

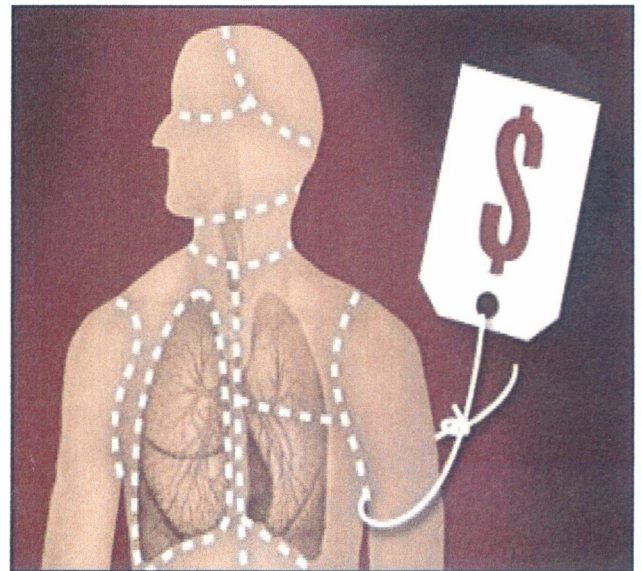
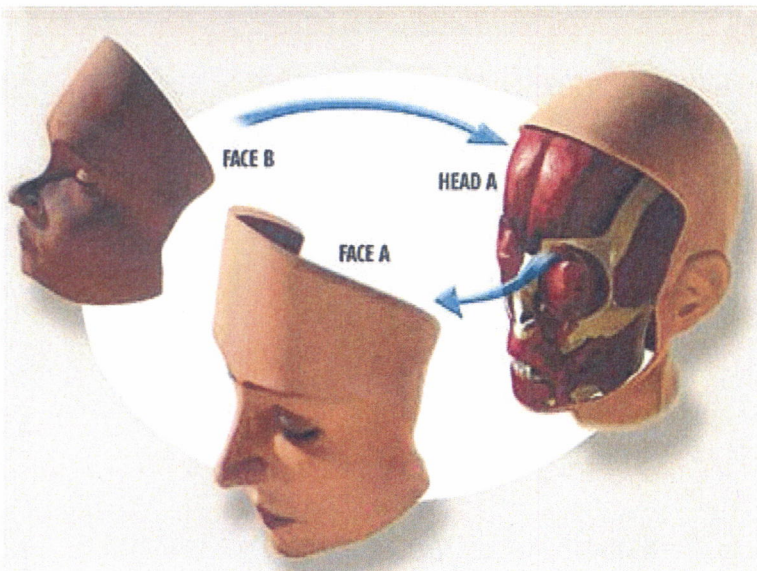
Epreuve orale

Examen de fin d'études secondaires 2013

Section: D G

Branche: ANGLAIS

Nom et prénom du candidat



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2) Reading Passages

1. As medical advances have increased the success of organ transplantation, there has also been a rise in the illegal trafficking of organs. Internationally this has led to a market developing so that those with money to buy organs are able to visit countries where forced organ harvesting occurs. This produces real and ongoing abuses of human rights. At its worst, organ harvesting can see people killed, with one person's life being deliberately taken to save another.
2. To overcome shortages of organs, many countries in Europe, such as France, Belgium, Portugal and Luxembourg, have introduced a so-called "system of presumed consent". This means that organ donation is automatically considered in patients diagnosed brain dead, unless they have specifically registered their wish that they are not willing to donate. However, in some countries with a presumed consent law, doctors will still ask permission from relatives before they harvest organs from potential donors.
3. To live, someone else must die. To ensure there are enough spare parts to go around, the government must breed people to provide organs for others. That is the crux of Kazuo Ishiguro's 2005 novel *Never Let Me Go*. This quiet science fiction story, which borders on Gothic horror, is a disturbing "what if" exploration into the bioethical conundrum of organ donation. It is a love triangle about young people who are clones created in a laboratory and raised in order to provide their organs to severely ill patients.

3) Tasks

1. Despite expensive campaigns in favour of organ donation, there are still not enough people signing up to be organ donors. How do you explain people's reluctance to carry donor cards?
2. "The harvesting of organs from the dead is a symptom of a materialistic society in which even human body parts are thought of as replaceable commodities." Do you agree with this view?

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Part 1 : Visual prompts



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Part 2 : Reading passages

1. "A total of 425 match officials, club officials, players and serious criminals, from more than 15 countries, are suspected of being involved in attempts to fix ... professional football matches. The activities formed part of a sophisticated organised crime operation, which generated over €8m in betting profits and involved over €2m in corrupt payments to those involved in the matches," Rob Wainwright, the director of Europol, said. (67 words)

(www.guardian.co.uk – 4th February 2013)

2. Ralf Mutschke, Fifa's head of security and a former Interpol official, said: "Match-fixing and match-manipulation is a global problem and is not going to go away tomorrow." He argued that although "a member of the football family" can be given a life ban by Fifa, "for people outside of football, the custodial sentences are too weak, and offer little to deter someone from getting involved in match-fixing". (67 words)

(www.guardian.co.uk – 4th February 2013)

3. The conference asked: "At a time when the billionaires of Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Russia are treating themselves to some of Europe's biggest clubs, should football still be viewed as a fully-fledged Olympic sport? Is it even a sport at all, or just another business? And has the beautiful game been tainted by this influx of money?" The discussion also addressed the subject of sport betting. Should the advent of online betting be seen as a genuine threat to fair play and the spirit of sport? (88 words)

(www.projectsmagazine.eu.com – 29th March 2012)

Part 3: Discussion Tasks

1. There's just too much money in football.
2. Fair play is for dummies. Cheating is the way to go.

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II) Reading passages

1) "Ever since I came off the assembly line, I've dreamed of being used to annihilate dozens of frantic people in a deadly rampage; it's what I was made to do," the semiautomatic rifle said from its display stand at Richmond-area gun retailer. "But if the government clamps down on sales of guns like me, then I can pretty much kiss that dream goodbye. What else am I supposed to do with my life?"

2) The number of firearms registered in Luxembourg has increased by over 16 percent, rising from 74,303 in 2003 to 86,427 on January 1, 2013. These include rifles, revolvers and pistols, which are owned mainly for sport shooting, hunting and collection but also self-defense.

Some 15,670 owners keep these weapons. The number of gun owners has risen by 5.75 percent since 2003.

Minister Biltgen called this alarming, adding that Luxembourg was not immune to tragedies such as the recent school shooting in the US or similar incidents in its neighbouring countries.

III) Discussion

As all but one of the 11 rampage murders in Europe since 1996 has been committed with a legally owned weapon, shouldn't we outlaw gun ownership completely? *have*

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Part 2: Reading passages

1. Money doesn't buy happiness. Neither does materialism: Research shows that people who place a high value on wealth, status, and stuff are more depressed and anxious and less sociable than those who do not. New research shows that materialism is not just a personal problem. It's also environmental. "We found that irrespective of personality, in situations that activate a consumer mindset, people show the same sorts of problematic patterns in wellbeing, including negative affect and social disengagement."
2. Today's adolescents have been characterized as the most materialistic generation in history: a brand-oriented and consumer-involved group who derive self-worth from owning luxury handbags and the latest technology devices. Many blame parents and peers for the increased level of teen materialism. In fact, research suggests that parents and peers act as role models of behavior and therefore, highly materialistic parents and peers are likely to encourage materialism in teenagers.
3. Saturday November 24th 2012 is Buy Nothing Day (UK). It's a day where you challenge yourself, your family and friends to switch off from shopping and tune into life. The rules are simple, for 24 hours you will detox from shopping and anyone can take part provided they spend a day without spending! Buy Nothing Day highlights the environmental and ethical consequences of consumerism. The developed countries - only 20% of the world population are consuming over 80% of the earth's natural resources, causing a disproportionate level of environmental damage, and an unfair distribution of wealth.

© <http://www.sciencedaily.com/>
<http://www.buynothingday.co.uk>

Part 3: Discussion

- Is it true that today's teenagers are more materialistic than ever?
- How effective are measures like Buy Nothing Day?

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Comment on the following texts:

A.

While many domestic animals are innocuous, some can be quite dangerous to children despite their apparent domestication. Animals think and behave differently from humans so it is important for children to understand the boundaries they must not cross. Nonetheless, domestic animals can provide children with companionship and entertainment while playing an integral role in their development.

B.

Dogs can be trained for a great variety of assistance purposes. For example, therapeutic companion dogs, which provide emotional support for people in hospices, hospitals, and other situations in which loneliness and lack of stimulation are continual problems. There are many programs that train and certify pet animals, especially dogs and cats, as "therapy animals", which visit such institutions and bring much-welcomed companionship to patients.

C.

Bill C. Henry's research article on *The Relationship between Animal Cruelty, Delinquency, and Attitudes toward the Treatment of Animals* has provided us with information about the links that abusive criminals have with the way they treat animals and the way they treat their children or spouse. Domestic violence and child abuse are both very serious issues, and they are closely related to animal cruelty.

What do you think?

- 'The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated.' – Mohandas K. Gandhi

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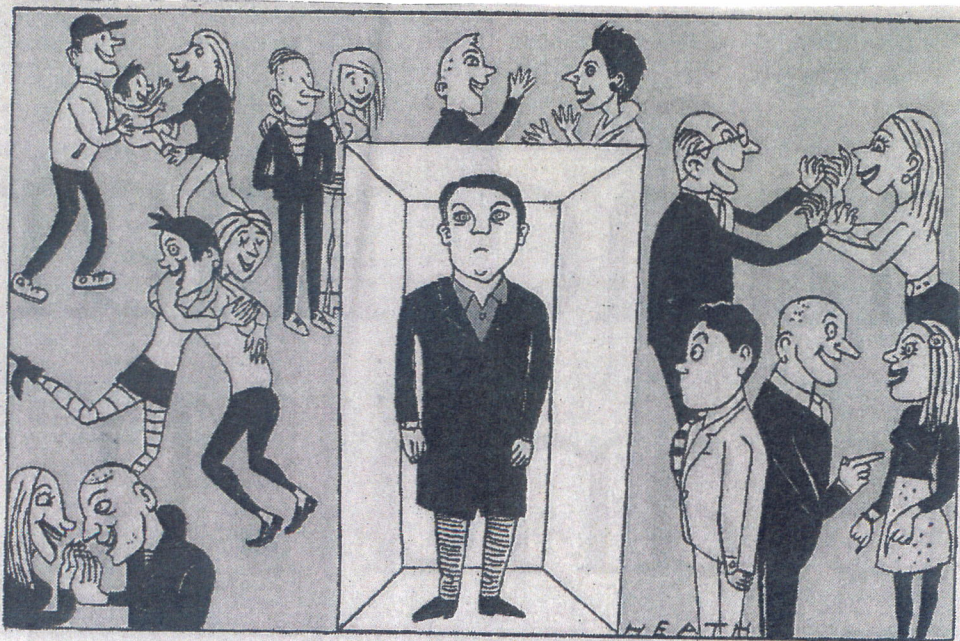
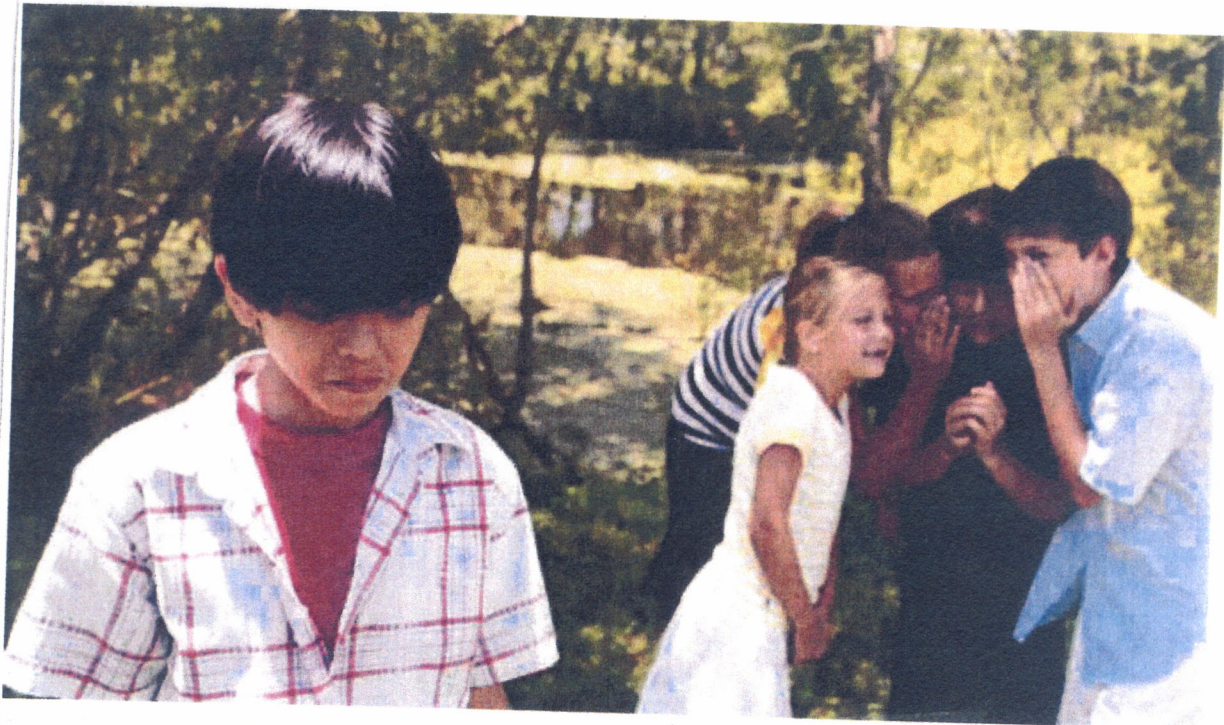
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I. PICTURES



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II. TEXTS

1. Kids bully for many reasons. Some bully because they feel insecure. Picking on someone who seems emotionally or physically weaker provides a feeling of being more important, popular, or in control. In other cases, kids bully because they simply don't know that it's unacceptable to pick on kids who are different because of size, looks, race, or religion.
2. If your child attempts at disregarding a bully's taunts aren't effective, he should become assertive with his harasser. While standing tall and looking his tormentor in the eyes, he should clearly and loudly make a statement like, "Stop doing that now. If you keep on, I'm going to report you to the principal." Or, "I'll talk to you, but I'm not going to fight. So put your fists down now." Drawing the attention of peers to the bullying situation can embarrass the bully.
3. It's natural – and common – for kids to fight with their siblings at home. And unless there's a risk of physical violence it's wise not to get involved. But monitor the name-calling and any physical altercations and be sure to talk to each child regularly about what's acceptable and what's not. It's important to keep your own behavior in check too. Watch how you talk to your kids, and how you react to your own strong emotions when they are around.

III. TASK

1. Have you ever experienced or witnessed bullying?
2. Name the typical features of a bully and a victim of bullying.
3. What advice would you give to somebody who was bullied?
4. Talk about a time when somebody annoyed you. How did you solve the situation?

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A) PHOTOGRAPHS



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B) TEXTS

1. Globalization of prepared food, increasingly popular for working-class families looking for fast, easy and affordable meals, has stepped up pressure on companies like Findus and Spanghero to supply supermarkets with ever-cheaper packaged food. The inevitable result has been cutting corners and perhaps even outright fraud.
2. Given the complexity of food production systems with components crisscrossing international borders and increasing pressure for cost-cutting, the need for supervision is greater than ever. Packaged foods on the supermarket shelves may be global, but the responsibility for consumer safety is ultimately local.

C) DISCUSSION

- 1) Should we be concerned about the quality and safety of the food we eat?
- 2) How would you define a healthy, balanced diet?

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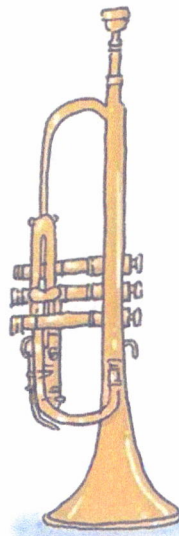
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Neil
Armstrong



Louis
Armstrong



Lance
Armstrong



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II. READING PASSAGES

1. Oprah Winfrey has confirmed that after years of furious denials and threats Lance Armstrong finally "came clean" over his doping past. She implied that Armstrong "did not come clean in the manner I expected. I was surprised," said Winfrey, who said that Armstrong was highly prepared and had "certainly prepped himself".
2. The Texan is at the centre of several ongoing legal disputes, amid renewed speculation that he would repay some of the millions of dollars that US Postal invested in his team, while the Sunday Times is suing him for the repayment of a libel settlement the newspaper was forced to pay him over doping allegations.
3. Since USADA published its "reasoned decision" in October, ratified some weeks later by cycling's much criticised global governing body, the UCI, Armstrong has been deserted by a succession of high-profile supporters and sponsors, including Nike, and lost millions of dollars' worth of endorsements. He has also stepped down from his position as chairman of Livestrong, the charity he established after winning his battle with testicular cancer.

(Source: Owen Gibson – www.guardian.co.uk, Tuesday, 15th January 2013)

III. DISCUSSION TASKS

1. Should Lance Armstrong be forced to pay back the £7.7m Tour de France bonuses?
2. "Forget about Lance Armstrong, enjoy the sport." – Richard Hinton.
3. "I would prefer even to fail with honour than to win by cheating." – Sophocles.

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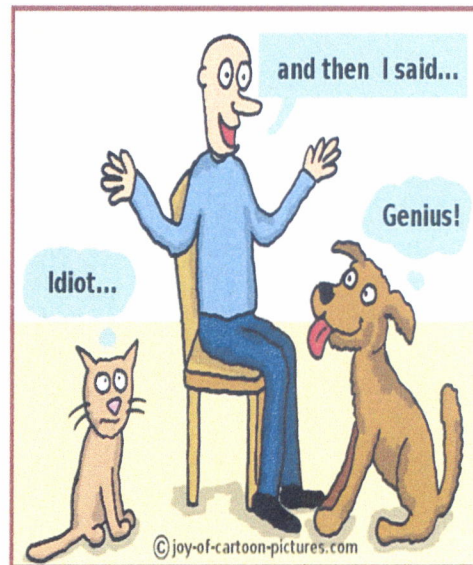
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I. Comment on the following pictures



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II. Texts

1. The term "exotic pet" is absolutely not synonymous with "wild, dangerous animal" but some people seem to think it is. For one thing, even with the larger, more risky animals, such as big cats, primates, and others, by virtue of being raised and trained by humans they are not wild... they are domesticated. If a person has the ability, financial means, and desire to safely keep even a potentially dangerous pet like a wolf, that can still be a pet. (www.examiner.com)
2. There are more tigers in captivity in the US than in the wild in the whole of Asia, according to some estimates. Quite why anyone would enjoy having an animal that could easily kill him is not easy to say. Why not own a creature you can stroke and cuddle and tease with a piece of string? Of course, you can stroke and cuddle a baby lion, tiger or chimp, and therein lies part of the problem. Animals that are cute and huggable in infancy later grow into potential man-killers. (www.bbc.co.uk)
3. Not only do children who grow up with pets have less risk of allergies and asthma, many also learn responsibility, compassion, and empathy from having pets. Unlike parents, pets are never critical and don't give orders. Having an ever-present dog or cat can help ease separation anxiety in children when mom and dad aren't around. Of course, both the pet and the child need to be trained to behave appropriately with each other. (www.helpguide.org)

III. Discussion

1. Keeping a pet carries huge responsibilities. Discuss.
2. Why, according to you, do some people prefer cats while others prefer dogs?
3. Possessing a domesticated animal makes human beings feel powerful, almost godlike. Discuss.

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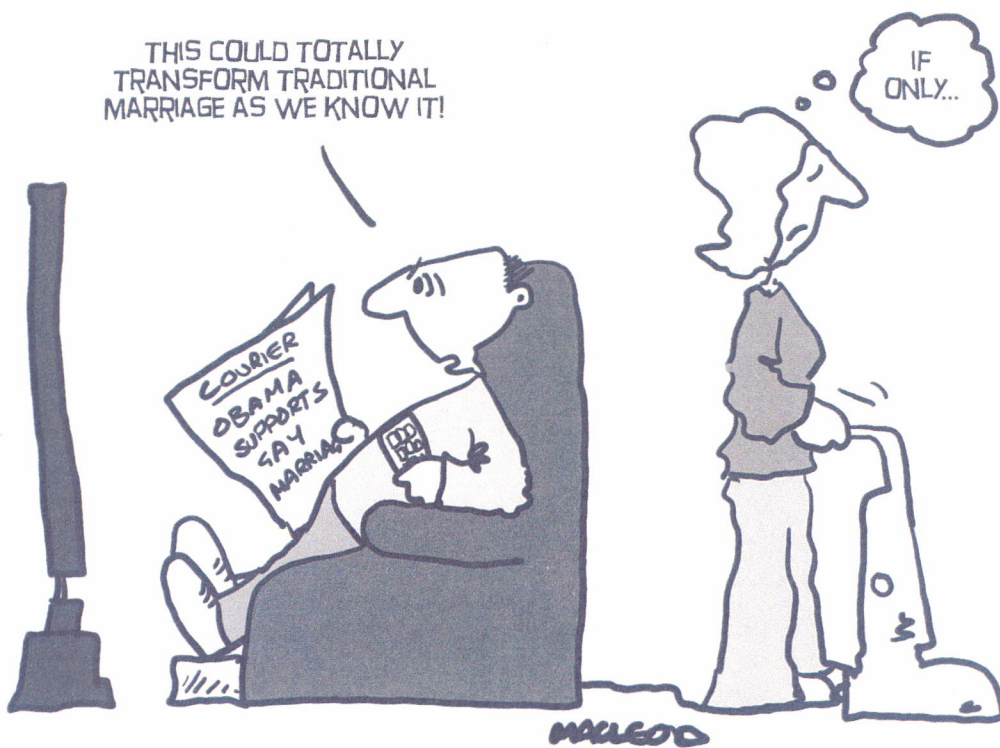
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THIS COULD TOTALLY
TRANSFORM TRADITIONAL
MARRIAGE AS WE KNOW IT!

IF
ONLY...



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II. READING PASSAGES

1. Two weeks ago, some 340,000 people marched through central Paris to oppose a government bill on gay marriage and adoption. It is the scale of the "manif pour tous", unmistakably a conservative protest, backed - in the main - by right-wing parties and the principal religions, that took many outside observers by surprise.
2. "I think same-sex couples should be able to get married. [...] Our journey is not complete until our gay brothers and sisters are treated like anyone else under the law. For if we are truly created equal, then surely the love we commit to one another must be equal as well."
- President Barack Obama.
3. Permitting gay and lesbian people to marry is a progressive social reform whose time has come more rapidly than many would have thought possible a generation ago. The religious traditions which oppose the bill are going to have to adjust to the change over time, which the bill gives them scope to do. But adjust to it they should.

III. DISCUSSION TASKS

1. Should same-sex partners be allowed to get married?
2. What, if any, is the role of the Church in the matter of same-sex marriage?
3. "I was against gay marriage until I realized I didn't have to get one." - James Carville.

To what extent does gay marriage affect us all?

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Comment on the following texts :

A.

Parents think kids are safe if they are watching television. They are not out partying or in a dangerous neighbourhood where some pervert is going to abduct them from the playground, but they are not safe in front of the TV set unless you make them safe.

On Campus, University of Otago

B.

“Parent-child interaction around reading is an experience that is treasured,” said Michael Levine, executive director of the Joan Ganz Cooney Center. “Parents have had the experience of creating their literacy habits through a lifetime and these are happy memories. They want their children to have that warm, nurturing experience when reading books.”

What do you think?

- The influence and pressure exerted by the media at present has made parental guidance more difficult than at any other time.
- Books are a wonderful tool to educate children from a very young age.

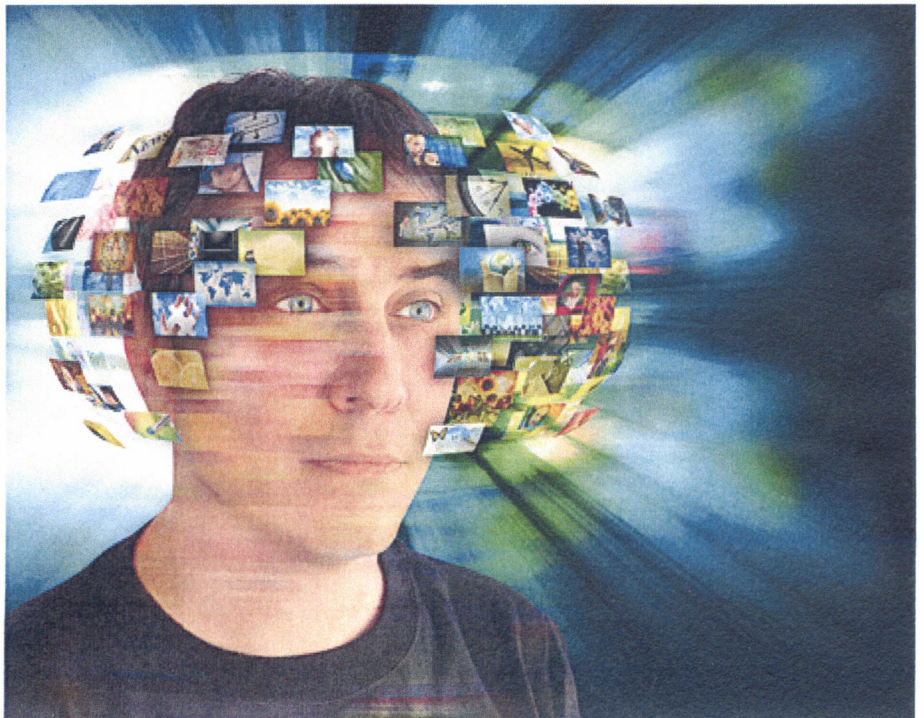
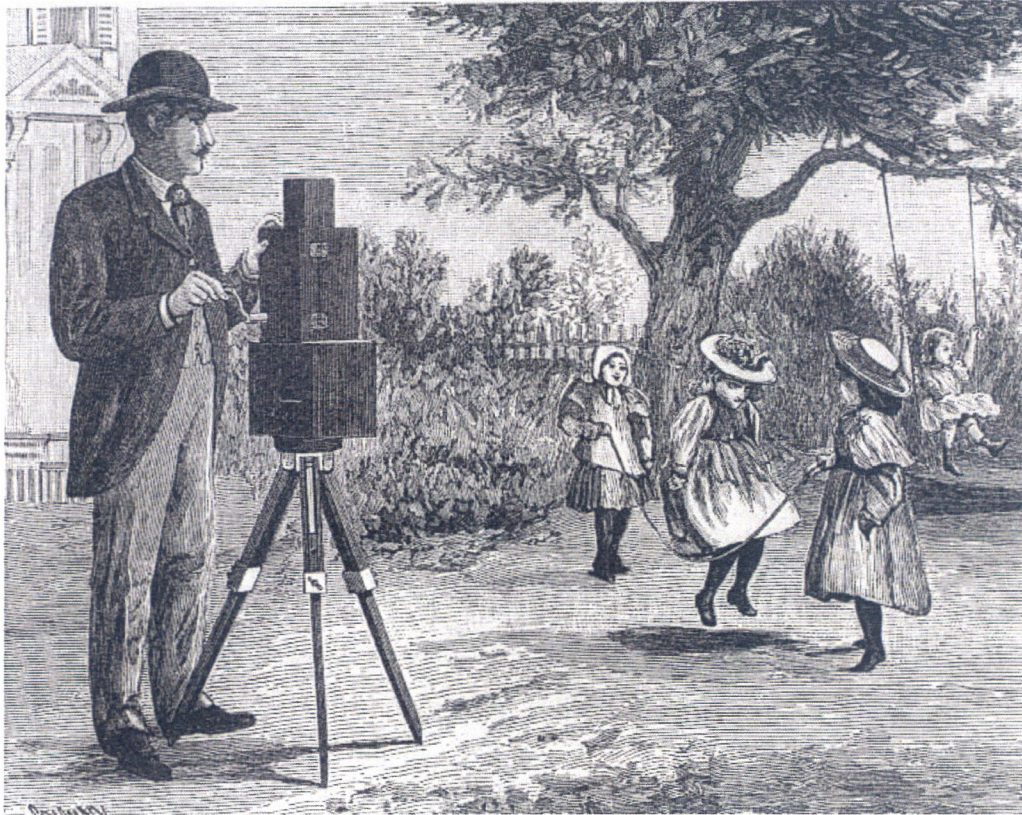
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2) Reading Passages

1. With all our 3D TVs, camcorders, camera phones and internet sites like Youtube and Flickr, we are poised for a visual revolution. Liking and wanting images is in our DNA. According to science blogs, we remember pictures more often and better than printed words. Millions of people today not only have the ability to tell visual stories through the use of mobile phones and other technological devices, but also have unprecedented access to view these stories. This is fundamentally changing communication.
2. “When I was in grade school, there was no attempt at teaching any kind of visual literacy. Today, our society and our world are saturated with visual stimulation. The visual image has taken over, in a sense, for better or for worse. ... [Children] are exposed to the visual language sooner than the verbal, and I think there's a danger of visual language having more of an effect on kids than it used to. We have to try to deal with this and teach them to interpret the power of visual language. You have to make room for film in curriculum.”
(quoted from an interview with the American film director Martin Scorsese)
3. Visual literacy includes critical knowledge. This is best developed through exposure to images and through thought-provoking discussion. Critical knowledge includes analysing the ways images have been used throughout history, awareness of intentionality and of how an image, object or event has been put together to achieve a certain effect or to set up a certain kind of spectator. The aim is to create citizens who have a sense of aesthetic openness but are also critically aware of the capacity of images to manipulate.

3) Tasks

1. “There’s not much of a difference between reading the book and watching the movie.” Do you agree?
2. What place should film studies have in an English language course?
3. What changes in education are necessary to prepare children for life in a multi-media society?

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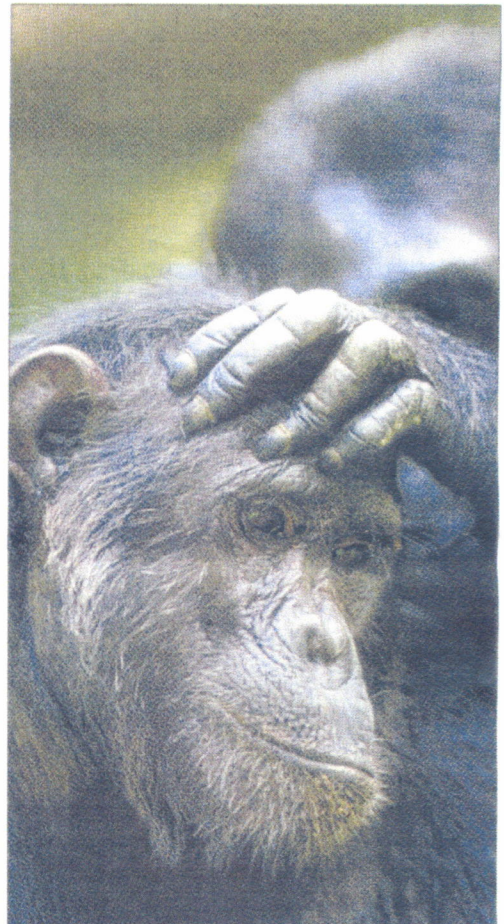
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I



AFP



Gombe Stream National Park, Tanzania



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II TEXTS

II.1 Circuses have been an enduring part of popular culture since Roman times, thrilling crowds with their acrobats, clowns and exotic animals. But as Britain's travelling circus season gets under way this week, it has emerged that this year for the first time no circus will feature any performing cats. For the purists it is the end of the big top as they know it.

II.2 There has been enough evidence, enough consultations, all the experts agree. Putting large cats and other exotic animals in tiny cages that fit on a truck, with no environmental enrichment, and then beating them to perform tricks to entertain people is unacceptable in modern society. The day of the animal circus is over.

II.3 Circuses in continental Europe and the US continue to draw large crowds. 'There are good examples of trainers on the continent who look after their animals very well,' said David Jamieson, editor of 'King Pole', a magazine for circus fans. 'They're doing very interesting displays. It's not the old, old style of a man with a whip and a chair. These are sensitive displays that show the animals' affection for humans and humans' affection for animals.'

III TOPIC FOR DISCUSSION

Should we treat animals as our equals? Discuss.

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I



JOHANN ROUSSELOT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE



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II TEXTS

II.1 Consumers in France do not seem very interested in French cars. Or any cars at all. Vehicle sales last year were the lowest in 15 years, falling below 1.9 million from a 2009 peak of 2.3 million. And those who are prospective buyers prefer non-French makes. This year, too, is expected to be gloomy. The flagging appetite of consumers is a significant economic problem for France.

II.2 Esther Cintract, 40, a banker in Paris, owns a 10-year-old Citroën. For her next car, she said, she would consider switching to a German model: a Volkswagen, a BMW or a Mercedes. But many younger French people have other priorities. 'I've never had a car,' said Jean Mareschal, 34, who works at a bookstore in Paris. 'I don't need one. I ride a bike, walk or take the bus.'

II.3 Generational change bodes ill for the industry. Younger customers are less interested in driving. 'In my parents' generation, pretty much everyone drives,' said Mr Mareschal. 'With my generation, it's a lot less important. I'm not anti-car, but it's something I just don't care about.' Operating a car is an expensive proposition. And obtaining a driver's licence is a major obstacle.

III TOPIC FOR DISCUSSION

Can you imagine living without a car?

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PART ONE:



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PART TWO:

1) The decision to lift the ban on women serving in combat goes deeper than the post-9/11 wars. With an all-volunteer military, the Pentagon *needs* women in its ranks. Beyond that, the fluid nature of the 21st Century battlefield has rendered long-ago battle maps, with a clear demarcation between front lines and rear positions, as dated as muskets and bayonets. Basically, it has become absurd for the U.S. military to pretend its female troops are not engaged in combat.

Mark Thompson, Time Magazine January 2013

2) There must be sufficient women in uniform who want combat jobs, and they must be physically capable of performing them. If women will have to meet same physical standards as men, that too could whittle away at the number of females eligible for combat slots. A female Marine officer caused a stir last summer when she asserted that "we are not all created equal, and attempting to place females in the infantry will not improve the Marine Corps or improve our national security..."

Mark Thompson, Time Magazine January 2013

3) Most women are equal to most men and are superior to men in many areas, as our educational graduation rates at every level indicate. Women also tend to excel as sharpshooters and pilots. But ground combat is one area in which women, through quirks of biology and human nature, are not equal to men. Men and women are equal under the law and this is true except when the opportunity requires certain characteristics. Fact: Females have only half the upper-body strength as males — no small point in the field.

Kathleen Parker, Time Magazine January 2013

PART THREE:

1) Would you accept to see your daughter serve in combat?

2) Are men and women truly equal?

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PART ONE:



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PART TWO:

1) In the roiling national set-to over whether guns would make schools safer, most of the debate has been a caricature of itself. One side wants to install guns in every school, and the other wants to banish them. "I wish to God [the principal] had had an M-4 in her office, locked up," Republican Representative Louie Gohmert of Texas said on Fox News after the Newtown, Conn., school massacre, "so when she heard gunfire, she pulls it out ... and takes his head off before he can kill those precious kids."

Amanda Ripley, Time Magazine 2013

2) By fixating on hypothetical school-yard gunfights, we are choosing to fight in the riskiest arena: the chances that an officer or armed educator will shoot a child by accident are high, as are the chances of arriving officers' mistakenly shooting anyone seen with a weapon in the ensuing chaos. With all this uncertainty, it is useful to remember that the odds of a U.S. student's being killed at school are about 1 in 3 million, lower than the odds of being struck by lightning.

Amanda Ripley, Time Magazine 2013

3) In the parking lot of my sister's high school, a 16-year-old student from her first-period class shot and killed himself. Three months earlier, her school had been forced to close for a day after a former student made a threat on social media to "open fire on people in the commons in the morning until I am either taken down by the school's police officer, or until I run out of [ammunition]."

Tim Padgett, Time Magazine 2013

PART THREE:

- 1) Are homicidal gunmen monsters?
- 2) Is there a way to keep our children safe at school?