

**BAC BLANC REGIONAL
SESSION AVRIL 2017**

Coefficient : 2

ANGLAIS LANGUE VIVANTE 2

Durée : 3 h00.

SERIE : A2

Cette épreuve comporte trois(04) pages numérotées 1/3,2/3,3/3
Do all the activities of this examination paper on your answer sheet.

PART ONE: READING 40%

Read the text below and do all the activities that follow it.

The legacy of apartheid

Today, all South African citizens live in a democratic society and have equal rights. However, for most of the twentieth century, a political system that came to be known as apartheid assigned privileges and enforces laws based on race, keeping White South African separated from Non-White South Africans. But White South African wanted to control the country. The white government passed laws that established the legal segregation of racial groups known as apartheid. Apartheid laws provided White South African with higher wages for the same jobs. These laws also evicted Black South Africans from their lands and made it illegal for Black South African to travel anywhere without passes. Other laws prevented Black South Africans from voting in elections and forced them to live on crowded reserves called Bantustan which are located in arid and poor areas.

Without the ability to farm successfully, Black South African became dependent on White South African in order to provide for themselves and their families. Many had to give up farming and work as servants or laborers.

In 1912, Black South Africans founded the political organization called the AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (ANC) to fight for justice and equality from the White minority government. ANC was helped by some members of the White South Africans. But their effort made the government more restrictive.

Members of ANC believed non-violence and legal means were the ways to fight apartheid. They protested against unjust laws with peaceful marches and civil disobedience. But the White South Africans minority preserved apartheid through arrests, threats and violence. They even considered Black South Africans as dangerous terrorists.

Influent ANC members were arrested included NELSON MANDELA. Despite that, ANC continued to exist in South Africa and continued to inspire Black South Africans to continue their fight for freedom and equality.

Finally, this long march toward freedom that began in 1912 ended in 1989 when apartheid was officially banished by the White South Africans government.

Equality came to South Africa thanks to some courageous South Africans like NELSON MANDELA who worked to end apartheid often at the cost of their freedom and lives. His legacy still lives on today in South Africa.

COMPREHENSION

A-The words and phrases in column A are from the text. Match them with their meanings or synonyms in column B. EXAMPLE: 11.banished=f. not allowed to exist.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1-century(L2)	a-created
2-assigned(L2)	b-too full of people
3-wages(L5)	c-abandon
4-evicted(L6)	d-stop people doing what they want
5-passes(L7)	e-official papers which give the permission to do something
6-crowded(L8)	f-not allowed to exist
7-give up(L10)	g-menaces
8-founded(L12)	h-chased
9-restrictive(L14)	i-one hundred years
10-threats(L17)	j-salaries
11-Banished(L22)	k-gave

B-Give short answers to these questions.

- 1-How did apartheid affect the life of South Africans in the past twentieth century?
- 2-What did White South Africans do to control the country?
- 3-How positive was apartheid to White South Africans?
- 4-How negative was apartheid to Black South Africans?
- 5-What did Black South Africans do to take care of their families?
- 6-Did the African National Congress (ANC) aim at reinforcing apartheid laws?
- 7-How did the African National Congress (ANC) fight against the segregation laws?
- 8-Did the African National Congress have any influence on Black South African?
- 9-How long did the fight against apartheid last?
- 10-was the fight for justice risky for Nelson Mandela?

PART TWO: WRITING 40%

Choose **one** of these two tasks and deal with.

TASK ONE:

Nelson Mandela was a leader that fought for the liberation of his people. After one presidential term he deliberately resigned and finally died on December 5, 2013.

In maximum 25 lines say how the example of Mandela can serve the African leaders to take actions for the well-being of their people.

TASK TWO:

“Men hate each other because they fear each other; Men fear each other because they don’t know each other”

Comment on this assertion of **MARTIN LUTHER KING Jr.**

-First, say how you understand this statement

-Second, say how the fear and the lack of knowledge of your friend threaten the social life

-Third, say how unity is an advantage to social cohesion

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 answers like this on your answer sheet: 1-on

to-from-existing-as-ignore-precondition-on-with-for-trade-deeds

All the colonial companies and empires are based.....1.....domination and despoliation. Brutality is not the prerogative of the white only. The historical.....2.....of Samory, Chaka and other African heroes could not be considered as massacres either? We must start by democratizing the debate. And.....3.....such we must realize that slave.....4.....and colonization were possible only because slavery had been5.....in most of African societies.....6.....ages. Therefore the refusal of development passes through the refusal of accepting our own responsibilities with regard.....7.....history.

Another aspect of petrification is the conviction of Africans that the renaissance of their ante colonial culture is the8.....to their development. Whereas the other continents no longer9.....that development is synonymous10.....borrowing and exchange11.....other societies. Today most these exchanges are scientific, technological and commercial.

Adapted from the article of Dominique

MATAILLAT, Jeune Afrique n°1604 Sep-Oct. 1991.