

BACCALAURÉAT BLANC**Session Mai 2016****Série A2****Durée : 3 H****Coefficient : 2****ÉPREUVE DE LV2 : ANGLAIS***Cette épreuve comporte trois pages numérotées 1/3 ; 2 /3 ; 3 /3.***PART ONE: READING (30pts)****Hip-hop rocks the nation**

Hip-hop is everywhere .Disney's latest album is called "Rappin' Mickey and Mc Donald commercials show two lovely toddlers dressed in baggy trousers, rapping their way a happy meal...

Two decades after it started on the streets of the South Bronx, hip-hop has become a dominant force in the American pop culture. The hip-hop sound, style and slang is no longer restricted to New York ghettos. It is now in all the media: movies, television, radio, fashion and advertising.

"Kids in Beverly Hills know what gangs are like. Kids in Arkansas know what it's like to be underprivileged in New York", says Russell Simons, who has built an empire of rap music, comedy and street wear. Hip-hop is a unifying force.

For many Americans, it is also a divisive presence. Many an adult feels alienated and mystified by this culture that favors electronic rhythms and rhymes, and organizes everything around rap, from trendy clothes to graffiti. No other music since 50's rock'n roll has caused such social distress.

What people appear to fear most is the violence that seems to run through the veins of rappers. This shocking violence keeps adults away. "For the young ", says John Katz, a media critic, "hip-hop is a great form of rebellion because it scares so many adults. Kids adopt cultures that differentiate them from their parents. The more offensive the better. It is not new..."

"Some people think they are not rappers, they're gangsters who rap. Critics say it's the music industry and suburban audiences that encourage violence. It has created this fictional reality of the "gangsta lifestyle", which leads to the murder and incarceration of too many youngsters...."

Abridged from D.James, The Los Angeles Times, June 1997.

A- VOCABULARY CHECK

Each of the meanings below refers to a word in the text. Find it and write your answers like in the example. **Example: 1 – everywhere**

1 – omnipresent (L1) ; 2 – ads (L1) ; 3 – loose (L2) ; 4 – mass (L5) ; 5 – poor (L7) ; 6 – estranged (L9)

7 – fashionable (L11) ; 8 – innermost parts (L12) ; 9 – revolt (L14) ; 10 – observers (L16) ; 11 – imprisonment (L18)

B- COMPREHENSION CHECK

Provide a concise answer to these questions about the text.

- 1- Rephrase the text's title by providing a suitable synonym to the word "rocks".
- 2- How does the hip-hop music manifest its omnipresence?
- 3- What is the link between the hip-hop and the American ghettos?
- 4- Why is the hip-hop viewed by his promoters as a "unifying force"?
- 5- Do the adults have a positive reaction to that music style? Why?
- 6- What social plague is hip-hop accused of promoting?
- 7- How has hip-hop become the symbol of youth revolt?
- 8- Are the observers optimistic about the social impact of hip-hop? Justify.
- 9- What is your proposal to reconcile the hip-hop with the whole society?
- 10- What's your favorite music style? Justify your choice.

PART TWO: WRITING (40 pts)

Choose **only one** of the two tasks and do it between **20 and 25 lines** maximum.

TASK1:

Imagine an American journalist interviewing a renowned hip-hop artist .His questions are focused on the origin, the themes and the clothing style of rap singers. He also tries to have the opinion of the artist on the alleged violence and criminality in their circles.

NB: Your imagined dialogue must explicit the journalist's successive question and his guest speaker's answers.

TASK2:

Write your personal contribution to the following topic: "the impact of music on the society: a blessing or a curse?"

PART THREE: LANGUAGE IN USE (20%)

A- Complete each blank in the paragraph below with a word from the box. Write your answer like in the example.

Example: 1- fashion

fashion - were - dress - made - by - style - example - wear - outfits - of

We usually think of women when we talk about fashion. But men like to be also in (1)..... and follow trends. And West African men have great (2)..... Young men today, from New York to Cairo and from Abidjan to Tokyo, have the same (3)..... code. Baggy t-shirt and jeans, dark glasses and big chains are worn (4)..... all. Older men often prefer (5)..... that are traditional or (6)..... with a modern twist. Traditionally, different groups (7)..... people used to (8)..... different types of clothes. Hunters for (9)..... wore special clothes and hats. Ruling classes and the nobility also (10)..... to wear special designs. Some clothes (11)..... worn only for special ceremonies and rituals.

B- Choose the right alternative to complete each sentence. Write your answer like in the example.

Example: 1- B

- Uncle Bouabré is away on holiday. Heto Bouna.
A- is gone B- has gone C- has been D- went
- I don't understand this sentence. What ?
A- does mean this word B- means this word C- does this word mean D- is the word meaning
- They're good friends. Theyeach other for years.
A- know B- knew C- have known D- have been knowing
- Don't tell anyone our secret.....?
A- shall we B- do you C- will you D- did you
- Where's the book I..... you yesterday?
A- give B- had given C- gave D- have given.
- That's wonderful,?
A- Isn't that B- is it C- isn't it D- is that
- Don't worry late tonight.
A- if I am B- when I am C- when I'll be D- if I'll be
- Look! He.....since the morning.
A- Worked B- has worked C- has been working D- works
- Liza promised to call at 10 A.M. The phone is ringing, so itbe Liza.
A- must B- can C- could D- will
- I..... television a lot but I don't do it anymore.
A- was watching B- used to watch C- am used to watch D- am used to watching
- There's somebody walking behind us. I think.....
A- we are following B- we are followed C- we're being following D- we are being followed.