

**LANGUE VIVANTE 1 : ANGLAIS****Séries A1 - A2**

*Cette épreuve comporte trois (03) pages numérotées 1/3, 2/3 et 3/3.  
Le candidat test libre de commencer par la composition de son choix.  
Cependant, il devra numéroter ses réponses conformément à la numérotation du sujet.*

**PART ONE: READING (40%)**

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

**Climate, Competition, and Disease**

In tropical Africa, the soil is generally poor and lacks many important nutrients. However, the climate is warm and humid, which strongly favors plant reproduction, growth, and survival. This is why tropical Africa is known for its dense and green vegetation. Even with poor soil, plants grow quickly because sunlight and rainfall are abundant throughout the year.

- 5 Because resources such as nutrients are limited, plants and animals must compete fiercely to survive. As a result, no single species can dominate large areas for a long time. Instead, many different species live together, each with different needs. This explains why populations, including human populations, have historically been scattered rather than concentrated.

- 10 These environmental conditions have important economic consequences. Tropical lumbering, for example, is very different from lumbering in temperate regions. In the tropics, there may be only one or two trees of the same species in an entire acre of land. Therefore, cutting wood becomes a difficult activity, more like hunting than harvesting a field of crops. This makes production slow and costly.

- 15 Agriculture faces even greater challenges. When farmers try to grow a single crop over a large area, insects, diseases, and parasites quickly attack it. In such a rich natural environment, there is always a natural enemy ready to destroy the crop. These enemies may be insects, viruses, bacteria, animals, birds, or even other plants. For this reason, protecting crops is a major challenge in tropical agriculture.

- 20 Many development and agricultural projects in Africa have failed because these realities were not taken into account. Planners often ignored the dangers of pests and diseases. As a result, production decreased and projects collapsed after a few years. In addition, Africa has many diseases that affect both humans and animals.

- 25 Malaria affects millions of people and reduces their ability to work efficiently. River blindness, sleeping sickness, and bilharzia cause serious suffering and slow economic progress. Animal diseases, such as those spread by the tsetse fly, prevent the development of large-scale livestock farming. Consequently, disease and environmental challenges remain major obstacles to Africa's economic development and sustainable growth.

*Adapted from: <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/journals/022/0001/002/article-A008-en.xml>*

**A. VOCABULARY (20 pts)**

The words in column A are from the text. Match them with their definitions or synonyms in column B. Number 1 is an example:

Example 1- d

Column A	Column B
1. climate (L 2)	a. dispersed
2. rainfall (L 4)	b. plot of land
3. fiercely (L 5)	c. forest exploitation
4. scattered (L 8)	d. the usual weather conditions of a place
5. lumbering (L 9)	e. precipitation in the form of raindrops
6. acre of land (L 11)	f. intensely
7. destroy (L 16)	g. devastate
8. failed (L 19)	h. farm animals
9. reduces (L 23)	i. durable growth
10. livestock (L 25)	j. diminishes
11. sustainable growth (L 27)	k. not succeeded

**B. COMPREHENSION (20 pts)**

Read the text again and decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F). Justify your answers by indicating the line(s) of the text. Do it like in the example.

Example: 1. F (L1)

- The soil in tropical Africa is rich and very fertile.
- The warm and humid climate helps plants grow despite poor soil.
- Many different species live together in tropical Africa.
- Human populations in Africa have always lived in the same places.
- Tropical lumbering is not different from lumbering in temperate regions.
- In tropical Africa, many trees of the same species grow in one area.
- Growing only one crop over a large area attracts pests and diseases.
- Many development projects succeeded because environmental factors were well studied.
- Malaria affects people's ability to work and slows development.
- Animal diseases limit the development of large-scale livestock farming.
- Diseases and environmental challenges don't affect sustainable growth.

**PART TWO: LANGUAGE IN USE 30%**

**TASK A:**

The passage below is about agriculture in Africa. Read it and choose the correct option of the verbs in brackets to make this paragraph meaningful. Number 1 is an example.

Example: 1= *affect*

In many parts of Africa, environmental conditions 1. (*affect / affected / have affected*) development. For a long time, people 2. (*depend / depended / have depended*) on agriculture for their survival. Poor soil and tropical diseases often 3. (*limit / limited / are limiting*) production. In the past, many development projects 4. (*fail / failed / have failed*) because planners 5. (*ignore / ignored / have ignored*) environmental realities. Today, governments and organizations 6. (*try / tried / were trying*) to improve farming methods.

They **7. (introduce/ introduced / has introduced)** new techniques in several regions. At the same time, health services **8. (work / worked / have worked)** to control diseases. If effective measures **9. (are taken / take / were taken)**, living conditions **10. (will improve / improve / improved)** in the future. Without strong action, development **11. (remains / will remain / remained)** slow.

### **TASK B:**

The sentences below are about farming in Africa. Reorder the words to make each sentence meaningful. Do like in the example.

*Example: 1= Africa faces many problems in agriculture.*

1. faces / problems / Africa / in / agriculture. / many
2. is / often / soil / poor / and / The / weak.
3. good, / is / but / pests / Rainfall / attack / crops.
4. farmers / African / methods./ traditional / use
5. projects / have / in / the / Many / past./ failed
6. farming / Governments / try / techniques./ new
7. need / training / better./ People / farm / to
8. affect / Divers / humans / animals./ diseases / and
9. growth / reduces / per family./ Population / land
10. have / Sustainable / farming / helps / to / enough / food.
11. must / and / agencies / work / Communities / together.

### **PART THREE: WRITING 30%**

Do only one of the two tasks below (**not more than 25lines**)

#### **TASK A**

For its World Campaign for the Protection of the Environment, the United Nations Organisation (UNO) organises a competition and invites students of Terminale to take part in it by writing articles on deforestation in Africa, to be published in some English newspapers and magazines. As a participant in this competition, write your article. In this article:

- give three reasons why deforestation is increasing in your area or in Africa;
- explain how deforestation affects people's living conditions and economic activities;
- suggest two measures that local authorities can take to reduce deforestation.

#### **TASK B**

Your American pen friend studied in class a text on climate, agriculture, and diseases in tropical Africa. He / She wrote to you to get more information about the problems caused by climate and diseases in tropical Africa. Write a letter in reply to your pen friend. In your letter:

- mention two characteristics of the tropical climate;
- describe two difficulties caused by climate or poor soil to agriculture;
- explain how diseases or pests affect production and people's living conditions.