Mariame Traore IPRES Mopti

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN SESSION DE JUIN 2016

SERIE : T L L EPREUVE : ANGLAIS (LV1) DUREE : 2H COEF. : 3

The Internet at School

Students today have opportunities that pupils of the past could not have imagined. Education has come a long way from the one room school house in which students scribed on slates, eventually advancing to quill ink. Today's students have a lot of resources at their disposal, allowing them to gather information more quickly and produce professional-looking products. One of the most innovative tools at students' disposal is the Internet. This virtual setting, full of information, can be used in many advantageous ways. But educators and pupils alike must also consider the disadvantages of integrating this modern tool into education.

Research on the Internet: this approach is advantageous because it allows students to quickly research from the comfort and safety of school. The disadvantage of using the Internet to research is that many sites are not reputable or reliable, so in the absence of a good education on selecting quality Internet sources, students easily could be in trouble.

Online learning games to reinforce learning: students benefit from this practice as these games keep their attention, allowing the pupils to focus without much effort. However, students can become too wrapped up in the game play and focus more on the goal of the game than the overall learning objective guiding the lesson.

Children do best when parents and teachers work together. Just as the adults in a child's life should align their expectations around homework and classroom behavior, parents and schools should coordinate their approaches to Internet safety. Doing so sends a clear and consistent message to children about the importance of using this powerful tool safely and wisely. Increasingly, schools and school boards are exploring online filtering as a way to prevent kids from being exposed to inappropriate material. As discussed elsewhere, filtering isn't always a foolproof solution; but if schools do decide to go with filtering software, there is much to consider when selecting it.

Notes:

Quill: a writing pen made from a long, stiff feather

Foolproof: affording no opportunity for misuse, error, or failure

QUESTIONS (20 pts)

I. READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (5 pts)

A. Multiple choice questions (1 pt)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. ... sites are reliable on the Internet.
   a. Many
   b. Few
   c. Very few
   d. A lot of

2. Students need ... on selecting quality Internet sources.
   a. Some resources
   b. Many opportunities
   c. A good education
   d. Innovative tools

B. True/False questions (2 pts)

Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.

1. Students have more opportunities today than they had before.
2. Students used slates and ink in the one room school house.
3. Children do less when parents and teachers work together.
4. Online filtering can prevent children from being exposed to inappropriate material.

C. Answer the following questions (2 pts)

1. What can students do with the Internet?
2. Why is Research on the Internet advantageous?
3. What happens to students when they lack a good education on selecting quality Internet sources?
4. What is the disadvantage of online learning games?

II. LANGUAGE (10 pts)

A. *Find words in the text which mean the same as these words*: (2 pts)

Good chance; permitting; trustworthy; rolled

B. *Fill the following spaces, using* ***can*** *for present,* ***could*** *for past and* ***shall/will be able*** *for future*. (2 pts)

1. ... you climb a mango tree?
   I ... when I was an adolescent but I ... now.

2. I'm locked in. I ... get out!

C. *Compare learning at school now with learning at school before regarding the opportunities and strategies*. Write four sentences. (2 pts)

D. *Translate into English* (2pts)

L'Internet est un outil très précieux. Il est plein d'informations utiles. Il aide les élèves à mieux apprendre. Il nous permet de communiquer aisément et à moindre coût.

E. *Translate into French* (2 pts)

From " Research on the Internet " to "... reputable or reliable."

III. COMPOSITION (5 pts)

Choose only one topic.

1. The use of Internet at school is beneficial for education.
Write a ten line essay about the profit learners can make from its use in Mali.

2. Sidi Ould Mohamed would like to enter the University.
He was born on Wednesday, August 16th, 1997 in Kidal. He passed the DEF exam in 2012. He succeeded in the baccalaureate exam in 2015. He is living in Dravéla, Rue 1160, Porte 208, Bamako, Mali. He is single and Muslim. His phone number is 76 92 42 20. He speaks Arabic, French and English. He wants to be a teacher of English. He likes reading, playing a guitar, and having tea with friends.
Fill out a University admission form for Sidi.
(A form covers personal details: name, sex, family status, date of birth, religion, address, contact phone number, schooling and exam passed, languages, hobbies, career ambitions.)

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN SESSION DE JUIN 2016

SERIE : T A L EPREUVE : ANGLAIS (LV1) DUREE : 3 H COEF. : 3

Brain drain, which is the action of having highly skilled and educated people leaving their country to work abroad, has become one of the developing countries concern. Brain Drain is also referred to as human capital flight. More and more Third World science and technology educated people are heading for more prosperous countries seeking higher wages and better working conditions. This has of course serious consequences on the sending countries.

While many people believe that immigration is a personal choice that must be understood and respected, others look at the phenomenon from a different perspective. What makes those educated people leave their countries should be seriously considered and a distinction between push and pull factors must be made. The push factors include low wages and lack of satisfactory working and living conditions. Social unrest, political conflicts and wars may also be determining causes. The pull factors, however, include intellectual freedom and substantial funds for research.

Brain drain has negative impact on the sending countries economic prospects and competitiveness. It reduces the number of dynamic and creative people who can contribute to the development of their country. Likewise, with more entrepreneurs taking their investments abroad, developing countries are missing an opportunity of wealth creation. This has also negative consequences on tax revenue and employment.

Most of the measures taken so far have not had any success in alleviating the effects of brain drain. A more global view must take into consideration the provision of adequate working and living conditions in the sending countries. Another option should involve encouraging the expatriates to contribute their skill to the development of their countries without necessarily physically relocating.

QUESTIONS (20 pts)

I. READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (5 pts)

A. Multiple choice questions (1pt)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. Another name for Brain drain is …
   a. Highly skilled people
   b. Human capital flight
   c. Educated people
   d. Third World people

2. Immigration is a personal choice for … people.
   a. Some
   b. Few
   c. Many
   d. Any

B. True/False questions (2 pts)

Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.

1. There is a difference between push and pull factors.
2. Intellectual freedom is a push factor.
3. Brain drain is good for the sending countries.

4. Investing abroad has negative impact on employment.

C. Answer the following questions (2 pts)

1. Why are Third World science and technology educated people heading for more prosperous countries?
2. What are called "the sending countries" in the text?

II. **LANGUAGE** (10 pts)

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

A	B
Flight	to make light
Seek	the act or power of flying
Wage	payment paid for labor or work done
Alleviate	to look for

B. *Complete the following by using* ***by*** *and a* ***gerund****. Use the words in the list.* (2pts)

Eat wash watch cook send

1. We clean our clothes _____ them in soap and water.
2. I save money on food _____ my own vegetables.
3. We satisfy our hunger _____ something.
4. After work, I relax _____ TV.

C. If you were sent abroad to work, how would this affect your life? (2 pts)

D. *Translate into English* (2pts)

Beaucoup de jeunes Africains vont à l'étranger pour avoir un emploi. Ils rencontrent souvent des problèmes et ne peuvent plus retourner au pays.

E. *Translate in French* (2 pts)

From "Brain drain has negative impact …" to "… development of their country."

III. **COMPOSITION** (5 pts)

Choose only one topic.

1. Would you like to leave your country after your studies and go to work in a developed country? Why or why not?
   Give reasons for your choice.

2. Josephine Coulibaly, TLL LDDK, Koulikoro, Mali, has passed the Baccalaureate exam. She wants to carry on her studies in Great Britain. She writes to her former English teacher Abdoulaye Yattara LYMG, Gao, Mali, to ask for advice. She explains the field of studies she is interested in and her career preferences, and gives reasons.
   Write Josephine's letter with the appropriate layout.

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN SESSION DE JUIN 2016

SERIES : T S S - T S Eco EPREUVE : ANGLAIS (LV1) DUREE : 2H COEF. : 2

Changing Hearts and Minds

I have been serious about deepening my thoughts about the way that all Americans can live together in our diverse and pluralistic society.

I think there are some lessons that Americans from all political persuasions might learn in this regard, lessons that I take to heart each day. We have to start by remembering the role that values play in addressing some of our most urgent social problems. The problems of poverty and war, the uninsured and the unemployment are not simply technical problems. They are rooted in societal indifference and individual callousness in the imperfections of man.

I believe in tough law enforcement and commonsense gun laws to keep our children safe from an epidemic of violence. When a gangbanger shoots indiscriminately into a crowd, this is not just a government problem. It is a moral problem. Solving problem like this will require changes in government policy, but it will also require a change in hearts and a change in minds. Constructive moral values issues must be addressed in our families, our communities and our government.

My values speak to the 47 million Americans suffering without health care, the care of soldiers and civilians in Iraq and veterans back home, the single mothers struggling to provide for their families and the fathers who are too often absent from the scene. We actually have to stand up for policies that value families.

Barrack Obama, in Time, November 7th, 2008.

Notes:

To deepen: to make or become deep or deeper.

Callous: hardened in mind; unfeeling

QUESTIONS (20 pts)

I. **READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS** (5 pts)

A. Multiple choice questions (1 pt)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. Obama is thinking how Americans can ...
   a. Reject moral values
   b. Fight in Iraq
   c. Live together in harmony
   d. Abandon their families
2. Individual callousness refers to ...
   a. Man's indifference
   b. People hardened in mind
   c. Man's cruelty
   d. People's mediocrity

B. True/False questions (2 pts)

Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.

1. America is a diverse and pluralistic society.
2. Values play a role in social problems.
3. Unemployment is only a technical problem.
4. A moral problem requires a change in hearts and a change in minds.

C. Answer the following questions (2 pts)

1. What can keep American children safe from an epidemic of violence according to Obama?
2. Whom must constructive moral values be addressed to?

II. LANGUAGE (10 pts)

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

A1	A2
thought	demand
tough	to contend
require	firm
struggle	reflection

B. *Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (**gerund** or **infinitive**).*

1. Don't forget (lock) the door before (go) to bed.
2. My mother told me (not speak) to anyone about it.
3. I can't understand her (behave) like that.

C. *Put the following into indirect speech.*

"I have been serious about deepening my thoughts about the way that all Americans can live together in our diverse and pluralistic society," said Obama.

D. *Translate into English* (2 pts)[2]

Les valeurs morales jouent un rôle très important dans le développement d'un individu. De ce fait, il est bon de faire apprendre aux élèves les valeurs sociales aussi bien en famille qu'à l'école.

E. *Translate into French* (2 pts)

I have been serious about deepening my thoughts about the way that all Americans can live together in our diverse and pluralistic society.

III. COMPOSITION (5 pts)

Choose only one topic.

1. "The problems of poverty and war, the uninsured and the unemployed are not simply technical problems. They are rooted in societal indifference and individual callousness-in the imperfections of man."

   In a ten-line essay, referring to this quotation, tell how learning social values can bring a change in people's behavior.

2. Adama Sissoko TSE, LKDK, Koutiala, sends a postcard to his friend Oumar Camara, TLL, LDKK, Kayes, giving him his holiday travel plans.

   Write Adama's postcard.

BACCAL AUREAT MALIEN SESSION DE JUIN 2016

SERIE : T S E - T S Exp EPREUVE : ANGLAIS (LV1) DUREE : 2H COEF. : 2

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 loosing 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 pts)

I. **READING COMPREHENTION QUESTIONS** (5 pts)

A. **Multiple choice questions** (1pt)

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** (2pts)

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

II. **LANGUAGE** (10 pts)

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

A1	A2
Spread	to contradict
Release	to forbid
Deny	to scatter
Ban	liberation

B. *Insert **some** or **any**, making the appropriate compounds if necessary.* (2 pts)
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 pts)
What do you say?
What does the teacher reply? (Negative answer)

D. *Translate into English* (2 pts)
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 pts)
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 pts)
*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.

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN SESSION DE JUIN 2016

SERIE : T L L EPREUVE : ANGLAIS (LV2) DUREE : 3H COEF. : 3

Families and Time

Families have less time together.

It seems that everywhere around the world, people are spending more time at work or alone and less time with their families and friends. People are busier than ever before!

In the past in many countries, the father worked and the mother stayed home, took care of the children, and did the food shopping, cooking, and cleaning. Nowadays in many families, both parents work, so they both have to do the shopping, cooking, and cleaning in their free time. Parents, therefore, don't have as much time with their children as they used to have in the past. There are also many single-parent families. In these families, the single parent has to do everything.

These days, many children come home from school to an empty apartment or house. A lot of children spend many hours each day in front of the television. Even when families are together, it is common for family members to do things by themselves. For example, they watch programs on separate TVs in different rooms, they use the Internet, they talk with friends on the telephone, and they do other individual activities.

Isn't it strange? Thanks to technology, people are able to communicate so easily with people far away, but sometimes they don't communicate as well as before with people in their own homes.

QUESTIONS (20 pts)

I. **READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS** (5 pts)

A. Multiple choice questions (1pt)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. Both parents work in ... families nowadays.
   a. All the
   b. Most
   c. Some
   d. Few

2. What does the single parent have to do?
   a. Wandering
   b. Watching TV
   c. Nothing
   d. Everything

B. True/False questions (2 pts)

Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.

1. People are spending more time with families and friends now.
2. Parents used to have more time with their children in the past.
3. There are less single-parent families now.

4. Some children spend many hours each day in front of the television.

C. Answer the following questions (2 pts)
   1. Quote two individual activities that family members do.
   2. Why are people able to communicate so easily with people far away?

II. **LANGUAGE** (10 pts)

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

A1	A2
Seem	not familiar
Spend	void
Empty	to appear to be
Strange	to pass, as time

B. *Put the verbs in brackets into the simple present or present continuous.* (2 pts)
Ann: You usually (go) to work by car, don't you?
Peter: Yes, but the car (belong) to my mother and she sometimes (want) it. She (use) it today to take Tom to the dentist.

C. *Compare parents' duties in rural areas with parents' duties in cities. Write four sentences.* (2 pts)

D. *Translate into English* (2 pts)
   1. La notion de famille varie d'un continent à un autre.
   2. La famille traditionnelle africaine peut contenir 20 à 30 personnes.

E. *Translate in French* (2 pts)
These days, many children come home from school to an empty apartment or house. A lot of children spend many hours each day in front of the television.

III. **COMPOSITION** (5 pts)
*Choose only **one** topic.*

1. Would you like to live in a traditional family or in a modern family?
Write a ten-line essay, giving reasons for your choice.

2. Aminata Coulibaly, Rue 19, Porte 134, Torokorobougou, Bamako, writes a letter to her friend Adiza Maiga, Rue 10, Porte 45, Hamdallaye B, Ségou, inviting her to her sister's marriage ceremony. Adiza accepts the invitation.
Write Adiza's letter of reply with the appropriate layout.

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN SESSION DE JUIN 2016

SERIE : S. T. I EPREUVE : ANGLAIS (LV1) DUREE : 2H COEF. : 2

Putting the wind to work

"In a world hungry of fuel, why waste the wind when it blows?" asked experts. We are inventing ways of using a source of energy that is free. All the electricity you need is provided and no bill to be paid. That is a fantastic dream if you like. But it's not as credible as it sounds. In fact, it is perfectly possible with the wind mill.

Don't think of the creaking wooden windmill, but modern metal ones that are highly efficient and run electrical generator. They provide enough current to power a house or a farm and charge up batteries, so that the user can still have electricity even when the wind has stopped.

With the ever growing cost of fuel, the idea of installing a windmill is proving popular. That wind power, perfectly feasible is demonstrated by the enterprise of M. John Lorenzen, a corn farmer of Lowa. Today he is glad because he has windmill which provide enough power to run a large number of electrical equipment from domestic appliances like TV and vacuum cleaners to all the machinery in the workshop varying from a tour of a motorized hacksaw. Farmers who wish to follow his example are encountering a big drawback in the high cost of wind generators. But America's National Aeronautic and Space Administration (N.A.S.A) have decided to study the energy problem as well as its projects. They have produced a prototype windmill for the future. This is a 100 kW experimental wind turbine generator which could supply thirty homes with power.

Notes:

Hacksaw: a fine-toothed saw in a frame, used for cutting metal.

QUESTIONS (20pts)

I. READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (5 pts)

A. Multiple choice questions (1 pt)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. What are modern metal windmills like?
   a. Inefficient
   b. Efficient
   c. Very efficient
   d. Not perfect

2. Some domestic appliances are ...
   a. Glasses, TV, and vacuum cleaner
   b. Refrigerator, vacuum cleaner, and TV
   c. Table, radio, and TV
   d. Armchair, vacuum cleaner, and radio.

B. True/False questions (2 pts)

Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.

1. Today's world doesn't need fuel.
2. The wind is a source of energy which is expensive.
3. You can always have electricity using the metal windmill.
4. The cost of fuel is increasing.

C. Answer the following questions. (2 pts)
1. What are metal windmills used for?
2. What is Mr. John Lorenzen?

II. LANGUAGE (10 pts)

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

A1	A2
Waste	an aspiration
Provide	suitable
Dream	to neglect
Feasible	furnish

B. *Put the verbs in brackets into the simple present or present continuous tense.* (2 pts)
1. The plane that you (look) at now just (take) off for Paris.
2. Sékou never (do) any work in the garden; he always (work) on his car.

C. *Describe a machine or instrument you generally use in family.* (2 pts)

D. *Translate into English* (2 pts)
Le besoin en énergie croît de jour en jour dans le monde. L'énergie qui provient des sources renouvelables est moins coûteuse.

E. *Translate in French* (2 pts)
From « In a world hungry ... » to « ... energy that is free. »

III. COMPOSITION (5 pts)

Choose only one topic.

1. There are many sources of energy. Which one do you think is better to expand in Mali?
Write a ten-line essay about the advantages of its use.

2. Assanatou Tall, S.T.I-Lycée Technique, Sikasso, has received a letter from her pen-friend Maria Akoue, Road 378, Door 56, Accra, Ghana, who would like to visit Mali. Assanatou writes back, encouraging her to come. She makes suggestions for different things she could do in Mali, the places and sites worthy to visit.
Write Assanatou's letter with the appropriate layout.

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN SESSION DE JUIN 2016

SERIE : S. T. G EPREUVE : ANGLAIS (LV1) DUREE : 2H COEF. : 2

Demography is the study of the change in size, distribution and character of the human population; and the two most basic factors in demography are the birth-rate and the death-rate. The former expresses the number of children born per 1000 people per year. The latter indicates the number of people who die per 1000 per year. If we consider the Earth as a whole, we see that population growth or decline is caused by the difference between the number of births and deaths over a given period. There are normally more births than deaths, and this is known as a natural increase in population.

For thousands of years, Man lived in a very primitive way. Before the recent developments in agriculture, medicine and industry, life was difficult. It was hard to make a living from the soil without modern farming methods, and a few years of bad crops could mean famine and therefore death – as it still does today in some parts of the world. Illnesses as mild and as common as influenza could kill a Stone-age man weakened by hunger; appendicitis (almost without risk today) was always fatal before the days of modern surgery. Even childbirth was a hazardous process. Under these conditions the human race needed to reproduce at a high rate just to keep in existence. But the size of the population did not change very rapidly, for without modern medicine, many babies and young children died. So for a long time, the population grew very slowly. And this is still the case today in some parts of the world where the people live without the aids of modern technology.

It was only about two centuries ago that the growth pattern changed. New discoveries in medical science had a dramatic effect on the death-rate. Fewer children died in infancy, and adults lived longer.

QUESTIONS (20 pts)

I. **READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS** (5 pts)

A. **Multiple choice questions** (1 pt)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. The best title of this text is ...
   a. Demography
   b. Population growth
   c. Population decline
   d. Population character

2. The size of the population did not change very rapidly because ...
   a. It was hard to make a living from the soil
   b. Many babies and young children died
   c. Influenza could kill a Stone-age man
   d. Childbirth was a hazardous process

B. **True/False questions** (2 pts)

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

1. Demography is only the study of the change in size of the human population.

2. The death-rate expresses the number of children born per 1000 people per year.
3. There are more deaths than births normally.
4. There is a natural increase in population.

C. **Answer the following questions** (2 pts)
1. What is the birth-rate?
2. Why did many babies and young children die?

II. **LANGUAGE** (10 pts)

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

A1	A2
Basic	degree
Whole	require
Rate	entire
Need	fundamental

B. *Complete the sentences by using **even though** or **because**.* (2 pts)
1. _____ there are less deaths now, world population is increasing.
2. _____ they were hungry, they did not eat.
3. _____ Mariam was sad, she smiled.
4. _____ agriculture, medicine and industry weren't developed, life was difficult before.

C. *In two sentences compare population growth before modern technology with population growth after modern technology.* (2 pts)

D. *Translate into English* (2 pts)
Après la Révolution Industrielle, le taux de naissance a baissé en Europe Occidentale. Les moyens modernes de contrôle de naissance ont rendu possible aux parents de décider du nombre d'enfants qu'ils veulent.

E. *Translate in French* (2 pts)
It was only about two centuries ago that the growth pattern changed. New discoveries in medical science had a dramatic effect on the death-rate.

III. **COMPOSITION** (5 pts)
Choose only one topic.

A. The acceleration in population growth has begun to cause severe social and economic problems in many developing countries.
So, what should be done to minimize these problems?

B. Dramane Sylla, S.T.G, Lycée Technique, Bamako, received a post-card from his friend Oumar Ben Khalid, S.E.S, L.F.I.A.A.B, Banamba, announcing a girl's birth in their family. He reacted to the news.
Write Dramane's post-card appropriately.

12

Gouvernorat du district de Bamako
Académie d'Enseignement de Bamako
Rive Gauche.

République du Mali
Un Peuple - Un But - Une Foi

Compositions Locales AE-BRG 2ème Période 2016-2017

Epreuve : ANGLAIS Classe : **TSE/TS.EXP** Coeff. : **02** Durée : **02 h** Moment : **Matin**

Topic: Genetic engineering

Text: the place of genetic engineering

Genetic engineering is the next step in human evolution. In the process of genetic engineering, select genes are removed or genes from other forms are inserted into life forms. With genetic engineering, diseases can be cured and human life in general can be improved. As we learn, we can see just how much we can accomplish with genetic engineering.

Genetic engineering has many benefits to human health. By tissue engineering, new tissues and organs are being grown to replace ones that are malfunctioning. The Biotechnology Industry Organization (BIO) has an instance where a group of patients with only 10 to 20 percent probability of survival regained normal kidney function and left the hospital in good health because the hybrid kidney prevented the events that typically follow kidney failure, injections, sepsis and multi organs failure. BIO states that "approximately 10 people die each day waiting for organs to become available for transplantation". The use of cell transplants can help diminish this loss. In addition, genetic engineering can help us create better vaccines to more diseases (BIO) stated that "biotechnology is helping us improve existing vaccines against infectious agents, such as the viruses that cause cervical cancer and genital herpes.

Kidney: rein

Questions (20pts)

I- Reading comprehension questions: (5pts)

A- Answer the following questions (2pts)

1- How is genetic engineering seen in our life

2- What is the particularity of the hybrid kidney?

B- Multiple choice questions (1pt)

1- The use of cell transplantation can help diminish the loss of.....

a- organs

b- Diseases

c- Human beings

d- Deaths

2- ..... is helping us improve existing vaccines against infectious agents

a- Transplantations

b- Technology

c- Biotechnology

d- Genes

C- True/False questions: (2pts) copy down the true answer and correct the false ones

1- Genetic engineering is the next step in human revolution

2-genetic engineering is the best way to decrease human health

3- 10 to 20 percent of patients have the chance to survive after an intervention

4- Thanks to genetic engineering several vaccines are created

II- Language (10pts)

A- Find the synonyms of the words in list A in list B (2pts)

A	B
Removed	Reduce
Diseases	Take away from a place
Benefit	Reduce
Diminish	Profit

B- Replace "get" by " receive, arrive, buy, persuade (2pts)

1- I got a postcard from Peter this morning

2- We will have to get a new motorbike

3- What time are you going to get to your house?

4- I will try to get them to help us

C- Complete the sentences with INFINITIVE or GERUND form of the words in brackets. (2pts)

1. I remember (to do) that when I was a child
2. We have better (to leave) now
3. They have decided (to take) measures against pollution
4. You must remember (to do) your work tomorrow

III- Translation (4pts)

A- Translate into French (2pts)

Translate from "Genetic engineering is the next.....to can be improved"

B- Translate into English (2pts)

1- Il fait de plus en plus chaud aujourd'hui

2- Il commence à faire nuit, dépêche toi

IV- Composition : choose one topic (5pts)

1- Tell the benefits of genetic engineering in an eight line essay.

2- Dramane Sylla is a trader at Dabanani P. O Box: 174, Phone: 29 18 43 15 Bamako Mali. He does not want to keep his money at home because there is insecurity. He wants to open an account at Banque de Developpement du Mali P. O Box: 94 phone: 22 94 40 88 Bamako. Now he writes to the manager of BDM SA in order to open his account. Write Dramane's letter.

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN **SESSION DE JUIN 2018**

EPREUVE : ANGLAIS LV1

SERIE: TLL **DUREE: 3H** **COEF. : 3**

Text : Today's parents

American parents today face a perfect storm of cultural and social circumstances that undermine the very foundations of parental authority .In response, mothers and fathers are beginning to see therapists as irrelevant and to challenge the entire social, educational, and economic context of child rearing. On a day long before the Occupy Wall Street Movement began, I met with a large group of 21st-century child professionals who were on a tear about the multiple inadequacies of today's mothers and fathers. Sparks of indignation about parents' inability or refusal to take charge of their kids - to create any kind of appropriate hierarchy in the family- lit up the auditorium. « They're scared of their own children! » one proclaimed to nods of agreement all around. « If I ever said just one thing to my parents the way they allow their kids to talk to them every single day, I know exactly what would have happened to me! » said another. « They've abdicated, handing their children over to us to raise ! » yelled a third. The general consensus was that today's parents had become a «doormat generation » to their own kids, and that they were resisting all efforts by well-meaning professionals to help them grow parental backbones. It was enough to make one' s head spin.

Well, until later, that evening, I met hundreds of parents from the same community. In a weirdly antiphonal response to what I'd heard earlier in the day, they rocked the school auditorium with their complaints of how hard – no, impossible - it was to be a parent today. School was a bureaucratic, relentlessly demanding, social and academic rat race that wasn't even preparing their kids, for the future. A vast and frightening Internet culture was hijacking their kids, and they were helpless to do much about it .These parents said they were trying so hard to make ends meet that they had little time left over just to be with their kids, much less maintain consistent authority over their lives.

Besides the more familiar complaints the parents railed against accusations that they weren't trying to take charge of their own children and teens, even as they admitted just how hard that had become. It was as though the earlier meeting with school administrators and educators had bugged. In fact the parents made clear that they wanted to be more effective and engaged, but were blocked not only by social forces but by the very child rearing system that was to prepare the children for adulthood.

Questions :(20pts)

I. READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS :(5pts)

A. Multiple choice questions : Copy down the complete sentence containing the correct answer(1pt)

1. American parents .....face a perfect storm.

a) Actually b) formerly c) currently d) perfectly

2. In this text.....child professionals speak

a) 2 b) 21 c) 3 d) 31

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

1. Today's parents are inflexible
2. The internet has a strong control on the children
3. The second paragraph is about a strike in the school
4. American parents declared that they had enough time to be with their children.

C. Answer the following questions based on the text :(2pts)

1. What prevent parents to be more effective?

2. What were their complaints about?

3. What do parents think about school?

4. What did the first professional say?

II. LANGUAGE: (10pts)

A. Find in the text words which have the same meaning as

Give up officially , weaken by stage , complain noisily , giving feeling of fear

B. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate ending (2pts)

1. The more children someone has	the more nervous they became.
2. The more they talked about childrearing	the richer you get
3. The harder you work	the unhappier she became.
4. The more she thought about her mother	the more problems he has to solve.

C. Change the following sentences from direct to indirect speech (2pts)

1. My mother said to us "Make good use of your time"

2. I asked Bintou "Did you go to France for your holidays ?"

3. He said "I will come with you as soon as I am ready"

4. "They haven't done their exercises" said their father

D. Translate into French (2pts)

Parents make clear that they want to be more effective and engaged in issues relating to their children. They also say that they are blocked by social forces and the very childrearing system.

E. Translate into English (2pts)

Autrefois, on pensait que les problèmes des enfants Américains tels que la drogue, l'échec scolaire et la délinquance ne concernaient que leurs parents. De nos jours on point du doigt tout le système social et éducationnel.

III. COMPOSITION (5pts)

Choose only one topic.

A. It is often said that the youth represents the future of a nation. So, what can be done at the levels of the family, the schools and the government so as to ensure a good future for our country ? (No more than ten lines)

B. Musa Kanté a TLL pupil LILy, Bamako has succeeded in his Baccalaureate Exam. He writes a letter to the Admission Officer, Southern College,210 Jefferson S.T.W, Richmond V.A 20052, USA, asking for details for suitable course for him. He states his age and nationality, field of study, language background, asks for details about admission requirements, fees, starting date and accommodation. Write Musa's letter with the appropriate layout.

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN **SESSION**
DE JUIN 2018

EPREUVE : ANGLAIS LV1

SERIE: TAL **DUREE: 3H**
COEF. : 3

TEXT : CULTURAL IDENTITY

Cultural identity is the feeling of belonging to a group. It is part of a person's self-conception and self-perception and is related to nationality, ethnicity, religion, social class, generation, locality or any kind of social group that has its own distinct culture. In this way, cultural identity is not only characteristic of the individual but also of the culturally identical group of members sharing the same cultural identity.

Cultural identity helps us understand the relationships around us to determine who we are as individuals in our community. Our cultural identity is also shaped by the people within our culture and our surroundings. We create a mold of our cultural identity through the ideas of our parents by adopting a majority of their beliefs at a young age, but as we grow older the different people we come in contact with help us shape our cultural identity.

Various modern cultural studies and social theories have investigated cultural identity. In recent decades, a new form of identification has emerged. It breaks down the understanding of the individuals as a coherent whole subject into a collection of various cultural identifiers. These cultural identifiers may be the result of various conditions including : location, gender, race , history , nationality , language , sexuality , religious beliefs , ethnicity , aesthetics , and even food .

The differences between cultures can be very fine in some parts of the world, especially in rapidly changing cities where the population is ethnically diverse and social unity is based primarily on contiguity. Cosmopolitanism gives individuals a greater sense of shared citizenship even though some critics think that the preservation of cultural identity based on differences is a divisive force in society.

QUESTIONS: (20pts)

I. READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS :(5pts)

A. Multiple choice questions: Copy down the complete sentence containing the correct answer (1 pt)

1. Cultural identity makes an individual sure he is.....

a) enrooted in a specific group b) uprooted from a specific group c) the shaper of a specific group d) the possessor of an identification card

2. ..... play a capital role in the shaping of cultural identity .

a) Only religious leaders b) Only teachers c) Family and other people d) Races only

B. True / False statements: Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones (2pts)

1. Cultural identity helps us determine where are from.

2. Various cultures help us shape our cultural identity.

3. A new form of identification emerged in the past decades.

4. The preservation of cultural identity is a divisive force in society.

C. Answer the following questions based on the text :(2pts)

1. Why is cultural identity important?

2. Point out four cultural identifiers mentioned in the text?

II. LANGUAGE :(10pts)

A. Write down each word from the list on the left with its definition from the list on the right (2pts)

Belong	from many different parts of the world
Cosmopolitan	pertain to
Divisive	examine the reasons for
Investigate	tending to divide people

B. Read the sentences below and select the best answer to fill in the gaps (2pts)

1. Sidi asked his friend..... he ..... borrow his car on Saturday.

a)who/can b)if/could c)if/did d)whether /can

2. Oumou told her brother..... taking her things.

a) to stop b) not to stop c)if he can stop d)whether they could stop

3. Djeneba said that she.....her grandmother during the upcoming weekend.

a) should never visit b) has visited c) visited d) would visit

4. Kalidou said that..... creepy crawlies.

a) he hates b) if he hated c) who hated d)he hated

C. Use *"EITHER....OR" / "NEITHER....NOR"* to complete the following sentences (2pts)

1..... Mali.....Nigeria is located in Asia.

2. We can take a flight at .....one o'clock .....three-thirty.

D.Translate into French :(2pts)

From "Cultural identity helps us ....."..... to....."our surroundings"

E. Translate into English :(2pts)

Les gens sont toujours fiers de parler de leur identité culturelle. Il y en a même qui se vantent d'avoir la meilleur culture.

III.COMPOSITION :(5pts)

Choose only one topic

1. Nowadays our social values and cultural identity are depraved. Talk about the consequences and the solutions of this depravation of these values in no more than 10 lines.

2. KadiatouSangaré, a TLL student at Lycée Hamadoun Dicko de Sévaré (LHDS) invites her friend Fanta Diallo, TAL student at Lycée Abdoul Karim dit Cabral (LAKC) de Ségou for the annual cultural festival Pulakun in Sévaré.
   Write Kadiatou's letter with the appropriate layout. /.

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN SESSION DE JUIN 2018

EPREUVE : ANGLAIS LV2

SERIES: TLL DUREE: 2H COEF. : 2

Text: Types of farm

A farm may be owned and operated by a single individual, family, community, corporation or a company, may produce one or many types of produce, and can be holding of any size from a fraction of a hectare to several thousand hectares.

A farm may operate under a monoculture system or with a variety of cereal or arable crops, which may be separated from or combined with raising livestock. Specialist farms are often denoted as such, thus a dairy farm, fish farm, poultry farm or mink farm.

Some farms may not use the word at all, hence vineyard (grapes), orchard (nuts and other fruit), market garden or "truck farm"(vegetables and flowers). Some farms may be denoted by their topographical location, such as a hill farm, while large estates growing cash crops such as cotton or coffee may be called plantations.

Many other terms are used to describe farms to denote their methods of production, as in collective, corporate, intensive, organic or vertical.

Other farms may primarily exist for research or education, such as an ant farm, and since farming is synonymous with mass production, the word "farm" may be used to describe wind power generation or puppy farm.

QUESTIONS: (20pts)

I .READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS: (5pts)

A. Multiple choice questions: Copy down the complete sentence containing the correct answer(1pt)

1. The dimensions of farms are.....

a) always less than one hectare b) never more than 300 hectares c) always varying d) always static.

2. Specialist farms for cows are called.....

a) mink farms b) fish farms c) dairy farms d) poultry farms

B. True / False statements: Copy down the true sentences and correct the false ones (2pts)

1. In a monoculture system farm we have a variety of cereals.
2. A single individual may possess a farm.
3. A market garden is an area where we grow grapes.
4. Farming means mass production.

C. Answer the following questions based on the text: (2pts)

1. What is the first objective of an ant farm?
2. What is an orchard?

II. LANGUAGE: (10pts)

A. copy each word from the list on the left with one from the list on the right so as to make païrs of synonyms(2pts)

Single	work
Livestock	chiefly
Operate	sole
Primarily	cattle

B. A friend of yours wants you to go with him to visit a modern farm around. You are really pleased but you have to prepare your exams. What do you tell him? (Give 2 possible answers)

C. Choose the correct form of the verb to fill in the blanks. (2pts)

1. I often.....tennis.

a) play b) plays c) am playing d) doesn't play

2. Mary .....her lessons now.

a) learn b) learns c) is learning d) don't learn

3. My sisters never.....their clothes.

a) chooses b) choose c) are choosing d) is choosing

4. The pupils .....because they are late.

a) do not run b) is running c) are running d) runs

D. Translate into French: (2pts)

From « A farm may operate.....to.....poultry or mink farm »

E. Translate into English: (2 pts)

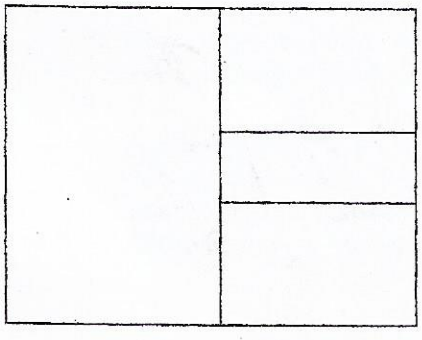
Une ferme est un domaine utilisé en premier lieu pour l'agriculture avec l'objectif principal de produire de la nourriture. Dans les pays développés les fermes modernes sont hautement mécanisées.

III. COMPOSITION: (5pts)

Choose only one topic

1. If you were the Minister of Agriculture, what would you do to promote agriculture in Mali? Write a ten (10) line essay about your position.

2. Here are the different elements you may find in a postcard to a friend: brief message, receiver's address, town and date, brief wishes. Put each of them in the right place to get the appropriate layout. Reproduce this postcard on your answer sheet. (Do not write the message)



BACCALAUREAT MALIEN

SESSION DE JUIN 2018

EPREUVE : ANGLAIS LV1

SERIES : TSS & TSEco

DUREE : 2H

COEF:2

TEXT : HUMAN MIGRATION

Human migration is a displacement of people. It is a phenomenon probably as old as mankind. Early in the beginning of the nineteenth century, there was massive movement across the Atlantic of male migrants from old Europe who left their espouses, children and extended families behind into the new world of America to seek better opportunities and fortunes. This migratory movement intensified in 1845-1850, then again in 1880 and onwards, and captured the attention of sociologists decades later.

Statistics show that very large migratory waves have recently fallen to the detriment of chosen tendency towards brain drain and the skills of poor countries. The characteristics and the forms of the current migratory phenomenon diversify according to the countries of origin and destination. It is estimated that the money injected into the countries of origin from the host countries is at least equal if not much more than the amount of financial aid provided by the so called rich countries to the poorer countries.

These forced migrations that is non-voluntaries migration. They are, for example, political refugees. Today, nearly 45 million people have been forced to flee their homes for religious, political or ethnic reason. The proliferation of wars particularly in black Africa, central Asia and the middle east, has sometimes resulted in entire generations in refugee camps, often not equipped to receive these population.

Migration flows are classified according to their motives. We can distinguish in particular: economic migration (displacement of workers) and forced migration (flight from persecution , famines resulting from wars , conquest , evasion , exodus). For more than one hundred years, part of rural exodus can be assimilated to migration of constraint.

From the point of view, it is then referred to as emigration (exit from the country of origin) or immigration (entry into the country of destination). Therefore, over the next forty years the number of international migrants will continue to grow. By 2050 (demographers expect 230 million migrants for a total population of nine billion. /.

QUESTIONS: (20 pts)

I. READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS :(5 pts)

A. Multiple choice questions: Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer(1 pt)

1. The attention of sociologists was captured by migratory movement .....
   a) In 1850 b) after 1890 c) before 1880 d) by 1845

2. People who leave their country for another one are called .....
   a) immigrants b) emigrants c) migrants d) migration

B. True/False statements: Copy down the true sentences and correct the false ones (2 pts)

1. Human migration is the same age as mankind.
2. Male migrants moved with their extended families.
3. The forms of migration depend on the countries of origin and destination.
4. Migration contributes to bring money from the poor countries to the richer ones.

C. Answer the following questions basing on the text:

1. What are some of the causes of migration ?
2. How are migration flows classified?

II. LANGUAGE :(10 pts)

A. Write a word from the list on the left with one from the list on the right so as to make pairs of synonyms (2 pts)

settlement	furnish
Seek	be likely to come
expected	establishment
provide	look for

B. Make sentences of your own in which GET has the following meaning : (2pts)

1. to arrive 2. to become 3. to obtain 4. To wake up

C. Fatou has just succeeded in her exam. She decides to tell her friend Hawa about it. What dooes she say ? What can be Hawa's respond ? (2pts)

Fatou:.....

Hawa :.....

D. Translate into French: (2 pts)

From "Statistics show that.....to.....the forms of migration"

E. Translate into English: (2pts)

La migration procure beaucoup d'avantages pour notre pays d'une part. Mais la migration irrégulière fait trop de victimes dans le désert et dans la mer d'autre part.

III.COMPOSITON :(5pts)

Choose only one topic.

1. In no more than ten lines talk about the consequences of the brain drain on the economy of the developing countries.

2. Hawa Diarra is aTLL student at Lycée Dougoukolo Konaré de KAYES (LDKK) .She sends a postcard to her uncle Amadou DIARRA, an engineer at COMATEX, POBOX 812 Ségou, Informing him about her success in the Baccalaureate Exam. Her uncle answers..

Write Amadou's postcard with the appropriate layout. /.

TEXT: POLITICAL INSTABILITY IN THE AFRICAN COUNTRIES.

During the onset of multi-party democracy in the so-called third wave of democratization, most regimes in the African Nations did not embrace the changes that accompanied the transition. For instance, most nations accepted multi-party democracy out of western pressure and agitation for change. As a result, the constitutional framework and the state institutions have been tempered with in order to create a non-level playing ground for the oppositions.

Some of these practices have witnessed a serious violence during electioneering periods, which inevitably causes political instability. The form and context vary from country to country. Peaceful power succession has been described as the highest index of human development and civilization. Whereas it takes a simple process to institute, elect or replace a leader in the developed nations of the world, such processes require guns and tanks in many underdeveloped countries. This may partly explain the inability of peaceful power succession in the sub-region, which has always led to political crises which manifests itself in dictatorship, lack of accountability and poor governance.

In respect to crises, the African Nations suffer a lot of setback particularly the situation where both political and crisis thwart the developmental path of the nations. Instances of skirmishes and full blown wars abound in the continent.

Based on the above arguments, beyond any shadow of doubt a true democracy could be a solution to our political instability, crisis, and underdevelopment. The only requirement is democracy to be practiced according to its based tenets of transparency, fairness, justice, guaranteeing the right of the people to choose and change their governments periodically, the right for freedom of association especially in forming political parties, the primacy of the rule of law, the freedom of expression and freedom of speech, and continuing accountability of governments to its electorate. And not the contemporary practices in most of the African countries in the name of democracy.

QUESTIONS: (20 pts)

I. READING COMPREHENSION :(5pts)

A. Multiple choice questions : Copy the complete sentence containing the correct (1pt)

1. A……..of full blown wars exist in the continent.

a) a large number b) a great quantity c) a small number d) a little quantity

2. A country needs ……institutions .

a) developed b) tempered c) peaceful d) powerful

B. True /False statements: Copy down the true sentences and correct the false ones (2pts)

1. Most of the African countries accepted democracy not of their free will.
2. Democracy could be a solution to the political instability in Africa.
3. Wars speed up the development of African countries.
4. The third wave of democratization has weakened the constitution and the institutions.

C. Answer the following questions based on the text : (2pts)

1. What is the difference between the process of replacing a leader in Africa and that of replacing a leader in developed countries?

2. Why have the constitution framework and the state institutions been softened ?

II. LANGUAGE:(10 pts)

A. Write each word from the list on the left with its definition from the list on the right :(2 pts)

Embrace	act of following one after the other
Succession	beginning
Skirmish	take willing
Onset	fight between small groups of soldiers

B. Your friend Hamidou wants to be candidate for the next communal elections. He asks you for advice.

1) What does he say ?

2) What do you say ?

C. Turn the following sentences into the passive. Do mention the agent: (2pts)

1. We should keep milk in a refrigerator.

2. People will forget it soon.

3. The children have cleaned the car.

4. You must not eat raw meat.

D. Translate into French :(2pts)

From « In respect to crises" …….. to ……"abound in the continent. »

E. Translate into English :(2 pts)

La démocratie n'est pas seulement le régime politique qui garantie les libertés civiles et politiques. Elle protège contre les mauvaises pratiques économiques, juridiques et politiques.

III. COMPOSITION: (5 pts)

Choose only one topic

1. Political instability is a serious problem in Africa. What do you think can be the solution. Tell it in no more than 10 lines

2. AMAPROS-SAHEL, a Malian NGO, pobox391, Bamako, Lafiabougou needs a project assistant, fluent in English, French and Bamanankan, graduated in social sciences. Oumar Niaré has read this advertisement in AURORE of April 29, 2018 and wants to apply for the position.

   Write Oumar's letter of application with the appropriate layout.

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN **SESSION DE JUIN 2018**

EPREUVE : ANGLAIS LV1

SERIES: STI **DUREE: 2H** **COEF. : 2**

Text: Desertification

Desertification is a type of land degradation in which a relatively dry area of land becomes increasingly arid, typically losing its bodies of water as well as vegetation and wildlife. It is caused by a variety of factor, such as through climate change and through the overexploitation of soil through human activity. When deserts appear automatically over the natural course of a planet's life cycle , then it can be called a natural phenomenon . Desertification is a significant global ecological and environmental problem.

The world's most noted deserts have been formed by natural processes interacting over long intervals of time. During most of these times, deserts have grown and shrunk independent of human activities. Paleo deserts are large sand seas now inactive because they are stabilized by vegetation, some extending beyond the present margins of core deserts, such as the Sahara, the largest hot desert .Desertification has played a significant role in human history, contributing to the collapse of several large empires, such as Carthage, Greece, and the Roman Empire, as well as causing displacement of local populations.

The immediate cause is the loss of most vegetation. This is driven by a number of factors, alone or in combination, such as drought, climatic shifts, tillage for agriculture, overgrazing and deforestation for fuel or construction materials. Vegetation plays a major role in determining the biological composition of the soil. Studies have shown that, in many environments, the rate of erosion and runoff decreases exponentially with increased vegetation cover.

Unprotected, dry soil surfaces blown away with the wind or are washed away by flash floods, leaving infertile lower soil layers that bake in the sun and become an unproductive hardpan. Controversially, Allan Savory has claimed that the controlled movement of herds of livestock, mimicking herds of grazing wildlife, can reverse desertification. /.

QUESTIONS (20pts)

I.READING COMPREHENSION :(5pts)

A. Multiple choice questions : Copy down the complete sentence containing the correct answer (1pt)

1 .The controlled movement of herds of livestock can .....desertification

a) cause b) serve c) solve d) blow

2. Desertification is.....environmental problem.

a) a simple b) an important c) a present d) a future

B. True/False statements : Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones (2pts)

1. Deforestation is not a cause of desertification.

2. Desertification contributed to the destruction of big empires.

3. The world's largest deserts were formed suddenly.

4. The rate of erosion diminishes with increased vegetation cover.

C. Answer the following questions based on the text :(2pts)

1. What are the factors that drive to the loss of most vegetation ?

2. What happens to unprotected dry soil surfaces ?

II.LANGUAGE :(10pts)

A. Match each word of the list on the left with its definition on the list of the right. (2pts)

Overexploitation	relationship between plants, animals people and their surrounding
Ecological	the act of cultivating land
Collapse	excessive use of a resource
Tillage	the act of falling down

B. Use either the comparative or the superlative where necessary :(2pts)

Seydou is the (famous) farmer in his village. He earns as much money as a merchant by selling (good) fruit in town. His products are not expensive. In fact they are (cheap) of all. For this reason, he wants to make of his field (big) one in the village.

C. Report the following sentences using say, tell, warn .

1. "Be careful" said her friend
2. Mamadou said "Dad, I want a new bicycle"
3. "Our mother was a courageous lady" they said
4. "Alou, do not smoke" his father said

D.Translate into French :(2pts)

The immediate cause of desertification is the loss of most vegetation. Studies have shown that, in many environments, the rate of erosion decreases with increased vegetation cover.

E. Translate into English :(2pts)

La désertification advient quand les gens transforment les terres en champs et en villes. La cause la plus commune de la désertification est la coupe abusive des arbres.

III.COMPOSITION :(5pts)

Choose only one topic

1. Nowadays desertification is becoming a serious problem in Mali. Write a ten (10)-line essay about its causes and consequences.

2. Djakaridia TOURE is an environmentalist. He lives in Kalanban Coura, Rue 50 , Porte 45 Bamako. He sends a letter to the Minister of environment to draw his attention on the dangers of desertification. Write Djakaridia's letter with a appropriate layout.

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN **SESSION DE JUIN 2018**

EPREUVE : ANGLAIS LV1

SERIES : STG **DUREE : 2H** **COEF. : 2**

TEXT: Transport and distribution for international trade

Transport and distribution are key considerations when planning for international trade. Choosing the right mode of transport is essential to ensure your import or export operation is efficient and cost-effective. There are four ways of importing and exporting - road, rail, air and sea - although you may need to use more than one type of transport. When making your choices, you will also need to decide whether to handle logistics by yourself, or outsource the work to a freight forwarder.

Globalization, trade and freight transportation are interrelated and concern a mobility scale that spans nations and often continents. This transnational mobility is subject to many geopolitical considerations such as who controls trade routes and what forms of competition and cooperation have emerged with expanded trade relations. Processes related to economic integration, the fragmentation of production systems due to outsourcing and off shoring are interdependent and have favored the setting of global commodity chains, from the extraction of raw materials, manufacturing, to final consumption. This requires an understanding of logistics and the growing level of integration between production, distribution and consumption.The growth of the amount of freight being traded as well as a great variety of origins and destinations promotes the **importance of international transportation** as a fundamental element supporting the global economy.

Transportation is often referred to as an **enabling factor** that is not necessarily the cause of international trade, but as a condition without which globalization could not have occurred. A common development problem is the inability of international transportation infrastructures to support flows, undermining access to the global market and the benefits that can be derived from international trade. International trade also requires **distribution infrastructures** that can support trade between several partners. Three components of international transportation facilitate trade : transportation infrastructure, transportation services, and transactional environ.

QUESTIONS (20pts)

I. READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS :(5pts)

A. Multiple choice questions: Copy down the complete sentence containing the correct answer (1pt)

1. Transportation and distribution are.....when preparing international trade.

a) the final steps b) the essential steps c) the less important steps d) the middle steps

2. In international trade, we can use.....

a) only one way of transportation b) a combination of types of transportation c) the plane only

d) the sea only

B. True/False statements: Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones (2pts)

1. Freight forwarders are never needed to handle logistics.

2. Freight moves over continents.

3. The transnational transportation undergoes a lot of geopolitical considerations.

4. The global commodity chains begin with consumption.

C. Answer the following questions based on the text : (2pts)

1. What is the importance of international transportation due to?

2. What are the elements of international transportation that facilitate trade?

II. LANGUAGE: (10pts)

A. **Find in the text words or expressions which have the same meanings as the following : (2pts)** *Sender / goods carried by a means transport / act of consuming / reach over /*

B. **Put the verbs in brackets into either the present perfect or the simple past (2pts)**

When I first (come) to this town, it (be) a very quiet area. But since then new houses (be) built and it (become) very noisy.

C. **Ali wants to open a bank account: He asks Musa for instructions:(2pts**

Ali: .....

Musa: .....

D. **Translate into French:(2pts)** From "There are four ways....." .....to..... « ....a freight forwarder. »

E. Translate into English :(2pts) La croissance économique ne dépend pas seulement de la réduction de la pauvreté. Elle nécessite aussi des dispositions plus larges pour garantir le développement humain.

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

1. If you were the Minister of transportation, what would you do to enhance transport so as to boost the Malian economy? Write a ten line essay about your position.

2. Seydou Diarra is a STG student. He wants to enter the University. He is given a form to fill in. He was born on April 9th, 1999 in Djicoroni Para. He passed his DEF exam in 2014 and the Baccalaureate exam in 2017.He speaks Bamanankan, French, English and German. He likes reading and sports. He would like to be a project assistant. Write a form and fill it in for Seydou using the information given.

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN SESSION DE JUIN 2014

Série : STI
Epreuve de : LV-1 : Anglais Durée : 2 H Coef. 2

Text : Overview of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

The role of renewable energy in global energy supply continues to increase in some world regions. The trends of the last decade and in particular of the last five years reflect strong growth in all the energy sectors, including power generation, heating and cooling, and transport fuels. Nevertheless, the overall contribution of new and renewable sources of energy to the global energy system still remains very limited.

Recent global events, such as the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010 and the impact of the natural disasters in the Fukushima nuclear plant in Japan in 2011, highlight the importance of continuing to develop cost-competitive new and renewable sources of energy. In many countries policy makers and the public and private sectors are becoming more supportive of global and national strategies to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy technologies and to expand their corresponding markets. These efforts are keyed to sustain the transformation of the energy systems and to fuel the green economies in the future.

In order to assess the role of renewable energy in the satisfaction of global energy demand, it is necessary to look at its share in the categories of primary energy, final energy, electricity generation and electric generating capacity.

China is leading the world in installed new renewable energy capacity, followed by the United States. Other developing countries with relatively large capacities include Brazil, India and Turkey. In addition, China also has been leading in terms of growth in the last five years, followed by the Republic of Korea and Turkey. The industry is being supported in these countries by accelerated private investments, consistent and stable government energy policies and advances in technologies that are being translated into cost reductions.

Notes :
trend : tendency
spill : fall

Questions (20pts)

I Reading Comprehension (5 pts)

A. Multiple choice questions (1 pt)
Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. "China is leading the world means" .....
   a. China is following the world
   b. China is governing the world
   c. China is the first in the world
   d. China is the last in the world
2. The USA comes ..... in installed new renewable energy capacity in the world.
   a. First
   b. Second
   c. Third
   d. fourth

B True/False questions (2 pts)
Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones

1. Renewable energy is part of global energy.
2. The role of renewable energy is lessening in some regions of the world.
3. There is strong growth in all the energy sectors
4. New and renewable sources of energy contribute a lot to the global energy system.

(2)

C Answer the following questions (2 pts)

1. Name two recent global event in energy.
2. What is necessary to do to assess the role of renewable energy ?

II. Language 10 pts

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

A	B
supply	precede
decade	stock
remain	stay
lead	a period of ten years

B. **Put the following into the passive voice. (2 pts)**
   1. The renewable energy industry creates jobs.
   2. Private investments are supporting the industry in some countries.

C. **Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence using** so that/so as/in order where necessary. (2 pts)
   1. I went to China. I wanted to learn Chinese.
   2. Issa left early. He wanted to take the first bus.

D. **Translate into English (2 pts)**
   Il y a deux groupes d'énergie : les énergies renouvelables et les énergies non renouvelables. Les énergies renouvelables conviennent plus pour les pays en voie de développement.

E. **Translate into french (2pts)**
   From "the role of renewable energy in global energy …. "to" …. and transport fuel."

III Composition (5 pts)

Choose only one topic.

A. Renewable sources of energy like solar energy, wind, biomass and hydropower are available in our regions. Which one of these sources can help much our country ? Why ?
Give your reasons in a five-line essay.

B. Christine Johson, 14 LA_1 YT, Newton, England, would like to come to visit Mali. She writes a letter to her pen-friend Mariam Cisse, 2nd year FLASH, Department of English, to get the necessary information.
Mariam writes back encouraging her to come. She makes suggestions for different things she could do here. She advises her about the best time of year for a holiday in Mali and what clothes to bring.
Write Mariam's letter of reply with the appropriate layout.

(3)

CALAUREAT MALIEN *SESSION DE JUIN 2014*

Série : STG

Epreuve de : LV-1 : Anglais Durée : 2 H Coef. 2

Text : A World of Limitless Possibilities ?

Development in communications technology will have important consequences. It is now possible for some people to do virtually all their work at home, and more individuals at the executive and scientific level are doing just that. Their numbers will increase, and that will lead to a diminution of commuting, a process in which you waste half your life sitting in traffic jams and breathing carbon monoxide. I think one of the reasons I became a writer is that it takes me approximately 10 steps to get from my bedroom to my office.

Advances in communications will also affect the way people interact. On the one hand, technology enables us to be in touch with each other more. The only reason I can now live in Sri Lanka permanently is satellite communications that enable me to pick up my telephone and be in touch with any of my friends almost immediately. It takes me longer to dial the number than to complete the call.

But, for some people, advances in communications mean a reduction in contact with others. We have kids who interact with their computers and not with other kids. In some of his books, Isaac Asimov has described a world in which humans literally couldn't bear to be in each other's presence ; they communicated through TV screen. That would be a pathological society, and I could see that happening. In fact, I'm quite sure that there are already quite a few pathological computer hackers.

Notes

Commuting : migrations quotidiennes
hacker : mordu(e) d'informatique
To dial : composer

Questions (20pts)

I Reading Comprehension (5 pts)

A. Multiple choice questions (1 pt)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. It is now possible for some people to do all their work at home because
   a. there are less means of transport.
   b. there is too much traffic.
   c. they like working at home.
   d. communications technology developed.
2. The author of this text lives ..... his work place.
   a. near
   b. not so far from
   c. very far from
   d. close to

(h)

B True/False questions (2 pts)

Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.

1. The author doesn't lose time to get to his office.
2. Advances in communication affect everything.
3. People can phone thanks to satellite communications.
4. Advances in communications mean a reduction in contact for everybody.

C Answer the following questions (2 pts)

1. Why did the author become a writer ?
2. What is a pathological society ?

II. Language (10 pts)

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

A	B
Increase	To authorize to empower
Lead	To become greater
Waste	To show the way
Enable	To expend uselessly

B. Use must, will, may, or can where necessary. (2 pts)

1. It ..... rain tomorrow.
2. Aziz ..... see a doctor today.
3. Oury ..... go to Gao tomorrow.
4. Our teacher ..... play soccer.

C. Think of the development of science and technology and tell what can happen in the future, (give two sentences) (2 pts)

D. Translate into English (2 pts)

Le développement de la science et de la technologie a eu un impact énorme sur tous les plans. Ce qui a rendu la vie plus facile pour bon nombre de gens.

E. Translate into french (2pts)

Advances in communications will also affect the way people interact. On the one hand, technology enables us to be in touch with each other more.

III Composition (5 pts)

Choose only one topic.

A. The advances in communications have changed the way people live. How do you explain this change ?

Write a ten-line-composition.

B. Summarize the text above "A world of limitless possibilities ?" in some six lines.

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN

SESSION DE JUIN 2014

EPREUVE : ANGLAIS (LV1)

Série : TLL / TAL Durée : 3 h Coef. : 4

Text : Who Discovered America?

Christopher Columbus was an Italian from the great port of Genoa. As a boy, he often talked with the sailors who arrived in the port after long and dangerous voyages across the ocean. He became a sailor, and after one of his voyages he arrived in Portugal.

Lisbon, the capital city of Portugal, was one of the centers of learning, exploration, and discovery in Europe. Columbus studied old maps and globes, and read the books of great geographers and travelers. He knew that the world was round like a ball, not flat like a plate as many people had thought. He decided that it must be possible to sail around world.

At that time, Americans were trading with China, India, and Japan. They had to travel over land, going east, to get there. The journey was long and dangerous, but traders made the journey because they could get very rich. Europeans would pay a lot of money for the spices, silks, and jewels of the East.

Columbus decided that he would try to get to the east by sailing in the opposite direction. If the world was round, he said, then if he kept sailing west he must eventually arrive in "the Indies", as the Europeans called the East. He estimated that distance across the Atlantic would be about 3840 km and that the voyage would take about three weeks.

Columbus was not a wealthy man. He had to find someone to sponsor him for the voyage. He needed money for ships, and he had to pay the crew. He tried for two years to get the king of Portugal to sponsor him, but the Portuguese decided to get to Asia by a different route: by sailing south-east around Africa. Then he decided to try the King and Queen of Spain. It took six years for Queen Isabella to agree to be his sponsor.

After three months of preparation, in August 1492, Columbus set off with three ships and a crew of about ninety sailors. They headed first for the Canary Islands. This first leg of the voyage took a week, but they were delayed there for three weeks while they made some repairs. At last on September 6, they set off into the unknown ocean to the west.

Life on board the ship was rough. Only Columbus and the captains of the other two ships had bunks; the sailors slept where they could, in their clothes. They did the cooking on deck; they ate salt meat and fish, and mixed flour with sea-water to make a kid of flat bread.

Columbus had expected the journey to take about three weeks; unfortunately, he based his estimate of the circumference of the world on some inaccurate calculations. It was not until October 12 that they finally saw land.

QUESTIONS (20pts)

I. READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (5pts)

A. Multiple choice questions (1pts)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. Who was Christopher Columbus?
   a. a Portuguese
   b. an American
   c. an Italian
   d. an Indian

2. Columbus spent ... years to try to get to sponsor him.
    a. two
    b. six
    c. eight
    d. three

B. <u>True/False questions</u> (2pts)

Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.

1. Christopher Columbus became a sailor.
2. The journey Europeans made was short and dangerous.
3. Columbus was a rich man.
4. Columbus and his crew sailed in two ships.

C. <u>Answer the following questions</u> (2pts)

1. What did Europeans bring from the East?
2. How far did Columbus estimate the way to the Indies?
3. How much time did Columbus take to get prepared for the voyage?
4. When did Columbus and his crew see land?

II. Language (10pts)

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

A	B
sail	to look on as likely to happen
delay	a sleeping-berth on board ship
bunk	stop temporarily
expect	to travel by water

B. *Insert suitable prepositions in the following.* (2pts)

1. The car stopped ... the traffic lights and wouldn't start again, so the driver got ... and pushed it ... the side ... the road.

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

Mussa: Columbus set off in August 1492 and saw land on October 12.
Seydu: .....
Mussa: I think he spent some three months on sea.
Seydu: .....

D. <u>Translate into English</u> (2pts)

Christophe Colombe a commis l'erreur de prendre une autre direction, et il a découvert l'Amérique. Pensant qu'ils (lui et son équipage) étaient arrivés en Inde, il a donné le nom « Indiens » à la population qu'il a trouvée sur place.

E. <u>Translate into French</u> (2pts)

From "Columbus had expected the journey ..." to "... finally saw land."

III. <u>COMPOSITION</u> (5pts)

Choose <u>one</u> topic only.

A. Many young people would like to go abroad to look for a job. They face difficulties like housing problem, registration problem, and so on. What can be done to discourage them?

B. Oumar Diallo TLL, LDKK, writes a postcard giving Ismael Kounta, T LL – LMAHT, his holiday travel plans.
Write Oumar's postcard appropriately.

[redacted] SESSION DE JUIN 2014

Série : Terminale - Langues et Lettres (T L L)

Epreuve de : L V-1 : Anglais Durée : 3 H Coef. 4

Text : Less school – More work

"With every decade, the length of schooling has increased, until a thoughtful person must ask whether society can conceive of no other way for youth to come into adulthood" so writes sociologist James Coleman, chairman of the panel on youth of the President's Science Advisory Committee. Coleman 47, is a long time student of American youth. In a new report, he and his team of nine social scientists and educators recommend more work and less school for young Americans aged 14 to 24.

The trouble with school, argues Coleman, is that its focus is too narrow. At their best, schools equip the young with basic skills, some knowledge of their heritage and a taste for learning. But schools are not designed to provide such adult necessities as the ability to manage one's own affairs ; nor are they the place of learning how to take responsibility for and work with others.

Schools not only fail to develop their capacities, says Coleman, but by monopolizing young people's time, they also prevent them from acquiring skills elsewhere. Until about 50 years ago, a child learnt to be an adult in his life outside school, especially within his family. But the family no longer serves this function, and "school has expanded to fill the time that other activities once occupied. Today's youngsters are saturated with information but starved for experience.

The panel says the best remedy to limit schooling and provide opportunities for young people, is to alternate study with work. The panel's most provocative proposal is to get the young out of school earlier and get them into other organizations. Hospitals, symphony orchestra, department stores, and factories all are urged to experiment with such a plan, taking youngsters from age 16, using them for whatever labor they can perform while teaching them further skills and overseeing their formal schooling. This approach might be an even older-pattern-apprenticeship...

Questions (20 pts)

I Reading Comprehension (5 pts)

A. Multiple choice questions (1 pt)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. According to Coleman the trouble with school is that it ....
   a. is very difficult.
   b. focuses on many things.
   c. focuses on few things.
   d. focuses on nothing.
2. A child learnt to be an adult within his family ..... years ago.
   a. some fifteen
   b. twenty
   c. some fifty
   d. five

B True/False questions (2 pts)

Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.

1. The length of schooling has decreased.
2. Schools provide adult necessities.
3. School takes the time of the child's other activities.
4. A child learnt to be an adult within his family in the past.

C Answer the following questions (2 pts)

1. What is James Coleman ?
2. Why does the panel propose to alternate study with work ?

II. Language (10 pts)

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

A	B
Thoughtful	To concentrate
Focus	To gain
Skill	Attentive
Acquire	Expertness

B. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense : present perfect or simple past (2 pts)

- My son (not start) work yet. He's still at the High School.
- How long he (be) at school ?
- He (be) at the High School for six years ; before that he (spend) five years at the Primary School.

C. What change has recently happened in education in Mali ? Tell it in two sentences (2 pts)

D. Translate into English (2 pts)

1. La réforme de 1962 a apporté un changement radical dans le système éducatif du Mali.
2. L'apprentissage est devenu plus facile grâce à l'introduction des nouvelles techniques d'information et de communication à l'école.

E. Translate into french (2pts)

Translate into french from "The trouble with school, ... "to" ..... a taste for learning."

III Composition (5 pts)

Choose one topic only.

1. Coleman says that schools not only fail to develop young people's capacities, but by monopolizing their time, they also prevent them from acquiring skills elsewhere.
   Do you agree with him ? Why ? Give your reqsons.
2. Adama Maïga 12e LL, LYMG (Gao)has passed the "Baccalaureat" exam. He wants to carry on his studies in the United States. He writes to his former English teacher Seydou Soumano LAKCC (Ségou) to ask for advice. He explains the field of studies he is interested in and his career preferences, and gives reasons.

CCALAUREAT MALIEN SESSION DE JUIN 2014

ERIE : TAL EPREUVE : LV1 – ANGLAIS Durée : 3 h Coef. : 3

Text : The American Cultural Tapestry

To understand American behavior and public policies, it is essential to know the culture of the United States. In many languages culture usually refers to art, music, history, and literature. In the United States, these would be viewed as the results or artifacts of culture. Our definition of culture is much more anthropological. In American English "culture" simply means the way of life of a group of people passed down from one generation to another through learning. It includes fundamental beliefs, values, thought patterns, and worldviews that are shared by most Americans. We can examine these external aspects of culture and infer that they reflect our internal values, beliefs, and worldviews. Unless we understand American internal culture, it is almost impossible to explain external behavior, including our public policies.

If we had to develop a graphic representation of the American dominant or mainstream culture, we might consider an iceberg. Most of an iceberg is under water and hidden. The same is true of culture. Most of it is internal or inside our heads and well below the water level of conscious awareness. While the visible tip may change – as an iceberg will melt with sun and rain – the base does not change very much over time. In the same way, one's fundamental beliefs, values, ways of thinking and worldviews change very slowly.

This part of culture is learned unconsciously simply by growing up in a particular community or family. No parent sits down at the breakfast table with a child and teaches a lesson on "cultural values". Rather they are learned unconsciously just by growing up in a particular family. This is the reason we are relatively unaware of our cultural values until we leave our country and interact with people of other cultures.

QUESTIONS (20 pts)

I Reading comprehension (5 pts)

A. Multiple choice questions (1 pt)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. ... part of an iceberg is hidden under water.
   a. The smallest
   b. The largest
   c. The all
   d. No

2. The base of culture ...
   a. doesn't change slowly.
   b. changes rapidly.
   c. doesn't change very much.
   d. doesn't change at all.

B. True/False questions (2 pts)

Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.

1. The word culture is defined the same way everywhere.

2. The visible part of culture cannot change.
3. The fundamental beliefs, values, ways of thinking and worldviews are the base of culture.
4. Cultural values are learnt at school.

C. Answer the following questions (2 pts)

1. What does "culture" mean in America?
2. What can melt an iceberg?

II. Language (10 pts)

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

A	B
artifact	to enjoy with others
pattern	having no knowledge of
share	object made by man
unaware	a decorative design

B. **Put the following into the passive voice.** (2pts)

1. Most Americans share fundamental beliefs, values and worldviews.
2. My sons learnt many things at school.

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

Adam: Why are we unaware of our cultural values?
Assétou : .....
Adam : You're right. They are learnt unconsciously but where?
Assétou : .....

D. **Translate into English** (2 pts)

1. Le comportement d'un enfant est le reflet de l'éducation qu'il a reçu.
2. Le milieu culturel peut avoir un impact sur l'évolution de l'individu.

E. **Translate into French** (2 pts)

This part of culture is learned unconsciously simply by growing up in a particular community or family. No parent sits down at the breakfast table with a child and teaches a lesson on "cultural values."

III. Composition (5pts)

Choose only one topic.

A. "Culture is what remains after you have lost everything."
Explain this assertion referring to the text.

B. Jeanne Keita is a student in TAL. LHDS – Sévaré. She wants to enter the University. She is given a university admission form to complete.
She was born on Thursday 17th 1996 in Mopti. She lives in Mossikin – Mopti. She is Christian. Her phone number is 76 13 10 29. She succeeded in the DEF exam in 2011. She speaks Bamanan, French, English and Russian. She likes watching TV and playing cards. She would like to study Arts.

Write a form and fill in it for Jeanne using the information given.
(A form covers personnal details: name, sex, family status, date of birth, religion, address, contact phone number, schooling and exam passed, languages, hobbies, career ambitions.)

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN SESSION DE JUIN 2014

EPREUVE : ANGLAIS (LV1)

Série : TSE Durée : 2 heures Coef. : 2

Text : Trouble on the table

Some people find genetically modified superfoods hard to swallow. What do you get when you cross a chicken with an apple? A flounder with a tomato? These aren't jokes waiting for a punch line. Believe it or not, combinations like these may make their way to your dinner table. There's a brave new world of agriculture that has some people excited about new superfoods. Others are very nervous.

For thousands of years, farmers improved their crops by patiently crossbreeding plants that have good traits. But crossbreeding doesn't always work. Even when it does, it can take decades to get good results. Now, thanks to advances in gene science, there are amazing shortcuts. Genes are the instructions inside cells that help determine what a living thing looks like : its size, its shape and countless other traits. Using the new tools of genetic engineering, scientists can take a gene from one living thing and put it directly into another plant or animal. That way, says John Mount, professor of agriculture at the University of Tennessee, "you can make changes more precisely in a much shorter period of time".

Here's how it works. First, scientists identify a gene that controls a desirable trait – for example, a protein in an Arctic flounder that helps the fish thrive in frigid waters. The scientists then use chemicals to cut and paste the flounder gene into the genes of tomato cells in a test tube. The cells grow into a tomato plant. Then the plant is tested to see if the fish gene still works. Does the tomato plant resist the cold? Yes it does!

Scientists believe the new techniques can create crops that are pest-proof, disease-resistant and more nutritious. Researchers are working on rice that has an extra boost of vitamin A from a different gene. The rice could help prevent blindness, even death, for millions of kids who don't get enough vitamin A in their diet.

NB

To cross: to modify the breed of animals, plants, etc by intermixture;

Shortcut: quicker but unorthodox way of reaching a place or of accomplishing a task, etc

QUESTIONS (20 pts)

I Reading comprehension (5 pts)

A. Multiple choice questions (1 pt)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. Plant crossbreeding has existed for
   a. hundreds of years.
   b. Decades.
   c. thousands of year.
   d. some years.

2. Plant crossbreeding is used to ... crops.
   a. spoil
   b. decrease
   c. ameliorate
   d. abandon

B. True/False questions (2 pts)

Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.

1. Genetically modified superfoods are hard to shallow for everybody.

2. A flounder can be crossed with a tomato now.
3. Crossbreeding can take a year to get good results.
4. There are advances in gene science now.

C. Answer the following questions (2 pts)

1. Why are some people very nervous about new superfoods?
2. What do scientists think of the new techniques?

II. Language (10 pts)

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

A	B
swallow	a small, edible flatfish
flounder	a spring plant of the genus Narcissus
daffodil	what one habitually eats and drinks
diet	to receive into stomach through mouth and throat

B. **Put the following prepositions where appropriate** (2pts)

In back over out

Alou was seriously ill. He went to Paris for treatment. When he got ... , he got ... from Paris two weeks ago. He sometimes go to work. We see him getting ... a car in the morning and getting ... of it in the afternoon.

C. What are you obliged to do every morning before coming to school? Give two sentences. (2 pts)

D. **Translate into English** (2 pts)

Aujourd'hui le génie génétique fait partie des sujets de débat. Beaucoup de personnes l'acceptent alors que beaucoup d'autres s'y opposent.

E. **Translate into French** (2 pts)

Some people find genetically modified superfoods hard to swallow. What do you get when you cross a chicken with an apple?

III Composition (5pts)

Choose only one topic.

A. Genetic engineering is appreciated mainly in agriculture. Are you for or against it? Why? Give your reasons in a five-line essay.

B. Seydou Djitteye is a student in TSE LMAHT. He lives in Djingareyber – Timbuctu. He would like to continue his studies abroad at the University of Tennessee in the USA. He is given a form to fill in.

He was born in Tuesday December 11th 1995 in Timbuctu. He is muslim. His phone number is 76 13 48 52 . His e-mail is sdjitteye@yahoo.fr. He passed the DEF exam in 2010. He speaks Sonrhaï, French, Arabic and English. He likes sports and reading. He wants to be scientist.

Write a form and fill in it for Seydou Djitteye using the given information.

(A form covers personnal details: name, sex, family status, date of birth, religion, address, contact phone number, schooling and exam passed, languages, hobbies, career ambitions.)

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN *SESSION DE JUIN 2014*

Série : Terminale Sciences Expérimentales (T S Exp)

Épreuve de : L V-1 : Anglais Durée : 2 H Coef. 2

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 occurences of Mastodon fossils with crude flint weapons prove that these elephants were hunted by our ancestors./.

Questions (20pts)

I Reading Comprehension (5 pts)

A. Multiple choice questions (1 pt)

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 pts)

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 pts)

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

II. Language (10 pts)

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

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 pts)

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 pts)

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 pts)

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

E. Translate into french (2pts)

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 pts)

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 L P K – Bamako has had a letter from Susan PLENCHE 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.

Série : Terminale Sciences Sociales (T S S)
Epreuve de : L V-1 : Anglais Durée : 2 H Coef. 2

Text : Youth unemployment

Young people aged between 15 and 25 represent more than 60 percent of the continent's total population and account for 45 percent of the total labor force. Unlike other developing regions, sub-Saharan Africa's population is becoming more youthful, with youth as a proportion of the total population projected at over 75% by 2015, due to the high fertility rate underlying the demographic momentum.

It is expected that this increase in the number of young people will not decline before 20 years or more.

It is estimated that about 133 million of young people (more than 50% of the youth population) in Africa are illiterate. Many young people have little or no skill and therefore largely exclude from productive economic and social life. Those that have some education often exhibit skills irrelevant to current demand in the labor market, in a situation where educational and skill requirement are increasing, resulting in millions of unemployed and under employed youth.

The incidence of youth unemployment in sub-Saharan Africa is estimated to be over 20%. Too often vocational training is seen as a means to "help bring young people back" when basic education system has failed (the notion of giving a second chance) or as a top-up to the basic knowledge base young people will need, to help prepare them for the immediate needs of the world of work.

Questions (20)

I Reading Comprehension (5 pts)

A. Multiple choice questions (1 pt)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. Young people aged between 15 and 25 account for .....percent of the total labor force.

a. 25
b. 45
c. 60
d. 50

2. ..... help(s) prepare young people for the immediate needs of the world of work.

a. basic knowledge
b. vocational training
c. irrelevant skills
d. illiteracy

B True/False questions (2 pts)

Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones

1. The majority of africa's population is young.
2. Sub*saharan africa's population is becoming older.
3. By 2015 the youth will be over 75% of the total population in sub-saharan Africa.
4. There will be a decrease in the number of young people before 20 years.

C Answer the following questions (2 pts)

1. What is the increase of youth population in sub-saharan Africa due to ?
2. Why do many young people exclude from productive economic and social life ?

II. Language (10 pts)

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

A	B
rate	aptitude
increase	degree
skill	need
requirement	growth

B. Form nouns with the following words using hood, ship or ness. (2 pts)

Lonely child friend happy

C. Change the quoted speech to reported speech. (2 pts)

Boubacar said, "I am looking for a job."
Fanta said, "I will come to the meeting."

D. Translate into English (2 pts)

1. Le chômage est l'un des problèmes majeurs de notre société.
2. Au Mali différents gouvernements font des efforts pour créer des emplois.

E. Translate into french (2pts)

It is expected that this increase in the number of young people will not decline before 20 years or more.
It is estimated that about 133 million of young people in Africa are illiterate.

III Composition (5 pts)

Choose one topic only.

A. Unemployment is a crucial problem in Mali. What are its causes and consequences ? What can be done to minimize it ?

B. A rural project named "faso dila", Rue 191 Porte 220 Koko-Kati, has advertised in "ESSOR" for an accountant able to speak Bamanan, French, and English fluently and able to use the computer. Lamine Niakate, Rue 96 Porte 18 Hamdallaye Bamako, writes a letter to the personnel officer of the project, applying for the job. He says why he thinks he should be suitable.
Write Lamine's letter with the appropriate layout.

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN SESSION DE JUIN 2014

EPREUVE : ANGLAIS (LV1)

Série : TSECO Durée : 2 h Coef. : 2

Text : Justice and Freedom

All good democratic power should move abreast with freedom. Considered as a natural right for all human being on earth by Human Right Council, freedom is what all humanity deserves as first fundamental right. It includes also some other basic rights such as freedom of speech and freedom of vote which are vital to any democracy.

Trying to prevent people from getting those rights constitute a big violation of the democracy rule, that means people are no longer free to express their opinion and that they cannot make any choice to choose whatever they desire for their own. Definitely they have no means to control those who are ruling the power. Besides all voice calling for change is reduced into silence. Also any kind of demonstration against the government is oppressed and many people put under arrest for having judged the ruling power.

In the last couple of years, world has been upset by a turmoil of change – that the world has never seen since the end of the cold war – in some non-democratic countries that are currently called the 'Arab spring'. Millions of people calling for change in some Arab countries- as Tunisia, Egypt and Yemen – decided to make an end to long years of oppression and to a one Man rule in the society. They decided to restore democracy and give the speech to themselves that they lacked for decades. So citizens will be consulted when laws are made by the government. The fruit of this revolution is the Freedom they acquired.

Many actions must be undertaken to improve the democracy system as well as here in Africa than in other continents in the world. Nothing is worth than a society where the laws are made by citizens and for the citizens. In any society where it exists no voice of opposition to power, one can be sure that people are oppressed by the power machine.

Questions (20pts)

I Reading comprehension (5pts)

A Multiple choice questions (1 pt)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. **People called for change in ....**
   a. Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt.
   b. Yemen, Tunisia and Egypt.
   c. Yemen, Mauritania and Egypt.
   d. Algeria, Morocco and Egypt.

2. **People who are not free have ... to control the power.**
   a. less means
   b. means
   c. no means
   d. more means

B. True / False questions (2 pts)

Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.

1. Democracy has nothing to do with freedom.
2. Freedom is the second fundamental right.
3. There was a change in the "Arab spring" in the last couple of years.

4. The "Arab spring" constitute some democratic countries.

C. Answer the following questions (2 pts)

1. What was the situation in the "Arab spring" before the turmoil of change?
2. What happens in a society where it exists no voice of opposition to power?

II Language (10pts)

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

A	B
abreast	to obtain
deserve	to merit
acquire	to make better
improve	side by side

B. Complete the sentences with the INFINITIVE or GERUND form of the words in parentheses. (2pts)

1. I like (meet) new people.
2. Moussa enjoys (talk) about politics.
3. Let's postpone (go) abroad until the political situation improves.
4. I want (stay) home tonight.

C. You are 18 years old. You are prevented from going out at night.
Complain to your father in two ways. (2pts)

D. Translate into English (2 pts)

1. Beaucoup de sociétés rêvent d'avoir un Etat démocratique.
2. Bon nombre de régimes font semblant de donner la liberté d'expression au peuple.

E. Translate into French (2 pts)

Many actions must be undertaken to improve the democratic system as well as here in Africa than in other continents in the world. Nothing is worth than a society where the laws are made by the citizens and for the citizens.

III Composition (5pts)

Choose only one topic.

A. In some African countries there is a big violation of the democracy rule. What actions do you think must be undertaken to improve the democratic system in these country.

B. Amina Djiré, T.S.ECO LAKCC- Ségou, writes a postcard to congratulate her friend Kadiatou Diarra T.A.L. LNDN - Bamako for her success in the baccalaureate exam.
Write Amina's postcard.

Série : Terminale Langues - Lettres (T L L)
Epreuve de : L V-2 : Anglais Durée : 3 H Coef. 3

Text : Agriculture

Agriculture is a number of activities that transform the environment for the production of animals and plants for human use.

Traditional farming is an indigenous practice of cultivating land to grow crops and raise livestock. It manages natural resources in order to produce nutritious and continual food supply. Traditional farming needs not external contribution; it simply uses self-reliance and locally available resources. In Nigeria, for instance, farming has been the way of life for several generations. People grow many crops and raise some domestic animals for food. This is not only for survival means but also to bring families together to celebrate the planting and the harvesting season, to share ideas on how to maintain a farmland fertility and ward off pests without the use of external chemicals.

Modern agriculture is similar to traditional farming in the aspect that it involves food production by land cultivation and raising livestock. This farming has been modified with the introduction of heavy machineries, chemical fertilizers and genetic alteration of crops to ensure the highest yield of food production with less manual labor.

Notes
Livestock : bétail
Self-reliance : independence
To ward off : chasser

Questions (20 pts)

I Reading Comprehension (5 pts)

A. Multiple choice questions (1 pt)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. Traditional farming is done with ..... tools.
   a. scientific
   b. chemical
   c. manual
   d. genetic
2. Modern and traditional farming both use .....
   a. chemical fertilizers.
   b. land and livestock.
   c. external chemicals.
   d. heavy machinery .

B True/False questions (2 pts)

Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.

1. Agriculture transforms the environment.
2. Traditional farming needs external contribution.
3. Modern agriculture uses heavy machinery.
4. Modern agriculture needs more manual labor.

C Answer the following questions (2 pts)

1. What is agriculture ?
2. Why do people grow crops and raise animals in Nigeria ?

II. Language (10 pts)

A. Find in the text words which mean the same as these words : change, animals (2 pts)

B. Put the following sentences in the future. (2 pts)

1. You live on a farm.
2. They are farmers.
3. He cultivated cereals last year.
4. He has many children.

C. Describe a farm to a friend who doesn't know what it is. Give two sentences. (2 pts)

D. Translate into English (2 pts)

Le Mali est un pays d'agriculture. L'élévage et la pêche y sont également développés.

E. Translate into French (2pts)

Traditional farming is an indigenous practice of cultivating land. It manages natural resources.

III Composition (5 pts)

Choose one topic only.

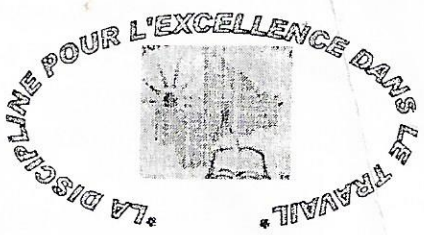
A Do you like modern agriculture or traditional farming ? Why ? Give your reasons.

B Issa Daou, cultivator in Tominian uses manual tools and doesn't produce much. Now he wants to do modern agriculture. He writes to his friend Paul Diarra, agriculture technician, Sénou, Bamako, for advice.
Write Paul's letter of reply with the appropriate layout.

GROUPE SCOLAIRE PRIVE « LA LUMIERE »

Tel: 221 49 81 / 674 55 94 / BP: E 5581

Hippodrome Bamako



COMPOSITION	1er TRIMESTRE				
SÉRIE :	SHT	DEC 2008			
ÉPREUVE DE :	ANGLAIS	DURÉE:	2 heures	COEF :	3

Text: **Population growth**

The human population has grown dramatically this century. As the figures show, in 1900 there were 1.6 billion people on earth. By 1950 this figure has grown to 2.7 billions. Demographers estimate that by the end of the century, the earth population will be over 6.1 billion.

Demography is the study of the change in size, distribution and character of the human population; and the two basics factors in demography are birth rate and death rate. The former expresses the number of children born per 1000 people per year. The latter indicates the number of people who die per 1000 people per year. If we consider the birth as a whole, we see that population growth or decline is caused by the difference between the number of births and deaths, and this is known as a natural increase in population.

It was only about two centuries ago, which is less than one thousand of human's existence- that the population growth pattern changed. Now discoveries in medical sciences had a dramatic effect on the death rate. Fewer children died in infancy and adults live longer. The same time, the birth rate stayed much the same: people were still having large families, even though they could expect most of their children to survive. Consequently, the population began to expand rapidly. And in the 20th century, this acceleration in population growth has begun to cause severe social and economic problems in many developing countries.

Since man has discovered ways of treating illness and disease, and has thus reduced the death rate, the only way to control the population increase is by lowering the birth rate. In fact, as people in modern industrial societies began to move in order to work in the towns and factories, they found that a smaller family was easier to support. So, in Western Europe after the industrial revolution, the birth rate went down as parents chose to have fewer children. More importantly, modern birth control measures have made it possible for parents to decide how many children to have.

But reducing the birth rate is not easy as that. There are many religions, social and economic reasons why some parents don't want to control the number of children they have.

A- COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

I- Multiple choice questions: choose the best answer to complete the sentences below.

1- By 1950, world population has grown to.....billion

a- 1.6 b- 6.1 c- 2.7 d- 7.2

2- In the second paragraph, "former" is used for.....

a- Demography b- birth rate c- death rate d- children

II- True or false statements: copy down the true sentences and correct the false ones.

1- World population was 1.6 billion in 1900
2- There are normally more deaths than births
3- World population has grown in the 20th century
4- It is easy to reduce birth rate.

III- Questions: answer to these questions based on the text.

1- What is demography?
2- What are the two basics factors in demography?
3- Why do some parents don't want to control the number of children they have?

B- VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

I- Vocabulary: match the words in column A with their antonyms in column B.

A	B
beginning	rapidly
To live	End
bigger	To die
slowly	smaller

II- Grammar:

1- Complete with ***many, much, little or few.***

Formerly, people wanted to have.....children because they had too.....work to do on farm etc. but now, they only want to have.....children, they have .....effort to make with mechanization.

2- Complete with *IN* or *OUT.*

If she cooks a bad meal, we'll eat.....tonight. It's too cold you'd better stay.... The teacher is handing....new books. They moved.... their new house last week.

3- Use the *appropriate tense*

Where (be) Amadou? He (learn) his lesson in the library now.
He usually (go) there at break, but yesterday he (go, not) there.

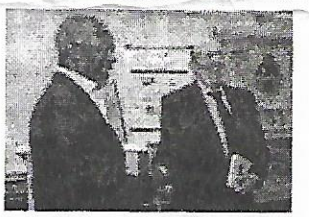
C- TRANSLATION:

Translate into French from "Since man has discovered.....to.....was easier to support".

D- COMPOSITION:

Is the rapid population growth positive or negative for developing countries like Mali? Justify your answer in not less than 10 lines.

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN			
SERIE: SH	SESSION DE: JUIN 2009	DUREE: 2 H	COEF: 2
LV1 ANGLAIS			



FOR A 'UNIQUELY AFRICAN GREEN REVOLUTION'

9 May 2008

'We need to work together to turn things around on this continent,' the former UN secretary general, Kofi Annan said as he closed a conference, organized by the Future Agricultures Consortium, the Institute of Development Studies and Salzburg Global Seminar, on the idea of a 'uniquely African Green Revolution'. Mr. Annan told the assembled experts to 'remain engaged, not only in seminars and discussion rooms but in action on the ground'. Specifically, he urged them to 'engage with the farmers', who ultimately will be the drivers of agricultural transformation across the continent.

It was agreed that although action is needed, there are a variety of complementary and conflicting understandings of an African Green Revolution. For example, although a focus on increased productivity is an essential part of any Green Revolution, this should not be the sole focus. It is also crucial to ensure that there is a focus on equity and sustainability. Any action would need to recognize the dynamics and diversity of African agricultural processes and systems and avoid 'one-size-fits-all' prescriptions.

30 April 2008

Kofi Annan has called for a 'uniquely African Green Revolution' founded on 'bold pro-poor policies' to address the food crisis facing Africa and the world. He was speaking at the 'Toward a Green Revolution in Africa' conference in Salzburg, Austria, which kicks off a multi-year initiative by the Salzburg Global Seminar, the Future Agricultures Consortium and IDS. The initiative seeks to develop a new vision for African agricultural development.

Annan said: 'To address poverty at its core, particularly in light of the growing threat of climate change, we need a uniquely African green revolution. Our farmers need better seeds, soils, and prices for what they sell. They need access to water, markets and credit. They need policies that accelerate rural economic growth, investment and job creation. For decades African agriculture has been neglected, and the price for neglect is now glaring. But the changes required can only be realized if supported by bold pro-poor policies, both from African governments and their international partners'.

Notes:



green: salad, grass and fresh leaves are green
'one-size-fits-all': une taille qui sied à tous
glaring : bright , brilliant

QUESTIONS (20 points)

I. READING COMPREHENSION (6 pts)

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

1. Kofi Annan asked the experts to collaborate with the ... .

a. leaders
b. farmers
c. populations
d. organizers ✗

2. For an African Green Revolution, the elements that should be focussed on are ...

a. increased productivity, equity and sustainability. ✗
b. sustainability and 'one-size-fits all prescriptions.
c. equity, the dynamics and diversity of African agriculture.
d. the dynamics and diversity of African agriculture and productivity.

3. The topic of the conference on April where the former UN secretary general talked was ...

a. 'A Uniquely African Green Revolution'
b. 'The Future Agricultures Consortium' ✗
c. 'African Agricultural Development'
d. 'Toward a Green Revolution in Africa'

4. According to the reading passage, a 'Uniquely African Green Revolution' means ...

a. a better position for African leaders. ✗
b. a revolution which is green and strong.
c. the change for African populations.
d. the improvement in agricultural policy.

B. *True/False questions: Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.* (2pts)

1. Kofi Annan is against the change of things on African continent. ✗ F
2. The secretary general asked for 'one-size-fits-all' prescriptions.
3. There is a food crisis in Africa.
4. The uniquely African green will succeed if only there are good policies supporting it.

C. *Answer the following questions.* (2 pts)

1. Who was the former UN secretary general?
2. On what should the assembled experts remain engaged?
3. Where did the conference about a 'uniquely African Green Revolution' take place?
4. What are the things our farmers need for the uniquely African green revolution?

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (5 pts)

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

A	B
urge	center
sustainability	durability
bold	ask / advise
core	brave / daring

B. Rewrite the following sentences into indirect speech. (2 pts)

Annan said: 'We need a uniquely African green revolution. Our farmers need better seeds, soils, and prices for what they sell.'

C. Complete the following dialogue between Awa and her friend Salif. (2 pts)

Awa: Salif, what would you do if you were the ministry of agriculture of your country?
Salif: _____.
Awa: Would that be good for the populations?
Salif: _____.

III. TRANSLATION (4 pts)

A. *Translate into French* (2 pts)

From "For decades African agriculture..." to "... their international partners."

B. *Translate into English* (2 pts)

L'agriculture doit être développée pour atteindre l'auto suffisance alimentaire au Mali.
En Afrique ; seulement 7 pour cent des terres sont irriguées contre 40 pour cent en Europe.

IV. COMPOSITION (5 pts)

Choose only one topic

1. The rainy season is in the corner. So, Sidiki Diarra, a peasant in Sirakorola, Koula sent a letter to the Minister of Agriculture, BP 110, Bamako, to ask for advice about his field of rice.
   Write Sidiki Diarra's letter with the appropriate layout.
2. Do you think that an 'African Green Revolution' is the solution to African development? Support your view point with convincing ideas.

Devoir surveillé d'Anglais.

Classe de : 12ème SHT

Text : Who is poor? Who is not?

Even though everyone has a general idea of what poverty is. It is a difficult term to define precisely. Certainly, the poor lack some of the goods and services that are enjoyed by others. This may mean insufficient food, shelter, clothing, or entertainment, but how much is "insufficient"? Are people poor if they have no means of transportation at all, no bicycle no car, and only one car? Everyone agrees that some people are poor, but it is extremely to draw a line between those who are poor and those who are not.

Poverty may be defined in two ways: absolute and relative. The absolute approach divides the poor from non-poor by using some objective standard, such as the lack of money to purchase adequate food, shelter, and clothing. The US government and most other official agencies use the absolute approach, defining poverty on the basis of total income. If the income of a family is below a certain amount (which varies depending on the cost of living), the family is classified as poor. On the other hand, the relative approach holds that people are poor if they have significantly less income and wealth than the average person in the society. For instance, John Kenneth Galbraith holds that "people are poverty stricken when their income, even if adequate for survival, falls markedly behind that of the community".

Questions:

A). Reading comprehension

I- Multiple Choice Questions: Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. In the first paragraph, poverty is defined by the lack of….

a) Food, shelter, and clothing.
b) Some goods and services.
c) Private means of transportation
d) Clothing and entertainment

2. The means of private transportation cited in the text are the …

a) motorcycle and the car
b) bicycle, the motorcycle and the car
c) bicycle and the car
d) old means of transportation

3. The US government defines poverty on the basis of…..

a) Less income and wealth
b) Total income
c) The lack of money
d) Wealth

4. John Golbraith supports…

a) The absolute approach of poverty definition
b) The relative approach of poverty definition.
c) Both absolute and relative approaches
d) Everybody's definition of poverty.

II- True / False Questions: Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.

1. Nobody has an idea of poverty.
2. It is not easy to define poverty.
3. Poverty exists everywhere.
4. The relative approach to define poverty uses some objectives standard.

III- Answer the following questions

1. How many approaches are used in the text to define poverty?
2. When is a family considered poor in USA?

B). Vocabulary and Grammar

I- Copy down each word from the list on the left with one from the right to make pair of synonyms.

(A)	(B)
Lack	buy
Shelter	inferior to
Purchase	need
Below	refuge

II- Insert some or any making the appropriate compounds if necessary

1. I'd like to buy…..new clothes but I haven't ……money
2. The salaries are paid much later now; it is ……thing to do with the computer.
3. Do you have ……room available?

C). Translation

I- Translate into English

Il semble difficile de faire la différence entre une famille riche et une famille pauvre en Europe qu'en Afrique. Une famille considérée pauvre en Europe a généralement plus de moyens qu'une famille aisée en Afrique.

II- Translate into French

From "Poverty may be defined ….to …….shelter and clothing"

D). Composition

Choose one Topic

1. Aly Camara, a student in 12th SH LDBD Bamako, writes to his friend Greg Bilionis in the university of Colorado He invites him to come in Mali for the "Biénale in Kayes" He describes him some of the things they can do together
Write Ali's letter with the appropriate layout

2. Discuss the advantages and consequences of the modern means of communication. (In 10 lines)

ACADEMIE D'ENSEIGNEMENT DU DISTRICT
DE BAMAKO RIVE GAUCHE
[redacted]
Tél : 20 29 16 27 BP/ 6016

UNPEUPLE - UN BUT – UNE FOI

COMPOSITION DE LA 3ème PÉRIODE 2012 – 2013

Série : SBT/SET **Durée** : 2h **Coeff** : 2

ÉPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

TEXT: The United Nations Organization

The United Nations Organization celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 19 95. In fact it was created officially in 1945 by Great Britain, the Soviet Union, when the second world War, which, for more than four years had covered with blood many countries in Europe, in Africa and in Asia, was taking an end.

The first reason for the creation of the United Nation Organization is to preserve the peoples from war in bringing the protagonists not to fight with weapons, but to negotiate to find a pacific solution to their problems. This is what the U.N. chart imposes and all the countries which want to be members of the world Organization must engage to be submitted to. In 1945, Great Britain, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union joined soon by. China and France, invited all the countries of the world to come in the U.N.O. They are soon 51 to be members. In 1960, when the hour for the decolonization comes, they are 100. To day after the burst of the Soviet Union and the desire of independence of several countries once federated, there are 184 states in 202 members of the United Nations.

The U.N.O. has at its head a security General Council and the General Assembly. It has then created specialized institutions mainly in the domains of health, agriculture and finance. After the decolonization in which the U.N.O. has worked a lot, the prevention of conflicts is not its only preoccupation. It must take in charge the development, the exploitation of the world riches and the protection of not only some vital regions of the world but also what men have achieved in the domain of architecture.

QUESTIONS (20pts)

I) **Reading comprehension questions**: (6pts)

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

1) The U.N.O. was created in.....
a) 1995; b) 1945, c) 1960, d) none of these above.
2) There were 100 member countries in the UNO in.....
a) 1945; b) 1960; c) 1995, d) none of these

3 The creation of the united Nations organization is to fig against Aids

4. France refused to join the UNO (France refused to join the UNO

C. **Answer to these questions based on the text: (2pts)**

1. What are the domains in which the specialized institutions of the UNO are mainly based?
2. When did the UNO celebrate its 50th anniversary?

II) Vocabulary and Grammar: (5pts)

A. **Find in the text the synonyms of the following words: (1pt)**

- Arms
- Nowadays
- To look for
- associated

B. **complete the sentences with any / no and their compound: (2pts)**

1. Rebel forces have been chased off Mali.…… Who takes weapons again must not be forgiven.
2. This load is too heavy……alone can lift it .

C. You wanted to have a good grade (mark) in a test but you didn't, because you didn't learn your lessons. Find two (2) ways to express this situation. **(2pts)**

III) Translation: (4pts)

A. Translate into English: (2pts)

1) Les Nations Unies sont financées par les USA à peu près 44%
2) On est dans un monde injuste où chaque État doit essayer d'être fort.
3) Le Mali a négligé sa propre sécurité, ce qui nous a conduit à cette situation.
4) Il n'a pas d'argent, n'est-ce pas ?

B. Translate into French : (2pts)

From :"The United Nations Organizations……"to"……..taking an end.

IV) Composition: (5pts)

1. What do you think about the different actions of the United Nations throughout the world?

Give your opinion in a paragraph.

2. Seydou Koné, Lafiabougou rue 14, porte 20 tél 20 29 07 09 would like to go to continue his studies in the USA. He wrote to the admissions officier of southern college 2010. Jefferson St.W, Richmond, VA 20052 USA, asking for details of admission requirements, fees, starting date, accommodation; etc.

Write Seydou's letter with the appropriate Layout organization and content.

AMAKO RIVE GAUCHE
CÉE MAMADOU SARR
Tel : 20 29 16 27 BP/ 6016

COMPOSITION DE LA 3ème PÉRIODE 2012 – 2013

Série : LLT **Durée** : 4h **Coeff** : 6

Matière : LVI

ÉPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

TEXT: **The United Nations**

In one very long sentence, the introduction to the U.N. Charter expresses the ideals and the cannon aims of all the peoples whose governments joined together to form the U.N.

"We, the peoples of the U.N. determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our life time has brought untold suffering to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends, to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles end the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the cannon interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of economic and social advancement of all peoples have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims."

The name "United Nations" is accredited to US President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the first group of representatives of member states met and signed a declaration of cannon intent on New Year's Day in 1942. Representatives of five powers worked together to draw up proposals, completed at Dumbarton Oaks in 1944. These proposals, modified after deliberation at the conference on International Organization in San Francisco which began in April 1945, were finally agreed on and signed as the UN Charter by 50 countries on 26 June 1945. Poland not represented at the conference, signed the charter later and was added to the list of original members. It was not until that autumn, however, after the charter had been ratified by China, France, the USSR, the UK and the US and by a majority of the other participants that the UN officially came into existence. The date was 24 October, now universally celebrated as United Nations Day.

The essential functions of the UN are to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations, to cooperate internationally in slowing international economic, social, cultural and human problems, promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to be a centre for coordinating the actions of nations in attaining these cannon ends.

No country takes precedence over another in the UN Each member's rights and obligations are the same. All must contribute to the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and members [illegible] the threat or use of force against other states. Though the UN has no

according to its principles of international peace and security. UN members must offer every assistance in an approved UN action and in no way assist states against which the UN is taking preventive or enforcement action.

QUESTIONS: (20pts)

I. Reading comprehension questions: (6pts)

A. Multiple choice questions: copy complete sentence containing the correct answer **(2ptt, 0. each)**

1. The first stated aim of the UN was to.....
   a. Supervise peace treaties
   b. Revise international laws
   c. Prevent a third world war
   d. Assist the "third world" countries.
2. Dumbarton Oaks was the place where.....
   a. The UN first met
   b. Representatives of five powers formulated basic suggestions
   c. 50 countries signed the UN Charter
   d. The final proposals were agreed on and the charter signed.
3. United Nations Day is celebrated on.....
   a. 24 October
   b. 24April
   c. 26 October
   d. 26 June.
4. Large member countries like China and the US.....
   a. Have precedence over small countries like Poland
   b. Have the same rights and duties as other countries
   c. Have more freedom in ht UN than Poland
   d. Provide 75% of UN running costs

B. True / False questions: copy the true sentences and correct the false ones **(2ptt, 0.5 each)**

1. President Roosevelt probably devised the name "The United Nations."
2. The UN came into existence fully in 1944
3. A country's domestic policies cannot be forcibly changed by the UN
4. A member country can ally itself with states against which the UN has ever taken preventive c enforcement action.

C. Answer these questions based on the text: (2pts, 1pt each)

1. Where and when did the conference on International Organization begin?
2. What are the main roles of the UN?

II. Vocabulary, Structure and Function: (6pts)

A. Vocabulary: copy down each word from the list on the left with one from the right so as t make pairs of synonyms **(1pt, 0.25each)**

A	B
Succeeding	Usual
Obligations	Strong countries
Cannon	Duties
Powers	Following

tructure: Fill the blanks with like or as **(2pts, 0.5each)**

cook rice.....the Chinese

Mrs Clinton came to Mali in 2009.....a tourist

He behaves.....if he is the chief

4. That boy walks .....a cat

C. Function: Moussa Traoré wants to know what his friend likes: go to the cinema or have tea a home. His friend likes having tea. Complete the dialogue **(3pts)**

Moussa:.....go to the cinema or have tea?

Friend: .....to have tea

III. Translation: (3pts)

A. Translate into French: (1.5pts)

From: "The essential functions.....to fundamental freedoms."

B. Translate into English: (1.5pts)

Le rôle des Nations Unies est de faciliter la coopération dans le droit international, la sécurité internationale, le développement économique, le progrès social, les droits de l'homme et la réalisation de la paix mondiale.

IV. Composition : (5pts)

Choose only one topic and treat it

1) From its creation to the present time, has the UN been able to achieve its goal? Yes or no? Justify your answer.
2) Issa SIDIBÉ LLT Lycée Kalilou FOFANA de Bougouni, is thinking of coming to Bamako during the coming holidays. He would like his friend to take him round Bamako and organize traditional parties together. He writes a postcard to his friend Adama Traoré, SH Lycée Bilali Sissoko de Bamako. Write Issa's postcard to his friend.

OUVERNORAT DU DISTRICT DE BAMAKO
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COMPOSITIONS LOCALES DES CLASSES DE TERMINALES
DE L'ACADEMIE D'ENSEIGNEMENT DE BAMAKO RIVE GAUCHE
TROISIEME PERIODE 2012-2013

EPREUVE DE : LV 1 (Anglais) **DUREE : 2H 30**
SERIE: SH **COEFFICIENT: 2**
MOMENT: MATIN

****

Text: Peace keeping and peace building. actuality

Peace keeping is the very core of the U.N mandate. It is implemented by the Security Council. Peace building on other hand is more complex and a long term preventive activity to which all UN institution and specialized agencies must contribute. We are sometimes successful at peace keeping but as yet are unprepared for peace building.

We are used to relying on force and our budgets make provisions for the armed forces and their weaponry. Our war machines exist because we think that the hawkish inclinations of others can only be discouraged by our capacity for destruction. Peace building means taking preventive actions. Not only we must be prepared to act when a conflict has broken out, we must be able to detect warning signals early enough to nip conflict in the bud. Just as we have smoke detectors in buildings, so we should have an early warning system that would enable us to act in time before conflagrations occur.

The problem is that preventive activities attract neither recognition nor thanks. If a conflict does not break out, nobody is going to congratulate you for having prevented it. The same thing happens in medicine. It you prevent an epidemic or stop a disease from spreading, parents are not going to come along to come along and thank you for protecting their children for the simple reason that there has been no outbreak of disease.

Decorations go to generals who win minor battles, not to those who avoid major battles. Preventive actions produce intangible results. We are only used to tangible results that can be splashed across newspaper or television screens. We must be prepared to use measures to stop problems from degenerating into conflict. In other word, we must establish peace in hearts and minds.

Questions: (20 pts)

I- READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (6 pts)

A. Multiple choice questions (2 pts)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. Peace keeping is at the very core of the UN mandate means that.
   a. The UN mandate is peace is keeping.
   b. Peace keeping is the UN Objective.
   c. Peace keeping is primordial to the UN mandate.
   d. the UN has less to do with peace keeping.
2. To keep peace we must…
   a. Detect warning signals early. 0
   b. take preventive actions ✓
   c. act in case of conflict.
   d. nip conflict in the bud.

3. People are congratulated after they have…
   a. avoided battles.
   b. taken preventive measures.
   c. prevented an epidemic.
   d acted when a conflict has broken out.
4. Preventive actions produce…
   a. bad results.
   b. not perceived results
   c. no effect.
   d. tangible results.

B. True/False questions (2 pts)

Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.

1. We are not congratulated in building peace.
2. Parents thank you if you stop a disease from spreading.
3. Generals who avoid major battles are decorated.
4. In what is medicine compared to peace building?

C. Answer the following questions (2 pts)

1. What is implemented by the Security Council?
2. Why do we need war machines?
3. What is the use of an early warning?
4. In what is medicine compared to peace building?

II) VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (5 pts)

A. Find words in the text which mean the same as these words:
Construction, armaments, happen, illness (1 pt)

B. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (gerund or infinitive) (2 pts)

1. Did you remember (give) him the key of the safe?
No, I didn't. I'll go and do it now.
2. There is no point in (remain) in a dangerous place if you can't do anything (help) the people who have (stay) there.

C. Put in something somewhere anything anyone. (2 pts)

1. Can I have ……to drinks?
2. Do you live ……near Mody?
3. I don't know……about it.
4. The teacher asked me……

III) TRANSLATIONS (4 pts)

A. Translate into English (2pts)

De nos jours, une nouvelle approche pour la sécurité est requise aux niveaux national, régional, et international. Les forces armées doivent être le garant de la stabilité démocratique et de la protection des citoyens.

B. Translate into French from (2pts)

"If a conflict does not break ….to…outbreak of disease"

IV) COMPOSITION (5 pts)

Choose only one topic

A. Peace and security are essential to development. What do you think government and societies can do to maintain them?

B. Moussa TOURE is a student in12th S.H. L.P.K Bamako. He has succeeded in the Baccalaureate exam. He writes a post card to announce the good mews to his friend Mohamed Cherif HAIDARA, 12th S.H. L.M.A.H.T Timbuktu. Write Moussa's post card.

Gouvernorat du District de Bamako

République du Mali
Un Peuple-Un But- Une Foi

Compositions Locales AEBRG 3ème trimestre 2012/2013

Epreuve d'Anglais.

Série: SHT- Durée :2h – Coéff:3

Text : *An address to the United Nations*

We meet in an hour of grief and challenge. Dag Hammarskjold is dead.But the United Nations still lives on.

His trategy is deep in our hearts, but the task for which he died is at the top of our agenda. A noble servant of peace has gone, but the quest for peace lies before us.

The problem is not the death of a man; the problem is the life of this organization. It will either grow to meet the challenge of our age, or it will be gone with the wind, without influence, without force, without respect. Were we to let it die, to enfeeble its vigour, to cripple its powers? We would condemn the future.

For the development of this organization rests the only true alternative to war, and war appeals no longer as a rationale alternative. Unconditional war can no longer lead to unconditional victory. It can no longer serve to settle disputes. It can no longer be of concern to great powers alone. For the nuclear disaster, spread by winds and waters and fears, could well engulf the great and the small, the rich and the poor, the committed and the non committed alike. Mankind must put an end to war and violence or war will put an end to mankind.

So, let's here resolve that Dag Hammarskjold did not live or die in vain. Let's call a truce to terror. Let us invoke the blessings of peace. And as we build an international capacity to keep peace, let us join in dismantling the national capacity to wage war.

John F.Kennedy,Sept 25, 1961

I. Reading comprehenshion questions (6pts)

A. True/False. Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones (2pts)

1. A nuclear weapon will only engulf nations at war
2. John F. Kennedy is preaching peace in his speech
3. War serves to settle conflicts according to the text
4. The UN's role is only to put an end to war in the world

B. Multiple choice: Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer (2pts)

1. Hammarskjold was the.....
   a) president of the USA
   b) president of the UN
   c) secretary general of the UN
   d) president of Norway
2. "His tragedy is deep in our hearts" best signifies that the UN.....
   a) enjoys Hammarskjold's death
   b) regrets his death
   c) celebrates its anniversary
   d) minimise Hammarskjöld death
3. The consequences of war fall on.....

a) only the fighting countries
b) the populations in conflict
c) both who are concerned and those who are not
d) the whole world

4.John F. Kennedy was himself a.....
a) pacifist
b) terrorist
c) pro-fighter
d) writer

C. Open-ended questions. (2pts)
1. In which circumstance is John Kennedy addressing at the UN?
2. What appeal is Kennedy launching to the world?

II. Vocabulary and Grammar (5ps)
A. Vocabulary: (1pt)
Find the synonyms of these words in italics in the text
Humanity-reason for a meeting-stopped living-prayers.

B. Grammar.(4pts)
a. Use "On"/"Off" to complete the sentences (1pt)
*Turn....the radio when you sleep
*She kept ....speaking for an hour
*Radio Mali goes....at midnight
*I'm seeing...Tantie tonight at the bus stop in Sogoniko

b. Give the correct form of the verb in parentheses (1pt)
*He apologized for.....late (be)
*Are you able .....over 1.70 (jump)
*They decided....(not go) to the movie last night
*I have stopped....smoke)

c. Use *Some- Any* and *No* if necessary with their compounds (1pt)
*.....girls love poor men
*I haven't got .....difficulty so far
* Excuse me sir, do you have....change for me?
* I have ....idea about the time. Can you see any watch on me?

d. What do you say in the following situations?
-You don't have your cell phone and you need to call.
-You were walking down town when you saw some nice places but you didn't bring your camera

III. Translation (4pts)
Translate into french from: "The problem is not the death of...."to"....."we would condemn the future".

IV. Composition. (5pts)
Choose only one topic
A.Comment upon that statement: " Unconditional war can no longer lead to unconditional victory".
Write about 150 words.

B. Gisèle Dackouo,SHT lycée Habiré Goro de Koro Rep-Mali (Weast Africa) is writing to the Secretary General of the UN Ban Ki Moon.In her letter, Gisèle kindly suggests Mr.Ban Ki Moon to do something about the occupation of the north of Mali so that the can be free once for all.
Write the letter with the correct layout.
Write Gisèle's letter with the correct layout.

1er

Aademie RIVE GAUCHE

LMMB Composition du troisieme trimester 2012-2013

Classe SET /SBT DUREE 2 COEF 2

EPREUVE ANGLAIS

Text: The conquest of space

Modern man is very much interested in research on the space because from studies made on the behaviour of the atmosphere and the space in general man can have a lot of information about the environment.

Communication by fax, telex, television, computers etc.....has been made possible through satellite placed in the space. Thanks to satellites, scientists can have the pictures of geological compositions or changes, the sub-marine vegetation etc...that are important tools and instruments of study for specialists in geology, geography....

Today, there are a lot of space laboratories. Their objectives are to study the possibilities of an eventual human existence on other planets and identify the conditions of life on those planets.

Space boundaries are other aspects of the existence of countries. The violence of which may compromise peace between government and people. All elements are important reasons why space research seems to be something determining in the life of modern man.

Man needs other sources of energy that is useful in his life and can only be found in space.

READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A True or False questions Copy down the true sentences and correct the false ones

1-Modern man is not interested in research on the space at all.

2-The betterment of communication is due to the satellites placed in the space.

3-According to the text only very few space laboratories exist.

4- Other sources of energy that man needs can be found only in space

B-Multiple choice questions Copy down the complete sentence containing the correct answer

1-The objectives of space laboratories are.....

a- to see if plants can exist in space

b- to study biology and science

c- to study possible human existence on other planets ✗

2-Communication has been possible because of .....

a- Satellites placed on the earth

b- Satellites placed in the space ✗

c- Satellites placed in the oceans

C- Questions based on the text Answer the following questions

1-Why is modern man interested in research on the space

2- What do satellites permit scientists

II VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

A- VOCABULARY

A	B
Thanks to	limits
Boundaries	specialists in science
Useful	necessary

Scientists due to

B-GRAMMAR

a-Fill in the blanks with ON / OFF

Turn the gas .....the sauce is already ready

Switch the radio .....there is an important news about Libya.

b- Report the following sentences into the indirect speech

`We are going to celebrate our birthdays` They said

` I will travel to NEW HAMPSHIRE tomorrow` teacher of English said

b- Complete the following dialogue

A Did you use to go on the space ?

B No, I .....

III TRANSLATION (4pts)

Translate the text into French `from modern man .....up to satellites placed in the space`// (2pts)

Translate into English the following sentences (2pts)

Les musulmans étaient autorisés à boire la bière et le vin

De nos jours la consommation de la bière et le vin est interdite par l islam

IV COMPOSITION Choose only one subject (5pts)

1- Do you think the conquest of space is still important? justify your answer

2-Ousmane TOURE is a specialist in project management, he lives in Medina coura street 54, door 79 ,Tel 76902347.He read in the newspaper `infos Matin` that An American NGO world environment 120004 is looking for A project assistant able to speak English , French and Bambara , used to living in the bush , skillful in computer typing. Ousmane writes to the personnel officer to apply for the position and tell him why he thinks he is the best candidate to the position required. Write Ousmane`s letter appropriately.

GOOD LUCK

N°1

GOUVERNORAT DU DISTRICT DE BAMAKO
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REPUBLIQUE DU MALI
Un Peuple Un But Une Foi

COMPOSITION LOCALES DES 12eme - BAMAKO RIVE GAUCHE, 2e PERIODE 2012-2013

EPREUVE DE: anglais SERIE: SET/SBT DUREE : 3 H COEFFICIENT : 02

HISTORY OF THE BOMBS

The H- bomb

The H –bomb, when it was new, had caused a shudder of horror, and had even stimulated suggestions for international control of atomic energy. But people soon got used to it and came to realize that harm which it could do was not enough to satisfy mutual ferocity. It was realized that, although the A – bomb could destroy cities, it could not exterminate sparse rural populations. Both sides, therefore, set to work frantically to invent something worse.

The something worse that they invented was the H –bomb. It is by no means clear whether Russia or America was the winner of the race for this new weapon. In any case the race was a very close one. The H –bomb is roughly a thousand times more powerful than the A – bomb. The explosion at Bikini has been variously estimated as generating energy equal to that generated by from fifteen to twenty- two million tons of T. N. T. Its capacity became known to the western world by the Bikini test of March, 1954. This test explosion surpassed all the expectations of Americans who had made it possible. It remains, as yet, the most deadly weapon possessed by either side.

By B. Russel , Has Man a futur ?

Questions

I. **Reading comprehension questions** *(6 pts)*

A – Information questions: *(2 pts)*

Answer these questions based on the text.

1. How did people react to the invention of the A –bomb?
2. Where and when was the A – bomb first used?

B –True / False Statements (2 pts)

Say whether the statements are true or false then correct the false ones.

1 –The A – bomb was the first invented.

2 –The H – bomb was tested on May 2nd 1948.

C – Multiple choice questions: (2pts)

Complete to get the best answer based on the passage.

1. The A – bomb could not .....

a. destroy cities. b. both a and b (c.) Exterminate sparse rural populations.

2. The test explosion surpassed all the expectations of .....

a. Russians b. Australians c. Americans

II. **Grammar and Vocabulary (5pts)**

A. Vocabulary (2pts)

Make a meaningful sentence with each of the following words.

Expectations – to exterminate – to realize – a winner

B. - Grammar (3pts)

Turn these into the indirect speech.

1. "Did they watch T.V. yesterday?", Abou asked.
2. "I will be back at 5 0' clock", Fanta said.
3. "I am not feeling very well" , David told him.
4. "Would you stay?" he asked.
5. "You met Mr. John yesterday" , Bouba said.
6. "I have done my best this time", Henry thought.

III. Composition (5pts)

Make a choice then discuss.

1. Speak about the dangers of the two bombs on humanity, in about 10 lines.
2. Balla, a pupil at LBF POBox: 1457, Missira, Bamako, Mali, has read a job Ad. in the newspaper, he wants to apply for the position of receptionist. Write Balla's letter to the personnel manager of IRD, POBox: 1171, Hamdallaye ACI 2000, Bamako, Mali.s

GOOD LUCK!

HISTORY OF THE BOMBS

BACCALAUREAT		MALIEN	
SERIE:LL	SESSION DE JUILLET: 2012	DUREE: 3H	COEF: 3
ANGLAIS LV2			

I had an interesting conversation with someone about the languages on the rise like Mandarin or Hindu ... It is true that there are more people speaking Mandarin due to the economic progress of China, but English speaking is rising much faster because English has become the global language.... Statistics show that 1.5 billion people speak English. Another billion can speak it to a certain level of competence. It is prospected that 2 billion people would be learning English globally at the same time in 2010. Children in primary school would be the only new ones learning the basics of the language!

English, without the English speaking countries has become the language of work of scientists, higher education, business and technology in all the countries around the world ... More and more international media as newspapers and TV news stations use English from multiple sources and from all major countries in the world: US, UK, China, France, Russia, Germany, Japan ... Statistics show that more and more Europeans speak English. Many countries are bilingual in English like Finland or the Netherlands. Others like Colombia, Mongolia and Chile aspire to become bilingual in English in the coming years. A majority of Taiwanese, in 2006, did want English to be their second official language. That is why the British council talks about a new language "global English" which has replaced the native speakers' English and became the language of the world.

Notes
major: main, key

QUESTIONS (20 points)

I. READING COMPREHENSION (6 pts)

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

1. ... is the language spoken all over the world.

a. Mandarin
b. Hindu
c. German
d. English

2. The number of people who would be learning English world widely at the same time in 2010 is ... billion.

a. 1
b. 1.5
c. 2

d. 2.5

3. "Many countries are bilingual in English" means that they use ... language(s) together with English.

a. one
b. two
c. three
d. four

4. ... can be a good title for this text.

a. English as a language of media
b. English as a world language
c. The importance of Mandarin.
d. The importance of official languages

B. *True/False questions: Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.* (2pts)

1. Mandarin is spoken in India.
2. 1.5 billion represent the number of people who can't speak English.
3. There are many bilingual countries in English in the world.
4. The British Council qualifies the new English language as "global English".

C. *Answer the following questions. (2 pts)*

1. Which languages are on the rise?
2. Who use English as their language of work?
3. What are the examples of countries that are bilingual in English?
4. Name the three countries which want to be bilingual in English.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (5 pts)

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

A	B
rise	essential
global	desire
basics	augment
aspire	universal

B. Look at these pictures and write a sentence about each of them. (2 pts)





C. Put the following words in the right order to get meaningful sentences. (2 pts)

1. very / speaks / English / Aly / well

2. bilingual / children / are / in Arabic / these

3. three / can speak / languages / my / more than / friend

4. to the USA / improve / Jamila /English / went / her / to

III. TRANSLATION (4 pts)

A. *Translate into French* (2 pts)

From "English without…" to "… around the world ..."

B. *Translate into English* (2 pts)

L'Anglais, le Français, le Russe et l'Arabe sont des langues étrangères. Cependant, l'Anglais est la langue la plus parlée au monde.

IV. COMPOSITION (5 pts)

Choose only one topic

1. You are studying Arabic and English at the same time. Write a five-line essay to give two reasons for you to study English.

2. Here are the different elements you may find in a letter to a friend: the body, the signature, the date, the salutation, the opening, the address. Put each of them in the right place to get a complete layout. (Do not write the letter.)

BACCALAUREAT		MALIEN	
SERIE:SH-MTE	SESSION DE JUILLET: 2012	DUREE: 2H	COEF: 2
ANGLAIS LV2			

Seydou and Mrs. Ba are visiting the market in Dakar. It's a very big market. It's much bigger than the market of Bamako or Mopti. There are many merchants in the market and a lot of merchandise to buy. There is food. There is clothing. There are lamps, radios, books and toys made in many countries such as Europe, China, the USA....

There are many merchants outside. Their merchandises are spread on the tables. You can see many colors. Some sell clothing, others sell shoes. People first bargain the merchandise and buy it.

The market is full of people and merchandises, it is crowded. It is not easy to walk there.

Mrs. Ba is going to buy food. Mr. Diallo is a merchant. His store is in the market. He has many things to sell. The prices in Mr. Diallo's store are cheaper than the prices in the city. Mrs. Ba always buys her food there.

It's very enjoyable to pay things in the market of Dakar. The merchants are kind and helpful. Seydou and Mrs. Ba are going to spend a good time there.

QUESTIONS (20 points)

I. READING COMPREHENSION (6 pts)

A. *Copy down the following sentences and write T if the sentence is true and F if it is true. (3 pts)*

1. The scene happens in Dakar.
2. Seydou and Mrs. Diallo are visiting the market in Mopti.
3. Dakar has a small market.
4. There are many people in the market.
5. Mr. Diallo sells his merchandises in a store.
6. Mrs. Diallo doesn't like the market in Dakar.

B. *Answer the following questions based on the text.* (3pts)

1. Name four things that you can buy in the market in Dakar.
2. What does Mrs. Ba buy in Mr. Diallo's store?
3. Where is Mr. Diallo's store?

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (5 pts)

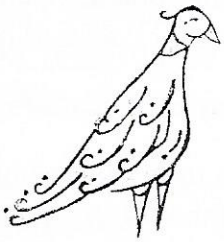
A. *Copy down each word from the list on the left with one from the right so as to make pai synonyms. (1 pt)*

A	B
spread	full
bargain	pleasant
crowded	negotiate
enjoyable	extend

B. Rewrite the following sentences into the present perfect. (2 pts)

1. Seydou and Mrs. Ba are in the market in Dakar.
2. Some merchants sell clothing.

C. Write a sentence about each picture. (2 pts)





III. TRANSLATION (4 pts)

A. *Translate into French* (2 pts)

From "Mrs. Ba is going to..." to "...many things to sell."

B. *Translate into English* (2 pts)

1. Ma mère va au marché. Elle paie plusieurs marchandises au marché.
2. Ali a un magasin à côté du marché. Il vend des produits maliens.

IV. COMPOSITION (5 pts)

Choose only one topic

1. Do you prefer to buy your merchandises in a shop or in the market? Give reasons for your preference in a five line essay.

OR

2. This is a letter to a friend. Put the different parts in the right order so as to get the letter.

a. I will be in Koulikoro for my holidays after the baccalaureate exam. I'm sure we will all succeed. I pray God for this.
b. All the best,
c. April 5th, 2012
d. Dear Mouna,
e. Your friend Amadou
f. SHT3, Lycée Dougoukolo Konaré de Kayes (LDKK)

BACCALAUREAT		MALIEN	
SERIE:SB-SE	SESSION DE JUILLET: 2012	DUREE: 2H	COEF: 2
ANGLAIS LV2			

SLIMMING

Today they are plenty of fast food restaurants and takeaway shops. In the USA and in Europe too now, there are McDonald's and Burger Kings that will serve you hamburgers with or without chips and a coca-cola. And it doesn't cost much. You can get a hamburger and a coke for as little as $4.00 in London! Or if you prefer, you can have a pizza or fried chicken takeaway instead – they are all pretty cheap.

People who work often don't have time for a proper lunch. They have to have something quick, even if it is just a snack.

My cousin Linda is one of many working girls who want to be trendy and look slim. So, at lunch time she just has a sandwich and a coke. Then later in the day, with her cup of tea she has a piece of cake or some biscuits or a bar of chocolate! I'm afraid she will get fat that way.

Notes:
slimming: suivre un régime amaigrissant
takeaway shops : ventes à emporter (nourriture)
trendy : à la mode, branché

QUESTIONS (20 points)

I. READING COMPREHENSION (6 pts)

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

1. Now there are ... fast food restaurants.

a. not many
b. many
c. few
d. a few

2. Linda is the writer's ...

a. sister.
b. niece.

c. cousin.
d. aunt.

3. Many working girls want to be ...

a. fat.
b. slim.
c. tall.
d. short.

4. Linda has ... at lunch.

a. hamburger and tea
b. rice and tea
c. a sandwich and a coke
d. bread and coffee

B. True/False questions: Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones. **(2pts)**

1. Burger Kings only serve hamburgers.
2. Hamburger can be served without chips.
3. Hamburger with coca cola is expensive.
4. Pizza and fried chicken are very cheap.

C. Answer the following questions. ***(2 pts)***

1. Who rarely have time for a proper lunch?
2. What does Linda have with her cup of tea?

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (5 pts)

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

A	B
cost	pleasing
pretty	have as a price
proper	slender
slim	suitable

B. Use the appropriate possessive pronoun or possessive adjective. (2 pts)

1. They are eating in ... kitchen now.
2. You must eat fruit. Fruit should be part of ... daily diet.

3. Is this my plate or ... ?
4. He should obey ... parents.

C. What do you do in these situations? (2 pts)

1. You would like to go to the village restaurant. You don't know where it is. You meet someone on your way.

2. You are in a restaurant. You need some water.

III. TRANSLATION (4 pts)

A. *Translate into French* (2 pts)

People who work often don't have time for a proper lunch. They have to have something quick, even if it is just a snack.

B. *Translate into English* (2 pts)

1. Les repas ne coûtent pas chers dans les restaurants africains.
2. Beaucoup de Maliens préfèrent manger du riz à midi.

IV. COMPOSITION (5 pts)

Choose only one topic

1. Generally people who eat a lot are fat. Those who don't eat enough are slim or meagre.
Would you like to be fat or slim? Why?

2. People eat many types of foods.
Do you prefer African or European foods? Why?

BACCALAUREAT		MALIEN	
SERIE:LL	SESSION DE JUILLET: 2012	DUREE: 4H	COEF: 4
ANGLAIS LV1			

Lack of women's rights

Over the last sixty years there have been several international declarations and treaties conferring equal rights on men and women. The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights did so. In 1968 the Teheran Human Rights Conference further enshrined the right to family planning for individuals and couples. This was followed by other human rights treaties such as the 1979 UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Despite this, universal gender equality is far from being achieved.

Recent measurements by UNICEF showed that women's literacy rates in the least developed countries were 70% of those of men. The lack of education and literacy of women correlates with a high birth rate. A 2010 United Nations study in more than 20 sub-Saharan countries with very high population growth rates shows a clear correlation between low use of contraception and both lack of education and poverty. In the poorest households only 10% of women and girls who lacked schooling had been using modern contraception but the rate of use was four times greater among those with higher education.

Additionally, better educated mothers are likely to know more about hygiene and health care, and to be more effectively equipped to protect their children against an unhealthy environment. With higher child survival rates, women are less likely to seek high birth rates as a defensive reaction against high child mortality. Finally, lack of education is often linked to early marriages for women, leading to a higher birth rate and issues relating to maternal and newborn health.

Another example of denial of basic human rights concerns the right for women to decide for themselves whether to use contraception or not. Surveys show that more than 200 million women worldwide say they would like to use modern contraception but were unable to do so. Studies carried out in areas such as rural India, Pakistan, Uganda and Ethiopia confirm that husbands' opposition to contraception is one of the main reasons for women not using the form of contraception they want.

Notes

enshrine: protect effectively: efficiently survey: study, investigation

QUESTIONS (20 points)

READING COMPREHENSION (6 pts)

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

1. There have been ... international agreements on gender equality in the first paragraph.

a. two
b. three
c. four
d. five

2. The rate of contraception use is ... percent among women with higher literacy.

a. 10
b. 20
c. 40
d. 70

3. If a woman is educated, the children will live in a ... environment.

a. healthy
b. polluted
c. dirty
d. poor

4. In the last paragraph, first line "denial" means...

a. reunion.
b. agreement.
c. admission.
d. refutation.

B. ***True/False questions: Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.*** (2pts)

1. Gender equity is still a problem throughout the world.
2. The more educated women are, the highest the birth rate is.
3. Child mortality is a consequence of illiteracy.
4. Men are free to use the form of contraception they like in rural India.

C. ***Answer the following questions.*** *(2 pts)*

1. When have there been several international declarations and treaties conferring equal rights on men and women?

2. How many sub-Saharan countries with very high population growth rate are concerned with a 2010 United Nations study?

3. What is a cause of early marriages for women?

4. How many women worldwide say they would like to use contraception but were unable to do so?

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (5 pts)

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

A	B
confer	shortage
lack	rejection
correlate	give
denial	show a relationship

B. Write the correct verb from each noun / adjective. (2 pts)

declaration, elimination, discrimination, measurement, united, survival, denial, investigation

C. Your sister in-law is always making her six-year-old daughter do household tasks. You complain about that fact. Give two ways.(2 pts)

III. TRANSLATION (4 pts)

A. *Translate into French* From "Another example ..." to "... were unable to do so." **(2 pts)**

B. *Translate into English* (2 pts)

Les droits de la femme ne sont pas bien respectés dans les pays en voie de développement. Très souvent elle se marie avec l'homme que ses parents choisissent. Elle s'occupe de son foyer et va travailler au dehors. Le soir elle retourne à la maison pour faire les travaux ménagers.

IV. COMPOSITION (5 pts)

Choose only one topic

1. "If you educate a woman, you educate a nation." Do you agree with this statement?
   Write a ten line essay about your position.

2. Aminata Diarra from SHT, Lycée Babougou N'Dji de Markala asks her friend Mariam Keita, a student from FMPOS to accompany her to COPLAN for a birth control. Unfortunately, Aminata missed the appointment because her husband doesn't want to hear about family planning. So, she sent a letter of explanation and apology to Mariam.
Write Aminata's letter with the appropriate layout.

BACCALAUREAT		MALIEN	
SERIE:SH	SESSION DE JUILLET: 2012	DUREE: 2H	COEF: 2
ANGLAIS LV1			

Refugees

Everyday somewhere in the world, thousands of children become refugees. They have to leave their villages and towns because their lives are in danger. This may be because there is no food to eat or because of war. Other people may hate them because they have a different religion that they don't like. If refugee children are lucky, they can take something small like a toy with them, but often the family must leave quickly and go on a long journey.

Jacob's story: In my town there was a lot of fighting. We had no school and we couldn't go out to play for a long time. I dreamt of running away to a place where there was food, where I could go to school and where I didn't have to watch bombs exploding. I decided to run away without telling my father. There were a lot of people walking along that road. I had nothing, no clothes and no food. I was frightened that first day. I thought about the wild animals and was so afraid that I climbed a tree to sleep. I saw a woman from my village who asked me why I had left without telling my family. I told her that I had run away from the bombs. Then we travelled together.

After ten days, people began to die. I was very tired and thought we would never find a safe place. The eleventh day, we arrived at a camp with hundreds of tents. I didn't know anyone. But I knew these were my people. They spoke my language. It was the place I had dreamed about. I started to go to school and there was food and medicine there. I made new friends, but I remembered my parents, brothers and sisters.

QUESTIONS (20 points)

I. READING COMPREHENSION (6 pts)

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

1. Jacob was afraid of ... the first day he ran away.

a. bombs
b. wild animals
c. people
d. hunger

2. *The first day Jacob ran away he slept ... .*
   a. at the camp
   b. in the street
   c. on a tree
   d. in a house
3. *The journey was ... days long.*
   a. eight
   b. ten
   c. twelve
   d. eleven

4. *There were ... of tents at the camp.*
   a. tens
   b. two hundred
   c. hundreds
   d. thousands

B. ***True/False questions: Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.*** (2pts)

1. Jacob ran away without telling his father.
2. Jacob took some clothes and food with him.
3. Jacob travelled with a lady.
4. Jacob did never find a safe place.

C. ***Answer the following questions.*** *(2 pts)*

1. What happened in Jacob's town?
2. What were children prevented to do?

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (5 pts)

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

A	B
hate	battle
fighting	mount
climb	sure
safe	detest

B. Insert suitable prepositions in the following. (2 pts)

1. we travelled ... Mopti last week.

2. The bus stopped ... all stations.

3. People were ... bad temper.

4. We saw an accident ... the crossroads at the entry of the town.

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

Moussa: Hi Bruno!

Bruno: Hi. How are you?

Moussa: Not so bad, but I worry because of the North problem.

Bruno: ----------.

Moussa: Yes, there are two possible solutions but do you prefer negotiations or war?

Bruno: ----------.

Moussa: I'd rather we negotiated.

III. TRANSLATION (4 pts)

A. *Translate into French* **(2 pts)**

From "Everyday, somewhere in the world..." to ".... religion that they don't like."

B. *Translate into English* **(2 pts)**

La guerre crée des refugiés. Ils se déplacent avec très peu de choses. Ils vivent dans des conditions difficiles. Ils ont très souvent besoin d'eau et de nourriture pour survivre.

IV. COMPOSITION (5 pts)

Choose only one topic

1. Peoples must avoid war. It has serious and multiple consequences.
   Write a ten-line essay about these consequences.

2. Assitan Soucko, SHT Lycée Dougoukolo Konaré de Kayes (LDKK) writes a postcard to congratulate her friend Fadimata Baby, SBT Lycée Yana Maiga de Gao (LYMG) for her success in the baccalaureate exam.
Write Assitan's postcard.

BACCALAUREAT		MALIEN	
SERIE:MTI-MTGC	SESSION DE JUILLET: 2012	DUREE: 2H	COEF: 2
ANGLAIS LV1			

BILL GATES

I invented my first software program when I was thirteen years old. In fact, I created it to play tic-tac-toe. The computer I was using was huge, cumbersome and slow. Letting students use a computer in the late 1960's was an amazing choice at the time in Seattle – and one I'll always be grateful for.

It seems there was a whole generation of us, all over the world, who dragged that favorite toy with us into adulthood. In doing so, we caused a kind of revolution and now the computer has taken up residence in our offices and homes. Computers shrank in size and grew in power, as they dropped dramatically in price.

Now we stand at the brink of another revolution. All the computers will join together to communicate with us and for us. Interconnected globally, they will form a network, which is being called THE INFORMATION HIGHWAY. A direct precursor is the present INTERNET.

There will be a day, not far from distant, when you will be able to conduct business, study, explore the world and its cultures, call up any great entertainment, make friends, attend neighborhood markets, and show pictures to distant relatives without leaving your desk or armchair.

The information highway will transform our culture as dramatically as Gutenberg's press did the Middle Ages.

Notes
Tic-tac-toe: jeu de morpion at the brink: au bord de cumbersome: encombrant

QUESTIONS (20 points)

I. READING COMPREHENSION (6 pts)

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

1. Bill Gates was ... years old when he invented his first software program.

a. 33
b. 30
c. 13
d. 31

2. Bill Gates created his first software program to ...

a. study the computer.
b. play with the computer.
c. create revolution
d. advertise the computer

3. Bill Gates and his generation caused a kind of revolution by ...

a. creating a toy.
b. inventing the computer.
c. bringing the computer to adults.
d. using the computer until they are adults.

4. Computers increased in ... in their revolution.

a. size
b. weight
c. power
d. price

B. <u>True/False questions: Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.</u>
(2pts)

1. Bill Gates used the computer early in 1960.
2. The world is living the second revolution announced in the text.
3. Bill Gates didn't predict a third revolution.
4. Gutenberg's press transformed the Middle Ages.

C. <u>Answer the following questions.</u> (2 pts)

1. Who is the author of this text?
2. What was the computer Bill Gates was using like?

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (5 pts)

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

A	B
huge	astonish
amaze	fall
drag	immense
drop	pull

B. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (gerund or infinitive). (2 pts)

1. An instructor came (show) the children how (use) the computer.
2. Now they prefer (play) with the computer to (watch) TV.

C. Express the future capacity of computers. Give two sentences.(2 pts)

III. TRANSLATION (4 pts)

A. *Translate into French* (2 pts)

Now we stand at the brink of another revolution. All the computers will join together to communicate with us and for us.

B. *Translate into English* (2 pts)

De simple jouet, l'ordinateur est devenu l'outil le plus précieux du monde. Beaucoup de gens l'utilisent chez eux à la maison et dans les bureaux.

IV. COMPOSITION (5 pts)

Choose only one topic

1. The computer is extremely useful. It is used in offices, medical science, the army, the police, the space industry, etc. However it has drawbacks.
Write a ten-line essay about the advantages and drawbacks of the computer.

2. Sira Diakité, MTGC Lycée Technique, Bamako, writes a letter to her friend Aminata Toure, SHT Lycée de Goundam advising her to learn how to use the computer and telling her about its importance.
Write Sira's letter with the appropriate layout.

BACCALAUREAT		MALIEN	
SERIE :LL	SESSION DE JUIN 2013	DUREE :3 H	COEF.: 3
LV2 ANGLAIS :			





FIND THE RIGHT JOB!

It can take a long time to find the right job, but it doesn't have to take long if you know how and where to look. Here are some tips to help you with your job search.

- Check the classified ads in your local newspaper every morning. Look for job postings on bulletin boards in libraries, community centers, supermarkets, Laundromats, and other public buildings. Look in store and restaurant windows for help wanted signs.
- Network! Tell your friends, relatives, neighbors, teachers, and everybody else you know that you're looking for a job. Describe the kind of job you want. One of these people might know about a job opening, maybe even before the job listing is in the newspaper.
- The Internet has employment websites with thousands of job listings. You can look through the job listings in Internet job banks, and you can even apply for some jobs online. If you don't have a computer or Internet service at home, go to your local public library to get on the Internet.
- Don't be afraid to call a company to ask about job openings. "Cold calls" are a good way to learn about job opportunities.
- Go to job fairs. Companies that are hiring often send representatives to these events. At a job fair, you can learn about many different jobs and companies.
- If you have a special talent that you think a business can use, talk to the manager. You might be able to create a job for yourself!

Notes: ads: publicités apply: postuler fair: foire job opening: ouverture de poste

QUESTIONS (20 points)

I. READING COMPREHENSION (6 pts)

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

1. When you network to get a job, you ... .

a. go to job websites
b. check the classified ads
c. look in store windows
d. talk to your friends and neighbors

2. Job banks ... .

a. have job listings
b. give money
c. are on bulletin boards
d. are in public buildings

3. If you want to get on the Internet, you can go to ... .

a. a job fair
b. a job bank
c. the library
d. the company

4. You make a cold call to ... .

a. thank an interviewer
b. answer a classified ad
c. ask about job openings
d. ask about job fairs

B. True/False questions: Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones. **(2pts)**

1. From the reading passage, we can say that it is easy to find the right job.
2. Only your parents can help you get the right job.
3. A job bank provides people with job listings.
4. You can use your special talent to get a job.

C. Answer the following questions. (2 pts)

1. How many tips can you use to get a job?
2. What can you do at job fairs?

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (5 pts)

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

A	B
right	employ
tip	system
network	precise

hire guideline

B. Kady saw a job advertisement in a newspaper and asked her friend Awa for advice.
Write two ways of what Awa said to Kady. ***(2 pts)***

C. Turn the following sentences into passive. (2 pts)

1. They can use the Internet, network, cold calls, job fairs and their special talent to look for a job.

2. Adou must get this job.

III. TRANSLATION (4 pts)

A. Translate into English **(2 pts)**

1. N'attendez pas une ouverture de poste pour chercher du travail.
2. De nos jours, les opportunités de travail sont rares.

B. Translate into French **(2 pts)**

From "It can take a long time..." to "... your job search."

IV. COMPOSITION (5 pts)

Choose only one topic

1. There are job companies for job search in Mali. What are the advantages of these companies for job seekers in your country?
Write a five line composition.

2. Last week, L'ESSOR, a newspaper of the place put in its columns a job advertisement for a position as accountant in an NGO, Kafo Jiguinè, Ségou, Pèlèngana Rue 310 - P18, BP 10.

Use Assa Doumbia's CV to answer the job advertisement for her. Say why she is suitable for the job.

Name: Assa Doumbia
Date of birth: April 22nd, 1992
Exam: Baccalaureate 2010
Diploma: 2012, IUG, Accountancy
Marital status: Married
Nationality: Malian
Speciality: SE
Hobbies: Reading and jogging
Languages spoken: Arabic, French, Bamanankan, Fulfuldé
Languages written and read: Arabic and English
Address: Rue 200, P 45, Sogoninko, Bamako
Phone number: 75201745

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN			
SERIE : SH - MTE	SESSION DE JUIN 2013	DUREE : 2H	COEF.:2
LV2 ANGLAIS			





Cell phones have vastly changed the way we communicate today. A cell phone can be all you need for communicating. From a cell phone, you can make calls, write text messages, e-mails, send and receive information, go on the Internet, buy things, do online banking, listen to music and much more. In that one device you can do everything.

A cell phone has become a common product. Almost everyone has one. Cell phones have only been around for 35 years and popular for about 15. Yet, they have become an indispensable part of daily life. It is hard to imagine what many would do without them.

With the rising popularity cell phones, there has also been a rise in accidents. While the use of a cell phone in a car is convenient, it isn't safe. Talking and texting while driving are dangerous. If you need to talk while driving, you have two options. You can stop the car and use the cell phone or use a headset.

Notes: vastly: very much yet: cependant daily: every day headset: écouteur




QUESTIONS (20 points)

I. READING COMPREHENSION (6 pts)

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

1. Cell phones have existed for ... years.

a. 15
b. 35
c. 45
d. 55

2. It is ... to use a cell phone when you are driving.

a. interesting
b. safe
c. dangerous
d. important

B. *True/False questions: Write "T" for a true sentence and "F" for a false one.* **(2pts)**

1. You can use a cell phone to communicate only.
2. A cell phone is a useful device.

3. Many people would live without a cell phone.
4. Many accidents happen because of cell phones.

C. ***Answer the following questions.*** *(2 pts)*

1. What can be a possible title for this text?
2. Read the text again and write four (4) things you can do with a cell phone.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (5 pts)

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

A	B
device	grow
hard	opportune
rise	apparatus
convenient	difficult

B. ***Pâté wants to buy a cell phone and he asks Mike for some advice. Write two ways of the advice Mike gives Pâté. (2 pts)***

C. ***Join the following clauses to get meaningful sentences. (2 pts)***

1. When I visit the USA	a. she would be rich.
2. If she hadn't many children	b. they would phone him.
3. When she saw him	c. I'll go by plane.
4. If they had time	d. it was too late.

III. TRANSLATION (4 pts)

A. ***Translate into English*** **(2 pts)**

Le téléphone a changé le mode de vie des populations du Mali. On peut téléphoner pour annoncer une nouvelle. Le téléphone est très rapide et très économique. Mais il est aussi très dangereux.

B. ***Translate into French*** **(2 pts)**

From "A cell phone has become..." to "... has one.

IV. COMPOSITION (5 pts)

Choose only one topic

1. "With the rising popularity of cell phones, there has been a rise in accidents."
   What are two other disadvantages of cell phones? What are two advantages of them?
   Write a five line composition.

2. Makan Cissé, MTGC, LT Sikasso, invites his friend Sidi Diara, MTGC, LT Ségou for a stay of two weeks in Sikasso.
   Write Makan's letter of invitation with the appropriate layout.

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN			
ÉRIE: SB - SE - MTI - MTGC	SESSION DE JUIN 2013	DUREE :2 H	COEF.: 2
LV2 ANGLAIS :			

WELCOME TO ICELAND!

Welcome to my home, the second largest island in Europe, and one of the most fascinating places in the world. Welcome to Iceland! The first people to live in Iceland arrived there from Northern Europe about 1,200 years ago. First Norway and then Denmark controlled Iceland for hundreds of years until its independence in 1918. At one time it was one of the poorest countries in the world, but it is now one of the richest. Fishing is a very important part of its economy. The population is only about 320,000 and most of its people speak a language called Icelandic. Many Icelanders also speak English very well. Reykjavik, the capital city, is home to about two thirds of the people of Iceland, while about 19,000 people in the country are foreign workers. The climate is cold. The July high temperature is usually only around 10 degrees Celsius, and in winter about 3 or 4 degrees below zero. Iceland is known for its many beautiful glaciers – these are large mountains of ice and snow that you can see in both summer and winter. There are also many active volcanoes, with the last major eruption of fire and rocks and smoke in 2011. This is Iceland, my home!

Notes: capital city: la capitale major: main eruption: explosion until: jusqu'ā





QUESTIONS (20 points)

I. READING COMPREHENSION (6 pts)

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

1. Iceland is located in ... .

a. India
b. Africa
c. Europe
d. America

2. A person who lives in Iceland is a(n) ... .

a. Icelandic
b. Icelander
c. English
d. European

B. *True/False questions: Write T if the sentence is true and F if it is false.* **(2pts)**

1. The paragraph describes the country of Iceland.
2. Iceland is a very poor country.

3. Many people in Iceland can speak at least two languages.
4. Iceland is very warm in the summer.

C. ***Answer the following questions.*** **(2 pts)**

1. When did the first people of Iceland arrive?
2. Which countries controlled Iceland until its independence?
3. What is a glacier?

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (5 pts)

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

A	B
fascinating	less than
about	famous
below	almost
known	attractive

B. ***Complete the following dialogue between Albert and Fatou.*** **(2 pts)**

Albert: How long has Mali been independent?
Fatou: ---------- 53 years now.
Albert: ---------- a democratic republic?
Fatou: It has been a democratic republic since 1992.

C. ***Complete the following table by writing the missing part.*** **(2 pts)**

Superlatives	*Adjectives*
the largest	
the most fascinating	
the poorest	
the richest	
	cold
	high
	beautiful
	important

III. TRANSLATION (4 pts)

A. ***Translate into English*** **(2 pts)**

Les températures montent au mois de mai. Elles baissent au mois de juillet. Les mois d'avril et de mai sont les mois les plus chauds au Mali. Il pleut beaucoup au mois d'août.

BACCALAUREAT		MALIEN	
SERIE : LL	SESSION DE JUIN 2013	DUREE: 4 H	COEF.: 4
ANGLAIS :			





WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA?

The first people in America came before it was called America. They came from Asia, and they came on foot.

How was this possible? If you look at the map, you will see the north-east of Asia and the north-west of America are very close together. Today, that part of Asia is called Siberia, and that part of America is called Alaska Siberia and Alaska are separated by a body of water called the Bering Strait. A strait is a very narrow body of water which separates two pieces of land. The Bering Strait is only about 80 km wide.

The first people who came to America did not come by boat. Experts think that they came during the last Ice Age, when large parts of the earth were covered with ice. Because so much of the ocean was frozen, some of the land was uncovered. Experts think that the sea bed of the Bering Strait was uncovered during the Ice Age. The first Americans probably walked across the sea bed of the Bering Strait, not even knowing that it used to be under the sea.

They probably did not plan to come here. 20,000 years ago, people were food gatherers and hunters. They wandered across the land looking for fruits and vegetables to eat, and following the animals which they hunted. Perhaps the people followed a herd of animals and crossed to the new continent without knowing it.

20,000 years is a long time. During those years, the people moved across the American continent. Some stayed in the far north, and their descendants still live there today. They are the Inuit people, who learned to live in the very cold climate of the Arctic Circle.

Other groups, such as the Inca, moved south. Some people reached as far as the tip of South America. Some built canoes and travelled across the water to the Caribbean Islands, where the Arawak and Carib people lived until the Europeans came. The Caribbean Sea is named for the Carib people.

Other groups stayed in North and Central America. The Aztec and the Maya people built great civilizations in Guatemala and Mexico. The people who lived on the flat prairie land learned how to hunt the buffalo, and lived according to their own laws until the Europeans came to the land. The people on the west and east coasts became great

fishers and traders, while the people of the woodland became farmers who established permanent villages and had a highly organized form of government.
When the Europeans arrived, they found that America was not an empty land. The Europeans were not the first people to come to America; the ancestors of the Native People discovered America 20,000 years ago.




QUESTIONS (20 points)

I. READING COMPREHENSION (6 pts)

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

1. America was discovered by ....

a. Europeans
b. Africans
c. Asians
d. Australians

2. The Inuit people are those who stayed in the far ... of America.

a. West
b. East
c. North
d. South

3. The Europeans were the ... people to come to America.

a. first
b. second
c. third
d. fourth

4. Who became great fishers and traders?

a. The people who lived on the flat prairie
b. The people on the west and east coasts
c. The people on the woodland
d. The people from Europe

***B. True/False questions: Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.* (2pts)**

1. The first people planned to go to America.
2. According to the text America was discovered 20,000 years ago.

3. The first people stayed together when they arrived in America.
4. America was an empty land when the Europeans arrived.

C. ***Answer the following questions.*** **(2 pts)**

1. Where is Alaska located?
2. What is the Bering Strait?
3. What is the Ice Age?
4. What were people's activities in America 20,000 years ago?

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (5 pts)

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

A	B
close	collect
frozen	top
gather	nearly
tip	congealed

B. Find words in the text which mean the same as these words: (1 pt)

- people who have studied this (paragraph 3)
- the people who lived after them (paragraph 5)

C. Combine each pair of sentences using either ... or / neither ... nor. (2 pts)

1. The Europeans didn't discover America. The Africans didn't discover America.
2. Some immigrants came to America on foot. Some came by boat.
3. The first people wandered to look for fruits. They wandered to hunt too.
4. Malians couldn't travel to America 20,000 years ago. Nigerians couldn't travel to America 20,000 years ago.

D. What do you say in these situations? (2 pts)

1. The teacher has class at 8:00. It is 8:20 and he hasn't come.
2. Kalid is suffering from aids but he is taking pills against it.

III. TRANSLATION (4 pts)

A. ***Translate into English*** **(2 pts)**

A mesure que les pionniers marchaient vers l'ouest, ils avaient coutume d'oublier les particularités de leurs habitudes nationales. Une nouvelle forme de civilisation

apparaissait, plus simple et plus primitive à coup sûr, mais mieux adaptée aux conditions de vie.

B. *Translate into French* (2 pts)

From "The first people who came ..." to ".... uncovered during the Ice Age."

IV. COMPOSITION (5 pts)

Choose only one topic

1. America is what it is today thanks to immigration. According to you what are the causes and the consequences of immigration in the USA?
Write a 15-line composition.

2. Luc Niambélé is a student from LLT. He wants to enter the University. He is given a form to fill in. He was born on Monday 8th, 1994. He lives in Lafiabougou. His phone number is 76321948. He passed the DEF exam in 2009 and the Baccalaureate exam in 2012. He speaks Bamanan, French, English and German. He likes reading and sports. He would like to be an English teacher.
Write a form and fill in it for Luc using the information given.

BACCALAUREAT		MALIEN	
SERIE :MTE	SESSION DE JUIN 2013	DUREE :2 H	COEF.: 3
LV1 ANGLAIS :			





JET AGE

The Jet Age is a period of history defined by the social change brought about by the advent of large aircraft powered by turbine engines. These aircraft are able to fly much higher, faster, and farther than older piston-powered prop liners, making transcontinental and inter-continental travel by considerably faster and easier: for example, aircraft leaving North America and crossing the Atlantic Ocean (and later, the Pacific Ocean) could now fly to their destinations non-stop, making much of the world accessible within a single day's travel for the first time. Since large jetliners could also carry more passengers, airfares also declined (relative to inflation), so people from a greater range of social classes could afford to travel outside of their own countries. In many ways, these changes in mobility are similar to those brought about by railroads during the 19th century.

The introduction of the Concorde supersonic transport (SST) airliner to regular service in 1976 was expected to bring similar social changes, but the aircraft never found commercial success, and after a fatal crash in Gonesse, near Paris (the only loss of an SST in civilian service), flights were discontinued in 2003. The only other SST to enter service was the Tu-144. This only saw limited passenger services within Russia but proved expensive to operate and maintain and was retired from civilian service in 1978 (although it was later used for research flights). McDonnell Douglas, Lockheed and Boeing were three US manufacturers that had planned to develop SSTs since 1960s, but these projects were abandoned for various developmental/cost or other reasons.





QUESTIONS (20 points)

I. READING COMPREHENSION (6 pts)

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

1. The advent of large aircraft brought about ... change.

a. social
b. cultural

c. economic
d. political

2. Older piston-powered prop liners are ... than aircraft.

a. slower
b. faster
c. bigger
d. cheaper

3. Gonesse is ... Paris.

a. in
b. close to
c. far from
d. not close to

4. When was the TU-144 retired from civilian service?

a. In 1976.
b. In 1967.
c. In 1978.
d. In 2003.

B. <u>True/False questions: Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.</u> **(2pts)**

1. The large craft are powered by turbine engines.
2. Aircraft can fly non-stop to their destinations.
3. Railroads brought about changes in mobility during the 18th century.
4. The Concorde supersonic transport found commercial success.

C. <u>Answer the following questions.</u> (2 pts)

1. What happened when airfares declined?
2. Why was the Concorde supersonic transport airliner introduced?

II. <u>VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR</u> (5 pts)

A. <u>Copy down each word from the list on the left with the correct definition from the right.</u> (1 pt)

A	B
turbine	to be able to bear expense
aircraft	to pass from one side to the other
cross	all kinds of machines for flying
afford	rotary engine driven by steam, hot air striking on curved vanes of wheels or drum

B. Put the followings into the passive voice. The agent should not be mentioned. (2 pts)

1. Someone switched on a light and opened the door.

2. They used to start these engines by hand. Now they start them by electricity.

C. Make suggestions to the Director of a company that became unsuccessful. Give two ways. (2 pts)

III. TRANSLATION (4 pts)

A. *Translate into English* (2 pts)

En 1958 il y a eu plus de passagers voyageant par avion que par bateau grâce au Boeing 707. C'était le premier avion occidental qui avait eu un succès commercial considérable.

B. *Translate into French* (2 pts)

From "Since large jetliners could also carry …" to "….their own countries."

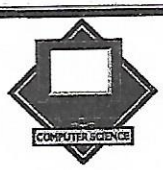
IV. COMPOSITION (5 pts)

Choose only one topic

1. There are many means of transport. Which one do you like best? Why? Give supporting ideas.

2. Issa Diarra Rue 209 – Porte 96, Hamdallaye, Bamako, writes to Adama Diakité, the Director of the company Sabunyuman, Rue 492 – Porte 16, Grand Marché, Bamako to complain about the cancel of his flight.
Adama writes back to apologize.
Write Adama's letter of apology.

BACCALAUREAT		MALIEN	
SERIE :SH	SESSION DE JUIN 2013	DUREE :2 H	COEF. :2
LV1 ANGLAIS :			





COMPUTERS GO TO TOP OF THE CLASS

The parents of today's children can recall classrooms dominated by blackboards and chalk. Now the blackboard has been replaced by the computer screen, the chalk by a keyboard and a mouse. Nowhere has the world-wide computer revolution had more impact than in schools.

Younger students often learn through a game environment with adventure – puzzle programs, often based on familiar stories or fairy tales. Scenarios are simple. Children are often asked to find the princess abducted by the witch, or guide a rabbit round a garden, picking up letters to spell a word.

Easier and more fun than books or blackboard, computers develop skills that enable youngsters to solve problems, work cooperatively, communicate concepts and extract meaning from information. Children can combine creative story writing with picture or work on shapes to help them in mathematics.

Secondary schools need more complicated programs. Simulation software is especially powerful: pupils can control their own "what if" questions. This let teachers stand back and guide their charges rather than leading from the front.

Education is big business – big enough to furnish a company like Apple with one third of its total revenue. And as technology surges ahead, links between the computer industry and schools look set to become stronger than ever.





QUESTIONS (20 points)

I. READING COMPREHENSION (6 pts)

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

1. **"Computers go on top of the class" means... .**

a. Computers replace the class.

b. There is no need of the teacher.
c. Computers go ahead in the class.
d. Computers do everything in a class.

2. The text says the computer screen has replaced the ... at school.

a. keyboard
b. blackboard
c. mouse
d. chalk

3. The computer makes school more ... .

a. difficult
b. annoying
c. interesting
d. boring

4. The computer revolution has had more impact in ... than elsewhere.

a. health
b. education
c. business
d. industry

B. <u>True/False questions: Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.</u> **(2pts)**

1. The text compares education in the past and today.
2. The text is about a classroom situation in Mali.
3. Younger students always learn through games.
4. Computers make the teacher's tasks more difficult than before.

C. <u>Answer the following questions.</u> (2 pts)

1. Quote two activities that help children learn by using the computer.
2. What do teachers do in classrooms dominated by computers?

II. <u>VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR</u> (5 pts)

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

A	B
meaning	in front
lead	connection
ahead	guide
link	signification

B. Put in the correct prepositions or adverbs. (2 pts)

1. My children are picking ... English very quickly.

2. The teacher pointed ...several mistakes that the student had not corrected.

3. You can't move into this flat till I move ....

4. Watch ...! That man tried to take your purse out of your shopping bag.

C. What could have happened if classrooms had been dominated by computers in Mali?

Give two answers. ***(2 pts)***

III. TRANSLATION (4 pts)

A. *Translate into English* (2 pts)

L'ordinateur est l'invention la plus importante du vingtième siècle. Grâce à lui nous pouvons traiter des textes, faire des opérations et conserver des données.

B. *Translate into French* (2 pts)

From "The parents of today's..." to "...keyboard and a mouse."

IV. COMPOSITION (5 pts)

Choose only one topic.

1. Do you prefer a classroom dominated by a blackboard and a chalk or a classroom dominated by the computer? Give reasons for your choice.

2. An American Project "Den Ladoni", for taking care of children BP 73, Bamako, has advertised in English in a newspaper for an assistant able to speak Bamanan, French and English. Maïmouna Guissé, Rue 106, Porte 19 N'Tomikorobougou, Bamako, writes a letter to the Personnel Officer applying for the job. She says why she thinks she would be suitable.

Write Maïmouna's letter of application.

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	treatment
apply	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)

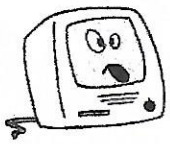
Choose only one topic

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.

BACCALAUREAT MALIEN			
SERIE :MTI - MTGC	SESSION DE JUIN 2013	DUREE :2 H	COEF: 2
LV1 ANGLAIS :			





GROWING UP ON TV

In the typical American household a TV set is turned on for six and a half hours a day. While each member of the household is not glued to the screen for all that time some viewers are more persistent than others. Generally the heaviest viewing groups are women, Blacks, the elderly and children.

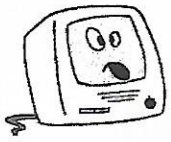
By the time children enter kindergarten most are averaging more than 30 hours a week of TV viewing and see 400 commercials that time. Kids of all ages watch not only by day but also by night; 18 millions are still watching at midnight. By the time the child finishes high school, he will have spent 18,000 hours with the "TV curriculum" and only 12,000 with the school curriculum.

Meanwhile people in all age groups tend to watch more and more television each year – no matter what the programs are! And now a second explosion of TV technology that is likely to increase viewing time dramatically is upon us.

Home-video tapes recording and playback devices are increasingly popular. The home recorder can tape off the air for future viewing while the viewer is asleep away or watching another channel if the video recorder's grows parallels that of the TV set, within a decade most of us will own one. The attractions of TV will be virtually boundless.

So, as we are to be "liberated" from the networks schedules, we may be addicted more thoroughly and blindly than ever to the viewing habit. It is therefore now more imperative than ever that we understand the cumulative effects of television watching, particularly upon young children.





QUESTIONS (20 points)

I. READING COMPREHENSION (6 pts)

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

1. Americans watch TV for ... and a half hours everyday.

a. seven
b. five
c. six
d. eight

2. Who like watching TV more in America?

a. Women, elderly, Blacks and men.
b. Children, men, elderly and women.
c. Men, elderly, women and children.
d. Elderly, Blacks, women and children.

3. Kids watch TV ... .

a. after midnight
b. only by night
c. day and night
d. only by day

4. Teenagers spend more time ... .

a. learning their lessons than watching TV
b. watching tape than learning their lessons
c. learning their lessons than watching video
d. watching TV than learning their lessons

B. ***True/False questions: Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.*** **(2pts)**

1. Everybody is glued to the TV screen in America.
2. 18,000 children watch TV at midnight.
3. People are watching more and more TV in America.
4. TV has cumulative effects on young children.

C. ***Answer the following questions.*** ***(2 pts)***

1. Who watch TV for more than 30 hours a week?
2. What devices are becoming more popular?

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (5 pts)

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

A	B
kid	vast
spend	devoted
boundless	child
addicted	pass

B. Use more / er or less with the words between parentheses to make comparison. (2 pts)

1. A plane is (fast) a car.
2. A pencil is (expensive) copy-book.
3. TV is (interesting) the radio.
4. A chair is (comfortable) an armchair.

C. Describe a TV to someone who has never seen it. (2 pts)

III. TRANSLATION (4 pts)

A. ***Translate into English*** **(2 pts)**

1. Je préfère regarder la télé que de lire le soir, surtout quand le programme est intéressant.
2. La lecture m'empêche de dormir et de bien travailler le lendemain.

B. ***Translate into French*** **(2 pts)**

From "In the typical American ..." to "... persistent than others."

IV. COMPOSITION (5 pts)

Choose only one topic.

1. "In America, the transmission of culture to children doesn't come so much through the family as it comes from outside mainly via television."
Justify this assertion referring to the impact of TV upon children in your country.

2. Laurent Dougnon lives in Mopti Rue 99 – Porte 10 Toguel. His children are TV addicted. They spend all their time watching TV. He doesn't know what to do.
He writes to his friend Oumar Kounta Rue 30 – Porte 32 Darsalam, Ségou for advice.
Write Laurent's letter with the appropriate layout.

MINISTERE DE L'EDUCATION NATIONALE — REPUBLIQUE DU MALI

ACADEMIE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE BAMAKO — Un Peuple – Un But – Une Foi

RIVE GAUCHE

Année Scolaire 2017 – 2018

COMPOSITIONS DE LA PREMIERE PERIODE

EPREUVE : **ANGLAIS LV1** SERIES : **TSS & TSEco** DUREE : **2heures**
COEF : **2**

TEXT : POPULATION BOOMING OR BOMBING ?

The World's population has been booming for years. The population is now threatening to reach the stage where there are simply too many people for the planet to support. Around 1850, the world population reached one billion. By 1987, it was at five billions and was still rising rapidly.

The Third World nations are responsible for a great deal of the population growth. In 1989 about 90% of the people being born were in developing countries. The populations of the Third World countries are expected to continue to boom.

The United Nations Population Fund predicts that by the middle of the next century, the World's population will stabilize at about 14 billion people. If ferility rates were decreased to 2.1 births per woman, the stabilization of population could be achieved sooner. In 1968, Paul Ehrlich published 'The Population Bomb'. The book described how the World population had risen, citing the discoveries of agriculture as the cause. The book predicted that population growth would result in widespread famine and even in nuclear war. While some of his predictions turned out to be false, famine did occur at high levels in later years.

1 Overpopulation has been disastrous for our planet. Greater populations have polluted and consumed more, ruining the environment and creating or intensifying a variety of problems

QUESTIONS : (20pts)

I. READING COMPRENSION (5pts)

A. Multiple choice questions : Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer (1pt)

1. The World population is c....quickly.
   a) diminishing b) decreasing c) increasing d) stagnating.
2. The developing nations ..contribute in the fast booming of the population.
   a) The developed nations b) The developing nations
   c) The United Nations d) The N.G.Os

B. True / False questions : Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones : (2pts)

1. Overpopulation is not good for our planet. F
2. The planet will be able to support extremely numerous populations.
3. When fertility decreases, the world population stabilises. T
4. Famines and wars have no links with population booming. T

C. Answer the following questions basing on the reading passage (2pts)

1. What can overpopulation cause to environment ? overpo ... of Pro
2. When will the world population stabilize ? by middle ... country

II. LANGUAGE : (10pts)

A. Vocabulary matching : Match the following words with their possible synonyms (2pts)

WORDS : *boom / rise / widespread / turn out /*

SYNONYMS :

increase /exist everywhere / discover / grow quickly /

B. Fill in the blanks with *had to / didn't have to / should have / needn't have /* as appropriate (2pts)

1. Umar had to wash his uncle's car before going to school if he didn't want to be beaten.
2. You needn't have ...bought a new pen ; I had four.
3. Fatumata should have ...helped her mother prepare the food.
4. Muhamar... didn't have to ...translate the letter into French, but he did.

C. **Turn the following sentences into passive (2pts)**

1. Children must always respect old people. → old people must always respect children
2. They have built a new bridge in our city. → a new bridge have been built by our city
3. The teacher was punishing the bad pupils. → the bad pupils were being by
4. We could hear the kids shouting in the yard. → the kids could be hear in the yard

D. **Translate into French (2pts)**

The Third World nations are responsible for a great deal of the population growth. In 1989, about 90% of the people being born were in the developing countries.

E. **Translate into English (2pts)**

L'accroissement démographique excessivement rapide est l'un des problèmes les plus sérieux auxquels le monde fait face aujourd'hui. Toutes les personnes doivent comprendre la nécessité du contrôle des naissances.

III. **COMPOSITION (5pts)**

Write a ten-line essay talking about the disadvantages of overpopulation.

Topic: Unemployment and Job Hunting

Text: The problem of unemployment

One of the major problems facing our society is the problem of unemployment. Unemployment is not only the problem of the many people who cannot find a job, but it also causes problems for these people's families and communities which are forced to support them while they are not working.

Unemployment is especially serious in large cities where there are more people seeking jobs than there are jobs available. Another reason for which unemployment is so high in cities is due to the fact that many people come to a city thinking that there is more money to make in a large city than in small towns or a village. The problem is that most people who are attracted from small towns or villages by the lure of the city are often unskilled workers, who have no qualifications to offer prospective employers, once they arrive in cities. This is probably related to the more frequent occurrences of crimes in large cities. Since they have no job, some unemployed people turn to crime to support themselves.

These are some major causes of unemployment and some problems related to it. What can be done then to prevent unemployment? This is not an easy question to answer, but perhaps, education is one solution. If you take your studies and classes seriously and work hard while you are in school, you will receive a good education and have some definitive skills and qualifications to offer to the working world. So, study hard and take advantage of the education which you have the privilege of being offered. The serious students is less likely to even find himself unemployed than is the student who does not take his education seriously.

Reading comprehension questions:

A-**True/false questions**: copy down the true sentences and correct the false ones

1- One of the major problems of the society is employment T
2- Unemployment is a serious problem in ~~villages~~ the cities
3- Some unemployed people become criminals to support themselves T
4- Working hard at school is a solution to fight unemployment T

B-**Multiple choice questions**: choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences

1. Unemployment people means

a) To have a job
b) To have no job
c)to be unemployed and employed
d)to work hard

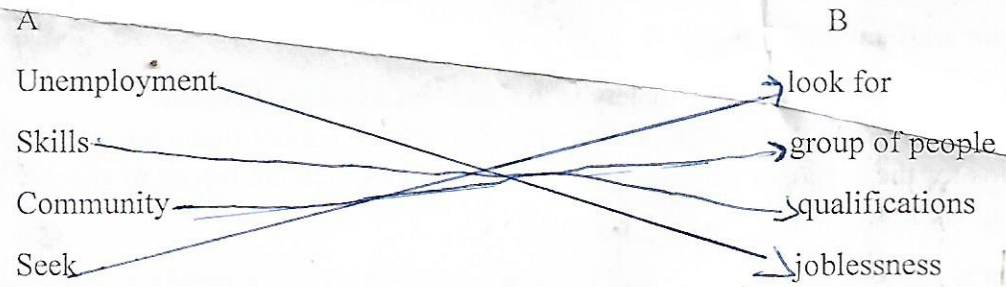
2-unskilled workers means.....

a) Qualified workers
b) Skilled workers
c) hard workers
d) no qualifications

C-Answer the following questions

1- Why unemployment is serious in large cities?
2- What do attract people from small towns and villages?
3- Why villagers have difficulties in getting jobs in the cities? because they have no qualifica
4- What are the consequences of so many people in the cities? crime

D-Vocabulary: match words of column A with their synonym in column B



E-Essay

What can be the consequences of unemployment in a country? Explain them in 10 lines