

# ANGLAIS

LANGUE ÉTRANGÈRE

SÉRIE

2

COMPRÉHENSION ET PRODUCTION ÉCRITES

Durée de l'épreuve : 70 minutes

Moyens auxiliaires autorisés : Dictionnaire bilingue traditionnel

## CORRIGÉ À L'USAGE EXCLUSIF DES EXPERTS

	Points obtenus	/ points maximum
Partie compréhension écrite		/ 25
Partie production écrite		/ 25
<b>Total</b>		<b>/ 50</b>

Délai de libération : Cette série d'examen ne doit pas être utilisée comme exercice avant le  
**1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2023.**

## COMPRÉHENSION ÉCRITE

### Part 1

#### The Battle against Plastic



Pollution due to plastic is a worldwide concern and numerous actions take place regularly around the world to clean up the planet. During a weekend in May 2019, armed with bags, gloves, litter pickers and a strong sense of purpose, around 12,000 men, women and children got to work cleaning British streets, green spaces and beaches as part of a nationwide Great Plastic Pick-Up. The volunteers included young scouts, book club members, politicians and celebrities - all giving their time to clear rubbish and raise awareness as part of the three-day campaign organized by *The Daily Mail* newspaper and the environmental charity *Keep Britain Tidy*.

Clean-ups are good for raising awareness, but critics say they do little to address the source of the problem. Although nobody could doubt the selfless dedication of the thousands who took part, activists argue that such volunteer clean-ups are not the best way to tackle the plastic pollution that is choking rivers, destroying once beautiful beaches and costing the lives of whales, seabirds and other wildlife.

Critics argue that public clean-ups do not deal with the root causes of this pollution. Cleaning a beach is not turning the tide, they say, because the tide will just come in again, depositing more plastic cups, bottles, straws, bags and discarded fishing equipment. What we need to do is reduce unnecessary plastic at source, design less harmful products and develop better recycling processes. The British government has pledged to eliminate all avoidable plastic waste by 2042.

David Katz, the founder and CEO of *The Plastic Bank*, a company which monetizes plastic waste by turning it into a currency that helps some of the world's poorest people, likens the problem to an overflowing sink: there is no point in mopping the floor until you turn off the tap.

However, there is compelling evidence that such campaigns, like the Great Plastic Pick-Up, do make a difference and not just in the short term. Every piece of trash that is taken away to be recycled or deposited in a landfill means there is one less dangerous item for birds, turtles or whales to swallow. Clean-ups also restore many other creatures' habitats.

There are also economic benefits linked to such initiatives. If beaches are covered with litter, tourists will not come. Last November, the Indonesian island of Bali declared a garbage emergency on a six-kilometre stretch of coast, with authorities forced to deploy cleaners and trucks to take around 100 tons of waste every day to a nearby landfill.

People do not need to have a science degree or a role in government to be able to pick up the rubbish that is lying right in front of them. It is not the only solution, but it is a critical component of the complex solution required for this equally complex problem.

Read the text “The Battle against Plastic”.

For questions 1 to 7, choose the letter A, B or C. There is only one correct answer per question.

1. The Great Plastic Pick-Up held in spring 2019 was

- A. ☒ *all over Great Britain.*
- B. ☐ all over Europe.
- C. ☐ worldwide.

2. The people who took part in the Great Plastic Pick-Up

- A. ☒ *came from all walks of life.*
- B. ☐ were remunerated for their work.
- C. ☐ were all famous people.

3. To fight against pollution, clean-ups are

- A. ☐ the best solution.
- B. ☐ the only solution.
- C. ☒ *not efficient enough for some people.*

4. It is said in paragraph 3 that the solution to plastic pollution is to

- A. ☐ quit producing plastic goods altogether.
- B. ☐ organise more clean-ups.
- C. ☒ *rethink both plastic production and recycling.*

5. The British government is committed to

- A. ☐ eliminating all plastics by 2042.
- B. ☐ stopping the production of plastic goods by 2042.
- C. ☒ *drastically reducing plastic waste by 2042.*

6. David Katz

- A. ☐ thinks that clean-ups are very useful.
- B. ☒ *uses plastic waste to help some poor communities.*
- C. ☐ thinks that the problem linked to plastic pollution cannot be solved.

7. According to the text, plastic waste

- A. ☒ *can be detrimental to attracting tourists.*
- B. ☐ can improve the global economy.
- C. ☐ should be the concern of scientists and politicians only.

## Part 2

Look at the graphs (on page 5) showing the evolution of three different diseases in eight European cities over a period of six months last year.

Match each description (1-5) to the correct graph.

Write a letter (A-H) in the space provided. There is only one correct answer per question.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Letter</u>
1. Very high temperatures in summer led to a rise in the rate of heat stroke cases, reaching a peak in August. The number of patients suffering from fever went down steadily, whereas, during the same period, the percentage of skin allergies remained stable.	<b>G</b>
2. In that city, the percentage of feverish patients increased steadily throughout the period. Because of unusual high temperatures early summer, the number of heat strokes and skin allergies grew and reached a peak in June, before dropping significantly.	<b>A</b>
3. Over the period considered, the rate of both heat strokes and skin allergies kept fluctuating at a high level. Increasing gradually in spring, the number of feverish patients showed a sharp rise in June and then levelled off.	<b>H</b>
4. In that city, there was an increase in the number of heat strokes and skin allergies up to the end of spring followed by a significant decrease as of June. Health centres did not treat many patients against fever: their percentage remained stable.	<b>B</b>
5. Due to sudden high temperatures in spring, the percentage of heat stroke cases rose dramatically then stayed level for three months and finally fell. The percentages of both fever and skin allergy patients went down steadily.	<b>F</b>

Total 2 :

/ 5

## Part 3

Some travellers have left short comments (1-8) on the internet about accommodation. Match them with the people (A-F) below. There are more comments than you need. Write a number in the space provided. There is only one correct answer per question.

Comments on websites:

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Best room service you can get        | 5. Over-rated           |
| 2. Totally modernised                   | 6. Poorly trained staff |
| 3. Numerous facilities                  | 7. No vacancies         |
| 4. Questionable hygiene in pool and spa | 8. Under-rated          |

- 
- |   |          |   |
|---|----------|---|
| A | <b>3</b> | <b>Paula</b> loved her holiday in Ibiza. She was very satisfied with the size of the swimming pool, the well-equipped spa area and the indoor gym centre. In addition, there were three different nightclubs as well as two restaurants that served delicious food. |
| B | <b>6</b> | <b>Kirstin and her husband</b> had to leave the hotel half way through their vacation because of the disastrous customer service provided by the young employees.   |
| C | <b>2</b> | <b>Mr and Mrs Adam</b> and their four children enjoyed their Easter holiday in the Palazzo Resort. They appreciated the general refurbishing of the hotel and its original design.  |
| D | <b>7</b> | <b>Tim and his girlfriend Sara</b> had to end up sleeping at the local campsite because their favourite hotel was fully booked. They were disappointed because it was the second time that they had tried to book their summer holiday there in vain.               |
| E | <b>5</b> | <b>Lady Harrison</b> was upset with her stay at the Ritz. She wrote a letter of complaint mentioning the fact that the hotel did not meet with her high expectations or its long-standing reputation as a luxury hotel. She also asked for a total refund.          |
| F | <b>8</b> | <b>Kim and her husband</b> could not afford an expensive holiday so they booked in a one-star hotel on the Italian Riviera. They were pleasantly surprised by the quality of their stay. Only one star and so much comfort!   |

Total 3 :  / 6

Total partie "Compréhension écrite" :  / 25

## PRODUCTION ÉCRITE

### Part 1

The following marking scheme is adapted from BEC Preliminary Part 2.

Mark	Criteria
<b>15</b>	<p>Full realisation of the task set.</p> <p>All four content points achieved.</p> <p>Confident and ambitious use of language, errors are minor, due to ambition, and non-impeding.</p> <p>Good range of structures and vocabulary.</p> <p>Effectively organised, with appropriate use of simple linking devices.</p> <p>Register and format consistently appropriate.</p> <p>Very positive effect on the reader.</p>
<b>12-13-14</b>	<p>Good realisation of the task.</p> <p>Three or four content points achieved.</p> <p>Fairly ambitious use of language; some non-impeding errors.</p> <p>More than adequate range of structures and vocabulary.</p> <p>Generally well-organised, with attention paid to cohesion.</p> <p>Register and format on the whole appropriate.</p> <p>Positive effect on the reader.</p>
<b>9-10-11</b>	<p>Reasonable achievement of the task set.</p> <p>At least three content points achieved.</p> <p>A number of errors may be present, but are mostly non-impeding.</p> <p>Adequate range of structures and vocabulary.</p> <p>Organisation and cohesion satisfactory, on the whole.</p> <p>Register and format reasonable, although not entirely successful.</p> <p>Satisfactory effect on the reader.</p>
<b>5-6-7-8</b>	<p>Inadequate attempt at the task set.</p> <p>At least two content points achieved.</p> <p>Numerous errors, which sometimes impede communication.</p> <p>Limited range of structures and vocabulary.</p> <p>Content is not clearly organised or linked, causing some confusion.</p> <p>Inappropriate register and format.</p> <p>Negative effect on the reader.</p>
<b>1-2-3-4</b>	<p>Poor attempt at the task set.</p> <p>One content point achieved or none.</p> <p>Serious lack of control; frequent basic errors.</p> <p>Little evidence of structures and vocabulary required by task.</p> <p>Lack of organisation, causing a breakdown in communication.</p> <p>Little attempt at appropriate register and format.</p> <p>Very negative effect on the reader.</p>

## Part 2

The following marking scheme is adapted from BEC Preliminary Part 1.

Mark	Criteria
<b>10</b>	Very good attempt at task, achieving all content points. 'From / Subject' lines correctly completed. Minimal effort required by the reader.
<b>8-9</b>	Good attempt at task, achieving all content points. Some effort may be required by the reader.
<b>6-7</b>	Satisfactory attempt at task, achieving at least 2 content points.
<b>4-5</b>	Inadequate attempt achieving at least 1 content point and/or with noticeable omissions or irrelevance.
<b>1-2-3</b>	Poor attempt at task; no content point achieved, little relevance; task possibly misunderstood.