

Modèle CCYC : ©DNE

Nom de famille (naissance) :


(Suivi s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)

Prénom(s) :

N° candidat : N° d'inscription :

(Les numéros figurent sur la convocation.)

Né(e) le : / /



1.1

ÉPREUVES COMMUNES DE CONTRÔLE CONTINU

CLASSE : Première

VOIE : Générale Technologique Toutes voies (LV)

ENSEIGNEMENT : Tronc commun (anglais)

DURÉE DE L'ÉPREUVE : 1h30

Niveaux visés (LV) : LVA : **B1-B2** LVB : **A2-B1**

Axes de programme :

CALCULATRICE AUTORISÉE : Oui Non

DICTIONNAIRE AUTORISÉ : Oui Non

Ce sujet contient des parties à rendre par le candidat avec sa copie. De ce fait, il ne peut être dupliqué et doit être imprimé pour chaque candidat afin d'assurer ensuite sa bonne numérisation.

Ce sujet intègre des éléments en couleur. S'il est choisi par l'équipe pédagogique, il est nécessaire que chaque élève dispose d'une impression en couleur.

Ce sujet contient des pièces jointes de type audio ou vidéo qu'il faudra télécharger et jouer le jour de l'épreuve.

Nombre total de pages : 5

SUJET LANGUES VIVANTES : ANGLAIS
EVALUATION 2
(3^e trimestre de la classe de première)

Afin de respecter l'anonymat de votre copie, vous ne devez pas signer votre composition, citer votre nom, celui d'un camarade ou celui de votre établissement.

Compréhension de l'écrit et expression écrite
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L'ensemble du sujet porte sur l'axe 5 du programme : **Fictions et réalités**.

Il s'organise en deux parties :

- 1. Compréhension de l'écrit**
- 2. Expression écrite**

1. Compréhension de l'écrit

Document A

As the cutter¹ moved off across the lagoon he went back to his chair. For a few minutes the two men stared across the table at each other, the insects outside bouncing off the wire mesh² as the sun lifted into the sky. At last Kerens spoke.

5 “Alan, I'm not sure whether I shall be leaving.”

10 Without replying, Bodkin took out his cigarettes. He lit one carefully, then sat back smoking it calmly. “Do you know where we are?” he asked after a pause. “The name of this city?” When Kerens shook his head he said: “Part of it used to be called London; not that it matters. Curiously enough, though, I was born here. Yesterday I rowed over to the old University quarter, a mass of little creeks, actually found the laboratory where my father used to teach. We left here when I was six, but I can just remember being taken to meet him one day. A few hundred yards away there was a planetarium, I saw a performance

¹ Cutter: a type of sailing boat.

² Wire mesh: *grillage fin* (dans ce contexte, pour tenir à l'écart les moustiques).

15 once – that was before they had to re-align the projector. The big dome is still
there, about twenty feet below water. It looks like an enormous shell, fucus³
growing all over it, straight out of *The Water Babies*. Curiously, looking down
at the dome seemed to bring my childhood much nearer. To tell the truth, I'd
more or less forgotten it – at my age all you have are the memories of
20 memories. After we left here our existence became completely nomadic, and
in a sense this city is the only home I've ever known –“ He broke off abruptly,
his face suddenly tired.

“Go on,” Kerens said evenly.

J. G. Ballard, *The Drowned World*, 1962

³ Fucus: brown algae.

Document B

Humans tend to respond to immediate threats and financial consequences – and coastal real estate⁴, especially in Florida, may be on the cusp of delivering that harsh wake-up call. The peninsula has outsized exposure: nearly 2 million people live in coastal cities. On the list of the 20 urban areas in America that will suffer the most from rising seas, Florida has five: St Petersburg, Tampa, Miami, Miami Beach and Panama City. In 2016, Zillow predicted that one out of eight homes in Florida would be underwater by 2100, a loss of \$413bn in property.

I flew into Miami in early December and the risk was visibly apparent from the airplane window. Aerial views of Miami and South Beach show high density construction on flat, sandy slivers of land. A recent National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) predicts Miami streets will flood every year by 2070.

South Beach was vibrant and populated, with mega-yachts docked in front of luxury homes, sorbet-colored art deco-era hotels rising a block from the water, cafes misting customers on the sidewalks, neon signs flashing bright in the night sky. But I wondered: given the forecasts, why are people still building new condominiums⁵?

In Florida, you will see a bewildering mix of optimism, opportunism and denial in the real estate market: luxury condominiums going up in flood-prone South Beach, and property values *rising* in the vulnerable Keys⁶, post-Hurricane Irma.

The Guardian, 15 February 2019

⁴ Real estate: property in buildings and land.

⁵ Condominium (US): apartment building.

⁶ (Florida) Keys: low islands off the coast of Florida.

Answer the following questions **in English**, using your own words:

- a. What is the nature of document A? Of document B?
- b. What common topic do these two documents share?
- c. As described in document B, say what the situation is like in Florida regarding real estate and climate risks. What question does this raise?
- d. What is similar and what is different in the approaches of the two documents to the topic?
- e. What makes document A amusing and document B worrying?

2. Expression écrite

Vous traiterez, **en anglais** et en **120 mots au moins**, l'un des deux sujets suivants au choix :

Sujet A

You have just watched again one of your favourite disaster movies, or perhaps read again one of your favourite science fiction stories. Explain what you like about it.

Sujet B

"Individual science fiction stories may seem as trivial as ever to the blinder critics and philosophers of today – but the core of science fiction, its essence, the concept around which it revolves, has become crucial to our salvation if we are to be saved at all." (Isaac Asimov, "My Own View", *The Encyclopedia of Science Fiction*, 1978)

Do you agree? Why, or why not? Support your view with arguments and examples.