

Text 1: Dolly the sheep is cloned

Text 2: Born to save her sister's life

Document 2 is an extract from an article of *The Daily Mail* in which the journalist describes the uncommon story of the Ayala family. Indeed, Anissa, the first daughter of the family, was diagnosed with a rare form of leukaemia. As they couldn't find any compatible donor, the parents of Anissa decided to conceive another child, because there were chances that both siblings matched and that the young baby could donate his or her bone marrow. However, the chances remained quite low, with a 23 percent chance of a match. Against the odds, the newborn revealed herself to be compatible and after 14 months bone marrow was extracted from the younger Marissa to save the life of her sister.

However, the family has been much criticized and Marissa was described as "a biological resupply vehicle". People denounced the fact that Marissa was conceived without the love factor and that it went against nature. She still remains a happy and proud teenager and claims that the unfortunate disease of her sister reinforced the bonds within the family. (Robin)

siblings: *ensemble des frères et sœurs*

against the odds: *contre toute attente*

bonds: *liens*

This document is an article from the *Daily Mail*, about a girl named Anissa who had a rare form of leukaemia and needed a bone marrow transplant. However, the donors didn't match with her, that is why the parents decided to have a second child in order to save Anissa. Marissa, the second child, was conceived simply to save her cancer-stricken sister. Marissa was indeed the perfect match and her bone marrow was extracted when she was only 14 months old.

This story raises an issue, as many people think it was unethical since the child was born to save a person. Marissa certainly saved her sister's life, but nobody asked for her opinion. The younger child can think that she was conceived only to save her sister. She could later be unhappy and reproach her parents for their choice. However, she can be proud of saving her sister, and it also had a positive impact as 100,000 people volunteered to donate bone marrow after the child's birth. (Alix)

raises an issue: *soulève un problème*

Text 3: It mutt be loved: Woman spends \$50,000 to have her dog cloned after his death

This document is an extract from *The Daily Mail*. It talks about a woman who decided to clone her dog so that he would still be present after his death. Indeed, this practice is currently possible but illegal in most countries. For example, in Europe and in the United States the cloning of animals is prohibited for ethical reasons. However, the practice is not considered shocking in South Korea because the Koreans eat dogs. The positive point of this cloning is the immense joy it transmits to dog owners, like this woman, Danielle Tarantola. She insists that she is "incredibly happy" with her decision and that her dog's clone has exactly the same behavior as the original one. She also explains that she was able to attend the cloning and therefore "the birth" of her new dog by webcam.

Despite this positive point, there are many negatives behind this practice, starting with the conditions under which these animals are cloned. In fact, surrogate mothers and all the animals used for this cloning are placed in laboratories and then sent back to farms to be killed for food. It is no coincidence that this practice is prohibited in several countries: it represents an ethical problem. Also, if we accept it for animals, how many years will it take until cloning is done on humans? How far is scientific progress ready to go to defy the laws of nature? (Loubna)

indeed: *certes*

therefore: *donc, par conséquent*

despite: *en dépit de, malgré*

The document is an article from the English newspaper *The Daily Mail* and was published on January, the 12th, 2012. It is a report about a woman who cloned her dog after it died. The woman is a New Yorker called Danielle Tarantola who paid a South Korean cloning company 50.000 \$ to have another puppy, completely identical to the previous one, including his behaviour. Animals cloning has been a source of controversy since the successful cloning of Dolly the sheep, and is mainly available in South Korea due to different restrictions and laws about cloning worldwide. However, the process in South Korea isn't quite fully regulated and only exists thanks to low ethical standards, as dogs are usually raised for their meat.

The controversy underlying is mainly ethical, as respect of animal life is quite ignored, with pets becoming a new sort of product, expendable and replaceable, and the concept of life is endangered, biased. Besides, as the price is quite enormous, only wealthy people could afford cloning animals, which will reinforce inequalities.

Nonetheless, it is a huge scientific advancement which offers the possibility of saving endangered species through cloning, and could give a second chance to extinct ones. (Maxime N.)

expendable: *dont on peut se passer*

biased: *biaisé, déformé*

besides: *d'ailleurs*

Text 4: “Renting our wombs is just a job”: Inside the baby factories

The document is an article from *The Daily Mirror*, which was written by Helen Roberts in September 2012. It deals with the new trend in the West: surrogacy. In fact, people (mainly in Western Europe or North America) pay women in India to carry their child or even simply to carry a child she will give up to them. The problem is that the significant portion of the Indian population is poor and that surrogacy is seen as a means to earn money. The clinics are called “surrogacy factories” and they have become quite common.

Although the Westerners exploit these women to have children, when they could find surrogates in their own country, this advancement can be positive too: the salary for the job is useful for those poor families. There are some advantages in this agreement and it can help the world to get better. (Madeleine)

surrogacy: *maternité de substitution (mères porteuses)*

a means: *un moyen*

This text is an article from *The Daily Mirror* that was written 2012 by Helen Roberts. It deals with the so-called “baby factories” in which surrogate mothers are paid thousands of pounds to carry rich people's babies. This text shows the positive and negative aspects of this business. First, it is an exchange of services: some earn money and others get a child, as we can read in the example of a woman who needed money to feed her family because her husband didn't earn enough money. So, it gives her a chance to buy a house or something else. However, in the example, the Orchard family doesn't care about the life conditions (“the background”) of the poor woman carrying their baby. This woman is separated from her family for 9 months and must go to a surrogate house. The Indian women are exploited by rich families.

This leads to another problem, which is not mentioned in the text: rich families pay these “baby factories” up to £20,000, but the actual mothers only get £5,000, which means that most benefits don't go to the exploited person, but to the owners of the “baby factories” instead. (Antonin)

actual: *réelles, vraies*