



ANGLAIS

The phrase 'Africa must industrialise' is again in full favour. Every commentator on the continent, national, institutional or individual, is once again convinced that Africa's path to economic salvation lies in industrialisation.

5 I remember the same cry being made up and down the continent when I first began writing for the pan-African press over 25 years ago and it has resurfaced at regular intervals. Yet, apart from a few isolated examples, the dream of joining the ranks of industrialised nations has remained a dream. (South Africa was already industrialised before majority rule and in North Africa, the process had begun much earlier than further south and is therefore better entrenched).

10 One does not have to be an economics genius to work out that indeed industrialization offers the best prospects of sustained growth, job creation and improved standards of living. The question that is much harder to answer is how to industrialise and what type of industrialisation is most suited to both Africa's needs and its abilities.

15 This is the question on which many policy makers have stumbled. Do you produce for the national market, the regional market or the international market? Do you aim for import substitution or do you concentrate on exports? Do you support your own industries and raise their performance levels or do you invite foreign industrialists to set up shop in your country? Or do you aim for a combination of both?

20 The other question is do you have the wherewithal to industrialise on a mass scale? What are the minimum basic requirements to support industrialisation? What should be the government's role in this effort and what part should be played by the private sector?

25 Of course there are no easy answers nor a magic formula that can be applied across the board. Each African country has its own special circumstances, its strengths and weaknesses. Factors such as geography, the prevailing climate, the traditional modes of living, the presence or absence of natural resources, the levels of literacy, the state of the infrastructure, the access or lack of access to markets, the bureaucratic competence, the legal structure, the political and social stability or lack of and, above all, the quality of governance and leadership all play critical roles in whether a country can successfully industrialise or not.

30 Industrialisation, by its very nature, and particularly so in Africa, involves mixing it up with the world at large and playing by the dominant prevailing rules. The alternative is to close up your economy, raise protectionist barriers and try to live in splendid isolation. This has been tried in Africa and elsewhere and, by and large, has failed. The hard fact is that if someone can make something that he can sell to you cheaper and better than you can do yourself, it does not make sense to make an inferior copy of it in your own backyard.

African Business, June 2013, page 15.

I. READING COMPREHENSION (08 marks)

A. Use information from the text to answer the question and complete n°2. (2 marks)

1. When did the narrator (journalist) first start writing for the African press? (0.5 mark)

.....
.....

2. List three obstacles to industrialisation in Africa. (1.5 marks)

- a.
- b.
- c.

B. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)? Choose (T) or (F) and justify from the text. (3 marks)

3. Each speculator on Africa is optimistic about Africa’s development through industrialization. _____ T/F

Justification:

4. The industrialisation of most African countries has always been a dream come true. ____ T/F

Justification:

5. Developing Africa seems to be difficult because of its own realities . _____ T/F

Justification:

6. Adopting protectionist rules and isolation hasn’t been successful. _____ T/F

Justification:

C. Pick up from the text three major benefits that play in favour of industrialisation. (1.5 marks)

7. Industrialisation creates:

- a.
- b.
- c.

D. Find in the text a synonym for the words below. (1.5 marks)

- 8. means (See parag. 5) =
- 9. to install (See parag. 4) =
- 10. capabilities (See parag. 3) =

II. LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE (8 marks)

E. Reformulate the following sentences without changing their meaning, using the given prompts. (3 marks)

11. “Do you produce for the national market?”, he asked us.
He asked us.....

12. Western countries must help Africa.
Africa

13. “What part should be played by the private sector?”, he asked.
He wanted.....

Epreuve du 1^{er} groupe

14. Although some African countries are willing to get industrialised, they lack the means to do so.

Despite.....

15. Europeans took almost all of Africa’s raw materials; that’s why they brought donations in return.

If Europeans.....

16. African leaders don’t care about their countries’ wealth; they just embezzle it.

Instead of.....

F. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. (2 marks)

17.(poor) in Africa is a long-term issue.

18. The (fail) of Africa’s development is due to its leaders’ lack of

19. (willing) to take decisive steps to ensure the welfare of its populations.

20. All (apply) are asked to give valid projects before receiving funds from IMF.

G. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. (2 marks)

21. If Western countries..... (not to be) ungrateful, they would help Africa to develop.

22. It’s no use..... (to devise) development plans that finally prove to be ineffective.

23. We had better (to devise) our own line of conduct in order to reach emergence.

24. Everyone is looking forward to (to see) Africa become an industrialised continent.

H. Put the correct prepositions. (1 mark)

25. It’s as if politicians were not interested Africa’s prosperity.

26. Embezzlement and corruption prevent our country getting wealthy.

III. WRITING (4 marks)

TOPIC 1: You are Samba Diop, an expert in sustainable development at ENDA Tiers Monde, Cheikh Anta Diop Avenue, Dakar.

Write a letter to Kristalina Georgevia, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to tell her how you think your country could be helped to develop.

TOPIC 2: Many people say that the development of Africa is not for tomorrow. Do you agree? Give specific examples and details to support your view. (150 to 200 words).

