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| RÉPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉDUCATION EXAMEN DU BACCALAURÉAT SESSION 2020 | Session de contrôle | |
| | Épreuve : Anglais | Sections : Économie et gestion, Mathématiques, Sciences expérimentales et Sciences de l'informatique |
| | Durée : 2h | Coefficient de l'épreuve : 1 |

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Le sujet comporte 4 pages

I. Reading comprehension

1. When Chinese student, Yang Zheyu, arrived at Tianjin University this fall, he had all the essentials: a winter coat, a dictionary, four pairs of shoes and his toothpaste. And a few hundred yards from his dormitory, in a cobalt-blue tent on the floor of a gymnasium, he had his mother at his beck and call, ready to bring him bowls of food and scrub the floor of his new room. "I feel safer when she's here as I've never been away from home before," said Yang, 18, from a central Chinese village more than 700 miles away.

2. Yang's mother, a farmer, was one of more than 1000 parents who camped out in tents this month to watch over their children as they started college. Since 2012, Tianjin University has offered free tents to students' parents. This would help poor families take part in securing prosperous beginnings for their children. The parents came bearing bags of sunflower seeds, backpacks stuffed with instant noodles, and unsolicited advice on a variety of topics: the most rewarding college courses, the most appropriate conduct and the nearest shops that have the best prices.

3. The "tents of love" phenomenon which has spread to several universities across China has prompted debate about whether parents are too much spoiling the new generation and undermining their independence. Older generations have criticized parents who make long, arduous journeys to live in tents, saying they may be raising children unaccustomed to hardship, or "little emperors". Parents say they have signed up for the tents because they are nervous about sending their children long distances and cannot afford accommodation in big cities. The debate over the tents reflects the rapid pace of change in China. It also shows the relative novelty of the college experience and its various rituals among children of rural families. Tianjin University is now home to more than 17,000 undergraduate students coming from across China.

Javier C. Hernandez

New York Times, 23 September, 2018 (adapted)

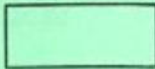


Section : N° d'Inscription : Série :

Nom et Prénom :

Date et lieu de naissance :

Signatures des surveillants
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Comprehension questions (12marks)

1. Tick (✓) the most suitable title for the text. (1mark)

- a. An Unsafe College Experience
- b. An Unusual College Experience
- c. A Virtual College Experience

2. For each of the following statements, pick out one detail from the text showing that it is false. (2 marks)

- a. Parents paid for the tents they lived in. (paragraph 2)
.....
- b. Going to university has long been a tradition for students coming from villages. (paragraph 3)
.....

3. With reference to paragraph 3, pick out the two possible effects that parents' presence at college may have on their children. (2 marks)

- a.
- b.

4. Find words/expressions in the text having nearly the same meaning as (2marks)

- a. clean (paragraph 1):
- b. full of (paragraph 2):

5. What do the underlined words refer to in the text. (2 marks)

- a. here (paragraph 1) refers to.....
- b. they (paragraph 3) refers to.....

6. Fill in each blank with one word from paragraph 2. (2 marks)

Parents.....outside the university to provide food and essentials for their kids and ensure they adopt suitable.....

7. If you were Yang, would you accept that your parents live in tents next to your university? Why or why not? (1 mark)

If I were Yang, I

Ne rien écrire ici

II. Writing (12 marks)

1. Use the information in the table below to write a four-line paragraph about people taking online courses in Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). (4 marks)

| Course takers | Percentage | Reasons |
|---------------|------------|---|
| Educators | 9 % | Learn/ new teaching/ methods |
| Students | 42 % | Enhance/ personal/ knowledge Plan/ course/ study |
| Self-learners | 49 % | Keep/ touch/ novelties |

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2. "Small changes can make a big impact on energy conservation." Do you share this point of view?

Write a twelve-line article for an electronic magazine in which you express your opinion on the issue. Support your point of view with at least three sound arguments. (8 marks)

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III. Language (6marks)

1. Fill in the blanks with "6" words from the list below. (3marks)

abuse / emigrate / commonly / of / healing / from / control / labor

Children of immigrants face many problems in addition to language barriers. Families are disrupted when some members while others are left behind. Role reversal occurs as children more readily learn English and become translators for their parents, in effect, gaining over them. Further, native customs and values may differ greatly what is accepted in the U.S.A. For example, a Southeast Asian family might be investigated for child after health professionals note the skin lesions caused by a traditional coin rubbing treatment. Coining, thought to have powers, consists of rubbing warm oil and coins across the skin, which sometimes produces long red bruises.

2. Put the words in parentheses in the right tense or form. (3 marks)

Noise has long been known to cause sleeplessness and irritability. Now, other studies **(link)**..... it to a wide range of mental and physical disturbances. Recently, researchers **(find)** that people living near the airport have a higher rate of mental illness than people of the same socioeconomic background who live just eight kilometers away. Though other **(environment)**..... factors, such as polluted air, have not been ruled out as possible causes, the Los Angeles report does confirm the findings of a similar earlier survey **(conduct)** near London's Heathrow airport. In Osaka, one of the **(loud)** cities in Japan, babies born to mothers living near the airport have unusual low birth weights. Moreover, the 2017 tests of children raised near auto expressways in New York City **(show)** them to be poor readers compared to older children living slightly farther away and with children living in the same area but for a shorter time.