

الاسم:  
الرقم:مسابقة في مادة اللغة الانكليزية  
المدة ثلاث ساعات

الجمعة 5 تموز 2013

**Part One: Reading****(Score 11/20)**

*Read the following selection in which the writer highlights the controversial role Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord played in the history of France. When you are through with the reading, answer the questions that follow.*

**Napoleon's Master**

**1** Handicapped in his leg from birth, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord had a talent for landing on his feet. News makers and cartoonists, in particular, disregarded this physical condition and considered him a gifted and talented individual.

**2** As statesman and diplomat, Talleyrand was at or never far from the center of power through every upheaval that shook France and Europe. He was well known for his frequent changes of policy. In 1789, he supported the causes of the French revolution where his role was eminent in the fall of Bastille, the symbol of absolute royal power. Later, he supported the restoration of the Bourbon royal family to power in 1814. Then in 1830, he helped Louis Philippe to overthrow the Bourbon monarchy.

**3** The “prince with six heads”, as one caricature nicely pictured him, was a bishop before the French Revolution, revolutionist in 1789, diplomat for Napoleon, minister to Louis XVIII and lastly—when he was already in his late 70s—ambassador in London for Louis Philippe. Such frequent shifts inevitably won him many enemies. But with each turn of the carousel, former foes would become friends again. Every day, Talleyrand used to rise late, dress slowly and play a lot of whist, card games that require skills and tricks. He took a similar approach to politics, using time and delay to advantage.

**4** To his detractors, Talleyrand was a corrupt and immoral opportunist of exaggerated reputation interested mainly in his bourgeoisie family name. When, in 1825, the writer and politician Francois Rene de Chateaubriand, his harshest scourge, glimpsed him limping along beside Napoleon's former police chief, **he** called the couple “corruptive individuals supported on the arm of crime.”

**5** Talleyrand's name, to admirers, was an icon of diplomatic prowess: a brilliant political mind, a negotiator of unsurpassed skill and a tireless worker for the interests of France, as well as a source of worldly good words. Furthermore, **they** defended him shakily, arguing that he neither said that treason was a matter of dates nor a part of a person's nature. However, Talleyrand did say that Chateaubriand, in old age, pretended he was deaf only because he (Chateaubriand) could no longer hear anyone talking about **him**.

**6** Theories bored Talleyrand. But he was not, as some of his critics claimed, empty or cynical. He had a view of what was good for France and what was good for Europe, to which he stuck through revolution, war and restoration. An admirer, like many 18<sup>th</sup> century Frenchmen, of British institutions, he believed in constitution monarchy, individual liberties and a free press, although democracy was beyond his horizon. He thought trade was essential to prosperity and friendship was a necessity among Austria, Britain and France to balance the power of Prussia and Russia.

**7** As the envoy of France at the Congress of Vienna (after coalition forces of Prussia against France, participating in the defeat of Napoleon at the battle of the nations in 1813 and Waterloo in 1815), Talleyrand used his determination and skill to secure weak France within **its** pre-revolutionary borders and to achieve a part at least of his vision for Europe.

**8** Talleyrand's controversial life has and will always be alluring to many historians and

politicians. The most famous biography of Talleyrand in English was published in 1932 by Duff Cooper, a conservative politician and diplomat. Now in a style for today's times, David Lawday, a former member of *The Economist's* staff who lived in France for many years, is an ideal biographer of Talleyrand. Lawday presents Talleyrand with admiration, but in a critical attitude. He dwells on the man behind the legend as a man of peace to restrain a genius of war, Napoleon, in his book "*Napoleon's Master*". This book also portrays the Paris salon and the glittering connections of one of the most sociable diplomats in Europe.

### Questions

**A. Answer each of the following in 1- 4 complete sentences of your own.**

1. What does the caricature of the "prince with six heads" reflect? Explain. (Score: 01)
2. How did Talleyrand's life style affect his political approach? (Score: 0.5)
3. Mention two pieces of evidence the writer provides to prove that Talleyrand was the axis of most events of his time. (Score: 01)
4. State two features that distinguish David Lawday's biography of Talleyrand from what was written about the man before. (Score: 01)
5. Scan Paragraphs 2 through 7, and draw a character sketch of Talleyrand in 3-5 sentence paragraph. (Score: 01.5)

**B.**

1. What is the significance of the opening paragraph? (Score: 01)
2. Identify the thematic relation between Paragraphs 4 and 5. Justify. (Score: 01)
3. What type/mode of writing is the selection above? Explain. (Score: 01)

**C. Scan Paragraphs 2 and 8, and fill in the timeline chart below with appropriate information, using phrases. Copy the chart in your answer booklet.**

**(Score: 01)**

Year	Event
1789	
1814	
1830	
1932	

**D. Pick words from Paragraphs 2, 4, and 5 that have the following meanings.**

**(Score:01)**

- |                                   |                                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>obvious; clear</i>          | 3. <i>unusual skill or ability</i> |
| 2. <i>walking with difficulty</i> | 4. <i>disloyalty</i>               |

**E. What do the bold-typed pronouns refer to?**

**(Score: 01)**

1. **he** (Paragraph 4)
2. **they** (Paragraph 5)
3. **him** (Paragraph 5)
4. **its** (Paragraph 7)

**Part Two: Writing**

**(Score: 09/20)**

*Lebanon is known to have witnessed the emergence of great figures in art, literature, sciences, sports, music, etc. In 400-500 words, develop an essay about a prominent figure of your choice (other than a political one) pointing out his/her works, achievements and impact on the community. Make sure that, in your introduction, you put your reader in the general atmosphere of your topic and clearly provide a thesis statement, and that each of your body paragraphs starts with a topic sentence which you back up with relevant supporting details. Draft, revise, and proofread your essay. Your writing will be assessed for ideas, language and style, and tidiness. (Score: 05 for ideas and organization, 03 for language and style, and 01 for tidiness and legible handwriting)*



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مشروع معيار التصحيح

Part of the Q	Answer Key	Mark
	Competencies: - Utilize reading strategies - Develop literal and interpretive comprehension of written discourse - Produce transactional writing	
<b>I-A-1</b>	The caricature reflects Talleyrand's ability to occupy and succeed in different positions. He was a powerful man with multi-talents: a bishop, a revolutionist, a diplomat, a minister, an ambassador, and a politician. This shows that he is an extraordinary leader or legend. <b>(0.5 for the reflection and 0.5 for explanation)</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>I-A-2</b>	His political practices were based on his lifestyle. Waking up late and dressing slowly show how skillful he was in making use of time. Playing tricky games shows how witty he was in turning from one political side to another.	<b>0.5</b>
<b>I-A-3</b>	First, Talleyrand, directly or indirectly, was the reason or the motivator of every trouble or disturbance that took place in both France and Europe. Second, he worked to develop a friendship among Austria, Britain, and France to balance the power of Prussia and Russia. Third, as an envoy to the Congress of Vienna, he, with determination and skill, worked to secure France within its pre-revolutionary borders. <b>(Two pieces of evidence are enough, 0.5 for each)</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>I-A-4</b>	First the biography's approach is based on a modern style of writing. Second, it has credibility because the writer lived in France and knew it well. Third, it is objective because he admired his subject but treated it critically. <b>(Two features are enough, 0.5 for each)</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>I-A-5</b>	Talleyrand was considered a controversial figure. He was a <b>shrewd and skilled</b> politician who had a major influence on the fall of regimes. He was known as an <b>opportunist</b> who supported and then stood against the same rulers. Yet, he was considered a <b>devoted politician</b> as he always served France's interests nationally and internationally in times of crisis. <b>(0.5 for each trait and its justification)</b>	<b>01.5</b>
<b>I-B-1</b>	The opening paragraph presents Talleyrand as a talented person who had a strong ability though he was born physically handicapped. He is shown as gifted in the eyes of news makers and cartoonists. Thus, this paragraph prepares the reader to meet an uncommon strong figure whose critics disregarded his physical weakness to stress his abilities. <b>(0.5 for each idea)</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>I-B-2</b>	The relation is that of contrast. Paragraph 4 presents Talleyrand's enemies' attitude. His image in this paragraph is negative as it is related to corruption, evil, hypocrisy; "immoral opportunist" whose only interest was his family name. At the end of this paragraph, the writer uses Chateaubriand's harsh satire where he described Talleyrand beside Napoleon's former police chief as "corruptive individuals supported on the arm of crime." In contrast, paragraph 5 presents Talleyrand's admirers' attitude: his bright image. He is shown as a man whose name	<b>01</b>

	was a sample of “diplomatic prowess” and possessed a “brilliant political mind”. He was a skillful and tireless negotiator for France. <b>(0.25 for the relation and 0.75 for justification)</b>											
<b>I-B-3</b>	The type is narrative. It bears the elements of biography/story from history/realistic story which includes the achievements, political role, successes, mentality and attitudes of Talleyrand. All these details are presented in terms of events and dates. <b>(0.25 for identification and 0.75 for explanation)</b>	<b>01</b>										
<b>I-C-1</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Year</b></th> <th><b>Event</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1789</td> <td>Falling of the Bastille</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1814</td> <td>Restoring Bourbon to power</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1830</td> <td>Supporting Louis Philippe overthrow the Bourbon monarchy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1932</td> <td>Publishing a biography on Talleyrand</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <b>(0.25 for each)</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Event</b>	1789	Falling of the Bastille	1814	Restoring Bourbon to power	1830	Supporting Louis Philippe overthrow the Bourbon monarchy	1932	Publishing a biography on Talleyrand	<b>01</b>
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<b>I-D-1</b>	eminent	<b>0.25</b>										
<b>I-D- 2</b>	limping	<b>0.25</b>										
<b>I-D-3</b>	prowess	<b>0.25</b>										
<b>I-D-4</b>	treason	<b>0.25</b>										
<b>I-E-1</b>	“ <b>he</b> ” refers to Francois Rene de Chateaubriand	<b>0.25</b>										
<b>I-E-2</b>	“ <b>they</b> ” refers to admirers	<b>0.25</b>										
<b>I-E-3</b>	“ <b>him</b> ” refers to Talleyrand	<b>0.25</b>										
<b>I-E-4</b>	“ <b>its</b> ” refers to France	<b>0.25</b>										
<b>II-A</b>	Ideas and organization	<b>05</b>										
<b>II-B</b>	Language and style	<b>03</b>										
<b>II-C</b>	Tidiness and legible handwriting	<b>01</b>										