

BEPC
SESSION 2025
ZONE I

Coefficient : 1
Durée : 2 h

LANGUE VIVANTE 1 : ANGLAIS

Cette épreuve comporte deux (02) pages numérotées 1/2 et 2/2.

Le candidat est libre de commencer par la composante de son choix.

Cependant, il devra numéroté ses réponses conformément à la numérotation du sujet.

PART ONE READING COMPREHENSION (8 pts)

Read the text below and do all the activities that follow it.

CITY AND VILLAGE

Over ages, disparities between village and city life have been evident. There is a huge difference between the way people live in the cities and what people do in villages. Each place has its own advantages and disadvantages.

- 5 Cities are the hubs of everything, starting from fast food chains to tall buildings. Cities represent the symbol of cultural integration along with globalisation. City life also offers wide options for facilities and opportunities.

The village is the place where we find peace inside ourselves. There are arrays of trees, lakes and rivers. The patch of green lands marks the boundaries of any villages. Only in villages can we see dew on the grass and rituals with full celebrations.

- 10 Village life is the representation of a rural lifestyle; in contrast, city life represents an urban lifestyle. Cities are overpopulated compared to villages where a small number of people live. The air and water in the village are less polluted, and the village is cleaner with less noise compared to the cities. People in villages are less busy. Cities have innumerable buildings and vehicles and offer better medical care and education.

Adapted from top 10 differences between village life and city life-planningtank.com

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A-Vocabulary check: Choose the best meaning option for each word according to the text. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1- a

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1- huge (L. 1) means: | a) enormous | b) small | c) slight | d) consistent |
| 2- own (L. 3) means: | a) standard | b) general | c) global | d) specific |
| 3- hubs (L. 4) means: | a) goals | b) tops | c) center | d) rooms |
| 4- arrays (L.7) means: | a) things | b) lines | c) shares | d) parts |
| 5- boundaries (L. 8) means: | a) limits | b) centers | c) areas | d) squares |
| 6- dew (L. 9) means: | a) dirt | b) perfume | c) smoke | d) humidity |
| 7- busy (L. 13) means: | a) inactive | b) sleepy | c) free | d) occupied |
| 8- innumerable (L.13) means: | a) many | b) great | c) numbered | d) few |
| 9- care (L.14) means: | a) prevention | b) treatment | c) work | d) group |

B- True / False statements: Decide whether the following statements about the text are true (T) or false (F). Indicate the lines of the text to justify your answers. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1-F (L1-2)

- 1- There is a small difference between village and city life.
- 2- Village life and city life have both advantages and disadvantages.
- 3- Cities are the central points for everything in a country.
- 4- Cities don't promote cultural integration.
- 5- Village life is peaceful.
- 6- Villages and cities have different lifestyles.
- 7- Villages are more populated than cities.
- 8- Air and water are not polluted in the village.
- 9- Medical care and education are less important in villages than in cities.

PART TWO LANGUAGE IN USE (6 points)

Task 1: The passage below is about the disadvantages of living in a village. Choose the correct option among the words suggested in each bracket to make the paragraph meaningful. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1-have

In the village, there are fewer facilities in comparison to the city. Villagers usually (1- **having / have / has**) difficulty in transportation, education and even medication. Most villages (2- **doesn't have / don't have / didn't have**) equipped and modernized medical facilities. In some cases, the villagers have to travel long distances to reach the hospital. Schools (3- **are / was / is**) also underdeveloped. Besides, seeking a job (4- **can / cannot / couldn't**) also be difficult in the village because there are fewer opportunities.

Task 2: The passage below is an extract of an article about village and city life. Complete each gap with the appropriate word from the box to make it meaningful. One word in the box is not concerned. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1- with

on - in - to - with - of

In a village, life is calm and quiet. People know one another very well and develop close relationships ...1... everybody. Villagers are very friendly, warm and ready ...2... help others. Even, ...3... special occasions, they join together in the organisation. Because of that, ...4... the village there is a greater bond among villagers.

PART THREE: WRITING (6 points)

Topic (Not more than 12 lines)

You have just received a letter from your Nigerian friend who has some difficulties because she/he is living in a village. In his/her letter, she/he told you that she/he wants to move to the city next to his / her village. Write him/her back to tell him/her what you think of that decision. In your letter,

- identify three (3) advantages of city life;
- point out three (3) difficulties related to life in a city;
- express your opinion about your friend's decision.

BEPC-SESSION 2025
CORRIGE-BAREME : LANGUE VIVANTE 1 ZONE 1

CORRIGE	BAF
CITY AND VILLAGE	3
Ce barème comporte 3 pages numérotées 1/3, 2/3 et 3/3.	
<u>PART ONE : READING COMPREHENSION</u>	
<u>COMPREHENSION CHECK</u>	8 points
A. <u>Vocabulary Check</u> (0,5 point par réponse juste) Example : 1 - a	4 points
2 - d	
3 - c	
4 - b	
5 - a	
6 - d	
7 - d	
8 - a	
9 - b	
<u>NB</u> : Accordez le point si le candidat écrit le mot.	

DIRECTION DES EXAMENS ET CONCOURS
Ce barème est national. Seule la commission nationale des corrigés-barèmes est habilitée à le modifier.

1/3

CORRIGE	BAREME
<p><u>B. TRUE / FALSE STATEMENTS</u> (0.5 point par réponse juste)</p> <p><u>Example</u> : 1-F (L1-2)</p> <p>2-T (L2-3)</p> <p>3-T (L4)</p> <p>4-F (L4-5)</p> <p>5-T (L7)</p> <p>6-T (L10-11)</p> <p>7-F (L11-12)</p> <p>8-F (L12-13)</p> <p>9-T (L13-14)</p>	<p>4 points</p> <p>4</p>
<p><u>PART TWO: LANGUAGE IN USE</u></p>	<p>6 points</p>
<p><u>Task 1</u> (1 point par réponse juste)</p> <p><u>Example</u> : 1-have</p> <p>2-don't have</p> <p>3-are</p> <p>4-can</p>	<p>3 points</p>

DIRECTION DES EXAMENS ET CONCOURS

Ce barème est national. Seule la commission nationale des corrigés-barèmes est habilitée à le modifier.

CORRIGE	BAREME
<u>TASK 2</u> (1 point par réponse juste)	3 points
Example: 1- with	
2- to	
3- on	
4- in	
<u>PART THREE: WRITING</u>	5
1. layout (address, date, salutation, closing formula and signature)	6 points
2. Content	2 points
- Three advantages of city	3 points
- Three difficulties related to life in a city	
- Express one's opinion about your friend's decision	
3. Mechanics	1 point
- Correctness of language	
- Coherence and cohesion	