

Code branche ANGLA	Ministère de l'Éducation nationale et de la Formation professionnelle EXAMEN DE FIN D'ETUDES SECONDAIRES TECHNIQUES Régime technique – Division technique générale Section technique générale - Session 2012/2013	
Épreuve écrite	Branche	Division / Section
Durée épreuve 3h	Anglais	GE / GI
Date épreuve 24.5.2013		

PART A

Essential Articles 12

Hannah Jones: 'I have been in hospital too much' (8 marks)

Q1. What happened to Hannah as a result of the locum doctor's decision?

'Imagine if we taught maths like PE' (7 marks)

Q2. Explain the analogy between maths and PE classes that the author uses to describe the impact of competition on students.

Short Stories

'The Case for the Defence' (6 marks)

Q3. Why can Mrs Salmon be considered an "ideal witness"?

'Three is a Lucky Number' (9 marks)

Q4. How do Edyth and the police try to prove Ronald's murderous intentions?



<i>Code branche</i> ANGLA	Ministère de l'Éducation nationale et de la Formation professionnelle EXAMEN DE FIN D'ÉTUDES SECONDAIRES TECHNIQUES Régime technique – Division technique générale Section technique générale - Session 2012/2013	
<i>Épreuve écrite</i>	<i>Branche</i>	<i>Division / Section</i>
<i>Durée épreuve</i> 3h	Anglais	GE / GI
<i>Date épreuve</i>		

PART B

Bringing up daughters: The new battlefield for parents

Boys were the problem children a decade ago. Now, girls are at risk, with drinking and self-harming on the rise, and a new industry is just beginning.

Most of the people waiting to hear 59-year-old, softly spoken Australian psychotherapist Steve Biddulph in Bristol are the mothers of teenage girls. A few years ago, Biddulph toured Britain warning of a crisis facing boyhood: now he is back with a similar message about girlhood. "Parents of girls are seriously worried about their daughters," says the co-organiser of Biddulph's tour. "They feel there's this overwhelming wave of advertising that's targeting their daughters, a huge amount of inappropriate clothes being sold in the shops, of media messages that encourage their girls to grow up before their time. And they want to know what they can do about it."

Telling them what they can do about it is Biddulph's mission. "A few years ago, boys were a disaster area – they were underperforming in exams, drinking too much and getting involved in wild behaviour," he says. "Back then, girls seemed to be doing just fine. But, about five years ago, that all changed – suddenly, girls' mental health started to drop dramatically. Everyone knew a girl, or had a girl themselves, who had an eating disorder, or who was depressed, or was self-harming. It was a huge change in a very short period; I started to investigate why this was happening."

Biddulph lives and works in Australia, but the crisis he sees brewing for young girls seems to be echoed across the Western world – and, in Britain, the figures suggest it's worse than in other countries. A few weeks ago, the charity *Childline* announced a 68 per cent increase in youngsters contacting them about self-harming, and said most of the increase was among girls.

Anxiety and depression in teenage girls is also on the rise: research from last year found that the proportion of 15- and 16-year-olds reporting feeling frequently anxious or depressed has doubled in the last 30 years, and is more common in girls. Meanwhile, a report from the Department of Health found teenage girls in Britain are more likely to binge drink than teenage girls anywhere else in Europe; more than half of 15- and 16-year-olds admit they drink too much at least once a month. A separate report in 2011 found that one in five girls in this age group who drink at least once a week have drunken sex and later regret it.



Anorexia and bulimia are also dramatically on the increase: statistics released last October show a 16 per cent rise in hospital admissions for eating disorders, ten percent of which are 15-year-old girls.

"There's plenty to be concerned about," Biddulph says. "Everyone who has a teenage daughter right now sees this, in their child and among their child's friends." The people they blame, he says, are the advertising industry and the media. "They are driving girls' sensibilities and feelings, and are making them miserable. Large companies have identified them as a new market for products, and are preying on them." During his talk, Biddulph describes teenage girls as being out alone in the wilderness, surrounded by hyenas waiting to attack them.

His message, though, is not one of fear, but one of empowerment: he encourages parents to get together, to challenge the advertising industry, and to fight for more restrictions on advertisers.

But the battle also needs to be fought at home. "What we need to do is re-evaluate how we think of teenage girls: the current philosophy is that they're growing older, so they need us less. But I believe that teenage girls go through a kind of second babyhood, and they in fact need their parents more than ever. We have to spend time with our daughters at this age: talk to them, listen to them, keep in touch with them. Staying connected to their parents is how they learn to cope with the pressures they're up against."

(668 words)

A) Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions in your own words!

Q1. What problems do teenage girls face these days? (5 marks)

Q2. According to the text, what is the cause of these issues? (5 marks)

Q3. What is Biddulph's message to concerned parents? (5 marks)

B) Development Question

(15 marks)

Write an essay of around 250 words about the topic below. Include a word count.

'Today, growing up is more difficult than ever'. Discuss!

