

EPRÉUVE N°2

ANGLAIS

1 Examples of deeply rooted anti-French sentiment abound in West Africa. From the October 2022
2 attacks on the French Embassy in Ouagadougou and the French Institute in Bobo-Dioulasso, to
3 regular demonstrations in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger protesting France's presence in the region;
4 or from the ransacking of French-owned businesses in Dakar, in March 2021, to the countless
5 invectives spouted at French politicians, there is a great deal of hostility being felt by most of the
6 general public which rejects all forms of French presence: military above all, but diplomatic and
7 economic as well. The reality is more complicated than this over-simplification that has been amply
8 discussed on both continents.

9 On such a political and intangible subject, it is rather difficult to paint an accurate picture of the
10 phenomenon's reality. France's historical relations with West Africa positions it on the front lines,
11 opposite populations that are, either experiencing a sharp deterioration in security or
12 significant economic and development inequalities. Its central political and economic presence
13 makes France a bogeyman. The country's historical mistakes render it vulnerable to attacks, and its
14 adversaries are well aware of this weakness.

15 However, the phenomenon conceals two important realities. The first one is the events are magnified
16 by local media and social networks which misrepresent the phenomenon's importance to a public
17 that is partly absent from the debates, and more concerned with its own survival in the rural parts of
18 the Sahel. Political debates on the role of France and the West end up crisscrossing through West
19 African societies, but the media tug-of-war is discussed first and foremost in capitals around the
20 region, and fails to depict the exact reality of the rejection by the public. And the second reality is
21 that these attacks on France in West Africa reflect the advances made by a broader authoritarian
22 movement, driven partly by Russia, that challenges democracy and democracy's advocates.

<https://www.institutmontaigne.org/en/expressions/anti-french-sentiment-west-africa-reflection-authoritarian-confrontation-collective-west>

I. READING COMPREHENSION (08 MARKS)

A. Indicate the title that best corresponds to the meanings of the text or paragraphs.

1. A suitable title for the text would be... (1 mark)

- The spread of anti-French feeling in sub-Saharan Africa;
- Military leaders in West Africa turn their back on France;
- France's political and economic presence in West Africa;
- None of a., b., or c.

Match paragraph ideas with paragraph numbers 1, 2 or 3. (1,5 marks)

PARAGRAPH GENERAL IDEA	PARAGRAPH NUMBER
2. The complexity of anti-French sentiment in West Africa.	
3. New developments in neocolonialism in Africa	
4. Deep causes of anti-France sentiment in West Africa.	

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B. Find the equivalents of the following words in the text. The paragraph of the word to be found is given. (1,5 marks)

5. Equivalent of 'issued' in Paragraph 1: → _____
6. Equivalent of 'depict' in Paragraph 2: → _____
7. Equivalent of 'hides' in Paragraph 3: → _____

C. Circle TRUE or FALSE to indicate that the statement is true or false and then justify with reference to the text. (2 marks)

8. Everyone in West Africa shares the ill-feelings against France. **TRUE / FALSE**

.....
.....

9. West Africa's rejection of France is encouraged by countries outside of Africa. **TRUE / FALSE**

.....
.....

D. Indicate the option a., b., or c., corresponding to information and ideas expressed in the text. (2 marks)

10. Based on the text, expression of ill feelings towards France...
a. is strong all over Africa; c. are expressed more in West Africa;
b. is observed in Central Africa; d. exist only in countries with military leaders.

11. Where in Africa there is hostility towards France, it....
a. is mostly due to diplomatic reasons; c. is of economic nature.
b. is oriented to France's military presence; d. All of a., b., and c.

12. The text suggests that African populations are not only angry at France, but...
a. also at local military regimes; c. also against the terrorist groups; c.
b. at Western countries as well; d. at Russia as well.

13. Discontent against France is manifested only in the form of...
a. violent attacks on France's interests; c. All of a., and b.
b. rhetoric and discourse; d. None of a., and b.

II. LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE (07 MARKS)

E. Complete with the option that makes the sentence correct and meaningful. (2 marks)

14. The cute little baby _____ only when hungry.
a. cry; b. cries; c. cried; d. is crying;

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15. You can keep my iPod; I _____ it anymore.
a. *don't use*; b. *doesn't use it*; c. *didn't use*; d. *have not used*;

16. This academic year, how many students in your class _____ from another country?
a. *come*; b. *comes*; c. *came*; d. *are coming*

17. The phone _____; can you answer it, please?
a. *rings*; b. *ring*; c. *was ringing*; d. *is ringing*.

F. Match the words in the box with their equivalents in sentences 17 to 22. (3 marks)

a. to cancel;	c. to reduce;	e. to execute;
b. to retreat	d. to go down;	f. not to function anymore;

18. In the army, orders must be *carried out* without delay and willingly. _____

19. I fell when *getting off* the bus and nearly broke my leg. _____

20. Our team *dropped off* the race when it appeared we could not win. _____

21. The car *broke down* in the middle of nowhere and we had to spend the night. _____

22. There were many people absent and the meeting was *called off*. _____

23. My paycheck did not come this month; I need to *cut down* on expenses drastically. _____

G. Rewrite the sentences by putting the underlined word in the plural form. (2 marks)

24. A tomato is a vegetable that is rich in anti-oxidants.

25. Carrying a knife on board a plane is not allowed.

26. A child will always be a child.

27. A tea or 'quinquéliba' leaf is reputed to be full of virtues.

III. WRITING (05 MARKS)

NB: For the writing section, the candidate must do ONLY subsection H or I below.

H. Choose only ONE topic and write a text of between 150 to 200 words).

Topic 1. Nowadays France is losing ground in Africa. Write an essay in which you discuss the matter, insisting on what Africans may lose or win in this situation.

Topic 2. Imagine you had a French friend before this situation of French rejection in Africa. After the new situation came to be, you decide to write him a letter.

Topic 3. Matar and Moussa have opposing views on the French presence in West Africa. The former is pro-France and the latter is Pan-Africanist and for national sovereignty. Write down their conversation.

I. Sum up the reading comprehension text above in not more than 110 words (one third of its original length) and give a title to your summarized text.