

BEPC
SESSION 2010
ZONE : I

Coefficient : 1
Durée : 2 h

LANGUE VIVANTE : ANGLAIS

*Cette épreuve comporte trois (03) pages numérotées 1/3, 2/3 et 3/3.
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 text below and do the activities that follow it.

THE WAR AGAINST DRUGS

The world is facing a drugs crisis. There are more young addicts today than ever before. But if the crisis is serious and international, so is the war against drugs. This report examines two of the possible solutions to it.

5 Advertising campaigns play an important role in the war against drugs. In America, there have been several campaigns in recent years. Each one has had a message. For example, 'just say no', 'stop the madness' or 'don't do drugs'. Each one has also featured a lot of famous TV, movie and pop stars.

10 In Britain, some anti-drugs campaigns have tried to shock young people. They showed how heroin, for example, can completely destroy addicts' lives. Also, how dirty needles spread AIDS. Others have been less dramatic. The slogan for one in Scotland was 'choose life not drugs. Be all you can be'. This focused on pictures of healthy, independent young people – not the problem of addicts.

15 As well as advertising, education is also vital in the fight against drugs. Many schools have a drug-education programme for children as young as 8 or 9. Programmes like these include books, videos and cassettes. Some schools even arrange visits from ex-addicts. One of these is Phil Cooper. He travels around Britain giving teenagers two-hour drug-education lessons. He tells them exactly how addicts live. How they steal money, lose their friends, hurt their families, are cheated by dealers and destroy their health.

From *DOSSIER PHOENIX, YOUTH CULTURE*, pp. 24 and 25.

Tournez la page S.V.P.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A. The words in Column A are underlined in the text.

Match each word with its synonym or meaning in Column B. Write down your answers like in the example. Example : A1 - a

Column A

1. crisis
2. several
3. featured
4. movie
5. spread
6. focused
7. vital
8. include
9. travels

Column B

- a. extremely difficult period.
- b. goes on journeys.
- c. necessary.
- d. cinema.
- e. many.
- f. comprise.
- g. pointed out.
- h. put a particular accent.
- i. propagate.

B. Read the text again and answer the following questions. (2 lines maximum for each answer).

1. How serious is the drug crisis?
2. According to the text, what are the effects of drugs on people?
3. What are the two solutions to the crisis, according to the text?
4. Was Phil Cooper's action popular? Justify.

PART TWO : WRITING (6 points)

Choose only one of the two tasks and do it on your answer sheet in not more than 15 lines.

TASK 1:

Through a cultural exchange programme, you went to Accra with the English Club of your school. Once there, you were asked to present a topic about the consumption of drugs in your country. Write down your work with the help of these questions.

- What kinds of drug do teenagers use?
- How much do they consume drugs?
- Where do the drugs come from?
- What is the effect of these drugs on people's health?
- What can be done to solve this problem?

TASK 2:

You are inviting Dan, your Nigerian friend to your sister's naming ceremony. Here is the conversation you are having with him. Write down Dan's part like in the example.

Example : 1 - I'm fine thank you; and you?

You : Hello Dan! How are you?

1- Dan :

You : I'm fine too, thank you!

2- Dan :

You : No, I'm not going for a walk. I just come to see you.

3- Dan :

You : Tomorrow is my sister's naming ceremony. Would you please be with us?

4- Dan :

You : 8 o'clock at night.

5- Dan :

You : You don't need to bring a present.

6- Dan :

You : You can take your girlfriend along.

7- Dan :

You : I would be so glad to welcome you.

PART THREE : LANGUAGE IN USE (6 points)

A. Rewrite the sentence starting with the words given. The ideas must not change.

Example : A1 = Yao told Aya that he was sick that day.

1. "I am sick today." Yao told Aya.

Yao told Aya

2. "Why did you take my books yesterday?" Amy asked Ali.

Amy asked Ali

3. "Don't read my letters." You told me.

You told me

4. "Can you help us to do the exercises?" the children asked their father.

The children asked their father

5. "I'll never do it again!" He promised.

He promised

6. "I knew you were not telling the truth!" he told the boys.

He told the boys

B. Read the passage below. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word or form to make it meaningful. Write your answer like in the example.

Example : B1 = an

I think English is (1) (a / an / the) exciting language. There are (2) (many / plenty of / much) new words and expressions and the vocabulary is enormous.

But I am glad (3) (which / that / who) it is my first language. I feel sorry for people abroad

(4) (whom-which-who) are learning it as a second language. It must (5)

(to be / be / been) really difficult for them. I understand now why some of them are (6)

(bad / worse / the worst) at English. Unfortunately English remains the most spoken language

(7) (in / on / of) the world.