

04 1 CGS 08 01 Durée : 5 heures Toutes séries réunies

SESSION 2004

CLASSES DE PREMIÈRE

ANGLAIS

In a few months' time, students in Banjul, Dakar, or St Petersburg will be able at the click of a computer mouse to download the content of classes being taught at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The renowned American University with funding from two private foundations has decided to put some of <u>its</u> courses online for teachers and students all over the world.

<u>This</u> is very generous, but an exception, because higher education is moving towards increased rivalry and competition. It has not escaped the demands of globalisation any more than other sectors have. Lecture halls are no longer simply places where courses are taught. Students are now consumers, free to opt for the best materials they can find in the "market" that has become worldwide.

This market is promising. So it is no surprise that the World Trade Organisation has turned its attention to this lucrative field. Since 1994 The General Agreement on Trade and Services has included education, especially higher education on a list of services to be privatized.

But the opening up of universities to foreigners is nothing new. People have always gone abroad to perfect their knowledge of a new language or complete their training. So, according to UNESCO Assistant Director General, "it isn't much revolution as evolution that's happening now".

What has changed, though, is how education is delivered. New technology has revolutionized distance learning. Online courses and CD-ROMs are on the rise. The irony is that while you can educate yourself from home, students can move around more easily than ever before.

The obstacles to this new trend are many and they are not just technical and financial ones. Education is not a mere product. The forces of demand and supply can't be the only factors to be taken into account, because education is a right recognized universally. Universities must be open not just to those who can pay but also to those who deserve to go there.

Teachers who oppose wholesale privatization of education and point to its defects argue that business people do not always act in the public interest. In the long run, priority may be given to subjects and courses directly linked to the market, to the detriment of less "profitable" subjects such as Philosophy, Psychology or History.

The role of universities is not only to train managers, their role is also to turn out enlightened citizens who go on to play leading roles in **their** countries and beyond.

All this makes the commercialization of education a delicate subject involving very complex issues. Developing countries, for instance, are divided over the benefits to be had and often have very heated meetings on the issue.

This is why the international community has turned to UNESCO to do some thinking on the subject. The world body is neither against nor for globalization, what's important for <u>it</u> is that people discuss things impartially and that the different parties involved can talk to each other. Teachers, students, and representatives of the private sector and international organizations can discuss how to ensure better international acceptance and recognition of training qualifications and how to promote fair trade in this field.

CLASSES DE PREMIÈRE

Α.	READING COMPREHENSION	(08 points)		
I	Refer to the text to reorder the following	ng ideas chronologic	ally:	(02 points)
	 Not a simple product Drive for profit Need for dialogue A promising market 		1	
I	 Say whether the following statements the text According to UNESCO Assistant Direct revolution than an evolution. 			(03 points)
				•••••
	6. The text reveals that Education is one o	f the few sectors not a	iffected by glo	obalization.
	7. The text points out the reluctance of te			
	8. The author defends the democratizatio	-		
	9. There seems to be a consensus among	g developing countries	3.	
	10. People believe that UNESCO can trigg	er useful and open de	bates on the	issue.
	III. What or who do the following under	lined words refer to	in the text ?	(01 point)
	11. its courses :	12. This is very gen 14. Important for it :		
	IV. Draw on the text to complete the fol	llowing summary of t	the text :	(01 point)
	Like the other public services, higher education into the world	rs are now	, th	erefore they are
	much worried because they are afraid people as possible	that the education's		

٧.	Find in the text words or phrases close in meaning to the following	ones:
		(01 point)

19	Famous: (paragraph 1)
20	Universal: (paragraph 3)
	However (paragraph 5)
	Tendency (paragraph 6)

B. LINGUISTIC AND COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE (06 points) (0,25 per item)

VI. Match each statement with the correct situation in which you might use it.

Sentences	Situations
23. Should I take an online course ?	a. Making an offer to someone
24. You shouldn't buy this old computer.	b. Giving someone a piece of advice or your opinion.
25. Shall I put down, your name on the list service?	c. Asking for advice.
26. Can I have an hour connection?	d. Deciding to do something.
27.I can't start this computer	e. Saying you are unable to do something
28. May I use your laptop?	f. Asking for permission (formal)
29.Dad may buy me another computer soon	g. Asking for something (informal)
30. Would you like to check your mail?	h. Making a suggestion.
31.I think I'll take another hour.	i. Saying that something is possible. j. Giving an order to someone

VII. Pick up words from the box below to complete the passage meaningfully.

Used to howe	ever In print	which	Fingertips	advent

A few years ago, it was very difficult for many Senegalese studying English to have interesting and exciting material in English. With the of the Internet, FM
32
radio, and satellite television,, they all of a sudden discovered a whole new
33
world of learning materials at their
work with can now be supplemented by a huge amount of material available 35
on the web, via TV and radio, and
36
However, for some learners, the amount of material is so huge that they cannot decide
what to select, is quite understandable.

VIII. Rewrite the following statements using the proposed beginnings.
38. a) They last e-mailed me two months ago.
b) It is
b) they wish they40. a) They won't be able to use this machine if they can't read the instructions.
b) Unless
b) No sooner
42. a) She knows a lot about new technology developments, yet she knows nothing about this product. b) No matter
IX. Rearrange these words into meaningful statements
43. The / way / influenced / rise / has / internet / in / use / millions / the / people / live / work / and / of.
44. Listening / in / a / and / to / Sitting / one / teacher / a / will / soon / be / past / delivering / classroom / thing / of / the.
X. Ask questions whose answers correspond to the underlined words :
45. Students can use Internet to research, compile, receive and send messages.
?
46. They go to the cybercentre almost every other day:
?
C. WRITING Write about the two topics (Compulsory) (150 words)
 On the occasion of your English Club Opening Day, you are asked to deliver a speech on the following theme: "The importance of the Internet". You will focus on the growing range of materials available, the easy access, and the opportunity for students to have a varied source of information. (03 points)
II. Your school has initiated a link programme with another school abroad. Your link school
has offered you computers to facilitate your exchange. You write a letter to your pen pals to thank them for their donation and you propose a series of activities you and your friends can carry out. (03 points)
Marking for each essay : Coherence : 0,75 Accuracy : 0,75 Consistency : 0,75

Fluency: 0,75

CLASSES DE PREMIÈRE
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CLASSES DE PREMIÈRE

ANSWER SHEET

A. READING COMPREHENSION

(08 points)

- I. Refer to the text to reorder the following ideas chronologically (02 points)
 - 1. A promising market
 - 2. Not a simple Product
 - 3. Drive for profit
 - 4. Need for dialogue
- II. Say whether the following statements are true or false / Justify with quotes from the text (03 points)
 - 5. False line 18-19
 - 6. False line 7-8
 - 7. True line 30
 - 8. True line 27-29
 - 9. False line 39
 - 10. True line 40-41
- III. What or who do the following words refer to in the text?

(01 point)

- 11. MIT
- 12. Putting the courses online
- 13. Citizens
- 14. UNESCO (the world body)
- IV. Draw on the text to complete the following summary of the text (01 point)
 - 15. Market
 - 16. Consumers
 - 17. Courses
 - 18. Access
- V. Find in the text words or phrases close to meaning to the following ones (01 point)
 - 19. Renowned
 - 20. Worldwide
 - 21. Though
 - 22. Trend
- B. LINGUISTIC AND COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

(06 points) (0,25 per item)

VI.23.c 24.b 25.h 26.g 27.e 28.f

VII. Pick up words from the box below to complete the passage meaningfully.

Advent to	however	fingertips	.used to.	in print	which	
32	33	34	35	36	37	

29.i 30.a 31.d

VIII. Rewrite the following statements using the proposed beginnings.

- 38 It is 2 months since they last e-mailed/they haven't e-mailed me.
- 39 They wish they had attended
- 40 Unless they can read the instructions, they won't
- 41 No sooner had I left than they got
- 42 No matter how much she know

IX. Rearrange these words into meaningful statements :

- 43 The rise in Internet use has influenced the way millions of people live and work.
- 44 Sitting in a classroom and listening to one teacher delivering will soon be a thing of the past.

X. Ask questions whose answers correspond to the underlined words:

- 45 What can Students use the Internet for?
- 46 How often do they go to the cyber centre?

C. WRITING 3+3

Suggested marking scheme for both essays.

Coherence: 0,75 Accuracy 0,75 Consistency 0,75 Fluency 0,75