

Corn is one of humankind's earliest innovations. It was domesticated 10,000 years ago when humans learned to cross-pollinate plants and slowly turned a messy nondescript grass called teosinte into desirable, productive modern corn. As needs change, so does plant breeding. Today, while biotech super-giants manipulate corn genetics to satisfy farmer desires and a global market, indigenous Mexican farmers do so to fulfill individual needs. Although the tools differ, the goal remains the same—to cultivate desirable traits.

Plant breeding was once restricted to sexually compatible plants, and generations of offspring were selectively bred to create unique varieties. In fact, corn, along with rice and wheat—today's global crop staples—would not exist without such techniques. With the goal of ever-widening the pool of genetic diversity, conventional plant breeding has gotten more technologically savvy in recent years. For example, realizing that natural mutants often introduce valuable traits, scientists turned to chemicals and irradiation to speed the creation of mutants. From test-tube plants derived from sexually incompatible crosses to the use of molecular genetic markers to identify interesting hereditary traits, the divide between engineering and genetics was narrowing long before kingdom boundaries were crossed.

But when geneticists began to explore microorganisms for traits of interest—such as *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) genes that produce a protein lethal to some crop pests—they triggered an uproar over ethical, scientific, and environmental concerns that continues today.

QUESTIONS: (20pts)

I. Reading Comprehension: (5pts)

A. Copy down the complete sentence containing the correct answer: (1pts)

1. *Man tamed corn ... years ago.*

- a) ten hundred
- b) one thousand
- c) ten thousand
- d) ten-point zero

2. *People manipulate corn genetics in order to ...*

- a) create unique varieties
- b) explore microorganisms
- c) cross-pollinate plants
- d) cultivate desirable traits

B. Copy down the true sentences and correct the false ones (2pts)

- 1. Corn is the earliest innovations of man.
- 2. Plant breeding was restricted to sexually compatible plants in the past.
- 3. Conventional plant breeding is more technologically practical now.
- 4. Natural mutants often introduce worthless characters.

C. Answers these questions based on the text: (2pts)

- 1. Tell us the goal of corn genetic manipulation by man.
- 2. Say what scientists do to accelerate the creation of mutants.

II. Language: (8pts)

- A. **Vocabulary:** Copy down each word from the list A with one from the list B so as to make pairs of synonyms. (2pts)



A

1. Messy
2. manipulate
3. breeding
4. microorganisms

B

- a) Pests
- b) reproduction
- c) handle
- d) disorganized
- e) bacteria

B. Find one other way to say the same thing; expressing permission / prohibition (2pts)

- 1) Geneticists are allowed to manipulate corn genetics to satisfy global market needs.
- 2) It's forbidden to derive mutant man from test tube.

C. Copy down each phrase from A with one from B to have a meaningful sentence. (2pts)

A	B
1. Crops will improve	a. they'd have produced more foodcrops
2. If Malian used modern tools	b. if dams irrigate the fields
3. Farmers can cultivate in all seasons	c. if farmers use fertilizers
4. If our ancestors had had better tools	d. they would improve their production

D. Translate into French: (1pt) et

As needs change, so does plant breeding. Today, biotech super-giants manipulate corn genetics to satisfy farmer desires and a global market.

E. Translate into English: (1pt)

Un maïs génétiquement modifié est une variété dont le patrimoine génétique a été modifié par l'Homme. Cela permet à ce maïs de résister à certaines conditions et d'avoir une récolte abondante.

III. COMPOSITION: choose only one topic (5pts)

A. After reading the text above about genetic engineering, write a ten (10) line essay to explain the benefits of manipulating crop genes for the farmers. Remember:

- Introduction (1pt)
- Development (3pts)
- Conclusion (1pt)

B. Kankou Niangaté, a farmer in Kangaba, Mali didn't make a good harvest in her corn field. She sends a letter to the great farmer Kalifa Konaré, Bassabougou, Kati to ask for advice on corn farming. Kalifa answers back.

Write Kalifa's reply letter of advice with the appropriate layout.

Performance indicators:



- Clean exam sheet: (0.5pt)
- Originality of ideas:
 - o Questions based on text (0.5pt)
 - o Function (0.5pt)
 - o Composition (0.5pt)

TEXT: Life, present and past

The earth and life go together. Every part of land, sea, and air is inhabited by living things. The number of different species of living things is enormous. More than 350 thousand species of plants and 1,120,000 (one million, one hundred and twenty thousand) species of animals are known today.

What is the origin of these many species? Has life always been the same as it is now? To answer these questions, we must turn to fossils and to a knowledge of living organisms and their structure. Only an understanding of living animals can put life in the fragments of bones and shells millions of years old.

The elephant is the largest living land animal. The study of fossils shows that elephants are a recent group in the long history of living things and that early elephants looked like hogs. As geologists trace elephant fossils from older to younger rocks, they piece together the history of elephant evolution: the hog elephant, the Meeritherium (20-40 million years ago), Trilophodone (10-20 million years ago), Mastodon (1 million years ago) and finally African elephant (recently). The species got larger and larger as it evolved. Fossils, bones and teeth reveal the structure of each elephant. By studying these fossils in the light of the anatomy of living elephants, complete reconstruction of extinct elephants can be made with reasonable accuracy. Some unusual occurrences of Mastodon fossils with crude flint weapons prove that these elephants were hunted by our ancestors./.

QUESTIONS (20 points)

I- READING COMPREHENSION (5 points)

A. Multiple choice questions (1 point)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. There are more than species of plants today.
 - a. 1,120,000
 - b. 350,000,000
 - c. 350,000
 - d. 10,000,000.
2. What reveal(s) the structure of each elephant species?
 - a. The study of elephants
 - b. Younger rocks
 - c. Elephant evolution
 - d. Fossils, bones and teeth.

B. True / False questions (2 points)

Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.

1. Life and the earth are similar.
2. Living things are everywhere.
3. There are more species of animals than of plants.
4. We have five species in the history of elephant evolution.

C. Answer the following questions. (2 points)

1. How can we know the origin of species?
2. What is the largest living land animal?

II- LANGUAGE (10 points)

A. Copy down each word from the list on the left with one from the right so as to make pairs of synonyms. (2 points)

A	B
hog	precision
reveal	happening
accuracy	show
occurence	pig

B. Use *can*, *must* or *may* to fill the spaces in the following sentences. (2 points)

1. It.....rain, you'd better take a coat.
2. As you like species you..... read this book.
3. Park notice: all dogs.....be kept on leads.
4. A fish.....swim.

C. Copy the dialogue and supply the missing part. (2 points)

Mimi: I want to take you to the zoo but I don't know if you like animals.

Oury:

Mimi: Which one do you like best and why?

Oury:

D. Translate into English (2 points)

Les espèces animales et végétales nous sont très utiles. Nous devons toujours les protéger.

E. Translate into French (2 points)

Every part of land, sea and air is inhabited by living things. The number of different species of living things is enormous.

III- COMPOSITION (5 points)

Choose one topic only.

A. People use means to destruct the environment. This is a threat to the extinction of the species of plants and animals.

What do you think can be done to protect the biodiversity?

B. Lassine Fofana, T S Exp LPK - Bamako has had a letter from Susan PLENCHÉ an English pen-friend, science department, Lancaster University, England. Susan is thinking of visiting Mali. Lassine writes back, encouraging her to come and making suggestions for different things she could do here. He advises her about the best time of year for a holiday in Mali and what clothes to bring.

Write Lassine's letter with the appropriate layout.

TEXT: Benefits of Genetic Engineering

Almost every day, a scientist makes a new breakthrough in the field of human engineering. Mammals have been successfully cloned and the human genome project has been completed. This is pushing the scientists all over the world to research many different facets of human genetic engineering. These researches have allowed a better understanding of DNA and its role in medicine, pharmacology, reproductive technology and various other fields. The scientists at Roslyn Institute in Scotland, cloned an exact copy of a sheep, named 'Dolly'. Newly created animals by the process of genetic engineering are known as xerographs. In human, the most promising benefit of genetic engineering is gene therapy which is the medical treatment of a disease wherein the defective genes are repaired and replaced or therapeutic genes are introduced to fight the disease. Over the past decade, many autoimmune and heart diseases have been treated using gene therapies.

Thanks to genetic engineering, the pharmaceutical products available today are far more superior to their predecessors. These new products are created by cloning certain genes. Some of the prominent examples are the bio-engineering insulin which was earlier obtained from sheep or cows and the human growth hormone which was earlier obtained from cadavers. New medicines are being made by changing the genetic structure of the plant cell. Genetic engineering is also a boon for pregnant women who can choose to have their fetuses screened for genetic defects. These screenings can help the parents and doctors prepare for the arrival of the child who may have special needs during or after the delivery.

QUESTIONS (20 points)

I- READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (5 points)

A. Multiple choice questions (1 point)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. The ... in human engineering encouraged scientists to research many different facets of human genetic engineering.

- a. Problems
- b. Success
- c. Fail
- d. Difficulties.

2. Roslyn institute is in ...

- a. Ireland
- b. The USA
- c. Scotland
- d. Wales.

B. True / False questions (2 points)

Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.

1. Human engineering is well developed now.
2. DNA plays no role in medicine.
3. Therapeutic genes are introduced to fight the disease in gene therapy.
4. The human growth hormone was formerly obtained from cadavers.

C. Answer the following questions (2 points)

1. What are xerographs?
2. Why are the pharmaceutical products available today far more superior to their predecessors?

II- LANGUAGE (10 points)

A. Copy down each word from the list on the left with the correct definition from the right. (2 points)

A	B
Breakthrough	something beneficial that is conferred
Clone	the act or process of giving birth
Boon	to duplicate (an organism) asexually
Delivery	a discovery that permits further progress

B. Put the transitive verbs into the passive voice. (2 points)

1. An ambulance took the sick man to hospital.
2. A machine could do this work much more easily.

C. Add *very*, *much* or *far* to the following sentences. (2 points)

1. It's hot today.
2. It's hotter today than yesterday.
3. Learning a second language is difficult.
4. Learning a second language is more difficult than learning chemistry formulas.

D. Translate into English (2 points)

Le gène thérapie a permis de rendre fertiles les femmes stériles grâce à son traitement de transplantation d'organe, d'hormone et de gène sur une personne malade.

E. Translate in French (2 points)

From "Thanks to genetic engineering ..." to "... cloning certain genes."

III- COMPOSITION (5 points)

Choose only one topic.

1. Many people are against the use of genetic engineering. Tell them the benefits of genetic engineering in a ten-line essay.

2. World Health Organization, BP 45, Bamako, Mali, has advertised in ESSOR a job available for a doctor in medicine able to speak French and English fluently and able to use the computer.

Buba Camara, Rue 32 Porte 110, quartier commercial Kayes, writes a letter to the Personnel Officer of World Health Organization to apply for the job. He says why he thinks he should be suitable.

Write Buba's letter with the appropriate layout.

BACCALAUREAT		MALIEN	
SERIE :SB -SE	SESSION DE JUIN 2013	DUREE :2 H	COEF.: 2
LV1 ANGLAIS			

SHOULD WE PRRACTICE GENETIC ENGINEERING?

Using genetic engineering to make exact copies of living plants and animals has always been one of the major concerns of scientists. Since 1997, with the first cloning of a sheep, genetic engineering has become part of real life and the subject of public debate.

Some people think that human cloning is acceptable in medicine even if others say that it is unnatural. For example, human tissues can be cloned for use in organ replacement or gene therapy. Also, organs could be given by a human who is cloned to save a patient. For instance, when a child is suffering from a fatal disease and needs an organ donor, his parents who have already got his cloned brother or sister would be a 100% compatible donor, for the gene therapy has a full chance to be successful. The two persons are like twin brothers. But an organ which is donated by another natural brother or sister would only give a 25% chance of being successful. Moreover, couples who can't have children may desire to clone a child from themselves. Today, some animal species are disappearing and we can apply the cloning system to animals in order to increase their number.

Although people saw the cloning of a sheep as a major advance in science, it is just another step towards "playing with nature". Scientists have no idea of the long term negative effects that genetic engineering will probably have in the future. The more we will continue to alter plants and animals by using genetic engineering, the more a great variety of their natural species will be eliminated from our planet. In addition, some scientists say that we could transplant organs from cloned animals into human beings. Many people rejected this idea, because they think it would be risky for our health.

Notes: twin: jumeau increase: augment major: main alter: change



QUESTIONS (20 points)

I. READING COMPREHENSION (6 pts)

A. Multiple – choice questions: Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer. (2 pts)

1. Genetic engineering is applied to

- a. plants only
- b. animals only
- c. both plants and animals
- d. some species of animals

2. Though human cloning is accepted in medicine, it is said to be

- a. unnatural
- b. natural
- c. bad
- d. good

3. The organs of a sister or brother who is cloned can be used to save a sick sister or brother with ... of chance.

- a. 25%
- b. 50%
- c. 75%
- d. 100%

4. Transplanting organs from cloned animals to human beings is

- a. impossible
- b. rejected
- c. accepted
- d. improbable

B. True/False questions: Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.

(2pts)

- 1. The first cloning was done in 1997 on a person.
- 2. Human tissues are used in organ replacement only.
- 3. Cloning can be used to increase animal species that are disappearing.
- 4. Cloning animals to plants is a danger to natural species.

C. Answer the following questions. (2 pts)

- 1. Why does the cloning from a cloned brother or sister succeed?
- 2. What is genetic engineering?

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (5 pts)

A. Copy down each word from the list on the left with one word or definition from the right so as to make pairs of synonyms. (1 pt)

A	B
therapy	reproduce artificially
donor	use

clone
apply

treatment
giver

B. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate expression: got up, get to, got asleep, got tired. (2 pts)

Last Monday, Mum went to her office and worked hard until she She came back home and ... after having her bath. As she ... late the next morning, she couldn't ... her work place on time.

C. Saoudatou Sow is a very good, hard-working student in SHT. Express her possibility to succeed the Baccalaureate.
Give two possible ways. (2 pts)



III. TRANSLATION (4 pts)

A. Translate into English (2 pts)

Grâce au génie de l'ingénierie les hommes sont capables de transformer les plantes, les animaux et même les êtres humains. Plusieurs personnes pensent que nous risquons de perdre certaines espèces naturelles.

B. Translate into French (2 pts)

From "Some people think ..." to "... or gene therapy."

IV. COMPOSITION (5 pts)

Choose only one topic

1. Are you for genetic engineering with animals to persons? Give two reasons to support your point of view.

2. Danaya Travel Agency, BP 300, Avenue du Fleuve, Bamako announced in the newspaper 'Le Quotidien' n° 3425, that they need a commercial agent. Marie Théra, Rue 099, P 45, Bamako Coura, Bamako, wants to apply for the position. She studied Marketing at IUG in 2008 and worked in a supermarket, Djiguiya in 2010 for two years as a Commercial agent. She answered to the job advertisement.

Write Marie's letter of application to Danaya Travel Agency with the appropriate layout.

TEXT:

While scientific progress on molecular biology has a great potential to increase our understanding of nature and provides new medical tools, it should not be used as justification to turn the environment into a giant genetic experiment by commercial interests. The biodiversity and environmental integrity of the world's food supply is too important to our survival to be put at risk.

Genetic engineering enables scientists to create plants, animals and micro-organisms by manipulating genes in a way that does not occur naturally. These genetically modified organisms (GMOs) can spread through nature and interbreed with natural organisms, thereby contaminating 'non-GE' environments and future generations in an unforeseeable and uncontrollable way. Their release is 'genetic pollution' and is a major threat because GMOs cannot be recalled once released into the environment.

Because of commercial interests, the public is being denied the right to know about GE ingredients in the food chain, and therefore losing the right to avoid them despite the presence of labeling laws in certain countries. Biological diversity must be protected and respected as the global heritage of humankind, and one of our world's fundamental keys to survival.

In April 2010, farmers, environmentalists and consumers from all over Spain demonstrated in Madrid under the slogan "GMO-free agriculture". They demanded the Government to follow the example of countries like France, Germany or Australia, and ban the cultivation of GM maize in Spain.

Notes:

Unforeseeable: unpredictable.

QUESTIONS (20 points)

I- READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (5 points)

A. Multiple choice questions (1 point)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. ... enables scientists to create micro-organisms.

- a. Molecular biology
- b. New medical tools
- c. Genetic engineering
- d. Environmental integrity

2. Farmers, environmentalists and consumers from all over Spain asked the

Government to ...

- a. ban the cultivation of GM maize in Spain.
- b. avoid the example of some countries.
- c. release "GMOs" into the environment.
- d. put at risk the biodiversity.

B. True / false questions (2 points)

- 1. Scientific progress on molecular biology provides new medical tools.
- 2. The biodiversity of the world's food supply is very important.
- 3. The genetically modified organisms contaminate "non-GE" environments.
- 4. The public is given the right to know about GE ingredients in the food chain.

C. Answer the following questions (2 points)

- 1. How can genetic engineering enable scientists to create plants, animals and micro-organisms?
- 2. What is "genetic pollution"?

II. LANGUAGE (10 points)

A. Copy down each word from the list on the left with one from the right so as to make pairs of synonyms. (2 points)

A	B
Spread	to contradict
Release	to forbid
Deny	to scatter
Ban	liberation

B. Insert *some* or *any*, making the appropriate compounds if necessary. (2 points)

- 1. Would you like ...thing to drink?
- 2. There's... water in that glass.
- 3. Will you have ... pudding or... fruits?

C. You want to ask your teacher if smoking is allowed in the school yard. (2 points)

What do you say?

What does the teacher reply? (Negative answer)

D. Translate into English (2 points)

Le génie génétique a beaucoup contribué à la productivité et à l'amélioration des espèces. Aussi, les maladies incurables peuvent être traitées grâce à la génétique.

E. Translate in French (2 points)

Genetic engineering enables scientists to create plants, animals and micro-organisms by manipulating genes in a way that does not occur naturally. These genetically modified organisms can spread through nature and interbreed with natural organisms.

III- COMPOSITION (5 points)

Choose only one topic.

A. Genetic engineering is well appreciated in many domains. However some people are against its use.

Write a ten-line essay showing the disadvantages of the use of genetic engineering.

B. Harouna Sangaré, TSE, LKDK, Koutiala, has passed the Baccalaureate exam. He wants to carry on his studies in France. He writes to his former English teacher Nouhoum Koné, LKDK, to ask for advice. He explains the field of studies he is interested in and his career preferences, and gives reasons.

Write Harouna's letter with the appropriate layout.

Séries: TSExp

EPREUVE : ANGLAIS (LVI)

DUREE : 2H

Coef : 2

Text: Biodiversity

Biodiversity can refer to genetic variation, species variation, or ecosystem variation within an area or planet. Terrestrial biodiversity tends to be highest at low latitudes near the equator, which seems to be the result of the warm climate and high primary productivity. Marine biodiversity tends to be highest along coasts in the Western Pacific, where sea surface temperature is highest and in mid-latitudinal band in all oceans.

Biodiversity is not evenly distributed; rather it varies greatly across the globe as well as within regions. Among other factors, the diversity of all living things (biota) depends on temperature, precipitation, altitude, soils, geography and the presence of other species.

Biodiversity is the result of 3.5 billion years of evolution. The origin of life has not been definitely established by science, however some evidence suggests that life may already have been well-established only a few hundred million years after the formation of the earth. Until approximately 600 million years ago, all life consisted of bacteria, protozoans and similar single-celled organisms.

A biodiversity hotspot is a region with a high level of endemic species that is under threat from humans. The term hotspot was introduced in 1988 by Dr. Sabina Virk. While hotspots are spread all over the world, the majority are forest areas and most are located in the Tropics.

QUESTIONS**I. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS**

A. True or false: Copy down the true statements and correct the false ones (2 pts.)

1. There is more terrestrial biodiversity near the equator.
2. The distribution of biodiversity is the same everywhere.
3. Science has been able to define where life originates from.
4. Most hotspots are forest areas.

B. Answer the following questions (2 pts.)

1. What are some factors of the diversity of biota?
2. What did all life consist of in the past?

C. Multiple choice questions: Choose the right answer (1 pt.)

1. Marine biodiversity is found in great quantities.....
 - a. At low latitudes near the equator.
 - b. Along coasts in the Western Pacific.
 - c. All across the globe.
 - d. In the Tropics
2. Dr. Sabina Virk first used the term hotspot.....
 - a. 600 million years ago

- b. 3.5 billion years ago
- c. In 1988
- d. After the formation of the earth

II. Language (10pts)

A. Link words in column A with their synonyms in B so as to have pairs (2 pts.)

A	B
Variation	Flat and level
Even	Type or kind
Species	Person/thing seen as a danger
Threat	Change

B. Turn the sentences into the passive (2 pts.)

1. The teacher explained this lesson.
2. Somebody will repair the engines tomorrow.
3. My neighbors water the garden every morning.
4. The villagers produce this delicious honey.

C. You have just come to a new school and you want to know what is allowed in that school and what is not, so you ask your neighbor. What can you say? What can she reply?

D. Translate into French (2 pts.):

Among other factors, the diversity of all living things (biota) depends on temperature, precipitation, altitude, soils, geography and the presence of other species.

E. Translate into English (2 pts.):

Aujourd'hui, avec les changements climatiques, il est très important de protéger l'environnement pour que la biodiversité ne soit pas détruite. Cela est important pour la survie de l'humanité.

III. Composition: Choose only one topic (5 pts.)

1. Global warming is making life more and more difficult for humans and animals. What measures can be taken to protect biodiversity and avoid the destruction of living habitats?
2. Adama Traoré, a civil servant at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Koulouba, has just been appointed head of his department. He decides to inform by postcard his cousin Amadou Touré, a geography teacher at Lycée Ibrahima Ly, Banankabougou. Upon reception, Amadou writes back to congratulate his cousin.
Write Amadou's reply postcard.

BAMAKO RIVE GAUCHE-LT

Life exists in every conceivable environment on Earth, from the peaks of towering mountains to the remote stretches of isolated islands, from sunlit surfaces to the darkest depths of the oceans. Yet, this complex tapestry of existence isn't spread uniformly.

For centuries, scientists have marveled at the extraordinary variety of species exhibited in tropical regions. Since the dawn of biodiversity studies, scientists have believed the predominant factor is climate – the long-term patterns of temperature, precipitation and other atmospheric conditions. Thinkers like Alexander von Humboldt set the stage in the early 19th century with their keen observations, underlining how life-rich regions often shared certain climatic features. Fast-forward to the present, and scientists confidently correlate climate with biodiversity. Simply put, hotter, wetter, resource-rich regions are veritable cradles of life.

Some climatic conditions spread across vast landscapes, while others appear fragmented, resembling isolated islands amid varying climates. This difference raises an intriguing question: Is an area's biodiversity solely due to its climate? Or do the size and relative isolation of these climatic pockets influence the richness and abundance of species that thrive within them?

Climate, of course, is an important factor in how many species flourish in a location. About a third of the variation in species diversity across the globe can be attributed solely to the size and degree of isolation of all the instances of a particular climate.

Biodiversity responds not just to the type of climate but its spatial distribution. Beyond the known effects of warmth and moisture, larger and more isolated climates foster greater species diversity. Moreover, these expansive, broken-up climates not only house a greater number of species but also nurture a more unique combination of species.

QUESTIONS: (20pts)**I. Reading Comprehension: (5pts)****A. Copy down the complete sentence containing the correct answer: (1pts)**

1. *Scientists have believed the abundance of variety of species in an area ...*

- a) amid varying climates
- b) raises intriguing question
- c) broken-up climates
- d) depends at first to climate

2. *An area's biodiversity is due to ...*

- a) solely its climate
- b) abundance of species
- c) solely size and isolation
- d) both its climate and size

**B. Copy down the true sentences and correct the false ones (2pts)**

- 1. Biodiversity spreads uniformly in every conceivable environment on Earth.
- 2. Scientists have thought the major factor of exuberant biodiversity is climate.
- 3. A third of the variation in species diversity in the world depends solely to the size and isolation.
- 4. Biodiversity responds to both climate and spatial distribution.

C. Answers these questions based on the text: (2pts)

- 1. Describe the climatic features of life-rich regions according to Alexander von Humboldt.
- 2. Cite the two main causes for greater species diversity.

II. Language: (8pts)

A. Vocabulary: Copy down each word from the list A with one from the list B so as to make pairs of synonyms. (2pts)

A	B
1. century	a) fertility
2. richness	b) a period of 100 years
3. species	c) flourish
4. size	d) types
	e) dimension

B. Find one other way to say the same thing: expressing permission / prohibition (2pts)

- 1) It's prohibited to take actions that destroy the ecosystem.
- 2) People are allowed to protect species that are extinguishing.

C. Copy down each phrase from A with one from B to have a meaningful sentence. (2pts)

A	B
1. Species will abound	a. extinguished species would have been still living
2. If it rained a lot in the desert	b. if we don't cut rain forests
3. We'll save species from extinction	c. if the region is rich in resources
4. If man had protected wild life	d. species would be abundant there

D. Translate into French: (1pt)

Climate, of course, is an important factor in how many species flourish in a location. Biodiversity responds not just to the type of climate but its spatial distribution.

E. Translate into English: (1pt)

La biodiversité répond directement aux besoins primaires de l'Homme en apportant oxygène, nourriture et eau potable. Elle contribue également au développement des activités humaines en fournissant matières premières et énergies.

III. Composition: choose only one topic (5pts)

A. After reading the text above about biodiversity, write a ten (10) line essay to explain the conditions that influence the richness and abundance of species in one region.

Remember:

- Introduction (1pt)
- Development (3pts)
- Conclusion (1pt)

B. Alidji Ousmane, 1st year, Zoo Technique, IPR-IFRA, Katibougou; writes to Mahamane Boubacar, Chief of Kouina, to advice on the protection of biodiversity. Write Alidji's letter of advice with the appropriate layout.

Performance Indicators:



- Clean exam sheet: (0.5pt)
- Originality of Ideas:
 - o Questions based on text (0.5pt)
 - o Function (0.5pt)
 - o Composition (0.5pt)