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C.E. ANGLAIS — **Niveau :** Tle A

DATE : 24 Novembre 2014 — **Durée :** 3 H

LANGUE VIVANTE : ANGLAIS

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

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

PART ONE: READING *(18 pts)*

Read the text below and do the tasks that follow.

Montgomery is a town in Alabama, one of the southern states of the USA, where racial segregation existed as recently as the 1960's. This meant, for example, that a black child could not go to the same school as his white friends. There were separated cafés, cinemas, libraries, supermarkets and separate parts of buses for black people. There were even separate churches for black people. Black people were paid less than white ones for the same work. Many white people looked down on black people, and insulted them, calling adult males 'boy' and 'nigger'. People in authority often treated blacks very unjustly. The division between blacks and whites was very clear in Montgomery.

On 1 December 1955, a black woman called Mrs Rosa Parks got on a crowded bus at the end of a tiring working day. The bus driver ordered her to give up her seat to a white woman. When she refused she was arrested.

This so angered the black community that a boycott of buses was started, led by Martin Luther King. It was this boycott which developed into the Civil Rights movement.

During the campaign, both black and white people joined forces to defy segregation laws, sitting together in restaurants and buses. Once, in Montgomery, a mob of 300 angry whites formed a threatening circle around a bus as it stopped. The first 'freedom rider' to get off was a white man. He was beaten until he became unconscious. He lay in the street for an hour before an ambulance could read him.

Gradually civil rights were won. In April 1965 The Voting Rights Act gave black people the same right to vote as white people.

The improvements that were made were achieved by non-violent mass protests, like 'sit-ins'. They were patterned on the peaceful methods of Mahatma Gandhi and drew their momentum and strength from the Negro church in America.

Extracted from "Go For English Tle", p.25

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A- Answer the following questions on the text.

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1- What suitable heading would you suggest for the text?
2- How would you have felt if you were Rosa Parks or her husband?
3- How would you have reacted? Say why.
4- What approach did Martin Luther King use in his campaigning? Was he right to adopt such an approach?
5- What is the main similarity between the Civil Rights Movement and the struggle of the African National Congress led by Nelson Mandela in South Africa?
6- What did the Civil Rights Movement win for black Americans?

B- The words and expressions of column A are in the text. Match them with their synonyms or meanings in column B according to the text. ***Example: 7 – b***

A	B
1- segregation (L.2) 2- looked down on (..6) 3- crowded (L.9) 4- campaign (L.14) 5- mob (L.15) 6- improvements (L.21) 7- Negro church (L.23)	a- an angry crowd. b- church attended by blacks. c- getting or making better. d- the practice of keeping ethnic, racial, religious or gender groups separate e- treated as inferior or with contempt. f- full of people. g- A planned and organized series of actions intended to achieve a specific goal.

PART TWO: WRITING ***(12 pts)***

Do **only one** of the following two tasks.

Task 1: (25 lines)

"The world's a family". Does this assertion have any meaning in today's society? You should justify your viewpoint by giving examples of facts through personal knowledge.

Task 2: (25 lines)

Very recently at a world conference at the headquarters of the UNO, you delivered a speech to the world population about the importance of tolerance and peace. You are now asked to write your speech for the students to learn at school.

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PART THREE: LANGUAGE IN USE *(10 pts)*

A- This is an interview with Mother Teresa. Complete it with the list of words or expressions provided below. **Example: 11 – *are you doing for these dying people***

home for the dying – are you doing for these dying people – abandoned – in 1972 – a centre of worship and devotion of the Hindus – Where was that – to convert them – to India – when did all this begin with you – to the hospital – to die with love and dignity.

Mother Teresa, who is 79, was awarded the Nobel Peace prize .....1..... . Her Calcutta home for the homeless has received more than 50,000 patients since 1972, very few of whom are Christians. There is no effort .....2..... . Mother Teresa described her purpose simply as 'picking up the sick and dying from the streets and helping them .....3..... (as children of God)'

Interviewer: Mother Teresa, ...4..... ?

Mother Teresa: It was many years ago when I was at home with my people.

Interviewer: .....5..... ?

Mother Teresa: Mother Teresa: In Skopje in Yugoslavia. I was only 12 years old then. We had very good priests who were helping boys and girls to follow their vocation. It was then that I first knew I had a vocation to the poor, in 1922. I went .....6..... in 1929.

Interviewer: started teaching in a convent, then set up a school of your own for poor children. What did you do after that?

Mother Teresa: In 1952 we opened our first .....7..... .

Interviewer: When you say 'home for the dying', you mean that these are people on the streets who have been .....8..... and are dying.

Mother Teresa: Yes. The first woman I saw I myself picked up from the street. She had been half eaten by the rats and ants. I took her .....9..... , but they could not do anything for her. They only took her in because I refused to move until they accepted her. The local authorities offered me a part of the Kali Temple as a home for the dying. It was an empty building. I was very happy to have that place, especially as it was .....10..... . Within 24 hours we had our patients there.

Interviewer: What exactly .....11..... ?

Mother Teresa: First of all, we want to make them feel that they are wanted. We want them to know that there are people who really love them.

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B- **Linking words**: Look at the sentences and the three words below them. Decide which word completes each sentence. Write your answers like this: ***11 - Moreover***

1- I spent several years in Spain, ... I never learnt to speak Spanish.
and – despite – yet

2- She found the job very tough. ..... she stayed at the company and was finally promoted.
And – Nevertheless – Though

3- They went to the beach ..... the bad weather.
although – and – despite

4- He spent several years in Finland..... then moved to Poland.
and – despite – however

5- He never went to university, ... getting top marks at school.
although – in spite of – nevertheless

6- She has recovered from the accident now ..... she still feels scared when she goes anywhere in a car.
but – despite – in spite of

7- Even ..... Paul's brother lives in Brazil, he has never been there.
although – despite – though

8- She apologized for taking the car without my permission. ..... , I was still angry.
Also – Despite – However

9- ..... the bad weather, they still went ahead with the game.
Although – Despite – However

10- Not only did he lose the business ..... he lost his house as well.
also – and – but

11- Peter was a good musician. ..... he was a skilful footballer.
But – Although – Moreover
