



LANGUE VIVANTE I

Epreuve du 1^{er} groupe

ANGLAIS

Girls' education

Education is one of the most critical areas of empowerment for women, as both the Cairo and Beijing conferences affirmed. It is also an area that offers some of the clearest examples of discrimination women suffer. Among children not attending school there are twice as many girls as boys, and among illiterate adults there are twice as many women as men.

5 Offering girls basic education is one sure way of giving them much greater power – of enabling them to make genuine choices over the kinds of lives they wish to lead. This is not a luxury. There are also important benefits for society as a whole. Educated girls will be more protected from violence, sexual abuse and poverty. Researches have also shown that the infant mortality rate of babies whose mothers have received primary education is half that of
10 children whose mothers are illiterate.

The primary reasons that hinder girl schooling are found in violence, poverty and poor quality education. Malala Yousufzai, a 14-year-old girl education activist, is recovering from her massive injuries. Malala is a perfect example of **these obstacles**. The 14-year-old Pakistani girl was shot on the neck and on the head. She is safe but very lucky not to have died in the
15 attack.

UNICEF's Anthony Lake thinks that the abolition of school fees as well as low-cost and flexible timetables may help to reduce the gender inequality in poor countries and increase girls' enrollment. He also thinks having women teachers in schools will be extremely positive for girls in that they will be seen as role models. Similarly, Mauritania's commitment to
20 providing free and compulsory primary education, in the early 1990s, resulted in an increased ratio of girls to boys from 67 per cent to 93 per cent between 1990 and 1996.

"Without achieving gender equality for girls in education", Kofi Annan stated, "the world has no chance of achieving many of the ambitious health, social and development targets it has set for itself".

25 Despite recommendations from the Beijing Conference in 1995 and the Dakar world Educational Forum, the majority of countries across the African continent has so far fallen short of meeting the Millenium Development Goals (MDG) and Education For All (EFA) goals and are not on track to meet **them** in full by 2015. This trajectory leaves much room for improvement ; the rhetorical promise to advance girls' education on the areas remains far
30 from full implementation in policy and practice. Notwithstanding, however, there have been numerous recent successes that demonstrate the potential across the African continent.

UNESCO (2007) A Human Rights Approach to Education for All. Paris : UNESCO.

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I. COMPREHENSION (8 marks)

A. Refer to the indicated paragraphs to complete the chart below. (2 marks)

Problem	Causes	Effects
Girls' illiteracy	1. _____ (paragraph 3) 2. _____ (Paragraph 3)	No chance of achieving Word's health, social and development targets 3. _____ (paragraph 2) 4. _____ (paragraph 2)

B. List from the text 3 advantages of sending girls to school (1.5 marks)

- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____

C. Complete the following passage meaningfully with words from the text – 1 word for each gap. (1.5 marks)

When Education For All (EFA) was launched a few years ago, UNESCO intended to make women's..... (parag.1) a reality. Unfortunately, this objective hasn't

8. been reached yet due to factors that..... (parag.3) girls' access to school.

9. For that reason, some countries have made education..... (parag.4)

10. for all girls, that is to say, parents must take their daughters to school.

D. Choose the appropriate answer according to the text (2 marks)

11. "Among children not attending school, there are twice as many girls as boys" (parag.1) means:

- a. The number of girls in schools is half that of boys;
- b. The number of boys in schools is half that of girls;
- c. Girls outnumber boys in schools.

12. According to Anthony Lake, one way of reducing gender inequality and increasing girls' enrollment is.....

- a. to give poor countries important financial aid;
- b. to reduce the cost of schooling;
- c. to make access to school free.

13. By 2015, most of the countries across Africa will have....

- a. reached the MDG and EFA goals;
- b. failed to reach the MDG and EFA goals;
- c. been half way to reaching the MDG and EFA goals.

14. The phrase "this trajectory" (parag.6) refers to

- a. the recent history of countries across Africa;
- b. the actions countries across Africa have to undertake to reach the MDG and EFA goals;
- c. the failure of countries across Africa to reach the MDG and EFA goals.

E. What do the following words refer to in the text? (1 mark)

- 15. these obstacles (parag.3) :
- 16. them (parag.6) :

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II. COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE (6 marks)

F. Alima, an uneducated woman is discussing with her nephew Samba. Complete their conversation meaningfully using the correct forms of the verbs in parentheses: (2 marks)

Alima : Can you help me read this text message on my cell phone?

Samba : What? Do you mean you can't read messages auntie?

Alima : Well, my parents never (17)..... about sending me to school. (think)

Samba :What a waste! Why don't you get in touch with uncle Cheikh, the coordinator of "Education For Adults" Program"?

Alima : (18) ?

Samba : Of course! Not to worry! I've got his phone number. What about (19).....him up right now? (to call)

Alima : Good idea! It's all my grandmother's fault. I wish she (20)..... to school when I was a child (to send).

G. Match each sentence with the right notion from the list below : (2 marks)
"Cause / effect", "Condition", "Contrast", "Warning". "Purpose"

Sentences	Notions
21. If we want to develop Africa, we'll have to focus on girls' education.	
22. Fifty-six million children are at risk of illiteracy in the world	
23. They launched a sensitization campaign so as to reduce gender disparities	
24. Even if there are more boys in schools girls do better results	

H. Complete the following passage with the appropriate form of the words in brackets (2 marks)

It's a known fact that girls are (25).....(discrimination) against in some countries. Malala's shows how violence and ignorance can be a (26)..... (hinder) to girls' schooling. She was shot because she was actively fighting for school (27)..... (attending) for all girls. For that reason, UNESCO strongly advocates (28)..... (equality) access to education for all children.

III. WRITING (6 marks)

Choose one topic and write about 150-200 words.

Topic 1 : Comment on the following saying : "If you educate a boy, you educate a person. But if you educate a girl, you educate a whole nation".

Topic 2 : Before the passing of the law on gender parity, two members of parliament are invited on a TV debate to discuss its opportunity and feasibility. One of them is for and the other is against. Imagine their arguments.

LANGUE VIVANTE IEpreuve du 1^{er} groupeANSWER KEY**I. COMPREHENSION****(8 marks)****A. Information Transfer****(2 marks)**

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Violence ; | 2. Poverty (or) poor quality education |
| 3. Sexual abuse ; | 4. Violence (or) poverty |

B. Comprehension check**(1.5 marks)**

5. One sure way of giving them much greater power... kinds of lives they wish to lead.
6. More protection from violence, sexual abuse and poverty
7. Lower infant mortality rate for educated mothers

(Other advantages that could be listed :

- Important benefits for society as a whole
- Having women teachers in schools being positive for girls who will see them as role models).

C. Vocabulary in context**(1.5 marks)**

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 8. empowerment ; | 9. hinder ; | 10. compulsory |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|

D. Multiple choice**(2 marks)**

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 11. a ; | 12. c ; | 13. b ; | 14. b |
|---------|---------|---------|-------|

E. Referencing**(1 mark)**

15. Violence, poverty and poor quality education
16. MDG and EFA goals

II. COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE**(6 marks)****F. Dialogue completion****(2 marks)**

17. thought
18. Any grammatically correct and coherent question is accepted
19. calling
20. had sent

G. Matching sentences with notions**(2 marks)**

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 21. Condition ; | 2. Warning ; | 23. Purpose ; | 24. Contrast |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|

H. Word formation**(2 marks)**

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|
| 25. discriminated | 26. hindrance ; | 27. attendance ; | 28. equal |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|

III. WRITING**(6 marks)**

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Topic comprehension | (1 mark) |
| 2. Organization | (1 mark) |
| 3. Coherence and cohesion | (2 marks) |
| 4. Language accuracy | (1 mark) |
| 5. Originality | (1 mark) |