



ANGLAIS – ÉVALUATION

Compréhension de l'oral, de l'écrit et expression écrite

L'ensemble du sujet porte sur l'**axe 6** du programme : **Innovations scientifiques et responsabilité**.

Il s'organise en trois parties :

1. Compréhension de l'oral

2. Compréhension de l'écrit

3. Expression écrite

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

Vous disposez tout d'abord de **cinq minutes** pour prendre connaissance de **la composition** de l'ensemble du dossier et des **consignes** qui vous sont données.

Vous allez entendre trois fois le document de la partie 1 (compréhension de l'oral).

Les écoutes seront espacées d'une minute.

Vous pouvez prendre des notes pendant les écoutes.

À l'issue de la troisième écoute, vous organiserez votre temps (**1h30**) comme vous le souhaitez pour rendre compte **en français** du document oral et pour traiter **en anglais** la compréhension de l'écrit (partie 2) et le sujet d'expression écrite (partie 3).

Les documents

Document vidéo

Titre : *Blue Origin's Mission*

Source : www.blueorigin.com, February 1, 2019

Texte 1

Modèle CCYC : ©DNE

Nom de famille (naissance) :
(Suivi s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)

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Prénom(s) :

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N° candidat :

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N° d'inscription :

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Né(e) le :

(Les numéros figurent sur la convocation.)

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1.1

There was something about breathing the air of a new world, something about knowing that the oxygen you inhaled had never before sustained any human being. It felt crisp and new and strange and exciting. Not like Earth, which he had visited once, where every molecule had cycled through countless generations of humanity, where the same old stories had played out endless times on land trod by untold numbers of people. Here, this spot, right there, had never before felt the weight of a person's foot. There, where trees with strange leaves and odd shapes marked where the grassland changed to forest, no person's eyes had ever before rested. Compared to this world, even the planets in the Alfar Star System felt like what they were now called, an Old Colony.

The sun overhead wasn't quite the right size for someone familiar with the sun that warmed the planets orbiting Alfar and looked a little too orange, but it was at the right distance from this world so that the heat it gave off allowed a person to walk about in shirtsleeves at this latitude and this time of the planet's year. The air had that fresh relish to it and could be breathed by humans. The green of the plants felt a little too blue, but that was all right.

A flock of small, birdlike creatures rose into the air with a thunder of wings and high-pitched, warbling cries. Like every habitable world that humanity had discovered so far, this one held an array of native life but nothing that could be considered sentient¹. If other intelligent species existed in the galaxy, they were still somewhere out there, beyond the current boundaries of human exploration.

Robert Geary knelt and touched the grass, grinning. Behind him, he could hear the rumble of machinery coming off the landing shuttles that had brought the devices down from orbit. Soon enough, those machines would begin constructing the first buildings of a city. Not an old city, with memories of generations of people and buildings, but also something new, not burdened with history but still awaiting history's first imprint.

A new world. A new beginning.

Jack Campbell, *Vanguard*, 2017

¹sentient : able to perceive or feel things



Texte 2

The colonization of space

Humanity is inching closer to establishing colonies on other worlds. Is it really feasible?

What's the timeline?

The best guess is that humanity will set up shop on the moon or Mars or both sometime in the 2030s. NASA says it will develop the ability to establish a lunar colony within six
5 years, but currently has no such plans. Russia says it will establish a lunar outpost by 2030, and China's and Europe's space agencies are toying with a moon base, too. Setting up a colony on Mars would be far more challenging. The tiny Dutch company Mars One claims it will send pioneers by 2032 — but few outside experts think this is
10 feasible. Elon Musk's SpaceX plans to land two unmanned cargo ships on Mars in 2022. Four more will follow in 2024 — two of those manned. Musk said he wants Mars Base Alpha done by 2028 for the first colonists. NASA's timeline calls for a round-trip manned mission to orbit Mars in 2033 and for a landing in 2039. But it has no current plans to establish a permanent colony there.

Why would we do it?

15 There are lots of practical reasons for a moon base. Private companies could mine the trillions of dollars' worth of gold, platinum, rare Earth metals, and helium-3 under the lunar surface. A lunar outpost would allow scientists to conduct radio and optical astronomy far from Earth's noise and light pollution. The reasons for colonizing Mars are more romantic, although some visionaries contend it's a matter of necessity. Musk
20 and the late astrophysicist Stephen Hawking both warned that space colonization is a must for our species' survival, giving us some insurance in case of a massive asteroid strike, a nuclear war, or an environmental disaster such as climate change. "When we have reached similar crises," Hawking said, "there has usually been somewhere else to colonize. We are running out of space, and the only places to go to are other worlds."

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The Week Staff, www.theweek.com, 26 November 2018

