



## EPREUVE DE LV2 : ANGLAIS

Do all the activities of this examination paper on your answer sheet.

### PART ONE: READING.40%

*Read the text carefully and do all the activities that follow it*

Despite the marked decrease in the incidence of civil war in Africa, political violence remains pervasive. Much of this political violence is directed (or tacitly allowed) by ruling regimes and their allies, by opposition political parties, and by loosely organized groups of ordinary individuals – both at times of electoral competition but also in patterns of puzzlingly ‘routine’ everyday violence. Since at least Niccoló Machiavelli’s *The Prince*, political observers have questioned and theorized how and why leaders instrumentally use force, and how civilians respond: exhibiting either greater allegiance or increasing hostility towards their leaders.

How do individuals respond to events of political violence near their homes? Do citizens in areas exposed to political violence exhibit differential support for their elected leaders? And if so, what are the mechanisms by which exposure to political violence shape attitudes towards the government? In this study we grapple with these challenging questions to better understand the short-term effects of political violence, and why utilizing such strategies may be in the interests of state actors. We focus particularly on state-directed violence, common both during electoral competition and as a feature of ‘routine’ political competition outside electoral contexts.

Yet to date there has been little systematic analysis of the individual effects of political violence. This gap makes it difficult to understand why states do use violence outside of civil or interstate conflicts, why leaders promote (or allow) small-scale violence and intimidation by police, security forces, parties, mobs, vigilantes, and so on. In a recent survey of the literature on state repression, Christian Davenport asks, “what are the ‘benefits’ of repression?”

While short of mass violence or civil war, police and military repression as well as intimidation by government agents can serve to demobilize opponents, mobilize a regime’s base, or nudge unaligned civilians that the government is the actor most able to provide security. We find in fact that civilians exhibit high trust and support for government actors when these actors are perceived to improve order through the use of force. While civilians do fear local violence, these

- same residents support the use of military force by the government and in its presence exhibit little anxiety or fear of punishment by those government actors. We find in fact that civilians exhibit high trust and support for government actors when these actors are perceived to improve order through the use of force.

[http://cega.berkeley.edu/assets/cega\\_events/53/WGAPE\\_Sp13\\_GarciaPonce\\_Pasquale.pdf](http://cega.berkeley.edu/assets/cega_events/53/WGAPE_Sp13_GarciaPonce_Pasquale.pdf)

### **COMPREHENSION CHECK**

#### *A- Vocabulary*

Match the words or phrases in column (A) with their meanings or synonyms in column (B). There are more options in column (B) than in column (A). Write your answer like in the example: 1- l

column (A)	column (B)
1- incidence (L.1 )	a- spreading or spread throughout
2- pervasive (L.2 )	b- sense of concern about someone or something
3- allies (L. 3)	c- the fact of being made to feel afraid or timid
4- leaders (L.6 )	d- the governing authority of a political unit
5- allegiance (L.7 )	e- a state of enmity or antagonism
6- hostility (L.7 )	f- persons who rule or inspire others
7- citizens (L.8 )	g- the act of binding oneself to a course of action
8- mechanisms (L. 10)	h- associates who provides cooperation or assistance
9- government (L.11 )	i - common foe
10- interest (L.15 )	j- a native or naturalized member of a state
11- intimidation (L.20)	k- the technical aspects of doing something
	l- effect, repercussion



B- Say if these statements are true or false .Write True or False and Justify your answers by indicating the corresponding lines like in this example.;

example 1 : False (line 1)

- 1- The text is about the socio-economic violence in states.
- 2- Owing to the effects of civil war political violence has decreased.
- 3- The ruling regimes and their allies are not concerned with political violence.
- 4- Political violence is also directed by loosely organized groups.
- 5- People experience political violence during electoral competition and everyday life.
- 6- Political observers were used to question about the actions of leaders and the reactions of civilians as far as the use of force is concerned.
- 7- The leaders use force through greater hostility toward civilians.
- 8- Civilians use force as an instrument.
- 9- Leaders use the repressive actions to reach their goals.
- 10- The leaders also promote violence by police intimidation and security forces.
- 11- Civilians always welcome local violence.

## PART TWO: LANGUAGE IN USE (20%)

A- In the following passage, some words are missing. Choose them in the bank list and fill in the gaps. One word in the bank list is not concerned. Write your answer like this: : 11 – and

and- with- dual- some- to- as- in -for- this- that- of- before

Civil wars constitute a major category ..... 1 ..... political violence in Africa. But one premise of the approach in this class is ..... 2 ..... political violence in contemporary Africa challenges conventional uses of ..... 3 ..... category. This is because some "civil wars" actually may reflect violent struggles ..... 4 ..... position within incumbent elite networks. Challengers ..... 5 ..... this context fit less easily in the "rebel" category. Violence associated with "crime" might be better understood ..... 6 ..... outgrowths of power struggles over patronage resources that are vital ..... 7 ..... the exercise of political authority in ..... 8 ..... political systems. "Criminal gangs" might occupy ..... 9 ..... positions as self-aggrandizing predators and as political muscle for contending political factions. Or they could merge ..... 10 ..... real political outsiders, with millenarian pretensions ..... 11 ..... radical ideas

**PART THREE: WRITING 40%...**

***Choose only one of the two writing tasks below and do it. (25 lines at most)***

**TASK 1:**

Your British pen friend asked you the following questions in his/her last letter:

- How political violence is introduced in African States chiefly yours?
- What is the reaction of the political leaders and the population to solve that problem in your country?
- Do you personally think that political violence in a state can delay its development?

Write the reply to his/her letter

**TASK 2:**

"The use of political violence can ruin the future and even the present life of the whole society". Do you agree with that statement?

Give your reasons and examples to explain your viewpoint.