

TEXT

Malaria killed about three times as many Africans each year as does AIDS, and is one of the top two killers of African children. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), between 1.4 million and 2.8 million African south of Sahara now die of malaria each year. Statistics are patchy, but this is a big rise from the WHO's previous estimate of 1 million. Yet, unlike AIDS, malaria is largely treatable. So why are many Africans dying from it?

There are several reasons why malaria is on the increase again. Some of these are linked with the behaviour of the parasite that is spread by the mosquito and causes the disease. The parasite keeps on developing resistance to the drugs designed to combat it. It began to build up resistance to Chloroquine, used as a preventive, in the 1970's; now, in countries such as Kenya and Malawi, it has developed stubborn resistance. Chloroquine is thought by WHO to work in only about two-thirds of cases, even when much higher doses are taken as treatment.

In the past, whenever the parasite became resistant to only one drug, a new one was often becoming available to fight it. But now there is less interest in Europe and America in producing new anti-malaria drugs. This is partly because few people in these areas get malaria. It is typically a disease of the poorer countries; 80% of those who die of it are African.

WHO hopes that the disease could be eradicated by such measures as spraying houses with DDT or draining stagnant water, but this is opposed by the growing power of organizations concerned with protecting the environment.

Health workers now focus more on protecting people, less on destroying mosquitoes. One hope is that an effective vaccine will be found. But malaria specialists say that Africa may have to wait until the next century for one.

QUESTIONS

A- Reading comprehension

- I- Find in the text: 1- the equivalent of « increase »
2- the opposite of « richer »

II- True or False? Justify your answer

- 1- Chloroquine is not really effective even when taken in high doses as treatment.
2- A vaccine against malaria has already been found in Africa

III- Fill in the chart with information from the text

Methodes or drugs	Inconvenient
Chloroquine
Spraying houses with DDT or draining stagnant water

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IV- Re-order the following ideas as they appeared in the text

- The old methods are contested by organizations protecting the environment.
- The present drug against malaria is not effective enough.
- The Western Countries pay less attention to malaria.
- Malaria is one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases in Africa.

V- Answer the following questions

- Give two solutions used for killing mosquitoes stated in the text.
- Why is it that people can't fight against malaria with chloroquine?
- What do you think of Western Countries' behaviour concerning malaria spread in Africa?

B- Grammar in Use

Fill in the blanks with grammatical items

Kim and Sally are on the bus and are discussing. ----- of them saw ----- film ----- television last night. Kim thinks ----- Sally says ----- she preferred the previous week film.

C- Indirect test of speaking

I- Express the following statements in a formal way

- I want you to read this report.
- Is it all right if we smoke in here?

II- Complete the following dialogue

Lova is backing home from school. She is sick.

Lova : Oh, I have a headache for one hour now.

Mother : Can some aspirin ?

Lova : No, -----, but I have just taken two paracetamols.

Mother : Some tea ?

Lova : That's you, but I don't want any tea.

Mother : Let me make a bed for you. Would you do that?

Lova : Yes, -----

Mother : No problem, It'd be a pleasure.

D- Writing

As far as family life is concerned, what kind of parents would you like to have? (in about 120 words).