Lycée Départemental de Donsin School Year: 2014-2015

Teacher: Mr RAMDE Level: Tle A

Date: 04-11-14

***English test n°1***

 **Text: Domestic Violence**

 I. Guided Commentary

1. Give three categories of factors of domestic violence. For each category, quote one example. (3pts)
2. What is the most common psychological weakness of people committing domestic violence.(2pts)
3. Why is it, sometimes, difficult for victims to leave unhealthy relationships.(4pts)
4. Do you share the opinion according to which “for a victim to leave an unhealthy relationship is a personal failure”?(5pts)

 II.Translation (6pts)

Translate the second paragraph into French ( from “some analysts ...” down to”... such relationship”).

Lycée Privé Jeanne d’Arc School Year: 2014-2015

Teacher: Mr RAMDE Level: Tle D

Date: 03-11-14

Text: Genetically Modified Organisms

 GMOs are plants or seeds created by borrowing a genetic code from a plant or an animal. Some modified seeds can produce their own pesticides; other can resist herbicides and pests or kill bugs. Some give an improved crop but are sterile. GM seeds are used throughout North and South America, China and Australia. In Europe planting, importing or selling GM seeds or foods has virtually stopped. Farmers will not plant the seeds, consumers will not buy the foods and stores decline to stock them, arguing that not enough research has been made on the food’s long-term safety.

 Friends of the Earth Europe commissioned laboratory tests on 31 products, including tortilla chips; taco shells, polenta and corn flakes, and found that PhileasFogg Authentic Tortilla Chips and house-brand tortilla chips sold by grocers Safeway and Asda contained Monsanto’s Roundup Ready corn (GA21). KimsZapatasTM, purchased in Denmark, also tested positive for the presence of GA21. The concern is that the corn which contains DNA from bacteria, rice, and sunflower, could provoke allergic reactions.

 The issue of genetically engineered food is not new to McDonalds. A Consumer Reports magazine article last September found that McDonalds’ veggie burgers tested positive for genetically-engineered soy content. Recent newspaper articles have confirmed that McDonalds has asked its major potato supplier in the US to grow non-genetically-engineered potatoes for its famous French fries, and McDonalds Europe has pledged to work actively with its suppliers to find non-GE sources of ingredients. Yet McDonalds have not committed to keeping genetically-engineered milk out of milkshakes, soy out of burgers, or corn sweetener out of soft drinks.

 Other food companies and supermarkets, including Whole Foods, Gerber, Heinz, Seagram’s and Frito-Lay, have all taken steps to remove GE ingredients from their product lin

Vocabulaire:

Bug: virus, microbe

Tortilla chip: gâteau fait de la farine du maïs ou du blé

Taco : gâteau fait de viande et du haricot

Shell : coquille

Polenta : couscous fait de maïs

Lycée Départemental de Donsin School Year: 2014-2015

Teacher: Mr RAMDE Level: 1ère A

Date: 04-11-14

**English test n°1**

**Text: African values**

One of the foremost traditional values of the African is a large family. Children are of supreme value to the African. His primary purpose for marriage is children and to have as many of them as possible. This is the reason why polygamy still holds great attraction for him, and also why the birth rate in Africa is among the highest in the world. The fact is that the African still counts his blessings by the number of children he has, whether they are educated or not, rich or poor, healthy or sick, well-fed or hungry.

Another important traditional value of the modern African is love for, and practice of, the extended family system. As a matter of fact the extend family characterizes the life of the African and somehow shapes his personally and outlook on life. Unlike Western man, for instance, the African sees his nuclear family as broadening out into a larger family unit. Professor Maquet describes this broader family life thus: The African child has only to take a few steps in his village to visit several who can substitute for his father, mother, brothers and sisters, and they will treat him accordingly. Thus the child has many homes in this village, and he is simultaneously giver and receiver of widespread attention.

This extended family system is widely practiced in Africa. Indeed it is one “in which everybody is linked with all the other members, living or dead, through a complex network of spiritual relationship into a kind of mystical body». Consequently, it not just “being” that the African values; “being-with-others” or as Maquet says, “Being rooted in kinship” is an equally important existential characteristic of the African. He is never isolated since several persons are assimilated into one parental role: his father’s brothers are assimilated by extension into the role of father, his mother’s sisters into the role of mother, his patri-lateral uncle’s daughters into the role of sister.

Against the background of this great African value, a person is an individual to the extent that he is a member of a family, a clan or community. Another great value in traditional Africa is respect for old people (“senior citizens”), particularly one’s parents, grandparents and relatives. Together with this value, one must also consider “ancestor worship” as an important related value in African culture. In fact, the basis for the honor and respect accorded to old people in the traditional African culture is their closeness to the ancestors, for in his ontological conceptual scheme the African places his old relatives closest to his ancestors or dead relatives in his great hierarchy of beings.

 By FR Bonaventure T, No place for abortion in African traditional life.

Lycée Départemental de Donsin School Year: 2014-2015

Teacher: Mr RAMDE Level: Tle A

Date: 04-11-14 Duration: 3h

**English test n°1**

**Text**: Death in Childbirth

In a hospital ward in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, Fatmata Conteh, 26, lay on a bed, having just given birth to her second child. She had started bleeding from a tear in her cervix, the blood forming a pool on the floor below. Two doctors ran in and stitched her up, relatives found blood supplies, and nurses struggled to connect a generator to the oxygen tank. One nurse jammed an intravenous needle into Conteh’s arm, while another hooked a bag of blood to a rusted stand, and a third slopped an oxygen mask over her face. In the corner of the room, a tiny baby- 3 hours old- lay on a bed, wailing, swaddled in bright- coloured African fabric. “Listen! You must feel happy to hear your baby cry” said a nurse, pleading with Conteh to find strength. Three visiting nurse of a neighbourhood church began chanting over Conteh: “Jesus, put blood into this woman! Thank you, Lord!” But as their chants grew louder, the nurses stepped back from the bed. Conteh was dead.

Some version of that scene is repeated around the world once a minute. Every year, about 536,000 women die giving birth. In some poor nations, dying in childbirth is so common that almost everyone has known a victim. Take Sierra Leone, a West African nation with just 6.3 million people: women there have a 1 in 8 chance of dying in childbirth during their lifetime. Here is the truly ghastly reality of maternal mortality: in 20 years – two decades that have seen spectacular medical breakthroughs- the ratio of maternal deaths to babies born has barely bridged in poor countries. To be sure, maternal health has seen advances, with new drugs to treat deadly postpartum bleeding and pregnancy-related anemia. But in many places, such gains are rapetissé by multitude of problems: scattershot care, low pay for health workers and scarcity of midwives and doctors. In Mozambique, where women have a 1 in 45 lifetime chance of dying in childbirth, there are just 3 doctors for 100,000 people; in all of Sierra Leone, there 64 government doctors, only five of whom are gynaecologists. Millions of families have never seen a doctor or nurse and give birth at home with traditional birthing helpers, while those who make it to clinic- some being carried on bicycles or in hammocks- often find patchy electricity, dirty water and few drugs or nurses. Explaining the task of reducing maternal deaths, Sierra Leone’s Minister of Health Saccoh Alex Kabia, who returned home last year after decades of working as a surgeon in Atlanta, says, “The whole health sector is in a shamble”.

By Vivienne Walt, Times, September 29th, 2008, pp. 36-38

Vocabulary:

Cervix: the narrow passage at the opening of a woman’s womb

To stitch: to sew

Ghastly: horrible

Breakthrough: important development or discoveries

Postpartum: post-natal

Shamble: complete disorder

**I- Guided Commentary**

1. According to the text, what is the main cause of Fatmata Conteh’s death? (2 pts)
2. Referring to the text, give three reasons which explain the high rate of maternal mortality. (3 pts)
3. What shows, in the text, that giving birth is a major health problem? (4 pts)
4. Taking Burkina Faso as an example, say how maternal risks can be reduced or avoided. (5 pts)

**II- Translation (6 pts)**

Translate into French from “Some version of that scene…” down to “…bridged in poor countries”