

DÉPARTEMENT DE SOCIOLOGIE

LICENCE 1^{ère} année

Anglais

Septembre 2011

Durée de l'épreuve: 2 heures

Responsable: M. BLANC

Prière d'écrire directement sur la liasse. Lorsque vous aurez terminé, vous mettrez cette liasse à l'intérieur d'une feuille de copie sur laquelle vous aurez mentionné votre nom, votre prénom et votre numéro d'étudiant et que vous aurez pris soin d'anonymer.

Lisez très attentivement le texte suivant.

30 termes ont été enlevés.

Pour chaque emplacement numéroté, retrouvez le terme manquant à choisir parmi quatre propositions ci-dessous.

Répondez simplement en inscrivant la bonne lettre pour chaque numéro dans le tableau de réponses.

Deviance

We all know who deviants are, or so we tend to think. Deviants are those individuals who refuse to live by the rules that the majority of us follow. They're violent criminals, drug addicts or '**down-and-outs**' (= *clochards*), who don't **fit in** (= *correspondre*) with < 1 > most people would define as standards of acceptability. Yet things are not quite < 2 > they appear – a lesson sociology often teaches us, < 3 > it encourages us to look beyond the obvious. The notion of the deviant, as we shall see, is actually not an easy one to define.

(..) Human social life is governed by rules or norms. Our activities < 4 > into chaos if we didn't stick to rules that define some kinds of behaviour as proper in particular contexts and others as inappropriate. Orderly behaviour on the roads, for example, would be impossible if drivers didn't observe the rule of driving on the left. No deviants here, you might think, except perhaps for the drunken or **reckless** (= *inconscient*) driver. If you did think this, though, you would be wrong. Most drivers are not just deviants but criminals.

For most drivers regularly drive at well above the legal speed limits – assuming < 5 > a police car in sight.

15 We are all rule breakers as well as conformists. We are all also creators. Drivers < 6 > the law on the motorways, but in fact they have evolved informal rules that are superimposed on the legal rules. When the legal speed limit on the motorway is 70 mph (≈ 110 km/h), most drivers < 7 > above 80 or so, and tend to go more slowly when driving through urban areas.

20 Conventional rules about what is and isn't reckless driving also < 8 >. Northern Europeans who drive in the south of Italy, for example, where drivers break other traffic rules as well, are apt to find the experience a **hair-raising** (\approx frightening) one. In Brazil, traffic lights and other traffic controls < 9 > as **binding** (= *obligatoire*) rules, but as mere suggestions. Motorists in Rio de Janeiro drive through red lights without stopping, unless another car
25 < 10 > the intersection. Where there is a main street crossing a lesser one; the driver on the main road presumes **right of way** (= *priorité*), no matter what the traffic signals might indicate. Someone entering from the smaller street < 11 > or **flash the headlights** (= *faire des appels de phare*) to warn other drivers (Lull 1995).

When we begin the study of deviant behaviour, we must consider which rules people are
30 observing and which they are breaking. Nobody breaks *all* rules, just as no one conforms to all rules. Even individuals who might seem wholly outside the **pale** (= *domaine*) of respectable society, such as bank robbers, are likely to be following rules of the groups < 12 > they are members. Some distinctly disreputable groups, such as motorcycle gangs, have strict codes of conduct for their members; those who deviate from them are < 13 >
35 punished or expelled.

The study of deviant behaviour is one of the < 14 > yet complex areas of sociology. < 15 > teaches us that none of us is quite as normal as we might like to think. It also helps us see that people whose behaviour might appear incomprehensible can be seen as rational beings when we understand why they act as they < 16 >.

40 The study of deviance, like other fields of sociology, directs our attention to social power, as well as the influence of social class - the divisions between rich and poor. When we look at deviance from or conformity to social rules or norms, we always < 17 > to bear in mind the question, "*whose rules?*" As we shall see, social norms are strongly influenced by divisions of power and class.

45 Deviance < 18 > as non-conformity to a given set of norms that are accepted by a significant number of people in a community or society. No society, as has already been stressed, can be divided up in a simple way between those who deviate from norms and those who conform to them. Most of us on some occasions transgress < 19 > rules of behaviour. We may, for example, < 20 > at some point minor acts of **theft** (= *vol*), like
50 shoplifting or taking small items from work - such as office note-paper and pens - for personal use.

The scope of the concept of deviance is very wide, as some examples will illustrate. The
billionaire Howard Hughes built up his massive fortune through a mixture of hard work, inventive ideas and **shrewd** (= *ruse, avisé*) decisions. In terms of his drive to succeed, his
55 activities conformed to some of the key values in Western societies, values emphasizing the desirability of material rewards and individual achievement. On the other hand, in some areas, his behaviour deviated sharply from orthodox norms. He lived the last few years of his life almost completely isolated from the outside world, hardly ever venturing out of the hotel suite he had made his home. He < 21 > his hair grow very long and
60 cultivated a long beard, making him look more like a biblical prophet than a successful businessman.

Hughes was both highly successful and highly deviant in his behaviour. As a contrasting example, we might take the career of Ted Bundy. Bundy's way of life, **on the face of things** (= *en apparence*), conformed to the norms of behaviour of a good citizen. He led what seemed not only a normal life, but a most **worthy** (= *exemplaire*) one. For example, he played an active role in the Samaritans, an association that organizes a twenty-four-hour phone-in service for people who are distressed or suicidal. < 22 > Bundy also carried out a series of horrific murders. Before sentencing him to death, the judge at his **trial** (= *procès*) **praised** (= *féliciter*) Bundy for his abilities (he had prepared his own defence) but finished by noting what a waste he had made of his life. Bundy's career shows that a person can seem entirely normal < 23 > secretly engaging in acts of extreme deviance.

Deviance < 24 > only to individual behaviour; it concerns the activities of groups as well. An illustration is the Hare Krishna cult, a religious group < 25 > and mode of life are different from those of the majority of people in Britain. The cult was established in the 1960s when Sril Prabhupada came to the West from India to spread the word of Krishna consciousness. He aimed his message particularly at young people who were drug users, proclaiming that one could 'stay high all the time, discover eternal **bliss** (= *bonheur*)' by following his teachings. The Hare Krishnas < 26 > a familiar sight, dancing and chanting in the streets, airports and other **venues** (= *lieux*). They were regarded in a tolerant light by most of the population, < 27 > their beliefs seemed eccentric.

The Hare Krishnas represent an example of a deviant subculture. Although their membership today < 28 >, they have been able to survive fairly easily within the wider society. The organization is wealthy, financed by donations from members and sympathizers. (...)

All social norms are accompanied by sanctions that promote conformity and protect against non-conformity. A sanction is any reaction from others to the behaviour of an individual or group that is meant to ensure that the person or group **complies** (= *obéir*) with a given norm. Sanctions may be positive (the offering of rewards for conformity) or negative (punishment for behaviour that does not conform). They can also be formal or informal. Formal sanctions are applied by a specific body or people or an agency to ensure that a particular set of norms < 29 >. Informal sanctions are less organized and more spontaneous reactions to non-conformity, such as when a student is teasingly accused by friends of working too hard or being a '**nerd**' (= "*intello*") if he decides to spend an evening studying rather than going to a party.

The main types of formal sanctions in modern societies are those represented by the courts and prisons. The police, of course, are the agency charged with bringing offenders to trial and possible imprisonment. Laws are formal sanctions defined by governments as principles that their citizens must follow; they are used against people who do not conform. Where there are laws, there are also crimes, < 30 > crime can most simply be defined as any type of behaviour that breaks a law.

Sociology, Anthony GIDDENS, Polity Press, 1997 [1989]

PROPOSITIONS :

- 1) A- what B- which C- that D- whose
- 2) A- simpler than B- simpler that C- as simple as D- more simple than
- 3) A- for B- to C- why D- while
- 4) A- would collapsed B- would have collapsed C- would be collapsed D- would collapse
- 5) A- there is B- there is no C- there isn't D- it hasn't
- 6) A- may break B- must break C- should break D- must be broken
- 7) A- go not B- aren't go C- don't go D- isn't going
- 8) A- vary B- varies C- varied D- varying
- 9) A- are not treated B- don't treat C- don't treated D- didn't treat
- 10) A- enter B- enters C- entered D- entering
- 11) A- must hoot B- must have hooted C- must be hooted D- must had hooted
(**to hoot** = *klaxonner*)
- 12) A- in what B- which C- whose D- of which
- 13) A- either B- or C- whether D- neither
- 14) A- more intriguing B- most intriguing C- intriguinger D- intriguingest
- 15) A- she B- he C- they D- it
- 16) A- have B- do C- acted D- did
- 17) A- have B- must C- should D- can
- 18) A- might define B- might is defined C- may define D- may be defined
- 19) A- generally accept B- generally accepted C- generally accepts D- generally accepting
- 20) A- committed B- committing C- have committed D- commits
- 21) A- let B- lets C- left D- leted
- 22) A- Yet B- Although C- Despite D- Even if
- 23) A- while B- since C- meanwhile D- until
- 24) A- doesn't refer B- no refers C- don't refers D- don't refer
- 25) A- whose beliefs B- whose the beliefs C- which beliefs D- which the beliefs
- 26) A- begin B- become C- became D- began
- 27) A- yet B- however C- despite D- even if
- 28) A- have declined B- has declined C- decline D- declined
- 29) A- follow B- follows C- is followed D- is following
- 30) A- while B- since C- although D- until

TABLEAU DE REPONSES

N'inscrivez que les lettres A, B, C ou D

1		11		21	
2		12		22	
3		13		23	
4		14		24	
5		15		25	
6		16		26	
7		17		27	
8		18		28	
9		19		29	
10		20		30	

