

Terminale Générale ES / S
Anglais LV1
2007

COMPREHENSION

1. Grace, Mr. March, Augustus Clement are characters in the story.

a) Which one is the narrator?

Mr. March is the narrator.

b) How are the other two related?

Grace is Augustus Clement's slave.

2. In whose house does the scene take place?

The scene takes place in Mr. Clement's house.

3. In what part of the US is the scene set?

Quote two elements from the text to justify your answer.

The scene is set in the South. l 8 "some of the plantation homes along the James" & l 48 "we in the South".

4. True or False? Justify your answer each time with a quotation from the text.

The narrator :

a) is an elderly person.

False. l.27-28 "I think she just liked to talk to young men, actually". / l.39 "it is necessary for a young man".

b) feels welcomed.

True l.43 "Do us the honor of taking dinner here". / l.1-2 "Grace straightened and asked if I would like an ewer of warm water".

c) gets a favourable impression of the house.

True l.9 "it was perfect in the proportion and exquisite in appointments."

Questions 5 and 6. Focus on the passage from line 1 to line 29.

5.

a) Which room do the two men meet in?

They meet in Mr. Clement's library.

b) What effect does the room have on Mr. March? (20 words) Justify your answer with a quotation.

Mr. March feels overjoyed upon seeing such a beautiful room with luxurious furniture, and containing an impressive book collection. l.24 "I've always imagined paradise as something like a library."

6. lines 25-26 : "Mr. Clement laughed and clapped me on the shoulder."

Among the following adjectives, choose the one that best describes Mr. Clement's feelings at that moment.

aggressive, disappointed, distrustful, enthusiastic, indifferent, puzzled

Explain why the character feels that way and find a quotation to support your view.

Mr. Clement is enthusiastic because he didn't expect to meet a young man with the same passion for books. l.28 "But I've never come across one of you with an interest in books."

Questions 7 and 8. Focus on the passage from line 30 to line 37.

7. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?

line 30 : "I placed them on the rosewood desk"

"Them" refers to Mr. March's books.

line 33 : "Tell Grace what you require for it"

"it" refers to the book entitled the "Lavater Physiognomy".

line 36 : "I trade for them"

"them" refers to Mr. March's books.

8.

a) What does Mr. Clement think Mr. March has come for?

Mr. Clement thinks that Mr. March is interested in selling his books and thus, money.

b) Is he right in thinking so? (20 words)

Mr. Clement is utterly wrong. Indeed, Mr March wants to barter (exchange) his books in order to further his well-rounded education: "intellectual accomplishment" (l.52)

Questions 9, 10 and 11. Focus on the passage from line 38 to the end.

9. Find the missing words to complete this summary.

Mr. *Clement* is asking Mr. *March* for dinner. As Mr. *Clement* has to go away on business, he suggests Mr. *March* should wait for him in the *library* and take his opportunity to select a *book volume*.

Mr. *March* hesitates but finally *accepts*.

10.

a) What do the two characters have in common?

The characters both love books and science.

b) In what way are they different? (20 words)

Mr. Clement is a wealthy plantation owner in his fifties, and the father of a daughter and a son whereas Mr. March is a young, independent man who doesn't seem to have much money.

11. At the end of the passage, one of the characters presents two contrasting visions of the US.

What are they? (30 words) Use elements from the text to justify your answer.

Mr. Clement opposes an agricultural and party-oriented South to an urban, and "busting" North. According to him, Southerners prefer pleasant conversations to literary discussions while most Northerners favor intellectual accomplishment.

12. Translate into French from line 24 : "I've always imagined ..." to line 26 : "...shoulder."

"J'ai toujours imaginé le paradis un peu comme une bibliothèque. Maintenant je sais à quoi ça ressemble. Je me rendis à peine compte que j'avais parlé à haute voix, mais Mr. Clement éclata de rire et me tapota l'épaule."

EXPRESSION

Choose subject 1 or 2.

Subject

1:

a) lines 28-29: "But I've never come across one of you with an interest in books." For some people, books are the only possible form of culture. Do you agree with them? (150 words)

Un sujet d'argumentation. Il vous permet de montrer votre culture

L'introduction : Vous devez introduire le sujet de façon générale.

There's no denying that we all have been taught through books at school.

It is a well-known fact that books are...

For most of us...

Puis exposer les deux points de vue

However, we may wonder whether books are the only source of knowledge.

Servez-vous de votre expérience scolaire et de vos lectures personnelles. Il fallait élargir vers d'autres formes d'ouvertures culturelles : cinéma, musique, voyages, musées, internet, ...

Il fallait évidemment utiliser les mots de liaison propres à l'argumentation (voir ma fiche)

Concluez en élargissant votre point de vue.

b) lines 56-57: To know a man's library is to know his mind." Discuss. (150 words)

Le sujet à des points communs avec le précédent mais ils ne sont évidemment pas interchangeables. Vous devez faire attention de ne pas vous répéter.

Une bibliothèque reflète une culture et une personnalité. Cependant, les apparences sont parfois trompeuses. Certaines personnes peuvent acheter des livres non parce qu'ils les affectionnent mais plutôt parce qu'ils sont du plus bel effet sur une étagère.

N'oubliez pas de donner votre point de vue dans la conclusion.

I disagree / I agree with

Subject

2:

Could bartering be chosen as an interesting alternative to commerce? (300 words)

Un sujet d'argumentation également. Il permet de faire un devoir du type thèse / antithèse sur le troc et le commerce.

Il fallait définir les termes du sujet dans l'introduction et rappeler que le troc est une pratique ancestrale.

Vous pouvez également enrichir votre devoir avec une analyse du commerce actuel : capitalism, globalization (mondialisation).

Le devoir devait être structuré par des expressions et mots de liaison bien choisis.