

NAME: .....

**DS n° 2 ANGLAIS – BCPST 1**

- 1) Grammar test / 10
- 2) Test chapter 2 /15
- 3) *Compréhension Ecrite* /20

**1) GRAMMAR TEST**

**A. Mettez les verbes au prétérit simple ou au present perfect simple.**

- 1. When I ..... (BE) four years old, I ..... (KNOW) the alphabet.  
Since then, I ..... (not BE) able to improve much.
- 2. He ..... (never THINK) about buying an electric car.
- 3. In the 1920s, people ..... (HAVE) different habits: they  
..... (NOT EAT) as much meat as we do.
- 4. When Tom ..... (LEAVE) to live in Canada, he  
..... (TAKE) all his books.
- 5. Susan ..... (never TELL) me that she was leaving!
- 6. .... ( YOU HEAR) the good news last night?

**B. Traduisez ces phrases.**

- 1. Comme j'ai oublié ma clef, j'ai dormi à l'hôtel.

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- 2. Elle n'a pas encore lu les livres pour le cours de français.

.....

- 3. Ça fait vingt ans qu'ils ne se sont pas vus.

.....

- 4. Ils ne se parlent plus depuis leur dispute (*fight*).

.....

- 5. Il s'est cassé le bras il y a quatre ans.

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**2) TEST CHAPTER 2**

a) Fill in the blanks /3

Donald Trump is at the head of the ..... branch. His party is the ..... Party. Some members of his administration are: JD Vance who is the Vice-President / First Minister (*select the correct answer*) and Pete Hegseth who is the ..... The Trump administration is Liberal / Conservative (*select the correct answer*). Donald Trump likes to communicate via his own social platform whose name is .....

b) Which institution is the highest institution of the judicial branch? /1

.....

c) How many members are there? How are they selected? /2

.....

.....

d) **What** happened on 6 January 2021? **Why** did it happen? /2

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e) What does it mean to be “woke” (definition + example) /2

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f) What are DEI initiatives? (definition + example) /2

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g) **Why** and **how** has Donald Trump attacked universities? **Why** is it problematic? /3

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### 3) Compréhension Ecrite

Lisez les textes ci-dessous et répondez en anglais à la question qui suit en 220 mots + ou – 10%, indiquez clairement le nombre de mots.

**To what extent could the withdrawal of USAid funding actually be beneficial to developing countries, according to the two articles?**

#### **Aide au développement : tout réinventer**

*Courrier international\** - 26 mars 2025

Des malades atteints de tuberculose privés de traitement au Kenya, l'eau potable devenue hors de prix dans les camps de réfugiés en Syrie ... Depuis l'annonce brutale du gel des financements de l'Agence des États-Unis pour le développement international (USAID) par l'administration Trump, l'onde de choc se ressent partout, de l'Afrique subsaharienne à l'Amérique latine. La liste des programmes touchés est sans fin : santé, éducation, médias...

La décision américaine portera-t-elle un coup fatal au modèle d'aide internationale mis en place après la Seconde Guerre mondiale ? Certainement, estime le *Financial Times*, qui veut y voir malgré tout l'occasion de repenser le modèle de l'aide au développement, qui a largement montré ses limites. C'est aussi "une occasion en or de repenser les politiques et stratégies nationales de réponse aux besoins essentiels des populations", abonde le média malien *Bamada.net*.

“Depuis toujours, l'aide internationale, rappelle le *Financial Times*, est un équilibre entre trois éléments : l'aide humanitaire, le développement à long terme et l'influence.” C'est cet équilibre qui est rompu. L'aide, loin de participer au développement, a trop souvent accentué la dépendance envers les pays donateurs. En cela, le lâchage américain pourrait être “un déclic pour l'Afrique”, estime Tafi Mhaka. Pour le chroniqueur zimbabwéen, qui cite l'exemple de l'Afrique du Sud, la dépendance à l'aide internationale traduit d'autres problèmes: une corruption endémique et une mauvaise gouvernance. De même, “cette coupure brutale oblige Haïti à se confronter à la nécessité de repenser son modèle de développement”, écrit l'écrivain haïtien Patrick Prézeau Stephenson, citant les effets pervers des programmes américains : “sabotage de l'agriculture locale”, “érosion de la souveraineté”...

L'anthropologue sud-africaine Kathryn Mathers, qui déplore pourtant la fin de l'aide américaine, estime que “l'aide humanitaire s'est toujours inscrite au sein d'un projet néocolonial”. Pour le journaliste kényan Patrick Gathara, "l'aide internationale est un outil de contrôle géopolitique qui a servi à perpétuer les inégalités plutôt qu'à les effacer, et ce grâce au contrôle de l'extraction des ressources".

Son compatriote Ken Opalo reconnaît lui aussi que "placés sous perfusion, les pays pauvres ont été dans l'incapacité de s'émanciper politiquement, de consolider leurs institutions ou de mettre sur pied des services publics dignes de ce nom."

Ces pays sauront-ils transformer cette crise en une occasion de renouveau, ou sombreront-ils encore plus profondément dans le chaos ? [...]

*\* Pour rappel, la particularité du Courrier International est de faire des revues de presse à partir d'articles du monde entier. D'où les nombreuses citations d'autres journalistes. Pour alléger le texte j'ai généralement retiré la mention du journal cité, ne gardant que le nom et la nationalité du journaliste.*

### **USAid withdrawal: A blessing in disguise for Africa**

*Mail & Guardian - 31 MARCH 2025 - By Karabo Mokgonyana*

*K.Mokgonyana is a renewable energy campaigner at Power Shift Africa. Mail & Guardian is a South African weekly.*

The recent withdrawal of USAid from several African nations has sparked grave concerns. But therein lies an opportunity for Africa to take charge of its development trajectory, free from external dictates and dependencies. It is a turning point that could usher in a new era of self-reliance, innovation, regional cooperation and economic sovereignty.

In the immediate term, this withdrawal presents undeniable difficulties. Many social programmes, including health care, education and agricultural projects, may face reductions or even collapse, affecting vulnerable populations. Governments, civil society organisations and businesses accustomed to donor-driven financing models may struggle to adjust.

But history has shown that true independence often requires sacrifices. Short-term pain is inevitable when breaking free from reliance on foreign aid.

When institutions and economies lean heavily on external support, they become susceptible to abrupt shifts in donor priorities and geopolitical conditions that do not always align with local realities.

Foreign aid has always come with strings attached. Whether explicitly or implicitly, it has often influenced domestic policies, governance structures and even political stability. USAid has helped advance US interests rather than fostering genuine African development.

One example is the role of foreign aid in shaping African agriculture. USAid has promoted policies that prioritise large-scale agribusiness and monoculture farming, often at the expense of local food sovereignty and traditional farming methods. This has resulted in African farmers becoming reliant on imported seeds, fertilizers and

industrial-scale farming techniques that primarily benefit Western agribusiness corporations rather than African food security. The withdrawal of USAid offers an opportunity for nations to refocus on indigenous agricultural practices and self-sustaining food production systems.

Similarly, foreign aid has been leveraged to push privatisation and deregulation policies under the guise of economic liberalisation. In several African countries, USAid-backed programmes have facilitated the privatisation of essential services such as water and healthcare, making them less accessible to citizens while increasing corporate control.

African governments now face a defining moment. Will they seek alternative donors and perpetuate dependency, or will they harness this challenge to build robust, independent systems?

Strengthening domestic revenue is a critical first step. This means enhancing tax collection mechanisms by reducing illicit financial flows and promoting local investment. Africa loses billions annually through tax evasion and illicit financial flows — resources that could be redirected towards sustainable development.

Investing in local industries is another key step. African nations can prioritise homegrown solutions, supporting local entrepreneurs, small-scale farmers and manufacturers to drive economic growth. Industrialisation driven by domestic production rather than foreign dependency ensures economic resilience and job creation. We need high-value industries where our resources are refined on the continent and not exported to the Global North for refinement and then sold back to the continent at a higher cost.

Regional cooperation and resilience must also be strengthened. By deepening intra-African trade and investment through mechanisms such as the African Continental Free Trade Area, nations can reduce dependence on external actors. A truly integrated African economy could generate sustainable growth.

Encouraging public-private partnerships that are African-led and designed to serve local populations, rather than multinational interests, is also essential. Governments can create enabling environments for local businesses that prioritise national development rather than serving as conduits for foreign capital exploitation. This should not be seen as a replacement for the essential role that the public sector needs to play because the private sector's aim is profit, limiting services to those who can afford them.

Throughout history, nations that have achieved economic and political independence have done so by embracing challenges rather than seeking external lifelines. The USAid withdrawal, while disruptive, is an opportunity to build sustainable African-driven development models. The question now is whether African governments will rise to the occasion.