

## UP COCODY 3

Session de février 2019

ANNEE SCOLAIRE : 2018 – 2019

## BAC BLANC REGIONAL

EPREUVE DE LV2 ANGLAIS

Serie A1 : Coefficient 2

Serie A2 : Coefficient 2

DUREE : 3h

*Cette épreuve comporte 3 pages numérotées 1/3, 2/3, 3/3*

DO ALL THE ACTIVITIES OF THIS EXAMINATION PAPER ON YOUR ANSWER SHEETS BY READING AND FOLLOWING CAREFULLY THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

**PART ONE: READING 40%**

Read this text and do all the activities that follow it

The year 2007 marked a new milestone for human population growth: for the first time, more people worldwide were living in cities than in rural areas. This trend is driven by several factors: people migrating from rural regions to cities; rural areas being reclassified as urban areas because of population growth; and urban populations growing and expanding their boundaries to incorporate land that was formerly classified as rural.

Urbanization is a predictable outcome of industrialization and the demographic transition. As nations shift to mechanized agriculture they can produce more food with less labor, so there are fewer work opportunities in rural areas. More investment flows into industry and service businesses, which concentrate in urban areas near customers and infrastructure such as highways and telecommunications services. As these sectors become the main arenas of economic activity, people who once might have spent their lives in rural areas move to cities in search of higher-paying work and better living standards.

Nearly all of the urban growth projected in this century will occur in developing countries. About three-quarters of the world's urban population lives in small or intermediate-sized cities, which have fewer than 1 million inhabitants or 1 to 5 million inhabitants, respectively. Most urban dwellers will continue to live in small and medium cities, but there also will be major growth in megacities (more than 10 million people) and megacities (more than 20 million people). In the 1950s only New York and Tokyo were large enough to qualify as megacities, but population experts project that six cities—São Paulo, Mexico City, Mumbai (formerly Bombay), Delhi, Dhaka, and Tokyo—will have topped the 20 million mark by 2015, with New York, Jakarta, and Lagos close behind.

Urban growth can contribute to sustainable development if it is managed effectively. Because cities concentrate economic activities and large numbers of people close together, the unit cost of providing basic infrastructure and services like piped water, roads, and sewage treatment is lower than in rural areas. Governments can make cities more efficient and livable by investing in public transportation systems and clean energy sources, and by planning ahead for growth so that they are able to provide basic services when populations expand.

Anna Tibaijuka, Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

(Worldwatch Institute, *State of the World 2007: Our Urban*

*Future*) <https://www.learner.org/courses/envsci/unit/text.php?unit=5&secNum=6>

**COMPREHENSION CHECK**

A/ The words in column A are from the text. Match them with their meanings in column B. Write your answers like this: 1-J (significant point)

Column A	Column B
1. milestone (L1)	a) change
2. worldwide (L.2)	b) good salary
3. trend(L.2)	c) tendency
4. boundaries(L.6)	d) supply
5. outcome (L.6)	e) inhabitants
6. shift (L.7)	f) all over the world
7. higher-paying(L.11)	g)reached the highest level
8. dwellers (L.15)	h)result, consequence
9. topped (L.19)	i) durable
10. sustainable (L.21)	j) significant point
11. provide (L.25)	k) limits

B/Read the text again and say if the statements below are true (T) or false (F) and justify your choice by indicating the corresponding line. Give your answer like this:

Ex.1.F (Line 1)

1. The year 2017 is a turning point for the population growth.
2. The main factors of urbanization are rural exodus and population growth.
3. Urbanization is the result of industrialization and demographic transition.
4. People move in urban areas for low wage jobs.
5. Urbanization will happen only in industrialized countries.
6. Most residents of urban areas live large and wealthy areas.
7. European cities were qualified as megacities in the past.
8. Seventeen new cities according to experts will emerge by 2015.
9. Urbanization plays an important role in the development of countries.
10. Generally economic activities are developed in rural zones.
11. Governments' role is important in the urbanization process.

**PART TWO: LANGUAGE IN USE 30%**

A/ Fill in the gap with the appropriate word from the box. Give your answer like in the example

Ex.:1.live

services-live-preventing-dweller-growth-commitment-burdens-issue-lower-sustainable-slum

People who .....1..... in slums have .....2.... life expectancies than their neighbors in more affluent areas, and more.....3..... residents are killed or sickened by environmental hazards like indoor air pollution and water-borne or water-related diseases. Ironically, many slum ....4..... use less energy and resources and generate less waste than their upscale neighbors, but the poor live in dirtier areas and receive fewer resources and .....5....., so they bear the ....6..... generated by higher-income consumers. The scale of urban poverty, already a pressing .....7..... in many developing countries, may become even worse, as most population .....8..... in the 21st century will happen in cities. Ameliorating the conditions described above is essential for ....9..... human



development. Some countries, including Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Tunisia, have reduced or limited slum growth. These governments have made serious political .....10..... to upgrading slum neighborhoods, improving housing, giving more people access to clean water and sanitation, ....11..... more "informal" settlements.

B/Read the text below then choose the best answer. Write your answers like in the example.

**Example: 1.considered**

Liddle—in an analysis that (*1.considered/considering/considerate*) city-based data from three datasets; a total of 167 cities—calculated the ratio of a city's gross domestic product (GDP) per capita to the (*2.associating/will associate/associated*) country GDP per capita. GDP per capita is (*3.highering/higher/highest*) for most cities than for their respective countries as a whole—the ratio of city-to-country GDPs is less than one for only 35 cities, and less than 0.85 for only 14 . Furthermore, the relative economic importance of cities is (*4.stronger/strongest/strong*) in countries with lower GDP per capita. That second point (i) illustrates that cities in developing countries exercise an important migratory pull; and (ii) helps (*5.explains/explain/explained*) that urban areas will (*6.being/be/is*) the focus of all UN projected future population growth (over the next 40 years). Indeed, rural-urban migration accounts for around half of the total urban population in Africa.

### PART THREE: WRITING 30%

*Choose only one of the two tasks and do it in 25 lines maximum*

**TASK A:** Your British pen-friend wrote you a letter about the advantages of urbanization in his country. He would like you to tell him about the reality of urbanization in your country.

The following ideas may help you:

- urbanization process
- its importance in the development of the country
- dealing with challenges of urbanization.

**TASK B:** You are taking part in a writing competition organized by your School English Club on the topic : "Urbanization: a chance or misfortune for Africa?".

Write down your opinion.