

Premis Extraordinaris de Batxillerat. Convocatòria 2020-2021

Les proves es divideixen en **tres exercicis**:

- Primer exercici (1 hora i 30 minuts): comentari crític d'un tema general.
- **Segon exercici (1 hora i 15 minuts): redacció en llengua estrangera.**
- Tercer exercici (1 hora i 30 minuts): matèria de modalitat.

Llengua Estrangera

Anglès

Etiqueta identificadora de l'alumne/a

Qualificació:

Instruccions

La prova consisteix a redactar un text argumentatiu de 400 a 450 paraules que s'ha de respondre en aquest quadernet. Si necessiteu fulls per fer esborranys, el tribunal us en proporcionarà, i caldrà lliurar-los juntament amb el quadernet.

Per comptar els mots de l'escrit, cal tenir en compte tots els articles, preposicions, pronoms i verbs apostrofsats. Les xifres no compten com a paraules.

Criteris generals d'avaluació

- Comprendre la consigna que es proposa i respectar el nombre de paraules.
- Incorporar contra-arguments o punts de vista diferents per reforçar la pròpia tesi.
- Demostrar coherència i raonament crític en els arguments.
- Aportar idees complexes i matisades.
- Reflectir els coneixements adquirits al batxillerat i els sabers que dona la pròpia cultura i experiència.
- Estructurar el text de manera ordenada.
- Utilitzar construccions sintàctiques clares, correctes i entenedores.
- Emprar un lèxic ric i adequat al tema i a la intenció.
- Mostrar correcció gramatical, ortogràfica i de presentació.
- Interrelacionar els documents de suport i integrar-los en una tesi pròpia.

After reading the following quotation by Jacinda Ardern and the two documents below, write an argumentative text to express your views on female leadership.

One of the criticisms I've faced over the years is that I'm not aggressive enough or assertive enough, or maybe somehow, because I'm empathetic, it means I'm weak. I totally rebel against that. I refuse to believe that you cannot be both compassionate and strong.

Jacinda Ardern, Prime Minister of New Zealand. Article in *The New York Times*, September 8, 2018.

Your text should contain between 400 and 450 words. To write it, consider these questions:

- Why do you think there are too few women leaders?
- What is the situation in your country, in English-speaking countries and around the world?
- What should be done to solve this problem?

Document 1

Why do female leaders seem so good at tackling the coronavirus pandemic?

Women make up less than 7 per cent of world leaders globally. But if anyone could be said to be having a "good pandemic", it has disproportionately been some of these female leaders. Data backs up this initial impressions of success: when comparing the responses of different nations, plotting deaths per million against the proportion of tests being done per confirmed case, four of the top ten countries are female-led: Taiwan, New Zealand, Iceland and Estonia.

"Why are female leaders doing so well? I think there's no conclusive answer," said Clare Wenham, Assistant Professor in Global Health Policy at the London School of Economics. "But political research in spheres beyond global health shows that when you get more women at the top there's more transparency, accountability and good governance practices, normally."

Professor Jennifer Tomlinson, professor of gender and employment relations at Leeds University Business School, said: "The research on this is mixed, but there is some mileage in the idea that women's leadership styles may be more collaborative than men, so women may be better at drawing on a range of expertise to get through this crisis."

As other nations, Germany was in a strong position, with a robust economy and a good healthcare system. Merkel herself has pointed to some of the country's lucky breaks in tackling coronavirus. Ms. Merkel has been measured, and calm - although there has been a growing criticism against her leadership because of its toughness. Ms. Merkel will be used to the criticism - like most women leaders. And in this scenario, taking criticism, and possibly adapting in the face of it, is a good thing.

"Women are used to being scrutinized and having to justify themselves. They've had to work twice as hard to get half as far. And that will incubate perhaps a greater reverence for the job and responsibility... Men and many political establishments don't have the same experience."

Professor Tomlinson agrees, and has one point that she says trumps the rest in terms of looking at why female leaders seem to be doing so well in the face of this crisis. "The critical thing for me, the absolutely most important thing, is that for women leaders to be elected at all, they have to be outstanding, exceptional," she said. "And that's why we are seeing strong leadership from these women. They are more than qualified enough to do this very, very well," she said.

Adapted from *The Telegraph*, 28 April 2020. Authors: Jennifer Rigby, Sarah Newey and Dominic Gilbert

Document 2

Did Kamala Harris Finally Crack The Female Leadership Problem?

"Kamala Harris seems to float above gender in a way that no other female candidate that I've seen does. She's feminine and confident and you just don't think much about the fact that she's a woman. ...Perfect!" said journalist Rana Foroohar in the Financial Time's Vice Presidential debate roundtable.

The conversation about the obstacles female leaders face, and perhaps female political leaders above all, has been in the air since Hilary Clinton's unsuccessful run for President. Social science research has identified a likability penalty: while male leaders are rewarded for being strong, assertive and directive, women are judged on their likability. Other research shows that women may actually be penalized in hiring, executive assessment and promotion for being smart.

In fact, serious social science researchers have studied the gender penalty in leadership for decades. Social scientist Marianne Cooper wrote: "Women face distinct social penalties for doing the very things that lead to success. [They may be] applauded for delivering results at work but then reprimanded for being 'too aggressive,' 'out for herself,' 'difficult,' and 'abrasive.' "

According to Dr. Alice Eagly, a professor of social psychology at Northwestern University, "cracking the glass ceiling" was the wrong metaphor for women in leadership. "The glass ceiling is inflexible. It implies limits and a straight path. The glass ceiling suggests that barriers are way up there in the hierarchy near the top. This is profoundly misleading. The challenges women face occur all along the way. The idea that there are not challenges until the top misleads younger women. They progressively drop out of the leadership track."

Eagly prefers the metaphor of the labyrinth. "Labyrinth captures the idea that there are varied pathways and obstacles and an attainable goal. A labyrinth has few clearcut principles of exclusion". She argues that we should "inform younger women about the labyrinth so that they approach it more thoughtfully: 'You have challenges young men don't have. But maybe if you are thoughtful there's not an absolute barrier.'"

Kamala Harris found her way through the labyrinth in Wednesday night's debate. She was tough, warm, loving, firm, humorous, strong, patient. She was aggressive in defense of her people and her mission. It may always be the case that women leaders who are perceived as aggressive and ambitious on their own behalf will evoke a generally negative response. It's unfair that men demonstrating the same behavior are often seen as having leadership potential. However, I think that Harris' debate success captured a crucial point. Aggression in women leaders will be applauded when it's tied to the prosperity of the people she is responsible for. After all, nobody disrespects a mother lion.

Adapted from *Forbes*, 8 October 2020. Author: Prudy Gourguechon

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