

CORRIGÉ TYPE ANGLAIS

A- REACTION TO A TEXT READ

Item 1: Completing the table

Aspects	Information from the text
1. Organization involved	ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States)
2. Country affected by the attacks	Mali
3. Nature of the event	Terrorist attacks
4. Cities attacked	Bamako, Kati, Mopti and Gao
5. ECOWAS reaction and message	It strongly condemned the attacks and called for a unified response against terrorism.

Item 2: Answering questions

1. ECOWAS described the attacks as “heinous acts” and a threat to regional peace and stability.
 2. On Saturday, coordinated terrorist attacks occurred in Bamako, Kati, Mopti and Gao.
 3. No, they were not sure about the situation in Kidal.
Justification: “the situation in Kidal remains confused, with conflicting claims over control of the city”.
 4. ECOWAS encouraged West African countries and populations to unite and mobilize in a coordinated effort to combat terrorism.
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Item 3: Matching

- 1 → b
 - 2 → a
 - 3 → e
 - 4 → d
 - 5 → c
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Item 4: Reordering words

1. ECOWAS calls for a unified regional security cooperation and response.

2. ECOWAS strongly condemned terrorist attacks in Mali.
 3. Mali was rocked by coordinated attacks in multiple cities.
 4. Cities are currently under military control.
 5. ECOWAS offered condolences to the families of the victims.
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Item 5: Asking questions

1. When did ECOWAS condemn the terrorist attacks in Mali?
 2. Where did the attacks take place?
 3. Why did ECOWAS issue a statement? Or What did ECOWAS issue a statement for?
 4. Who strongly condemned the attacks?
 5. How were the attacks described?
 6. How long did the situation in Kidal remain confused?
 7. How many main cities did security sources report under military control?
 8. Whom did ECOWAS express condolences to?
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Item 6: Choosing the correct word

1. didn't it
 2. worse
 3. So did
 4. many
 5. hadn't been
 6. have been
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Item 7: Rephrasing sentences

1. How serious the terrorist attacks were!
 2. This is the most severe terrorist attack Africa has ever experienced.
 3. Heartfelt condolences were offered to the families of the victims by ECOWAS.
 4. After ECOWAS had issued its statement, the attacks had already caused panic.
 5. Despite ECOWAS's strong condemnation of the attacks, the situation remained unstable.
Or Despite the fact that ECOWAS strongly condemned the attacks, the situation remained unstable.
 6. Unless the government reinforces security, more attacks will occur.
 7. Some regional organizations are less active than AES.
 8. No sooner had the attacks begun than the soldiers intervened.
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Item 8: Translation

La CEDEAO a également présenté ses « sincères condoléances aux familles des victimes » et exprimé sa « pleine solidarité avec le peuple et les autorités de la République du Mali ». Le Mali fait face à des défis sécuritaires persistants ces dernières années, avec des attaques de groupes armés affectant plusieurs régions et suscitant des inquiétudes à travers l’Afrique de l’Ouest. Des organisations régionales telles que la CEDEAO ont appelé à plusieurs reprises à un renforcement de la coopération entre les États membres afin de faire face aux menaces sécuritaires et de maintenir la stabilité dans la sous-région.

B- WRITING (Sample Essay)

Coups d’État have become frequent in many African countries in recent years. Several causes explain this situation. First, poor governance and corruption push citizens and soldiers to lose confidence in political leaders. Second, poverty, unemployment and insecurity create social frustration. In some countries, leaders also refuse to respect democratic principles and constitutional rules.

Coups d’État have many negative consequences. They often create political instability and violence. Economic activities slow down because investors lose confidence. In addition, many innocent people suffer from insecurity and human rights violations. Coups can also isolate countries from international organizations.

To avoid coups d’État in Africa, governments must promote good governance, transparency and justice. Leaders should respect democratic values and organize free elections. African countries must also strengthen education, create jobs for young people and improve security. Finally, regional organizations should encourage dialogue and peaceful conflict resolution.

Only peace, democracy and development can help Africa avoid repeated coups d’État.