

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

Évaluation Commune

CLASSE : Première

VOIE : Générale Technologique Toutes voies (LV)

ENSEIGNEMENT : anglais

DURÉE DE L'ÉPREUVE : 1h30

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

Axes de programme : Axe 5

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 : 4

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**

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.

1. Compréhension de l'écrit (10 points)

Document A

Rocket men: why tech's biggest billionaires want their place in space

Forget gilded mansions and super yachts; among the tech elite, space exploration is the ultimate status symbol.

5 [Elon] Musk, who founded SpaceX in 2002, is arguably the most visible billionaire in the new space race. [He] has become a god-like figure for engineers, making his fortune at PayPal and then as CEO of luxury electric car firm Tesla and clean energy company Solar City. Yet it is his galactic ambitions, insiders say, that really motivate him. "His passion is settling Mars," says one.

10 SpaceX has completed 32 successful launches since 2006, delivered cargo to the International Space Station and secured more than \$10bn in contracts with NASA and other clients. Musk has much grander ambitions, though, saying he plans to create a "plan B" for humanity in case Earth ultimately fails. He once famously joked that he hoped to die on Mars – just not on impact.

15 Musk has outlined an ambitious timeline for colonizing the red planet, which he said could begin as soon as 2022. Speaking to the International Astronautical Congress in Mexico in September, Musk described a 400-foot-tall rocket that would ferry¹ 100 colonists at a time to Mars over a period of decades.

20 "One [path] is that we stay on Earth forever and then there will be an inevitable extinction event," he told the audience of scientists and engineers. "The alternative is to become a spacefaring civilization, and a multi-planetary species."

The Guardian, 5 December 2016 (adapted)

¹ Ferry: transport.

Document B

The men of Earth came to Mars.

They came because they were afraid or unafraid, because they were happy or unhappy, because they felt like Pilgrims or did not feel like Pilgrims. There was a reason for each man. They were leaving bad wives or bad jobs or bad towns; they were coming to find something or leave something or get something, to dig up something or bury something or leave something alone. They were coming with small dreams or large dreams or none at all. But a government finger pointed from four-color posters in many towns: THERE'S WORK FOR YOU IN THE SKY: SEE MARS! and the men shuffled forward, only a few at first, a double-score, for most men felt the great illness in them even before the rocket fired into space. And this disease was called The Loneliness, because when you saw your home town dwindle the size of your fist and then lemon-size and then pin-size and vanish in the fire-wake, you felt you had never been born, there was no town, you were nowhere, with space all around, nothing familiar, only other strange men. And when the state of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, or Montana vanished into cloud seas, and, doubly, when the United States shrank to a misted island and the entire planet Earth became a muddy baseball tossed away, then you were alone, wandering in the meadows of space, on your way to a place you couldn't imagine.

So it was not unusual that the first men were few. The number grew steadily in proportion to the census of Earth Men already on Mars. There was comfort in numbers. But the first Lonely Ones had to stand by themselves.

Ray BRADBURY, *The Martian Chronicles*, 1950

Answer in **English**, using your own words:

- a. What common theme do these two documents share?
- b. What is similar and what is different in their approach?
- c. Analyse Ray Bradbury's view of human society and of the challenges of space colonization. Illustrate your answer with examples from the text.
- d. Compare and contrast Elon Musk's and Ray Bradbury's visions of the future of mankind. Say which, in your opinion, is the most rooted in reality. Justify briefly.

2. Expression écrite (10 points)

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

Sujet A

As a newcomer to a space colony, you have been asked by earlier settlers to tell them about life on Earth and why you left. Write your answer.

Sujet B

“Exploration by real people inspires us.” (Stephen Hawking, former Professor of Mathematics and founder of the Centre for Theoretical Cosmology at Cambridge; author of *A Brief History of Time*, 1988)

Do you agree? Why, or why not?