poverty for good.

At the end of the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 the UN adopted the Sustainable Development Goals. These are goals the world is trying to achieve by 2030. The first goal is to get rid of poverty. In the world, 70% of the people living in extreme poverty are in Southern Asia or sub-Saharan Africa. Nigeria, China, India and Indonesia have half of the people in the world living in poverty. However, poverty is a problem in rich countries too. 30 million children in the richest countries live in poverty. Goal 2 is to end hunger which is connected to poverty. Several of the other goals are linked to ending poverty.

The world community hopes to end poverty by 2030. This means only 3% of the world population will be living in extreme poverty. It is almost impossible to get rid of all extreme poverty due to conflicts and disasters. The UN believes we can accomplish this goal by 2030. However, although a lot progress was made from 1990–2015, it will be hard to keep up the momentum and reach the same goals. The problem is that the people helped out of extreme poverty before were “easy” to help. Many of the people left are in conflict zones, or members of groups the government does not want to help, or suffering from health or economic hardships. How can we find solutions for people living in these types of situations?

Research since the 1960s shows women are at risk of poverty. The UN made the advancement of women a priority. Technology can help women at risk of poverty in rural areas. Rural women can have their lives improved if investments are made in farming. Family planning information can help women. This means women learn how to have the number of children they want. Many women keep having children because they do not have access to family planning information.

Rural women have an important role to play when it comes to ending poverty. 70% of women with jobs in South Asia work in farming. It is 60% in sub-Saharan Africa. These women have a role to play in food security. However, they are not usually involved in decision-making even though they might have the best knowledge. Young children in rural areas are twice as likely to not attend school which helps contribute to the cycle of poverty. As well, education for mothers is important for the health of children. Children of uneducated mothers in Latin America and the Caribbean are 3.1 times more likely to die than those whose mothers have secondary education.

<https://montessorimun.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Eradication-of-poverty-and-other-development-issues-BQ-MS.pdf>

COMPREHENSION CHECK**A. Vocabulary**

The words below are from the text. Match them with their antonyms. Only one proposition is correct. Write your answers like this: Example. 1- *refusal*

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| <p>1. Commitment(L2)
 a- assurance
 b- Wish
 c- Refusal
 d- Proposition</p> <p>2. To get rid of (L3)
 a- Assassinate
 b- Keep
 c- Get broken</p> <p>3. Sustainable (L4)
 a- Brief
 b- Unbelievable
 c- Continual
 d- Planned</p> <p>4. Achieve (L5)
 a- Kill
 b- Accomplish
 c- Miss, fail
 d- Release</p> | <p>5. Hopes (L11)
 a- Doubts
 b- Thinks
 c- Wishes
 d- Says</p> <p>6. Keep up (L14)
 a- maintain
 b- stop
 c- destroy
 d- promote</p> <p>7. Hardships (L17)
 a- Advantages,
 benefits
 b- Strength
 c- Difficulties,
 d- Boats</p> <p>8. Advancement(L19)
 a- Stagnation
 b- Movement</p> | <p>c- Development
 d- Progress</p> <p>9. Improved (L21)
 a- Worsen
 b- Ameliorated
 c- Proved
 d- Accepted</p> <p>10. Keep (L23)
 a- Accept
 b- Continue
 c- Prefer
 d- Stop</p> <p>11. Involved (L26)
 a- Invited
 b- Excluded
 c- Associated,
 d- chosen</p> |
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B. Comprehension questions

Decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F) according to the text. Then give the lines of the text to justify your choice. Example : 11-T(L29-30)

1. It was in 2012 that the countries first accepted to fight against poverty in the world.
2. It will take 2030 years to end poverty in the world.
3. Thirty percent of poor people live outside Africa and Asia.
4. Despite the projections of the World Community, poverty cannot totally disappear.
5. The UN expects to do better than what has been done between 1990-2015.
6. Only technology and family planning can help women out of poverty.
7. Illiteracy is one of the problems poor countries are facing today.
8. According to the UN, fewer women are working in agricultural sectors.
9. Women are never associated in the decision-making in the fight for food security.
10. If children go to school, this can help end poverty in rural areas.
11. Education of women can be a solution to infant mortality in rural areas.

PART TWO: LANGUAGE IN USE 30%

A. Read the sentences below and choose the right word or expression from (a, b, c, d) to fill in the gaps. Number 1 is an example: *I.c- less good*

1. The living conditions in developing countries are.....in industrialized countries.
a) Better than b) gooder than c) less good than d) best than
2. Sub-Saharan people are.....of the world.
a) As poor as b) more poor c) poorer than d) the poorest
3. African countries.....China's level of development if they had reformed their farming system.
a) *Could have reached* b) can reach c) will reach d) would reach
4. The per capita income in developing countries is.....in developed nations.
a) Higher than b) lower than c) the highest d) the lowest
5.determined our leaders might be, if they don't invest in education there will be no development.
a) whatever b) however c) whenever d) whichever
6. Corruption is equally shared: African countries are.....some European countries.
a) More corrupted b) the most corrupted c) as corrupted as d) less corrupted

B. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words from the box. Write your answers like this.

Example: I- *valuable*

increase / attended / **valuable** / populations / neither / likely
/investing / epidemics / to make / empowering / between

Education is most (...1...) to a developing country's most vulnerable groups. The most common demographic among all of these (...2...)—farmers, small-scale producers, victims of (...3...)and terrorist groups—are women. Children of both genders are vulnerable as well, but the impoverished boys who do not die prematurely or join the terrorists are more (...4...) to have enough social mobility to get educated and leave than girls. In the least educated African countries—Somalia, Niger, Liberia, Mali and Burkina Faso—over 70 percent of girls (...5...) seven and 16 have never (...6...) school.

By (...7...) women and equalizing academic opportunity, countries can (...8...)incomes by an average of 23 percent. They can do this by (...9...) in schools closer to rural areas so that the children of farmers do not have to walk hours each day to get to and from school, straining their parents' time and resources in the process. That way, (...10...) parents nor children would feel pressure to force a decision between farm work and schoolwork and the poorest populations could begin (...11...) progress.

<https://borgenproject.org/five-easy-steps-develop-country-sustainably/>

PART THREE: WRITING (30%)

Do only one of the two tasks below. (25 lines)

TASK A: Many experts believe that investing in education is the best way to develop a country. In an article to be published in "The herald Tribune", show that they are right.

TASK B: Your American pen friend sent you a letter where he expresses his pessimistic views on the possibility of African countries to become emergent. Give an answer to his letter mentioning the conditions and sectors that should be prioritized.