

BACCALAURÉAT BLANC RÉGIONAL
SESSION : MARS 2024



Coefficient : 2
Durée : 3 h

ANGLAIS – LANGUE VIVANTE 2

SÉRIES : A2

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

Do all the activities of this examination paper on your answer sheet.

PART ONE : READING 40%

Read the text below and do the tasks that follow.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in Atlanta, America on January 15, 1929. His father was a Baptist minister and his mother was a school teacher. He was originally named Michael.

During this time in America black and white people were separated. This is called segregation. Segregation is the practice of requiring separate housing, education and other services for people of colour. It was made law several times in 18th and 19th-century America as some believed that Black and White people were incapable of coexisting. This segregation meant white people and black people couldn't eat in the same restaurants, go to the same schools and hospitals or sit in the same places on a bus. Rules were also enforced that restricted African Americans from entering white stores.

In December 1955, a woman named Rosa Parks sat at the front of the bus in the city of Montgomery. She refused to give up her seat to a white man so she was arrested. In the segregated south, black people could only sit at the back of the bus. At her trial, many people got very angry. It was Martin Luther King that persuaded people to fight this battle in a nonviolent manner. He then initiated the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955 calling on all African Americans to refuse to ride the buses of the city. The boycott lasted for more than 380 days and the situation became so tense that King's house was bombed. King was arrested and jailed during this campaign, which overnight drew the attention of national media, and greatly increased King's public stature. In November 1956, Rosa Parks won her case and segregation on buses was stopped as the Supreme Court outlawed racial segregation on buses, deeming it unconstitutional. The court order arrived in Montgomery, Alabama on December 20, 1956 and the bus boycott officially ended on December 21, 1956.

King had a dream that black and white people could be equal and worked in a nonviolent way to achieve this for the rest of his life. There were still many white people in America that did not want this and on April 4th 1968 Martin Luther King was assassinated during a visit to Memphis, Tennessee. After his assassination there were many riots in many cities in America and more than 45 people died. In March 1969 a man called James Earl Ray was found guilty of Martin Luther King's murder. After his death, Martin Luther King was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1977. He was also awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in 2004. In 1986 Martin Luther King Jr. Day was established as a U.S. federal holiday and it is observed on the third Monday of January each year. There are many streets in the U.S. that are named after him in his honour.

Adapted from <https://en.islcollective.com/english-esl-worksheets/vocabulary/people/reading-comprehension-martin-luther-king/121080>

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A- VOCABULARY

The words in column A are from the text. Match each of them with its definition or synonym in column B. There are more options in column B than in column A. Write your answers like this:

Example: 1- e

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1- minister (L.2)	a. living together
2- requiring (L.4)	b. prestige, reputation
3- coexisting (L.6)	c. peaceful
4- give up (L.10)	d. considering
5- nonviolent (L.12)	e. pastor
6- jailed (L.15)	f. given, granted
7- stature (L.16)	g. troubles
8- outlawed (L.17)	h. status
9- deeming (L.18)	i. abandon
10- riots (L.23)	j. imprisoned
11- awarded (L.25)	k. obligating
	l. banned

B- COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Read the text again and answer the questions below. Number 1 is an example:

Example: 1- He was born in Atlanta, America.

- 1- Where was Martin Luther King Jr born?
- 2- What was his father's job?
- 3- How can segregation be defined?
- 4- Who was Rosa Parks?
- 5- When did the Montgomery Bus Boycott start?
- 6- How long did the boycott last?
- 7- When did the boycott end?
- 8- What was Martin Luther King's dream?
- 9- Why did riots break out in many American cities?
- 10- What award did Martin Luther King receive in 1977?
- 11- When is Martin Luther King Jr Day?

PART TWO : LANGUAGE IN USE

30%

A- Read the passage below about racial segregation in America and fill in each numbered space with the right word from the box. Write your answer like the example:

Example: 1- racial

Racial – African American – Forces – marriage – physical – transportation – officers - facilities – minorities – legally – institution

(1)... segregation in the United States is the segregation of (2)... and services such as housing, medical care, education, employment, and (3)... in the United States along racial lines. The term mainly refers to the (4)...or socially enforced separation of (5)... from whites, but it is also used with regard to the separation of other ethnic (6)... from majority mainstream communities. While mainly referring to the (7)... separation, it can also refer to other manifestations such as prohibitions against interracial(8)..., and the separation of roles within an (9).... Notably, in the United States Armed(10)... up until 1948, black units were typically separated from white units but were still led by white (11)...

B- In the table below are sentences summing up the life of Martin Luther King. Choose the right word or expression from **a, b, c, d** to complete each statement. Write your answers like in this:

Example: 1 -a

1- Martin Luther King was born (...) Atlanta, America. a- in b- on c- at d- with	2- They were (...) in very difficult conditions. a- live b- lives c- lived d- living
3- (...) was King born? In 1929. a- Where b- Why c- When d- Who	4- Blacks (...) go to the same school with. It was forbidden. a- won't b- couldn't c- will d- could
5- Rosa Parks (...) asked to leave her seat in the bus. a- were b- are c- is d- was	6- King and the other leaders agreed (...) a nonviolent strategy to fight against segregation. a- on b- in c- with d- out
7- Many students have (...) about the courage of Rosa Parks. a- readed b- read c- reading d- reads	8- The success of the strategy depended (...) the mobilisation of the black community. a- out b- with c- in d- on
9- Historians are still (...) the consequences of segregation on black people's lives. a- studied b- study c- studying d- studies	10- Nonviolence consisted (...) using pacific means to protest. a- in b- on c- with d- out
11- Black people got (...) freedom after a long struggle. a- his b- their c- her d- its	

PART THREE: WRITING [30 %]

Do the following tasks (30 lines maximum)

your Ghanaian friend Kwame wrote you a letter in which he related the case of a father who refuses his daughter to go to school because he thinks girls have nothing to do at school and their place is at home doing the household chores. You decide to write him back about this case of gender discrimination. In your letter,

- give the reason why you are writing,
- define gender discrimination and say how it occurs in your area,
- state its consequences
- suggest some actions that could be taken to stop it.