English

DST d’Anglais du Mercredi 27 Janvier 2021

Appréciations :

Note :

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Signature :

# 2 Compréhension de l’écrit :

## Document 1 :

Trois personnes parlent dans l’audio proposé. Ce sont trois femmes, noires, qui on immigré a Ghana. Le document audio nous est proposé par Newby et se nomme « Returning to Ghana ». Ce document audio date du seize février 2017. L’audio montre le ressenti de ces trois femmes qui avaient été interviewées.

Beaucoup d’immigrants noire de l’Amérique ne se sentent pas intégrés dans leurs ancien pays. Il est intéressant de rappeler que l’Amérique est le deuxième pays pour lequel il y a le plus d’immigration de Ghanéens, en effet l’Amérique est considérée comme le pays dans lequel on peut avoir du succès, hors, dans l’audio, on apprend par l’une des femmes que ce n’est pas le seul endroit et qu’il est possible d’avoir du succès ailleurs. L’Amérique encourage les anciens Ghanéens, maintenant devenus Américains, à retourner dans leurs pays d’origine. Or cet idéal de réintégration se passe mal, ces nouveaux arrivants, noire, sont appelés « yavoo », phonétique : [iavou], ce qui signifie blanc. Les habitants locaux sont mystifiés par la raison de leur retour dans le pays d’origine. Ces nouveau arrivants sont considérés comme riches, et parce qu’ils sont riches, ils doivent forcément acheter tous ce que l’on leurs propose. La deuxième raison qui avais poussé ces personnes à quitter l’Amérique est qu’ils souffraient du racisme qui continu de sévir en Amérique.

## Document 2 :

The second document, 2, is an adapting of the text, *Becoming,* written by Michelle Obama in 2018. In this adaptation, we follow the narrator that appears to be, either Barack Obama’s half-sister, a relative or even himself on his or her, depending on the gender, trip back to Africa. Before the narrator, which is also the protagonist of the story, arrived over there, we learn that the protagonist thought he or she would feel a form of warm welcome although that he or she knew that the fitting in was not going to be immediate. There is no main action in the text, we follow the narrator through the descriptions he or she gives. The protagonist goes to Nairobi. The narrator does not feel like having roots in any of the two countries he or she named (Nairobi or America).

## Document 3 :

In the third document, 3, the narrator, Ifemelu, returns to Lagos, her home city. The document is one of her posts from her blog. The main topic is that New York is quite different from Lagos. In New York, people tend to be picky and choose their food, thus, drawing a line between rich and poor people. In Lagos, beef, chicken, cow skin, intestines and dried fish are eaten from the same bowl in a soup. She attends a group where people would moan about the differences between Lagos and New York. To Ifemelu, Lagos has stayed Lagos and is not planning on trying to imitate big countries such as the united-states. To her, if a cook cannot make the perfect panini, it is not because he is stupid but it is because neither he or his previous boss ate bread, thus if your will is for him the make perfect panini’s he will have to be trained to. Even though she does not express a clear opinion towards if she thinks that Lagos should or not try to modernise, this still does not stop her from complaining about the differences between America and Lagos in her Nigerpolitan Club.

## Compréhension de l’ensemble du dossier :

Throughout the three documents, the common points are that they all talk about people immigrating from America to Africa, a lot of them do not feel integrated and sometimes are happy to come back to the old lifestyle. There are not that many common points apart from those ones.

# 3 Expression:

## Subject B :

### “Home is people. Not a place”

For me, the second subject appealed to me best because it is another viewing angle on a well-known, at least to me, sentence: “Home sweet home”. First, I will think about the terms of the sentence. Then I will go as the flow.

Let us start this analysis by decripting the word “Home”, what is home, many people might often think that home is the concrete, physical place. But if you stare a little longer at the word, one realises that home is broader. Home, in its general meaning, is anywhere, physical and not, where one will feel safe, happy, relaxed, unharmable. For you it might be the physical home, actually, you brain can also be your home, because home can be linked to the words safe haven.

The second word is “people”, people can mean a physical person, but it can also mean social, generally, relations. It is the interaction of people that bring or separates us from them. The word people can be linked to interactions.

The last part of the sentence, “Not a place”, is quite explicit, it means that you can not necessarily see or feel it.

To continue this very short essay, social interactions or anything that provides you with a pleasant or safe feeling can be called home. For drug addicts it could be marywana due to the calming effect it has on its target.

Finally, home can exist in many different forms including physical and social, but home, according to what I think, is really where you feel the most at ease with yourself or others.

Word count: 