

DEVOIR D'ANGLAIS

PART I: Read the text below and do all the activities that follow (40%)

Systemic injustice and racism have deep historical roots in this country. Broadly speaking, these terms are defined as deeply ingrained racist thinking, practices, and actions embedded in the core foundations of American society that have persisted over centuries and continue today.

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The struggle against racial injustice issues in America boiled over once again in 2020 following the murders of George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, Ahmaud Arbery, and countless other Black men and women. Attorney Ben Crump – a fierce advocate for equality, justice, and civil rights for all – represents the Floyd, Taylor, and Arbery families, and many more families of those killed, harmed, or marginalized due to systemic injustice and racism.

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Anytime a person is denied their constitutional rights based upon the color of their skin, racial injustice has occurred. Whether it is apparent or not, this form of discrimination is woven into the very fabric of our society, from our economy to our healthcare system to our education system. During the Black Power movement of the 1960s, activists Stokely Carmichael and Charles Hamilton coined the term institutional racism in their book *Black Power: The Politics of Liberation in America* (1967) to distinguish between individual and institutional racism.

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As Michael Eric Dyson reminds us institutional racism requires neither conscious effort nor individual intent.” In short, racism is deeply ingrained in all aspects of our society, producing social, economic, and political inequalities that are inextricably connected to the past. In 1939 Billie Holiday sang about “strange fruit” hanging from trees, a reference to lynched Black bodies in the South. Systemic racism tells us that the seeds of this “strange fruit” were sown long ago and that this fruit continues to rot in our present. The tragic killing of George Floyd is a modern-day example of that.

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Some people assume that racism happens primarily on an individual level or that only people enact racism. They see racism as the use of racist epithets like the n-word or in overt displays of white supremacy like the 2017 “Unite the Right” rally in Charlottesville, Virginia. However, racism is also insidious. Nearly everything we experience is influenced by our skin color.

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The most recent statistics also paint a grim picture of entrenched racial discrimination in the criminal legal system. Innocent Black people are seven times more likely to be the victims of wrongful conviction and incarceration in murder cases than innocent white people. Moreover, more than half of the people currently on death row are Black. And speaking of, more than half of death row inmates exonerated since 1973 were Black.

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The point is that racism impacts almost every facet of American life, and systemic racism can be seen in every aspect of our sound and fluctuating society, from the gentrification of our cities to the fact that black mothers are far more likely to die in childbirth in our hospitals. Nowhere is it more apparent than in the surveillance and mass incarceration of Black and Brown people.

TASK A-VOCABULARY CHECK: Read the text and find the antonyms of the words, definition or expressions below from the text. Write your answers on your answer sheet like in the example: 1-***broadly***

- 1- In a scarce way **L1**
- 2- Subsidiary **L2**
- 3- Shallow or of which lacks power **L6**
- 4- Stratum **L10**
- 5- Unwillingness to proceed something **L16**
- 6- Praising to someone's actions **L21**
- 7- Clearcut **L 23**
- 8- Something characterized as pleasant **L25**
- 9- Setting free from a notified wrongdoing **L26**
- 10- Freedom **L28**
- 11- Scattering something **L31**

TASK B-Read the text again and say whether the statements below are true or False. Write **T** for true and **F** for False. Then, justify your answers by indicating the line. Write your answers on your answer sheet, like in Example: **11- T (lines 30-31)**

1. Systemic racism is lightly-rooted in the basic principles of the nation.
2. The text implies that Attorney Ben Crump only represents Black victims of violence.
3. Any discrimination based on skin color is inherently a denial of constitutional rights.
4. Stokely Carmichael and Charles Hamilton distinguished institutional from individual racism.
5. Michael Eric Dyson notes that institutional racism requires no individual intent.
6. The tragic killing of George Floyd represents a new fruit of old injustice.
7. The text suggests that few people believe racism operates solely on an individual level.
8. Some see racism only as obvious acts like insults and white supremacy displays.
9. Racial discrimination in the criminal legal system has recently come down, according to data.
10. More than three quarters of all death row prisoners exonerated since 1973 were Black.
11. Systemic impacts are nowhere more obvious than in disparities involving childbirth.

PART II: LANGUAGE IN USE (30%)

TASK A: Write the full, grammatically correct statement using the past form of the modal indicated in parentheses, following the example:

- > Example: Elsa / to read the book (**past unreal action**)
- > Elsa **would have read** the book.

1. The activists / not to seek judicial review (**past unreal ability**)
2. The city council / to pass an anti-discrimination law (**past unreal recommendation**)
3. The protesters / not to foresee the violent backlash (**past unreal certainty**)
4. The police officer / to show restraint during the arrest (**past unreal assumption**)
5. A better education system / to bear fruit for all children (**past unreal recommendation**)
6. The civil rights leaders / to forgive the government's failings (**past unreal small probability**)
7. The public / not to understand the deep historical roots of the issue (**past unreal possibility**)
8. Rosa Parks / not to flee the city after the bus incident (**past unreal small probability**)
9. Systemic injustice / to stop decades ago (**past unreal ability**)
10. The community / to choose peaceful resistance (**past unreal action**)

TASK B: Read the text below and fill in the gaps with the words below. Number 3 is an example.

3-Higher

Stereotypes ----- less ---- minority ----- lay-offs ----- licensure ---- data ----
regardless ----- higher ---- where ---- tied ----funding

A 2019 *New York Times* article reported that over half of the children in the U.S. attend schools in “racially concentrated districts 1----- over 75 percent of students are either white or nonwhite.”

In addition, Black students often attend schools that receive less funding and provide a lower quality of education. As reported in *The Atlantic*, Research drawing on 2----- from school districts in Pennsylvania found that funding was directly 3---- ----- --to race, not poverty: “No matter how rich or poor the district in question,4----- gaps existed solely based on the racial composition of the school.

Just the increased presence of 5----- students actually deflated a district’s funding level.” In general, school districts with 6----- funding are likely to have increased class sizes, reduced school services, lower teacher salaries, and higher teacher 7----- . Black students were three times more likely to attend a school where little more than half of the teachers meet all state certification and 8----- requirements.

Blackness is criminalized 9----- of one’s age, and thus it is not surprising that Black students were expelled at three times the rate of their white peers. 10----- about Black females likely contribute to Black girls being suspended at 11----**higher**---- rates than all other girls (and most boys).

Adapted from <https://bencrump.com/blog/racial-injustice-in-america/> accessed on Nov 16 2025

PART III: (Writing 30%) Do only one of the tasks below, no more than 25 lines

TASK A:

As a good student, you must have already heard about Martin Luther’s speech in which he shared his dream for humanity. Unfortunately, the issue he has been fighting has worn various modern suits. So, you decide to write a letter to your British best friend Biloush GRAPH, to share your own dream about human rights after presenting the situations of human rights in your home country.

TASK B:

Write your contribution to the topic below: the downsides of racism all over the world and ways out.