

(دورة جوان 2005)

امتحان بكالوريا التعليم الثانوي

المدة : 3 ساعات

الشعبة : آداب وثقافة اجنبية

اختبار في مادة الإنجليزية — لغة أجنبية ثانية —

SECTION ONE : READING COMPREHENSION

(7 points)

Read the text carefully then do the activities.

The train reached Maritzburg, the capital of Natal, at about 9:00 p.m. Bedding used to be provided at this station. A railway servant came and asked me if I wanted one. "No," said I, "I have one with me." He went away. But a passenger came next and looked me up and down. He saw that I was a 'coloured man'. This disturbed him. Out he went and came in again with two officials. They all kept quiet when another official came to me and said, "Come along, you must go to the van compartment."

"But I have a first class ticket," I said.

"That doesn't matter," rejoined the other. "I tell you you must go to the van compartment."

"I tell you, I was permitted to travel in this compartment at Durban, and I insist on going on it."

"No, you won't," said the official. "You must leave this compartment, or else I shall have to call a constable to push you out."

"Yes, you may. I refuse to go out voluntarily."

The constable came. He took me by the hand and pushed me out. My luggage was also taken away. I refused to go to the other compartment and the train steamed away. I went and sat in the waiting room, keeping my handbag with me, and leaving the other luggage where it was. The railway authorities had taken charge of it.

I began to think of my duty. Should I fight for my rights or go back to India, or should I go on to Pretoria without minding the insults, and return to India after finishing the case? It would be cowardice to run back to India without fulfilling my obligation. The hardship to which I was subjected was superficial. Only the symptom of the deep disease of colour prejudice. I should try, if possible, to root out the disease and suffer hardships in the process.

So I decided to take the next available train to Pretoria.

MK GANDHI 'An Autobiography, or the Story of my Experiment with Truth'

1. Are there any indirect quotations in the text? If so, how many?

2. Read the text then complete the following table on your answer sheet.

Name of the passenger: Gandhi

His race :

His country of origin :

His destination :

His problem on the train :

3. Here are the answers to some questions related to the text. Write the questions.

- In the waiting room.
- The railway authorities.
- My duty.

4. Answer the following questions according to the text.

- Why did the passenger refuse to share the first class compartment with Gandhi?
- Did Gandhi go back to India or to South Africa after the incident?
- Why was Gandhi travelling to Pretoria?

5. What do the underlined words – they (§1) and it (§2) – refer to in the text?

6. Choose the general idea of the text.

- a) Gandhi's biography.
- b) Gandhi on his way to Pretoria to fight for his rights.
- c) Gandhi's adventure.

7. Match the words and their synonyms.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a) reached | 1) obligation |
| b) was permitted | 2) struggle |
| c) duty | 3) arrived at |
| d) fight | 4) allowed |

SECTION TWO : MASTERY OF LANGUAGE

(7 points)

1. Supply punctuation and capitals where necessary.

on the first day of january 1863 all persons held as slaves within any state shall be forever free
abraham lincoln said

2. Which nouns can be derived from the following verbs?

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| a) to free | b) to segregate | c) to defend |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|

3. Rewrite sentence (b) so that it means the same as sentence (a).

1(a). Ragtime was played everywhere in the USA in the early 1900's by both black and white musicians.

1(b). Both black and white

2(a). Dr King said, "I accept this Nobel Prize with faith in America and faith in mankind."

2(b). Dr King said that

4. Join the two sentences into one using the link word provided. Make any necessary changes.

- a) King used non-violent means of action during his struggle. Gandhi used non-violent means of action during his struggle. (like)
- b) The whites marched behind the black leaders. They believed in human rights. (because of)
- c) Black people were powerless. They struggled for their rights. (although)

5. Fill in the blanks using only four of the eight words in the following list.

words – sentences – day – feast – in – where – looked – watched

President Lyndon Johnson declared April 9th the day of Dr King's funeral in Atlanta a national ...1... of mourning. Millions of Americans ...2... the funeral on television. King was buried in Atlanta, the city ...3... he was born. On his grave stone are carved the ...4... from his most famous speech, "Free at last! Free at last! I am free at last!"

6. Reorder the following words to make a coherent sentence.

/ for / activities / and / was / to / Gandhi / prison / sent / his / ideas /

7. Classify the following words according to the pronunciation of their final 'ed'.

struggled colonised – developed arrested.

SECTION THREE : WRITTEN EXPRESSION

(6 points)

Topic One : Using the following notes, write a composition of about 150-200 words.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| - Mahatma Gandhi's biography | - Born in Portland (India) in 1869 |
| - Studied Law in London in 1888 | - Practised Law in India till 1893 |
| - Left for South Africa | - Back to India in 1915 |
| - Jailed many times | - Believed in non-violence and truth |
| - Shot dead by a Hindu in 1948 | |

Topic Two : In no more than 80 words, write a summary of the reading passage.