

Code branche ANGLA	Ministère de l'Éducation nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse EXAMEN DE FIN D'ÉTUDES SECONDAIRES TECHNIQUES Régime technique – Session 2015	
Épreuve écrite	Branche	Division / Section
Durée de l'épreuve 3 heures	ANGLAIS	GE GI AR
Date de l'épreuve 22 mai 2015		

PART ONE

Students are not allowed to use a dictionary for this part.

I. Essential Articles (15 marks)

I.1. 'My beef isn't with beef: why I stopped being a vegetarian'

Explain the author's 'change of heart' regarding meat consumption! (7 marks)

I.2. 'What does censoring Wikipedia tell us about the way the internet is policed?'

What is the IWF and what is its role? Describe how it operates! (8 marks)

II. Short stories (15 marks)

II.1. 'Sauce for the goose'

Describe the three near-catastrophes which made Loren Amory believe that his wife was trying to kill herself. Which one later led to his death and what did he realize at that moment?

(8 marks)

II.2. 'Three is a lucky number'

"I was a fool to marry you but not quite such a fool as you assumed."

In how far did Ronald Torbay misjudge his third wife? (7 marks)

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PART TWO

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The girls stolen from the streets of India

by Natalia Antelava

The death of a student who was gang-raped on a Delhi bus has prompted anguished soul-searching about the place of women in Indian society. The widespread killing of female foetuses and infants is well-documented, but less well-known is the trafficking of girls across the country to make up for the resulting shortages.

Rukhsana was sweeping the floor when police broke into the house. Wide-eyed and thin, she stood in the middle of a room clutching a broom in her hand. Police officers towered above her, shouting questions: "How old are you? How did you get here?"

"Fourteen," she replied softly. "I was kidnapped."

A year ago, Rukhsana was a 13-year-old living with her parents and two younger siblings in a village near India's border with Bangladesh. Her childhood ended when one day, on the way home from school, three men pushed her into a car [and she] was sold to a family of four - a mother and her three sons - in the northern Indian state of Haryana. She says she was humiliated, beaten and routinely raped by the eldest of the three sons - who called himself her "husband".

Tens of thousands of girls disappear in India every year. They are sold into prostitution, domestic slavery and, increasingly, like Rukhsana, into marriage in the northern states of India where the sex ratio between men and women has been skewed by the illegal - but widespread - practice of aborting girl foetuses.

The UN children's agency Unicef says it's a problem of "genocide proportions" and that 50 million women are missing in India because of female foeticide and infanticide - the killing of baby girls. "Every house in northern India is feeling the pressure, in every house there are young men who cannot find women and who are frustrated," says social activist Rishi Kant, whose organization Shakti Vahini (or Power Brigade) works closely with the police to rescue victims.

In Haryana, people don't want to give birth to girls, so they kill their own children. In places where there is money, they get ultrasounds done and they sometimes kill the child. It has gone on so long it has become tradition. The main reason is dowry¹.

¹ property and money that a woman gives to her husband when they marry in some societies



Haryana is a rich state because they have a lot of land and good agriculture. But education is very, very low, and the dowry is big because of all this land.

Boys work on the farm and inherit the farm. But if it's given to a girl, it is for her family, too.

In a Calcutta slum we manage to meet a man who sells girls for a living. He doesn't want to give his name, but speaks openly about the trade.

"The demand is rising, and because of this growing demand I have made a lot of money. I traffic 150 to 200 girls a year, starting from age 10, 11 and older, up to 16, 17," he says.

"Police are well aware of what we do. I have to tell police when I am transporting a girl and I bribe police in every state - in Calcutta, in Delhi, in Haryana."

The head of the Criminal Investigation Unit in charge of anti-trafficking in West Bengal, Shankar Chakraborty, describes police corruption as "negligible" and says his unit is "absolutely resolute" in its determination to tackle the problem of trafficking.

The very existence of his unit, he adds, shows the government's resolve and activists agree that police are now more aware of the problem. Every police station in West Bengal now has an anti-trafficking officer. But their caseloads are overwhelming, and resources are scarce.

"Simply changing the police will not give results. When we rescue a child together with the police, then what?" says Rishi Kant from Shakti Vahini.

"What we need is fast rehabilitation. We need social welfare and judiciary systems that work." Rishi Kant says there is a need for fast-track courts - like the court being used to try the suspects in the latest gang-rape case - to prosecute perpetrators, and make it more difficult for them to get out on bail.

Even greater, some argue, is the need for a change in attitudes.

(694 words)

(adapted from BBC News, 9 January 2013)

I. Comprehension questions (15 marks)

1. What happens to many infant or unborn baby girls in northern India? Why? What is the result of this "tradition"? (8m)
2. Is the problem of trafficking being taken seriously in India? What more needs to be done according to Rishi Kant? (7m)

II. Development essay (15 marks)

Are men and women treated equally in **western** society?

Write an essay of 250 words (+/- 10%). Indicate the number of words used!