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OFFICE DU BACCALAUREAT

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12 G 33 A 01 Durée : 2 heures Séries : S1-S2-S2A-S4-S5 – Coef. 2

Epreuve du 1er groupe

#### ANGLAIS

#### AN ANCIENT HERBAL MEDICINE

Long forgotten, the Senegalese are slowly returning to Aloe, an ancient herbal medicine, which has been used in Africa and Asia for more than 6,000 years. For centuries, local people have called it by different names: a miracle plant, the fountain of youth and the elixir of life.

While its scientific name is Aloe Vera, it is commonly known as Aloe. The aloe, measuring 60 to 80 centimeters tall, has shallow roots and a short stem. The stem carries a bundle of pointed fleshy green leaves with triangular cross sections and light yellow spines along their edges. **Its** drooping yellow flowers are trumpet-shaped.

Aloe grows naturally in sandy, limestone soils in semi-desert regions with hot, dry climates, from where it gets one of its common names "Lily of the Desert". "The Aloe is an ancient plant whose medicinal values have been well-known," says Masra Nanasta, a nutritionist, as he explains the traditional preparation of the remedies. To consume it, its pulp must be crushed, powdered and filtered.

"Since it's bitter, it's often mixed with honey," he says. In Senegal, the plant is popular with traditional practitioners in treating certain gastric or skin diseases. Its use, according to Nanasta, requires specific techniques and precautions since its toxic sap must not contaminate the pulp when the leaves are removed.

Traditionally, the pulp, which is fragile and depreciates faster, must be used immediately after it is removed from the leaf, a phenomenon that limited its use to **those** possessing the plant that particular time. Those problems have now been solved by modern, natural preservation and stabilization methods. The manufactured product can now be preserved much longer and be made available in large quantities.

Inter Press Service English News Wire 03.05.2003 DAKAR, Mar. 4 (IPS)

# Notes:

1. **sap** = sève **limestone** = calcaire **stem** = tige

### I. <u>READING COMPREHENSION</u> (8 marks)

#### A) Choose the appropriate question corresponding to the given responses (2 marks)

- 1. "Aloe grows naturally ... climates," (line 8)
  - a) Why is aloe often mixed with honey?
  - b) What is aloe used for?
  - c) Which regions are the most favourable to the growing of Aloe?
- 2. "The pulp must be used immediately after it is removed...," (lines 15-16)
  - d) Is the pulp toxic?
  - e) What is the appropriate moment to use the pulp?
  - f) Does the pulp treat certain gastric or skin diseases?

### B) Vocabulary in context

(2 marks)

Find in the text the equivalents of the following words and phrase:

3. Not deep : -(paragraph two)
Cures : -(paragraph three)

.../... 2

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	<ul><li>4. Successful :</li><li>5. Deteriorates :</li></ul>	<ul><li>-(paragraph four)</li><li>-(paragraph five)</li></ul>	
C)	Contextual referencing:		(2 marks)
	What and who do the following wo 6. "its" (line 6) =		
D)	Matching:		(2 marks)
	In which paragraphs can we find the	ese ideas?	
	<u>Ideas</u>	<u>Paragrap</u>	<u>hs</u>
	Description of the plant.		
	Efficiency of Aloe		
	Conservation of the Aloe pulp  Geographical environment of the plant		
		· ·	
II. <u>I</u>	<u>INGUISTIC COMPETENCE</u> (8	8 marks)	
E)	Fill in the gaps with the prepositions	and relative pronouns in the box below	(1.5 marks : 0.5 per answer)
	So far, local people have been satisf myself, it's a traditional practitione	n- what- who- fied (9)Aloe Vera which is an ancie er (10) advised me to use it, (11) depend (12)medicines forever.	
F)	<u>Dialogue completion</u> : Badu and a traefficacy) of Aloe Vera.	aditional practitioner are discussing the	effectiveness (= efficaciousness,
	Complete their conversation meaning	ngfully:	(03 marks: 0.5 per answer)
	Complete their conversation meaning Badu: 13	? nes <u>for centuries</u> .  What (14)as (15)	?
G)	Complete their conversation meaning Badu: 13	mes for centuries.  What (14)	?  ckets. n resist the (dry) (20)of
	Complete their conversation meaning Badu: 13	mes for centuries.  What (14)	?  ckets.  n resist the (dry) (20)of practitioners who have found it
H)	Complete their conversation meaning Badu: 13	nes for centuries.  What (14)	? ckets. n resist the (dry) (20)of practitioners who have found it per answer)

2/2

(25) **Essay:** Traditional practitioners are not as efficient as modern doctors. Do you agree ? Support your view.

(26) An old man and a young man are discussing the differences between traditional and modern medicines. Write down their conversation.

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## Epreuve du 1<sup>er</sup> groupe

## ANSWER KEY

1/1

# I. <u>READING COMPREHENSION</u> (8 marks)

- A- Choose the appropriate question.
  - 1. -c
  - 2. .-е
- B- Vocabulary in context.
  - 3.-shallow
  - 4.-remedies
  - 5.-popular
  - 6.-depreciates
- C- Contextual Referencing.
- 7- the stem
- 8- people
- D-. Matching

Description of the plant: p 2

Efficiency of aloe: p4

Conservation of the Aloe pulp: p 5

Geographical environment of the plant: p 3

### II-LINGUISTIC AND COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

**E-** Fill in the gaps with the preposition and relative pronouns in the box below.

9 with 10 who 11 which 12 on

### F-. Dialogue completion

- 13 How long have you called it by different names?
- 14- What do you use it for?
- 15- as certain gastric or skin diseases
- 16- started (began) using it two days ago
- 17- will you? (would you?)
- 18- am I

### **G** - Derivations

- 19- miraculous
- 20- dryness
- 21- popularity
- 22- useful

### **H- Gap-filling**

- 23- to eradicate
- 24-recover

### **III-WRITING**

Minimum 15 lines.

- 1. Relevance to the topic (01 pt)
- Coherence / Cohesion : (01,5 pt)
   Grammar (01 pt)
   Presentation (0,5 pt)