

Of Beasts and Men	
scientific innovations and responsibility : Men and animals have always been linked to each other.	
	What place should we give to animals ?
At the end of the Unit, I will	- know more about the Circus history - know more about the link between wild life and humanity - be able to give my opinion about what I think about animal welfare.
What vocabulary will I need ?	Exploitation legal defense animal's right giving my opinion
What grammatical structure will I need ?	Voix passive used to + V / used to + V-ing expressing my opinion
What documents will be used?	<p>1- animal as food : 1a -Breeding chickens – <i>Big Chicken</i>, 2017 Maryn Mckenna 1b- manuel Hit the Road p 186, Veganism in the UK, Dan Hancox, <i>The Guardian</i>, April 1, 2018 1c- How are the Burgers grown, iflscience.com 2019 1d- World's Most Advanced Lab-Grown Meat Facility Opens In California; iflscience.com, 2021</p> <p>2 animal as entertainment 2a1 and 2a2- old circus posters 2b- book cover <i>Water for Elephant</i>, Sara Gruen, 2006 2c- No More Animal Circus, FVE, 02 Oct 2018 2d-Territory is matter of happiness, <i>Life of Pi</i>, Yann Martel, 2001 2e -Some Friendships Starts in Strange Places, <i>Water for Elephant</i>, Sara Gruen, 2006</p> <p>3- Animals and scientific progress 3a- Longstanding German Circus Replaces Live Animals With Holograms, Madison Dapceвич, <i>iflscience.com</i>, Jun 7, 2019 3b- Save Ralph - A short film with Taika Waititi by the <i>The Humane Society of the United States</i> , 2022 3c- video Can we do science without animal testing?,EFSAchanel 2020 3d- video Why animal testing doesn't work, Michael Slusher, 2015</p> <p>4- Going further : preserving biodiversity ? 4a- #GlobalGoals, Life Below Water: The Arrival of a New Species - Narrated by Morgan Freeman 4b : tWhat causes a pandemic and how can we stop future ones? WWF</p>

What will I learn about ?	- the key dates of animal cause in the English speaking world - why some people are keen on defending animal's rights - understand how a pandemic like the Covid-19 had been foreseen
Final Task	You have decided to fight for an animal cause and advertise for it ? Your ad may take any form you wish.

Instructions for your Final Task

- 1- You will be graded on both your ability to discuss with somebody and the recap you make of your encountering.
- 2- you will need to try and convince your partner: do not let him speak all the time, react to his ideas and propose your own.
- 3- You will change partner every 5 minutes until your teacher has managed to grade everyone
- 4- In class, you will have 30 minutes to recap what you've learned about the others' causes and explain why you have been convinced by other cause or why not.
- 5- Don't forget to explain you initial cause in your recap

V2:

Instructions for your Final Task

- 1- you may work as a group but each one of you must make an appearance and talk.
- 2- In case of non verbal advertisement, you must set up a scene around your Final Task, whether the explanation of the making of (and you will reveal the poster in the end) or the reaction of the people upon discovering the poster
- 3- you will need to have a very clear objective: your ad must be understood at first sight
- 4- You will have to hand in your ad on D day, no excuses
- 5- Remember to set few of the elements as seen in class

Animal Rights : a Timeline

12 groupes : explications de l'évènement, brève prise de parole (ou genially ?) => présentation brève , avec une illustration, tenir environ 1' ou travail sur le document Animal and Us : lecture, réaction

1- animal as food :

a - Shine Bright p 157 : breeding Chicken → modern agriculture, no taste, only fast, antibiotics
// entre lieu où auteur grandit et le lien entre ce qu'elle mange et ce qu'elle voit
façon dont les poulets sont élevé

=> purpose ?

travail sur le texte 1: lecture et résumé d'un point de vue spécifique:: qqun qui y travaille, qqun qui en consomme et qqun qui voyage dans le coin => faire dessiner puis raconter l'histoire

groupe de 6 2 par rôle

besoin de faire vite pour plus de viande donc raisons économiques, besoin de cacher la réalité des conditions de vie des poulets

cacher la réalité.

pahmplet: en faveur ou against, rédigé et noté

b- solution : veganism

hit the Road p 186 => explication du mouvement, pourquoi est-il possible ? Quel changement

c- text grown meat :

conception d'une publicité: pro veganism or pro grown meat

thème et forme au choix.

partage et comparaison des affiches: expliquer ce qui a convaincu ou pas dans qqles affiches puis vote de la meilleure

d) breaking down the numbers : à partir des graphes, être prêt à passer en improvisation : you are a vegan or wish to cut down on meat consumption, explain

2 animal as entertainment

2a1 and 2a2 : posters cirque => unique endroit où voir animaux sauvage, code: clown, acrobate.

Gigantisme des cirques, pas chers, endroit merveilleux, magique.

2b : Water for Elephants => travail sur photo du livre : animal avant être humain

travail autour des posters : description en pair work puis échange

2c : FVE : no more animal circus: lecture, on écrit 3 arguments en lien avec le texte,

Holographic circus imaginez la voix off pour valoriser le cirque avec des animaux holographique

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8S0nFWOC10o>

2d :- // avec the life of Pie: conversation entre Pi et soi: trouver les arguments pour -> lister en pairwork en group puis redistribution pour les contrer avec des arguments contre : rédaction en réponse à Pi (travail écrit, relevé)

2e : texte : some friendships starts in strange places => lien entre animaux et être humain – travail sur un autre point de vue narratif: faire faire deviner qui on est.

puis explication du texte: life of the consumers, life of the circus people and life of a person concerned with animal welfare

3- Animals and scientific progress

3a- video Can we do science without animal testing? : conclu : non https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2hxUMpYFo_Y

reprendre les éléments pourquoi pas possible mais que peut on faire pour réduire ?

3b- vidéo conclu oui : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8OPIn-wxmbM>

reprendre éléments pourquoi oui,

et mettre en parallèle les idées en commun

conclusion : possibilité réduire test, consommation responsable => à nous de gérer pour bien-être animal

3c- Save Ralph - A short film with Taika Waititi (activité proposée par M. Allaoui, Académie de Versailles)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G393z8s8nFY>

- Visionnage du court-métrage jusqu'à 1min45 AVEC SON
- Voir le reste de la vidéo SANS LE SON
- Distribuer les 3 screenshots et demander aux élèves d'imaginer ce qui est dit
- Partager à voix haute leurs différentes interprétations/mises en scène
- Visionner le court-métrage jusqu'au bout avec le son

(cf fiche impression screen shot)

4- Going further : preserving biodiversity ?

4a- Morgan Freeman : vidéo :

https://www.youtube.com/watchtime_continue=2&v=QiiMzB2SXGQ&feature=emb_logo

spoof ad, façon dont sont repris les éléments documentaires : musique, image, ironie derrière les mots

4b) What causes a pandemic and how can we stop future ones? | WWF

travail sur la vidéo WWF: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q8PeXu3CPPs&t=1s>

travail sur la vidéo : repérage des éléments pro and conscience

OU

4b : text Can Saving Animals Prevent the Next Deadly Pandemic ? Lorraine Boissoneault, Smithsonianmag.com, May 5th, 2017

4c- Coronavirus could actually do one good thing: save pangolins, [Lorraine Boissoneault](#) smithsonianmag.com, May 5, 2017

TF You defend a person who was arrested after leading an action linked to animal welfare. As a lawyer, you are about to deliver your final speech. Be convincing !

EC

DST : ban on fur et *Timbuktu* by Paul Auster

audio : sparkes Terminale p187 : pets on Planes, WFLA neros Channel 2013 1'36

life of Pie: cf capture écran (à retaper)

Of Beast and Men

You have decided to fight for an animal cause and discuss the opportunity with several people.

You will engage discussion than right a report in order to explain how you have convinced people and what you've learned. Conclude on your cause vs people's cause.

Travail écrit	Pt score	interaction orale	Pt score	Correction de la langue orale	Pt score	Richesse de la langue	Pt score
---------------	----------	-------------------	----------	-------------------------------	----------	-----------------------	----------

C1	J'ai engagé une vraie réflexion autour de nos causes communes. J'ai fait en sorte qu'il y ait un vrai échange, authentique, fluide et naturel. J'ai cherché à défendre mes positions tout en m'intéressant aux siennes. Nous avons atteint un compromis. .	30	J'interagis avec aisance, je contribue habilement à la construction de l'échange, y compris en exploitant des références (inter-)culturelles	30	J'ai une langue correcte grammaticalement, y compris lorsque je mobilise des structures complexes, mon accent est authentique ou presque	30	J'utilise de manière pertinente un vaste répertoire lexical incluant des expressions idiomatiques, des nuances de formulation et des structures variées.	30
B2	J'ai porté de l'intérêt à ce que me disait mon camarade, j'ai cherché à comprendre son point de vue tout en défendant le mien. J'ai cherché à le convaincre et à trouver un compromis.	20	J'argumente, je cherche à convaincre, je réagis avec pertinence, je relance la conversation, je développe mon sujet, j'ai la maîtrise sur le contenu que je ponctue d'éléments (inter-)culturels.	20	J'ai une bonne maîtrise des structures simples et courantes. Les erreurs sur les structures complexes ne donnent pas lieu à des malentendus, j'ai une très bonne intonation,	20	Je produis un énoncé dont l'étendue du lexique et des structures sont suffisantes pour permettre des précisions et une variété des formulations.	20
B1	J'ai développé mes arguments pour ou contre les causes proposées. J'ai cherché à comparer les causes, j'ai su les expliciter correctement, j'ai écrit environ 150 mots	10	J'engage, je soutiens et je clos des discussions sur des sujets simples, qui me sont familiers. J'ai essayé de développer mes connaissances sur le sujet donné.	10	Je maîtrise des structures simples et courantes. Les erreurs sur les structures simples ne gênent pas la compréhension, j'ai un bon accent / je fais des efforts pour mon accent.	10	Je peux produire un énoncé mais je n'ai pas suffisamment de vocabulaire: je dois utiliser des périphrases et de répétitions	10
A2	J'ai tenté de développer mon sujet mais mes idées n'étaient pas claires. Je n'ai pas su expliquer les arguments de mes camarades. Je me suis dispersé.	5	Je peux répondre et réagir de manière simple.	5	Je produis un énoncé oral immédiatement compréhensible malgré des erreurs fréquentes, mon accent est trop français	5	Je peux produire un énoncé dont les mots sont adaptés à l'intention de communication, mais mon répertoire lexical est limité	5
A1	Le sujet a été abordé, légèrement. Je n'ai pas assez approfondi mes arguments, me suis contenté de raconter ce que j'ai fait en classe.	3	Je peux intervenir simplement mais la communication est basée sur la répétition et la reformulation	3	Je produis un énoncé oral globalement compréhensible mais il n'est pas facile de me comprendre	3	Je peux produire un énoncé intelligible malgré un lexique pauvre.	3
Pré-A1	Le sujet est identifiable	1	Je réponds à tes questions très simples et ritualisées	1	Je produis un énoncé oral mais il est peu intelligible.	1	Je peux produire quelques éléments stéréotypés.	1

V2 :

Of Beats and Men

You have decided to fight for an animal cause and advertise for it ? Your ad may take any form you wish.

Qualité du contenu	Pt score	Expression orale en continu	Pt score	Correction de la langue orale	Pt score	Richesse de la langue	Pt score
j'ai rendu de fines nuances		j'ai rendu de fines nuances		J'ai utilisé avec une		J'ai employé de	

C2	de sens en rapport avec le sujet	30	de sens en rapport avec le sujet	30	bonne maîtrise tout l'éventail des traits phonologiques de la langue cible , de façon à être toujours intelligible	30	manière pertinente un vaste répertoire lexical incluant des expressions idiomatiques, des nuances de formulation et des structures variées	30
C1+		25		25		25		25
C1	J'ai traité le sujet et produit un oral fluide et convaincant, étayé par des éléments (inter)culturels pertinents, et pas simplement des éléments du cours.	20	j'ai développé une argumentation complexe , fondée sur des aspects (inter)culturels, de manière synthétique et fluide tout en m'assurant de sa bonne réception..	20	J'ai utilisé avec une assez bonne maîtrise tout l'éventail des traits phonologiques de la langue cible , de façon à être toujours intelligible. Les rares erreurs de langue ne donnent pas lieu à des malentendus.	20	J'ai employé de manière pertinente un vaste répertoire lexical incluant des expressions idiomatiques, des nuances de formulation et des structures variées.	20
C1-		15		15		15		15
B2+	Ma publicité couvrait plusieurs éléments du cours avec humour et rigueur, mon message a été parfaitement communiqué	12	j'ai parlé plus de 4 minutes, le contenu était clair	12		12		12
B2	J'ai traité le sujet de façon claire, détaillée et globalement efficace , J'ai exploité plusieurs aspects du cours. Ma publicité était bien structurée, ma cause clairement défendue	10	J'ai développé un point de vue pertinent et étayé, y compris par des reformulations qui ne rompent pas le fil du discours. J'ai parlé pendant plus de trois minutes.	10	Mon accent subit l'influence d'autres langues mais n'entrave pas l'intelligibilité. Mes erreurs de langue ne donnent pas lieu à malentendu.	10	J'ai produit un discours et des énoncés assez fluides, l'étendue de min lexique est suffisante pour permettre précision et variété des formulations.	10
B2-		8		8		8		8
B1+		6		6		6		6
B1	Mon discours était structuré, j'ai utilisé des éléments du cours. Ma présentation était relativement travaillée, elle manquait de rigueur, un seul élément d cours a été utilisé	5	j'ai exposé un point de vue de manière simple , . J'ai parlé pendant environ deux minutes, le message manquait de clareté, j'ai trop utilisé mes notes lors de la présentation	5	Je m' exprime de manière intelligible malgré l'influence d'autres langues. J'ai une bonne maîtrise des structures simples.	5	J'ai produit un discours et des énoncés dont l'étendue lexicale relative nécessite l'usage de périphrases et répétitions.	5
B1-/A2+		4		4		4		4
A2	Mon discours était bref et les éléments en sont juxtaposés.. J'ai peu utilisé les éléments du cours. La publicité était peu explicite, trop courte	3	j'ai exprimé un avis en termes simples. J'ai parlé pendant moins de deux minutes. J'ai lu mes notes lors de ma présentation, le message de ma publicité n'était pas clair.	3	Je m' exprime de manière suffisamment claire pour être compris, mais la compréhension requiert un effort de mes interlocuteurs.	3	J'ai produit un discours et des énoncés dont les mots sont adaptés à l'intention de communication, en dépit d'un répertoire lexical limité.	3
A1	j'ai exprimé un avis en termes très simples.	1	Mes énoncés sont ponctués de pauses, d'hésitations et de faux démarrages.	1	J'ai utilisé un répertoire très limité d'expressions et de mots mémorisés de façon compréhensible.	1	J'ai produit des énoncés intelligibles malgré un lexique très limité.	1

Doc 1a Breeding chickens – *Big Chicken*, 2017 Maryn Mckenna

We have made it easy not to think about what chickens were before we find them on our plates or pluck

them from supermarket cold cases. I live, most of the time, less than an hour's drive from Gainesville, Georgia, the self-described Poultry Capital of the World, where the modern chicken industry was born. Georgia raises 1.4 billion broilers a year, making it the single biggest contributor to the almost 9 billion birds raised each year in the United States; if it were an independent nation, it would rank in chicken production somewhere near China and Brazil. Yet you could drive around for hours without ever knowing you were in the heart of chicken country, unless you happened to get behind a truck heaped with crates of birds on their way from the remote solid-walled barns they are raised in to the gated slaughter plants³ where they are turned into meat. [...]

I discovered that the reason American chicken tastes so different from those I ate everywhere else was that in the United States, we breed⁴ for everything but flavor: for abundance, for consistency, for speed. Many things made that transformation possible. But as I came to understand, the single biggest influence was that, consistently over decades, we have been feeding chickens, and almost every other meat animal, routine doses of antibiotics on almost every day of their lives. Antibiotics do not create blandness⁵, but they created the conditions that allowed chicken to be bland, allowing us to turn a skittish, active backyard bird into a fast-growing, slow-moving, docile block of protein, as muscle-bound and top-heavy as a bodybuilder in a kids' cartoon.

At this moment, most meat animals, across most of the planet, are raised with the assistance of doses of antibiotics on most days of their lives: 63,151 tons of antibiotics per year, about 126 million pounds. Farmers began using the drugs because antibiotics allowed animals to convert feed to tasty muscle more efficiently; when the result made it irresistible to pack more livestock into barns, antibiotics protected animals against the likelihood of disease. Those discoveries, which began with chickens, created "what we choose to call industrialized agriculture," a poultry historian living in Georgia proudly wrote in 1971.

Maryn McKenna, *Big Chicken*, 2017

1. volaille 2. young chicken 3. abattoir 4. faire de l'élevage 5. absence de go

1b2-

World's Most Advanced Lab-Grown Meat Facility Opens In California

As people become more aware of the devastating environmental cost of animal agriculture, there's been a veritable explosion in the number of plant-based alternatives hitting the shelves, with some promising vegan "meat" that's virtually indistinguishable from the real thing. One company named Upside Foods is ready and waiting to serve up an even more authentic experience: real meat, but with none of the agriculture.

On Thursday, November 4, the company opened a vast facility in Emeryville, California – 16,154 square meters (53,000 square feet) of renewably-powered vats and tubes going by the name of the Engineering, Production, and Innovation Center, or "EPIC". It's been billed as the first of its kind, and the company says it's ready to start producing 22,680 kilograms (50,000 pounds) of cultured meat for commercial scale – just as soon as it's legal in the US.

"Our meat production method is inspired by nature's basic principles: start with one cell and give it the proper nutrients to allow it to grow and multiply," reads the website of Upside Foods, a so-called "cultured meat" company headquartered in Berkeley, California. Adding to those "basic principles", however, is the company's CEO Uma Valeti's history as a cardiologist: he was inspired to start Upside, he told *The Economist*, by "the idea of injecting stem cells into the human heart" to help it heal after a heart attack.

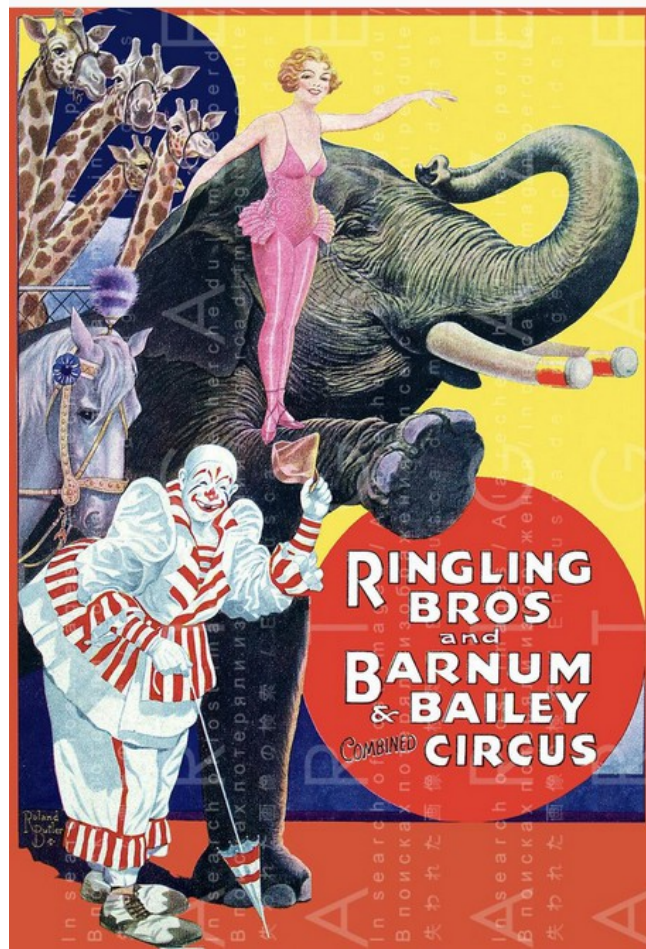
"We're committed to completely detaching our production process from animal slaughter," the company says. "Our aim is to bring animal component-free products to market as soon as we can. We feed the cell a range of nutrients (amino acids, sugars, trace minerals, and vitamins) normally found in food and compositionally similar to what develops organically in animal body, just in a different format". The initial cells themselves are obtained via "a variety of methods," the site says, including "biopsies from living animals, eggs, fishing, and recently slaughtered animals who were already a part of the food system."

“We also expect that our cells will be capable of indefinitely self-renewing, so that we won't need to return to the animal for subsequent samples,” the company adds.

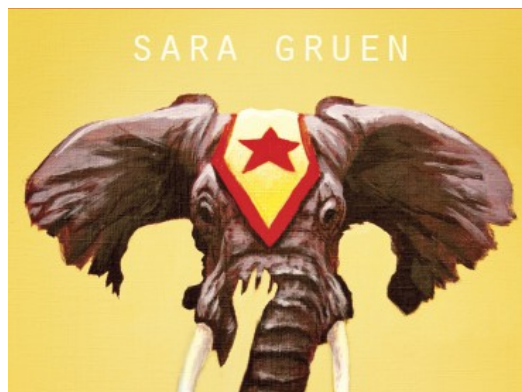
Upside Foods is not shy about the eco-friendly credentials of lab-grown meat over its traditional alternative: at scale, the website notes, “cell-cultured meat may require up to 90% less land and water, and emit up to 90% fewer greenhouse gases.” Research tends to agree: the benefits of cultured meat are “enormous,” found one analysis from April 2021; another from 2019 noted that switching to lab-grown meat could see “[greenhouse gas] emissions ... fall by 78-96%, land use by 99%, water consumption by 82-96% and energy consumption by 7-45% compared to those from the conventional farming depending upon the type of meat.”

And it gets better: not only could the new meat reduce carbon emissions, but it could potentially even reverse them: “instead of using larger land for the necessary agricultural crops required for livestock farming,” proposes the 2019 paper, “large areas could be released and redeveloped or used for other purposes such as carbon capture.”

<https://www.iflscience.com/>



Doc 2b



Some friendships start in strange places



The narrator works in a circus. He arrives in Chicago in the 1930s.

The train approaches Chicago in the late afternoon. Despite my pounding head and aching body, I stand in the open door of the stock car craning my neck to get a good look. After all, this is the city of the St. Valentine's Day Massacre, of jazz, gangsters, and speakeasies.

I can see a handful of tall buildings in the distance, and just as I'm trying to make out which one of them is the fabled Allerton we reach the stockyards. There are miles of them, and we slow to a crawl as we pass. The buildings are flat and ugly, and the pens, crammed with panicked, lowing cattle and filthy, snuffing pigs, butt right up against the tracks. But that is nothing compared to the noises and smells coming from the buildings: within minutes the bloody stench and piercing shrieks send me flying back to the goat room to press my nose against the mildewed horse blanket—anything to replace the smell of death.

My stomach is fragile enough that even though the lot is well beyond the stockyards, I stay inside the stock car until everything's been set up. Afterward, seeking the company of animals, I enter the menagerie and tour the perimeter.

It's impossible to describe how tenderly I suddenly feel toward them—hyenas, camels, and all. Even the polar bear, who sits on his backside chewing his four-inch claws with his four-inch teeth. A love for these animals wells up in me suddenly, a flash flood, and there it is, solid as an obelisk and viscous as water.

My father felt it his duty to continue to treat animals long after he stopped getting paid. He couldn't stand by and watch a horse colic or a cow labor with a breech calf

30 even though it meant personal ruin. The parallel is undeniable. There is no question that I am the only thing standing between these animals and the business practices of August and Uncle Al, and what my father would do—what my father would want me to do—is look after them, and I am filled with that absolute and unwavering conviction. No matter what I did last night, I cannot leave these animals. I am their shepherd, their protector. And it's more than a duty. It's a covenant with my father.

35 One of the chimps needs a cuddle, so I let him ride on my hip as I make my way around the tent. I reach a wide empty spot, and realize it's for the elephant. August must be having trouble getting her out of her car. If I were feeling at all kindly toward him, I'd see if I could help. But I'm not.

45 "Hey, Doc," says Pete. "Otis thinks one of the giraffes has a cold. You wanna take a look?"

"Sure," I say.

"Come on, Bobo," says Pete, reaching for the chimp.

The chimp's hairy arms and legs tighten around me.

50 "Come on now," I say, trying to pluck his arms free. "I'll come back."

Bobo moves not a muscle.

"Come on now," I say.

Nothing.

55 "All right. One last hug and that's it," I say, pressing my face against his dark fur.

The chimp flashes a toothy smile and kisses me on the cheek. Then he climbs down, slips his hand inside Pete's, and ambles off on bowed legs.

Water for Elephants, Sara Gruen, 2006

2c-

- aching *dououreux(euse)*
- a stock car *un wagon à bestiaux*
- a stockyard *un abattoir*
- a pen *un enclos*

- crammed *plein(e) à craquer*
- cattle *le bétail*
- a stench = a bad smell
- a claw = an animal's nail

- a shepherd *un berger*
- a covenant = a moral agreement



Doc 2d



Wild animals do not belong in a circus

The use of wild mammals, especially elephants, big cats (lions and tigers) in travelling circuses reflects a traditional, but outdated, view of wild animals. The needs of non-domesticated, wild mammals cannot be met within a travelling circus; especially in terms of housing and being able to express normal behaviours. In addition, this practice has little or no educational, conservational, research or economic benefit that might justify their use.



FVE recommends: all European and national competent authorities to prohibit the use of wild mammals in travelling circuses across Europe since there is by no means the possibility that their physiological, mental and social requirements can adequately be met.

Suitable sunset provisions, re-housing opportunities and in some cases as last resort euthanasia need to be worked out with the circus owners.

FVE, 02 Oct 2018

Happiness is a matter of territory

I have heard nearly as much nonsense about zoos as I have about God and religion. Well-meaning but misinformed people think animals in the wild are "happy" because they are "free". These people usually have a large, handsome predator in mind, a lion or a cheetah. They imagine this wild animal roaming about the savannah on digestive walks after eating a prey that accepted its lot piously. They imagine this animal overseeing its offspring proudly and tenderly, the whole family watching the setting of the sun from the limbs of trees with sighs of pleasure. The life of the wild animal is simple, noble and meaningful they imagine. Then it is captured by wicked men and thrown into tiny jails. Its "happiness" is dashed. It yearns mightily for "freedom" and does all it can to escape. Being denied its "freedom" for too long, the animal becomes a shadow of itself, its spirit broken. So some people imagine.

This is not the way it is.

Animals in the wild lead lives of compulsion and necessity withing an unforging social hierarchy in an environment where the supply of fear is high and the supply of food low and where territory must constantly be defended and parasites forever endured. What is the meaning of freedom in such a context? Animals in the wild are, in practice, free neither in space nor in time, nor in their personal relations. An animal inhabits its space, whether in a zoo or in the wild, in the same way chess pieces move about a chessboard – significantly. There is no more happenstance, no more "freedom", involved in the whereabouts of a lizard or a bear or a deer than in the location of a knight on a chessboard. Both speak of pattern and purpose. In the wild, animals stick to the same paths for the same pressing reasons, season after season.

If you went to a home, kicked down the front door, chased the people who lived there out into the street and said, "Go! You are free! Free as a bird! Go! Go!" -- do you think they would shout and dance for joy? They wouldn't. Birds are not free. The people you've just evicted would sputter, "With what right do you throw us out? This is our home. We own it. We have lived here for years. We're calling the police, you scoundrel."

Don't we say, "there's no place like home?" That's certainly what animals feel. Animals are territorial. That is the key to their minds. Only a familiar territory will allow them to fulfill the two relentless imperatives of the wild: the avoidance of enemies and the getting of food and water. A biologically sound zoo enclosure is just another territory, peculiar only in its size and its proximity to human territory. That it is so much smaller than what it would be in nature stands to reason. Territories in the wild are large not as a matter of taste but of necessity. In a zoo, we do for animals what we have done for ourselves with houses: we bring together in a small space what in the wild is spread out. Finding within it all the places it needs – a lookout, a place for resting, for eating and drinking, for bathing or grooming, etc. – and finding that there is no need to go hunting, good appearing six days a week, an animal will take possession of its zoo space in the same way it would lay claim to a new space in the wild, exploring it and marking it out in the normal way of its species. Once the animal has settled, it will not feel like a prisoner and it will behave in the same way within its enclosure as it would in its territory in the wild, including defending it tooth and nail should it be invaded. Such an enclosure is subjectively neither better nor worse for an animal than its condition in the wild; so long as it fulfills the animal's needs. One might even argue that if an animal could choose with intelligence, it would opt for living in a zoo, since the major difference between a zoo and the wild is the absence of parasites and enemies and the abundance of food in the first, and their respective abundance and scarcity in the

second.

A good zoo is place of carefully worked-out coincidence: exactly where an animal says to us, “Stay out!” with its urine or other secretion, we say to it, “Stay in!” with our barriers. Under such conditions of diplomatic peace, all animals are content and we can relax and have a look at each other.

In the literature can be found legions of examples of animals that could escape but did not, or did and returned. There is the case of the chimpanzee whose cage door was left unlocked and had swung open. Increasingly anxious, the chimp began to shriek and to slam the door shut repeatedly – with a deafening clang each time – until the keeper, notified by a visitor, hurried over to remedy the situation.

Life of Pie, Yann Martel,

Save Ralph pour impression



idée de textes:

Can Saving Animals Prevent the Next Deadly Pandemic?

A global disease monitoring network is banking on the idea that healthier wildlife means healthier humans



Fruit bats are thought to be the natural host for the Ebola virus. Groups like USAID PREDICT regularly monitor such diseases in wildlife to prevent the jump from animal to humans. (iStock)

In the fall of 2014, the deadly Ebola virus jumped from an unknown animal to a 2-year-old boy in Guinea. The virus quickly spread to others around him and began terrorizing West African nations; by April 2016, [more than 11,000 people](#) had died. Researchers now believe that fruit bats were the origin of this zoonotic disease—which refers to any disease that makes the jump from animals to humans (or vice versa), and includes [around 75 percent](#) of all emerging infectious diseases.

Zoonotic diseases are at the root of some of the world's worst pandemics. [Bubonic plague](#), for instance, originated in city rats, and was usually transferred to humans via an infected flea bite. HIV/AIDS started as a virus in [Old World monkeys in Africa](#). The more recent swine flu, while less fatal, has been traced back to [pigs raised for food](#) in North America. The Spanish Influenza of 1918 [has been traced back to birds](#) and killed around 50 million people, more than twice as many as were killed in World War I.

Yet the Ebola outbreak, bad as it was, could have been much worse. In August of that same year, another scare quietly took place in the Équateur Province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. But [in that case](#), just 49 people died, and the World Health Organization declared the end of the outbreak within three months. This remarkable success was thanks to fast action by local governments, medical partners and a relatively new global disease surveillance network known as [USAID PREDICT](#).

Part of the way PREDICT prevents outbreaks is by monitoring diseases in animals, in the hopes of keeping viruses from crossing over to humans. So far the group has provided support during 23 outbreaks and four wildlife epidemics; it also creates vaccines for domestic livestock like poultry. This is all part of the “one health” theory that undergirds the program: When wildlife and ecosystems are healthy, and diseases are diluted, humans are healthier, too.

Which means that the immediate goal of human health comes with a nice side effect: wildlife conservation.

“When you disrupt an ecosystem by removing a species through culling, you have a less healthy ecosystem and higher risk of disease,” says Megan Vodzak, a research specialist for Smithsonian’s Global Health Program.

While this work undoubtedly helps the animals suffering from these pathogens, it could also have

benefits for humans. “Not only are we responding to save ecosystems and endangered animals, we’re also the first line of defense with regards to identifying potential zoonotic diseases,” Holder says.

[Lorraine Boissoneault](#) smithsonianmag.com, May 5, 2017

Isaac Kasamani / Getty Images / WIRED



Coronavirus could actually do one good thing: save

pangolins

In China, the coronavirus crisis has kick-started an overdue conversation about the illegal wildlife trade

As if pangolins weren’t already in trouble. The scaly, insect-eating mammals suddenly attracted global attention after being identified as a possible culprit for transmitting the novel coronavirus to humans. The Covid-19 pandemic has consequently put wildlife trade, and in particular the consumption of wild meat, under the spotlight.

Though its origins remain [unclear](#), scientists suspect that the Sars-Cov-2 virus causing Covid-19 leaped from horseshoe bats to another host animal, which in turn transmitted the virus to humans. On March 26, Chinese researchers reported a 99 per cent match between a virus found in Malayan pangolins and Sars-Cov-2. Whether the virus found in pangolins is responsible for the pandemic currently raging or not, the race to find the disease’s animal origins have exposed the perils of the global wildlife trade.

China’s wildlife trade, which is [estimated](#) to be worth around 520 billion yuan (£60 billion), is vast and complex – and replete with manifest legal loopholes waiting to be exploited by unscrupulous traffickers. Although favoured by many conservationists and campaigners, outright banning all wildlife products could simply push the trade underground. Instead, the National People’s Congress, China’s top law-making body, plans to revise how other wildlife industries, such as the exotic pet trade and farming for fur and leather, should be regulated in the long term.

“As Covid-19 spread, people became more aware of the wildlife trade. Everybody feels threatened by the health crisis,” says Linda Wong, deputy secretary-general of China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation (CBCGDF), a non-profit organisation in Beijing.

The Chinese government has vowed to crack down on illegal wildlife trade in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic. So-called “wet markets” first made headlines in January when a seafood market in Wuhan – selling both wild and farmed animals – was identified as the possible source of the outbreak. Coronaviruses are known to leap from animals to humans, so it is thought that the first people infected with the novel Sars-Cov-2 virus, mostly stallholders in the market, may have caught it from

live animals.

On January 26, China slapped a temporary ban on buying, selling, and eating wild meat to curb the spread of the virus (which was made permanent on February 24) and began shutting down breeding farms across the country.

But because certain animals are used for both food and medicine, China's ban on wildlife consumption may have created a medical loophole for illegal trafficking. In other words, people will stop eating pangolins, but they might still take a pill that contains pangolin parts. The notoriously difficult-to-breed pangolins are protected under international law, but smuggled in large quantities from Africa to Asia, where their scales are used for traditional Chinese medicine. On June 9, China's *Health Times* reported the government had raised pangolins to the highest level of protection for endangered species (the same as pandas), with strict penalties for those caught killing or trading them, and officially removed the elusive animals from its list of approved ingredients used in TCM.

Timothy Bonebrake, a biologist at the University of Hong Kong's conservation forensics lab, which helps law enforcement analyse wildlife seizures, welcomes the new measures. "The increased protection will, for example, increase the penalty for illegal trade of pangolins, which should serve as a deterrent. The unlisting from the pharmacopoeia is also an indication that there might be a reduction in demand for pangolin products," he says.

As the coronavirus pandemic unfolded, e-commerce platforms like Alibaba-owned Taobao also stepped up efforts to enforce China's wildlife consumption ban.

As for bringing pangolins back from the brink of extinction, the conservation biologist Bonebrake believes the pangolin trade will only stop once the demand fades. "There needs to be recognition that this is not sustainable, this isn't workable," he says. "Their continued uses in traditional Chinese medicine and other uses in Asia are really not sustainable. The pangolins can't survive if the usage continues at this scale."

[Sabrina Weiss](#) Wednesday 1 July 2020, Wired.co.uk

DST - Unit 3 : Of Beats and Men

sujet: « The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated. » Mahatma Gandhi

Discuss the statement above by Gandhi (a peace activist in India)

Ou

« Our task must be to free ourselves... by widening our circle of compassion to embrace all living creatures and the whole of nature and its beauty. » Albert Einstein

Discuss the statement above from Einstein.

NAME: _____
and Men

DST- UNIT 2 Of Beasts

Identification du contexte /de la situation d'énonciation	Identification des réseaux de sens	Identification des stratégies de communication

Based on the 3 different documents, explained what issues are tackled as one is concerned about animal welfare.

Describe the relationship to animals, how animals and science are linked, what hope is there for the future.

Document 1:

Mr. Bones knew that Willy wasn't long for this world. The cough had been inside him for over six months, and by now there wasn't a chance in hell that he would ever get rid of it. Slowly and inexorably, without once taking a turn for the better, the thing had assumed a life of its own, advancing from a faint, phlegm-filled rattle in the lungs on February third to the wheezy sputum-jigs and gobby convulsions of high summer. All that was bad enough, but in the past two weeks (...) the attacks came so often now as to be almost constant. Every time one of them started, Mr. Bones half expected Willy's body to explode from the rockets of pressure bursting against his rib cage. He figured that blood would be the next step, and when that fatal moment finally occurred on Saturday afternoon, it was as if all the angels in heaven had opened their mouths and started to sing. Mr. Bones saw it happen with his own eyes, standing by the edge of the road between Washington and Baltimore as Willy hawked up a few miserable clots of red matter into his handkerchief, and right then and there he knew that every ounce of hope was gone. The smell of death had settled upon Willy G. Christmas, and as surely as the sun was a lamp in the clouds that went off and on every day, the end was drawing near.

What was a poor dog to do? Mr. Bones had been with Willy since his earliest days as a pup, and by now it was next to impossible for him to imagine a world that did not have his master in it. Every thought, every memory, every particle of the earth and air was saturated with Willy's presence. Habits die hard, and no doubt there's some truth to the adage about old dogs and new tricks, but it was more than just love or devotion that caused Mr. Bones to dread what was coming. It was pure ontological terror. Subtract Willy from the world, and the odds were that the world itself would cease to exist.(...)

A dog alone was no better than a dead dog, and once Willy breathed his last, he'd have nothing to look forward to but his own imminent **demise**. Willy had been cautioning him about this for many days now, and Mr. Bones knew the drill by heart: how to avoid the dogcatchers and constables, the paddy wagons and unmarked cars, the hypocrites from the so-called humane societies. No matter how sweetly they talked to you, the word shelter meant trouble. It would begin with nets and tranquilizer guns, devolve into a nightmare of cages and fluorescent lights, and end with a lethal injection or a dose of poison gas. If Mr. Bones had belonged to some recognizable breed, he might have stood a chance in the daily beauty contests for prospective owners, but Willy's sidekick was a hodgepodge of genetic strains—part collie, part Labrador, part spaniel, part canine puzzle—and to make matters worse, there were burrs protruding from his ragged coat, bad smells emanating from his mouth, and a perpetual bloodshot sadness lurking in his eyes. No one was going to want to rescue him. As the homeless bard was fond of putting it, the outcome was written in stone. Unless Mr. Bones found another master in one quick hurry, he was a pooch primed for **oblivion**.

DOCUMENT 2:

Chimpanzees, more like us than any other living creature. It's absolutely extraordinary how biologically we realise far more today than when I began in 1960, how like us they are. The DNA of the chimpanzee and humans, differs by only just over 1 percent. [...] You could get a blood transfusion from them if you matched the blood group. The immune system, so like ours that they can catch or be infected with all known human diseases, which is why some scientists have incarcerated them in 5 foot by 5 foot¹ cages to investigate otherwise uniquely human diseases. Unfortunately, these scientists were reluctant to admit the equally dramatic similarities in the behaviour of chimpanzees. And it shouldn't surprise us that, given the similarity of brain, and nervous system, that they are capable of intellectual performances, like the tool using and tool making, which used to be considered the hallmarks² of the human species. And chimpanzees are capable of so many fascinating intellectual performances. Captive chimpanzees can learn more than 400 of the signs used by deaf people, American Sign Language. And they can use those signs when communicating with each other as well as communicating with their teacher. [...] They also have emotions similar to those which we call happiness, sadness, fear, despair. They're capable of mental as well as physical suffering.

And all these things that I've just said were considered absolutely not possible when I first went to Cambridge University in England in 1961. [...] And now, finally, all these years later, we're moving into a world where even science is beginning to accept that these things are true, where, in most major universities, you can study animal mind, you can study animal emotion, you can even try to come to grips in the psychology department with animal personality. So, we are moving there, and by and large, the main pockets of resistance are those people who, in some way or another, are exploiting animals in painful and invasive ways. But gradually, I think, the voice of the animals is growing. [...] It's clear that chimpanzees, more like us than any other creature, have really helped us to redefine our position in nature. It's really clear, once you've spent time with the chimpanzees, that you can no longer draw a sharp line between humans on the one hand and the rest of the animal kingdom on the other. It's a very blurry³ line. It's getting more blurry all the time. And it's [...] definite that we're not the only beings on the planet with personalities, minds and feelings. And that gives us a new respect, not only for the chimpanzees, but the other amazing animal beings with whom we share this planet. [...]

1 1 foot = 0.30 m • 2 typical feature/quality • 3 flou

Dr. Jane Goodall,

primatologist, Founder of the Jane Goodall Institute & UN Messenger of Peace, Speech at the University of Toronto, 15 May 2006

DocUMENT 3 : PETA Campain 2020



	Identification du contexte ou de la situation d'énonciation	Pt score	Identification des réseaux de sens	Pt score	Identification des stratégies de communication	Pt score
C1	J'ai identifié les détails fins ou l'implicite tout en les replaçant dans le contexte : place des animaux dans le monde animal et dans le monde humain, relations particulière	30	J'ai identifié et analysé la logique interne du document ou dossier en distinguant le cas échéant ce qui est de l'ordre de la digression : équilibre fragile, point de vue différent selon la relation qui s'est nouée ressemblance / équilibre dépendance	30	J'ai identifié l'articulation entre les documents, la tonalité des propos : liens fort et similaire relation de dépendance qu'il ne faut pas déséquilibrer nécessité les uns des autres	30
	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25
B2	J'ai identifié la richesse du contexte ou de la situation d'énonciation (implicite) : peur dépendance forte de son relationnel, besoin de l'un qui nourrit l'autre idée de hiérarchie – justifiée ou non	20	J'ai identifié la cohérence globale du document ou du dossier : menaces qui planent : sur le chien s'il se retrouve seul, sur l'équilibre des choses / de la nature utilisation des animaux dans la conquête spatiale ressemblance expression du mal-être animal similaire à celui que peut ressentir les humains besoin d'une prise de conscience	20	J'ai repéré l'intention en distinguant l'expression du point de vue de l'exposé de faits, et les éléments implicites de l'articulation entre les documents : idée de faire adhérer son lecteur à son point de vue du fait du choix de ces narrateurs envie de faire bouger les ligne prise de conscience	20
	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15
B1	j'ai relevé des informations détaillées sur le contexte et établir des liens entre elles : personification du chien, lien fort entre les humains et les animaux : dépendance ou de domination ressemblance	10	j'ai relevé l'essentiel des éléments porteurs du sens : place de chacun création de lien fort équilibre fragile utilisation fondée ou non intelligence des animaux sentiment	10	J'ai identifié l'expression de points de vue, souhaits, perspective. J'ai identifié la nature de l'articulation entre les documents : doc A : le narrateur est le chien, volonté de s'identifier à l'animal Doc B : visée scientifique besoin de convaincre Doc C : photo campagne PETA	10
	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7
A2	j'ai relevé des informations explicites sur le texte. Chien et son maître mort à venir du maître lien génétique	5	j'ai compris globalement le document ou le dossier. Pt de vue interne / personification du chien image choc article à viser instructive	5	J'ai identifié la nature du / des documents et j'ai pu les mettre en lien avec quelques éléments du contenu. Romans pt de vue interne : chien et le narrateur	5
	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	4
A1	j'ai relevé des informations isolées, simples et les articuler les unes aux autres.	3	J'ai construit une amorce de compréhension en relevant des mots ou des expressions.	3	J'ai relevé quelques données caractéristiques évidentes du / des documents.	3

pré-A1	j'ai relevé quelques données.	1	J'ai relevé des mots transparents et / ou familiers.	1	J'ai relevé quelques informations isolées, simples..	1
--------	-------------------------------	---	--	---	--	---

Pt scores	0	1-11				12-15			16-20			21-29			30-39			40-59			60+	B2
NOTE s/ 20	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	

DST – of beast and men (euro)

Basing yourself on the following documents, explain in English the link between animals and humans.

Focus on the relationship between animals and people as described in the text.

Make out the needs and beliefs of each party.

Conclude with your own opinion.

Document 1:

Mr. Bones knew that Willy wasn't long for this world. The cough had been inside him for over six months, and by now there wasn't a chance in hell that he would ever get rid of it. Slowly and inexorably, without once taking a turn for the better, the thing had assumed a life of its own, advancing from a faint, phlegm-filled rattle in the lungs on February third to the wheezy sputum-jigs and gobby convulsions of high summer. All that was bad enough, but in the past two weeks (...) the attacks came so often now as to be almost constant. Every time one of them started, Mr. Bones half expected Willy's body to explode from the rockets of pressure bursting against his rib cage. He figured that blood would be the next step, and when that fatal moment finally occurred on Saturday afternoon, it was as if all the angels in heaven had opened their mouths and started to sing. Mr. Bones saw it happen with his own eyes, standing by the edge of the road between Washington and Baltimore as Willy hawked up a few miserable clots of red matter into his handkerchief, and right then and there he knew that every ounce of hope was gone. The smell of death had settled upon Willy G. Christmas, and as surely as the sun was a lamp in the clouds that went off and on every day, the end was drawing near.

What was a poor dog to do? Mr. Bones had been with Willy since his earliest days as a pup, and by now it was next to impossible for him to imagine a world that did not have his master in it. Every thought, every memory, every particle of the earth and air was saturated with Willy's presence. Habits die hard, and no doubt there's some truth to the adage about old dogs and new tricks, but it was more than just love or devotion that caused Mr. Bones to dread what was coming. It was pure ontological terror. Subtract Willy from the world, and the odds were that the world itself would cease to exist.(...)

A dog alone was no better than a dead dog, and once Willy breathed his last, he'd have nothing to look forward to but his own imminent **demise**. Willy had been cautioning him about this for many days now, and Mr. Bones knew the drill by heart: how to avoid the dogcatchers and constables, the paddy wagons and unmarked cars, the hypocrites from the so-called humane societies. No matter how sweetly they talked to you, the word shelter meant trouble. It would begin with nets and tranquilizer guns, devolve into a nightmare of cages and fluorescent lights, and end with a lethal injection or a dose of poison gas. If Mr. Bones had belonged to some recognizable breed, he might have stood a chance in the daily beauty contests for prospective owners, but Willy's sidekick was a hodgepodge of genetic strains—part collie, part Labrador, part spaniel, part canine puzzle—and to make matters

worse, there were burrs protruding from his ragged coat, bad smells emanating from his mouth, and a perpetual bloodshot sadness lurking in his eyes. No one was going to want to rescue him. As the homeless bard was fond of putting it, the outcome was written in stone. Unless Mr. Bones found another master in one quick hurry, he was a pooch primed for **oblivion**.

Timbuktu, Paul Auster (1999) CHAPTER ONE

document 2:

It is interesting to note that the lion that is the most amenable to the circus trainers's tricks is the one with the lowest social standing in the pride, the omega animal. It has the most to gain from a close relationship with the super-alpha trainer. It is not only a matter of extra treats. A close relationship will also mean protection from the other members of the pride. It is this compliant animal, to the public no different from the others in size and apparent ferocity, that will be the star of the show, while the trainer leaves the beta and gamma lions, sitting on their colourful barrels, on the edge of the ring.

The same is true of the other circus animals and is also seen in zoos. Socially inferior animals are the ones that make the most resourceful efforts to get to know their keepers. They prove to be the ones the most faithful to them, most in need of their company, least likely to challenge them or be difficult. The phenomenon has been observed with big cats, bison, deer, wild sheep, monkeys and many other animals. It is a fact commonly known in the trade.

Life of Pi, Yann Martel, chapter 14, 2008

**Of Beasts and Men (Euro)
timbuktu + life of pi**

	Identification du contexte ou de la situation d'énonciation	Pt score	Identification des réseaux de sens	Pt score	Identification des stratégies de communication	Pt score
C1	J'ai identifié les détails fins ou l'implicite tout en les remplaçant dans le contexte : place des animaux dans le monde animal et dans le monde humain, relations particulière	30	J'ai identifié et analysé la logique interne du document ou dossier en distinguant le cas échéant ce qui est de l'ordre de la digression : équilibre fragile, point de vue différent selon la relation qui s'est nouée	30	J'ai identifié l'articulation entre les documents, la tonalité des propos : liens opposés mais fort dans les deux cas, besoin de trouver cet équilibre + prise de position personnelle par rapport à cela	30
	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25
B2	J'ai identifié la richesse du contexte ou de la situation d'énonciation (implicite) : peur mutuelle, dépendance forte de son relationnel, besoin de l'un qui	20	J'ai identifié la cohérence globale du document ou du dossier : menaces qui planent : sur le chien s'il se retrouve seul, sur le dompteur s'il ne respecte	20	J'ai repéré l'intention en distinguant l'expression du point de vue de l'exposé de faits, et les éléments implicites de l'articulation entre les	20

	nourrit l'autre idée de hiérarchie entre animaux		pas les règles besoin d'un équilibre fort		documents : idée de faire adhérer son lecteur à son point de vue du fait du choix de ces narrateurs	
	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15
B1	j'ai relevé des informations détaillées sur le contexte et établir des liens entre elles : personification du chien, lien fort entre les humains et les animaux : dépendance ou de domination	10	j'ai relevé l'essentiel des éléments porteurs du sens : place de chacun création de lien fort équilibre fragile	10	J'ai identifié l'expression de points de vue, souhaits, perspective. J'ai identifié la nature de l'articulation entre les documents : document A : le narrateur est le chien, volonté de s'identifier à l'animal document B : justification du lien de domination	10
	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7
A2	j'ai relevé des informations explicites sur le texte. Chien = M. Bones, Will = humain narrateur en faveur des zoos	5	j'ai compris globalement le document ou le dossier. Mort du narrateur pt de vue interne dans les deux textes présentation / instructifs	5	J'ai identifié la nature du / des documents et j'ai pu les mettre en lien avec quelques éléments du contenu. Romans pt de vue interne : chien et le narrateur	5
	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	4
A1	j'ai relevé des informations isolées, simples et les articuler les unes aux autres.	3	J'ai construit une amorce de compréhension en relevant des mots ou des expressions.	3	J'ai relevé quelques données caractéristiques évidentes du / des documents.	3
pré-A1	j'ai relevé quelques données.	1	J'ai relevé des mots transparents et / ou familiers.	1	J'ai relevé quelques informations isolées, simples..	1

Pt scores	0	1-11				12-15			16-20			21-29			30-39			40-59			60+	B2
NOTE s/ 20	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	

Of Beasts and Men (2)

	Identification du contexte ou de la situation d'énonciation	Pt score	Identification des réseaux de sens	Pt score	Identification des stratégies de communication	Pt score
C1	J'ai identifié les détails fins ou l'implicite tout en les replaçant dans le contexte : place des animaux dans le monde animal et dans le monde humain,	30	J'ai identifié et analysé la logique interne du document ou dossier en distinguant le cas échéant ce qui est de l'ordre de la digression :	30	J'ai identifié l'articulation entre les documents, la tonalité des propos : liens opposés besoin de trouver un	30

	relations particulière		besoin de se connaître, de comprendre les besoins		équilibre	
	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25
B2	J'ai identifié la richesse du contexte ou de la situation d'énonciation (implicite) : monde sauvage / monde dompté frontière plus floue qu'il n'y paraît idée de hiérarchie entre animaux	20	J'ai identifié la cohérence globale du document ou du dossier : dépendance due à la place de chacun hiérarchie nécessaire et inérente méconnaissance	20	J'ai repéré l'intention en distinguant l'expression du point de vue de l'exposé de faits, et les éléments implicites de l'articulation entre les documents : points de vue divergents → speech : besoin de respect du monde animal' → life of pi : respect qui existe et qui est nécessaire	20
	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15
B1	j'ai relevé des informations détaillées sur le contexte et établir des liens entre elles : complexité des liens entre les humains et les animaux sauvages	10	j'ai relevé l'essentiel des éléments porteurs du sens : place de chacun création de lien fort équilibre fragile complexité des liens entre les humains et les animaux sauvages	10	J'ai identifié l'expression de points de vue, souhaits, perspective. J'ai identifié la nature de l'articulation entre les documents : sous-entendu textes : méconnaissance	10
	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7
A2	j'ai relevé des informations explicites sur les documents animaux sauvages lien avec les humains	5	j'ai compris globalement le document ou le dossier. pt de vue interne dans les deux textes présentation / instructifs	5	J'ai identifié la nature du / des documents et j'ai pu les mettre en lien avec quelques éléments du contenu. Un speech un roman	5
	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	4
A1	j'ai relevé des informations isolées, simples et les articuler les unes aux autres.	3	J'ai construit une amorce de compréhension en relevant des mots ou des expressions.	3	J'ai relevé quelques données caractéristiques évidentes du / des documents.	3
pré-A1	j'ai relevé quelques données.	1	J'ai relevé des mots transparents et / ou familiers.	1	J'ai relevé quelques informations isolées, simples..	1

Total point obtenus	0	1-5				6-9			10-12			13-15			16-22			23-29			30+	B1
	0	1-11				12-15			16-20			21-29			30-39			40-59			60+	B2
NOTE s/ 20	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	

DST 3 :

	Identification du contexte ou de	Pt	Identification des réseaux de	Pt	Identification des	Pt
--	---	-----------	--------------------------------------	-----------	---------------------------	-----------

	la situation d'énonciation	score	sens	score	stratégies de communication	score
C1	J'ai identifié les détails fins ou l'implicite tout en les replaçant dans le contexte : place des animaux dans le monde animal et dans le monde humain, relations particulière	30	J'ai identifié et analysé la logique interne du document ou dossier en distinguant le cas échéant ce qui est de l'ordre de la digression : besoin de se connaître, de comprendre les besoins	30	J'ai identifié l'articulation entre les documents, la tonalité des propos : liens opposés besoin de trouver un équilibre	30
	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25
B2	J'ai identifié la richesse du contexte ou de la situation d'énonciation (implicite) : monde sauvage / monde dompté frontière plus floue qu'il n'y paraît idée de hiérarchie entre animaux	20	J'ai identifié la cohérence globale du document ou du dossier : dépendance due à la place de chacun hiérarchie qui ne devrait pas avoir lieu méconnaissance	20	J'ai repéré l'intention en distinguant l'expression du point de vue de l'exposé de faits, et les éléments implicites de l'articulation entre les documents : points de vue divergents → speech : besoin de respect du monde animal' → life of pi : respect qui existe → cartoon : respect par le fouet	20
	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15
B1	j'ai relevé des informations détaillées sur le contexte et établir des liens entre elles : complexité des liens entre les humains et les animaux sauvages	10	j'ai relevé l'essentiel des éléments porteurs du sens : place de chacun création de lien fort équilibre fragile complexité des liens entre les humains et les animaux sauvages	10	J'ai identifié l'expression de points de vue, souhaits, perspective. J'ai identifié la nature de l'articulation entre les documents : sous-entendu textes : méconnaissance cartoon : pour faire rire	10
	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7
A2	j'ai relevé des informations explicites sur les documents animaux sauvages lien avec les humains	5	j'ai compris globalement le document ou le dossier. pt de vue interne dans les deux textes présentation / instructifs	5	J'ai identifié la nature du / des documents et j'ai pu les mettre en lien avec quelques éléments du contenu. Un speech un roman un cartoon	5
	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	4
A1	j'ai relevé des informations isolées, simples et les articuler les unes aux autres.	3	J'ai construit une amorce de compréhension en relevant des mots ou des expressions.	3	J'ai relevé quelques données caractéristiques évidentes du / des documents.	3
pré-A1	j'ai relevé quelques données.	1	J'ai relevé des mots transparents et / ou familiers.	1	J'ai relevé quelques informations isolées,	1

document 2:

So you see, if you fall into a lion's pit, the reason the lion will tear to pieces is not because it's hungry – be assured, zoo animals are amply fed – or because it's bloodthirsty, but because you invaded its territory.

As an aside, that is why a circus trainer must always enter the lion ring first, and in full sight of the lions. In doing so, he establishes that the ring is his territory, not theirs, a notion that he reinforces by shouting, by stomping about, by snapping his whip. The lions are impressed. Their disadvantage weighs heavily on them. Notice how they in: mighty predators though they are, they crawl in with their tails low and they keep the edges of the ring, which is always round so that they have nowhere to hide. They are in the presence of a strongly dominant male, a super-alpha male, and they must submit to his dominance rituals. So, they open their jaws wide, they sit up, they jump through hoops, they roll over. "He's a queer one", they think dimly. "Never see a top lion like him. But he runs a good pride. The larder's always full and – let's be honest mates – his antics keep us busy. Napping all the time does get a bit boring. At least we're not riding bicycles like the brown bears or catching flying plates like the chimp".

Only the trainer better make sure he always remains the super alpha. He will pay dearly if he unwittingly slips to beta. Much hostile and aggressive behaviour among animals is the expression of social insecurity. The animal in front of you must know where it stands, whether above you or below you. Social rank is central to how it leads its life. Until it knows its rank for certain, the animal lives a life of unbearable anarchy. It remains nervous, jumpy, dangerous. Luckily for the circus trainer, decisions about social rank among higher animals are not always based on brute force. It's a question of brain over brawn. (...)

It is interesting to note that the lion that is the most amenable to the circus trainers's tricks is the one with the lowest social standing in the pride, the omega animal. It has the most to gain from a close relationship with the super-alpha trainer. It is not only a matter of extra treats. A close relationship will also mean protection from the other members of the pride. It is this compliant animal, to the public no different from the others in size and apparent ferocity, that will be the star of the show, while the trainer leaves the beta and gamma lions, sitting on their colourful barrels, on the edge of the ring.

The same is true of the other circus animals and is also seen in zoos. Socially inferior animals are the ones that make the most resourceful efforts to get to know their keepers. They prove to be the ones the most faithful to them, most in need of their company, least likely to challenge them or be difficult. The phenomenon has been observed with big cats, bison, deer, wild sheep, monkeys and many other animals. It is a fact commonly known in the trade.

DST – of beast and men (3)

Basing yourself on the following documents, explain in English the link between animals and humans.

Focus on the relationship between animals and people as described in the text.

Make out the needs and beliefs of each party.

Conclude with your own opinion.

Document 1:

Chimpanzees, more like us than any other living creature. It's absolutely extraordinary how biologically we realise far more today than when I began in 1960, how like us they are. The DNA of the chimpanzee and humans, differs by only just over 1 percent. [...] You could get a blood transfusion from them if you matched the blood group. The immune system, so like ours that they can catch or be infected with all known human diseases, which is why some scientists have incarcerated them in 5 foot by 5 foot¹ cages to investigate otherwise uniquely human diseases. Unfortunately, these scientists were reluctant to admit the equally dramatic similarities in the behaviour of chimpanzees. And it shouldn't surprise us that, given the similarity of brain, and nervous system, that they are capable of intellectual performances, like the tool using and tool making, which used to be considered the hallmarks² of the human species. And chimpanzees are capable of so many fascinating intellectual performances. Captive chimpanzees can learn more than 400 of the signs used by deaf people, American Sign Language. And they can use those signs when communicating with each other as well as communicating with their teacher. [...] They also have emotions similar to those which we call happiness, sadness, fear, despair. They're capable of mental as well as physical suffering.

And all these things that I've just said were considered absolutely not possible when I first went to Cambridge University in England in 1961. [...] And now, finally, all these years later, we're moving into a world where even science is beginning to accept that these things are true, where, in most major universities, you can study animal mind, you can study animal emotion, you can even try to come to grips in the psychology department with animal personality. So, we are moving there, and by and large, the main pockets of resistance are those people who, in some way or another, are exploiting animals in painful and invasive ways. But gradually, I think, the voice of the animals is growing. [...] It's clear that chimpanzees, more like us than any other creature, have really helped us to redefine our position in nature. It's really clear, once you've spent time with the chimpanzees, that you can no longer draw a sharp line between humans on the one hand and the rest of the animal kingdom on the other. It's a very blurry³ line. It's getting more blurry all the time. And it's [...] definite that we're not the only beings on the planet with personalities, minds and feelings. And that gives us a new respect, not only for the chimpanzees, but the other amazing animal beings with whom we share this planet. [...]

1 1 foot = 0.30 m • 2 typical feature/quality • 3 flou

Dr. Jane Goodall,

primatologist, Founder of the Jane Goodall Institute & UN Messenger of Peace, Speech at the University of Toronto,

15 May 2006

document 2:

It is interesting to note that the lion that is the most amenable to the circus trainers's tricks is the one with the lowest social standing in the pride, the omega animal. It has the most to gain from a close relationship with the super-alpha trainer. It is not only a matter of extra treats. A close relationship will also mean protection from the other members of the pride. It is this compliant animal, to the public no different from the others in size and apparent ferocity, that will be the star of the show, while the trainer leaves the beta and gamma lions, sitting on their colourful barrels, on the edge of the ring.

The same is true of the other circus animals and is also seen in zoos. Socially inferior animals are the ones that make the most resourceful efforts to get to know their keepers. They prove to be the ones the most faithful to them, most in need of their company, least likely to challenge them or be difficult. The phenomenon has been observed with big cats, bison, deer, wild sheep, monkeys and many other animals. It is a fact commonly known in the trade.

Life of Pi, Yann Martel, 2008

document 3:



NAME: _____

DST- Of Beasts and men EURO

Identification du contexte /de la situation d'énonciation	Identification des réseaux de sens	Identification des stratégies de communication

Basing yourself on the following documents, explain in English the link between animals and humans.

Focus on the relationship between animals and people as described in the text.

Make out the needs and beliefs of each party.

Conclude with your own opinion.

Document 1:

Mr. Bones knew that Willy wasn't long for this world. The cough had been inside him for over six months, and by now there wasn't a chance in hell that he would ever get rid of it. Slowly and inexorably, without once taking a turn for the better, the thing had assumed a life of its own, advancing from a faint, phlegm-filled rattle in the lungs on February third to the wheezy sputum-jigs and gobby convulsions of high summer. All that was bad enough, but in the past two weeks (...) the attacks came so often now as to be almost constant. Every time one of them started, Mr. Bones half expected Willy's body to explode from the rockets of pressure bursting against his rib cage. He figured that blood would be the next step, and when that fatal moment finally occurred on Saturday afternoon, it was as if all the angels in heaven had opened their mouths and started to sing. Mr. Bones saw it happen with his own eyes, standing by the edge of the road between Washington and Baltimore as Willy hawked up a few miserable clots of red matter into his handkerchief, and right then and there he knew that every ounce of hope was gone. The smell of death had settled upon Willy G. Christmas, and as surely as the sun was a lamp in the clouds that went off and on every day, the end was drawing near.

What was a poor dog to do? Mr. Bones had been with Willy since his earliest days as a pup, and by now it was next to impossible for him to imagine a world that did not have his master in it. Every thought, every memory, every particle of the earth and air was saturated with Willy's presence. Habits die hard, and no doubt there's some truth to the adage about old dogs and new tricks, but it was more than just love or devotion that caused Mr. Bones to dread what was coming. It was pure ontological terror. Subtract Willy from the world, and the odds were that the world itself would cease to exist.(...)

A dog alone was no better than a dead dog, and once Willy breathed his last, he'd have nothing to look forward to but his own imminent **demise**. Willy had been cautioning him about this for many days now, and Mr. Bones knew the drill by heart: how to avoid the dogcatchers and constables, the paddy wagons and unmarked cars, the hypocrites from the so-called humane societies. No matter how sweetly they talked to you, the word shelter meant trouble. It would begin with nets and tranquilizer guns, devolve into a nightmare of cages and fluorescent lights, and end with a lethal injection or a dose of poison gas. If Mr. Bones had belonged to some recognizable breed, he might have stood a chance in the daily beauty contests for prospective owners, but Willy's sidekick was a hodgepodge of genetic

strains—part collie, part Labrador, part spaniel, part canine puzzle—and to make matters worse, there were burrs protruding from his ragged coat, bad smells emanating from his mouth, and a perpetual bloodshot sadness lurking in his eyes. No one was going to want to rescue him. As the homeless bard was fond of putting it, the outcome was written in stone. Unless Mr. Bones found another master in one quick hurry, he was a pooch primed for **oblivion**.

Timbuktu, Paul Auster (1999) CHAPTER ONE

DOC 2:

Water for Elephants' Elephant Was Abused in 2005, Says Animal Rights Group

BY THE [STAFF](#) - MAY 9, 2011 2:06PM

A 42-year-old Asian elephant named Tai — most recently known for the role of Rosie in Fox's *Water for Elephants* — was abused by its trainers in 2005, according to Animal Defenders International.

The group has released a 2005 video showing the elephant — who also appeared in 1995's *Operation Dumbo Drop* and 1996's *Larger Than Life* — that appears alongside **Reese Witherspoon** and **Robert Pattinson** being beaten with hooks and electric shocked to perform headstands.

"We were uncomfortable with the message of this film, but the more we saw the repeated assertions that this elephant has been treated with love and affection and never been abused, we realized that we had to get the truth out," ADI president Jan Creamer said in a statement. "The public, the stars and the filmmakers have been duped. This poor elephant was trained to do the very tricks you see in the film by being given electric shocks."

Members of ADI are sending copies of the DVD to the film's stars and makers, as well as to the American Humane Society to re-examine the use of animals in films.

"I believe that Reese Witherspoon and Robert Pattinson will be horrified to learn what Tai went through," added Creamer.

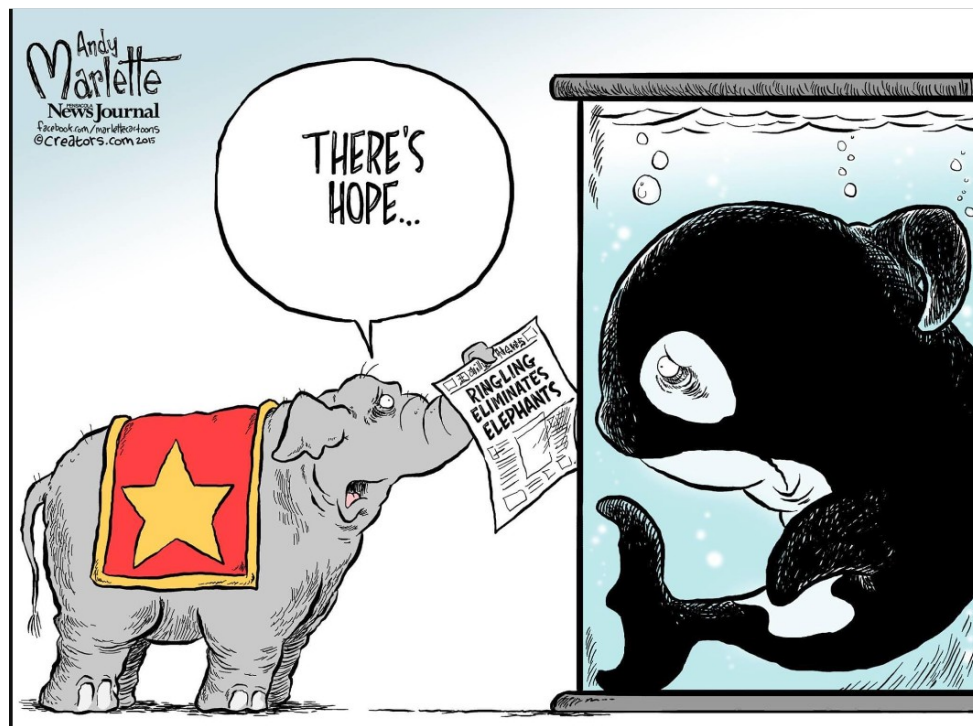
In a statement, Fox says:

"A central message of *Water for Elephants* is the condemnation of cruelty towards animals. Twentieth Century Fox feels strongly that we have taken every step to ensure that the film, while portraying the perception of animal abuse (often through digital effects), held in utmost importance the proper care and humane treatment of all animals involved in the production. Fox and the filmmakers behind *Water for Elephants* are disturbed and saddened by the video being circulated that purportedly shows the elephant Tai being mistreated several years ago. We are strongly opposed to violence against animals, humans or any creatures.

"Fox is compelled to point out that this video was NOT taken during the training for, or production of, our film, and neither Tai nor any other animal performer in the film was harmed in any way during the making of this film. In fact, the organization circulating this video claims it was taken in 2005, which was at least five years before the movie went into production and at least a year before the book on which the movie is based was even published. Moreover, a representative from the American Humane Association was on set and monitored every instance in which animals were used and can confirm that no animals, including Tai, were mistreated in any way," the statement concludes.

DOCUMENT 3 : There's hope, Andy Marlette, Newsjournal, May 2021

(on the board)



DST EURO OF BEATS AND MEN

	Identification du contexte ou de la situation d'énonciation	Pt score	Identification des réseaux de sens	Pt score	Identification des stratégies de communication	Pt score
C1	<p>J'ai identifié les détails fins ou l'implicite tout en les replaçant dans le contexte : place des animaux dans le monde animal et dans le monde humain, ensemble des décalages tels qu'évoqué dans le B2 évoqués de façon précises et détaillées</p>	30	<p>J'ai identifié et analysé la logique interne du document ou dossier en distinguant le cas échéant ce qui est de l'ordre de la digression : besoin de se connaître, de comprendre les besoins besoin d'évolution dans le bon sens</p>	30	<p>J'ai identifié l'articulation entre les documents, la tonalité des propos : unité des documents dans le message délivré question laissée en suspens</p>	30
	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25
B2	<p>J'ai identifié la richesse du contexte ou de la situation d'énonciation (implicite) : peur mutuelle, dépendance forte de son relationnel, besoin de l'un qui nourrit l'autre personnes du cinema / acteur décalage entre ce qui est montré,</p>	20	<p>J'ai identifié la cohérence globale du document ou du dossier : dépendance des animaux de l'humain, reconnaissance des besoins de certains animaux mais pas d'autres besoin d'un prise de conscience</p>	20	<p>J'ai repéré l'intention en distinguant l'expression du point de vue de l'exposé de faits, et les éléments implicites de l'articulation entre les documents : différentes formes pour interpeller les mêmes nécessité</p>	20

	ce qui est fait + inégalité entre ce qui est fait au niveau des animaux domestiques, du cirque, des films, des parcs aquatiques (explications précises)		besoin de changement, changement trop lent / partie visible trop restreinte		peu de réactivité (orque toujours enfermée, éléphants mal traités malgré le film)	
	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15
B1	j'ai relevé des informations détaillées sur le contexte et établir des liens entre elles : personification du chien, lien fort entre les humains et les animaux différence de traitements entre animaux de compagnies et animaux du show business	10	j'ai relevé l'essentiel des éléments porteurs du sens : place de chacun création de lien fort équilibre fragile complexité des liens entre les humains et les animaux utilisation / place de chacun besoin de respect	10	J'ai identifié l'expression de points de vue, souhaits, perspective. J'ai identifié la nature de l'articulation entre les documents : besoin d'une prise de conscience dans les 3 documents	10
	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7
A2	j'ai relevé des informations explicites sur les documents animaux domestiques, sauvages / cirque, utilisation lien avec les humains	5	j'ai compris globalement le document ou le dossier. pt de vue interne mort du narrateur, utilisation abusive des animaux vs personification à l'extrême	5	J'ai identifié la nature du / des documents et j'ai pu les mettre en lien avec quelques éléments du contenu. romain extrait de journal cartoon	5
	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	4
A1	j'ai relevé des informations isolées, simples et les articuler les unes aux autres.	3	J'ai construit une amorce de compréhension en relevant des mots ou des expressions.	3	J'ai relevé quelques données caractéristiques évidentes du / des documents.	3
pré-A1	j'ai relevé quelques données.	1	J'ai relevé des mots transparents et / ou familiers.	1	J'ai relevé quelques informations isolées, simples..	1

Total pt obtenus	0	1-11				12-15			16-20			21-29			30-39			40-59			60+	B2
NOTE s/ 20	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	

Life of Pi – Yann Martel

In zoos, as in nature, the best times to visit are sunrise and sunset. That is when most animals come to life. The stir and leave their shelter and tiptoe to the water's edge. They show their raiments. They sing their songs. They turn to each other and perform their rites. The reward for the watching eye and the listening ear is great. I spent more hours than I can count a quiet witness to the highly mannered, manifold expressions of life that grace our planet. It is something so bright, loud, weird and delicate as to stupefy the senses.

I have heard nearly as much nonsense about zoos as I have about God and religion. Well-meaning but misinformed people think animals in the wild are "happy" because they are "free". These people

usually have a large, handsome predator in mind, a lion or a cheetah (the life of a gnu or an aardvark is rarely exalted). They imagine this wild animal roaming about the savannah on digestive walks after eating a prey that accepted its lot piously, or going to callisthenic runs to stay slim after overindulging. They imagine this animal overseeing its offspring proudly and tenderly, the whole family watching the setting of the sun from the limbs of trees with sighs of pleasure. The life of the wild animal is simple, noble and meaningful they imagine. Then it is captured by wicked men and thrown into tiny jails. Its "happiness" is dashed. It yearns mightily for "freedom" and does all it can to escape. Being denied its "freedom" for too long, the animal becomes a shadow of itself, its spirit broken. So some people imagine.

This is not the way it is.

Animals in the wild lead lives of compulsion and necessity within an unforgiving social hierarchy in an environment where the supply of fear is high and the supply of food low and where territory must constantly be defended and parasites forever endured. What is the meaning of freedom in such a context? Animals in the wild are, in practice, free neither in space nor in time, nor in their personal relations. [...] An animal inhabits its space, whether in a zoo or in the wild, in the same way chess pieces move about a chessboard – significantly. There is no more happenstance, no more "freedom", involved in the whereabouts of a lizard or a bear or a deer than in the location of a knight on a chessboard. Both speak of pattern and purpose. In the wild, animals stick to the same paths for the same pressing reasons, season after season. In a zoo, if an animal is not in its normal place in its regular posture at the usual hour, it means something. It may be the reflection of nothing more than a minor change in the environment. [...] But it could be something more. At its worst, it could be that most dreaded thing to a zoo director: a *symptom*, a herald of trouble to come, a reason to inspect the dung, to cross-examine the keeper, to summon the vet. All this because a stork is not standing where it usually stands.

If you went to a home, kicked down the front door, chased the people who lived there out into the street and said, "Go! You are free! Free as a bird! Go! Go!" -- do you think they would shout and dance for joy? They wouldn't. Birds are not free. The people you've just evicted would sputter, "With what right do you throw us out? This is our home. We own it. We have lived here for years. We're calling the police, you scoundrel."

Don't we say, "there's no place like home?" That's certainly what animals feel. Animals are territorial. That is the key to their minds. Only a familiar territory will allow them to fulfill the two relentless imperatives of the wild: the avoidance of enemies and the getting of food and water. A biologically sound zoo enclosure – whether cage, pit, moated island, corral terrarium, aviary or aquarium – is just another territory, peculiar only in its size and its proximity to human territory. That it is so much smaller than what it would be in nature stands to reason. Territories in the wild are large not as a matter of taste but of necessity. In a zoo, we do for animals what we have done for ourselves with houses: we bring together in a small space what in the wild is spread out. [...] A house is a compressed territory where our basic needs can be fulfilled close by and safely. A sound zoo enclosure is the equivalent for an animal [...]. Finding within it all the places it needs – a lookout, a place for resting, for eating and drinking, for bathing or grooming, etc. – and finding that there is no need to go hunting, good appearing six days a week, an animal will take possession of its zoo space in the same way it would lay claim to a new space in the wild, exploring it and marking it out in the normal way of its species. Once the animal has settled, it will not feel like a nervous tenant, and even less like a prisoner, not rather like a landholder, and it will behave in the same way within its enclosure as it would in its territory in the wild, including defending it tooth and nail should it be invaded. Such an enclosure is subjectively neither better nor worse for an animal than its condition in the wild; so long as it fulfills the animal's needs. One might even argue that if an animal could choose with intelligence, it would opt for living in a zoo, since the major difference between a zoo and the wild is the absence of parasites and enemies and the abundance of food in the first, and their respective abundance and scarcity in the second. [...] A good zoo is place of carefully worked-out coincidence: exactly where an animal says to us, "Stay

out!” with its urine or other secretion, we say to it, “Stay in!” with our barriers. Under such conditions of diplomatic peace, all animals are content and we can relax and have a look at each other. In the literature can be found legions of examples of animals that could escape but did not, or did and returned. There is the case of the chimpanzee whose cage door was left unlocked and had swung open. Increasingly anxious, the chimp began to shriek and to slam the door shut repeatedly – with a deafening clang each time – until the keeper, notified by a visitor, hurried over to remedy the situation.

Chapitre 13:

So you see, if you fall into a lion's pit, the reason the lion will tear to pieces is not because it's hungry – be assured, zoo animals are amply fed – or because it's bloodthirsty, but because you invaded its territory.

As an aside, that is why a circus trainer must always enter the lion ring first, and in full sight of the lions. In doing so, he establishes that the ring is his territory, not theirs, a notion that he reinforces by shouting, by stomping about, by snapping his whip. The lions are impressed. Their disadvantage weighs heavily on them. Notice how they in: mighty predators though they are, they crawl in with their tails low and they keep the edges of the ring, which is always round so that they have nowhere to hide. They are in the presence of a strongly dominant male, a super-alpha male, and they must submit to his dominance rituals. So, they open their jaws wide, they sit up, they jump through hoops, they roll over. “He's a queer one”, they think dimly. “Never see a top lion like him. But he runs a good pride. The larder's always full and – let's be honest mates – his antics keep us busy. Napping all the time does get a bit boring. At least we're not riding bicycles like the brown bears or catching flying plates like the chimp”.

Only the trainer better make sure he always remains the super alpha. He will pay dearly if he unwittingly slips to beta. Much hostile and aggressive behaviour among animals is the expression of social insecurity. The animal in front of you must know where it stands, whether above you or below you. Social rank is central to how it leads its life. Until it knows its rank for certain, the animal lives a life of unbearable anarchy. It remains nervous, jumpy, dangerous. Luckily for the circus trainer, decisions about social rank among higher animals are not always based on brute force. It's a question of brain over brawn.

Chapitre 14:

It is interesting to note that the lion that is the most amenable to the circus trainers's tricks is the one with the lowest social standing in the pride, the omega animal. It has the most to gain from a close relationship with the super-alpha trainer. It is not only a matter of extra treats. A close relationship will also mean protection from the other members of the pride. It is this compliant animal, to the public no different from the others in size and apparent ferocity, that will be the star of the show, while the trainer leaves the beta and gamma lions, sitting on their colourful barrels, on the edge of the ring.

The same is true of the other circus animals and is also seen in zoos. Socially inferior animals are the ones that make the most resourceful efforts to get to know their keepers. They prove to be the ones the most faithful to them, most in need of their company, least likely to challenge them or be difficult. The phenomenon has been observed with big cats, bison, deer, wild sheep, monkeys and many other animals. It is a fact commonly known in the trade.

NAME: _____ **DST- Of Beasts and men Rattrapage**

Identification du contexte /de la situation	Identification des réseaux de sens	Identification des stratégies de
---	------------------------------------	----------------------------------

d'énonciation		communication

Basing yourself on the following documents, explain in English the link between animals and humans. Focus on the relationship between animals and people as described in the text.

Make out the needs and beliefs of each party.

DOCUMENT 1:

I am your inner polar bear. Find me before it's too late.

There's a photograph of me rafting an iceberg, the melted sea all around, the sea that should have been solid. I am thinking about the end of the world because I am a polar bear, and the world will end for me faster than it will for you, and you'll put some of me in zoos and special chill nature reserves, but what you will really be excited about is oil and trade and who controls the North West Passage.

When you take my world away from me I'm going to come and live with you. All your science will be on the outside, along with all your trade and aid. Inside, there will be me. Your inner polar bear - the weight of me. I will be everything you have lost. I will be everything you neglected. I will be everything you forgot. I will be the wild place sold for money.

You see, when I lived far away, you knew I was there, and I kept something for you, even though you had never seen a polar bear. Even though you are not adapted to my conditions. I kept your wild, your cold, your **raw**. And the lion keeps something for you, and the **mangrove swamp** and the coral and the spider and the birds.

You think I am a stupid polar bear? Go up into space and look back at this diamond cut planet. It is one planet, one place, and there is nothing else like it anywhere in the solar system. When you see it whole, you remember that it's not polar bears over there, and snakes over here; it's one place, one strange special place. It comes as a whole or not at all.

You will live longer than us - my kind, not just my polar bear kind but all of us who need a home and you so envious that you want all the homes, leaving nothing you can't sell. Enclosure of the whole world.

Sixty-five million years ago the dinosaurs disappeared and something like a man began. All I can comfort myself with, as the ice melts under me, is that you are as stupid as they were. What's the difference between a dinosaur and a human being? A dinosaur destroys everything - but doesn't call it progress. I wonder how many millions of years it will be before a wiser species than Homo sapiens inhabits the earth? And I wonder if I will ever come home? When the earth re-evolves herself, after the plagues, the bombs, the wipe-outs, the lights-out, will there be polar bears? And lions? And birds? When earth begins again I would like to slide down into an icy **untamed** sea and swim through the cold where there will be others like me. A place to be.

Once upon a time there was a polar bear. He had nowhere to live so he came to live in your head. You started to think polar bear thoughts about icyness and wilderness. You went shopping and looked at fish. At night you dreamed your skin was fur. You sought loneliness. You wanted to see the sun rise after a night that lasted as long as all the things you have done wrong. You wanted to see the sun come up and no one to be near you. But you live in the city and the rest is gone.

And all the longings and all the loss can't bring back the dead. The most beautiful place on earth was everywhere, precarious, unlikely, our polar bear home.

Adapted from A Short story by Jeanette Winterson, 2009

DOCUMENT 2:

Water for Elephants' Elephant Was Abused in 2005, Says Animal Rights Group

BY THE [STAFF](#) - MAY 9, 2011 2:06PM

A 42-year-old Asian elephant named Tai — most recently known for the role of Rosie in Fox’s *Water for Elephants* — was abused by its trainers in 2005, according to Animal Defenders International. The group has released a 2005 video showing the elephant — who also appeared in 1995’s *Operation Dumbo Drop* and 1996’s *Larger Than Life* — that appears alongside **Reese Witherspoon** and **Robert Pattinson** being beaten with hooks and electric shocked to perform headstands.

“We were uncomfortable with the message of this film, but the more we saw the repeated assertions that this elephant has been treated with love and affection and never been abused, we realized that we had to get the truth out,” ADI president Jan Creamer said in a statement. “The public, the stars and the filmmakers have been duped. This poor elephant was trained to do the very tricks you see in the film by being given electric shocks.”

Members of ADI are sending copies of the DVD to the film’s stars and makers, as well as to the American Humane Society to re-examine the use of animals in films.

“I believe that Reese Witherspoon and Robert Pattinson will be horrified to learn what Tai went through,” added Creamer.

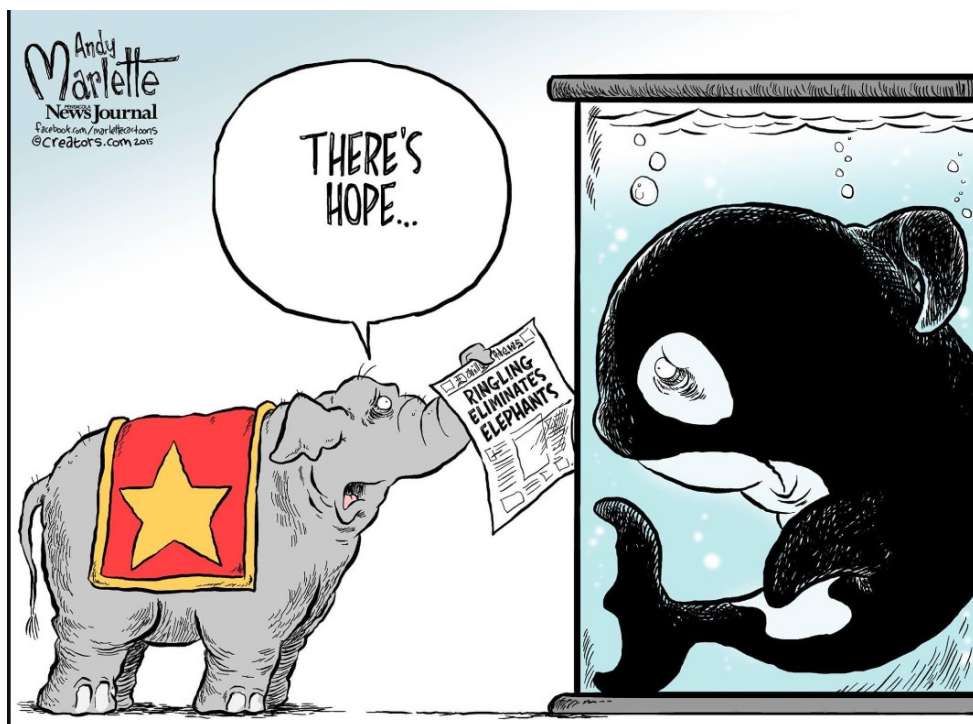
In a statement, Fox says:

“A central message of *Water for Elephants* is the condemnation of cruelty towards animals. Twentieth Century Fox feels strongly that we have taken every step to ensure that the film, while portraying the perception of animal abuse (often through digital effects), held in utmost importance the proper care and humane treatment of all animals involved in the production. Fox and the filmmakers behind *Water for Elephants* are disturbed and saddened by the video being circulated that purportedly shows the elephant Tai being mistreated several years ago. We are strongly opposed to violence against animals, humans or any creatures.

“Fox is compelled to point out that this video was NOT taken during the training for, or production of, our film, and neither Tai nor any other animal performer in the film was harmed in any way during the making of this film. In fact, the organization circulating this video claims it was taken in 2005, which was at least five years before the movie went into production and at least a year before the book on which the movie is based was even published. Moreover, a representative from the American Humane Association was on set and monitored every instance in which animals were used and can confirm that no animals, including Tai, were mistreated in any way,” the statement concludes.

<https://www.hollywoodreporter.com/movies/movie-news/water-elephants-elephant-was-abused-186634>

DOCUMENT 3:



DST Polar bear + circus (rattrapage)

	Identification du contexte ou de la situation d'énonciation	Pt score	Identification des réseaux de sens	Pt score	Identification des stratégies de communication	Pt score
C1	J'ai identifié les détails fins ou l'implicite tout en les replaçant dans le contexte : place des animaux dans le monde animal et dans le monde humain, ensemble des décalages tels qu'évoqué dans le B2	30	J'ai identifié et analysé la logique interne du document ou dossier en distinguant le cas échéant ce qui est de l'ordre de la digression : besoin de se connaître, de comprendre les besoins besoin d'évolution dans le bon sens	30	J'ai identifié l'articulation entre les documents, la tonalité des propos : unité des documents dans le message délivré	30
	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25	B2 vers le C1	25
B2	J'ai identifié la richesse du contexte ou de la situation d'énonciation (implicite) : monde sauvage : mise en garde du non respect interpelle l'humanité personnes du cinéma / acteur décalage entre ce qui est montré, ce qui est fait + inégalité entre ce qui est fait au niveau des animaux	20	J'ai identifié la cohérence globale du document ou du dossier : dépendance due à la place de chacun hiérarchie qui ne devrait pas avoir lieu → reconnaissance des besoins de certains animaux mais pas d'autres besoin d'une prise de conscience	20	J'ai repéré l'intention en distinguant l'expression du point de vue de l'exposé de faits, et les éléments implicites de l'articulation entre les documents : différentes formes pour interpeller les mêmes nécessité	20
	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15	B1 vers le B2	15
B1	j'ai relevé des informations détaillées sur le contexte et établir des liens entre elles : complexité des liens entre les humains et les animaux sauvages animaux du cirque	10	j'ai relevé l'essentiel des éléments porteurs du sens : place de chacun création de lien fort équilibre fragile complexité des liens entre les humains et les animaux sauvages	10	J'ai identifié l'expression de points de vue, souhaits, perspective. J'ai identifié la nature de l'articulation entre les documents : besoin d'une prise de conscience dans les 3 documents	10
	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7	A2 vers le B1	7
A2	j'ai relevé des informations explicites sur les documents animaux sauvages / du cirque lien avec les humains	5	j'ai compris globalement le document ou le dossier. pt de vue interne dans les deux textes présentation / instructifs	5	J'ai identifié la nature du / des documents et j'ai pu les mettre en lien avec quelques éléments du contenu. Conte extrait de journal cartoon	5

	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	4	A1 vers le A2	4
A1	j'ai relevé des informations isolées, simples et les articuler les unes aux autres.	3	J'ai construit une amorce de compréhension en relevant des mots ou des expressions.	3	J'ai relevé quelques données caractéristiques évidentes du / des documents.	3
pré-A1	j'ai relevé quelques données.	1	J'ai relevé des mots transparents et / ou familiers.	1	J'ai relevé quelques informations isolées, simples..	1

Total point obtenus	0	1-5				6-9			10-12			13-15			16-22			23-29			30+	B1
	0	1-11				12-15			16-20			21-29			30-39			40-59			60+	B2
NOTE s/ 20	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	