

**Langue Vivante 2 : Anglais**

Le candidat est libre de commencer par la composante de son choix.

Cependant il devra numéroter ses réponses conformément à la numérotation du sujet.

Part One: Reading Comprehension (8 points)

Read the below and do activities that follow it.

Schoolchildren smokers

A survey on schoolchildren's smoking habits is being carried out by Charing Cross Hospital. Already some 13,000 Schoolchildren in Hounslow have filled in questionnaires that confirm that many start smoking around the age of 10 or 11 and the several young smokers come into the heavy category of 10 or more cigarettes a week ...

The second stage of survey will be to select two or three schools in the area, and to take about 5,000 first-formers smokers and non smokers alike, right through their four year school career, giving them all yearly breathing test. The reserach is expected to give early warning of bronchitis and other illness associated with smoking.

Two self confessed smokers who filled in the questionnaire but who have already decided to give up smoking of their own free will have 15 years-old Linda Gott and Ian Willcocks from Hounslow Manor School.

« It's personal decision. It means willpower, but you've got to have a strong motive » says Linda, who used to smoke 20 cigarettes a day. She stopped in order to please her boy-friend, whose father had died of cancer.

Ian says « I started when i came to secondary school, just to be one of the gang. I can't ever say I ever enjoyed it ». The survey has show that people like Linda and Ian, starting to smoke around the age of 10 and giving it up 15, are fairly typical.

Kate Keeling was a health visitor attached to the Charing Cross Project ; he said that if the project could make the young smokers realize why they started smoking, they would be halfway to stopping it. But what about the ones who carry on smoking ? Both Linda and Ian mentioned that several friends had heavy smokers coughs because they were addicted to smoking 20 or more cigarettes a day ; they didn't enjoy it and would give it up if they could.

***Adapted from Praticte in Comprehension and English Usage, p.8 by
WULLEN, TL***

Comprehension Check

A/ Read the text and match the words from in the box A with their meaning in the B. Write your answers like in the example.

Example : 8-b

Column A

- 1- survey (L1)
- 2- carried out (L1)
- 3-expected (L7)
- 4- warning (L8)
- 5- give up (L10)
- 6- will (L10)
- 7- motive (L12)
- 8-fairly (L18)
- 9- carry on (L22)

Column B

- a- reason, cause
- b-rather
- c- determination, decision
- d- study
- e- done
- f -abandon, stop
- g- continue
- h- notice
- i- supposed

B) Say if these statements are true or false.

Write (T) for true and (F) for false and justify your answer. Write like in the example

Example : 1-F (L 1,2)

- 1-A survey on schoolchildren's smoking habits is being carried out by the government.
- 2- The 13,000 Schoolchildren interviewed confirmed that many of them start smoking at the age of 10 or 11
- 3-The research is carried out to give information about illnesses associated with smoking.
- 4-Linda Gott and Ian Willcocks were forced to stop smoking.
- 5-Many friend had smoker's coughs because they had stopped smoking.

Part Two: Writing (6 points)

Do **only one** of the two tasks.

A/ Your American pen-friend Jimmy writes you a letter in which he informs you that his friends at school want him to smoke like them. Answer his letter and tell him about the consequences of smoking.

These ideas will help you :

- to get addicted to
- lung diseases
- to catch a cancer/tongue cancer/throat cancer
- to lose weight
- to have bad breath.
- dark lips and teeth.

B/ During meeting of your English club, you are asked to reflect on teenagers temptations. Write a paragraph about a specific temptation (alcohol, drug, prostitution, etc....) and its effects on young people.

Part Three: Language in use (6points)

A/ Choose the right word from the box to fill in the blank. Write like in the example.

Example : 1-anyone



Broke-during-anyone-him-beat-for-in
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The week of peace was the one week in the year when everyone had to be kind to each other. No one was allowed to fight (1).....else. Husbands were not allowed to (2).....Their wives or their children. But Okonkwo (3) the peace. One day (4).....the week of peace, Okonkwo came home early (5)the afternoon. He sat and waited (6)his meal to be brought to (7).....His third wife Ojiugo was to cook that day. But she was not at home.

Adapted from Things Fall Apart, by Chinua ACHEBE

B/ Complete each sentence below with appropriate word from the brackets.

Write your answer like in this example.

Example : 1-either

1-My father can't swim ; you can't swim..... (As well, also, either)

2- Our teacher could speak French, he could speak Spanish.....

(neither, as well, yet)

3- Students must..... Go to school on time. (Sometimes, ever, always)

4- They were good boys ; they..... drank alcohol. (Usually, never, sometimes)

5-We haven't had our lunch..... (Yet, again, still)

6-Koffi is blind ;he can ride a bicycle. (However, also, so)

7- We have learnt English..... Four years. (For, since, ago)