

## ÉPREUVE ÉCRITE

Ministère de l'Éducation nationale  
et de la Formation professionnelle

### EXAMEN DE FIN D'ÉTUDES SECONDAIRES TECHNIQUES 2013

Division des Professions de santé et des Professions sociales  
Sections de l'éducateur, de l'infirmier et des sciences de la santé

BRANCHE : **ANGLAIS**

DATE : 6 juin 2013

DURÉE : 3 heures

#### **Part I: Text Comprehension (20m)**

**Copy only the numbers/letters/words asked for onto your answer sheets.**

**Do not copy questions!**

#### **A A New Leash on Infections: Dog That Sniffs Out a Deadly Superbug** (7m/-1.5)

Beagles are known as good hunters. So why not send them in search of deadly bacteria?

That's what Dutch doctors are hoping to do by training the dogs' famously sensitive sense of smell to sniff out deadly pathogens that plague hospitals and put patients at risk.

Doctors spent two months training a 2-year-old beagle named Cliff to learn to lie down or sit whenever he smelled the presence of *Clostridium difficile*, stubborn bacteria that cause severe, hard-to-treat diarrhea and sometimes life-threatening colitis. Cases of *C. difficile* have reached historical highs in recent years, claiming 14,000 lives in the U.S. each year, primarily in hospital or long-term care settings. Reporting in the *BMJ*, the researchers say the hound accurately detected *C. difficile* in nearly all of 50 stool samples and accurately did not respond to another 50 samples that were negative for the bacteria.

That success justified testing Cliff's sense of smell around patients in a hospital, and indeed he correctly identified 25 of 30 people who were sick with the infection and also identified 265 of 270 people who were not sick — a remarkable rate of accuracy for a diagnostic tool that's almost instantaneous and completely noninvasive. It's also encouraging since Cliff was trained to detect even the slightest presence of *C. difficile*, wafting in the air from a wooden stick, piece of fabric or plastic vial carrying the bacteria.

"It would be very interesting to see whether you can use a dog like Cliff to actually reduce *C. difficile* incidence," says lead study author Dr. Marije Bomers. Dogs could potentially conduct a "pet scan" of hospitals or health-care facilities where *C. difficile* is a particular problem. Early detection, she hopes, could lead to stricter hygiene and containment strategies that could ultimately lead to reduced transmission. "The idea holds great potential," Bomers says, "but more research has to be done first to see whether this concept actually works."

(318 words / [www.time.com](http://www.time.com))



Carefully read the article 'A New Leash on Infections' and identify the expressions which correspond to the following definitions:

- 1 to discover or find sb/sth by using your sense of smell (phrasal verb)
- 2 a small amount of a substance tested in order to obtain information about the substance (n)
- 3 the state of being exact or correct; the ability to do sth skillfully without making mistakes (n)
- 4 not involving cutting into the body (adj)
- 5 to move, or make sth move, gently through the air (v)
- 6 how often sth happens, especially sth bad (n)
- 7 the act of keeping sth under control so that it cannot spread in a harmful way (n.)

### **B Vegetarians 'cut heart risk by 32%'** (5m/-1.5)

**(1)** A study of 44,500 people in England and Scotland showed vegetarians were 32% less likely to die or need hospital treatment as a result of heart disease.

Heart disease is a major problem in Western countries. **(2)** The heart's own blood supply becomes blocked up by fatty deposits in the arteries that nourish the heart muscle. It can cause angina or even lead to a heart attack if the blood vessels become completely blocked.

**(3)** Over the course of 11 years, 169 people in the study died from heart disease and 1,066 needed hospital treatment - and they were more likely to have been meat and fish eaters than vegetarians.

Dr Francesca Crowe said: "**(4)** I'm not advocating that everyone eats a vegetarian diet. The diets are quite different. Vegetarians probably have a lower intake of saturated fat so it makes sense there is a lower risk of heart disease."

The results showed the vegetarians had lower blood pressure, lower levels of "bad" cholesterol and were more likely to have a healthy weight.

Tracy Parker, from the British Heart Foundation, said: "This research reminds us that we should try to eat a balanced and varied diet - whether this includes meat or not. **(5)** After all, there are still plenty of foods suitable for vegetarians that are high in saturated fat and salt. If you're thinking of switching to a vegetarian diet, make sure you plan your meals carefully so that you replace any lost vitamins and minerals, such as iron, that you would normally get from meat." (www.bbc.co.uk / 259 words)

Read the article carefully, then complete the text with the missing sentences. Write the correct answers on your answer sheet (e.g. 7j). There is one sentence more than you need!

- a The findings were published in the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition.
- b It kills 94,000 people in the UK each year, more than any other disease, and 2.6 million people live with the condition.



- c Ditching meat and fish in favour of a vegetarian diet can have a dramatic effect on the health of your heart, research suggests.
- d But remember, choosing the veggie option on the menu is not a shortcut to a healthy heart.
- e Scientists at the University of Oxford analysed data from 15,100 vegetarians and 29,400 people who ate meat and fish.
- f The main message is that diet is an important determinant of heart health.

### **C The Most Stressed-Out Generation? Young Adults** (8m/-1.5)

The latest survey shows stress is on the decline overall but still hovers above healthy levels, especially for young adults. The national *Stress in America* survey involved more than 2,000 U.S. adults who answered an online survey in August 2012. The participants ranked their overall stress level on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being "little or no stress" and 10 being "a great deal of stress".

Not treating stress can have serious health consequences. These potential consequences are especially worrisome since the survey showed that young adults aged 18 to 33 reported the highest average level of stress at 5.4, meaning they may have to bear the brunt of the long-term effects of stress throughout their lives. Thirty-nine percent of this younger generation reported that their stress level had increased in the past year, compared with 29% of those aged 67 or older. These young adults also admitted to feeling the least equipped to manage their stress well.

What is triggering all this worry? Among those aged 18 to 47, work, money and job stability contributed the most anxiety, while those 48 and older were more likely to be concerned with either their own health or that of their families.

"Millennials [those aged 18 to 33] are growing up at a tough time," says Mike Hais, a researcher. "They were sheltered in many ways, with a lot of high expectations for what they should achieve. Individual failure is difficult to accept when confronted with a sense you're an important person and expected to achieve. Even though, in most instances, it's not their fault — the economy collapsed just as many of them were getting out of college and coming of age — that does lead to a greater sense of stress."

Women reported feeling more stress than men, with an average rating of 5.3 vs. 4.6, and women were also more likely to feel that their stress levels increased over the past five years. Men, however, are making more strides in managing their stress, primarily through exercise or listening to music; 39% of men reported being able to cope with anxiety in the most recent survey, compared with 30% in 2010, while 34% of women felt they were able to manage their stress successfully.

Despite the encouraging signs that overall stress levels appear to be dropping, the researchers say that the lack of adequate stress management could end up reversing that trend. Stress may be unavoidable, but managing it shouldn't be out of reach.

(416 words / [www.time.com](http://www.time.com))



*Decide whether the following statements are true or false (T/F) according to the article. If the information is not given in the article, the statement is considered false.*

- 1 The declining stress levels are good for young adults.
- 2 The participants of the study had to answer 10 questions on stress online.
- 3 Young adults' stress levels show the highest average in the survey.
- 4 Young adults are the age group most able to deal with stress.
- 5 Because of the way they grew up, millennials find it hard to deal with failure.
- 6 Young adults have come into adult life at a time of economic problems.
- 7 In a previous study more men found it difficult to manage their stress than recently.
- 8 Overall stress levels are going to decline because of adequate stress management.

**Part II: Short Stories (2x10=20m)**

*Answer **both** questions with close reference to the stories studied in class.*

**A The Case for the Defence**

Explain why "it was the strangest murder trial I ever attended".

**B Mr Know-All**

Write a description of Mr Kelada as he is perceived by his fellow travellers.



**Part III: Development Question (20m)**

Write a structured essay on **one** of the following subjects.

Clearly indicate which subject you have chosen!

Write 250-300 words. Indicate the number of words used!

**A** You are what you eat.

Do you agree with this statement? Why (not)?

**OR**

**B** Parents these days leave too much of the responsibility of raising their children to educators and teachers. What is your personal opinion on this statement?

