

	<p align="center">Concours EAMAC 2022</p>	<p align="center">Cycle : TECHNICIEN</p>
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Epreuve d'Anglais

Durée : 02 heures

A) Reading comprehension.

Fire

When fire is under control, it is a useful servant. But when it rages uncontrolled, it can be a destructive giant that consumes everything in its path—man, beast and vegetation.

In 1983, a bush fire in Australia devastated the states of South Australia and Victoria. Over 70 persons were killed along with destruction of 36,000 cattle 320,000 sheep, and over 2,000 homes.

In the same year, bush fires in Ghana resulted in the devastation of 72 per cent of the country's 92,000 square miles. At least 29 persons died and 34 others were injured. Similar bush fires were reported in other parts of the world.

A small proportion of bush fires is the result of natural processes, such as lightning. Most are man-made. In Ghana, the number one cause of bush fire is the palm-wine tapping. Tappers light bundles of sticks to heat up palm trees, allowing the palm sap to flow. Often though, the fire accidentally spreads and the fire results.

In some African lands, it is common for a group of hunters to surround a thicket and set it on fire to flush out game that may be in it. Those hunting for wild bee honey use fire to drive bees away from their hives. At times they make no effort to put out the fires they started. In tropical Africa many farmers use the slash and burn method of farming. They cut down the bush in an area they intend to farm and burn the debris. If not controlled, the fire can spread quickly. In some areas, herdsmen burn the dry grass in the belief that with the coming of the rains, the land will be rejuvenated, and there will be better pasture for their animals. When these fires are left to burn themselves out as is often the case, they can spread. Campers are likewise guilty at times of starting conflagrations by failing to put out campfires. Clearly, then, negligence is the cause of most bush fire.

Some believe that the government, on its part, should impose tough penalties on perpetrators to deter carelessness. Others argue that the best way to prevent bush fires is for the government to educate people on the dangers of fire. We should treat fire with respect. By exercising reasonable care, we can avoid provoking this useful servant into becoming a destructive giant.

LaLiLoT. A. & Beckley / E E L. P. 123

1. Read the text then answer to the questions. 5pts

- a. Why do we say that fire can be destructive giant?
- b. What was the damage caused by fire in Australia?
- c. Comparatively to Ghana which has the greater devastation?
- d. State four factors in which man is responsible for fire outbreaks.
- e. What should the individual and the government do to prevent the spread of fires?

2. Vocabulary in context. Explain the following words according to the text. 1.25pts

- a. Lightning, (the result of natural processes, such as lightning.....
- b. To flow ;(allowing the palm sap to flow.....
- c. Game; (fire to flush out game that may be in it.....
- d. Rejuvenate; (the land will be rejuvenated.....
- e. Tough. (should impose tough penalties.....

B) Translation.

1. Translate this paragraph into French. 2.25pts

A small proportion of bush fires is the result of natural processes, such as lightning. Most are man-made. In Ghana, the number one cause of bush fire is the palm- wine tapping. Tappers light bundles of sticks to heat up palm trees, allowing the palm sap to flow. Often though, the fire accidently spreads and the fire results.

2. Translate into English. 2.50pts

- a. Si vous voulez partir demain, il est temps que vous reteniez votre place.
- b. Voyez -vous un inconvénient à ce que Mary vienne avec nous?
- c. Ma mère ne veut pas que je rentre après six heures du soir.
- d. Quand j'étais jeune je jouais au piano.
- e. Je ne pourrais jamais m'habituer au bruit de la circulation.

C) Linguistic competence. Use the correct answer to fill in the gaps. 5pts

1. I prefer coffee tea:
a) then b) to c) than.
2. You must be by now.
a) tired b) tiring c) tire.
3. You live long!
a) must b) may c) should.
4. He hardly dare in front of an audience.
a) to speak b) speaks c) speaking.
5. You have studied hard for the examination.
a) can b) must c) ought.
6. You to pay for your mistakes.
a) must b) should c) ought.
7. The vice principal will the school during my absence.
a) look after b) look into c) look for.

8. I am travelling tomorrow morning will you..... at the airport?
a) see me off b) see me to c) see me up.
9. The book isn't on the table and it's not in the bag.....
a) neither b) either c) nor.
10. The book is on the table nor in the bag.
a) neither b) either c) again
11. A doctor always..... a white coat.
a) wore b) wear c) wears.
12. At this moment he an English examination.
a) takes b) is taken c) took.
13. Ithis town as soon as I can.
a) leave b) will leave c) leaving.
14. Cloth in this fabric a few years ago.
a) were waxed b) was waxing c) was waxed
15. This is the third time he in love.
a) is being b) has been c) was
16. We have English for many years.
a) had studied b) been studying c) been studied.
17. I knew he because some pages were still untied.
a) hadn't read b) hasn't read c) won't read.
18. Let's go today. There's a nice wind.
a) fish b) to fish c) fishing
19. Hardly had we arrived he left.
a) them b) that c) when
20. The mayor will have the road next week.
a) mends b) mended c) will mend

D) Writing. Are trees important for the mankind? Express your point of view in a paragraph of 20lines. **4pts**