<u>Task 2</u> (25 lines):

"There are too many armed conflicts around the world today, and the causes are numerous and similar", wrote a journalist of an international magazine.

As a student of English, write an article to be published in WEST AFRICA, an African Magazine showing the major causes of wars in Africa and suggesting some solutions.

PART THREE: LANGUAGE IN USE 20%

A. Select the appropriate words from the box to fill in each of the numbered gaps in the text. There are more words than gaps. Write down your answers like this: Example: 1 – grew.

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between - would be - how - grew - what - everyone - all right - recurring - like - looking - to break - humour - sighing
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I have had my share of harrowing ordeals. As my legs (1) weaker, falling down became a (2) problem. More than once, I fell backward and split my scalp open. My muscles would lock up, so I would fall down (3) a tree. Those around me (4) horrified and rush to my aid. But I would often make a joke (5) the tension. I have always tried to maintain a sense of (6) What else could I do? I could get angry about (7) difficult my life was becoming but (8) good would that have done?

One night when I was out with my wife and two friends, I suddenly fell backward and hit my head. I remember the three concerned faces (9) down at me and one of my friends asking if I was (10)

"Yes" I said "but I'm seeing stars."

"Are you serious?" my friend asked.

"Really, look," I replied, pointing to the sky. "They're beautiful." (11) laughed.

B. Select the appropriate words from the box to fill in each of the numbered blank spaces in the text.
One word can be used more than once. Write down your answers like this:
Example: 1 - like.

What is it (1) to be a refugee? Try to imagine you are living (2) peace, but suddenly your whole world changes. Overnight, neighbours become enemies. Soldiers are coming who will loot and burn your home. You have ten minutes to pack and flee (3) your life. You can take (4) one small bag since you will have (5) carry it (6) many miles. What will you put in it?

You leave amid sounds of gunfire and artillery.

You join others (7) are also fleeing. Days pass, you shuffle (8) hungry, thirsty and unbelievably tired.

To survive, you must drive your body (9) exhaustion.

You sleep (10) the ground. You forage in a field for something to eat. You approach a safe country, (11) border guards will not let you cross. Then search your bag and seize everything of value. You find another checkpoint and cross the river.

BACCALAUREAT SESSION 2008

Coefficient: A1: 4

A2:2

Durée: 3 h

LANGUE VIVANTE 1 : ANGLAIS

SÉRIES: A1 – A2

Cette épreuve comporte 3 pages numérotées 1/3, 2/2, et 3/3.

DO ALL THE ACTIVITIES OF THIS EXAMINATION PAPER ON YOUR ANSWER SHEETS.

PART ONE: READING 40%

5

10

15

20

25

30

Read the text carefully and do all the following activities.

AFRICA IN THE AMERICAN CLASSROOM.

Throughout the United States, public school systems are taking a careful and critical look at what pupils know about Africa and how they are learning about it, schools are also looking at how teaching can be improved.

The movement to bring more of Africa to American schools is part of a broader trend to make education more reflexive of U.S. society.

Education in America is traditionally a prerogative of the 50 states and the thousands of local public school districts. Thus there is no nationwide curriculum, nor is there any standard solution or approach to change.

These improvements include broadening curriculums to include more information about Africa; scrutinizing current curriculums, textbooks, and class materials to root out stereotypes and biases; adding new courses dealing with Africa; and infusing information about Africa into all school activities.

Montgomery County is typical of communities across America whose public school systems have grappled with these fundamental issues and changes. The county's public schools have an increasingly diverse population: of its 108,000 pupils, some 17 percent are African-American, 12 percent are Asian, 9 percent are Hispanic, and 0.3 percent are Native Americans.

The schools have taken a multicultural approach, mandating an infusion of information about Africa and other cultures. Thus, the pupils in Montgomery County learn about Africa not only in social studies and history classes, but wherever it is appropriate: in art, humanities, music, language, and science classes.

"As we learn about Ghana", explains teacher Sharon Seike, "we bring in science and literature. Ecology and conservation, for instance, are incorporated into a discussion about saving the rain forests".

Social studies teacher Susan Strand emphasizes how important it is for her pupils at North Chevy Chase Elementary School to have a sense of history, to understand that Africa had a thriving culture centuries before Europeans came to the continent.

Africa's diversity is also apparent when pupils begin to study individual nations. Each 11-year-old picks up a country to profile for the class.

Most school administrators, teachers and pupils believe that bringing more of Africa to the classroom is enriching. "If we know more about one another's history and culture", explains Robert Hamilton, outreach director of the University of Florida, "it makes it easier to respect and communicate with one another".

Adapted from Africa in classroom, by Marilynne Rudick, Topic no 198, pp 26-29.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A. Each of the following definitions and meanings refers to a word or phrase in the text. Find the corresponding word or phrase and write it down. One has been done for you. Example: 3-J.

1.	throughout	(line	1)
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- 2. trend (line 5)
- 3. reflexive of (line 5)
- 4. curriculum (line 7)
- 5. broadening (line 9)
- 6. scrutinizing (line 10)
- 7. root out (line 11)
- 8. biases (line 11)
- 9. grappled with (line 14)
- 10. issues (line 14)
- 11. thriving (line 27)

- a. that is flourishing.
- b. becoming wider.
- c. to eliminate; to remove something by force from a particular organization.
- d. analyzing or examining something very carefully in order to find out some information about it or from it.
- e. tendencies to show prejudices against one group in a community.
- f. tried hard to solve a problem or problems.
- g. important subjects or problems that people are discussing.
- h. all the different courses of study that are taught in a school or in a university.
- i. in every part of; all over.
- j. indicative of.
- k. general and obvious movement or development of attitudes or fashion.
- B. Say whether these statements are true or false according to the text. Write (T) for true and (F) for false, and give the line(s) to justify your choice.
- 1. Africa has been satisfactorily taught in all American schools.
- 2. The new trend has to do with improving the 50 states educational system.
- 3. The American States deal with educational matters as a global curriculum.
- 4. The states are improving the only courses about Africa.
- 5. Montgomery County's public schools are the best example of the (new) change in education.
- 6. The African-American community is the most numerous in Montgomery County.
- 7. Montgomery County's pupils learn about Africa in the relevant subjects.
- 8. African culture was famous before colonization.
- 9. In Montgomery County's schools, pupils are asked to give a description of various African countries.
- 10. The final objective of a multiracial approach to education is to achieve mutual understanding in the whole community.

PART TWO: WRITING 40%

Do only one of the two tasks (20 to 25 lines).

- A. The Ivorian authorities have introduced the teaching of some national languages into the school programme. What do you think of such an initiative? Write an article for your English Club's magazine The following may help you:
 - to promote our national culture (s)
 - to help city-born children speak and write their mother tongues
 - to promote national unity
 - easy communication within the country.