

# BACCALAURÉAT TECHNOLOGIQUE

SESSION 2018

## ANGLAIS LV1

*Séries : STI2D, STD2A, STL, ST2S*  
Durée de l'épreuve : 2 heures - Coefficient : 2

*Séries : STMG, STHR*  
Durée de l'épreuve : 2 heures - Coefficient : 3

**L'usage des calculatrices et de tout dictionnaire est interdit.**

Barème appliqué pour la correction

	TOUTES SÉRIES TECHNOLOGIQUES
COMPRÉHENSION	10 points
EXPRESSION	10 points

**Dès que le sujet est remis, assurez-vous qu'il est complet.  
Ce sujet comporte 5 pages numérotées de 1/5 à 5/5.**

## DOCUMENT 1

### Who killed the great British curry house?

When, aged 23, Oli Khan first set eyes on Linlithgow, a modest town about 30km north of Edinburgh, he saw a prize greater than anything to be found at home, which was then in Kent, south-east England. This chilly Scottish town was the perfect place, Khan decided, to set up a curry house. With help from his brother-in-law, who was in the restaurant trade, he opened his curry house in 1995 and named it Kismet-destiny.

Khan's father, who arrived in Britain from Bangladesh as a waiter in 1962, had taught him that there was money to be made from selling curry to the British, if you could adapt to their taste for predictable sauces on a sliding scale of heat. For thousands of Bangladeshi immigrants in the 60s and 70s, working in Britain as OCs ("onion cutters") and DCs ("dish cleaners") was a way out of an even more precarious existence back home.

From the experience of his father, who worked his way up from waiting tables to owning a curry house in Kent, Khan knew that opening a new curry business anywhere in the UK was a low-risk proposition, because many locals, especially those who drank, would soon become hooked on "going for an Indian".[...]

By the late 1990s, curry had come to represent a newly cosmopolitan Britain. Though hardly acknowledged by restaurant critics, except for mocking asides about their red flock wallpaper, curry houses were one of the great successes of the postwar UK restaurant industry.[...]

Now, however, the curry house's place in British life looks precarious. Thousands of Indian restaurants are short of both staff to cook the food and customers to eat it. Across the industry, two or three curry houses are closing down each week. This is a crisis with many causes, the effects of which extend far beyond curry. Since the Brexit vote and the subsequent collapse of the pound, independent food outlets of all kinds have been hurt by rises in rents, rates and food prices. Meanwhile, in families that run curry houses, younger generations have moved away from catering to more lucrative jobs in medicine or tech. The real blow came when a harsh new politics of immigration came in, which made it harder for skilled south Asian chefs to work in the country, just as the wider British public were changing the ways in which they consumed curry.[...]

Not for the first time, British politics and British appetites are at loggerheads. In a speech in November, Theresa May claimed that curry was as dear to the nation's heart as fish and chips, but her policies suggest otherwise. May's government wants the UK to close its doors to new Indian chefs at just the moment we became capable of appreciating their work.

Bee Wilson, *www.theguardian.com*, January 12<sup>th</sup> 2017

## DOCUMENT 2

### **British Asians have transformed public life – and long may it continue.**

This week, British Asian cultural assimilation reached new heights with the appointment of Sajid Javid as Culture Secretary. Javid, son of a Pakistani bus conductor, is the first Asian male to lead a government department and is said to be one of the most promising members of government. [...] In many ways, this is just the newest chapter in an old story. The biggest leap came between 1961 and 1971, when Britain's Indian population doubled. In 1971, the Immigration Act staunched the flow. Indian immigration slowed for 40 years until the last decade's sudden boost. My own family is part of these numbers. They emigrated from India in the 1980s, making their home in the suburbs of north London. My childhood was one of trips to India and the Isle of Wight. My parents spoke to me in an effortless amalgam of English and Hindi. Integration was never especially hard, with my parents having grown up in India on a diet of Enid Blyton and the BBC World Service. This cultural confluence has had a lasting impact on my life. My wedding last summer was a joyous Anglo-Indian hybrid, joining my wife's white, English family to my own.[...] I have also had the luxury of growing up in a Britain with an unprecedented diversity of role models. Previously, popular understanding of the Asian immigrant experience was dominated by the twin stereotypes of curry houses and corner shops. Later Indian immigrants often – like my family – arrived with more education, skills and money than their Bangladeshi and Pakistani counterparts. Those, like my parents, aware of the sacrifices made by their own parents in India, invested heavily in education for their children.[...] Asians in Britain are scaling the heights of arts and entertainment, diplomacy and journalism – careers to which earlier generations rarely had access. Now, at a moment of rising disquiet over immigration, it is more important than ever to recognise and celebrate the profound, disruptive and enriching transformation that Asians have brought on British life. Long may it continue.

Shashank Joshi, *www.telegraph.co.uk*, 2014

## I. COMPRÉHENSION (10 points)

**TOUTES les réponses doivent être reportées sur votre copie.**

### DOCUMENTS 1 AND 2

1. The main topic of both texts is:
  - a) the difficulties of Indians in Great Britain
  - b) mixing cultures
  - c) food

### DOCUMENT 1

2. What do the following places represent for Oli Khan? Match each location with the correct answer on your copy:

Bangladesh	•	•	His father's curry house
Kent	•	•	His own curry house
Linlithgow	•	•	His father's native country

### DOCUMENT 1

3. Say if the following statements are Right or Wrong. Justify with a quote from the text.
  - a) Indian chefs have adapted curry sauces to British tastes.
  - b) The first generation of immigrants came to Great Britain to work as doctors.
  - c) Oli's father remained a waiter all his life.
  - d) Now, selling curry in Great Britain is profitable.
  - e) Theresa May said curry is the equivalent of Fish & Chips.

### DOCUMENT 1

4. The situation of curry houses has deteriorated. In your own words, find three reasons why.

### DOCUMENT 1

5. Answer each question in your own words (20-30 words).
  - a) Why did the first generation of immigrants decide to come to Britain?
  - b) Why did Oli Khan decide to open his own curry house?
  - c) What is different with the new generation now?

## DOCUMENT 2

6. Give the reason why it is remarkable that Sajid Javid should be appointed as Culture Secretary. Justify with a quote from the text.

## DOCUMENT 2

7. List three elements that show that the narrator is a mix of British and Indian culture.

## DOCUMENT 2

8. What did the Indian parents do to help their children integrate?

Choose the correct answer:

- a) Pay for a quality education
- b) Make them read English newspapers
- c) Pay for trips on the Isle of Wight
- d) Speak English only

## DOCUMENTS 1 AND 2

9. Choose the correct answer. Justify with a quote from EACH text.

Both texts...

- a. ...encourage higher education.
- b. ...criticize cosmopolitan Britain.
- c. ...celebrate a mix of cultures.

## II. EXPRESSION (10 points)

**Afin de respecter l'anonymat de votre copie, vous ne devez pas signer votre composition, citer votre nom, celui d'un camarade ou celui de votre établissement.**

**Vous traiterez UN SEUL sujet, au choix.**

1. Cultural diversity brings advantages. Discuss (200 words).

**OU**

2. A teenager refuses to continue the family curry house restaurant. Imagine the dialogue between the teenager and his/her parents (200 words).