

PRE-EVALUATION EXAM IISCHOOL: ROSEY ABANTARALevel: TSECOTime: 2 hours.Text: Economic liberalization.

According to Jagdish Bhagwati, a former adviser to the U.N. on globalization, although there are obvious problems with overly-rapid development, globalization is a very positive force that lifts countries out of poverty. According to him, it causes a virtuous economic cycle associated with faster economic growth.

Workers in developing countries now have more occupational choices than ever before. Educated workers in developing countries are able to compete on the global job market for high paying jobs. Production workers in developing countries are not only able to compete; they have a strong advantage over their counterparts in the industrialized world. This translates into increased opportunity. Workers have the choice of emigrating and taking jobs in industrial countries or staying at home to work in outsourced industries. In addition, the global economy provides a market for the products of cottage industry, providing more opportunities.

Globalization has generated significant international opposition over concerns that it has increased inequality and environmental degradation. In the Midwestern United States, globalization has eaten away at its competitive edge in industry and agriculture, lowering the quality of life.³

Some also view the effect of globalization on culture as a rising concern. Along with globalization of economies and trade, culture is being imported and exported as well. The concern is that the stronger, bigger countries such as the United States may overrun the other, smaller countries' cultures, leading to those customs and values fading away. This process is also sometimes referred to as Americanization or McDonalization.

Notes:Adviser: un conseillerCottage industry: industrie artisanaleTo overrun: envahirOutsource: externalisation.QUESTIONS: (20pts)I. Reading Comprehension Question: (5pts)A. Multiple Choice Questions: Choose the right answer to complete these sentences. (1pt)

1. Globalization is the process of practicing a business in a lot of countries.....

a) from a small country ; b) all over the world; c) by a developing country; d) by a developed country.

2. The global job market is to educate workers in developing countries.

a) closed; b) limited ;c) shortened; d) opened.

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

1. Jagdish Bhagwati said that globalization is good for economy.

2. Workers can't emigrate or work at home.

3. Globalization lowered the quality of life in Midwestern United States.

4. The United States is a weak, not powerful country.

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

1. Who is Jagdish Bhagwati?
2. What is Americanization?

II. LANGUAGE: (10pts)

A. Find synonyms of words from A and B. (2pts)

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
Overly	border/limit
Virtuous	disappear
Edge	good
Fad away	more than is necessary

B. Function: Cheick Oumar Konate is a young graduated, and he would like to go abroad. So, he asks advice to his friend Moustaphe Camara. What can each of them say? (2pts)

C. Grammar: Put the following verbs in their correct form "Gerund or Infinitive". (2pts)

1. The students refuse (do) the exercises.
2. The man keeps on (talk) to the boss.
3. The government should stop (tell) lies to the population.
4. They seem (like) watching the football match.

D. Translate into French. (2pts)

From "Some also view....." "To" as well".

E. Translate into English: (2pts)

La mondialisation permettra aux pays émergents d'améliorer leur économie. Les pays du G8 ne donnent pas suffisamment d'argent aux pays pauvres.

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

1. Do you prefer economic liberalization or economic interdependence? Give two reasons to support your choice in a five lines essay!
 2. Abdoulaye Diakité, student of 11th SES, lycée Biya, Faladie- Bamako, sends a letter to his cousin Ahmed Diallo, a farmer living in Mopti to speak about the importance of sending girls to school today
- Write Abdoulaye's letter with the appropriate layout.

Good luck

CLASSROOM ASSIGNMENT

Test: 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.

Note: youth: jeunesse

I - Reading Comprehension Questions

A - Multiple Choice questions: 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 | c- 60 |
| b- 45 | 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: 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 2017 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:

- 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 (10pts)

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

A	B
Rate	Aptitude
Increase	degree
Skill	need
Requirement	growth

B - Grammar: Turn the following sentences into Passive Voice. (2pts)

1. She did this exercise last night...
2. Oumou plays basketball on week-ends.
3. They have won the match with honor.
4. The could finish this job before going home

C - FUNCTION: Situation: (2 pts)

Report these sentences:

1. Bougady ask to his sister: "Are you learning your lessons now?"
2. Anseline informed his brother: " Peter has succeeded the bac exam"

D - Translate into English: (2pts)

Le chômage est l'un des problèmes majeurs de notre société. 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: choose only one topic. (5pts)

1. Unemployment is a crucial problem in Mali. Write a paragraph of ten (10) lines about its causes.
2. Issa camara is a student in 11th Grade at Lycée Privé de l'Avenir à Faladie (LPAF). He writes to his uncle living in Ségou to ask him for some money in order to buy his school uniform and some documents too. He explains the reasons why he needs these things urgently. Write Issa Camara's letter with the appropriate lay out

Text: Modern Means of Communication

A few centuries ago people knew only a few kinds of communication. They could speak to each other, they could send their message from one place to another by smoke signals, they used mail. Later on, they also had some newspapers. The first expansion of media was when the radio and television were invented. The second and the biggest boom started in 1960s when the first communication satellite was launched into orbit.

There are 4 main media: *Newspapers, TV, Radio and the Internet*. Today's people take this as an ordinary thing and we don't realise that we nearly can't live without it. Media are very important for us. They give us big amount of information, so big that we can't remember all that things. They help us to understand things and if you have lots of information you are able to make your own decisions. This is connected with education and media are very good teachers. They highly influence us. They can help other people – making charities... News aren't always true, they are not objective or says just half true.

Our world is very huge and sending a message from America to Asia a hundred years ago was nearly impossible or it took a lot of time. Nowadays you can send the message in a few seconds and it is very simple. The media makes the world much smaller – particularly the TV and the Internet. When you turn on the TV or a computer you can see whole world like it would be in the next village. You can learn the culture and habits of other nationalities; you can see what they are doing right now. The world is also called 'the global community village'.

There are not only good things about media. Firstly there is always some information that is not true. We have to be careful about it but when you listen to media for a long time you can find some companies which are nearly always true. Secondly there is a danger of being influenced in the bad way (lot of pornography on the Internet, lot of action films in TV. Thirdly – if you are a famous person the media very often take very big piece of your privacy.

Activity 1: Vocabulary study.

Instructions: Match the following words from the list A to those of list B in order to make pairs of synonyms.

- | A | B |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| - To launch | the quantity of something |
| - Huge | the secret life of someone. |
| - Amount | to get start with something |
| - Privacy | enormous or giant. |

Activity 2: Reading comprehension questions.

Instructions:

A- True / false questions: Copy down the true sentences and correct the false ones.

- 1- A few centuries ago, people knew a lot of kinds of communication.
- 2- Media always give true information.
- 3- Sending a message from America to Asia is very difficult now.
- 4- Nowadays, you can learn the culture and habits of other nationalities thanks to the modern means of communication.
- 5- Media have only good impacts on our life.

B- Read carefully the text again and answer the following questions.

- 1- Cite the kinds of communication people knew in the past.
- 2- What are the bad things that we can find with media?
- 3- Find out the importance of media in the 2nd paragraph.
- 4- The text says that media make the world much smaller. Why?

Activity 3: Translation.

Instruction 1: Work in groups to translate into French: from "our world is very huge ... to ... like it would be in the next village".

Instruction 2: Work in groups to translate into English.

L'internet est le plus grand réseau du monde qui lie du les continents. Il est la plus grande source d'information. L'internet a rendu plus facile la communication, la recherche et la transaction financière.

Activity 4: Composition

Instructions:

Write a ten-line essay about the advantages and disadvantages of the means of communication.

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FIRST TERM EXAMINATION

LYCEE ROSEY ABANTARA

LEVEL: TSECO

Duration: 2 hours

COEF: 2

TEXT: Population control

One of the great problems of our age is that we have more death control than birth control. Medical science has greatly reduced the death rate throughout the world, but the death rate in most countries continues to be as high as in the past. The result has been a population explosion. Some experts believe that this great population increase will lead to starvation and diseases while others believe that the problem can be solved if man uses all his knowledge, and if all countries cooperate.

In every underdeveloped country, there are men and women, sometimes millions and millions, who would be thankful to stop having children if they knew how. Though many of them have already had several children, a government wishing to reduce its birth rate would probably be wise to begin by helping its citizens not to have babies they don't want. But in most countries the population increase could not even be solved unless a great many people were persuaded not to have babies they don't want, babies they accept as sent to them by fate.

Especially in societies where life has always revolved round the family, young parents are not going to take the trouble to control their fertility unless convinced that this would be to their own advantage. When they can see at that times have changed and that babies now survive instead of dying, they may be ready to listen to the medical truth that spacing and limitation of the family make for healthier mothers and healthier children. When, through urbanization or otherwise, their way of life is such that each child is no longer a financial asset, they may be ready to listen to the economic truth that you can have prosperity or you can have a lot of children, but nowadays you can seldom have both.

I- READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS: (5pts)

A- Multiple Choice Questions: Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences:

1pt

1- In many countries, millions of people.....

- a. Listen to the economic truth.
- b. Listen to the medical truth.
- c. Know how to stop having children.
- d. Don't know how to stop having children.

2- Birth spacing is good for the health of

- a. Fathers.
- b. Children.
- c. Mothers and children.
- d. Mothers.

B- True or false questions: Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones. 2pts

- 1- Many people don't know how to stop having children.
- 2- To reduce birth rate, governments must encourage their people to have a lot of children.
- 3- Birth spacing is good for mothers and children's health.
- 4- Today, you can have both prosperity and a lot of children.

C- Answer the following questions based on the text: 2pts

- 1- What has reduced the death rate?
- 2- What is the economic truth stated in the text?

II- LANGUAGE:(10pts)

A- Vocabulary: Make pairs of synonyms from words in A to words in B. 2pts

A	B
Increase	Happy
Seldom	Advantage
Asset	Rarely
Thankful	Augmentation

B- Grammar: Use some, any, no or one of their compounds. 2pts

- 1- I have read.....good books today.
- 2- Do you know.....about that boy?
- 3- There is...no.....water in the fridge. It is empty.
- 4- There isn't...any.....news about Ahmed?.

C- Function: (2pts)

Situation: Adama wants to complain about his neighbor's children who play music loudly every night and he got fed up with this situation.

- a- What does Adama say?
- b- How can his neighbor reply

D- Translate into French: 2pts

From: "One of the great....to.....as in the past."

E- Translate into English: 2pts

L'accroissement de la population crée des problèmes environnementaux. Une fois que la population augmente, les problèmes augmentent aussi.

III- COMPOSITION: Choose only one topic. (5pts)

A- Tell about the causes and consequences of population growth.

NB: No more than 10 lines.

B- Aoua Niang is a businesswoman living in Dakar, Senegal. She opened a new shop. So, she decided to send a postcard to inform her friend Amina Maiga, a secretary living in Bamako Mali about that.

- **Write Aoua's postcard!**

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CLASSROOM ASSIGNMENT No IText: 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 COMPREHESION : (5pts)A. Multiple choice questions: copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer:1pt

1- Americans watch TV for and a half hours every day.

- a- Seven
- b- Five
- c- Six
- d- Eight

2- 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: 2pts

- 1- Who watch TV for more than 30 hours a week?
- 2- What devices are becoming more popular?

II- LANGUAGE : (10pts)

A- Vocabulary: Copy down each word from the list on the left with one from the right so as to make pairs of synonyms: 2pts

A
~~Kid~~vast
Spend
Boundless
Addicted

B
~~Var~~te
devoted
child
pass

A- Grammar: Use some, any, no or one of their compounds: 2pts

- 1-He lives...~~some~~...near here.
- 2-This show is very boring. There is...~~no~~.....interesting.
- 3-There is...~~no~~.....water in the fridge. It is empty.
- 4-There isn't...~~a.m.y~~..coffee left.

B- Function:Situation: 2pts

The Principal is not happy with Mr. Diamouténé who often comes to school late.

- a- What does the Principal say?
- b- How can Mr.Diamouténé reply?

C- Translate into French: 2pts

From " In the typical American "to" persistent than others"

D- Translate into English: 2pts

- 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.

III- COMPOSITION: (5pts)

Choose one topic only

A- "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.

NB: No more than 10 lines.

B- Ahmed Traoré, student in TSECO at L.M.M- Sikasso, sent a postcard to his friend Siaka Diarra, TSS- Lycée Kankou Moussa, Daoudabougou- Bamako, giving him his travel plans for the coming holiday.

Write Ahmed's postcard with the appropriate layout.

EXAMEN DE BAC BLANC 2018-2019 LENTY

Epreuve : Anglais/ Classe : TSS / TSECO,

Durée : 2h coeff : 2

TEXT: National integrity leads to national unity

A nation is a vast human group characterized by the awareness of its unity, languages, interests, territory and community of historical events, traditions and aspirations. Mali our country, early understood the importance of unity and therefore united for its fight against the foreign invader. National unity requires economic, social and cultural integration. The duty of the country always consists of raising the living standards of the population through the

Judicious and fair sharing of national incomes. A nation cannot develop if the members which form it are divided. All the members of the national community should defend the same common interests and minimize self-centered interests, thus fighting against corruption, embezzlement, carelessness, lack of professional integrity and absenteeism. A nation needs all its men and women to develop. Everyone, wherever he lives and whatever he is, should actively take part in the construction of the nation. That's why national unity is paramount of development; a nation cannot go forward if its population lives in hatred, division, disorder and anarchy.

Since the independence of the country, public authorities and political leaders have been making remarkable efforts to achieve this unity. In furtherance of this objective, all Malian citizens are bound to help them gain national unity, especially in the common fight against those smugglers, Islamists and terrorists who intentionally weakened unity. We are bound to reach unity and reinforce it by all means because unity is likely to disintegrate at any time.

The reach and reinforcement of this national unity require national integrity as a prerequisite on the part of all Malian citizens. Any association set up on regional, racial and ethnic footings is firmly punished by our constitution. National integrity could be defined as the feeling of the common possession of rich bequests, of glorious historical events, and the unanimous consent, the desire to live together and the willing to keep the good image of the heritage which our ancestors bequeathed us.

Questions(20pts)

I Reading comprehension(5pts)

A .Multiple choice questions: Choose the answer to complete the sentence (1pts)

- 1 A Nation cannot develop if the members which form it are divide means.....
 - a: the members must fight against corruption to develop
 - b: Unity is the basis of any development.
 - c: the nation needs all its men and Women to develop
 - d:everybody should take part in the construction of the nation
2. All the members of the national community should defend.....
 - a:the lack of professional integrity
 - b: absenteeism
 - c: the common interest
 - d: self – centered interest

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

1. A nation is constituted of a variety of individuals who live on the same territory.
2. A nation needs only a few men and women to develop.
3. Since independence all Malians have been making remarkable efforts to achieve national unity.

C. Answer the following questions. (1pt)

1. What is industry?
2. In which domain does the quaternary sector excel?

II- language: (10pts)

A. Vocabulary: copy down each word on the left with its synonyms on the right. (2pts)

A	B
Refine	concentrate
Key	Fabric
Manufacturing	Principal
Always	Purify

B. Function: complete this dialogue with your own word(2pts)

Bouba: What would you to eat?

Kadi: I would like to eat chicken. Do you drink coca?

Bouba: I coca but I would jinjin Beer.

C. Fill the blanks with the correct modals(May, can and could).(2pts)

1. The sky is cloudy; you take an umbrella.
2. Mariam Wore a new trouser, she have worn the jackpot.
3. I use your phone? please
4. If you want to pass your exam, you learn your lesson.

D. Translate into French from "Industry is the production of" to....."the industrial revolution."(2pts)

E. Translate into English.(2pts)

Le Mali a un petit secteur industriel, surtout les entreprises produisant des textiles et des boissons. Il ya une augmentation de la demande locale des aliments. Les textiles representent environ 50% de valeur d'exportation.

IV. Composition (5pts) choose only one (1) topic

A. Tell us about some importance of industrialization for our country. Not more than 10 lines.

B. Safiatou diallo is a student in TSECO, Lycée Optimum de yirimadio, BP412 Bamako. She was born in JULY 1993 at Macina. She studied in school Biya Base de Faladie from 2009 to 2010 she passed her exam of CEP. From 2012 to 2013 she passed her exam of DEF. she speaks Fulani, Bambara and French very well. She is a single, Muslim. She lives in Sokorodji in Street: 320 Door: 212 Bamako. She likes reading, sportive events and music.

Write Safiatou's CV with the appropriate layout.

Good Luck!!!

Série : TSS & TSEco EPREUVE : ANGLAIS (LV1) DUREE : 2H Coef : 2

Text: Positive Effect of Population Growth

Population growth sometimes can take on negative connotations, such as in third-world countries where brimming populations tax resources beyond limits. However, many believe population growth has positive effects on societies. These include economic benefits such as expansion of tax bases and increased consumer spending at local businesses, as well as innovations by cultures seeking to keep up with growing populations.

Several scholars of the modern time have pointed to the economic benefits of population growth. In the last three decades of the 20th century, the Harvard Initiative for Global Health reported that per capita incomes grew by two-thirds with the doubling of the world's overall population. This, of course, also means that there are lower mortality rates among pregnant women, infants and children.

Another sign of prosperity from population growth can be seen by countries improving their trade structures. Countries that have higher populations also have more people working and most of all, innovating. Take a look at Shenzhen, China. China has had a massive population growth, and today, the country has one of the biggest sharing economies in the world and thus one of the top exporters.

Although not a direct effect of population growth, growing societies often signify healthy societies. For instance, population growth often signals lower mortality rates through advances in medicine and science. Additionally, countries that have shown a decline in population growth, like Japan, are experiencing a type of crisis. Japan has the highest rate of centenarians in the world and their population is highest among elderly people. This has been a concern for the nation because with fewer people having children, the future of Japan is in danger.

QUESTIONS (20 points)

I. READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS: (5 pts)

A. Multiple Choice questions : (1pt)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer:

1. The first paragraph talks about.....effects of population growth.
a. the negative; b) the positive; c) both the positive and the negative; d) Neither the positive nor the negative
2. people think that population growth has positive effects.
a. Few ; b) A lot of; c) Everybody ; d) Nobody

B. True/False statements: (2 pts)

Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones:

1. Many learned people of the past declared that population growth has economic benefits.
2. The improving of trade structures is a disadvantage of population growth.
3. With population growth, a society can have a healthy situation.
4. The growing of the Japanese population permitted them to be one of the top exporters.

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

1. What is the relationship between the per capita incomes and the population growth?
2. Why does the author say that the future of Japan is in danger?

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 antonyms : (2 Pts)

A1

Benefit

Spend

Mortality

Grow

A2

reduce

loss

get

birth

B. Turn the following sentences into passive voice: (2pts)

1. They took some measures to reduce the population growth.
2. Moussa can help you with your exercises.
3. Mali will export a lot of cotton this year.
4. The ambulance has taken the injured players to hospital.

C. Function: complete this dialogue: (2pts)

Bruce: of population growth?

Alice: it's a good thing since it has economic advantages.

D. Translate into English: (2pts)

Ma cousine vient de donner naissance à un autre bébé. Félicitations! Est ce un garçon ou une fille?

E. Translate into French: (2pts)

"Another sign of prosperity from population growth can be seen by countries improving their trade structures. Countries that have higher populations also have more people working and most of all, innovating."

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

1. Talk about the advantages of living in an extended family. No more than ten lines.
2. Andrew living in Kati Koko, Rue 421, Porte 78 sent a postcard to his friend Alexis in Mopti telling him that his mother died last week. Write Alexis' reply with the appropriate layout.

LYCEE ROSEY ABANTARA

LEVEL: TLLDURATION: 3hCLASSROOM ASSIGNMENTText: 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 the integration of this modern tool in education.

Research on the internet 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 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 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.

I- READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS: (5pts)**A- Multiple choice questions: Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer: 1pts**

- 1- sites are not 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- innovate tools

B- True / false questions: Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones: 2pts

- 1- Students have more opportunities today than they had before.
- 2- Students use slates and ink in the one room school.
- 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: 2pts

- 1- What can students do with the internet?
- 2- Why is research on internet advantageous?

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: 2pts

A	B
opportunity	good chance
reliable	permit
reinforce	trustworthy
allow	strengthen

- B- Function: Answer the following questions, expressing doubt, possibility or certainty writing in parentheses.

1. What are you going to study after your baccalaureate? (probability)
2. How many children are you going to have when you will get married? (doubt)
3. Where are you going in the coming holiday? (doubt)
4. What sort of car are you to buy once you get rich? (probability)

- C- Grammar: Join the following pairs of sentences by using TOO or ENOUGH and the INFINITIVE FORM:

1. His uncle is very poor. He can't build this huge house.
2. The government can help the teachers. It has a lot of money.
3. Amadou is very courageous. He can succeed in the baccalaureate just the first time.
4. She is very old. She cannot wear this kind of clothes.

- D- Translate into French: 2pts

From " Students today have opportunities..... to at students' disposal is the internet"

- E- 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 cout.

III- COMPOSITION: Choose only one topic. (5pts)

- A- The use of internet is beneficial for education. Write a ten – line essay about the profit learners can make from its use in Mali.
- B- Fanta koné, a student in TLL at lycée de Liberté de Sebenikoro, Bamako (LLSB), writes a letter to her ancient Headmaster of Fundamental school Issa Maiga who wants to use the ICT in his School, to talk about some advantages and disadvantages of the ICT use in Classes.
- Write Fanta's letter with the appropriate lay out!

GOOD LUCK!!

DEVOIR

Spécialité : FC1 SOIR

Coef. : 2

Durée : 2 H

ANGLAIS

Text: The ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

Place: Roehampton technical school.

Characters: Mr. Kean, teacher and 5th form pupils.

Kean: To-day we have a hard lesson to tackle: the accounts. For once keep quiet. I shall do the talking and you'll write down the explanations. Double entry book-keeping: for every account debited, another account must be credited and vice versa. To make sure all his entries and postings are correct, the book-keeper compares the total of his debit column with that of the credit column. The ledgers: These books contain all the accounts of the firm. The purchases ledger in which suppliers are credited for the goods they have sold to the firm; the sales ledger in which customers are debited for goods sold to them by the firm; the Impersonal ledger in which all other accounts are recorded (rent, depreciation, etc...) Modern ledgers are usually of the loose-leaf type.

To make thing easier all entries are first of all posted into subsidiary books or "books of first entry" before they are put into the ledger; these books are the cash book, the journal, etc...

A CREDIT NOTE is sent to a customer when he has been over charged or when he has sent back unsatisfactory goods or returns.

A DEBIT NOTE is sent to a customer when he has been undercharged.

Double entry book keeping: comptabilité en partie double

Ledger : grands livres

Postings : reports, entrées

Questions

I- READING COMPREHENSION

A- Multiples choice questions : copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer

- 1) This text is about.....
a) Cheques department. b) Loan department. c) Investment department
d) Account department

X

2. To send back means to.....

- a) send out. B) hand out. C) keep. D) return

B. True /False: copy the true sentence and correct the false ones

1. It is not necessary to compare the total of the debit column that of the credit column.
2. Suppliers provide the firm with goods
3. Customers sell goods to the firm
4. Entries are put into the ledger before they are put into subsidiary book.

C) Answers the following questions

- 1) How many sorts of ledgers are mentioned in the text?
 - 2) When is a customer said to have been
- a) Overcharged?
b) Undercharged?

II GRAMMAR AND TRANSLATION

- A) Copy down each word from the list on the left with one the right so as to make pairs of contraries

A
Debit
Purchases
more difficult
bought

B
sold
easier
sales
credit

B) Translate into French

From "the ledgers these books....." to ".....loose leaf types."

C) Translate into English

J'ai acheté une calculatrice hier, mais elle ne marche pas. Le comptable de l'entreprise a promis d'acheter une autre, mais il ne l'a pas encore fait.

III PUT THE VERBS INTO THE TENSE INDICATED IN PARENTHESIS

- (dresses) (goes)
1. Moussa always (to dress) in jean when he (to go) to school (simple present)
 2. Our teachers (to be) nervous and the headmaster (to be) quiet (simple past)
 3. CI students (not to speak) English, they (to speak) Bambara (simple future)
 4. Can you hear those girls? What they (to talk) about? (present continuous) *are they talking*
 5. Hurry! The bus (to come). I (not want) to miss it. (present continuous)

(is coming) (I am not wanting)

Les grands livres contiennent tous les comptes de la société.
Le grand livre dans lequel les produits vendues par le cabinet.
Le grand livre impersonnel dans lequel tous les autres comptes
sont enregistrés (rent, depreciation)