

MINISTERE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPERIEUR ET DE LA RECHERCHE	BACCALAUREAT-2020-Togo ANGLAIS	DUREE : 3 H Coef. : 3
OFFICE DU BACCALAUREAT	SERIE A <sub>4</sub>	

### Section one: Comprehension

*Read the following text carefully and answer the questions below.*

#### **Text: The long walk to freedom**

In 1948, the National Party came to power in South Africa after a whites-only election. This victory was due to the fear of black domination among the English-speaking community of British origin and Afrikaners who saw an increasing number of black Africans abandoning rural life to move to South Africa's towns.

The new government lost no time in proclaiming harsh segregationist laws that became known as apartheid. The first measures separated the residential areas, not only of Africans and whites, but of Indians and "coloureds" (people of mixed race).

The next step was to prohibit racially mixed marriages, regarded as "immoral". Black Africans were also subject to repressive measures such as the Pass laws which made it illegal for them to move into urban areas without a pass. Permission was granted only to blacks employed in the cities and not to their families, who had to live in blacks-only townships. Gradually the life of the nation became regulated by skin colour with shops, transport, beaches and even park benches allocated according to ethnic origin. Although apartheid became increasingly controversial, leading to sanctions abroad and violence at home, the system prevailed for nearly five decades. Not until 1994 were all citizens able to vote in a general election which introduced black majority rule and swept Nelson Mandela to power.

The transformation in the country's relationship with the rest of the world since 1990 has been remarkable. South Africa has moved from being an international pariah under apartheid, boycotted and cut off, to become one of the most engaged, open and connected countries in the world. The most obvious and pleasurable sign of this for sports-mad South Africans has been the ceaseless flow of world sporting events that their country has hosted since 1994, including rugby and cricket world cups, with the football equivalent to come in 2010. A lot of this re-engagement was inevitable, given that South Africa remained, even through the worst of the apartheid years, Africa's leading economy.

*The Economist, April 6, 2006.*

#### **A. Reading comprehension questions. (5 points)**

- 1- A whites-only election is an inclusive election. T/F (0,5 pt)
- 2- What were consequences of the 1994 general election on South African society? (1 pt)
- 3- What measures were taken by the National Party when it came to power? (1 pt)
- 4- How long did Apartheid system prevail in South Africa? (1 pt)
- 5- Is democracy compatible with apartheid? Discuss. (1,5 pts)

#### **B. Vocabulary (4 points)**

- 1- Look for a word or a group of words meaning. (1 pt)
  - a) cruel or severe. (paragraph 2)
  - b) restraining personal freedom. (paragraph 3)

c) giving or likely to rise to disagreement. (paragraph 3)

d) constant and unending. (paragraph 4)

2- Find the antonym of the following words. (1 pt)

a) immoral                      b) illegal                      c) increasingly                      d) compatible

3- Derive a noun from the following words. (1 pt)

a) prohibit                      b) constant                      c) saw                      d) distinctive

4- Form an adverb from the following words. (1 pt)

a) remark                      b) obvious                      c) ethnic                      d) racial

### **Section two: Linguistic Competence (4 points)**

#### **A. Rephrasing: (1 pt)**

1-a) They think that he owns dangerous weapons.

b) He.....

2-a) "Horatio has been waiting since yesterday", Emma said.

b) Emma said.....

3-a) Tell me the distance between Lomé and Accra.

b) How .....

4-a) We practised hard but we couldn't beat Usain Bolt.

b) However.....

#### **B. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form. (1 pt)**

1- He \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) a cold yesterday and he \_\_\_\_\_ (sneeze) ever since.

2- We \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) Greg since he moved to Manchester.

3- He \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the guitar since 2 o'clock, it's about time he stopped.

#### **C. Use the correct preposition to complete the sentences. (1 pt)**

1- We thanked the dean heartily \_\_\_\_\_ sharing his ideas.

2- They congratulated us warmly \_\_\_\_\_ our success.

3- We agreed \_\_\_\_\_ how to use the new books.

4- The Minister said he wouldn't prevent us \_\_\_\_\_ coming to see him.

#### **D. Complete with : some-any-no or a/an. (1 pt)**

1- There was .....sign reading .....parking here.

2- Our new firm hasn't got .....name yet.

3- Would you like .....more wine ? Please help yourself.

### **Section Three: Essay Writing (4 points)**

You represented your country at an International Youth Convention where your country was chosen as a host of the event in the coming years. Write a speech telling the gathering at least three things that make your country and people special and will make their visit memorable. You are Youth leader Kwatcha and the Convention took place at Washington DC, America. (In not more than 150 words)

### **Section four: Translation (3 points)**

Translate the following passage into French

Let's learn some useful expressions. When English people meet for the first time, they say:

"How do you do?" The answer is "How do you do?" After this first meeting, you may say:

"How are you ?" or simply "Hello".

Younger people find these formulas too formal and try to avoid them.