

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union-Discipline-Travail



MINISTRE DE L'EDUCATION NATIONALE
ET DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT TECHNIQUE

DIRECTION DE LA PEDAGOGIE ET DE LA FORMATION CONTINUE

STRUCTURE DE L'EVALUATION DES APPRENTISSAGES DU PREMIER CYCLE DU SECONDAIRE BEPC

Anglais

TEST FORMAT AND SKILLS TO ASSESS (STRUCTURE DU SUJET ET COMPETENCES A EVALUER)

Durée: 2 heures

Pour concevoir une épreuve du BEPC selon le programme recadré, il faut pour la partie **production** (writing) et la partie **maniement de la langue** (language in use) :

- définir un contexte ;
- créer une motivation/circonstance ;
- donner des consignes précises.

I- Reading for Compréhension (compréhension écrite) (8 points)

TEXTE

Le texte utilisé doit avoir les caractéristiques suivantes :

- type: descriptif, narratif, argumentatif, explicatif, dialogue ou portrait ...;
- longueur : 12 à 15 lignes maximum (texte accompagné ou non d'image) ;
- niveau de difficulté : adapté à la 3^e.

Contenu :

- **en congruence** avec les thèmes et leçons de la 6^{ème} à la 3^{ème}.
- non orienté

Source à préciser : auteur, ouvrage, magazine, source internet, etc.

NB :

- **inédit** : jamais utilisé pour une évaluation à l'examen ou en classe ;
- pas tirer d'annales ou d'ouvrages au programme.

A- Vocabulary Check (vocabulaire) 4 points.

(Text-related): mci, mcq, matching (definition, synonyms, and antonyms), odd one out, etc.

B- Comprehension Check (compréhension) 4 points

(Text-related): mcq, mci, true/false+ justification (line) open/close ended questions, table completion/information transfer, etc.

II- Writing (Expression écrite): 6 points

- **Contexte et motivation** : préciser le sujet, le public cible/destinataire et l'objet de l'expression écrite.

Les textes à produire doivent avoir les caractéristiques suivantes :

a- Nature :

- 1- Lettre amicale
- 2- Dialogue à compléter
- 3- Paragraphe

b- Type :

- descriptif,
- narratif,
- argumentatif,
- portrait
- explicatif

c- Nombre de consignes : Donner 3 consignes précises au maximum en partant de la plus simple à la plus complexe et tenir compte du type de texte à produire.

III. Language in use (Maniement de la langue) : 6 points

Proposer **une seule activité** contextualisée traitant, de préférence, du même thème que le texte.

Cette activité doit avoir les caractéristiques suivantes :

- contenir 13 items dont un (1) exemple ;
- s'articuler autour des types d'item suivants : cloze, synonyms/antonyms, mci, odd one out, etc.

NB : La source ici n'est pas obligatoire.

ÉPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

BEPC
SESSION.....

Durée : 2 h
Coefficient : 1

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION (8 points).

Smoking banned in public offices.

Smoking in government offices has been officially banned throughout the country, according to the Nigerian Health Minister Professor Olikoye Ransome Kuti.

He said that, with immediate effect, smoking in public places is no longer allowed.

5 Asking urgently private organisations of the country to take the same decisions, the Minister said "the danger that smoking poses to everyone is great. The government cannot therefore ignore a situation in which its citizens continue to destroy themselves and others through smoking."

10 Prof. Ransome Kuti noted that the interest of big multinational companies for tobacco business is that it makes them and the government gets a lot of money. It also provides the country with foreign currencies and new jobs for the youth. In addition the Minister insisted that "the interest, health and security of our citizens must come first".

15 The cost of providing health services to cure those who suffer from the bad effects of smoking is higher than any financial benefits that both the government and the people may have. He announced that, presently, his ministry is taking measures to pass a law to ban the advertising of tobacco on the radio, the television and in the newspapers and oblige tobacco manufacturers to write out the dangers of smoking on cigarette packets.

Adapted from *West Africa*, 18 April 1988.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A- Match the words from the text in column A with their meanings in column B like in the example. One word is not concerned in column B.

Example: 3-great = g- important

Column A

1. Banned (L. 1).
2. Allowed (L. 3).
3. Great (L. 5).
4. Citizens (L. 6).
5. Youth (L. 9).
6. Cure (L. 11).
7. Pass (L. 13).
8. Advertising (L. 13).
9. Manufacturers (L.14).

Column B

- a. Legal residents of a country.
- b. Vote.
- c. Companies.
- d. Imposing.
- e. Forbidden.
- f. Permitted.
- g. Important.
- h. Young people.
- i. Publicity.
- j. Treat.

B- Give short answers to the following questions (two lines maximum).

1. What is no longer permitted in the country in public places?
2. Why is the Minister taking measures to ban tobacco smoking?
3. Give two reasons that make multinational companies favour tobacco business
4. Write down the measures that Prof. Kuti's Ministry is taking to fight against tobacco business.

PART TWO: WRITING (6 points).

You are being interviewed by the English Club magazine of your school. In your answers, show the dangers of smoking and suggest solutions.

Magazine: Thank you for accepting to answer our questions.

You: You're welcome

Magazine: Is smoking a public health problem?

You:

Magazine: Why do you say it is a problem?

You:

Magazine: How does cigarette affect the body then?

You:

Magazine: Is there any cure for tobacco addiction?

You:

Magazine: What kind of measures can we take to reduce the phenomenon?

You:

Magazine: Why don't we ban tobacco altogether?

You:

Magazine: Thank you for your cooperation.

You: Thank you too.

PART THREE: LANGUAGE IN USE (6 points)

In the text below, a nurse is talking with two boys about drugs. As you read it, fill in each of the gaps with the most appropriate word from the box to make the paragraph meaningful. One word in the bank is not concerned. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 13- just

which - to - feel- excess - steal- relieve - from- name - inject - that- taking - for- just - them

"I don't understand all the fuss about drugs," said Kaoni. "If they (1...) pain, what's wrong with them? People take drugs because they make them (2...) good, just like people drink alcohol or chew betel nut. They are drugs, too. But the trouble with all drugs is (3...) if you take them (4...) a long time, you can't stop (5...) them; you have to have them just like people have to smoke cigarettes. Except that some drugs, when taken in (6...), can kill."

"What are these drugs?" Asked Maefiti. "Surely people don't (7...) themselves with novocaine to make them feel good?"

"Drug Addicts use two drugs mainly. First, there is marijuana," explained the nurse, "(8...) is made from Indian hemp. People make cigarettes (9...) it – they call them reefers," – and smoke them."

"Like tobacco," interrupted Kaoni.

"Yes, just the same, except that when you smoke "pot" – that's another (10...) for marijuana – it's supposed to make you feel good. "When people get addicted (11...) marijuana," continued the nurse, "it costs money. A lot of money. People (12...) and get involved in all kinds of criminal activities (13...) to pay for the drug.

CORRIGE ET BAREME

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION (8 points)

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A- VOCABULARY (4 points)

Pour chaque réponse juste, accordez 0,5 point.

1. banned = e. forbidden
2. allowed = f. permitted
3. **(example)**
4. citizens = legal residents of a country
5. youth = h. young people
6. cure = j. treat
7. pass = b. vote
8. advertising = i. publicity
9. manufacturers = c. companies

B- COMPREHENSION (4 points)

Pour chaque réponse juste, accordez 1 point.

1. Smoking. / Smoking is no longer permitted.
2. Because, it is harmful.
3. It makes them get a lot of money.
It makes the government get a lot of money.
It also provides the country with foreign currencies.
It provides new jobs for the youth.
4. Ban the advertising of tobacco on the radio, the television and in the newspapers and oblige tobacco manufacturers to write out the dangers of smoking on cigarette packets.

PART TWO: WRITING (6 points)

Prendre les aspects suivants en compte :

- La correction de la langue (grammaire, ponctuation et choix des mots) (1 point) ;
- La cohérence (logique dans les idées) (1 points) ;
- Identification des dangers (2 points) ;
- Suggestions (2 points).

Magazine:

You: Yes, of course. It's a real health problem presently.

Magazine:

You: Because it destroys many lives.

Magazine:

You: Heavy smokers are likely to suffer from cough and lung cancer.

Magazine:

You: Yes there is. But it is very long and very difficult to recover when the patient becomes dependent.

Magazine:

You: We should sensitize people, specifically teenagers, ban tobacco publicity.

Magazine:

You: It's easy to say but almost impossible to do because tobacco business provides a lot of money.

PART THREE: LANGUAGE IN USE (6 points)

Pour chaque réponse juste, accordez 0,5 point.

1. Relieve 2.-feel 3. - that 4.- for 5.- taking 6.- excess 7. inject
8. - which 9. - from 10.-name 11.- to 12.- seal 13.-**Example**