



BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL SESSIONS DE _____

LISTE DE TEXTES POUR LES CANDIDATS LIBRES NON SCOLARISÉS TOUTES SÉRIES (DOCUMENT VALABLE DE 2026 À 2028/ INTERDIT À LA VENTE)

Nom du candidat : _____

N°	THÈME	TITRE	AUTEUR	SOURCE
01	Human Rights	Ending violence against women ...	Not mentioned	http://www.news.un.org , 19 November 2025
02	Economics and Business	Has the CFA franc saved Senegal?	Thaïs Brouck	https://www.theafricareport.com , January 14, 2026.
03	New Technologies	How to spot fake news	Not mentioned	www.learnenglish.britishcouncil.org . Last visited on January 18, 2026.
04	New Technologies	AI, The New Technology Trend	Not mentioned	https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/ , 29 July 2025
05	Sports and Entertainment	An Overview of Sports	Andreas Gradin	www.shutterstock.com , June 17, 2024.
06	Democracy	Has an – Almost – Exemplary Transition ...?	François Gaulme and Paul Melly	https://www.ifri.org/en , October 10, 2025
07	Environment and Pollution	Africa Seeks Credit for Carbon	Kanika SAIGAL	<i>The African Report</i> , n°129, October – November 2024.
08	Environment and Pollution	Gabon's Environment Commitments	Not mentioned	https://www.ccacoalition.org/partners/gabon , last visited January 22, 2026.
09	Education	How reusable pads are helping ...	Sa'adatu Saidu IDRIS	<i>News & Voices</i> ; November 6, 2025
10	Economics and Business	The 'Buy Nothing' movement	Not mentioned	www.learnenglish.britishcouncil.org . January 18, 2026

NB : le candidat choisira cinq (05) textes sur la liste portant au moins sur trois (03) thèmes différents.



Le Chef de Département d'Anglais, IPN

PITTY BALATH W. Ghislain

Le Chef de Département, IGS



Raymond-Patrice NGAMA EYI



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Text N°1: Ending violence against women ‘a matter of dignity, equality and human rights’

When Salma was just 15, she was forced to get married, even though she wanted to stay in school and become a doctor someday. Instead, she found herself tied to a man who “changed from being kind to being a monster.” He would beat her “with his bare hands,” she said recently.

5 The young mother from Yemen is among the roughly 840 million women worldwide – nearly one in three – who have faced physical or sexual violence at the hands of an intimate partner, such as a former or current husband. Even worse, this number has barely changed since the year 2000, with a paltry 0.2 per cent annual decline over the past two decades. In the last 12 months alone, 11 per cent of women aged 15 or older,
10 some 316 million, were subjected to physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner.

“Violence against women (VAW) is one of humanity’s oldest and most pervasive injustices, yet still one of the least acted upon,” said Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO). The lack of progress is documented in a report published by the WHO and other UN agencies. [...] For the
15 first time, national and regional estimates of sexual violence by someone other than a partner – a male relative or friend, for example – are included. [...]

Findings show that 263 million women have experienced non-partner sexual violence since age 15, a figure experts caution is significantly under-reported due to stigma and fear. This is happening at a time when humanitarian emergencies, rising inequality,
20 and other challenges are putting millions of women and girls at risk. Women subjected to violence face unintended pregnancies, a higher risk of acquiring sexually transmitted infections, and experiencing depression, according to the report.

Furthermore, violence against women begins early, and risks persist throughout life. In the past 12 months alone, 12.5 million young women aged 15-19 have experienced
25 physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner. “The data shows that many women first experience violence from a partner when they are adolescents. And many children grow up watching their mothers being pushed, hit, or humiliated, with violence a part of daily life,” said Catherine Russell, Executive Director of the child rights agency UNICEF. The key is to break this pattern, she added. [...]

30 Countries must also invest in data systems to track progress and reach those groups most at risk, in addition to enforcing laws and policies that empower women and girls. “No society can call itself fair, safe, or healthy while half its population lives in fear,” said Tedros. “Ending this violence is not only a matter of policy; it is a matter of dignity, equality, and human rights.”

Adapted from <http://www.news.un.org>, 19 November 2025.

Text N°2: Has the CFA franc saved Senegal?

Would Senegal already be in default if it did not benefit from the protection of the CFA franc and its regional financial market? In the inner circles of West African sovereigntists, it is fashionable to criticise the CFA franc. Indeed, the currency of France's former African colonies, born in the aftermath of the Second World War, is an easy target. Although
5 it was renamed the 'franc of the financial community in Africa', it remains a fixation – a convenient culprit blamed for the sub-region's various ills.

Following the closure of most French military bases in West and Central Africa, and with Paris's influence reduced to its simplest expression, the currency appears to be the final vestige of Françafrique. "There is no longer any question of our states being
10 France's cash cow," said Abdourahamane Tiani, the Nigerien president, in early 2024, to explain why it was essential to turn his back on the CFA franc. In a different register, Senegal's President Bassirou Diomaye Faye made abandoning the currency a campaign promise.

However, in the current climate, there is no longer any talk of renouncing the CFA franc – neither within the Alliance of Sahel States (AoSS) nor in Senegal. Since the
15 beginning of 2025, on the UMOA-Titres regional bond market, Senegal has actually overtaken Côte d'Ivoire as the leading solicitor of this once-decried currency. In the first six months of 2025 alone, Dakar raised more than 1,000 billion CFA francs. This is unprecedented; the figure is more than 10 times the amount Senegal was borrowing
20 on the regional market just three years ago.

For the three AoSS countries as well as for Senegal, UMOA-Titres has become the central financing tool. Does this reliance on the 'local tap' form a deliberate strategy? While Sonko's government maintains that it is, it is clear that Senegal no longer has
25 much of a choice. They are making a virtue of necessity. Upon taking office nearly two years ago, the new Senegalese administration discovered 'hidden debt'. The corollary was the suspension of its \$1.8-billion programme with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). While Dakar and the IMF attempt to reach a new agreement, other donors have also suspended their programmes and cut off concessional funding. What other choice
30 remained but to turn to regional sources and the reliable CFA franc to finance the economy?

The CFA franc is pegged to the euro, and inflation in Senegal has not exceeded 2% over the last 12 months. The CFA franc is, therefore, saving Senegal – or at the very least providing a vital reprieve. It is a striking irony for a country led by some of the currency's most ardent critics.

Adapted from Thaïs Brouck, <https://www.theafricareport.com>, January 14, 2026.

Text N°3: How to Spot Fake News

Every time you're online, you are bombarded by pictures, articles, links and videos trying to tell their story. Unfortunately, not all of these stories are true. Sometimes they want you to click on another story or advertisement at their own site, other times they want to upset people for political reasons. These days it's so easy to share information.

5 These stories circulate quickly, and the result is ... fake news.

There is a range of fake news: from crazy stories which people easily recognise to more subtle types of misinformation. Experts in media studies and online psychology have been examining the fake news phenomenon. Read these tips, and don't get fooled!

10 Look at the website where the story comes from. Does it look real? Is the text well written? Are there a variety of other stories or is it just one story? Fake news websites often use addresses that sound like real newspapers, but don't have many real stories about other topics. If you aren't sure, click on the 'About' page and look for a clear description of the organisation.

15 Many fake news stories use images that are Photoshopped or taken from an unrelated site. Sometimes, if you just look closely at an image, you can see if it has been changed. Or use a tool like Google Reverse Image search. It will show you if the same image has been used in other contexts.

Look to see if the story you are reading is on other news sites that you know and trust.
20 If you do find it on many other sites, then it probably isn't fake (although there are some exceptions), as many big news organisations try to check their sources before they publish a story.

There are other techniques that fake news uses. These include using ALL CAPS and lots of ads that pop up when you click on a link. Also, think about how the story makes
25 you feel. If the news story makes you angry, it's probably designed to make you angry.

If you know these things about online news, and can apply them in your everyday life, then you have the control over what to read, what to believe and most importantly what to share. If you find a news story that you know is fake, the most important advice is: don't share it!

www.learnenglish.britishcouncil.org. Last visited on January 18, 2026.

Text N°4: AI, The New Technology Trend

Artificial intelligence (AI) has increasingly become part of everyday life over the past decade. It is being used to personalise social media feeds, spot friends and family in smartphone photos and pave the way for medical breakthroughs. But the rise of chatbots like OpenAI's ChatGPT and Meta AI has been accompanied by concern about the technology's environmental impact, ethical implications and data use. AI allows computers to process large amounts of data, identify patterns and follow detailed instructions about what to do with that information. Computers cannot think, empathise or reason.

However, scientists have developed systems that can perform tasks which usually require human intelligence, trying to replicate how people acquire and use knowledge. This could be trying to anticipate what product an online shopper might buy, based on previous purchases, in order to recommend items. The technology is also behind voice-controlled virtual assistants like Apple's Siri and Amazon's Alexa, and is being used to develop systems for self-driving cars. AI also helps social platforms like Facebook, TikTok and X decide what posts to show users. Streaming services Spotify and Deezer use AI to suggest music.

There are also a number of applications in medicine, as scientists use AI to help spot cancers, review X-ray results, speed up diagnoses and identify new treatments. Generative AI is used to create new content which can seem like it has been made by a human. It does this by learning from vast quantities of existing data such as online text and images. ChatGPT and Chinese rival DeepSeek's chatbot are popular generative AI tools that can be used to produce text, images, code and more material. Google's Gemini or Meta AI can similarly hold text conversations with users. Apps like Midjourney or Veo 3 are dedicated to creating images or video from simple text prompts.

While acknowledging AI's potential, some experts are worried about the implications of its rapid growth. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has warned that AI could affect nearly 40% of jobs, and worsen global financial inequality. Prof Geoffrey Hinton, a computer scientist regarded as one of the "godfathers" of AI development, has expressed concern that powerful AI systems could even make humans extinct - although his fear was dismissed by his fellow "AI godfather", Yann LeCun. Critics also highlight the tech's potential to reproduce biased information, or discriminate against some social groups.

Adapted from <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/>, 29 July 2025

Text N°5: An Overview of Sports

A sport is a recreational or competitive activity that involves physical and sometimes mental skills. People have enjoyed sports for thousands of years and continue them for the goals and challenges they pursue. Every sport has a set of rules that the players of the sport must respect.

- 5 In some sports one person competes against another or against other individuals. Examples of these sports include boxing, wrestling, fencing, tennis, gymnastics, archery, and individual swimming and track and field events. In collective sports, a group of people plays against another group, or team. A team may have as few as two members, or it may have many members. A double team in tennis has two players.
- 10 Five players make up a basketball team. An ice hockey team has six players, and a baseball team has nine. Eleven players make up a gridiron football, soccer, or cricket team.

- Sports can be amateur or professional. Amateur athletes do not get paid for participating in a sport. Professional athletes, on the other hand, play for money.
- 15 Sports can also be organized or unorganized. Children who get together for neighborhood football games are playing unorganized sports. No organization controls their games. In organized sports athletes play for a school, a business, a club, a community, or some other organization. The organization schedules games and enforces the rules of the sport.

- 20 No one can say exactly when sports began. Since ancient times people have engaged in footraces, wrestling, and hunting for sport. Archaeological evidence indicates that ball games were common among ancient peoples in many parts of the world. In some ancient cultures sports were a part of religious practices. The most famous association of sports and religion was certainly the Olympic Games, which Greek tradition dates
- 25 from 776 BC.

- England's Football Association (FA) was formed in 1863. In 1871, rugby clubs got more formal. By the late 19th century, the United States had begun rivaling England in sports creation. Basketball, invented in 1891 by James Naismith, and volleyball, invented four years later by William Morgan, were both scientifically designed to be
- 30 indoor games. The French also left their mark on sports, particularly in the development of the bicycle and in the popularization of cycling races. The 'Tour de France' was inaugurated in 1903. In 1894, Pierre de Coubertin selected the first members of the International Olympic Committee and arranged for the first Olympic Games of the modern era to be held in Athens, Greece, in 1896.

Adapted from Andreas Gradin, www.shutterstock.com, June 17, 2024.

Text N°6: Has an – Almost – Exemplary Transition Produced a New Political Model?

Through his nimble management of the transition from the August 30, 2023 with a putsch that he engineered to the eventual restoration of constitutional norms, Gabon's new master, Brice Clotaire Oligui Nguéma, secured his own election as head of state for a seven-year governing term whose legitimacy is now generally accepted. He skillfully mobilized the anti-Bongo consensus to promote his agenda and clear his path to victory without resorting to repression.

After the wave of military coups that swept across West Africa from 2020 onwards — in Mali, Guinea, Burkina Faso and Niger — the overthrow of the dynastic Bongo regime by the commander of the presidential guard could at first have looked like a central African continuation of the trend, and thus a final warning to an often irresponsible African political class. But this proved not to be the case: very quickly, Oligui Nguéma differentiated himself from the Sahelian military leaders. Adopting civilian dress, to symbolize his respect for constitutional norms, he went out of his way to reassure both his fellow citizens and regional and international partners that he would restore the rule of law and maintain traditional alliances with Western countries, neither drawing closer to Russia nor asking for the withdrawal of the French.

Prioritizing domestic issues and national unity, Oligui Nguéma presented himself as a unifying figure during the transition. He shrewdly launched a national dialogue to discuss all aspects of a new constitution. Having drawn up a roadmap for the transition, he accelerated its timeframe to keep one step ahead of other actors and ensure himself an easy victory in the presidential election. With the trade union leader Yama shut out of the race, his only major challenger remained Alain-Claude Bilie-By-Nze ("ACBN"), who, as Ali Bongo's last Prime Minister, inevitably faced heavy defeat.

General Mamady Doumbouya, the leader of the Guinean regime and a former member of France's Foreign Legion, appears to have noticed the example set by Oligui Nguéma. In contrast to the Sahelian putschists — who have opted to extend their hold on power without elections for at least a further five years — Doumbouya has just organised a referendum to secure popular endorsement of a new constitution that will allow him to become an elected head of state, recognized as legitimate by international partners. However, Guinea's political history, scarred by long periods of repression and a weak development track record, is very different from the Gabonese context, where the authoritarian past took a much less stark form.

But after his triumph in April's election, ending the presidential transition, and having consolidated his power, Oligui Nguéma now has to confront challenges that are not only political but also social and economic.

Adapted from François Gaulme and Paul Melly, <https://www.ifri.org/en>, October 10, 2025

Text N°7: Africa Seeks Credit for Carbon

As global companies rush to offset emissions, Africa is a focal point in the carbon-credit market. In the global race to achieve net zero, the Congo Basin – home to Africa’s largest concentration of the intact rain forest – has emerged as one of the continent’s most critical natural assets.

5 Spanning two million squares kilometers across Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Congo Brazzaville, the Congo Basin is one of the largest carbon sinks in the world, absorbing more carbon dioxide from the atmosphere than it emits. It has become a focal point in the booming carbon-credit market, a mechanism that essentially allows
10 companies to reduce their reported emissions on paper through offsetting, putting them on the path to net zero without significantly cutting their output.

“Carbon markets provide a way to channel finance into projects that produce sustainable energy, support long-term agricultural schemes and more”, says Lydia Sheldrake, director of policy and partnerships at the Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative (VCMI). The VCMI was created in 2021 to establish rules and
15 standards for voluntary carbon markets on both the demand and buy side. “It’s money that wouldn’t be available otherwise”, she says.

In the Congo Basin, if current deforestation trends continue, a quarter of the forest risks disappearing from the face of the Earth by 2050. In Southeast Asia, continued
20 deforestation for palm oil and pulpwood has already turned the region into a net carbon emitter.

Funds collected from carbon markets can be directed into combatting deforestation, alongside developing renewable energy, building and upgrading infrastructures, and providing community support around climate adaptation. These new pools of capital
25 could catalyze Africa’s development and stimulate economic growth especially at a time when governments are fiscally constrained.

According to the Center for Global Development, the value of carbon removal is around seven hundred and seventy billion dollars (\$770bn) a year – five times more than the DRC’s budget. In 2022, the total value of the compliance market – government-
30 regulated carbon markets – was eight hundred and sixty-five billion dollars (\$865bn), according to the Climate Action Platform for Africa (CAP-A). Another two billion dollars (\$2bn) was traded in voluntary carbon markets.

“As a final instrument, they’re incredibly powerful”, says Sheldrake.

Kanika SAIGAL, *The African Report* n°129, October – November 2024.

Text N°8 : Gabon's Environment Commitments

The Republic of Gabon, one of the most developed countries in Sub-Saharan Africa is particularly vulnerable to climate change. The country's coastlines, which are home to over 75% of the country's population are at risk of flooding from sea-level rise, increased erosion, and increased storm severity. Climate change is also expected to put increasing pressure on the country's water, agriculture, and public health sectors.

As one of the top five oil producers in Sub-Saharan Africa, Gabon has managed to grow its economy while maintaining a low greenhouse gas emission profile. Its vast forests, which the country actively maintains, play a major role as a "carbon sink," absorbing a total of 140 million tons of CO₂ every year. Although Gabon contributes very little to climate change, the country is taking action to fight its impacts across sectors.

Gabon became a partner of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition in 2020, underlining its commitment to combat air pollution and climate change. They have ratified the Paris Agreement and the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

Gabon had communicated their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015. In the INDCs, the government highlights its commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50% by 2025. It also underlines several sector-specific greenhouse gas reduction targets including 31% from the electricity generation, 16% from the waste sector and 8% from the transport sector.

The Republic of Gabon also joined the U.S and EU-led Global Methane Pledge, which was launched at COP26 in Glasgow in November 2021. Alongside 111 countries, Gabon pledged to drive action to support the collective global effort to reduce methane emissions by 30% by 2030, compared to the 2020 levels.

Gabon also has work underway regarding the measurements of vehicle emissions and actions to reduce the ozone-depleting substances. The country will work with CCAC to put in place a regulatory framework and national strategy on air quality, strengthen technical and institutional capacity, and mobilize the necessary resources to put these projects into action.

<https://www.ccacoalition.org/partners/gabon>, last visited January 22, 2026.

Text N°9: How reusable pads are helping girls in Nigeria stay in school

Last year, during my Fellowship Programme with Malala Fund, I had the opportunity to carry out a project close to my heart. I trained 100 girls from two secondary schools in my community on how to make reusable pads. At first, it might seem unusual to connect reusable pads with education, but in my community, the two are deeply linked.

5 In many households, the high cost of menstrual pads means that girls often stay at home during their monthly cycle, missing school. Their parents cannot afford to buy pads every month, and without proper materials, girls feel too uncomfortable to attend school. Missing just a few days each month quickly adds up. Before long, many girls fall behind or even drop out. Some even resort to using unhygienic ways to protect themselves during their cycle, increasing their chances of infections and other health issues. I wanted to change that. Through my project, I worked with girls to teach them how to make reusable pads using affordable and easy-to-find materials — like synthetic leather, cotton towels, washing soap and soft gum —that could last for months. The training was practical, hands-on and designed not just to give them a solution, but a skill they could use for life. I made sure to provide each of the schools I trained with sewing machines and reusable pad materials that could be used by all girls to make their own pads.

The impact was immediate. I still remember how their faces lit up when they realised they could make something so useful with their own hands. One girl told me she felt “free” knowing she would no longer have to miss school because of her period. Another said she planned to teach her younger sisters and her mother, so the knowledge would continue to spread. A head teacher from another school also reached out to me, requesting that the girls in his school be trained because he believes this will help the girls stay in school. This experience was a reminder that education is not only about textbooks and exams. It is also about equipping girls with the tools and confidence they need to overcome the challenges that stand in the way of their learning. A girl who learns a skill is not only solving a problem for herself, but she also gains the power to uplift others in her family and community.

But projects like this cannot stop with one person or one community. If we want more girls to stay in school and thrive, we need to invest in innovative solutions like these: programmes that combine education with practical skills and address the real barriers girls face. When resources are available, these ideas can grow and reach many more girls who are eager to learn.

Sa’adatu Saidu IDRIS, *News & Voices* ; November 6, 2025.

Text N°10: The Buy Nothing movement

Social media, magazines and shop windows bombard people daily with things to buy, and British consumers are buying more clothes and shoes than ever before. In Britain, the average person spends more than £1,000 on new clothes a year, which is around 4% of their income. That might not sound like much, but that figure hides two far more worrying trends for society and for the environment. First, a lot of that consumer spending is via credit cards. British people currently owe approximately £670 per adult to credit card companies. That's 66% of the average wardrobe budget. Also, not only are people spending money they don't have, they're using it to buy things they don't need. Britain throws away 300,000 tons of clothing a year, most of which goes into landfill sites.

People might not realise they are part of the disposable clothing problem because they donate their unwanted clothes to charities. But charity shops can't sell all those unwanted clothes. 'Fast fashion' goes out of fashion as quickly as it came in and is often too poor quality to recycle; people don't want to buy it second-hand. Huge quantities end up being thrown away, and a lot of clothes that charities can't sell are sent abroad, causing even more economic and environmental problems.

However, a different trend is springing up in opposition to consumerism – the 'buy nothing' trend. The idea originated in Canada in the early 1990s and then moved to the US, where it became a rejection of the overspending and overconsumption of Black Friday and Cyber Monday during Thanksgiving weekend. On 'Buy Nothing Day', people organise various types of protests and cut up their credit cards. The trend has now reached influencers on social media who usually share posts of clothing and make-up that they recommend for people to buy. Some YouTube stars now encourage their viewers not to buy anything at all for periods as long as a year. Two friends in Canada spent a year working towards buying only food. For the first three months they learned how to live without buying electrical goods, clothes or things for the house. For the next stage, they gave up services, for example haircuts, eating out at restaurants or buying petrol for their cars. In one year, they'd saved \$55,000.

The changes they made meant two fewer cars on the roads, a reduction in plastic and paper packaging and a positive impact on the environment from all the energy saved. If everyone followed a similar plan, the results would be impressive. But even if you can't manage a full year without going shopping, you can participate in the anti-consumerist movement by refusing to buy things you don't need. Buy Nothing groups send a clear message to companies that people are no longer willing to accept the environmental and human cost of overconsumption.

Adapted from www.learnenglish.britishcouncil.org. January 18, 2026.