

**LANGUE VIVANTE 1: ANGLAIS**

*Cette épreuve comporte quatre (4) pages numérotées 1/4, 2/4, 3/4 et 4/4.*

**IVORY COAST COUNTS ON SCHOOLS TO CUT CHILD LABOUR IN COCOA SECTOR**

'At five years old, I went to work in the fields with my dad. Today, my children go to school,' said Peter, a cocoa farmer in Bonikro in the center of Ivory Coast. Peter is one of a generation of farmers at the heart of a drive to keep the country's children in school and away from its vast plantations.

5 Ivory Coast, the world's largest cocoa producer, has struggled to prevent children working in the cocoa sector, long an accepted practice in the countryside. The industry, which accounts for 15 percent of GDP and more than 50 percent of export receipts as well as two-third of the country's job, is absolutely vital to the country's economic welfare, according to the World Bank.

10 But criticism of its record on child labour by consumers and buyers has in the past threatened to tarnish cocoa from Ivory Coast and undermine its main export, prompting the authorities to act. The government's scheme to get children off the plantations and into school, launched in 2011, is as much about improving the country's image overseas as it about protecting its young people. The leader of the campaign said that education would help limit 15 child exploitation in the cocoa sector. 'It remains for us the alternative and the most effective response in the long-term fight against child labour.'

In 2011, the West African country announced plans to reduce the number of minors working on plantations by 30 percent by 2017 and 70 percent by 2020. Since 2011, 17,829 classrooms have been built or restored, according to the National Monitoring Committee[CNS], which is 20 charged with overseeing the government's anti-child labour efforts. It is hoped that the plan will break the cycle of children following their parents into the fields at a young age.

A cocoa planter in Goboue in the country's west, is involved with a school opened by global food giant Nestle in 2013. 'Once the child is in school, they won't have time to be in the field so they can't do the heavy work,' he told AFP.

25 Despite the scheme, recent figures highlight the challenges in the battle. Between 300,000 and one million children are still estimated to work in the sector, according to a report by the International Cocoa Initiative [ICI], an organization created by the chocolate industry to fight the exploitation of minors. Some 4,000 child victims of 'slavery and exploitation' were removed from cocoa plantations in Ivory Coast between 2012 and 2014, according to 30 authorities. Whether paid or unpaid, children often come from Ivory Coast's neighbor Burkina Faso, and are used to carry heavy loads, fell trees and spray crops with pesticides.

*Adapted from [WWW.dailymail.co.uk/wires/afp/article-3561667](http://WWW.dailymail.co.uk/wires/afp/article-3561667)*

## A- VOCABULARY

The words or expressions below are from the text. Match them to the correct definitions or synonyms from a to c. Number 1 is an example

E.g. 1 – b

- 1- Fields(1-1)
  - a- Jobs
  - b- plantations
  - c- works
- 2- Countryside(1-6)
  - a- Patriot
  - b- Rural area
  - c- Wild animal
- 3- Consumers(1-10)
  - a- People who work hard
  - b- People who eat,drink,use something
  - c- People who protect the population
- 4- Scheme(1-12)
  - a- Chain
  - b- Promise
  - c- plan
- 5- Labour(1-16)
  - a- Game
  - b- Amusement
  - c- work
- 6- Minors(1-17)
  - a- people under 18 years old
  - b- adults
  - c- old women
- 7- Overseeing(1-20)
  - a- Being an obstacle
  - b- Neglecting
  - c- controlling
- 8- Involved(1-22)
  - a- Took part
  - b- Impressed
  - c- Took care of
- 9- Highlight(1-25)
  - a- Put away
  - b- Focus on
  - c- forecast
- 10 -Removed(1-29)
  - a- Taken out of
  - b- Sold to
  - c- Attacked to
- 10- Fell(1-31)
  - a- Captured
  - b- Cut down
  - c- Planted

## B- COMPREHENSION

*Give short answers to the following questions.*

- 1- Is cocoa important in Ivory Coast's economy/ how do you know/
- 2- What caused the authorities to react against child labor in cocoa fields/
- 3- Point out the two things the authorities aim at by forbidding child labour and encouraging child labour/
- 4- Give the reason why African farmers take their children to the field
- 5- Do you think normal to make children do physical work/ Justify your answer

## **PART II: LANGUAGE IN USE**

*A- This is part of an article about the Apartheid system in South Africa. To make it meaningful, fill in the gaps with the appropriate words from the list below. One word in the list is not concerned. Write your answers like in the example.*

**E.g.: 1- to blame**

Conflict- protest- emergency- to blame- comrades- battles – uprising – oppression – fight – struggle- rebellion- prohibition.

### **THE LOST GENERATION**

Apartheid, by robbing black community and family life of all authority and cohesion, is 1..... But so, to some extent, is the type of 2 ..... that blacks chose to wage against white 3..... For years parents have been standing back while their children moved to the front trenches of the freedom 4 .....

The youth 5 ..... began on June 16, 1976, when the schoolchildren of Soweto rose up in protest against the state's edict that their lessons must be learned in Afrikaans, the language of the ruling whites. The initial 6 ..... Left more than 400 dead, but the 7 ..... was never completely quelled. In 1984 the 8 ..... of the still simmering townships rebelled again, setting off a series of violent 9 ..... that killed more than 2,000 over the next two years and prompted the government to impose a state of 10 ..... But the endless 11 ..... also helped transform black children.

B- Your South African pen friend sent you the passage below as an email about Mandela's life. To make it meaningful, put the verbs in parentheses at the correct form of the past simple active or passive. Number 1 is an example. E.g. 1- he was educated

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was born in 1918 into the royal family of the Xosa-speaking Tembu tribe. He 1 [ educate] at a Methodist school. Later, he 2[become] a lawyer,3 [ join] the African National Congress in 1944, 4[ head] its youth wing in the early 1950s and 5[ elect] deputy president in 1952.

In 1953, as white oppression 6 [grow], Mandela 7[legally restrict] for five years. Three years later, he was a defendant in a treason trial that 8[last] until 1961; he 9[acquit]. Soon after, he 10[set up] the ANC's military wing and 11[go] underground.

### **PART III: WRITING**

*DO ONLY ONE OF THE TWO TASKS BELOW*

#### **Task I**

Your South African pen friend would like to know about children's rights in your country. Write him a letter to

- List some of the children's rights in your country
  - Tell him whether children's rights are respected or no in your country
  - Say what can be done to protect the rights of children
- Do not exceed 25 lines

#### **Task II**

One of the common children's rights which is violated in Africa is child bride. As a reporter for your English club magazine, write an article about this situation in your country. In your work, mention the points below

- the main causes of child brides
  - its impacts on the young girls
  - solutions authorities should find to put an end to this violation of children's rights.
- Do not exceed 25 lines