

CORRIGE

Ces éléments de correction n'ont qu'une valeur indicative. Ils ne peuvent en aucun cas engager la responsabilité des autorités académiques, chaque jury est souverain.

DIPLÔME NATIONAL DU BREVET

SESSION 2007

OPTION INTERNATIONALE

**ÉPREUVE DE LITTÉRATURE EN ANGLAIS
AMÉRICAIN**

SUJET J1

Durée de l'épreuve : 2 heures 30

Coefficient : 2

Barème : 40 points

Le sujet comporte 6 pages.

Attention : les pages 3/6 à 6/6 sont à rendre agrafées à la copie.

L'usage du dictionnaire et de la calculatrice n'est pas autorisé.

Read the following passage, then answer the questions which follow it.

The Money Game

I recently saw one of the world's most famous women tennis players reel with shock at a linesman's call. She stopped play, walked over to her chair, gathered the five or six racquets that are now required to play one game of tennis, tucked them under her arm and, as she walked off the court, she poked a forefinger up at the umpire in what the spectators applauded as an obscene gesture. She hadn't quit. She was just biding her time, and temper, till the officials came running, or kneeling, begging her to return. Which about three minutes later, she **graciously** consented to do, as thousands of spectators came to their feet to pay tribute to an act of bravery in giving the umpire his come-uppance. The umpire didn't fume or shout. He blushed. He cowered. He knew he had behaved badly. He seemed truly sorry. And the crowd cheered the heroine again and forgave him.

Money has got to be the reason, a primary reason anyway, why the insulted umpire sent his officials to beg the tennis star to return to the court and go on with the game. She earns a fortune. The fans pay to subsidize that fortune. The fans come not merely to see a game superlatively played, they have learned to expect high jinks and low jinks as part of the show. Any sports promoter will tell you that a crowd spurned is a dangerous social animal. In other words, the officials, who sometimes seem so cowed, must have in mind the maintenance of public order, which has come to have little to do with public courtesy.

I may seem to have been reacting so far in the old man's standard fashion to the disappearance of amateurism in first-class sport. And, of course, it is true that much of the genteel air of sports such as tennis in the old days has been drowned out by the roar of the cash register. But I must say that that genteelism, with its pleasant manners, was due to the comfortable fact that most players were upper-middle class offspring who didn't have to work for a living. But plainly – it ought to be plain today – it is not only absurd, it is unjust, to expect people who earn a living at a game to have the same nonchalant code of behaviour as **the loitering heirs of company directors** who could afford to travel to France or Britain or America to play a game, while professionals, footballers being the worst example, were being paid at the going rate of plumber's assistants. I applaud the fact that the games can now be a career, and a profitable one, and that the expert should be considered like any other star entertainer and be paid accordingly.

But there has to come a point where the impulse to take up a game is often the impulse to earn a million dollars and, so far, in the rush of a whole generation to make the million, there has not yet evolved **a decent ethic** that can discipline the game for an audience that has its mind more on the game than the million. A million, I suggest, is some sort of turning point in the career, and too often the character, of the very young. A twenty-year-old who earns a million dollars, or pounds, is often encouraged by the media to see himself or herself as a movie star entitled to adoration, the pamperings of luxury and no questions asked about behaviour on or off the course, the rink, the court or the field. I suppose the television satellite has a lot to do with it. The best players know that, by virtue of world-wide exposure, the organizers will take in many millions, so they don't pause for long before saying, "Some of those millions should be mine." And if the difference between winning a hundred thousand and fifty thousand turns on a linesman's call, it takes considerable character not to blow up. I heard a young fan say it would take a superman.

Well, it doesn't take a superman. It takes simply a type of human being who was taught when young the definition of a brat.

The Americans: The Money Game
By Alistair Cooke

ID Number

Note: Write only your identification number on each of the answer sheets in the space provided at the top. Writing anything else will result in the immediate disqualification of the objective component of your exam.

Part A – READING & COMPREHENSION

1. Comprehension Questions (10 points)

Answer the following questions in concise, precise phrases (full sentences are not necessary).

a. Why is the writer's use of the word "graciously" (line 7) ironical? (2 points)

b. Why did the crowd applaud the player when she returned? (Paragraph 1) (1 point)

c. According to the writer, in your own words, what do spectators at sports events want to see? (Para. 2) (2 points)

d. Why were players in the past better behaved than those of today? (Para. 3) (2 points)

e. What is meant by "the loitering heirs of company directors"? (line 24) (2 points)

f. What does the writer mean by "a decent ethic"? (line 31) (1 point)

ID Number

Part B - GRAMMAR

10 points

2. Subordinate Clauses

Study the structure of the following complex sentence and:

- a. find two subordinate clauses and mark them off on the lines below,
- b. classify the subordinate clauses according to type—adverbial, adjectival or noun clauses—on the lines provided. (2 points, one point for each clause)

“But plainly—it ought to be plain today—it is not only absurd, it is unjust, to expect people who earn a living at a game to have the same nonchalant code of behavior as the loitering heirs of company directors who could afford to travel to France or Britain or America to play a game, while professionals, footballers being the worst example, were being paid at the going rate of plumber’s assistants.”

Subordinate Clause 1

Type _____

Subordinate Clause 2

Type _____

3. Word-building.

Read the sentences below. Use the word in capitals at the end of the line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. (1.5 points total -- 0.5 each)

Example: Scientists in Australia have announced the ...**discovery**...of a new tree.

DISCOVER

a. The player had a differentof her play than the linesman.

INTERPRET

b. According to the author, some players often act

IMPULSE

c. An athlete must learn to conduct him or herself properly on the court, and thus behave with the utmost

..... **PROFESSION**

ID Number.....

4. *Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (1.5 points -- 0.5 each)*

Example: I would like you to help me to put the chairs away.

Answer: Do you mind.....*helping me put the chairs away?*

a. The linesman knew he had behaved badly and was truly sorry.

The linesman wished.....

b. The tennis player stomped off the court but then consented to come back and play after three minutes.

Three minutes after

c. Many tennis stars are encouraged by the media to view themselves as a movie star once they become famous.

No sooner.....

5. **Join the following sentences by using a relative clause (who, which ...), an appositive (inserting a word or group of words), a participial phrase (doing or having done), a subordinate clause of opposition (although ..) or purpose (in order to, so that ...)** to make ONE coherent sentence. Be careful of punctuation. (3 points total -- 1 each)

Example: The wall was built in 1961. It was about 42 kilometers long.

Answer: The wall, **which was built in 1961**, was about 42 kilometers long. (Relative clause)

Example: The fugitive climbed over the wall. He escaped to freedom.

Answer: **Having climbed** over the wall, the fugitive escaped to freedom. (Participial phrase)

Or The fugitive climbed over the wall **in order** to escape to freedom. (Clause of purpose)

Example: The fugitive's face was bloody. His clothes were torn. He quickly ran to safety.

Answer: **His face bloody, his clothes torn**, the fugitive quickly ran to safety. (Appositive)

a. The tennis player was world-famous. She was popular, admired and respected by all who played against her. She had played in the U.S. Open. (Appositive, relative pronoun)

.....

.....

b. Despite the anger of the crowd, the linesman made his decision regarding the player. He didn't justify to the player why he made that decision. (Conjunction or subordinate clause marking opposition)

.....

.....
c. The tennis player stomped off the court. She clutched her racquet tightly. (Participial phrase)
.....
.....

6. *Explain the underlined words in the passage by providing a synonym or by explaining the meaning of the word as it is used in the passage: (2 points total -- 0.5 point each)*

Cowered:.....

Spurned:.....

Genteelism:.....

Accordingly:.....

Part C - COMPOSITION

Composition (20 points)

Choose **one** topic and write **ONE** composition of approximately **350-400 words**. Your paper will be graded according to the quality of the ideas expressed as well as the punctuation, spelling and the variety of sentence structure used. Answer only on the exam paper provided.

Expository writing: Do sportsmen deserve their income and celebrity status today?

Creative writing : Imagine that you are a famous tennis player and write a journal entry about one of your most exceptional days.