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Séries : L'1-L2 – Coef. 4

Série : L1a – Coef. 2

Série: L1b – Coef. 3

LANGUE VIVANTE I**Epreuve du 1^{er} groupe****ANGLAIS****Violence in West African schools is disrupting education**

Physical and sexual violence in some of West Africa's schools is hindering educational performance, leading to high drop-out rates, according to the non-governmental organization Plan International. **The latter** has released a report about its 'Learn Without Fear' campaign, which has been responding to violence in schools in West Africa, and globally, for the past two years. The deputy director of programs for Plan International in West Africa, Stefanie Conrad, says the campaign is protecting hundreds of thousands of children from violence in countries such as Senegal, Mali, Guinea-Bissau and Liberia.

"We have had horrendous cases here in West Africa where children were severely affected; both physically as well as psychologically traumatized," Conrad said. "We understand also that school violence has a direct impact on children's ability to concentrate at school." She added that violence in schools comes in three main forms; physical, sexual and bullying. The impact on the children's future is often underestimated, particularly **that** of girl children who drop out of school as a direct result of violence. "There is consequently also an economic impact because children who drop out of school have less chance of making a good living and have less chance of contributing to society," she said.

As part of the campaign, nearly 20,000 teachers around the world have been trained in non-violent discipline techniques. Radio campaigns are being used to reach people in rural areas and child-led lobbying is helping to empower students.

There is a clear link between the impact of the 'Learn Without Fear' campaign and the Sustainable Development Goal for education, which aims to ensure that all of the world's elementary school age children are enrolled in school. Although the Sustainable Development Goal focuses on getting children into school, keeping them there is just as important. "If you look at international aid efforts they generally focus on getting children into school, on making sure that schools are being constructed and that there is greater access," she said. "But now is the time to concentrate on making schools better and safer places in order to keep children in school."

In Togo, Plan International staff report girls who have dropped out of school because of violence are beginning to return to school thanks to the campaign. In Burkina Faso and Mali, children are being trained in online communications and media liaison in order to inform other children, as well as adults, of their right to learn without fear.

<https://www.voanews.com/violence-in-west-africa>

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I. COMPREHENSION: (08 marks)

A. Read paragraphs 1 and 2 to complete the chart below with adequate information. (02 marks)

	Two types of violence	Two consequences of violence
School violence	1. _____	3. _____
	2. _____	4. _____

B. Fill in the gaps in this passage with relevant words from the indicated paragraphs. (02 marks)

In some African countries, rampant (5) _____ (parag.1) against students and school staff obstructs efforts to improve education. Children who (6) _____ (parag.2) of school are likely to face a present filled with dangers. That's why governments should (7) _____ (parag.4) on creating a safer school environment. This can ensure to all children the fundamental (8) _____ (parag.5) to be protected from violence and to receive a good education.

C. Both statements are FALSE. Justify them with specific passages from the text. (02 marks)

9. Society is fully aware of the negative consequences of school violence.

Justification: _____

10. Only children are concerned by the campaign.

Justification: _____

D. Find between paragraphs 3 and 5 the equivalent of the following situation: (01 mark)

Situation	Equivalent in the text
Le combat pour l'amélioration de la condition des élèves est médiatisé à l'intérieur du pays et porté par les élèves eux-mêmes.	11. _____ _____

E. What do the underlined words refer to in the text? (01 mark)

12. The latter (parag 1): _____

13. that (parag 2): _____

II. LINGUISTIC AND COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE: (06 marks)

F. A violent student who never respects his school rules is appearing in the school disciplinary board to account for his attitude. Complete meaningfully this extract of their interrogation. (02 marks)

Disciplinary board: We have been informed of your frequent troublesome behaviour. What's your response to that?

Student: Just false allegations, Sir! I'm not a troublemaker! On the contrary, I'm doing my _____ (14) to behave properly.

Disciplinary board: Stop telling lies! In fact, you are used to _____ (break) (15) the rules of this school.

Student: I swear to God; it's the naked truth.

Disciplinary board: A week ago, you nearly came to blows with one of your teachers!

Student: Well, I apologise for that regrettable situation, but that teacher really hates me.

Disciplinary board: In any case, it is high time you _____ (16)

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G. Combine the ideas in Column A with those in Column B using the right connectors. (02 marks)

Column A	Connectors	Column B
17. Thousands of children are protected from violence	thanks to due to until Consequently, Moreover,	rampant violence and insecurity.
18. The impact of violence on girls' future is often underestimated.		the 'Learn Without Fear' campaign.
19. A sharply rising number of West African schools have become non-operational		children are guaranteed the basic education.
20. School authorities on the front lines of this struggle will not rest		this has an economic impact on their living conditions.

17. Thousands of children are protected from violence _____
18. The impact of violence on girls' future is often underestimated. _____
19. A sharply rising number of West African schools have become non-operational _____
20. School authorities on the front lines of this struggle will not rest _____

H. Complete this passage with appropriate words derived from the ones in brackets. (02 marks)

Without education, children face a hopeless future. The life of a child kept out of school is a tragedy of unfulfilled potential and lost opportunity. In a country confronted with (21) _____ (**increasing**) complex conflict and political instability, education can never be an option. In fact, it is a necessity and a matter of (22) _____ (**survive**). Regardless of conflict, children must be (23) _____ (**give**) the opportunity to acquire the skills, knowledge and values they need to become responsible, active and (24) _____ (**produce**) adults.

III. WRITING: Choose ONE topic and write about 200 words on it. (06 marks)

Topic 1: Doudou is very violent to his classmates and Fatima doesn't appreciate such an attitude. Write a dialogue in which she is trying to convince him to change that behaviour.

Topic 2: Coumba, who has often witnessed terrible cases of violence at her school, is sending an email to Makhary, a friend, to complain about such violent acts. Write out Coumba's email.