



ANGLAIS

Drinking water: Senegal's Challenge-

1 Achieving universal access to drinking water by 2030 is the ambitious goal Senegal has set itself.
2 For this, the country needs to guarantee access to drinking water and sanitation for all of its
3 inhabitants, but also to ensure the sustainable management of water resources, which are
4 essential for the well-being of the population. However, while significant progress has been made,
5 challenges remain, particularly in terms of equity, accessibility and management of water
6 resources, especially in rural and remote areas.

7 Senegal has encouraging statistics on access to drinking water, particularly in urban areas, with
8 a rate of 99% by 2022. In rural areas, the rate of access to drinking water was 96.9% in the same
9 year, also a promising result. Despite this progress, the reality on the ground is less encouraging:
10 water may be available, but not accessible to everybody due to high cost of the connections and
11 equipment needed to connect to the water supply network. Moreover, the high cost per cubic
12 meter of water and often exorbitant bills are major obstacles to universal access to water for many
13 families.

14 To achieve the goal mentioned above, Senegal must deploy strategies aimed at improving the
15 management of water resources and reducing inequalities between urban and rural areas. In
16 addition, Senegal must also continue to reduce the costs of access to water and improve the
17 quality of services, in particular, wastewater treatment and sanitation.

18 Overall, Senegal is well on its way to achieving universal access to drinking water by 2030, but
19 many challenges remain. Disparities between urban and rural areas, as well as difficulties in
20 accessing affordable and quality water, underline the importance of more equitable and
21 sustainable management of water resources. The country must continue to strengthen its efforts
22 to ensure reliable and equitable access to drinking water for all citizens, while working on
23 transboundary management of this essential resource.

<https://blue-community.net/2024/12/22/drinking-water-senegals-challenges/>

I. Reading Comprehension 8 marks

A- Find synonyms or equivalents for the following words in the indicated paragraphs of the text. (2marks)

1. Objective = (Paragraph 1)
2. Expensive = (Paragraph 2)
3. Ameliorate = (Paragraph 3)
4. Reinforce = (Paragraph 4)

B- Circle to indicate whether the following statements are true or false then, justify by quoting from the text. (2marks)

5. Financial issues in Senegal are not considered an obstacle to accessing drinking water.
True or False

.....

6. Senegal is far from reaching its goal of universal access to drinking water.
True or False

.....

- C- Underline to indicate which of a., b., c., or d., is right, based on the text. (2marks)**
- 7. Senegal aims to achieve universal access to drinking water:**
- a- in 2025
 - b- before 2030
 - c- after 2030
 - d- in 2030
- 8. Access to drinking water in Senegal is generally:**
- a- higher in rural areas
 - b- the same in all regions
 - c- lower in rural areas
 - d- only available in the capital city
- 9. Indicate with a tick (✓) the option a., b., c., or d., that is the right answer to the question: Overall, how is Senegal's progress on access to drinking water?**
- a- a complete failure.
 - b- very slow with no improvement.
 - c- on the right path.
 - d- already fully successful.
- 10. Show right knowledge of vocabulary with a tick (✓). The opposite (antonym) of affordable in paragraph 4 is:**
- a- available
 - b- scarce
 - c- overpriced
 - d- public

D- Fill in the table with the right information from the text. (2 marks)

The main objective of Senegal in the text.	11-.....
Two major challenges related to water access in Senegal.	12-..... 13-.....
One strategy to face challenges in access to water.	14-.....

II- Linguistic Competence. (8 marks)

E- Circle to indicate the option among the words between parentheses that would make the sentence correct and meaningful. (1.5 marks)

- 15.** The well (**where – which – that**) people fetch water is far from the village.
- 16.** The world water day is celebrated (**in – on – at**) March 22nd every year.
- 17.** The village people would (**better – rather – like**) the Minister found solutions to the water shortage.

F- Reformulate the sentences using the prompts provided without changing their original meaning. Item 18 is given as an example. (1mark)

18. Example: Water is necessary but it is often wasted. → *Despite the necessity of water, it is often wasted.*

19. No liquid is as precious as water.

→ Water is

.../...3

20. It's a pity I didn't attend the last World Water Forum.

→ I wish.....

G- Match the statements with their corresponding functions below; 21 is given as an example. (1.5 marks)

Recommendation – Obligation –Reproach – Deduction – Possibility

Statements	Functions
21. He has stayed a whole day without drinking; he must be thirsty now.	Deduction
22. We can build reservoirs to fight against the evaporation of water in arid zones.	
23. We should look for ways of desalinating sea water.	
24. You should have paid your water bill earlier.	

H- Choose the right option among those between parentheses to complete the passage. (2marks)

Universal access to drinking water means that everyone, regardless of their location or social status can obtain clean and safe water for **25**..... use (**daily – day - daytime**) . Without access to drinking water, people are **26**..... (**exposition – exposed - expose**) to health risks that can affect education and productivity. However, the **27**..... (**achievement – achieving - achieved**) of universal access to drinking water faces many obstacles. Authorities have to find solutions because water bills are **28**..... (**excessively – excessive - excess**) expensive for most of the population.

I- Complete the following passage with the right tense or form of the verbs between parentheses. (2marks)

Although the government **29**..... (**to implement**) several reforms for the last decades, access to drinking water remains imbalanced across the country. In some villages, women are used to **30**..... (**to fetch**) water from wells. If sufficient funds were allocated to rural infrastructures, disparities **31**..... (**to reduce**). It is high time authorities **32**..... (**to find**) solutions to put an end to this issue.

III- Writing: (4marks)

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

Topic1: It is said that water is essential in our everyday life. Do you agree with this statement? Write your answer in the form of an **essay** with arguments in support of your position.

Topic 2: You are facing a situation of water shortage in your area. As the representative of an association, write down a **letter or email** for the Mayor of your locality to inform her/him and call for solutions.

Topic 3: Two citizens are discussing Senegal's ambition to reach universal access to drinking water. One thinks it is possible whereas the other thinks the contrary. Write down their **conversation**.