

**BEPC**  
**SESSION 2025**  
**ZONE II**

**Coefficient : 1**  
**Durée : 2 H**

## LANGUE VIVANTE 1 : ANGLAIS

*Cette épreuve comporte deux (02) pages numérotées 1/2 et 2/2.  
 Le candidat est libre de commencer par la composante de son choix.  
 Cependant il devra numéroté ses réponses conformément à la numérotation du sujet.*

### **PART ONE: READING FOR COMPREHENSION (8 points)**

Read the text below and do all the activities that follow it.

#### **HOW TO INTEGRATE URBAN YOUTHS?**

Recently, a violent phenomenon which started in a commune of Abidjan has spread fast to the other communes. Now, young men between the ages of 12 and 27 are joining organized youth groups, commonly referred to as "Children in Conflict with the Law". These boys are described as people who violently rob their victims on the streets and, in some cases, kill them.

- 5 One of these youths described their state of mind saying, "When we go out, we are like wild dogs. We have to steal, do everything to gain money."

Exclusion, lack of opportunities and inequalities are only a few of the socio-economic factors that create and reinforce the formation of these violent youth groups. Stigmatization perpetuates the conditions which lead to the existence of these antisocial groups.

- 10 Government officials and civil organizations have attempted to eradicate this urban violence phenomenon, but with very little success. Civilians argue that police authorities do not have the necessary means to protect them against the assaults by the youth groups. In desperation, communities have gone as far as to organize self-defense actions, which have inevitably perpetuated cycles of violence in the communes. Till now, they are seeking alternative responses, which are adequate to their context to overcome this harmful social phenomenon.
- 15

Adapted from *Interpeace Journal, August 24, 2016*

\*youths = young people

### **COMPREHENSION CHECK**

#### **A Vocabulary check**

Match the words in Column A with their synonyms or definitions in Column B according to the text. One option in Column B is not concerned. Write your answers like in the example.

**Example:** 1. started = g. commenced

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1- started (L1)	a- savage
2- fast (L1)	b- resources
3- rob (L4)	c- rapidly
4- wild (L5)	d- dangerous
5- lack (L7)	e- absence
6- perpetuates (L9)	f- full of
7- means (L12)	g- commenced
8- assaults (L12)	h- attacks
9- harmful (L15)	i- maintains
	j- steal from

## B Comprehension questions

Write short answers to the following questions on the text (2 lines maximum).

- 1- Where did the phenomenon of "Children in Conflict with the Law" start?
- 2- What is the age group of the "Children in Conflict with the Law"?
- 3- Give two causes of youth violence identified by the writer.
- 4- Have communities' self-defense actions stopped the phenomenon of urban violence?  
Justify your answers with details from the text.

### PART TWO: LANGUAGE IN USE (6 points)

**Task 1:** The paragraph below is about the "Children in Conflict with the Law". Choose the best options in brackets to make it meaningful. Write your answers like in the example.

**Example:** 1= referred

The "Children in Conflict with the Law" represent a serious danger in Côte d'Ivoire. They are often (1-referred / refer / referring) to as "microbes". Some citizens believe that the term "microbes" is not negative enough to describe these young men, while others (2- found / find / finding) the word humiliating. Psychologically and socially, the term "microbe" has a negative impact. Each time community members use this term to describe youths, they are (3-builds / build / building) a barrier between them. Consequently, these young men are (4-stigmatized / stigmatize / stigmatizing) and confined in negative behaviours and identities. This situation creates vicious cycles of violence.

**Task 2:** The statements below summarize a violent youth's assault recently committed in Abidjan. Rewrite each of them starting by the underlined words or phrases. Write your answers like in the example.

**Example:** 1-Populations are generally robbed by violent youths in the evening.

- 1- Violent youths generally rob populations in the evening.
- 2- Recently, a group of young people attacked a supermarket.
- 3- They took everything from the clients.
- 4- Fortunately, the police rescued the victims.

### PART THREE: WRITING (6 points)

**Topic** (Not more than 12 lines)

After an attack by the "Children in Conflict with the Law" in your city, you decide to write an article for the *TIMES* magazine to denounce the phenomenon. In your article,

- Say what the "Children in Conflict with the Law" are;
- describe what they do;
- suggest three solutions to stop this phenomenon.

BEPC-SESSION 2025  
 CORRIGE-BAREME : LANGUE VIVANTE 1 ZONE 2

CORRIGE	BAREME
<u>How to integrate urban youths?</u>	
Ce barème comporte 4 pages numérotées 1/4; 2/4; 3/4 et 4/4	
<u>PART ONE</u> : Reading for comprehension	8 points
Comprehension check	
<u>A Vocabulary check</u> (0,5 point par réponse juste)	4 points
<u>Example</u> 1. started = g. commenced	
2. fast = c. rapidly	
3. rob = f. steal from	
4. wild = e. savage	
5. lack = a. absence	
6. perpetuates = i. maintains	
7. means = b. resources	
8. assaults = h. attacks	
9. harmful = d. dangerous	
<u>NB</u> : Acceptez les réponses du genre 1- g	

DIRECTION DES EXAMENS ET CONCOURS  
 Ce barème est national. Seule la commission nationale des corrigés-barèmes est habilitée à le modifier.

1/4

CORRIGE	BAREME
<p><u>B. Comprehension Questions</u></p> <p>1. it started in a commune of Abidjan</p> <p>2. They are between 12 and 27.</p> <p>3. Two causes identified by the writer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Exclusion</li><li>- lack of opportunities</li><li>- Inequalities</li><li>- Stigmatization</li></ul> <p><u>NB:</u> Acceptez deux des causes ci-dessus.</p> <p>4. NO (they haven't)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Because they have perpetuated cycles of violence in communes.</li><li>- Because communities are still seeking alternative responses</li></ul> <p><u>NB:</u> Acceptez l'une des justifications ci-dessus</p> <p>(1 point par réponse juste)</p>	<p>4 points (1 point par réponse juste)</p> <p>9</p>

DIRECTION DES EXAMENS ET CONCOURS  
Ce barème est national. Seule la commission nationale des corrigés-barèmes est habilitée à le modifier.

2/4

CORRIGE	BAREME
<p><u>PART TWO = Language in use</u></p>	<p>6 points</p>
<p><u>TASK 1</u> (1 point par réponse juste)</p>	<p>3 points</p>
<p>Example: 1 = referred 2 = find 3 = building 4 = stigmatized</p>	
<p><u>TASK 2</u> (1 point par réponse juste)</p>	<p>3 points</p>
<p>Example: 1. Populations are generally robbed by violent youths in the evening 2. Recently, a super market was attacked by a group of young people. 3. Everything was taken from the clients. 4. Fortunately the victims were rescued by the police.</p>	<p>10</p>

DIRECTION DES EXAMENS ET CONCOURS

Ce barème est national. Seule la commission nationale des corrigés-barèmes est habilitée à le modifier.

3/4

CORRIGE	BAREME
<p><u>PART THREE= Writing</u></p> <p><u>Consignes générales</u></p> <p>1. Le candidat a donné une définition correcte de "children in conflict with the law". (1 point)</p> <p>2. Le candidat a décrit ce qu'il font. (1 point).</p> <p>3. Le candidat a suggéré trois solutions pour freiner le phénomène. (2 points)</p> <p>4. Le candidat a écrit avec peu de fautes d'orthographe et de grammaire et a utilisé un vocabulaire approprié. (1 point).</p> <p>5. Le candidat a respecté le type d'écrit. (1 point)</p>	<p>6 points</p>