

Sujets d'Anglais du D.E.F

DEF 2012

TEXT: How to reduce road accidents?

In Mali, the number of road accidents is getting more and more increasing. That is caused by the quality of means of transportation we are using and mainly our behaviour in the traffic. What must we do to reduce accidents?

Pedestrians must never run across the road and must cross it safely. As for drivers, they must not use old engines without brakes and good wheels. They must also get a traffic licence before driving any engine.

I- Comprehension questions: (5 pts)

- 1)- What are the causes of accidents in the text ?
- 2)- How must pedestrians cross the road ?
- 3)- Must a driver drive an engine without brakes and good wheels ?
- 4)- What must a driver get before driving any engine ?

II- Write T after true sentences and F after false ones : (4 pts)

- 1- In Mali there are a lot of accidents.
- 2- We are all responsible for road accidents.
- 3- A driver need not a driving licence to drive.
- 4- Pedestrians must run across the road.

III- Grammar : Complete with must or mustn't (3 pts)

- 1- We.....control our engine before using it.
- 2- A Pedestrian.....cross a road at a bend.
- 3- Every driver.....be careful

IV- Theme : Translate into English. (4 pts)

- 1- En traversant la route nous devons faire attention.
- 2- Un chauffeur ne doit pas conduire sans permis de conduire.
- 3- Un piéton doit regarder à droite puis à gauche avant de traverser la route.

V- ESSAY: (4 pts)

One day when going to school you saw a bad accident. Say in 6 lines what you saw and what you did.

DEF 2015

I /Text : Buying food

My mother went to the store to buy food for family. She preferred to go on Tuesdays and Saturdays. She tried to go early morning. Usually, there were not many people at the store then. She had to buy a lot of food. Our family ate a lot; so, she bought canned fish and chicken, tomato-paste, fresh meat, sugar, tea, liquid and powder-milk, wheat flour, salt. She did not forget vegetables such as cabbages, carrots, green peas, onions, garlic, and spices like pepper, ginger, peas and chilies. Sometimes, she asked my bother to go with her. He helped her to carry groceries.

NB : a store = un magasin; canned-fish = une boîte de sardine; freshmeat = de la viande fraiche; wheatfloor = de la farine de blé; avegetable = un légume; aspice = un épice; groceries = les provisions.

I/Comprehension questions: (7 pts)

A) Answer these questions based on the text:

- 1) Where did the writer's mother buy food?
- 2) What days did she go to the store?
- 3) Who went with her sometimes?

B) True/False statements: Put "T" before the true sentences and "F" before the false ones according to the text.

- a) Mother preferred to go to the store every day.
- b) Brother went with her.
- c) She had to buy a little food?
- d) There were many persons in the store on Tuesdays and Saturdays

II/Grammar : (4 pts)

Put the verbs in brackets into the past (preterit)

- 1) She (learn) to buy food every week.
- 2) Last week Hélène (send) me a new car.

3) We (be) late this morning.

4) She (have) to buy a lot)

III/Translate the first four sentences of the text into french : "My Mother went to the store many people at the store then". (4 pts)

IV/Essay: One day, you went shopping to market. Tell about what you bought. (not more than ten lines) (5pts)

DEF 2016

Text: War and Rebellion

Nowadays many people are becoming more and more pitiless, looking for nothing but their own interests. Quietness disturbs some of them. So, those ones decide to use weapons to reach their goals. Dialogue which allows us to understand each other is less considered. The result of this awkward situation is that many areas in the world are blazing up, that is to say, are on fire. People are dying anyhow.

Some citizens run away from their countries to peaceful areas in other countries, and therefore become refugees. Others stay, but change localities. Our country has experienced these two situations since 2012. Everywhere, and all the time our dreams are troubled. Let's pray God to bring us peace ...

Notes: nowadays = actuellement, de nos jours; weapons= des armes ;
awkward = délicate, fâcheuse to blaze up = s'enflammer,
s'embraser ;

I. Comprehension questions: 7 points

- 1). Is this text about peace?
- 2) What are a lot of people becoming?
- 3) Do we all like peace?
- 4) Who are those who take up arms to reach their goals?
- 5) What is a refugee?
- 6) How are our dreams?
- 7) What does Mali need more now?

II. Complete each of these sentences with the correct "tag-question"(n'est-ce pas)? 2 points

- 1) Many people are becoming more and more pitiless,.....?
- 2) It is our case in Mali,?
- 3) Fanta does not love Karim,?
- 4) You have taken my pen,?

III. Complete these sentences with “since”, “for” or “ago”: 2 points

- 1) We have been living in Malifive years.
- 2) Souleymane went to the USA a week.....
- 3) Mohamed left Abidjan for LagosJanuary, 22nd, 2008.
- 4) She has been ill.....last week.

IV. Translate into English: 5 points

- 1) Souleymanedevient de plus en plus riche.
- 2) La paix dérange certains d’entre eux.
- 3) Les réfugiés s’enfuient vers les zones paisibles. 4) Ousmane vient de partir au marché.
- 5) Mon père ira à la Mecque l’année prochaine.

V. Essay : 4 points Is war or rebellion a good thing ? Why or why not? (4 to 6 lines)

DEF 2017

Text: School nowadays

Most of the men believe in school, but some of them are becoming less and less interested in it. What can we plan for our children’s future? Time has come to know that education is not the work of the only teachers. Many parents think that it is sufficient to write the child’s name at school and dress him up. Some students believe that going to school is just going to theater. In class they talk, laugh, and tease each other. Outside the classroom, they spend most of their time listening to music, dancing, drinking tea, smoking cigarettes or manipulating their cellular telephones. They never do well at school.

Parents, teachers and pupils must join their forces with a clear conscience to make our school efficient and noble.

I. Comprehension questions: (7 points)

1. Is school important to many parents today?
2. What do some of them think is sufficient?
3. What do some pupils do when the teacher is giving his lesson?
4. Choose the best answer:
To make our school efficient and noble,
a) parents and teachers must join their efforts.
b) teachers and pupils must work together.

c) we must join our efforts.

II. Translate into English : a) Beaucoup de gens pensent que l'éducation est l'affaire des enseignants seulement. b) Tu n'aimes pas l'école, n'est-ce pas ? c) Notre pays cherche la paix depuis 2012. d) L'élève que tu vois là-bas est le plus intelligent de notre classe. **(8 points)**

III. Essay : (5 points)

Do you like school? Why or why not? (Not more than 8 lines)

DEF 2018

Text :

Trees are very important for people, and animals, too. We use wood to cook food, build houses and make furniture. When we are ill, we also need trees for traditional or modern medicines. Trees produce fruits, leaves and shadow for persons and animals.

However, people cut many trees and also set fire to the bush. They destroy thousands of trees. The sahel appears.

We must plant a lot of trees to protect our environment. It is impossible to live without water and trees.

From "English in Mali"

Vocabulary :

Furniture = meuble; mobilier; meubles

However = cependant; néanmoins

I. Comprehension questions : (7 points)

- 1) Give a title to the text. (1 point)
- 2) Are trees important for people only? (1,5 point)
- 3) What do trees give us? (1,5 point)
- 4) What happens if people continuously destroy thousands of trees? (1,5 point)
- 5) How can we protect our environment? (1,5 point)

II. Grammar : (9 points)

A. Complete each of these sentences with a suitable tag - question: **(4,5 points)**

- 1) We use wood to cook our meals,?
- 2) Setting fire to the bush is not good at all,?
- 3) We must plant a lot trees to prevent the sahel,?

B. Use the verbs between brackets in the correct tense: **(4,5 points)**

- 1) My trees (to produce) a lot of fruits last year.
- 2) Mohamed (to buy) her a new car tomorrow.
- 3) Karim (not to drink) beer now.

III. Essay:(4 points)

Tell us in a few lines the importance of trees.

GOOD LUCK !!!

DEF 2019

Text:

Hafessatou is a particular housewife. She is married and has two children : Soulé and Sitan. Her husband, Mister Ousmane DIARRA, is a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. DIARRA live peacefully in a small village, Koloni, near Mopti. Their son Soulé is five years old. Their daughter Sitan is three. She always gets up early in the morning. In rainy season after breakfast, Ousmane takes his hoe and goes to the field. His wife does the housework. She washes the dishes, sweeps the floor, pounds millet and cooks for the family. She carries the food in a large calabash on her head to the field. While her husband eats and takes a small rest after, Hafessatou helps her husband for an hour or two, then carries home some firewood. After the evening meal, she washes again the dishes, does other useful work before going to bed.

Notes: housework = travaux ménagers ; rest = repos
firewood = bois de chauffage

I. Comprehension questions : (6 points)

- 1) Give a title to the text. 2) What is Mr DIARRA? 3) Who is he?
- 4) Where do Mr and Mrs DIARRA live?
- 5) How do they live in Koloni ? 6) When does Mrs DIARRA get?

II. Grammar : (3 points) Write this passage in the simple past :

"Mr and Mrs DIARRA live in a small village. Hafessatou does the housework. She washes the dishes, sweeps the floor, pounds millet and cooks for the family.

III. Translation : (6 points) (6 points)

- 1) Soulé est plus âgé que Sitan. 2) Hafessatou est plus courageuse que Fatim.
- 3) Elle travaille aussi dur que son mari. 4) Ils habitent près de Mopti depuis 2002.
- 5) Ousmane a acheté son champ il y a 15 ans. 6) Je me lève tôt le matin.

IV. Essay : (5 points)

What do you do at home when you are free?

DEF 2020

Text : The family

For African people, the family is a larger circle of members than in European or American context. In the traditional African society, the family includes parents, children, grand parents and all the immediate relatives. The African family is an extended one, contrary to the European nuclear and modern family. In Africa, two or three brothers and sisters may live in a compound near one another, so that the joined households form a very large family.

The typical Malian family is a large one where the father may have two, three or four wives and each of these wives may also have many children. It is the practice in Africa in general, and in Mali in particular, to send the children to live some months or years with relatives. Once these children arrive there, they are considered as entire members of the family.

I. Comprehension questions: (5 points)

1. What is the traditional family generally composed of?
2. Compare the African family to the European one.
3. How many children may a wife have?
4. How long may our children live with our relatives?
5. How are our children treated in our relatives' families?

II. Grammar: (5 points)

Identify the verbs in these sentences and put them into the preterit:

1. This man speaks too much, and also lies a lot.
2. They tell the truth at our meeting and leave immediately.
3. Her friend sells clothes.

III. Translation: (5 points)

1. Ousmane a travaillé dans cette société pendant 25 ans.
2. Fanta n'est pas arrivée il y a 8 minutes.
3. On est en train de construire un pont sur leur route.
4. Ne faites pas de bruit, mon bébé dort.

IV. Essay : (5 points)

Do you prefer living in a large family or in a nuclear one?
Give your reasons.

DEF 2021

Text: School nowadays

Most of the men believe in school, but some of them are becoming less and less interested in it. What can we plan for our children's future? Time has come to know that education is not the work of the only teachers. Many parents think that it is sufficient to write the child's name at school and dress him up. Some students believe that going to school is just going to theater. In class they talk, laugh, and tease each other. Outside the classroom, they spend most of their time listening to music, dancing, drinking tea, smoking cigarettes or manipulating their cellular telephones. They never do well at school.

Parents, teachers and pupils must join their forces with a clear conscience to make our school efficient and noble.

II. Comprehension questions: (7 points)

5. Is school important to many parents today?
6. What do some of them think is sufficient?
7. What do some pupils do when the teacher is giving his lesson?
8. Choose the best answer:
To make our school efficient and noble,
 - a) Parents and teachers must join their efforts.
 - b) Teachers and pupils must work together.
 - c) We must join our efforts.

II. Translate into English : a) Beaucoup de gens pensent que l'éducation est l'affaire des enseignants seulement. b) Tu n'aimes pas l'école, n'est-ce pas ? c) Notre pays cherche la paix depuis 2012. d) L'élève que tu vois là-bas est le plus intelligent de notre classe. **(8 points)**

IV. Essay : (5 points)

Do you like school? Why or why not? (Not more than 8 lines)

DEF 2022

Text: Life in the city

Life in the city is full of activities. Early in the morning hundreds of people rush out their homes in the manner ants do when their nest is broken. Soon the streets are full of traffic. Shops and offices open. Students flock to their schools and the day's work begins.

Towards the evening, the offices, day schools, and shops begin to close. There is now a rush for buses and other means of transport. Everyone is in a hurry to reach home. As a result of this rush, many accidents happen.

I. **Comprehension Questions: (5 points)**

- 1- Are there many activities in the cities?
- 2- How are the streets in the morning in city?
- 3- When do offices and shops close?
- 4- What happen at rush hours?
- 5- Are there many people in the city?

II. **True / false statements : (5 points)**

- 1- There are a lot of activities in the city.
- 2- In the morning people leave their homes like ants.
- 3- Shops and offices begin to close in the morning.
- 4- Many accidents happen because people are in a hurry.
- 5- People are in a hurry to arrive home around the morning.

III. **Grammar : (5 points)**

Complete these sentences with **since**, **for** or **ago**:

- 1- She has been working with me 2000.
- 2- Her aunt has lived in Bamako 14 years.
- 3- They have been waiting for you thirty minutes.
- 4- Two yearsyou left Kidal.
- 5- We are in exam in school three days.....

IV. **Essay : (5 points)**

Do you prefer village life or city life? Why? (Not more than 10 lines).