



SERVICES CULTURE ÉDITIONS
RESSOURCES POUR
L'ÉDUCATION NATIONALE

Base Nationale des Sujets d'Examens de l'enseignement professionnel

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BREVET DE TECHNICIEN SUPÉRIEUR

ÉPREUVE : ANGLAIS

GROUPE 16

Durée : 2 heures

Spécialités	Coefficient
Analyses de biologie médicale	2
Bio-analyses et contrôles	2
Hygiène Propreté Environnement	2
Industries Céréalières	2
Métiers de l'eau	2
Qualité dans les Industries Alimentaires et les Bio-industries	2
Services et prestations des secteurs sanitaire et social	1

L'usage de la calculatrice est interdit.

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Ce sujet comporte 3 pages (y compris celle-ci).

The world's wild places are falling silent

For decades, the chief threat to the world's wildlife was habitat destruction. Whether it was from impoverished locals burning a forest to raise cattle or a multinational denuding a tree-covered Malaysian hillside, wildlife was dying because species were being driven from their homes. Yes, poachers killed tigers and other trophy animals and subsistence hunters took monkeys for bushmeat to put on their tables, but they were not a primary danger.

That has changed. "Hunting, especially in Central and West Africa, is much more serious than we imagined," says Russel Mittermeier, president of Conservation International. "It's huge," with the result that hunting now constitutes the pre-eminent threat to some species. That threat has been escalating over the past decades largely because the opening of forests to logging and mining means that roads connect once impenetrable places to towns. "It's easier to get to where wildlife is and then to have access to markets," says conservation biologist Elizabeth Bennett of the Wildlife Conservation Society. Economic forces are also at play. Thanks to globalization, meat, fur, skins and other animal parts "are sold on an increasingly massive scale across the world," she says. Smoked monkey carcasses travel from Ghana to New York and London, while gourmets in Hanoi and Guangzhou feast on turtles and pangolins from Indonesia. There is a thriving market for bushmeat among immigrants in Paris, New York, Montreal, Chicago and other points in the African diaspora, with an estimated 13,000 pounds of bushmeat – much of it primates – arriving every month in seven European and North American cities alone. "Hunting and trade have already resulted in widespread local extinctions in Asia and West Africa," says Bennett. "The world's wild places are falling silent."

The problem now is that hunting, even of supposedly protected animals, is a global multimillion-dollar business. Eating bushmeat "is now a status symbol," says Thomas Brooks of Conservation International. "It's not a subsistence issue. It's not a poverty issue. It's considered supersexy to eat bushmeat."

However the situation is not hopeless. With governments and conservationists recognizing the extinction threat posed by logging, mining and hunting, they are taking steps to ensure that animals do not come out along with the wood and minerals. In one collaboration, the government of Congo and the WCS work with a Swiss company, Congolaise Industrielle des Bois, to ensure that employees and their families hunt only for their own needs; the company also makes sure that bushmeat does not get stowed away on logging trucks as illegal hunters try to take their haul to market.

Abridged and adapted from Sharon Begley, 'Africa', *Newsweek*, August 6, 2007

QUESTIONS

I Compréhension (10 points)

1. Faire un compte rendu de l'article en français en mettant en évidence les idées essentielles (environ 120 mots, $\pm 10\%$).
2. Traduire en français le texte de la ligne 16 ("*There is a thriving market...*") à la ligne 21 ("*...are falling silent.*").

II Expression en anglais (10 points)

Answer the following questions in English.

1. What sorts of threats is the world's wildlife facing nowadays and why? (120 words, $\pm 10\%$)
2. Are there any solutions to the problem of the extinction of animal species? (100 words, $\pm 10\%$)