

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A. Match the words in box (A) with their definitions or meanings in box (B) according to the text.
Write your answers like this : 10. occurred to = d. come to their minds

(A)
1. Borders (title)
2. largesse (line 3)
3. issued (line 4)
4. vet (line 8)
5. breezing through (line 11)
6. patch up (line 14)
7. greeted (line 17)
8. shores (line 17)
9. rifles (line 17)
10. occurred to (line 20)
11. prides itself on (line 25)

(B)
a. welcome
b. long guns
c. passing easily
d. come to their minds
e. is satisfied about
f. examine closely and critically
g. gave, granted
h. frontiers, boundaries
i. mend, repair
j. generosity
k. coasts

B. Read the text and give short answers to these questions. (1-2 lines)

- 1 What do people go to America for?
- 2 Where do most people who go to the U.S. come from?
- 3 How many people were supposed to cross the U.S. borders every year?
- 4 Why do INS inspectors fail in vetting all passengers in 45 minutes?
- 5 Who do not need visas to go to the U.S.?
- 6 What indicates changes in the American immigration offices?
- 7 How are newcomers treated by Customs and Border authorities? Why?
- 8 How do people who want to live in the U.S. feel in front of the INS inspectors?
- 9 Why has America hardened its immigration laws, according to President Bush?
- 10 What was America proud of before September 11?

PART TWO : LANGUAGE USE

20%

Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word from the box. Some words can be used more than once.
Write down your answers like this: 1 - do

on – known – to – because – do – of – for – with – whom – out

The charity and non-governmental organisations in Nigeria could (1) ... more for the homeless kids. In France, the US, Britain and other industrialised nations faced (2) ... even bigger problems of homelessness, such groups play major role in the desperate search (3) ... a solution. Every day in Paris, France, Restaurants de Coeur, a charitable group, gives (4) ... soup, bread, cheese and biscuits (5) ... hundreds of homeless people in several locations in the city. A dozen other groups provide temporary shelter (6) ... the country's estimated 25,000 homeless people, half of (7) ... are said to be children and teenagers under 25.

The story is the same in London, Britain, where more than 1,500 people are (8) ... to sleep out every night in the centre of the town, (9) ... they have no homes. There is London Connection, for instance, an organisation which deals (10) ... homeless children. It runs classes for the children whose parents live (11) ... the streets.

Newswatch, november 18, 1991.

PART THREE : WRITING**40%**

Do **only one** of the two tasks below (20 to 25 lines).

Task 1:

What do you think of security measures at the Ivorian borders? Are they tough enough to prevent foreign invasion? Do you think Côte D'Ivoire should harden its immigration laws like the USA?

Give your reasons.

Task 2:

"We welcome legal immigrants but we don't welcome people who come to hurt Americans", said President George D. Bush. What do you think of his statement?

BACCALAURÉAT
SESSION 2015

Coefficient : 2
Durée : 3 h

ANGLAIS LANGUE VIVANTE 2

SÉRIE A2

Cette épreuve comporte trois (03) pages numérotées 1/3, 2/3 et 3/3.

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 Day

Martin Luther King Day honors the life and legacy of one of the visionary leaders of the Civil Rights Movement and recipient of the 1964 Nobel Prize for Peace. At a young age, Martin Luther King, Jr. showed strong promise, skipping the 9th and 12th grades and entering Morehouse College at the age of 15. In late 1955, Martin Luther King, Jr. received his Doctorate degree in Theology, and moved to Montgomery, Alabama, with his wife, Coretta Scott King, to preach at a Baptist church.

There, as in many southern states, he witnessed the indignities suffered by African-Americans as a result of racism, discrimination, and unjust laws. One law required all black passengers to ride in the back of public buses and to give up their seats to white passengers when the front of the bus was full. Dr. King knew that this law violated the rights of every African-American. On December 1, 1955, a courageous black passenger, Rosa Parks, was arrested and jailed for refusing to give up her seat to a white man. In response to the arrest, black leaders organized a boycott of public buses in the city.

In 1957, Dr. King and other ministers founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to advance the non-violent struggle against racism.

One of the key events of the Civil Rights Movement was the March on Washington on August 23, 1963. A crowd of more than 250,000 people gathered in Washington, DC. And, led by Dr. King, they marched to the Capitol Building to support the passing of laws that guaranteed equal civil rights to every American citizen.

On the steps of Lincoln Memorial that day, Dr. King delivered one of his most powerful and eloquent speeches, entitled "I have a Dream". The March on Washington was one of the largest gatherings of people that the nation's capital had ever seen – and no violence occurred. The following year, in 1964, Dr. King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for leading non-violent demonstrations.

On April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated while supporting a workers' strike¹ in Memphis, Tennessee. He was just 39 years old.

In 1986, President Ronald Reagan declared the third Monday in January a Federal Holiday in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. On Monday, January 20, 1986, people across² the country celebrated the first official Martin Luther King Day, the only federal holiday to commemorate an African-American.

Notes : 1 strike : grève; 2 across: à travers.

Adapted from English Teaching Forum 2008, volume 46, number 4.