

## Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar

#### OFFICE DU BACCALAUREAT

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2020 G 12 B 01 Durée : 2 heures Séries: L1b-L2-LA – Coef. 2 Série : L'1 – Coef. 4

Epreuve du 2ème groupe

# MEA

5

10

15

20

#### LANGUE VIVANTE II

### ANGLAIS

1/3

Over the last decade, the forests of southern Senegal in Casamance have been steadily depleted of rosewood, another slow-growth tropical hardwood species. Loggers (people who cut down trees for timber) taking advantage of the porous border between the Gambia and Senegal, sell to middlemen who then export the wood to Asia.

Logging of the precious teakwood is forbidden as it accelerates deforestation. It is estimated that illegal cutting of precious woods have already cost 10,000 hectares to the forests of Casamance. But ecologists said combination of logging and shifting rainfall patterns linked to climate change mean nearly double **that acreage** is lost in Senegal each year leaving behind a bald savannah where forests were once so dense that they blotted out the sun. According to an environmental activist, Senegal has lost more than a million trees since 2010.

Loggers travel deep periodically to log rosewood trees. Trusted associates transport the timber up to the border with horse and donkey carts under the cover of darkness. "It's intense out there", a young logger says, "the work is hard and dangerous, sometimes trees fall, injuring people. But the money makes it worthwhile". In one week, they can log around 20 trees, which will bring in around a total of US\$5,000. By contrast, four months of farming in the rainy season, if everything goes well, earns just US\$800.

The government's response to the problem has largely been spearheaded by the Forestry Service, a paramilitary force tasked with protecting Senegal's forests and waters. The head of the regional Forestry Service for Kolda asserts that his service is pursuing a robust response including joint patrols with the defense and security forces, revision of the forestry code to increase penalties, and joint meetings with Gambian forest authorities. According to him, 821 infractions were recorded in 2017.

Adapted from https://www.equaltimes.org/illegal-logging-and-proverty-fuel, June, 5th 2018

2020 G 12 B 01 Séries : L

#### **LANGUE VIVANTE II**

Epreuve du 2ème groupe

#### I. READING COMPREHENSION

(08 marks)

A/ For each idea, give the corresponding paragraph of the text.

(2 marks)

Ideas	Paragraph Numbers	
The damage is bigger than people think.	1. Parag	
What to do to solve the problem.	2. Parag	
A very risky business	3. Parag	
The loggers' itinerary	4. Parag	

#### B/ Fill in the table with specific information from the text.

(2 marks)

Illegal logging business in Senegal			
People involved	Species logged	Means of transport	Final destination
Loggers and	Rosewood and	7	8
5	6		

C/ All the following statements are false! Justify each one with relevant passages from	
text. 9. Loggers operate all day long. False	arks)
10. Farming is more profitable than illegal logging. False	

D/ Complete the table with information from the text.

(1 mark)

	One (1) consequence	One (1) suggested solution
Illegal	11/	12/
logging		

E/ What do the following words refer to in the text?	(1 mark)
13. that acreage (parag. 2):	•
14. it (parag. 3):	

#### II/ LINGUISTIC AND COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE (06 marks)

#### F/ Match the items in A with the items in B

(1.5 marks)

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
15- Even though this country has almost no	a) Consequence
forests, it supplies 30% of Chinese imports.	b) Cause
16- Logging of the precious teakwood is forbidden	c) Addition
17 It accelerates deforestation	d) Contrast

_			
Answers:	15 =	16 =	17 =

#### **LANGUE VIVANTE II**

Epreuve du 2ème groupe

G/ Fill in the gaps with correct words from the box.

(2 marks)

Global warming / released / consequences / store
Trees 18 carbon. When they are cut or burned down, that carbon is 19 into the atmosphere in the form of carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas that absorbs heat, causing the rise in the average temperature of the Earth. This phenomenon is called 20
H/ The forestry agents have arrested a young logger who was just about to cut a tree. One of them is talking to him. Complete their conversation meaningfully. (2 marks)
Forestry agent: Hey,? (22)
<u>Logger</u> : I'm cutting trees to make charcoal.
Forestry agent: Don't you know that? (23)
Logger: Yes I do, but I need to feed my family and I have nothing else to do.
Forestry agent: It's not a reason to cut trees. Without (24)
<u>Logger:</u> I'm sorry, Sir!
III/ WRITING: (06 marks)

Choose one topic and write about 150 or 200 Words.

<u>Topic 1</u>: Two students Aly and Demba are discussing the issue of illegal logging. Aly strongly believes that logging is not such a problem and the forest will recover; Demba sustains that logging will eventually destroy the Earth. Write down their conversation.

<u>Topic 2</u>: Write a letter of protest to the minister of Environment insisting on the consequences of deforestation and the need to stop it.

#### **LANGUE VIVANTE II**

Epreuve du 2ème groupe

#### ANSWER KEY

#### I. READING COMPREHENSION

(8 marks)

A/ Matching paragraphs with ideas.

(0.5 x 4 = 2 marks) 3- Parag. 3

Parag. 2
 Parag. 4

4- Parag. 1 & 3

B/ Table filling

 $(0.5 \times 4 = 2 \text{ marks})$ 

5. middlemen / trusted associates.

7. horse or donkey carts

6. teakwood 8. Asia.

C/ True or False + justification

 $(1 \times 2 = 2 \text{ marks})$ 

9. False: "... under the cover of darkness ... '

10. False: "In one week ....will bring in around a total of US\$5,000. By contrast, four months of farming .... earns just US\$800"

#### D/ Interpretation of the selected passages

11. Consequence: It accelerates deforestation.

12. <u>Suggested solution:</u> Joint patrols with defense and security forces / revision of forestry code to increase penalties / joint meeting with Gambian forest authorities.

#### E/ Contextual reference

 $(0.5 \times 2 = 1 \text{ mark})$ 

 $(0.5 \times 2 = 1 \text{ mark})$ 

13.10,000 hectares.

14. Hard and dangerous work.

(06 marks)

#### F/ Matching notions to sentences

 $(0.5 \times 3 = 1.5 \text{ marks})$ 

15. Contrast

16. Cause

II.

17. Consequence

#### G/ Passage completion

 $(0.5 \times 4 = 2 \text{ marks})$ 

18. store

20. global warming

19. released

21. consequences

#### H/ Dialogue completion

(2 marks)

22; 23; 24 must be coherent and grammatically correct

#### III. WRITING

(06 marks)

LINGUISTIC AND COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

Understanding of topic (1 mark), Relevance of ideas (1 mark), Clarity of ideas (1 mark), Coherence (1 mark), Originality (1 mark), Accuracy (1 mark)