

## LEA3 – Thème anglais- Session 2 Semestre 1

M. Goussard

Traduire le texte suivant (1h30, aucun document ni ressource autorisée)

### À Orgon, des fossiles blancs vieux de 75 millions d'années

La Provence, mercredi 2 avril 2008

Une fois par mois, le public est convié à une session de géologie sur le site Omya.

Non, ce n'est pas un paysage de neige, encore moins lunaire. Tout simplement la carrière de carbonate de calcium d'Orgon, temple de fossiles à ciel ouvert.

De l'autoroute A7, en redescendant vers Marseille, on en repère, au loin à droite, les immenses cuves. Depuis 1957, derrière le village d'Orgon, une usine (appartenant aujourd'hui à la société suisse Omya) extrait et exploite un carbonate de calcium ultra pur sur un site exceptionnel et méconnu.

C'est là qu'après chaque tir de mine un autre trésor est révélé: des fossiles qui remontent au crétacé inférieur, soit il y a 75 millions d'années. L'ingénieur Serge Bastieri explique : "Seuls trois sites de ce type ont été identifiés en Provence par les géologues. Outre celui-ci, un autre se trouve un peu plus loin, dont l'exploitation vient de commencer. Le dernier est dans la colline Saint-Jean de Cavaillon... heureusement inexploité puisqu'habité".

Il ajoute : "Ce qu'on apprend dans les livres, on le voit physiquement sur place, disent les géologues qui viennent ici en car de toute l'Europe".

Une telle manne, quasiment inépuisable, ne pouvait être réservée aux seuls spécialistes. Alors, "depuis plus de 30 ans, le public y est reçu de façon organisée", précise M. Bastieri. Incroyable mais vrai! Que l'on soit membre d'un club de géologie ou simple néophyte, un samedi par mois, le matin, on peut à son tour partir à la recherche de coquillages immaculés.

Une véritable plongée dans la préhistoire, ludique, où l'on peut même lire, à ciel ouvert, la bascule de la plaque tectonique de 30% qui a marqué l'érection des Alpes et des Pyrénées. Parfois, il suffira de se baisser pour dénicher une belle pièce. C'est ce qu'on appelle la chance du débutant.

Carbonate : carbonate

Le Crétacé inférieur : the early Cretaceous period

Néophyte : neophyte

Plaque tectonique : tectonic plate

**UNIVERSITÉ DE TOULON ET DU VAR**  
**FACULTÉ DES LETTRES ET SCIENCES HUMAINES**

<b>SESSION / SEMESTRE</b>	<b>: Semestre 1 / 2<sup>ème</sup> Session</b>
<b>DÉPARTEMENT</b>	<b>: LEA</b>
<b>CODE U.E. / ANNÉE</b>	<b>: UE 51c</b>
<b>MATIÈRE</b>	<b>: CIVILISATION BRITANNIQUE</b>
<b>DURÉE de l'ÉPREUVE</b>	<b>: 2 heures.</b>
<b>DATE</b>	<b>: 9 SEPTEMBRE 2008</b>
<b>SALLE</b>	<b>: Y'008</b>
<b>ENSEIGNANT</b>	<b>: K. Toumier-Sol</b>
<b>DOCUMENTS AUTORISÉS</b>	<b>: Aucun</b>

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH.**

- 1) New Labour's education policy. *(4 points)*
- 2) Universities in the UK. *(4 points)*
- 3) Occupational sectors in Britain today. *(2 points)*
- 4) Working conditions. *(6 points)*
- 5) The Beveridge report and the creation of the NHS. *(4 points)*

1) Barème :

**Butler Act 0.5:**

**tripartite : 1**

**bipartite et selection eleven plus : 1**

**socially divisive : 1.5**

**comprehensive but still grammar schools 0.5**

**article sur grammar schools et Conservative : 2 points**

The **1944 Education Act, or Butler Act**, reorganized state primary and secondary schools in England and Wales (1947 in Scotland and Northern Ireland). State schooling became free and compulsory up to the age of 15<sup>1</sup>. The system was divided into 3 stages :

- primary schools (from 5 to 12)
- secondary schools (12-15)
- further post-school training.

A Ministry of Education was created but the system remained decentralized : the role of the Ministry was to give policy guidelines (*directives*) ; then it was up to the local education authorities (LEAs) throughout the country to decide which forms of schooling would be used in their areas.

The most controversial aspect of the Butler Act was the setting up of a **tripartite system** for secondary education. Three types of secondary education were created :

- **Grammar schools** for brighter pupils.
- **Secondary Modern Schools** for the less bright.
- **Technical schools** for technical training.

But LEAs were reluctant to develop technical schools – maybe because of a certain amount of confusion as to their exact function, maybe because of the high cost of the equipment needed. In 1956, less than 4% of the secondary age-group went to technical school. Therefore, the structure that emerged after the war was, **in reality, a bipartite system** with grammar-schools on the one hand and modern schools on the other.

Placement in this secondary system depended on an examination result : the **eleven-plus examination** which was taken in the last year of primary school at the age of 11. It consisted of tests covering linguistic, mathematical and general knowledge, with the aim of selecting

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<sup>1</sup> 16 in 1972.

between academic and non-academic children. Selection based on ability was thus introduced very early. Those who passed the eleven-plus went to grammar schools, and those who failed went to secondary modern schools. Although in theory schools were supposed to be equal in their respective educational targets, in practice the system resulted in an early **socially divisive** education. Indeed, while Secondary modern schools were based on practical schooling, Grammar schools came to be equated with a better, more academic education ; attending them ensured children with better jobs in the future and entry in higher education. In 1950, they took 1 in 5 children at 11.

Therefore, whereas the Butler Act intended to create equality of opportunity and a better-educated society, during the 1950s the feeling was that these aims were not being achieved under the selective secondary school system. A series of sociological studies clearly showed the extent to which the divided secondary-school system discriminated against children of working-class origin and favoured the middle-class children.

### 3) THE COMPREHENSIVE (POLYVALENT) SCHOOL MOVEMENT

Education became a **political battlefield** between both major parties. The **Labour Party** and other critics argued that the eleven-plus examination was wrong in principle, as it resulted in middle-class children predominating in grammar-schools and higher education, thereby **perpetuating the class system**.

From 1964 when the Labour party returned to power, governments decided to abolish the eleven-plus, selection and the secondary school divisions. They would be replaced by **non-selective comprehensive schools** to which children would automatically transfer after primary school. They would provide education for all children from all social backgrounds. In 1965, Local Education Authorities were therefore asked to submit "plans for reorganizing secondary education in their areas on comprehensive lines". **No single pattern was imposed** : instead, six forms were proposed, [including 2 interim solutions and 4 fully comprehensive]. It was then accepted that the most appropriate system would depend on local circumstances. However, the decision not to use compulsion did not work because of the **lack of a national consensus** on the question. As LEAs were able to choose the option best suited to their local needs, some of them, mainly controlled by the Conservatives, chose to retain selection. The range of acceptable patterns was so great that the system resulted in a patchwork of uneven (*inégale*) quality.

The 1976 Labour government intended to establish comprehensive schools all over Britain. But before this policy could be implemented, the Conservatives came back to power in 1979 with Margaret Thatcher.

The state secondary school sector therefore **remains divided between the selective and non-selective options** since there are 164 grammar schools left in England and 69 in Northern Ireland. No more in Wales and Scotland.

2)

- During the past 20 years, the **labour force has become increasingly female** : while the UK male working-age employment rate remained at 79% between 1986 and 2006, the female rate **rose gradually from 59 to 70%**.

- As we have already seen, **women are also more likely than men to work part time**.

The 2005 Labour Force Survey tells us that just over one million women who are currently not working would like to work and that **nearly 15 per cent of the 5.1 million women working part time would like to increase their hours**.

If women currently not working, who would like to work, start to work part time and those working part time, who would like to increase their hours, start to work full time, this would raise the employment rate for women from 70 per cent towards 75 per cent.

- Women and men tend to do different jobs, a pattern which is usually referred to as "**occupational segregation**". Women tend to work in lower paid occupations, in particular dominating the five "**c**'s – **caring** (*à vocation sociale*), **cashiering**, **catering** (*restauration*), **cleaning**, and **clerical** (*administratif, de bureau*). The occupations which are regarded as "women's work" are under-valued.

**Nearly two-thirds of women are employed in 12 occupation groups: the five 'c's**, plus teaching, health associate professionals (including nurses), and "functional" managers, such as financial managers, marketing and sales managers and personnel managers.

**By contrast, men are employed in a wider range of jobs. Two-thirds of men are employed in 26 occupation groups** including more professional, management and technical roles than women, for example, functional and production managers, transport drivers, engineers and information and communication technology professionals.

More than 2/3 (68%) of women work in public administration and education. About a fifth (21%) of female employees do **administrative or secretarial work**. Men are twice as likely

as women to be managers and senior officials (*cadre supérieur ou haut fonctionnaire*), and far more likely to be in skilled occupations.

- British women also suffer from the **difficulties of combining work and family** :

In 2005, **68% of working age women with dependent children were economically active compared to 73% of those without.**

**The age of the youngest child affects the economic activity of mothers** : the younger the children are, the lower the proportion of working mothers is : 56% of working age women with children under 5 were in the labour force. This compares with 71% whose youngest child was aged 5 to 10 and 77% whose youngest child was aged 11 to 15.

A smaller proportion of **lone mothers** are in the labour force than mothers who are married or cohabiting. In 2005, 55% of lone mothers were economically active, compared with 72% of married or cohabiting women with dependent children.

- The **difference between men's and women's full-time hourly earnings** is referred to as the **gender pay gap** : 17.2% (using the mean). This means that women working full time are currently paid, on average, 82.8% of men's hourly pay. Since 1975, when the Equal Pay Act came into effect, the full-time pay gap has closed considerably, from 29.5% to 17.2% today. Among the numerous reasons for this pay gap, one is **occupational segregation**: women's employment is highly concentrated in certain occupations (60% of working women work in just 10 occupations). And those occupations which are female-dominated are often the lowest paid. In addition, women are still under-represented in the higher paid jobs within occupations: this is the "**glass ceiling**" effect → **only a third of managers and senior officials are women and women tend to work in lower paid branches of management.**

Women are much more likely than men to be paid less than the minimum wage : 1.6% and 1.1%. This is entirely due to the greatest number of women in part-time jobs.

### 3) REFORMS OF THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT

**Margaret Thatcher significantly reformed the NHS.** As in other fields, she wanted to roll back the frontiers of the state. Decentralization and cuts soon began. The big idea was to reduce bureaucracy and to develop a market orientated, pro-choice system.

### **a) The introduction of general management**

In 1983, managers were introduced, with the **institution of a businesslike managerial hierarchy** stretching from top to bottom of the organization to ensure efficiency and unification. **General managers were appointed on short-term contracts and subjected to performance review.**

This reform is a perfect illustration of Thatcherism : the notion that professionals should be subject to the **same kind of accountability and control as in business hierarchies is central to Thatcherism.**

### **b) The internal market reform**

Yet, despite the reform, the **cash crisis continued** leading to growing waiting lists and Margaret Thatcher therefore planned another reform in 1990 : the internal market reform.

It was inspired by the work of an American health-care expert named Alain  **Enthoven**.

**It introduced the concept of internal market within the NHS, with a distinction between purchaser and provider, both sides being linked by contract.** Following the fall of Margaret Thatcher, it was left to John Major to implement this Act.

#### HOW IT WORKS :

The state continues to finance a free service, but the **providers** (*les pourvoyeurs*), namely self-governing Hospital Trusts (*agences hospitalières autonomes*), Ambulance Trusts (*compagnies d'ambulance*) and Community Health Services (*services locaux de santé*) have to compete for to be chosen by the **purchasers** (*acheteurs de soin*) who are : District Health authorities (*autorités de santé locales*) and general practitioners.

The most popular Hospital Trusts receive the most government funding in order to encourage efficiency and competition.

**GPs are encouraged to "shop around"**(*comparer les prix avant d'acheter*) local hospitals to look for the best deals (*les plus compétitifs*).

At the same time, individuals were encouraged by tax incentives (*incitations fiscales*) to have private health care.

This second major reform also reflected Thatcherism in its commitment to market principles.

**It increased the shift towards business principles** by introducing competition.

But it is important to bear in mind that competition in health services also means the end of equality of treatment and the introduction of differences and inequalities in healthcare.

4)

The first **Labour** government elected in 1945 immediately repealed the 1927 **Trades Disputes Act**. Trade unions membership began to increase after the war to reach 44.1% of the labour force in 1951. **The 1960s and 1970s were the golden age of the TUs** which greatly increased their political power and their membership to 49.6% of the workforce in 1974. Both the Labour Prime Minister Harold Wilson and the Conservative Edward Heath suffered from the strength of the trade unions movement. In 1978, the Labour government of James Callaghan wanted to control wages in the public sector where it was the employer. Workers went on strike to oppose this measure : the winter which followed was marked by many strikes of public-sector workers which paralysed the country : it was the **Winter of Discontent**, and it certainly led to the defeat of the Labour party at the 1979 general election which witnessed the arrival of **Margaret Thatcher** in power.

The iron lady did much to **decrease the power of the TUs which she considered to be harmful (*nocif*) for the economy**. She defeated the one-year-long strike of mineworkers led by Arthur Scargill in 1984-1985 to oppose the closure of coal pits. Her premiership saw the passing of **6 Acts of Parliament reducing the power of the Unions**.

**Since the 1980s, trade unions membership has steadily decreased to reach 26% of the workforce in 2004.**

**This decline is due to several factors :**

- anti-union legislation initiated by Margaret Thatcher.
- the decline of traditional industries which were heavily unionized.
- the increase of the service sector which tends to be lightly unionized
- the feminization of the workforce in front of a traditionally male-dominated trade Union movement.
- A more flexible labour market with more part-time jobs which are less unionized
- Increased economic competition and high unemployment which create a more compliant (*docile*) workforce.
- A loosening of trade unions links with the Labour Party and a decrease of their power and influence in New Labour.



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SESSION / SEMESTRE	: 2 sem 1
DÉPARTEMENT	: LEA
CODE U.E. / ANNÉE	: 51 d
MATIÈRE	: VERSION ANGLAISE
DURÉE de l'ÉPREUVE	: 2 heures
SALLE	:
DATE	: 3E00i u-9
HEURE	: 8.30 - 10.30
ENSEIGNANT	: M Heinrich
DOCUMENTS AUTORISÉS	: aucun

Despite spreading its tentacles into every crevice of modern life, science remains a peripheral part of human culture. In 400 years of assaulting ignorance it has had almost no effect on superstition, despite insisting that superstition is a form of ignorance.

Religious faith has not declined much, if at all, since science began answering some of its questions; and where it has declined, new superstitions - Freudian, Gaian or homeopathic - have quickly filled the vacuum.

Opinion polls still put scientists high in public esteem and reveal widespread, uncynical support for what they try to achieve. In 1957 88% of Americans told a pollster the world would be better off because of science; two years ago 88% still thought the same. Even so, something has changed since, say, the 1960's. Where there was once uncritical support, now there is more ambivalence.

This stems partly from the debacles represented by DDT, thalidomide, Chernobyl and Challenger, but partly also from the growing alienation of scientists from people. A century ago, a reasonably educated person could open any issue of *Nature*, the dominant journal of scientific record, and peruse it with interest. Today, a distinguished professor of geology cannot understand more than one word in two of an article on molecular biology - and vice-versa. The layman would be baffled by both...

The Economist, February 16th 1991 .

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L.E.A. 3 - Semestre 5  
2ème session  
septembre 2008

**THEME ESPAGNOL**

Durée: 1h 30  
Aucun document (calculatrice, dictionnaire, etc.) n'est autorisé.

**Bogota dément tout paiement d'une rançon aux guérilleros.**

5 Le doute est venu de Suisse. Vendredi matin, la Radio suisse romande a contesté la version officielle des autorités colombiennes concernant la libération d'Ingrid Betancourt et de 14 autres otages. Citant une source anonyme, RSR affirme que les guérilleros auraient touché quelque 20 millions de dollars pour livrer leur butin, "*la spectaculaire opération militaire*" vantée par la presse internationale n'aurait été qu'une mise en scène.

10 A Bogota, le chef des armées, le général Freddy Padilla a immédiatement réagi, en assurant que "*pas un seul centime n'avait été versé dans cette opération*". Selon le général Padilla, le gouvernement colombien aurait eu tout intérêt à faire savoir que les guérilleros avaient accepté de vendre les otages pour montrer le degré de décomposition des Forces armées révolutionnaires de Colombie (FARC).

15 Le ministre de la défense, Juan Manuel Santos, a pour sa part ironisé : "*Vingt millions ? Cela ne nous aurait pas coûté cher.*" En 2007, le président Alvaro Uribe avait annoncé la création d'un fonds de 100 millions de dollars pour récompenser les guérilleros qui livreraient des otages. "*Si nous avions payé, nous n'aurions aucun problème à le dire*", a dit le ministre.

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L.E.A. 3 - Semestre 5  
2ème session  
septembre 2008

**VERSION ESPAGNOLE**

Durée: 1h 30

Aucun document (calculatrice, dictionnaire, etc.) n'est autorisé.

**Cada 36 segundos se cursa una infracción de tránsito.**

5 Negarse a transportar carabineros, no obedecer a la autoridad pública, hablar por celular mientras se conduce, llevar pasajeros ebrios o conducir contra el tránsito, son algunas de las multas de tránsito "no tradicionales" pero abultadas que se han cursado este año.

Según cifras entregadas a *Publimetro* por Carabineros de Chile, ya son 12 552 multas sacadas a conductores que viajan contra el tránsito, ubicándose en el top 10 de las infracciones al tránsito.

10 No sólo se cursan partes a los conductores ebrios; los choferes de la locomoción colectiva tendrán una dura tarea para este año nuevo ya que tampoco pueden llevar pasajeros en este estado.

En estas fechas de fiestas los controles en carreteras y autopistas se intensifican para prevenir accidentes que por el factor alcohol se incrementan notablemente en este período.

15 Las multas por exceso de velocidad son las número uno en el ranking con 84 223. Estas también se concentran en los días de fiesta.

20 En todo caso los que se creen Schumacher no son los únicos que están en el ojo de las autoridades policiales de tránsito, también se castiga a los "tortuga": 284 partes por velocidad baja se han cursado en el 2007.

Alejandra Cristi  
Publimetro CHILE, 26 de diciembre de 2007

Licence 3  
LEA semestre 5 / session 2  
Civilisation contemporaine Espagne  
Mme Lasserre Dempure

SUJET :

Intente presentar un panorama global de la España actual

