

LANGUE VIVANTE OBLIGATOIRE : ANGLAIS

Durée : 1 heure et 30 minutes

Chaque candidat est responsable de la vérification de son sujet d'épreuve : pagination et impression de chaque page. Ce contrôle doit être fait en début d'épreuve. En cas de doute, il doit alerter au plus tôt le surveillant qui vérifiera et, éventuellement, remplacera le sujet. Si, au cours de l'épreuve, un candidat repère ce qui lui semble être une erreur d'énoncé, il le signale sur sa copie et poursuit sa composition en expliquant les raisons des initiatives qu'il a été amené à prendre.

Ce sujet comporte 3 pages numérotées de 1 à 3.

Avertissement : *l'usage de tout système électronique ou informatique est interdit pour cette épreuve.*

L'épreuve comprend deux parties :

I – Compréhension de l'oral : 8 points sur 20

II – Expression écrite : 12 points sur 20

I – Compréhension de l'oral

→ Prenez connaissance des consignes et des questions.

→ Ecoutez l'enregistrement intégralement une première fois.

→ Ecoute fractionnée : vous allez entendre de nouveau l'enregistrement qui a été fractionné en deux parties. Répondez aux questions au fur et à mesure et reportez vos réponses sur la copie.

- respectez l'ordre des questions ;
- reportez le **numéro** de la question et la **lettre** correspondant à votre réponse : il n'est pas nécessaire de recopier l'intégralité de la réponse ;
- il n'y a pas de points négatifs ;
- une seule réponse possible par question.

Première partie : 0'00 → 0'35

1. The Flat Earth movement...

- a. ... is gradually disappearing.
- b. ... has become popular.
- c. ... is struggling to spread its views.
- d. ... is condemned by politicians.

2. The belief that the Earth is flat ...

- a. ... was first made popular by Nathalie Lemieux, a Facebook employee.
- b. ... has recently been promoted on Facebook by a Quebec politician.
- c. ... was first criticized by Nathalie Lemieux, who posted content about it on Facebook.
- d. ... went viral on Facebook and the social network decided to delete content supporting the Flat Earth movement.

3. The ideas that this movement puts forward...

- a. ... are easy to find on social networks like Facebook and Twitter.
- b. ... are spread by tens of thousands of subscribers on social networks.
- c. ... are spread by a Youtuber whose nickname is Globe Busters.
- d. ... are spread through videos that can be found on Youtube.

4. A poll released in 2018 revealed that...

- a. ... a majority of Americans aged 18-24 strongly believe that the Earth is round.
- b. ... a majority of Americans aged 18-24 strongly believe that the Earth is flat.
- c. ... one-third of Americans aged 18-24 strongly believe that the Earth is round.
- d. ... two-thirds of Americans aged 18-24 strongly believe that the Earth is flat.

Deuxième partie : 0'36 → 3'00

5. Alan Burdick says that the first Flat Earth conference ...

- a. ... gathered 600 people who had all paid 250 dollars to be there.
- b. ... was an opportunity to gather 600 signatures to support the Flat Earth movement.
- c. ... gathered 250 people who were there to tell jokes about the shape of the Earth, some of which were taken seriously.
- d. ... was an opportunity for flat-Earthers to collect 600 dollars to support their movement.

6. At the conference, ...

- a. ... people were encouraged to stop doing their own research because the Internet is full of conspiracy theories.
- b. ... some argued that the Youtube videos everybody watches lie about the actual shape of the Earth.
- c. ... flat-Earthers kept saying that people should do their own research in order to discover that the Earth is flat.
- d. ... flat-Earthers finally admitted that the idea of the Earth being flat was a crazy thought.

7. Alan Burdick explains that, as a science journalist, ...

- a. ... he tried to convince flat-Earthers that the Earth was round, which resulted in arguments.
- b. ... he wanted to convince them that the Earth was round but immediately changed his mind because he realised that it was pointless to argue.
- c. ... he got into arguments with flat-Earthers and managed to persuade one of them.
- d. ... he gave up his former views about the shape of the Earth as flat-Earthers persuaded him to change his mind.

8. When describing flat-Earthers, Alan Burdick says that...

- a. ... they do not trust science and dismiss moon landings as conspiracy theories.
- b. ... they trust science but believe the moon landings are hoaxes.
- c. ... they do not trust science and think the moon is also flat.
- d. ... they all like science and do not like conspiracy theories at all.

* * *

II – Expression écrite

a) Lisez le texte support ci-dessous.

Lifestyle Changes Aren't Enough to Save the Planet. Here's What Could.

Everyone faces choices every day that carry a climate cost. There is a lot of talk these days about the need to lead lower-carbon lifestyles. There is also a lot of finger-pointing going on and, some argue, virtue signaling. But who is truly walking the climate walk? The carnivore who doesn't fly? The vegan who travels to see family abroad? If all climate advocates were expected to live off the grid, eating only what they could grow themselves and wearing only the clothes they'd knitted from scratch, there wouldn't be much of a climate movement. That level of sacrifice is unacceptable to most.

We don't need to ban cars; we need to electrify them (and we need that electricity to come from clean energy). We don't need to ban burgers; we need climate-friendly beef. To spur these changes, we need to put a price on carbon, to incentivize polluters to invest in these solutions. Though air travel accounts for only 2% of global emissions, whether or not climate scientists should fly consumes far more than 2% of my Twitter timeline. (...) But a single scientist, or even hundreds of scientists, choosing to never fly again is not going to change the system. Purchasing carbon offsets for flights is a viable means of decarbonizing your air travel, for now. However, the true solution, pricing carbon, requires policy change.

There is a long history of industry-funded "deflection campaigns" aimed to divert attention from big polluters and place the burden on individuals. Individual action is important and something we should all champion. But appearing to force Americans to give up meat, or travel, or other things central to the lifestyle they've chosen to live is politically dangerous: it plays right into the hands of climate-change deniers whose strategy tends to be to portray climate champions as freedom-hating totalitarians.

The bigger issue is that focusing on individual choices around air travel and beef consumption heightens the risk of losing sight of the gorilla in the room: civilization's reliance on fossil fuels for energy and transport overall, which accounts for roughly two-thirds of global carbon emissions. We need systemic changes that will reduce everyone's carbon footprint. The good news is we have tactics to bring environmentally friendly options to fruition: pricing carbon emissions and creating incentives for renewable energy and reduced consumption. By putting a price on carbon, people can actually make money by reducing emissions, selling their services to corporations that are always looking for ways to cut costs. (...)

By Michael E. Mann, *Time Magazine*, September 12, 2019

Mann is a professor of atmospheric science and director of the Earth System Science Center at Penn State University

b) Répondez à la question suivante en tenant compte du texte support et en donnant des exemples pertinents puisés dans vos connaissances (en 150 à 180 mots).

Vous indiquerez le nombre exact de mots employés. Le non-respect de cette consigne sera sanctionné.

In your opinion, who should be held responsible for the current climate crisis ?

FIN DU SUJET