



ANGLAIS

Are we running out of water ?

5 How do you get water? Do you just turn on a faucet and out it pours? Or, as is common in some lands, do you have to walk a long distance, wait in line, and then carry a heavy bucket of the precious liquid back to your home? Does it take you several hours each day just to get enough water for washing and cooking? In many lands, water is so scarce and so difficult to obtain! In her book *Water Wars . Drought, Folly, and the Politics of Thirst*,
Diane Raines Ward notes that 40 percent of the world's population carry their water from wells, rivers, ponds, or puddles outside of their homes. In some countries, women may spend up to six hours fetching water for their families, carrying it home in containers that, when full, weigh more than 20 kilograms.

10 The fact is that over a third of the world's population is seriously affected by a water and sanitation crisis. The problem is particularly severe in Africa, where 6 out of 10 people do not even have a proper toilet . a factor that, according to a World Health Organization report, contributes to ~~the~~ the transfer of bacteria, viruses and parasites found in human excreta which ~~is~~ contaminates water resources, soil and food. Such contamination, the report notes, ~~is~~ is a major cause of diarrhea, **the second biggest killer** of children in developing countries, and leads to other major diseases such as cholera, schistosomiasis, and trachoma.

20 Water has been called liquid gold, the oil of the 21st century. Yet, nations are squandering **the precious commodity** to such a degree that their principal rivers have hardly anything left to pour into the sea. As irrigation and evaporation take their toll, prominent rivers are drying up, including the Colorado River in the western United States, the Yangtze in China, the Indus in Pakistan, the Ganges in India, and the Nile in Egypt. What has been done to alleviate the crisis ?

25 In the city of Salvador hundreds of children were suffering diarrheal diseases because of the lack of a sewage system and toilets. To correct **the situation**, the city laid 2,000 kilometers of sewer pipes for more than 300,000 homes. The result? The diarrhea rate fell by 22 percent citywide and by 43 percent in areas that previously had a higher prevalence.

30 Each country seems to have its method of dealing with the water crisis. In some lands where favorable winds regularly blow, they build windmills to raise water to the surface and to generate electricity. In wealthier nations, desalinization of sea water is also viewed as a viable solution. In many places huge dams retain river water and rainwater . a measure that has proved somewhat effective, even though reservoirs in arid areas may lose about 10 percent of their water through evaporation.

Awake ! January 2009, PPP 3, 4, 6.

Notes : faucet = robinet

sewage system = système d'évacuation des eaux usées

sewers = égouts

LANGUE VIVANTE II

Epreuve du 1^{er} groupe

I. READING COMPREHENSION

(8 marks)

A. What or who do the following phrases and words in the text refer to?

(0.5 x 3 = 1.5 marks)

(1)the second biggest killer (l.15): o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o

(2)the precious commodity (l.18): o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o .

(3)the situation (l.24) o .

B. Find in the text words which approximately mean the same as :

(0.5 x 3 = 1.5 marks)

(4) rare (paragraph1)=o o o o o o o o o o 5) Hygiene (paragraph 2) =o o o o o o .

(6) To make less severe (paragraph3) = o o o o o o o o o ..

C. Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE ? Circle the right option and justify your choice by quoting relevant passages from the text (1 x 3 = 3 marks)

(7) According to Diane Ward, more than 60% of the world's population has access to modern and safe sources of water supply. **True/ False**

o .
o .

(8) Many diseases are due to polluted water **True/False**

o .
o .

(9) Major rivers are affected by irrigation and evaporation. **True/ False**

o .
o .

D. Fill in the chart with information from the text.

(0.5x4 = 2 marks)

Problems	Consequence	Solutions
Lack of sewage system and toilets	(10) o .	Laying 2,000 km of sewer pipes
Water crisis	X	(11) o o o o o o o o o o .. o o o o o o o o o o o o (12) o . (13) o

II. COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE (6 marks)

E. Complete the following dialogue between mother and daughter meaningfully. In case there is a word between brackets, put it in the correct form.

(0.5x4 = 2 marks)

Daughter : Mother, What's wrong with Aïcha?

Mother : She has diarrhea; she drank (14) _____ water! (contamination)

Daughter : How long has she been sick?

Mother : (15) _____ last night.

Daughter : What about (16) _____ (take) her to hospital right now ?

Mother : Sure! We'll go as soon as your father (17) _____ .. (come) back.

F. Complete the passage below by giving the right forms of the words between brackets.

(0.5x4 = 2 marks)

A : How does water (18) _____ (scarce) affect people ?

B : In fact, the lack of water has many negative consequences. Not only will people (19) _____ (death) of thirst but also, the (20) _____ (poverty) quality of water available for cooking and drinking may make them (21) _____ ..(illness)

G. Some of the prepositions in the box have been omitted in the passage below. Choose the right one for each gap.

(0.5x4 = 2 marks)

at, for, against, too, on, in

Today, more than 36 % of the world's harvests depend on irrigation. Therefore, all countries should look for ways of exploiting their water resources more efficiently. In arid zones, for example, people can build reservoirs to fight the evaporation of water. That resource is _____ precious for humanity to be wasted.

III. WRITING

Choose one of the following topics and write about 150-200 words (6 marks)

- How important is water for personal and collective hygiene? Give examples to illustrate your point of view.
- Getting enough water for cooking and washing is still an everyday challenge in our country. What can or should be done to solve this problem?