EXAMEN DE FIN D'ÉTUDES SECONDAIRES GÉNÉRALES **Sessions 2023 – QUESTIONNAIRE ÉCRIT**					
Date :	08.06.23	*Durée :*	14:15 - 17:15	*Numéro candidat :*	
Discipline :	Anglais	*Section(s) :*	GA3D / GACV / GIG / GIN / GSE / GSN / GSO		

Part A – Essential Articles and Short Stories (30 marks)

Dictionaries are NOT allowed for this part!

Essential Articles (15 marks)

Refugee Children – fleeing from danger into danger

1. What dangers and difficulties do refugee children encounter after leaving their home country?
   (8 marks)

The class ceiling is worse than the glass ceiling ever was

2. Explain in detail at what moments in life the author encountered class discrimination.
   (7 marks)

Short Stories (15 marks)

Dip in the Pool, by Roald Dahl

1. Explain in detail why Mr Botibol decides to take part in the auction and why he's so confident in his decision.
   (7 marks)

The First Seven Years, by Bernard Malamud

2. Feld eventually suffers a second heart attack. What caused this and what does he decide to do afterwards?
   (8 marks)

Part B – Text Analysis and Essay (30 marks)

You are allowed to use a dictionary

This World Cup should be remembered for its racism. But Qatar is not the victim.

When Qatar's World Cup chief Nasser Al-Khater was asked two weeks ago about the recent death of a migrant worker, his response was both shocking and revealing. "We're in the middle of a World Cup and we have a successful World Cup. And this is something you want to talk about right now? I mean death is a natural part of life," he said, before going on to offer condolences to the family of the deceased.

He expressed first, a sense of outrage and indignation that anyone would challenge Qatar's narrative about the World Cup and then a callous indifference for the workers who made it possible.

In recent weeks, numerous articles have been calling western criticism of Qatar's human rights record racist, hypocritical and orientalist.

And yet it is the second part of Nasser Al-Khater's response that explains much of this western criticism. The casual dismissal of a worker's death illustrates what I have seen time and again in almost a decade of reporting on the treatment of Qatar's low-wage migrant workers – that for the most part, the Qatari authorities just don't appear to care.

The real racism of this World Cup is not the western criticism of Qatar. The real problem is the conditions the workers who built the stadiums have faced.

That was clear to the former UN special rapporteur on racism, Tendayi Achiume, who in 2020 released a damning report highlighting "serious concerns of structural racial discrimination against non-nationals". Achiume said a "de facto caste system based on national origin" exists in Qatar, "according to which European, North American, Australian and Arab nationalities systematically enjoy greater human rights protections than south Asian and sub-Saharan African nationalities". This discrimination is embedded in "family housing only" zoning regulations that effectively prohibit most migrant workers from living in certain parts of the country and has played out for all to see when low-wage workers have been barred from entering some parks, shopping malls and public spaces.

It is evident in the different wages paid to different nationalities – Nepalis and Bangladeshis are often paid less than Indians or Filipinos for doing the same work, for example. A recent report found that almost half the workers interviewed who were employed on World Cup stadiums reported nationality-based discrimination.

And it is most obvious simply in the way low-wage workers are treated. Twelve years after Qatar won the bid to host the World Cup, tens of thousands of workers remain housed in appalling

accommodation and are still forced to pay extortionate recruitment fees for their jobs, often in return for a basic wage that equates to just £1 an hour.

The Qatari authorities are not solely to blame. The day-to-day abuses endured by many low-wage workers are mostly meted out by other migrant workers, typically – according to many workers I have spoken to – managers from India and Egypt. As one worker told me: "The Qatari people are very good, but they have left the country in the hands of people who don't value human beings."

And then there is Fifa, and scores of foreign companies and individuals who seem to have turned a blind eye while pocketing enormous profits and salaries. A 2018 British government press release claimed British firms were likely to secure deals worth £1.5bn in the run-up to the tournament. Fifa earned a record $7.5bn in the four-year cycle leading up to this World Cup and yet has still failed to agree to a fund to compensate workers who have suffered and the families of those who have died. Ultimately the responsibility to protect migrant workers lies with governments, and by that standard the Qatari authorities have largely failed. To call this out is not racist, it's anti-racist.

(632 words: Source: Pete Davidson for theguardian.com, 19th December 2022)

I. Comprehension Questions (15 marks)

Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. What was the reaction of Qatar's World Cup Chief when confronted with the death of a migrant worker? (4 marks)

2. Why does the author say that there is racism in Qatar? (6 marks)

3. According to the author, who is to blame for this discriminatory system? (5 marks)

II. Development Question (15 marks)

Write a structured essay of 250 words (+/- 10%) on the following topic. Please indicate the number of words used at the end of your essay! Do not copy arguments from the text.

Athletes should only do sports and not make any political comments.

Do you agree with this statement?