ANGLAIS LANGUE ÉTRANGÈRE

SÉRIE	2
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COMPRÉHENSION AUDITIVE - SCRIPT

Durée de l'épreuve : Moyens auxiliaires autorisés :	20 minutes Aucun			
Numéro de candidat-e		Profil	В□	E□
Nom				
Prénom				
Date de l'examen				
		Points obtenus	/ points maximum	
Total			/ 20	
SIGNATURES DES EXPERTS				

Délai de libération : Cette série d'examen ne doit pas être utilisée comme exercice avant le

1er janvier 2024.

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Part 1

You will hear a conversation between a new customer and a garage owner.

Fill in the missing information below using a word, numbers or letters.

You will hear the recording twice.

You now have time to read the questions.

Man: Dowley's Garage, Witney. How can I help you?

Woman: Good morning, Sir.

Man: Good morning, Madam.

Woman: I would like to make an appointment to service my car.

Man: OK. Could you tell me your name, please?

Woman: Yes. It's Weatherley. Jane Weatherley.

Man: Is it W-E-A-T-H-E-R-L-E-Y?

Woman: Yes, it's correct.

Man: And your address?

Woman: Wilcote Riding, in Wilcote, Chipping Norton. There's no number. And the postal code is

O-X three six D-Y.

Man: Right then. Any email address?

Woman: Yes, it is jane oh nine at gmail dot com.

Man: OK. Now... what is the brand, the model of your car and the year it was released?

Woman: I have a Range Rover, a Sport plug-in hybrid.

Man: Hmmm... Nice car, isn't it? ... and the year?

Woman: Let me check... The model came out in 2018 and we ordered it a year later. But we

only received it in 2020 because of a delay in delivery.

Man: And how many miles have you covered?

Woman: Let me see... seventy-nine thousand three hundred and forty-five, precisely.

Man: OK.

(Now listen again.)

That is the end of Part One.

Part 2

You will hear five craft artists giving advice to people who want to start a home-based business to sell the things they make. For questions 1 to 5, choose from the list (A-G) which advice each speaker gives.

Write one letter (A-G) next to the number of the recording.

Do not use any letter more than once.

There are two answers you do not need to use.

You will hear the recordings twice.

You now have time to read the questions.

Speaker 1:

Most people think that a good website or a few ads in the papers are enough for their business to take off. There's much more to be done. I make metal sculptures and I keep doing research into the latest techniques. There's nothing worse than thinking you know everything. If you do, you can advertise as much as you want, your business will never grow.

Speaker 2:

I once had the idea of putting some coloured sand in bottles and painting designs on them. I sold them so quickly that I decided to start a business of my own. There were recipients all over the place. I wish I had settled on a special area dedicated to my work because it was a complete mess all around my house. So be careful about that! I also sell online now, but most of my sales are still from word-of-mouth recommendations.

Speaker 3:

Doing something you like and getting a salary out of it is absolutely great. You must know what you can earn and what you spend. But if you don't have very good accounting skills or you don't have time, get help from a professional, just like me. I can concentrate on my jewellery business, which is doing quite well indeed.

Speaker 4:

Before launching your business, think carefully about how your potential customers will hear about you. Investing in colour flyers or brochures is smart because you can leave them in the shops in your area. That's what I did when I started my wood carving business. All my friends told me to get a good website designer instead but I wasn't prepared for that. Never mind, my business is growing steadily and now takes up half of my house including my garage!

Speaker 5:

I began designing and making greeting cards for fun, and it turned from a hobby into a career. I started very small because I didn't know anything about marketing. Now my business has grown and my products sell very well. Part of my success is due to my sister: she designed a fantastic website for me and it attracted lots of buyers who are now regular customers.

(Now listen again.)

That is the end of Part Two.

Part 3

You will hear a radio conversation about light pollution between Tony Williams, a radio presenter, and Jane Pethick.

For each question, choose one answer A, B or C.

There is only one correct answer per question.

You will hear the recording twice.

You now have time to read the questions.

Tony: Jane, you're going to talk about light pollution. Most people know about air, water and

land pollution, but they are much less familiar with light pollution.

Jane: Yes, about a hundred years ago, we could look up and see a fantastic starry night sky.

And when night-time fell, we were plunged into darkness. Now, the amount and the brightness of light from towns and cities around the world are so overwhelming that

they reduce the darkness of night.

Tony: Could you just be a little bit more precise on what constitutes light pollution? I

understand that artificial lights prevent us from admiring all the stars.

Jane: Well, light pollution is also when areas are over-lit or lighting is badly designed or

positioned, with excessive glare. And this pollution has really bad consequences: it

costs money, and wastes energy and resources.

In the US only, it is estimated that one-third of all lighting is wasted. In total, about three

billion dollars per year worth of energy is lost to bad lighting. Can you imagine? That's

about New York City's total electricity consumption for two years!

Tony: Those figures are really stunning!

Jane: And the problem is getting worse: artificial light is increasing in most countries

worldwide. Scientists say it grew by two point two per cent a year between twenty twelve and twenty sixteen. And it has a price too. Generally speaking, there is far too

much wastage in energy costs.

Tony: What other consequences are there, Jane? What about security? Surely over-lighting

must prevent burglaries.

Jane: No, in fact many studies have shown that there is very little connection, if at all,

between lighting and crime. Paradoxically, having more light does not reduce

criminality in cities, although many people think it does.

Tony: Yes, I would have thought so! I have also heard about consequences on human health.

Is that proven?

Jane: Yes, research suggests that artificial light at night can negatively affect human health

by increasing risks of obesity, depression and sleep disorders. In fact, our biological clock gets disrupted. Our body produces melatonin and night time exposure to artificial

light suppresses that hormone which we need to stay healthy.

Tony: I see, and what about animals? Are they affected too?

Jane: Unfortunately, wildlife and ecosystems are concerned too. Scientific evidence shows

that the lack of real day and night cycles has negative and deadly effects on all living

creatures. For example, many insects are attracted to light and die. And fewer insects means fewer birds and so on.

Tony: It's much worse than I thought! Is there anything we can do about it?

Jane: First of all, I would recommend writing to your local representatives. This pollution

problem needs as much support to be solved as possible. Our politicians should take into account public opinion in order to make more adequate laws and take action as soon as possible. And on a more personal level, each citizen should feel concerned. Not only should they speak up but they could also do something like using lighting which is directed downwards with a good cover on the bulb. And, of course, we should

all be using LED lights. That would be a good beginning.

Tony: Thank you for all the information Jane. I have learnt a lot.

Jane: You're welcome.

(Now listen again.)

That is the end of Part Three.