

N° de JURY :

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(4 premiers chiffres de votre n° de matricule)

SESSION :

EXAMEN :

SÉRIE :

SPÉCIALITÉ :

ÉPREUVE DE :

NOTE EN POINTS ENTIERS

/ 20

APPRÉCIATIONS EXPLIQUANT LA NOTE CHIFFRÉE :

Si votre
composition
comporte
plusieurs
feuilles,
numérotez-les.

Remplissez
très lisiblement
le talon ci-dessous

NOM : _____
Prénoms : _____

N° D'INSCRIPTION
OU DE TABLE

CENTRE D'EXAMEN : _____

Baccalauréat Technologique

Session 2001

ANGLAIS

LV1 (STI-SMS-STL) & STT(CG-IG)
Langue renforcée STT (ACC-ACA)

Durée : 2 heures

Coefficient : 2

L'usage de la calculatrice et du dictionnaire est interdit

Ce cahier est à rendre en fin de l'épreuve. Avant de composer, le candidat s'assurera que le sujet comporte bien 5 pages numérotées de 1 à 5

A few years ago, I went to India to do a photographic essay on poor Indian women. The women and children I saw all looked hungry and tired.

Of course I talked with these women as I shot them, or before ; I always try to form some kind of relationship with people before I take their pictures – that way it seems less like rape¹ and more like an encounter. I had translators with me wherever I went, and the women and the translator and I would sit on the bare floor of one house or another, and I'd ask them about their lives. The lives of poor Indian women are unspeakable : they have all the responsibility and no power. They are expected – and expect – to fetch all the water, fodder², and fuel the family uses, to give birth regularly, from the time they are married – at fourteen, fifteen, or sixteen – and raise the children, to do all the cooking, a time-consuming task, *and* to care for all animals and work in the fields for eight hours each day. They rise early and go to sleep late, and have no time during the day for anything but their work. And often, their wages are taken by their husbands, so they have nothing to say about how the money they earn is spent.

Whenever I asked them about how they felt about their lives, they shrugged : there was no alternative, they said. A woman's life is what it is. They were convinced that if they were reborn in the future, if they had been reborn before, they would always be women, had always been women, and would always be married to the same man. I found their vision intolerable. The American in me insisted on change, and I asked them about schooling children, a different future, literacy classes – something, *anything*, to change their condition. They would smile their sweet smiles at me and nod their heads. "Oh, we don't think about the future, about change", one said, and the others would murmur in agreement and add, "It's better not to".

And even though my life has been as different from theirs as one woman's life can be from another's, I understood profoundly what they meant. When you have to walk for miles bent under a load of faggots in the hot sun, and you know you will have to do this again three days later, and you still have to walk miles carrying water later the same day... It is better not to think.

Marilyn French

Her Mother's Daughter, 1987

¹ rape : *viol*

² fodder : *fourrage*

1.COMPREHENSION

A. Global comprehension

There are four mistakes in the following summary. Write them down in the grid below. Write down the correct indication in the text in the second column.

The narrator is an English female photographer who went to India to report on poor Indian women. She discovered that their lives were a bit difficult but they said it was possible to change things. The narrator profoundly understood that under such circumstances it was better for Indian women to think hard about the future.

mistakes	correct phrases

B. Detailed comprehension

The photographer at work

Right or wrong ? Tick the correct box and justify by quoting from the text :

Right Wrong

- She talked with Indian women while she was taking photographs of them

- She usually photographs people by surprise

- It was no problem for her to talk with Indian women because she knew their language

Indian women's lives

1. Right or wrong ? Tick the correct box and justify by quoting from the text :

- The women the narrator met seemed to be in poor physical condition.

- Indian women have plenty of responsibility, which makes them very powerful.

- They find time to do lots of things on top of their daily work.

- They are allowed to keep their salaries and to decide what to do with them.

2. Quoting from the text, say what Indian women have to do :

- at home : _____
- _____
- outside their homes : _____
- _____

3. A woman may have several lives but this cannot change her condition. Quote the sentence showing that this is what these Indian women thought.

4. This type of conversation took place : once
 more than once.

Justify by quoting the text (l.16-23).

The narrator's reaction

Choose the phrase or sentence meaning the same as the following phrases or sentences. Tick the correct box.

- a) "The American in me insisted on change" means
- As an American woman I very much wanted to change things.
 - The American language spoken by the narrator changed very fast.
 - Americans used to like change.
- b) "I asked them about schooling children" means
- I suggested sending the children to school.
 - I asked them about what their children did at school.
 - I asked them why their children went to school.
- c) "literacy classes" means
- Literary studies,
 - Classes teaching how to read and write,
 - Real school lessons.
- d) "my life has been as different from theirs as one woman's life can be from another's" means
- Every woman's life is different from the life of another.
 - The life of the narrator and the lives of these women were different from the lives of all other women.
 - The life of the narrator and the lives of Indian women couldn't have been more different.

