



BAC BLANC 2012

LANGUE VIVANTE 1 ANGLAIS

**Part One** : Reading comprehension

MASS TOURISM AND CULTURAL TRADITIONS

Although mass tourism might seem to be an instrument for promoting peace and understanding among nations and friendship among people, its growth has been viewed in some circles with great concern. Many feel that exposure to hordes of visitors is bound to alter popular attitudes and beliefs, that tourism changes mentalities and spreads new concepts relating to work, money and human relationships, and destroys the ties that bind the people to their religions and ethics. In short, tourism is seen as a factor of acculturation in the worst sense of the term, and even of moral decay. For Tunisia, tourism is something that has developed recently. Until independence, the Tunisian hotel industry was insignificant. Nowadays, over a million and a half tourists visit the country each year. Naturally, certain regions tend to be more heavily "invaded" than others. On the island of Djerba every single person depends on tourism, either directly or indirectly, for his livelihood. In Hammamet, more than half the local families are engaged in it. Naturally as there is no "tradition" of tourism as such in these regions, the phenomenon tends to look like a more or less well-planned invasion.

Tourism was introduced into Tunisia deliberately. Tunisians realized that vacation facilities, sun and sea, are as much consumer product as anything else and can be marketed. With the incentives given to the construction industry and through use of the plentiful supply of semi-skilled labour, the hotel industry very soon proved itself able to alleviate the serious problem of chronic underemployment. As it turns out, job creation in the tourism sector costs as little as one twentieth of the cost in the traditional industrial sector. But, little by little, we have obliged to face up the impact that tourism has had on our attitudes, our beliefs and our outlook on life. According to the traditional concept of relations between people, the bonds of hospitality are sacred, but our tourist-visitors are no longer passers-by sent by providence. They are sent to us mass by travel-agencies – quantity dilutes quality. A close relationship between host and guest is no longer possible.

But there is something even more important. With the advent of tourism, the fundamental patterns of the consumer society are infiltrating our own society. The tourists are Westerners on vacation who come here for a week of leisure and to get away from the year's accumulation of fatigue and worry. The tourist is a worker who has escaped. After slaving away all year, he is allowing himself a change of scene and pace, regime and life-style. One might say that tourism introduces the behaviour of a wasteful society into the midst of a society of want. The rift between rich and poor societies here is no longer merely a theoretical scandal based on academic analysis. It is everyday reality.

From the Unesco courier

**I-Reading comprehension**

**A. The writer is**

- a) Westerner
- b) Tunisian

Justification :

- 1. ....
- 2. ....

**B. Say if these sentences are true or false and justify your answer with the line.**

- 1) Without any doubt, mass tourism is good for peace. T      F  
.....
- 2) Foreign visitors safeguard popular beliefs in countries like Tunisia. T      F  
.....

3) On the island of Djerba, many people live on tourism.

4) The development of tourism in Tunisia has been well thought-out.

5) Sun and sea are goods to be sold.

6) The hotel industry has provided jobs.

7) The more tourists there are, the more they get to know the locals.

8) Because of tourism, a lot of people become aware of the gap between rich and poor countries.

**C. Justify the statement with the text.**

- 1) Some people are worried about the development of tourism.
- 2) Tourism modifies the way people behave and think.
- 3) Tourism cuts people off from their traditional religious and moral ideas.
- 4) The building industry was granted help by the government.
- 5) A lot of workers were available to be employed.
- 6) Without people being aware of it, the characteristics of western society are modifying African society.

**D. Find the definition of the underlined words.**

- |                |                  |                 |                 |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1) Bound to    |                  |                 |                 |
| a- towards     | b- tied up       | c- necessarily  | d- never        |
| 2) Decay       |                  |                 |                 |
| a- improvement | b- deterioration | c- stagnation   | d- significance |
| 3) Incentives  |                  |                 |                 |
| a- help        | b- fines         | c- instructions | d- problems     |
| 4) Alleviate   |                  |                 |                 |
| a- alter       | b- eliminate     | c- make worse   | d- relieve      |
| 5) Pace        |                  |                 |                 |
| a- step        | b- peace         | c- place        | d- rhythm       |
| 6) Want        |                  |                 |                 |
| a- willpower   | b- demand        | c- shortage     | d- wealth       |

**II-Part two : Writing**

Task A : The necessity is the mother of invention. Comment this statement.

Task B : The peace in your country.

### **III-Part three** : Language in use

**A. Use each modal in one of these sentences without changing the meaning : would – can – must – should – may – need.**

- 1) You don't have to come to the meeting tonight.
- 2) The best thing for us to do would be to leave now.
- 3) I'm quite certain she wasn't involved.
- 4) It's possible they'll arrive late.
- 5) I'm almost certain she killed her husband.
- 6) I always walked down to the beach after Sunday lunch, just to get away from the family.

**B. Use these words in the spaces : since – instead of – whereas – in order to – as – according to – unless – whose – however – like – provided – although.**

In spite of her being very young and inexperienced, Mrs Hughes is a very competent teacher. ....she is small, she is not afraid of unruly and troublesome teenage boys, .....strong they may be. ....they obey her, they are sure to get into trouble ; .....they do as they are told, she encourages them. ....most young teachers tend to look for a job in a fairly quiet neighbourhood, she chose to come and work in this difficult Liverpool slum, which was rather unexpected. ....working in an easy middle-class area, she chose to work here. ....her husband, .....life has completely changed.....she got this job, she wanted to work here.....meet the challenge of working with young people who really needed her help.

**C. Put the verbs in bracket into the correct tense.**

- 1) They finally (turn up) last night after (delay) for twenty-four hours at Manchester airport.
- 2) They told us they (have come) if they (can).
- 3) I was sure she'd keep her promise as long as we (keep) ours.
- 4) I'm fairly certain the preliminary phase (complete) by next week.
- 5) No sooner they (leave) last night than it (begin) to snow.