
Getting Ready

for the

BAC

Part One:

Grammar

Reformulation

Exercise n° 1

1. He frequently came here in the past but not now = He.....here
2. Oh, darling! I think of you everyday = I can't help.....
3. As soon as she was told the news, she began crying = No sooner.....
4. We didn't know each other because we hardly ever met = If we.....
5. You didn't learn; therefore you failed = Had you
6. It was dark; therefore we didn't go out. = Because of.....

Exercise n° 2

1. If appropriate decisions are not made soon, our country may get into trouble.
☞ Unless appropriate decisions _____, our country _____ into trouble.
2. We were all sorry when the conflict in Casamance broke out again a few months ago.
☞ We all wish the conflict in Casamance _____ break out a few months ago.
3. Because politicians think only of their interests, they often don't keep their electoral promises.
☞ If politicians _____ only of their interests, they _____ their promises.

Exercise n° 3:

1. Omar didn't learn his lessons; that's why he failed. ☞ If Omar
2. He knows nobody. ☞ He doesn't
3. I regret having helped that man. ☞ I wish
4. Moussa is not a good singer. His sister Fatou isn't a good singer either. ☞ Neither

Note: This exercise is an excerpt from "Evaluation des acquis des élèves de 4ème/2005" by IA/Louga.

Exercise n° 4: Negative Equivalences: Rewrite the underlined clause using the prompts given:

This man pretends to be a "moodu-moodu" whereas he hasn't ever crossed the Senegalese frontiers. He has got a passport but the document is no longer valid: it expired two years ago. And there isn't anything he can do to get a new passport because he doesn't even have a National Identity Card.

1. The Senegalese frontiers have _____ by this man.
2. The document _____ any longer.
3. He can't _____ to get a new passport.

Exercise n° 5: Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning

1. He went to see a doctor when his pain increased.
☞ Not until
2. Why can't people go to hospital when they are ill?
☞ I wish
3. Doctors make us improve our health.
☞ We
4. Moussa barely catered for his children's needs.
☞ Hardly
5. I am sorry I don't have much information on contraceptives.
☞ I wish I
6. Young people are assaulted by new feelings and emotions.
☞ New feelings and emotions
7. Today, life in the third world is so difficult that many people try to join the western world.
☞ Today, life in the third world is all the
8. Our motto is "No poor in the world".
☞ We wish
9. As he gets older, he works less and less.
☞ The older
10. If you drink more, you become more troublesome.

- ☞ The
- 11. In our family, nobody is as old as grandfather.**
☞ Grandfather is
- 12. Moussa did not go school, he went to the theatre.**
☞ Instead of
- 13. You may say what you want but I won't believe you.**
☞ Whatever
- 14. Henry made a lot of efforts but he did not score a goal.**
☞ Despite
- 15. Aminata washed her face, then she went to bed.**
☞ Before
- 16. Alassane was very ill, but he went to school.**
No matter
- 17. You will be reprimanded if you don't shut up.**
☞ Unless
- 18. They ran away, which was vain.**
☞ It was no use
- 19. He escaped as soon as I fell asleep.**
No sooner
- 20. There is almost nothing left.**
☞ There is hardly
- 21. I have never met Akon, yet I know much about him.**
☞ Although

Tag Questions

Exercise n° 1: Complete this conversation, adding the missing words in the tag questions:

Daouda: Hey, this is Joe! 'been a long time. 'Think we last met during the elections, _____ we?
Joseph: Yeah, man. And I missed you. I was told you hardly spend a whole month here, _____ you?
Daouda: Oh! Y'know, wish I could stay. But I'm underpaid in Senegal. That's why I often chance my hand abroad. 'Think you'd better chance yours as well, _____ you?
Joseph: Later, maybe. I'm working on a research paper now. Oh, sorry. Must be goin'.
Daouda: Bye, then. And take care.

Exercise n° 2: Same instructions as in Exercise n° 1

Amadu: You and I never met before the exam, _____?
Seynabu: Of course, we did. It was at the English Club Festival.
Amadu: Yes, I can remember now. It's been fantastic, _____?
Seynabu: Oh, yes indeed. People are still waiting for the results. We'll undoubtedly get the 1st prize this year, _____?
Amadu: Well, one never knows, _____?
Seynabu: That's right. But let's still keep on hoping.

Note: This exercise is an excerpt from "Evaluation des acquis des élèves de 4ème/2005" by IA/Louga.

Exercise n° 3: Fill in the gaps with the right Question Tag

Teacher: Gamou! Last year, I told you not to let your phone ring in the classroom but you never listened to me, _____ you? You'd better turn it off now, _____ you?
Student: Oh, sir! I'm sorry. But please, let me answer just this time, _____ I? I won't ask you again.
Teacher: You really are a stubborn girl! Go and answer outside, then.

Exercise n° 4: Put in the missing Negative or Question Tag:

Alpha: Man, yesterday I waited for you but you never came, _____ you?

David: I'm sorry! The problem is that there wasn't _____ body at home.

Alpha: Oh, I see now. Next time, let me know, _____ you?

David: Sure! Look! It's going to rain now. We'd better go inside, _____ we?

Exercise n° 5: Complete the following sentences with appropriate TAGS

1. Nobody can jump into fire and be safe, _____?

2. Daddy used to be a good footballer, _____?

3. I am good looking, _____?

4. Nothing was done, _____?

5. Neither of us saw it, _____?

6. They hardly speak to each other, _____?

7. Ali and Mady haven't done anything, _____?

8. It'd be great, _____?

9. There will be nice things, _____?

10. Religious people must avoid sins, _____?

11. You won't be late, _____?

12. He seldom knows his lessons, _____?

13. They no longer live in Manchester, _____?

14. The wind is not blowing any more, _____?

15. You wouldn't do it, _____?

16. That wasn't foolish, _____?

17. There was a large crowd, _____?

18. Astou and Sally had never done that before, _____?

19. Everyone is fending for himself, _____?

20. Somebody could tell me, _____?

Modals

Exercise n° 1: Say which of the following notions is expressed in the underlined sentences:

(*Obligation, Probability, Possibility, Necessity, or Certainty.*)

Nigeria could have been the locomotive that would drain the African train. Unfortunately, this nation is so utterly mismanaged that it may fall in total chaos any time, if drastic measures are not taken on time. The African Union, for instance, has to agree on severe sanctions to dissuade those who misuse public properties.

1- could have been: _____

2- may fall: _____

3- has to: _____

Exercise n° 2: Say which notion is expressed by each of the MODALS in the account below:

Obligation – Necessity – Certainty – Plain Future

A hungry lion **will** attack the first human being it sees. But when it has eaten enough, it **may** even play with antelopes or young zebras. Yet, lions **should** always be regarded as dangerous animals: hungry or full, a lion is still a lion.

will:

may:

should:

Relatives Pronouns

Exercise n° 1: Fill in the blanks with the right Relative Pronoun: (who-whom-which-whose etc...)

This is Mr. Njaay _____ two children died in the "Joola" accident. His wife, to _____ the children were very attached, has become crazy. Now she always talks to the birds _____ fly in the sky or sing in the trees.

Exercise n° 2: Use the appropriate Relative Pronoun to complete this passage:

Why/where/which/whose/who/whom

Awa: Shuuuut! Listen to me, class! _____ copybook is this? I found it in the classroom _____ we had a test yesterday.

Gaby: It's mine. I was sure the student _____ found it would give it to me.

Awa: Yes, of course. It was just on the table _____ is in front of the teacher's desk.

Exercise n° 3: Link the following sets of clauses with items from the word list, reformulating them when necessary: who, which, whom, whose, when, what, where, why:

1. Demba Ndiaye is a policeman/He lives in Gossas.

☞ _____

2. Demba is unhappy/His wife has run away.

☞ _____

3. Fortunately he has a room at his grandmother's house/He can rest there in peace.

☞ _____

4. Once I had a problem at the police and he helped me/I liked that.

☞ _____

Asking Questions

Exercise n° 1: The Director of a company is interviewing a female candidate for her recruitment as secretary; complete their conversation, using the prompts given:

Interviewer: Hello, miss. How _____ did you get your secretarial diploma?

Interviewee: I've just got it this very year, sir.

Interviewer: All right: How _____ have you studied secretarial work and _____ when have you been looking for a job?

Interviewee: I have followed a training period for 3 years and have been applying for a job for only a month.

Interviewer: That's fine! Now tell me, _____ did you decide to work as secretary?

Interviewee: Well, I think I chose this job when a child. You know, my mother too used to be a secretary.

Exercise n° 2: Read the report below and ask questions the answers of which correspond to the words written in bold characters:

Nabu is an excellent student. She always does very well at school. Unfortunately, she hasn't been to school since the beginning of the year¹ because she is ill. She became ill 3 months ago², precisely in mid-September. Since that date, she has been taken to hospital a lot of times, but she has never³ met the major doctor. She had an appointment with him last Saturday⁴ but the physician didn't come.

Question¹: _____ ?

Question²: _____ ?

Question³: _____ ?

Question⁴: _____ ?

Exercise n° 3: Same instructions as in Exercise n° 2

My **sister's**¹ husband flew to France **in order to get a job**². She arrived there **in very difficult conditions**³. When she began working, she had to fight **twice**⁴ a day to get on the train to and from her workshop. She was so worn out after a week that **at last**⁵, she decided to come back in Senegal.

- Question**¹: _____ ?
Question²: _____ ?
Question³: _____ ?
Question⁴: _____ ?
Question⁵: _____ ?

Tenses

Exercise n° 1: Below, put the verbs in brackets in the Present Perfect, Past Perfect or Preterit: The majority of A. Wade's adversaries today are leaders who (**participate**) to his election in 2000. Then, they (**take**) up ministerial responsibilities in his government after they (**contribute**) to his victory. A few months later, they put an end to the collaboration, quit their ministries and (**launch**) a denunciation campaign against the liberal regime. They (**not give**) up since.

1. *to participate*: _____ 2. *to take*: _____
 3. *to contribute*: _____ 4. *to launch*: _____
 5. *not to give up*: _____

Exercise n° 2:

A) Justify the use of the Preterit and the Past Perfect in the following sentences:

1. "Yesterday, a man refused to show his Identity Card to a policeman because another agent had already controlled him."

☞ _____

2. A Toucouleur went to a Sérère's house and forgot his hat there after he had overeaten couscous.

☞ _____

B) Reformulate the following sentences, using the prompts given:

1. Before he entered the *Académie Française*, Senghor had published valuable literary works.

☞ *After Senghor* _____

2. After he had led Senegal for some time, he withdrew from politics

☞ *Before he* _____

Exercise n° 3: In the passage below, some verbs are ACTIVE and the others are PASSIVE: Decide:

A prize-giving ceremony (*organise*) in Khar Kâne High School on April 14th and on that occasion, the best students (*reward*) with nice presents. One of them even (*receive*) a symbolic sum of money. The money (*give*) to the student as a recompense for his efforts in English-learning. The ceremony (*give*) the school authorities an opportunity to encourage the nominees. The other students who didn't have prizes (*invite*) to work harder in the 2nd semester to make better results.

1. *organise*: _____ 2. *reward*: _____
 3. *receive*: _____ 4. *give*: _____
 5. *give*: _____ 6. *invite*: _____

Exercise n° 4: Use the correct Form and Tense of the verbs listed below to fill in this passage:

(1): *to migrate*; (2): *to find*; (3): *to get*; (4): *to die*.

More and more Africans are looking forward to _____ (1) to Europe, whatever the cost or risks. It's high time solutions _____ (2) to this problem so that our youth can stay in their countries. The situation _____ (3) worse and worse as candidates die in big numbers. Before the 300 clandestine immigrants who wrecked last week, others _____ (4) in the same conditions previously.

Exercise n° 5: Read this phone conversation and put the verbs in brackets in the right Form & Tense: 2/2

Bassirou: Hallo, Rokhy? This is Bass. What _____ tomorrow night?
(you/do)

Rokhaya: Hi, Bass. Well, I _____ yet. Call me tonight and I'll tell you.
(not/decide)

Bassirou: Oh, Rokhy! You know it's very difficult to contact you on your line. Early this morning, I vainly _____ to join you and ... (try)

Rokhaya: Hey! Listen, man. I _____ at that time, OK? Call me later and I'll tell you. (sleep)

NB: The FUTURE tense is not accepted here!

Exercise 6: Fill in each blank in the story below with the active or the passive form of the "WILL" or the "GOING" TO future. Use the verbs in brackets.

Many people believe that in just a few years, computers (*be*) _____ almost as common as TV sets; just about everyone (*have*) _____ one, and some people (*have*) _____ two. The computers (*use*) _____ for all kinds of household jobs. Its owner _____ even (*tell*) _____ what to buy and where to buy it. If you want it too, the computer (*make*) _____ coffee for you in the morning and (*have*) _____ your dinner waiting when you come home in the evening. Kids (*spend*) _____ a lot of time with the computer because not only _____ it (*help*) _____ them with their homework, it (*keep*) _____ them busy for hours with computer games. The question everyone (*ask*) _____ of course, is "Do I really want a computer around telling me what to do?" It _____ (*not be*) _____ Hard to see the advantages of a computer, but does anyone really want to be told to get up and cut the grass on Saturday morning.

EXERCISE 7: Simple past or past perfect. Using the words in brackets, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses.

I can't believe I (*get*) that apartment. I (*submit*) my application last week, but I didn't think I had a chance of actually getting it. When I (*show*) up to take a look around, there were at least twenty other people who (*arrive*) before me. Most of them (*fill; already*) out their applications and were already leaving. The landlord said I could still apply, so I did.

I (*try*) to fill out the form, but I couldn't answer half of the questions. They (*want*) me to include my previous references, but I didn't want to list my previous landlord because I (*have*) some problems with him and knew he wouldn't recommend me.

I (*end*) up listing my father as a reference. It was total luck that he (*decide*) to give me the apartment. It turns out that the landlord and my father (*go*) to high school together. He decided that that I could have the apartment before he (*look*) at my credit report. I really lucked out

ADVERBS 'of the Perfect Tenses'

Exercise n° 1: A journalist is interviewing Pope John Paul II about his last tour in Asia, just before his death. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate:

Journalist: Your Excellency, people say you've visited 126 countries. As the Head of the Church, have you _____ gone to Saudi Arabia?

Pope John Paul II: No, I have never been there, but I have _____ come back this morning from a tour in Asia where there are many Muslim countries. And next year, I'll tour Asia again.

Journalist: On that occasion, will you go to Iran?

Pope John Paul II: I have _____ been to Iran. I went there two years ago. My main objective now is Indonesia: it's the biggest Moslem country and I haven't set foot there _____.

Journalist: How long do you plan to stay in Indonesia?

Pope John Paul II: Oh! You know, I have stayed in Kuwait _____ a whole week, so I guess I can spend a longer period in Indonesia. I've tried to settle peace between Christianity and Islam _____ my arrival at the head of the Catholic Church. I hope I'll succeed.

Journalist: Thank you very much, Excellency, and good luck!

Exercise n° 2: Fill in the gaps with appropriate adverbs from the list below:

ever-just-so far-never-for-since

Dansokho is the oldest opposition leader in Senegal today. He has _____ won major elections, although he has been in the field of politics _____ independence. The year 2007 is the first time he has _____ been appointed head of list of list of a major coalition. The electoral campaign hasn't started _____ but he has already begun making heated declarations against Wade, his deadliest adversary.

Linking Words

Exercise n° 1: Specify the Notion that is expressed in each of the underlined clauses:

condition/contrast/consequence/necessity/purpose.

It's very difficult to find a good job in Senegal. However, this is no reason for risking one's life (1). Unless there is enough guarantee (2), immigrating through the clandestine channel is suicidal. The problem is that there are Africans immigrants who have become very rich. As a result, everybody wants to go (3)

Exercise n° 2: Fill in the gaps so as to make the following sentences meaningful:

1. _____ he has lived among Sérères for ten years, he still can't speak their language.
2. There was no electricity in the village that day; _____ they could not watch the match.
3. _____ you like it or not, you must give your help.
4. You need not clean the board again; it has _____ been done and well done.
5. They asked me to give them some money for the tickets but I didn't have _____.
6. He will send you the necessary amount _____ he gets his salary.
7. _____ had the President's victory been announced than his militants began to cheer.
8. I wish I could help you _____ I can't.
9. There is only one region I haven't visited _____.
10. Gossas is a small town _____ Kaolack _____ Diourbel.
11. Ruby is the most interesting film I have _____ watched.
12. He's very kind but he can't give _____ more money.
13. When a child, I used to wander barefooted, but I _____ do it now.
14. The police discovered he was guilty _____ they found his fingerprints on the crime scene.
15. We can _____ longer wait for him unless we want to be late.
16. _____ you remind him of the date and time, he will forget, for sure.

Exercise n° 3: Say which of the listed notions is expressed in the underlined clauses:

Ability? Probability? Contrast? Certainty? or Cause?

Pr Chang, the Doctor in Chief of a famous clinic accused last week a baby that had just been born of having attacked him and set fire to his office. Of course, **that cannot be true, although the doctor is said to be a very respectable man.** His assistant who has been working with him for 30 years now thinks Pr Chang **may have gone mad;** a madness with no exterior signs. Curious world!

1. **cannot:** _____
2. **although:** _____
3. **may:** _____

Preference and Advice

Exercise n° 1: Complete the following conversation with one of the items suggested:

could-would rather-had better-has to

Ass: Listen to me, Idy! You're my friend. The 2nd semester exams have come. So you _____ start revising.

Idris: You're right. I know I have lessons to learn, but I _____ watch the World Cup matches. I wish I _____ do all my exam tests before the matches began.

Exercise n° 2: Fill in the blanks with "wish", "would better" or "would rather":

When I got the BAC in the S₁ stream, they offered me a job as laboratory assistant but I refused. I _____ become an artist because this is what I prefer. So my father said I _____ start working given that our family is extremely poor. I _____ we were rich.

Passive/Active Voice

Exercise n° 1: Turn the statements below into the Passive Form:

1. People say women are less tough than men.
☞ Women _____
2. But you can't make a man do anything...
☞ A man _____
3. ...Whereas you can have an overzealous woman do any kind of possible job.
☞ You _____ by an overzealous woman.
4. And sometimes, they do things much better than men.
☞ And sometimes, things _____
5. In fact, women started reversing the tendency a few years ago, didn't they?
☞ The tendency _____

Exercise n° 2: Reformulate the statements below in the Passive Voice

1. The teacher made me work hard.
☞ I _____
2. People say she's nice.
☞ She _____
3. The students in Tle are sitting for the BAC in July.
☞ The BAC _____
4. Learners of any language have to speak it first and foremost.
☞ A language _____
5. It's always been much easier to say things than to do them.
☞ Things _____
6. Nobody has seen him for two weeks.
☞ He _____

Exercise n° 3: Restore the Active Voice in each of the following sentences.

1. The African continent has been overexploited for centuries during colonisation.

☞ _____

2. My grandfather has been considered as the oldest person in the village for a long time.

☞ _____

3. The exercise couldn't have been done without the teacher's explanation.

☞ _____

4. They knew late comers wouldn't be waited for.

☞ _____

5. Cigarette is hardly bearable among non-smokers.

☞ _____

6. If only a definitive solution could be imagined for Africa's predicament.

☞ _____

7. Since 2000, many new schools have been built all over the country.

☞ _____

Exercise n° 4: Turn the statements below into the Active Form:

1. In Senegal, the President is elected now for five years.

☞ _____

2. Some day in the future, teachers won't be listened to.

☞ _____

3. The Koran is written in Arabic and therefore is read from the right to the left.

☞ _____

4. Everywhere in the world, criminals are arrested, judged and jailed whenever possible.

☞ _____

5. It is often said that righteous people will be sent to Paradise and sinners thrown into hell.

☞ _____

Word Derivation

Exercise: Fill in the blanks with appropriate words derived from the ones in brackets

1. Men have been _____ in their attempts to achieve peace (succeed).

2. Men make a lot of accidents: they are _____ drivers (care).

3. _____ regimes should not be backed up (dictator).

4. Paedophiles are _____ adults who profit by the naivety of children (scruple).

5. Lamarana went _____ to France; that's why he was repulsed (legal).

6. Those weak students succeeded in their exam: that's really _____ (believe)!

7. He got a good mark because his English paper was _____ (satisfy).

Reported/Direct Speech

Exercise n° 1: Report the words or restore the Direct speech:

A gardener: "Hey! What are you doing here? Did you get me? Don't damage my grass."

☞ The gardener asked me what _____. He also wanted to know _____. Finally, he ordered me _____.

Superintendent: "You boy! Did your father pay for your school fees?"

☞ The superintendent wanted to know _____.

The teacher said: 'I'm angry today. So listen to me very carefully and don't be foolish.'

☞ The teacher said that _____.

Then he asked: "Did Senegal, your country, defeat France a few years ago?"

☞ The teacher asked us _____.

Exercise n° 2: Read these statements by Akon and then REPORT his words as suggested:

Akon: "I left Senegal, my country, when I was 5 and I have been living in the US ever since."

☞ *Akon says that* _____.

Akon: "Now I am back in New York. I will give a concert here today at night. If music were a real success my life would be wonderful but it's not."

☞ *... and yesterday, he declared that* _____.

Exercise n° 3: Consider this speech (Mr Thiam: "I need Mr Tamba's two hours next Thursday. I Tell him I tried to join him yesterday, to no avail.") Suppose you received this message from Mr Thiam 2days ago and that he asked you to deliver it to Mr Tamba: report his words faithfully.

Sir, Mr Thiam said ¹ _____
He also said ² _____.

If Clauses

Use the right conditional form to rephrase the following statements:

1. Yasser Arafat died a few years ago. He had been poisoned by the Israeli government.

☞ _____ If _____ the _____ Israeli _____ Government _____.

2. I'm not a fish; that's why I can't breathe in water.

☞ Had I _____.

3. It rained because a virgin had been offered to the lake monster.

☞ It _____ wouldn't _____.

4. I didn't ride fast because I knew I would be on time.

☞ If _____.

5. I'm not a Christian; that's why I don't go to church.

☞ If I _____.

6. Technicians invented machines and factories flourished everywhere.

☞ If _____.

7. Two Russian submarines went in collision; they hadn't activated their radars.

☞ Had _____.

8. Tourists can't go on holidays in winter because it snows all day long.

☞ Tourists could _____.

Comparison

Exercise n° 1: Use the appropriate comparative form of the adjectives in brackets to fill in the gaps:

1. The Gambia is certainly one of _____ countries in West Africa (*tiny*).
2. The match ended in a draw since each team was _____ the other (*strong*).
3. Barbarita is among _____ films shown on RTS. (*famous*).
4. Writing a text takes _____ than just reading it (*long*).
5. There are _____ students in Kaolack _____ in Gossas. (*many*)
6. From Diourbel, Saint-Louis is _____ Dakar. (*far*).
7. This is _____ film I ever watched. I didn't like it at all (*interesting*).
8. Life is _____ and people are _____ in the village than in town (*easy/friendly*).
9. I wish I were _____ Bara Tall; then I would buy anything I like. (*wealthy*).
10. Your tea is too strong to be drunk; there is _____ sugar in it (*much*).
11. People believe that Omar Pène is _____ Youssou Ndour but for me You is _____ singer in Senegal. (*famous*).

Exercise n° 2: Complete these sentences, using the appropriate form of the adjectives given:

The problem with egoist people is that they think they are the (**clever**) creatures in the world. In fact, thinking that you are better than everybody is (**bad**) than killing someone: it's a way of killing one's own personality.

Clever: _____

Bad: _____

Part Two:

Comprehension

Vocabulary

Use the words in the tables "A", "B", "C" and "D" below to fill in the gaps in the texts meaningfully.

A:

expressed	for	become	completely	sure
be	which	themselves	declared	had

Text A: American Independence

In the new world, people found.....1.....free from the power of kings and priests, and there was no aristocracy.....2.....owned all the land.

In 1776, the British Americans.....3.....independence from Britain and, after fighting and winning a war against the British, established a new nation called the United States of America. They were now.....4.....free from the power of European kings, and in 1789 they wrote a constitution for the new nation.

This constitution.....5.....the values which Americans had fought.....6....., and when they wrote it they wanted to make sure that the freedom which they.....7.....fought to win would continue. They wanted to be.....8.....that the government of the new country would not.....9.....too strong that the power of the church would also be limited, and that there would never.....10.....a hereditary aristocracy in America.

👉 Your answers below:

- | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|
| 1..... | 2..... | 3..... |
| 4..... | 5..... | 6..... |
| 7..... | 8..... | 9..... |
| 10..... | | |

B:

been	so	simply	led	this	share	pursue
certain	right	separated	settlers	by	values	individual

Text B: The American Constitution.

The American constitution.....1.....government and church, and does not allow the government to support a church.2.....greatly weakened the power of the church, which in Europe had often.....3.....power with the kings. The American constitution also prohibits the creation of aristocratic titles.....4.....that a ruling class of hereditary aristocrats can not develop. And of course the constitution established the president must be chosen.....5.....the people, and that he could only rule for a.....6.....number of years.

The American constitution has.....7.....important in shaping the American character, and has helped to create a society which.....8.....the freedom of the individual person most highly. This is expressed.....9.....in the words of the

constitution which states that all people have the.....10.....to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

When Americans talk about "freedom," they mean this idea of the.....11.....person who is free to.....12.....his own life without being controlled by government, church or aristocracy. This is the ideal of freedom which.....13.....people to seek a new life in America as.....14.....; it was the basis of the Declaration of Independence, and it is still very important to Americans today.

- 1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....
 5..... 6..... 7..... 8.....
 9..... 10..... 11..... 12.....
 13..... 14.....

C: NATIONAL HEROES.

shipwrecked	rest	still	memorial	although	made
where	heroes	called	surprising	statue	by

Sailors have a special place in English history, and many are remembered as national.....1.....

If you visit London, you will probably see a large square in central London.....2..... Trafalgar square. Here stands a large.....3.....of Lord Nelson, an English sailor who was killed in a battle with the French navy at Trafalgar.4.....he was killed in this battle, the British Navy proved stronger than the French, and so.....5.....sure that the great French army of Napoleon Bonaparte could not invade England. So.....6.....today

The statue of Nelson, one of England's greatest sailors stands at the heart of London's most famous and popular squares.

It is not7.....that the first Englishman to visit Japan was also a sailor. His name was Will Adams, and he was the pilot (navigator) of a Dutch trading ship which was.....8.....on the coast of Japan in the year 1598. Adams in fact, remained in Japan for the.....9.....of his life, and became a successful businessman. He was employed.....10..... Shogun Ieyasu as an advisor of on shipbuilding and foreign affairs, and was known by the title "Anjin-san". He was buried in Hemi,11.....his tomb can still be seen today. There is also a12.....to Will Adams in his home town of Gillingham; in England.

☞ Your answers below:

- 1..... 5..... 9.....
 2..... 6..... 10.....
 3..... 7..... 11.....
 4..... 8..... 12.....

D : ENGLISH SEAMANSHIP.

becoming	her	ruled	custom	to
spoken	probably	however	that	period

The great age of English seamanship began during the1.....of English history known as the Tudor Age. The children have a2.....of referring to historical eras by using the names of the kings of the time. The Tudor Age was the period in the 16th century which was3..... by the king Henry Tudor, known as Henry VIII, and his daughter Elizabeth I. At4.....time, the English language was.....5.....only in the Islands of Britain in Northern Europe, mainly in England and Scotland, and the most powerful country at that time was6.....Spain. Spain and England were enemies and often at war with each other. Spain had the largest army and navy in Europe, and the English were very worried that Spain would send.....7.....armies to invade and attack England.8....., the English were building better ship, and the weapons which they used, such as the long range cannon guns, were superior.....9.....those of the Spanish, and the English sailors were10.....better at naval warfare than the Spanish.

☞ Your answers below:

- 1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....
 5..... 6..... 7..... 8.....
 9..... 10.....

Text C: Female Genital Mutilation: What can be done?

Female Genital Mutilation (**FGM**), euphemistically and erroneously referred to as "female circumcision," is practised worldwide and the victims exceed 135 million. Although **attempts** have been made to classify the extent of this barbaric practice, it has been suggested that anatomically; the perpetrators "know not what they do." But they should not be forgiven [...]

The earliest record of FGM, as a sort of substitute for human sacrifice was found in a Greek papyrus of 163 BC. **In the past it was also advocated** as medical treatment in the UK and USA for various "female weaknesses," such as hysteria, melancholy, epilepsy, lesbianism, excessive masturbation, achievement of orgasm and control of sexual drive.

We may never know whether the original champions were the "auld enemy" male chauvinists or the ancestors of contemporary cultist daughters of Jezebel. Ensuring perpetual virginity among the Scouts sect of Russia, securing economic and social future in Sudan and reducing female sexual activity in tribal Africa and Asia **are some of the spurious reasons for maintaining the ritual.**

This supports the view that, like male circumcision, FGM evolved spontaneously in Africa, Europe, Australia and America. **Apart from being** purposeless and sadistic, FGM is done without anaesthesia and with gross disregard for asepsis. The complications can be classified as mutilatory, haemorrhagic, infective (including tetanus), obstructive and social.

The deaths of three girls from exsanguinations in England prompted legislation outlawing the practice **in the UK in 1985**. Difficulty in labour from vaginal scarring often

necessitates caesarean section. FGM and its complications are expensive. Despite the protests of female rights groups and passionate expositions of physicians who encounter the complications of FGM, many governments **turn a blind eye to this ritual**.

It took a fit of rage from a white French woman who mutilated her daughter's genitalia for France to accept FGM in the African French as "grievous bodily harm." It is easier to identify those who have outlawed the practice, such as the UK, Belgium and Sweden than to enumerate those who condone it, including the USA. **In Africa, the hotbed** of FGM, Senegal, outlawed the practiced in December, 1998.

The most notorious areas of FGM include Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea where the most brutal forms **are perpetrated**. Despite the lack of medical indication, it is sad that medical personnel including doctors and nurses connive at or perpetrate this practice. Campaigns against FGM are beset with problems peculiar to each endemic area.

Inadequate access to education, cultural stranglehold, and the lowly placement of women in several cultures transcend the endemic areas.

Eradication will require reinforced strategies, including legal instruments in cultures where uncircumcised women are forced to undergo FGM even after marriage and before childbirth. Authors and editors of medical literature should abandon euphemism in discussion of FGM to keep the absurdity of the ritual in sharp focus.

Perhaps because charity begins at home, the Inter-Africa Committee Against Traditional Practices Harmful to Women's and Children's Health, in 1994 at Addis Abeba, passed a resolution with the target of "total eradication of female genital mutilation by the year 2000." Beyond this and other sloganeering, outlawing the practice remains the quickest way to its abolition.

By Ndubuisi IKE,

The Lancet Perspectives, n°356, December 2000

NB: 1. (FGM = Female Genital Mutilation.)

2. All the words and phrases written in bold (Gras) bear questions!

COMPREHENSION

I°/ Read the text and tick out 1-2-3 as the continuations of A-B-C:

A) The Greek papyrus found 163 BC was

1. about the biggest umber of female genital mutilation,
2. the most ancient report on female genital mutilation,
3. a praise of human sacrifice like female genital mutilation.

B) To be more precise, the deaths of three girls in England had

1. delayed the abolition of genital mutilation in the country,
2. reduced the number of genital mutilation in 1985,
3. accelerated the eradication of genital mutilation in the UK.

C) Senegal is presented here as the African country where

1. female genital mutilation was abolished for the first time,
2. the ritual is or used to be most practised,
3. the most beds are offered to mutilated women.

D) Campaigning against the phenomenon is difficult because

1. most areas are endemic,
2. campaigners always have to face local realities,
3. campaigners are afraid of endemic problems.

II°/ Quoting from the text, say whether these statements are TRUE or FALSE:

1. FGM is practiced only to ensure virginity, secure the future and reduce female sexual activity.

2. In countries like the USA, the practice is condemned.

III°/ Decide which passage reflects best the following titles:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>In the past ... maintaining the ritual:</i> | a) Proposals to stop mutilations |
| 2. <i>Despite the protests... December 1998:</i> | b) Obstacles to eradication |
| 3. <i>Despite the lack... endemic areas:</i> | c) Pro-mutilation arguments |
| 4. <i>Authors & editors...its abolition:</i> | d) Decision makers' enigma |

VOCABULARY

I°/ Choose the most appropriate definition according to the text:

"To turn a blind eye to" means:

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1- to analyse | 2- to show no interest in | 3- to look with only one eye |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|

"An attempt" is:

- | | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1- a try | 2- an attack | 3- a temptation |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|

II°/ Find out appropriate opposites for the following words in the passages indicated:

1. *consideration* ≠ _____ (Apart from being...in the UK in 1985)
2. *legalize* ≠ _____ (In Africa, the hotbed...are perpetrated)

III°/ What do "it" and "the ritual" refer to in the passages below:

- 1- In the past, it was also advocated as medical treatment: _____
- 2-...some of the reasons for maintaining the ritual: _____

Text D:

Illegal Immigration: Morocco & Spain Determined to Fight Mafias of Minors' Trafficking

This statement was made public following the press conference in Madrid by the Spanish Secretary of State in charge of Immigration, Consuelo Rumi, and the Director General of Internal Affairs, Mohieddine Amzazi, who both presided the fifth meeting of the permanent Morocco-Spanish working group on immigration. Spanish authorities announced last week that the number of clandestine immigrants coming illegally to Spain has declined by 17% during the first sixth months of this year in comparison with the same period last year.

In the same vein, Moroccan authorities announced last week that attempts for clandestine immigration have declined by 20% in comparison with the first sixth months of 2004. This decrease was also estimated at 41% in the Moroccan southern provinces, which is also considered as a base of illegal immigration to the Canary Islands. Amzazi explained that the two countries agreed to build reception centres in Morocco for non-accompanied Moroccan minors in some cities, such as Tangier, Nador, Laâyoune and Dakhla.

Concerning the use of a surveillance system on the Moroccan side, Amzazi said that "Moroccan and Spanish experts have had several meetings about the steps to undertake to install such equipment, all in line with our private view to the overall system." "Spain and the European Union **are called upon** to support Morocco financially because the Kingdom has other priorities than the clandestine immigration," said Amzazi, recalling that "Europe promised to earmark €40 millions, as part of its contributions to the Kingdom's efforts. Such

promise has not been achieved so far."

Amzazi **stressed** that Morocco is ready to double its efforts but everything has a price. "Fighting clandestine immigration puts pressure on the Moroccan economy because such a task mobilises human and capital resources to control borders and repress mafias of human minors' trafficking," he concluded.

www.morccotimes.com

COMPREHENSION & VOCABULARY

A) Read the text and choose the right answer among the alternatives suggested:

- 1- According to the Spanish authorities, there are:
 - a. more and more illegal immigrants;
 - b. fewer and fewer illegal immigrants;
 - c. about the same number every year.
- } Paragraph 1
- 2- The announcement made by the Spanish authorities was:
 - a. contested by the Moroccans;
 - b. confirmed by Morocco;
 - c. ignored by the Moroccans.
- } Paragraph 2
- 3- The Moroccan-Spanish surveillance system:
 - a. hasn't been installed yet;
 - b. has already been installed;
 - c. is being installed.
- } Paragraph 3

B) All the statements below are FALSE: Just say why, quoting the text:

- 1- Morocco does not collaborate with Spain in their fight against immigration: (parag.1)

- 2- There is no exceptional favour for the minors who immigrate alone: (parag.2)

- 3- Illegal immigration is the only problem Moroccan authorities have to solve: (parag.3)

C) Complete the following statements according to what the text says:

- 1- Surveillance equipment is very expensive: that's why Morocco needs money from _____ and _____ to fight against clandestine immigration.
- 2- The price for the control of the Moroccan borders is _____.

D) Fill in this table with data about clandestine immigration you will draw from the text:

immigration	<i>Personality responsible for the control</i>	<i>Date/Period of percentage decline</i>
In Morocco		
In Spain		

E) Choose the definition that corresponds to each of the following phrases:

- 1- "... are called upon to," means:
 - a. are obliged to
 - b. are strongly asked to
 - c. are free to.
- 2- "... stressed," means:
 - a. insisted that...
 - b. announced that...
 - c. added that...

Text E: Nigeria Today

One Saturday, Nigeria inaugurated its first elected president in 15 years. At such times, it is customary to focus on challenges facing the new regime, and the obstacles looming President Olusegun Obasanjo's path are frighteningly high. But before **moving on to gloomy contemplation** of Nigeria's troubles, it is fair to celebrate for a moment the nation's success in coming this far. One year ago, with the death of the corrupt dictator Sani Abacha, **few would have predicted it**.

Interim ruler Abdussalami Abubakar did promise from the start a transition to democracy. But Nigeria had heard many such promises in the past, including one from General Abubakar, and most had **come to naught**. This time the general kept his word. He released most political prisoners (although the most prominent of them, Moshood Abiola died while still in captivity). He **lifted the lid on** political parties and allowed local and then national elections. Mr Obasanjo, himself a former general, was chosen in an election hardly free of fraud, but fair enough, in the opinion of many observers, to roughly reflect the popular will.

Now the hard work begins. Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation, **was once among its most hopeful**, but its prospects have steadily declined. Gasoline shortages in this oil-rich country became a symbol of economic mismanagement. Most of the institutions that help a country function – the political parties, the civil service, the military, the educational establishment – have been corrupted or degraded by years of arbitrary military rule. A decline in foreign reserves from about \$7 billion last June to \$3.1 billion by the end of April, indicated that the wholesale looting by corrupt generals and their friends did not stop with General Abacha's death.

Today most Nigerians are poor. AIDS is a huge problem. Regional and tribal rivalries divide the country, and resentment is understandably intense among the long-oppressed residents of oil-producing regions. Nor is there any longer much of a political class with the training and experience to **grapple** with these problems.

All of which means that the rest of the world should **pitch in** as much as possible. The inauguration of a democratic government is only a first step. If it succeeds, it could set a powerful example throughout West Africa.

**The Washington Post,
Herald International Tribune, 1999.**

I°/COMPREHENSION

A) Match the main clauses (1, 2 and 3) with the corresponding sub-clauses (a, b ,c):

1- In paragraph 1, the author assumes that it's better now:

- a. to move on to gloomy contemplation;
 - b. to celebrate the nation's success;
 - c. to focus on challenges facing the new regime.
- } Paragraph 1.

2- General Abubakar made the same promise as his predecessors and in the end, he

- a. did the same as they did;
 - b. did worse than they did;
 - c. did better than they did.
- } Paragraph 2.

3- After the death of the corrupt dictator Sani Abacha,

- a. corruption has declined ;
 - b. corruption has remained in the country;
 - c. political parties, the military, the civil service and the educational establishment has helped most institutions fight corruption.
- } Paragraph 3.

B) Complete the statements below according to what the text says:

- 1- President Obasanjo's task is not going to be easy: there are _____
_____ on his way to success.

- 2- Nigerians might have doubted General Abubakar's promise because _____
 _____.
- 3- Monocracy ruling was put an end to when _____
 _____.

C) Fill in the table below to show what the responsibility of each character mentioned is in the collapse of this African country (1&2), or what is expected of it (3):

N°	CHARACTERS	Parag	Share of Responsibility
1	<i>Military rulers</i>	3	
2	<i>Local tribes</i>	4	
3	<i>The international community</i>	5	

II°/VOCABULARY

A) Read the text and fill in the blanks appropriately with the following phrases:

grapple; come to naught; lift the lid on; pitch in.

Until recently, the military were not allowed to vote in Senegal. The issue was rather like a taboo. Now it will only take a presidential decree followed by an approval by the Parliament for the government of "Alternance" to _____ that taboo. No doubt, soldiers are full citizens, but the fear is that some of them might be tempted to _____ political conflict and thus install chaos in the country. That's why those who object to this project hope that it will _____, like many other amendment projects.

B) Say what "it" refers to in:

- 1- "...few would have predicted it,": _____
- 2- "...was once among its most hopeful,": _____

Text F: Body Talk

You may think you communicate only by speaking, but in face-to-face meetings **there is a lot more being said than you can hear**. Most of what you decide about someone rests on what you see. Learn to observe other people's body language and you'll find out a lot more about them than they'll ever tell you themselves.

When you're introduced to someone, you'll unconsciously take up a certain attitude. Take note of it. If you are more or less upright, with your feet close together and your arms in front of you, then you're being polite, but nothing more. If, however, you spread your feet apart and tilt your chin and your arms forward, you are reacting strongly to something about that person you do not like – even though the words you say may be friendly enough.

If you find you have put your weight on one leg and you're standing loosely and comfortably with your hands at your sides, you're **relaxed and happy**. You may even find that you move so that instead of being directly in front of the person you're talking to, you're standing slightly to one side. Just watch couples who are getting on very well at a party. You'll notice they are almost side by side.

Watch out for people who will not look at you in the eye. They talk, but look over your head and to each side of you, rapidly shifting weight from one foot to the other; they are never still long enough to focus on. They are using their bodies not to communicate but to **camouflage their message**. The real message is this: they don't want to keep still long enough for you to know what they're really thinking. They may be shy, or they may be trying to deceive you.

The eyes tell all! Perhaps the most revealing facts about the person you are talking to are told through the eyes. Look at their pupils – are they large or small? Scientific experiments at the

California Institute of Technology have shown that our pupils dilate when we look at something or someone we like, and that they contract when we see something we don't like.

Under normal circumstances pupils contract or dilate according to the amount of light they are receiving. Scientists took account of this and carried out their research under controlled lighting conditions. They showed men and women pictures of their favourite food and observed that their pupils dilated when they looked at them. When shown pictures of things they disliked, their pupils contracted. And it seems that your pupils don't lie, even if you **do**. When shown pictures of black men and white women embracing, many of the subjects' pupils contracted, even though they had said they were in favour of racial equality and interracial marriage.

Having proved that our eyes contract or dilate according to different stimuli, the scientists wanted to test if we are actually aware of this minute signal in other people. Two photographs of a girl were shown to a group of men and women. Both photographs were identical except that in one photograph, the girl's pupils were very large and in the other, they were very small. The men and women were asked which photograph they found more attractive. Almost all of them chose the photograph with the girl having enlarged pupils, but when questioned, they were unable to say why. So although we recognise this signal, we **do so** unconsciously (...), we also respond to it.

COMPREHENSION:

A) Tick out the right answer (a, b or c) for each of the following statements (1, 2 & 3):

1. "... in face to face meetings ⇒ than you can hear." means...
 - a) You hear everything your interlocutor says;
 - b) Your interlocutor "says" things you cannot hear;
 - c) Your interlocutor can hear whatever you say.
- } Paragraph 1
2. You can know that your interlocutor is relaxed and happy when ...
 - a) He stands directly in front of you;
 - b) He is at ease;
 - c) He and you are side by side.
- } Paragraph 3
3. When your interlocutor wants to camouflage his message...
 - a) He watches your eyes;
 - b) He avoids your eyes;
 - c) He communicates with your eyes.
- } Paragraph 4

B) In the passage below, fill in the blanks with WORDS from paragraphs 5 & 6:

The eyes of your interlocutor can help you receive unspoken messages. The elements which give you that information are called _____. When you are pleased with what you see, your pupils _____. They become smaller when you see _____. What is paradoxical in the experiment is, some people said they weren't racist and when shown Blacks embracing Whites, their pupils _____.

C) Match the attitudes below to their corresponding interpretations:

- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| 1. gathered body; <i>parag2</i> |
| 2. dispersed, body; <i>parag2</i> |
| 3. never stand still; <i>parag4</i> |
| 4. choose a photo; <i>parag1</i> |

↓

1
2
3
4

- | |
|--|
| a) <i>politeness</i> |
| b) <i>expression of dislike</i> |
| c) <i>dissimulate a message</i> |
| d) <i>be in favour of racial equality</i> |
| e) <i>unconscious preference of dilated eyes</i> |

D) Sequencing: Write the number of occurrence (1,2,3 or4) of the following processes:

- ⇒ Show photographs of a girl
- ⇒ Choose one of the photographs
- ⇒ Control lighting conditions
- ⇒ Ask subjects to justify their choice

E) Referencing: Say what "do" and "do so" replace in the passages indicated:

1. do: ("...even if you do.") ⇒ _____

2. do so: ("...we do so unconsciously.") ⇒ _____