

**BACCALAUREAT
SESSION 2007**

**Coefficient : A1 : 4
A2 : 2
Durée : 3h**

LANGUE VIVANTE 1 : ANGLAIS

SÉRIES : A1 – A2

Cette épreuve comporte 3 pages numérotées de 1/3 à 3/3

DO ALL THE ACTIVITIES OF THIS EXAMINATION PAPER ON YOUR ANSWER SHEETS.

PART ONE : READING 40%

Read the text below and do the activities that follow.

NKOSI'S LAST FIGHT

Nkosi Johnson's 12th birthday is on February 4. But even if he lives that long, it will be his last. Already, South Africa of all races are in mourning for him. In the war against AIDS, they don't come any tougher than Nkosi.

5 He was born Xolami Nkosi in a township slum east of Johannesburg. He never knew his father. His mother, Nomthlanthla Daphne Nkosi, was HIV-positive and passed along the virus to her unborn baby. He became a statistic-one of more than 70,000 children born HIV-positive every year in South Africa, where an estimated one-half of the population under the age of 15 will die of AIDS-related causes over the next decade.

10 But Xolami was a fighter. He survived beyond his second birthday, which is unusual in HIV-infected babies. As the disease began to sap his mother's strength, he was admitted with her to a crowded AIDS care center in Johannesburg. It was there that Gail Johnson, a volunteer worker, saw the wide-eyed Zulu boy and his ailing mother. She was obviously dying, and he was living on borrowing time. " It was very personal and mutual understanding, "says John". I had had a graphic encounter with an AIDS death close to my
15 family, and I wanted to do something more than just talk about it. And there was Nkosi. All I had to do was to reach out to him. "

His mother readily agreed for Johnson to become Nkosi's foster-mother. As Nkosi Johnson, he had a home in a neat Johannesburg suburb and wide circle of friends as Nkosi died of an AIDS-related illness in 1997. In the same year, Gail and Nkosi Johnson won a
20 different battle. When she tried to enroll him in primary school, there was opposition from some parents because of his HIV-positive status. Johnson went public with a complaint and won her case. Nkosi went to school.

The story of Nkosi Johnson has galvanized AIDS-awareness campaigners. With at least one of every 10 South Africa HIV-positive, the century faces a public health disaster that will
25 hit poor, populous black communities the most. Nkosi once said he wished he were a white person because he never saw a white person get sick. Dr Zola Skweyiya, Minister for social Development, warned last year that the AIDS epidemic could result in blacks becoming a minority in their country... " We South Africans — and all others on this continent and in the world — have to learn to acknowledge and treat with humanity those who are living with
30 AIDS. There can be no better monument to Nkosi, the child who has made us confront our frail humanity and our own deepest fears, than this".

For all the misery that Nkosi has had to suffer, he is one of the Lucky ones, says Johnson. "He was accepted, he was loved. " Among these calling at the Johnson home last week were school friends whose parents once warned them not to get closer to him....Contributions to

Tournez la page S. V. P.

- 35 Johnson's AIDS care trust have allowed for the opening of a second Nkosi's haven in the Johannesburg townships this month. Johnson hopes there will be many more. Nkosi's name in Zulu means Lord, or king of kings will live on.

BY PETER HAWTHORNE

Time, February 5, 2001. (page 25)

COMPREHENSION CHECK

- A Find the synonym of each word or group of words below in the text. N°11 has been done as an example. 11 – calling at.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1- stronger | (Line 3) |
| 2- transmitted | (Line 5) |
| 3- to destroy | (Line 10) |
| 4- very ill | (Line 12) |
| 5- with no difficulty | (Line 17) |
| 6- clean | (Line 18) |
| 7- stimulated | (Line 23) |
| 8- affect | (Line 25) |
| 9- accept | (Line 29) |
| 10-fortunate | (Line 32) |
| 11-visiting | (Line 33) |

- B Give short answers to these questions.

- Why couldn't Nkosi live longer than his 12th birthday ?
- 1- What can explain the fact that Nkosi had never known his father ?
- 2- How did Nkosi become sick ?
- 3- Where did Gail Johnson meet Nkosi and his mother ?
- 4- What pushed Gail Johnson to take care of Nkosi ?
- 5- Why was it difficult for Nkosi to go to school at first ?
- 6- Why are the blacks the most affected communities ?
- 7- Name a consequence of AIDS mentioned in the text on that most affected part of the population.
- 8- How did people react to Johnson's deep care for people living with the AIDS virus ?
- 9- What does the author say about the attitude of Gail Johnson toward Nkosi, an HIV-positive ?

PART TWO : WRITING 40%

Do only one of the two tasks.

- A Write an article that will be published in "HEALTH TODAY" on how dangerous AIDS is. Support your opinion with examples and facts. Insist that AIDS is a serious illness that does exist. End your article by some advice to avoid that disease.
- B Write a dialogue between two friends having opposite views on the reality of AIDS.

PART THREE : LANGUAGE IN USE 20%

A Fill each blank with the appropriate word from the box. Each word must be used only once.
Write down your answer like this on your answer sheet : 11 – in.

without – that – in – again – by – of – from – until –
previous – out of – before.

Ma was busy with the black baby when I came into the kitchen. The child was screaming as she went her imperturbable way, administering medicine, washing changing a nappy, uttering small comforting sounds.....1....the baby became quiet in her arms. She'd been a nurse2..... her marriage.

"Morning, Baas,"said Kristina.....3.....the stove.

The young woman who'd been in the kitchen with her the4.....night was there.....5.....at the corner of the table, looking at me6.....saying a word. There was neither insolence nor limp passivity in her attitude. Serenity, really, if the word wouldn't sound.....7....place here. Now...8.....I was able to see her. Now properly, I was quite impressed.....9.....her face which reminded me ...10.....some of the black women painted by Tretchieff...11.....his youth.

B Fill in the sentences with the appropriate words from the box. Then, reorder the sentences to reconstruct the telephone conversation. Write your answers like this :

Gaps : 1 = be
Sentence order : h = 1

Would – our – be – How – up – 28th – then – about – it – this - to

- a- Yes, please. Would the 26th ...(1)... convenient for you ?
- 2 b- Good morning, Mrs Jones. ...(2)... is Helen.
- c- That's quite all right. I'll look forward ...(3)... meeting you.
- d- It's about ...(4)... appointment on the 25th. I'm sorry I can't make ...(5)....
- e- Fine. Thank you, Helen. Goodbye.
- f- Oh, hi Helen. ...(7)... can I help you ?
- g- Yes I can manage on the ...(8).... Sorry for being a nuisance.
- h- Hello ! Mrs Jones.
- i- That's no problem. ...(9)... you like to suggest another date ?
- j- I'm sorry, I'm really tied ...(10)... on the 26th. How ...(11)... the 28th ?
- k- Goodbye, Mrs Jones