


<p>RÉPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉDUCATION EXAMEN DU BACCALAURÉAT SESSION 2020</p>	Session principale	
	 Épreuve : Anglais	Section : Sport
	Durée : 2h	Coefficient de l'épreuve : 1.5

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Le sujet comporte 4 pages numérotées de 1/4 à 4/4

THE TEXT

1. When Kylie Van Dam went in search of a cycle-friendly city, she found the almost car-free suburb of Houten. She writes: "Before I am out of bed, our fifteen-year-old slams the door and jumps on her bike, heading for school. Last week, our younger daughters attended parties, went bowling and played mini-golf, travelling to and from all of these activities by bike. This is daily life in Houten, a town in the Netherlands. Spend any time here and you'll soon see hordes of kids riding their bikes through wind, rain or sunshine.
2. This lifestyle drew us to the Netherlands from Britain. We wanted a more cycle-friendly city. Our daughters may have hated us the day we dropped them into a local school. **They** missed their friends first but now they love their independence, the clean air and Houten's close community. On visits to family in London, our kids are astonished at how much time they have to spend in the car and how dependent children are on their parents.
3. Houten was designed to prioritize pedestrians and cyclists over motorists. Unlike drivers, cyclists and walkers can travel direct, making a two-minute walk or ride a ten-minute trip by car. Children ride bikes as soon as they can walk, people with disabilities move freely and independently, elderly people cycle everywhere and if they start to feel unsafe on two wheels, they swap **them** for three.
4. The city's choice to invest in healthy individuals is not an unreachable ideal. Nothing is stopping other cities from making the same decisions."

The Guardian (Adapted)
July 2018

Section : N° d'inscription : Série :

Signatures des surveillants

Nom et Prénom :

Date et lieu de naissance :



I. READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (12 marks)

1. Tick the most appropriate title for the text. (1 mark)

- a) Welcome to Cycle Heaven!
- b) Welcome to the Eco-driving Town!
- c) Welcome to the City's Bike Tour!

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

a) Children in Houten avoid cycling in bad weather. (paragraph 1)

b) Travelling by car in Houten helps motorists save time. (paragraph 3)

3. Fill in each blank with one word from paragraph 2. (3 marks)

When they first moved to Houten, Kylie's children were at the new lifestyle. They enjoyed it because it gave them and a sense of

4. Tick the right alternative. (1 mark)

Moving to Houten was the

- a) kids' choice.
- b) friends' recommendation.
- c) parents' decision.

5. Find two words in the text meaning nearly the same as: (2 marks)

- a) shuts forcefully= (paragraph 1)
- b) Change= (paragraph 3)

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

- a) They (paragraph 2)
- b) them (paragraph 3)

7. Give a personal and justified answer to the following question. (1 mark)

Would you like to live in a town like Houten? Why? Why not?

Ne rien écrire ici

II. LANGUAGE (10 marks)

1. Fill in the blanks with 7 words from the box below. (3.5 marks)

fulfilment - at - when - while - almost - could - flight - orbital - included

It was the most expensive holiday in history, and yet you couldn't go for a swim. But for 60-year-old businessman Dennis Tito, it was the of his lifelong dream. Ten years ago, Tito's name was in most newspaper headlines he became the world's first space tourist, paying \$20 million to spend just under eight days in space. That's about \$100,000 an hour although it a visit to the International Space Station. The engineer and entrepreneur from Queens, New York, afford the trip. As the founder and head of an investment management company, Tito made a fortune estimated about €200 million. He had dreamed of travelling in space ever since Yuri Gagarin made the first in 1961. So, he was happy to pay the fare to achieve his youthful ambition.

2. Circle the right alternative. (3 marks)

For children in emergencies, education is lifesaving. It **(gave / gives / had given)** them stability and structure to help cope with the trauma they have experienced. Schools can protect children **(from / of / by)** the physical dangers around them. In many cases, they also **(treat / deprive / provide)** them with other lifesaving interventions, such as food, water, sanitation and health. They also contribute to restoring peace and safety. **(Despite / Although / Yet)** the enormous benefits to children, education accounts for **(little / less / least)** than 2 per cent of total humanitarian aid. UNICEF **(strongly / hardly / ineffectively)** advocates for the right to education and protecting children by working with teachers, parents and communities.

3. Put the words in brackets in the right tense or form. (3.5 marks)

Ocean warming is a proof of global warming. The warming waters make storms more **(power)** Recently, we have seen hurricanes in the USA pass over **(extreme)** warm ocean waters. In other words, **(emit)** of greenhouse gases have caused loss of life and property. We are all responsible, but the people who have **(deny)** the science and the solutions do own a special **(responsible)** that history will judge harshly. It isn't just humans that are suffering and **(suffer)** more in the future. The heating of oceans is **(cause)** tremendous problems for sea life. If we continue to warm the planet, we can also anticipate reductions in fish and sea life populations.

Ne rien écrire ici

III. WRITING (8 marks)

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A growing number of your schoolmates are becoming addicted to video games.

Write a 10-line post for your school blog in which you state the bad effects of excessive gaming and suggest ways to avoid them.

THE TEXT

1. When Kyle Van Dam went in search of a cycle-friendly city, she found the annual car-free
festival of Houston. She writes: 'Before I am out of bed, our fifteen-year-old slams the door and
jumps on her bike, heading for school. Last week, our younger daughter attended parties,
went bowling and played mini-golf, travelling to and from all of these activities by bike. This is
daily life in Houston, a town in the Netherlands. Spend any time there and you'll soon see
hordes of kids riding their bikes through wind, rain or sunshine.

2. This lifestyle drew us to the Netherlands from Britain. We wanted a more cycle-friendly city,
one that valued the health and happiness of its citizens. They are good
their friends first but now they love their independence, the clean air and Houston's close
community. Our kids' daily bike rides are a testament to how much they love
to spend in the car and how dependent children are on their parents.

3. Houston was designed to promote pedestrians and cyclists over motorists. Unlike drivers,
cyclists and walkers can travel direct, making a two-minute walk or ride a ten-minute trip by
car. Children ride bikes as soon as they can walk, people with disabilities move freely and
independently, elderly people cycle everywhere and if they start to feel unsafe on two wheels,
they swap them for trikes.

4. The city's choice to invest in healthy individuals is not an unresolvable ideal. Nothing is
stopping other cities from making the same decisions.

The Guardian (Adapted)
July 2018