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| **الجمهــــــــورية الجزائريــــــــة الديــــــمقراطية الشــــــعبية** |
| **مقـــــــــــــاطعـــــــتي بـــــــــراقي و الحراش** | **مديــــــــــــــــرية التربيــــــــــة –الجــــــــزائر شــــــــرق**  |
| **دورة مـــاي 2014** | **إمتحـــــان البكــــالوريا التجريبي في مـــــــادة الإنجلــيزيــــة**  |
| **الــــمــــــــدة : ثلاث ساعات و نصــــــــــــــف**  | **شـــــــــعبة :آداب و لغات أجنبية**  |

**Topic 1**

**Part One: Reading (14 points)**

* ***Read the text carefully then do the activities.***

 The battle of Granada was a siege of the city of Granada fought over a period of months leading up to its surrender on January 2nd, 1492. **The city** was captured by the combined forces of Aragon and Castile (recently united as Spain) from the armies of the *taifa* Muslim kingdom of Granada. Granada’s forces were led by Sultan Boabdil. This relatively small campaign was of momentous consequences as Granada was the last outpost of the Moorish rule in Spain and its fall brought to an end 780 years of Muslim control in the Spanish peninsula.

 Granada contains the beautiful Alhambra palace, a gem of Islamic architecture, the loss of which is mourned in the Muslim world. The fall of Granada marked the final act in the Reconquista, the campaign by the medieval Christian states of Spain to drive out the Moors. It was followed by the expulsion of the Jews and Muslims from Spain, although **some** remained by converting to Christianity. Among these, some remained secretly Muslim or Jewish (known as Moriscos and Morranos). Many, however genuine their conversion, were subject to the suspicions and interrogations of the Spanish Inquisition. In 1609, descendants of converts were also expelled.

 A society that had often seen Muslims, Jews, and Christians interacting positively had ended. The fall of Granada was a factor in the Spanish and Portuguese drive to acquire overseas colonies, influencing their attitude of superiority towards the cultures and religions they encountered in the New World, for **which** Christopher Columbus set sail later in the year of Granada’s defeat. Rediscovery of the richness and positive cultural exchange of the Moorish Spain before 1492, known in Spanish as *convivencia,* may provide clues on how contemporary multi-cultural societies can deal with the challenges of pluralism and of peaceful co-existence.

 From ***New World Encyclopedia***

**A / Comprehention ( 07 points )**

***1. Give the general idea of the text.***

***2. Are these statements true or false? Write T or F next to the letter corresponding to the statement***

 a) Granada was seized after many months of siege.

 b) The Alhambra Palace meant a lot for the Muslim world.

 c) The fall of Granada was considered as the beginning of the Requonsista.

 d) Muslims, Jews and Christians used to live in harmony together.

***3. Put the following sentences in the order they appear in the text.***

 a) The Muslim rule over Spain lasted for about eight centuries.

 b) The Spanish acquired many colonies after the fall of Granada.

 c) Muslims and Jews were expelled from Spain after the fall of Granada.

***4. Answer the following questions according to the text.***

 a) Who captured the city of Granada from the Muslims?

 b) How long did the Muslims rule over the Spanish peninsula?

 c) What is *convivencia*?

***5. Circle the letter that corresponds to the right answer.***

**The text is** : a) descriptive b) narrative c) argumentative

***6. What or who do the underlined words refer to in the text?***

 a) The city (§1) b) some (§2) c) which (§3)

**B/ Text Exploration (07 points)**

***1. Find in the text words whose definitions follow***

a. A place surrounded by an army. (§1)

b. Forced to leave a country (§2)

c. The state of being together in the same place at the same time (§3)

***2.Classify the following words in the table.***

 a) Conversion b) rediscovery c) co-existence

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|  Prefix |  Root |  Suffix |
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***3. Ask the questions which the underlined words answer.***

 1) The Moorish rule in Spain lasted **780 years.**

 2) Christopher Columbus set sail **later in the year of Granada**`**s defeat**.

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

 1) a) Granada was captured by the combined forces of Aragon and Castile.

 b) The combined forces ……………………………….

 2) a) Although Jews and Muslims were expelled from Spain, some of them remained there by converting to Christianity.

 b) In spite of……………………………………………

 3) a) Muslims regret having lost Alhambra.

 b) Muslims wish………………………………………..

***5. Classify the following words according to the pronunciation of their final “ed”.***

Defeated – captured – marked – remained.

***6. Fill in the gaps with words from the list.***

**Declined – colonization – conquered – rulers – defeat – beginning.**

 The advent of the wider use of gunpowder helped the expansion of the new Muslim power. They had quite liberal and tolerant …1… ushering an era of conquest, expansion and great civilizations. By the …2… of the 18thcentury these great empires…3…. The European …4… of the Muslim lands started in the mid 18thcentury.

**Part Two: Written Expression (06 points)**

***Choose ONE of the following topics:***

 ***Topic One: Write a composition on the following topic***: “The Islamic civilization contribution in enriching the cultural heritage of human communities.” Use the following notes:

* Brought great contribution in various fields: (Medicine, philosophy, astronomy…)
* Established the principles of government (democracy).
* Architecture (palaces, mosques).

***Topic Two: Write a composition on the following topic: “***Some people think that too much homework is boring and counter -productive for students.” What do you think?

***Good Luck***

Circumscriptions of Baraki and El Harrach. School year: 2013-2014.

Level: 3rd year Foreign Languages.

Keys to the Experimental BAC Paper (Subject 1)

PART ONE: READING AND INTERPRETING (14 pts)

1. Comprehension (7 points)
2. The defeat of Granada and its impact on the Muslim world. (0,25 pt)
3. A- T, b- T c- F d- T (2 pts)
4. a)🡪 §1 b)🡪§3 c)§2 (1,5 pt)
5. A) The combined forces of Aragon and Castile. (0,5 pt)
6. The Muslims ruled over the Spanish Peninsula for 780 years. (0,5 pt)
7. It is the richness and positive cultural exchange of the Moorish Spain /that provides clues on how contemporary multi-cultural societies can deal with the challenges of pluralism and of peaceful co-existence. (0,5 pt)
8. B) Narrative. (0,25 pt)
9. a) Granada b) Jews and Muslims c) The New World (1,5pt)
10. Text Exploration (7 points)

1 – a) Siege b) expelled c) co-existence (1,5 pt)

2- (1,5 pt)

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| **Prefix** | **Root**  | **Suffix** |
| /ReCo |  ConverseDiscoverexist | ionyence |

3- a) How long did the Moorish rule last in Spain? (0,25 pt)

 b) When did Christopher Columbus set sail? (0,25 pt)

4- 1/ b) The combined forces of Aragon and Castile **captured** Granada. (0,5 pt)

 2/ b) In spite of **the expulsion** of Muslims and Jews from Spain, some of them remained there by converting to Christianity. (0,5 pt)

 3/ b) Muslims wish they had not lost Alhambra. (0,5 pt)

5- (1 pt)

|  |  |  |
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| /d/ | /t/ | /ɪd/ |
| Captured – remained | marked | Defeated |

6-1🡪rulers 2🡪 beginning 3🡪 declined 4 🡪 colonization. (1 pt)

PART TWO: WRITTEN EXPRESSION (6 points)

Content: 3 pts Form: 3 pts