

BACCALAUREAT BLANC REGIONAL  
AVRIL 2023

SERIES: A1-A2  
COEFFICIENT : 2

DUREE : 3 HEURES

LANGUE VIVANTE 1 : ANGLAIS

(Ce sujet comporte trois (3) pages numérotées 1/3, 2/3 et 3/3).

PART ONE: READING (40%)

The text below is about nonviolence. Read it and do all the activities that follow.

Nonviolence

1 The concept of nonviolence (ahimsa) and nonviolent resistance has a long history in Indian  
2 religious thought. Gandhi explains his philosophy and way of life in his autobiography, *The Story of*  
3 *My Experiments with Truth*. He was quoted as saying: "What difference does it make to the dead,  
4 the orphans, and the homeless, whether the mad destruction is done under the name of  
5 totalitarianism or the name of liberty and democracy?" "It has always been easier to destroy than to  
6 create". "There are many causes that I am prepared to die for but no causes that I am prepared to kill  
7 for".

8 At the age of 36, Gandhi adopted brahmacharya, or celibacy. He committed himself to the  
9 control of the senses, thoughts and actions. Celibacy was important to Gandhi for not only purifying  
10 himself of any lust, but also to purify his love for his wife and not as an outlet for any turmoil or  
11 aggression within his mind. Ahimsa, or non-violence, was another key tenet of Gandhi's beliefs. He  
12 held that total non-violence would rid a person of anger, obsession and destructive impulses. While  
13 his vegetarianism was inspired by his Hindu-Jain culture of Gujarat, it was also an extension of  
14 ahimsa.

15 On 6 July 1940, Gandhi published an article in *Harijan* which applied these philosophies to  
16 the question of British involvement in World War II. Homer Jack notes in his reprint of this article,  
17 "To Every Briton" (*The Gandhi Reader*) that, "to Gandhi, all war was wrong, and suddenly it 'came  
18 to him like a flash' to appeal to the British to adopt the method of non-violence." In this article,  
19 Gandhi stated:

20 "I appeal to every Briton, wherever he may be now, to accept the method of non-violence  
21 instead of that of war, for the adjustment of relations between nations and other matters [...] I do not  
22 want Britain to be defeated, nor do I want her to be victorious in a fight of brute strength [...] I  
23 present you with a nobler and braver way worthier of the bravest soldier. I want you to fight Nazism  
24 without arms, or, if I am to maintain military terminology, with non-violent arms. I would like you  
25 to lay down the arms you have as being useless for saving you or humanity. You will invite our  
26 great leader and Signor Mussolini to take what they want of the countries you call your possessions.  
27 Let them take possession of your beautiful island, with your many beautiful buildings. You will  
28 give all these but neither your souls, nor your minds. If these gentlemen choose to occupy your  
29 homes, you will vacate them. If they do not give you free passage out, you will allow yourself, man,  
30 woman, and child, to be slaughtered, but you will refuse to owe allegiance to them [...] my non-  
31 violence demands universal love, and you are not a small part of it. It is that love which has  
32 prompted my appeal to you."

### A- VOCABULARY CHECK

Find, in the text, the words that correspond to the definitions or synonyms below. Number 1 is an example. **Example: 1= thought.**

- 1- Opinion, idea, ( line 2)
- 2- Ardent desire, envy (line 10)
- 3- Passage, means of expression (line 10)
- 4- Confusion (line 10)
- 5- Doctrine, principle, opinion (line 11)
- 6- To free (line 12)
- 7- Showing more dignity (line 23)
- 8- Leave or abandon (line 25)
- 9- spirits (line 28)
- 10- massacred, killed (line 30)
- 11- promise, show or manifest ardently (line 30)

### B- COMPREHENSION CHECK

Decide if the following statements are true or false. Write (T) for true statements and (F) for false statements. Justify your answers with lines from the text. An example is given to you. **Example: 1 = T (Lines 1 and 2).**

- 1- Nonviolence is an old concept in Indian religions.
- 2- Gandhi is ready to kill a person for lots of reasons.
- 3- Brahmacharya was important to Gandhi because it permitted him to stay far away from women.
- 4- For Gandhi, non-violence keeps us away from anger, obsession and destructive impulses.
- 5- Vegetarianism is not part of nonviolence.
- 6- Gandhi believes that some wars are tolerable.
- 7- Gandhi advises the British to choose ahimsa.
- 8- To Gandhi, the British should fight Nazism with more sophisticated arms.
- 9- In Gandhi's opinion arms are useless to save the British and humanity.
- 10- Gandhi asked the British to abandon their souls and minds to their enemies while they practice nonviolence.
- 11- For Gandhi, nonviolence demands limited love.

### PART TWO: LANGUAGE IN USE (20%)

A- The following passage deals with insecurity in the Sahara-Sahel region. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words from the box in order to make it meaningful. One word in the box is not concerned. Number 8 is an example. **Example: 8 = to.**

in / to / where / that / between / from / next / across / other / for / on / as

The Sahara-Sahel region is suffering 1..... exceptional levels of political instability involving a combination of rebellions, jihadist insurgencies, coups d'état and protest movements. Conflicts tend to regionalise 2..... borders 3..... armed groups defeated by counter-insurgency efforts relocate to 4..... countries. The geographic spread and opportunistic relocation of conflicts is exacerbated by a

lack of controls **5**..... many African borders **6**..... facilitates the circulation of fighters, hostages and weapons. The study calls **7**..... states in the region and the international community **8**..... promote regional initiatives to restore state legitimacy, increase investment **9**..... border regions and improve protection of civilians — creating secure regions **10**..... inclusive forms of policies are put in place and a strong dialogue **11**..... states, local actors and populations is reinforced.

Adapted from <https://www.oecd.org/newsroom/violence-in-north-and-west-africa>

**B-** The passage below is a Zambian researcher's criticism of some Westerners' opinion about violence in Africa. To make it meaningful, choose the correct words in brackets. An example is given to you. **Example: 6 = safer.**

Many Westerners believe that Africa is the **1** (more dangerous - most dangerous - dangerousest) continent of the world. However, I see things differently. To me, the other continents are **2** (violent as - as violent than - as violent as) Africa. Many proofs can be given. First, the war in Ukraine is the **3** (biggest - bigger - most big) war of this century. That war is **4** (most dangerous - more dangerous - dangerouser) than the war in DRC. The violence in Ukraine is consequently **5** (worst - bader - worse) than the violence in DRC because of the arms used by the belligerents. So, today Africa is **6** (safer - safest- more safe) than Europe. Second, in the Middle East, the conflict between Israel and Palestine is one of the **7** (older -oldest -most old) and **8** (badest - more bad - worst) conflicts in the world. Third, the war in Yemen is also one of the **9** (deadliest - deadlier - most deadly) conflict in the world. At last, in America, the situations in Columbia, Haiti and Mexico are not **10** (more good - better - best) than those in many African countries. So, for me, Africa is the **11** (most good - more good - best) continent of the world.

Adapted from *The Guardian*, p. 29

### **PART THREE: WRITING (40%)**

Do only one of the two tasks below (25 lines maximum).

#### **TASK 1:**

During your recent stay in Ghana, you listened to a radio debate in which a participant declared: "violence is indispensable in a society." Back to Katiola, you are asked by your English teacher to write an essay in which you must:

- show why some people believe that violence is indispensable in a society
- express your own opinion about the use of violence in a society.

**NB:** The best essay will be published in the English Club magazine.

#### **TASK 2:**

Nowadays, we can see an increase in violence in many African countries. As the Secretary General of an international organization in charge of human development, write a letter to the President of the African Union (AU) to denounce violence in some African countries. In your letter,

- list the different types of violence which are practiced in some African countries
- show the consequences of violence on these African countries
- suggest what must be done to prevent violence in Africa.

**NB:** The best letter will be published in the English Club magazine.