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# UNIVERSITE CHEIKH ANTA DIOP DE DAKAR 1/3

#### OFFICE DU BACCALAUREAT

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07 G 07 A 01 Durée : 3 heures Séries : L'1-L2 – Coef. 4

Série : L1a – Coef. 2 Série : L1b – Coef. 3

# LANGUE VIVANTE I

Epreuve du 1<sup>er</sup> groupe

# **ANGLAIS**

(...) "What a pleasure, and a privilege, to be here in Missouri. It is almost a homecoming for me. Nearly half a century ago, I was a student about 400 miles north of here, in Minnesota. (...)

When you leave one home for another, there are always lessons to be learnt. And I had more to learn when I moved on from Minnesota to the United Nations - the indispensable common house of the entire human family, which has been my main home for the last 44 years. Today I want to talk particularly about five lessons I have learnt in the last 10 years, during which I have had the difficult but exhilarating role of Secretary General.

I think it is especially fitting that I do that here in the house that honors the legacy of Harry S. Truman. If FDR (Franklin D. Roosevelt) was the architect of the United Nations, President Truman was the master-builder, and the faithful champion of the Organization in its first years, when it had to face quite different problems from the ones FDR had expected. My first lesson is that, in today's world, the security of every one of us is linked to that of everyone else.

That was already true in Truman's time. The man who in 1945 gave the order for nuclear weapons to be used – for the first, and let us hope, the only time in history – understood that security for some could never again be achieved at the price of insecurity for others. He was determined, as he had told the founding conference of the United Nations in San Francisco, to "prevent – if human mind, heart, and hope can prevent it – the repetition of the disaster [meaning the world war] from which the entire world will suffer for years to come".

He believed strongly that henceforth security must be collective and indivisible. That was why, for instance, he insisted, when faced with aggression by North Korea against the South in 1950, on bringing the issue to the United Nations and placing US troops under the UN flag, at the head of a multinational force. But how much more true it is in our open world today: a world where deadly weapons can be obtained not only by rogue states but by extremist groups; a world where SARS or avian flu can be carried across oceans, let alone national borders, in a matter of hours; a world where failed states in the heart of Africa can become havens for terrorists; a world where even the climate is changing in ways that will affect the lives of everyone on the planet.

Against such threats as <u>these</u>, no nation can make itself secure by seeking supremacy over all others. We all share responsibility for each other's security. And only by working to make each other secure can we hope to achieve lasting security for ourselves.

And I would add that this responsibility is not simply a matter of states being ready to come to each other's aid when attacked – important though that is.

<u>It</u> also includes our shared responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity – a responsibility solemnly accepted by all nations at last year's UN summit." (...)

**Note**: SARS = Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome

Extracted from Kofi Annan's final speech as UN Secretary General at the Truman Presidential Museum and Library in Independence, Missouri.

Monday, 11 December 2006.

07 G 07 A 01 Série : L

LANGUE VIVANTE I	Epreuve du 1 <sup>er</sup> groupe
I COMPREHENSION (08 points)	
A Which one of these is the most suitable title for the text?  1) Choose the letter corresponding to the right answer.	(01 point)
a) Mutual accountability	
b) Collective responsibility	
c) Individual responsibility	
d) Unilateralism	
B Say whether the following sentences are true or false. Justing passage from the text.	fy by quoting a specific (03 points)
	(ee peille)
2) Dangerous weapons are easily accessible.	
3) America reacted alone in the conflict that opposed the two Kore	
4) Lasting security can be obtained provided that mutual security is	s achieved.
C What do the following items refer to in the text?	(02 points)
5) its (line 11):in its first years.	
6) which (line 20)from which the entire world	
7) these (line 31)such threats as these	
8) <u>it</u> (line 36) <u>It</u> also includes	
D Vocabulary in context : Find in the indicated paragraphs syno	
group of words	(02 points)
9) exciting (paragraph 2)	
10) malicious(paragraph 5)	
11) asylums (paragraph 5)	
12) looking for (paragraph 6)	
II LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE (06 points)	
E Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings by	
<u>given</u> .	(02 points)
13) a) It's a pity that North Korea went on war against South Korea	l.
I wish	
b) He promises to meet us tomorrow.	
We'd rather	
14) There is no house more important than the United Nations in the	ne world.
The United Nations	

07 G 07 A 01 Série : L

# **LANGUE VIVANTE I**

# Epreuve du 1<sup>er</sup> groupe

	settled.
	Never
F <u>,</u>	Ask questions corresponding to the underlined groups of words. (01,5 point)
	16) The Organization meets once a month to try to solve problems.  a b  a)?
	17) Kofi Annan led the United Nations for 10 years.
G	Word formation: Complete these sentences with the right form of the words in
	<u>brackets</u> . (02 points)
	18) (Poor) and (hungry) are widespread in Third World countries today.
	19) The resolution of the situation in Iraq depends on the (withdraw) of US troops.
	20) The government and the rebel movement have signed a peace (agree)
Н	Complete these sentences using the appropriate tag question.  21) No one could quell that crisis,?  22) I am a citizen of the world,?
	III WRITING (06 points) Choose one topic and write an essay of 150 to 200 words.
	<u>Topic one</u> : What would you suggest to make the United Nations stronger than it is today? Develop your ideas by focusing on the weaknesses of this organization.
	<u>Topic two</u> : Comment upon this statement of the former UN Secretary General: "In today's world, the security of every one of us is linked to that of everyone else".

07 G 07 A 01 Série: L

#### LANGUE VIVANTE I

# Epreuve du 1<sup>er</sup> groupe

# ANSWER KEY

# **I COMPREHENSION**

(08 points)

A 1) Suitable title

(01 point)

b) Collective responsibility

**B** True or False

(03 points)

01 point par réponse

- 2) True « Deadly weapons can be obtained not only by rogue states but by extremist groups »
- 3) False: "That was why, for instance...... a multinational force"
- 4) True: "and only by working to make each other secure can we hope to achieve lasting security for ourselves"

**C** Referencing

(02 points)

0.5 point par réponse

- 5) the organization
- 6) the disaster
- 7) "a world where deadly weapons can be obtained..... everyone on the planet".
- 8) it refers to: this responsibility

D Vocabulary in context

(02 points)

0,5 point par réponse

- 9) exhilarating
- 10) roque
- 11) havens
- 12) seeking

# **II LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE**

(06 points)

#### E Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings using the words given (02 points) 0,5 point par réponse

- 13) a) I wish North Korea hadn't gone on war against South Korea
  - b) we'd rather he met us today.
- 14) the United Nations is the most important house in the world.
- 15) Never would most conflicts have been settled if there had been no solidarity / if there had not been any solidarity

# F Asking questions

(01,5 point)

0,5 point par réponse

- 16) a) How often does the organization meet to try to solve problems?
  - b) What does the organization meet once a month for? / Why does the organization meet once a month?
- 17) How long did Kofi Annan lead the United Nations?

### **G** Right forms

(02 points)

- 18) Poverty hunger.
- 19) withdrawal.
- 20) agreement.

# H Complete these sentences using the appropriate tag (0, 5 point : 0,25 point par réponse)

- 21) could they?
- 22) aren't I? / am I not ?

#### A. WRITING (06 points)

With focus on language, style coherence and accuracy.