

OFFICE DU BACCALAUREAT
Telefax (221) 824 65 81 − Tél. : 824 95 92 − 824 65 81

LANGUE VIVANTE II

17 G 12 B 01 Durée : 2 heures Séries: L1b-L2-LA – Coef. 2 Série : L'1 – Coef. 4

Epreuve du 2ème groupe

ANGLAIS

1/3

Although corruption has always existed throughout the history of mankind, it has become lately the major concern of the international community because of its underground characteristics and its corrosive impact on economic growth. Each act of corruption contributes to global poverty, obstructs development and drives away investment. It debilitates the judicial and political systems by weakening the rule of law and silencing the voice of the people. As a result, citizens' trust in government official and national institutions declines. Corruption has broadly been defined as a perversion or a change from good to bad. Specifically, corruption or corrupt behavior involves the violation of established rules for personal gain and profit. In addition, poverty and income inequalities are tied to corruption.

There are many reports of ministers embezzling donor funds allocated to their ministries, allowances paid to officials and discounts given in good purchases. Business is also involved in corruption: bribing customs, police, drug enforcement, tax and procurement officers in order to avoid tax payments, secure lucrative public contracts, smuggle illegal commodities is just another avenue of corrupt transactions. Millions of people, often the poor who can least afford it, live in places where they must pay bribes for services they are entitled to. These include driving licenses, birth certificates, building permits, jobs, pensions, and the list seems endless. According to Kofi Annan, United Nations former Secretary General "Corruption hurts the poor disproportionately by diverting funds intended for development undermining a government's ability to provide basic services, feeding inequality and injustice, and discouraging foreign investment aid".

The necessity to take measures against it has become evident and everyone has a role to play: governments, donors, the private sector and civil society. In recent years, an increasing number of African countries have been taking more resolute action. One factor has been the rise in political pluralism and public accountability, since opposition parties, independent newspapers, and other avenues for public expression make it harder to cover up high-level corruption or avoid action against officials suspected of misdeeds. Democracy is fundamental to the battle against corruption. A variety of measures and institutions have been introduced to facilitate corrective action, including special investigative and audit commissions, codes of conduct that seek to prevent a casual blending of public duties and private business.

Adapted from watchtover.org/corruption in African societies.

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GU	E VIVANTE II						
I.	READING COMPREHENSION	(8 marks)					
A-	Circle the letter (a, b or c) corresponding to th	e right answer.	(2 marks)				
	 4It has become lately a major concern of the international community' (parag. 1) means a. Corruption was a major concern of the international community in the past. b. Corruption has been a major concern of the international community throughout the history of mankind. c. Corruption has recently become a major concern of the international community. 						
2-	 another avenue of corrupt transactions' (parag. 2) means another wide road for vehicles transporting dirty money. another possibility for corruption practices. another method of fighting corruption. 						
3-	 they are entitled to' (parag. 2) means they are given the right to have they aren't given the right to have they have the right to give 						
	'These' (parag. 2) refers to						
В	Are these statements <u>true</u> or <u>false</u> ? Justify w	ith short quotations	from the text. (3 marks)				
5-	5- Corruption is a recent phenomenon in our societies						
6-	Many reports show that some ministers steal do	onor funds					
7-	Kofi Annan thinks that corruption affects poor	people by raising fund	ds destined to development.				
C	- Fill in the chart with information from the t		(2 marks)				
	Co	rruption					
	Two (2) corrosive effects	Two (2) n	neasures to fight it				
	8- 9-						
		the indicated paragi	raphs. (1 mark)				

D-	Fill in the gaps with words or phrases from the indicated paragraphs.	(1 mai	rk)		
	-Because of corruption, people don't have	political (parag.	authorized	oritie n th	ie

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II. <u>LINGUISTIC AND COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE</u> (6 marks)

E- Complete this passage by using the right tense or form of the verbs between brackets. (2 marks) Nowadays, corruption is poisoning the entire economic system of almost all African countries making them (13)...... (to lag) far behind other countries. However, some of them (14)..... (to try) to find out some strategies to fight it for a few years now. If ministries in charge of good governance (15) (to give) sufficient means, corruption would disappear from the continent. It's high time we Africans (16) (to show) a more positive face to the rest of the world. F- Use the right preposition in the list below to complete the following passage. (1.5 marks) on - of - from - toAfrican countries are victims (17) corruption. Governments should do their utmost to prevent people (18) doing such a bad practice. For this, they need to focus (19) making people aware of the issue. G- Fill in the gaps with the correct word deriving from the ones in parentheses. (1.5 marks) There are (20) (count) corrupt countries in the world. Therefore, efforts must be made by African (21) (govern) to eradicate this plague which (22) (weak) the economy of a country. (1 mark) H- Report the following statement.

III. WRITING

(6 marks)

Choose only ONE topic.

Topic 1: Samba is a civil servant working in an office that delivers important documents. An impatient visitor proposes him a lot of money to immediately receive his document which normally takes a week to be available. Write their dialogue.

Topic 2: The leader of an anti-corruption association is writing a letter to the Minister in charge of Good Governance to suggest solutions to fight against corruption in the country.