



ANGLAIS

One of the recent things that have ***taken Africa by storm*** is its discovery of oil and gas resources in the recent past. Tanzania, Uganda, Sudan, Kenya are some of the preferred destinations for oil exploitation at the moment. West Africa's reserves were part of earlier discoveries, and the example set by the states in **that part of the continent** paints a grim picture. As a result, a phrase has been coined: **'the oil curse'**. This is because Africa's history with such rich resources does not favor it. The majority of the countries with oil have turned out to be insecure, war ravaged territories because of the greed and corruption that comes with **these developments**.

With oil discovery, countries could become key global producers, and if the oil resources were very well exploited, they would go a long way in providing fuel and energy at lower costs. However, we already have discrepancies in the region about the oil resources with the situation in South Sudan. In fact, South Sudan is now home to about 75 % of the oil reserves that once belonged to Sudan. The conflicts that have all taken place since then are believed to be a result of that. It is interesting to note that, while South Sudan owns the oil, it must pay Sudan transit fees when transporting the oil through Sudan. **Both** depend heavily on this oil.

The future of oil in Africa is very critical. Will **we** ever be able to share and live together as one in the midst of wealth, or should we **give up on hope** because the oil curse? Countries with oil have something similar in that their economies are heavily dependent on oil. According to the World Bank Director, there is need to diversify in the sources of gross domestic product (GDP) for countries such as South Sudan, which relies on oil for 98 % of government revenue.

However, the future of oil producing countries is not all grim. There is hope. The steady revenue that comes from oil can be used to develop and diversify the economies through investment in social and physical infrastructure as says Dr Adama Shihab-Eldin, former Director of Research at OPEC.

Adapted from Ruth Aine Tindyebwa (Blogger/Online communications) in

www.esightfordevelopment.org

I. READING COMPREHENSION

(8 marks)

A. Circle the option that corresponds to the right answer for the item (2 marks - 1 for number 1 and 0.5 mark for each of numbers 2 and 3)

1. A title for the whole would be...
 - a. Origins of the conflict in Sudan;
 - b. Africa's biggest oil producer;
 - c. Warning for African oil producing countries;
 - d. Shaping a better future for African countries.
2. Although oil and huge amounts of gas have been discovered in Senegal and Mauritania, these two countries are not mentioned in the text because...
 - a. They don't belong to East Africa;
 - b. Their gas discoveries are not significant;
 - c. West Africa paints a grim picture;
 - d. West Africa does not paint a grim picture.
3. We understand from paragraph two that the conflicts between Sudan and South-Sudan have been possibly motivated by...
 - a. Gaining control of oil reserves for one party;
 - b. Ensuring benefits from oil reserves to both parties;
 - c. Providing fuel and energy at lower cost;
 - d. Creating discrepancies in the region.

B. Circle option corresponding to the meaning of the word or phrase (2 marks)

- 4. In line 1 of the text, the expression **'taken Africa by storm'** suggests...
 - a. an idea of something small and slow;
 - b. an idea of something large and small;
 - c. an idea of something quick and slow;
 - d. an idea of something sudden and large.
- 5. The term **'the oil curse'** in line five indicates an idea of something...
 - a. negative for Africa;
 - b. positive for Africa;
 - c. both positive and negative;
 - d. Neither negative nor positive.
- 6. The statement in paragraph 3 that **'The future of oil in Africa is critical'** suggests that...
 - a. Africa is criticized for its oil discoveries;
 - b. oil discoveries are detrimental to African countries;
 - c. oil discoveries put African countries in a delicate situation;
 - d. oil discoveries are advantageous to African countries.
- 7. In line 14, the phrase **'should we give up on hope'** suggests the idea of...
 - a. Hopelessness;
 - b. Hopefulness;
 - c. Solidarity;
 - d. Neither a., b., nor c.

C. All the statements are FALSE; justify them by arguing or quoting from the text (3 marks)

- 8. The author did not omit any countries while listing the important oil and gas discoveries.
False:
- 9. In Africa, oil or gas producing countries always think of diversifying their sources of revenue.
False:
- 10. The author thinks that that the future of African oil and gas producing countries is desperate.
False:

D. Referencing (2 marks)

- 11. That part of the continent (line 4):.....
- 12. These (line 7):
- 13. Both (line 14):.....
- 14. We (line 15):

II. LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE (8 marks)

E. Put the verbs between parentheses in the right tenses or forms. (2 marks)

Oil producing countries in Africa should do their utmost (**15 - to reach**) a consensus on production levels for market stability. (**16 - to maintain**) peace is necessarily a priority for a country like Sudan. That's why the Saudi oil Minister, Prince Salman (**17 - lately / to speak**) of production quotas from some African countries. In doing so, the benefits (**18 - to share**) among producers and consumers at all levels.

F. Combine meaningfully statements and their endings by indicating the right match in the ANSWERS column.

STATEMENTS	ANSWERS	ENDINGS
Example: <i>Many countries have become war-ravaged territories</i>	Ex. / f	f- because of greed and corruption
19. The project could not be implemented	19 / ...	a- but it is also a god-sent for consumers
20. Despite its abundant natural resources	20 /...	b- unless they diversify their economies
21. Not only does a consensus fit producers	21 /...	c- thanks to the war in Sudan
22. Oil producing countries will not enjoy full benefits of their oil	22 /...	d- this country cannot alleviate poverty
.....	e- due to escalating violence in the bordering countries.

G. Circle to indicate the option that makes the sentence correct and meaningful (3 marks).

- 23.** If there were war in Sudan, Ode's family (**will not / would not / would**) leave the country.
- 24.** Excuse me, (**when / how often / how long**) has this conflict lasted?
- 25.** Today more and more youths are interested (**by / in / about**) politics.
- 26.** These countries can lower the cost of oil (**can they / can't they / cannot they**)?
- 27.** I will not trust you any more (**due to / unless / therefore**) you keep this secret.
- 28.** In such circumstances, each individual should mind (**our / his / their**) own business.

H. Reorder words to get a correct and meaningful sentence (1 mark).

- 29.** will / how long / city / from / violence / be spared / this?
.....
.....
- 30.** oil-producing country / has / Senegal / become / an
.....

III. WRITING (4 marks)

Choose only one topic and write a text of about 200 words in length.

TOPIC 1 Essay:: Many African countries do not often benefit from their natural resources. Write an essay in which you talk about this situation and propose possible solutions. .

TOPIC 2 Letter: Your pen friend is worried about the recent trouble in your country. Write a letter in which you try to explain what is happening and give your thoughts on the situation.

TOPIC 3 Dialogue: Senegal expects oil and gas production next year. With the money, the government can solve many of its problems. Write down your conversation with a classmate on where the money should go.

