

LANGUE VIVANTE 2 : ANGLAIS

SERIE A2

Cette épreuve comporte quatre (04) pages numérotées 1/4 ; 2/4 ; 3/4 et 4/4.

PART ONE: READING FOR COMPREHENSION (40 %)

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

One day, Sevda Nanova walked into a store in Sofia, Bulgaria. She was looking to buy some socks. But the shopkeeper refused to serve her; she was insulted and forced to leave the shop.

In July 2004, the court in Sofia issued the first decision under Bulgaria's new comprehensive anti-discrimination law. It ordered the company to pay damages to Ms. Nanova, finding she had been subjected to discrimination. The decision sent a strong message that discrimination was unlawful and that victims of discrimination could access justice and secure remedies.

Ms. Nanova's story reminds us of the words of Eleanor Roosevelt, one of the framers of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, when she spoke of the application of human rights in the "small places". Roosevelt was articulating the idea that human rights are found in our neighbourhoods, schools, offices, and stores. The places where each of us should be treated with dignity and without discrimination.

Ms. Nanova and thousands of others like her have been able to seek and secure equal justice, equal opportunity, and equal dignity after Bulgaria passed comprehensive anti-discrimination law. The same is true in the dozens of other States that have enacted these laws. These laws, whether led by civil society or governments, illustrate that we cannot eradicate discrimination unless comprehensive and effective equality laws are enacted, enforced, and implemented.

Next year, we will celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its guarantee of equality in dignity and rights. This year marks the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious, and Linguistic Minorities, which recognises equality and non-discrimination as central to the protection of minorities.

As the Secretary-General noted in the Our Common Agenda report last year, racism, intolerance, and discrimination continue to exist in all societies. Although many UN Member States have passed comprehensive anti-discrimination laws in the past few years, many have yet to do so. I call on them to renew and reinforce their commitments to the equal enjoyment of human rights.

Adapted from <https://www.ohchr.org/en/speeches/2022/12/statement-volker-turk-united-nations-high-commissioner-human-rights-launch-ohchr>

Tournez la page S.V.P.

A/ VOCABULARY CHECK

Find in the text the words whose synonyms or definitions are given below. The lines are indicated to help you. Write your answer like in the example.

Example: 1= *shopkeeper*

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1- vendor (L2) | 7- look for, try to find (L12) |
| 2- tribunal (L3) | 8- validated (L14) |
| 3- global, general (L3) | 9- accepts (L20) |
| 4- legislation (L4) | 10- even if (L23) |
| 5- illegal (L5) | 11- engagements (L25) |
| 6- authors (L7) | |

B/ COMPREHENSION CHECK

Read the text again and write short answers to the questions below.

- 1- What happened to Sevda Nanova as she was trying to buy some socks?
- 2- What did the court decide under the new anti-discrimination law?
- 3- How was the court's decision perceived?
- 4- Why does the author mention Eleanor Roosevelt?
- 5- What does the phrase "small places" in line 9 refer to?
- 6- List three gains obtained by the Bulgarian people after the country had adopted the comprehensive anti-discrimination law.
- 7- Did any other country ratify a comprehensive anti-discrimination law? Justify your answer.
- 8- How can discrimination be eradicated according to paragraph 4?
- 9- Have all the UN Member States passed comprehensive anti-discrimination laws? Justify your answer.
- 10- What is the appeal to the other UN Member States?

PART TWO: LANGUAGE IN USE (30%)

TASK A:

The text below deals with the protection of minorities. Some words have been deleted. Use the words from the box to complete the paragraph in order to make it meaningful. One word is extra.

Example: 1- *guidance*

adoption—step—orientation—guidance—comply—promised—comprehensive—right—
ensure—race—eliminate—recognises

To support their efforts, my Office has issued new guidance: *Protecting Minority Rights: A Practical Guide to Developing Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Legislation*.

This new Guide provides comprehensive (1)..... on how States can (2)..... with their obligations to protect and fulfil the (3)..... to non-discrimination. While the (4)..... of a law alone will not (5)..... discrimination, it is a necessary and essential (6)..... There is much more that needs to be done to (7)..... a free and just world, as (8)..... by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Adopting (9)..... anti-discrimination legislation has long been overdue. To ensure that everyone, regardless of (10)..... or ethnicity, age, gender, religion, disability, or sexual (11)..... or gender identity, is treated equally in schools, neighbourhoods, offices, and stores.

Adapted from <https://www.ohchr.org/en/speeches/2022/12/statement-volker-turk-united-nations-high-commissioner-human-rights-launch-ohchr>

TASK B

The following passage is about the sociological definition of minority groups. Fill in the gaps with the best preposition from this box. Note that a preposition can be used more than once.

Example: 1- with

in—with—for—by—of—to

Sociologist Louis Wirth defined a minority group as “any group of people who, because of their physical or cultural characteristics, are singled out from the others in the society...” The term minority connotes discrimination, and the term subordinate group can be used interchangeably (1)..... the term minority group. As to the term dominant group, it is often substituted (2)..... the group that represents rulers. It also refers (3)..... the majority who can access power and privilege (4)..... a given society. These definitions correlate (5)..... the concept that the dominant group is that which holds the most power in a given society, while subordinate groups are those who lack power compared (6)..... the dominant group.

Note that being a numerical minority is not a characteristic (7)..... being a minority group ; sometimes larger groups can be considered minority groups due (8)..... their lack (9)..... power. It is the lack of power that is the predominant characteristic (10)..... a minority, or subordinate group. For example, consider apartheid in South Africa, in which a numerical majority (the Black people) were exploited and oppressed (11)..... the White minority.

Adapted from <https://openstax.org/books/introduction-sociology-3e/pages/11-1-racial-ethnic-and-minority-groups#>

Tournez la page S.V.P.

PART THREE: WRITING (30%)

Choose only one task and do it in 20 to 25 lines.

TASK A:

As a member of an NGO dedicated to the protection of minority groups, you took part in a conference held in Ghana about minorities' rights in the world. Upon your return home, the chairperson of the NGO asks you to write an article to be published in your school's English club magazine. In your article,

- describe the difficult situation of minority groups in the country;
- mention some consequences of this situation on these groups;
- suggest some measures to protect their rights.

Note: NGO: Non -Governmental Organisation

TASK B:

As part of an opinion survey, a South African newspaper sent you a letter with this question: "Are you for or against passing laws in favor of minority groups? "

Write a reply through an argument essay. In your essay,

- state your opinion;
- justify your opinion with strong arguments;
- indicate some counter-arguments and show their weaknesses.

Opinion survey: enquête d'opinion