

## **LANGUE VIVANTE OBLIGATOIRE : ANGLAIS**

**Durée : 1 heure 30 minutes**

*L'usage d'abaques, de tables, de calculatrice et de tout instrument électronique susceptible de permettre au candidat d'accéder à des données et de les traiter par les moyens autres que ceux fournis dans le sujet est interdit.*

Chaque candidat est responsable de la vérification de son sujet d'épreuve : pagination et impression de chaque page. Ce contrôle doit être fait en début d'épreuve. En cas de doute, le candidat doit alerter au plus tôt le surveillant qui vérifiera et, éventuellement, remplacera le sujet.

Ce sujet comporte 3 pages numérotées de 1 à 3.

Si, au cours de l'épreuve, un candidat repère ce qui lui semble être une erreur d'énoncé, il le signale sur sa copie et poursuit sa composition en expliquant les raisons des initiatives qu'il a été amené à prendre.

**L'épreuve comprend deux parties :**

**I – Compréhension de l'oral : 8 points sur 20**

**II – Expression écrite : 12 points sur 20**

### **Partie I – Compréhension de l'oral**

- Prenez connaissance des consignes et des questions.
- Écoutez l'enregistrement intégralement une première fois.
- Écoute fractionnée : vous allez entendre l'enregistrement de nouveau, qui a été fractionné en deux parties. Répondez aux questions au fur et à mesure et reportez vos réponses sur la copie.
  - respectez l'ordre des questions ;
  - reportez le numéro de la question et la lettre correspondant à votre réponse ;
  - il n'y a pas de points négatifs ;
  - une seule réponse possible par question.

**Cet enregistrement a été effectué en décembre 2020.**

### **Première partie : 00'00 → 01'49**

**1. According to the speaker, the year 2020 has shown that...**

- a. ... everything can go wrong, as many people have died and lost their jobs.
- b. ... lockdowns can actually improve people's lives.
- c. ... everything can go wrong but the good news is that hunger and homelessness are declining.
- d. ... an economic recession can cause everything to go wrong.

2. **Some things have taken a turn for the better at the end of the year 2020. For instance:**
  - a. ... a Covid vaccine was found, but it took more than six months to develop.
  - b. ... Donald Trump gave a speech from the White House about the Covid vaccine.
  - c. ... Donald Trump agreed to get vaccinated against Covid, which was good news.
  - d. ... Donald Trump lost the presidential election and a Covid vaccine was found in just six months.
3. **The fact that Trump lost the presidential election is good news...**
  - a. ... for the protection of people's privacy.
  - b. ... for climate skeptics.
  - c. ... for the environment and for values such as respect towards other individuals.
  - d. ... for world leaders who lie in public life.
4. **When interviewed just after Joe Biden's victory, Van Jones was moved to tears because...**
  - a. ... he was convinced that Biden's victory was a threat to his children's future.
  - b. ... he thought that everything was easier under Trump.
  - c. ... he felt extremely happy and relieved that Joe Biden had won the election.
  - d. ... he was sad because Trump had lost while he is a good person.

## **Deuxième partie : 01'50 → 03'00**

5. **People and scientists are excited about the vaccine because...**
  - a. ... it is based on a technology that will allow pharmaceutical labs to have great profit margins.
  - b. ... it is based on a new technology and has a huge success rate.
  - c. ... it is based on an expensive technology, which increases the efficiency of the vaccine.
  - d. ... it is based on a well-known technology that has been used in at least three vaccines before.
6. **Concerning the discovery of a Covid vaccine, the speaker says that such a scientific breakthrough...**
  - a. ... shows the power of science, especially when there is one specific goal to achieve.
  - b. ... was made possible thanks to the participation of the population in clinical trials.
  - c. ... shows that it can take a long time before scientists find a vaccine when a new virus emerges.
  - d. ... shows the power of science when enough money is allocated to vaccine research.
7. **In the article mentioned by the speaker, it is written that...**
  - a. ... people should be worried about how fast the Covid vaccine went through the approval process.
  - b. ... people should not be worried about how fast the Covid vaccine went through the approval process.
  - c. ... people should be annoyed that the approval process was so slow for the Covid vaccine.
  - d. ... people should be annoyed that the approval process for the Covid vaccine is still underway.

## 8. The speaker...

- a. ... is worried about vulnerable people going to bars and talking to strangers again in 2021.
- b. ... is worried about the side effects of the Covid vaccine on vulnerable people.
- c. ... is hopeful that life can go back to normal in 2021 thanks to the Covid vaccine.
- d. ... is hopeful that thanks to the Covid vaccine, all sorts of celebrations can take place in bars in 2021.

## Partie II – Expression écrite

### a) Lisez le texte support ci-dessous.

**‘National shame’: MP sounds alarm over UK fast fashion factories** Andrew Bridgen, MP for North West Leicestershire, raised a question on Tuesday in Parliament about the continuing state of working conditions in factories supplying the UK’s booming fast fashion industry.

Speaking to the Guardian, Bridgen said what is happening in Leicester is a “national shame” and must not be allowed to continue. “This is Leicester’s dirty secret,” he said. “These illegal businesses are keeping their workers in miserable conditions. I’ve seen the buildings where these workers are and it is shocking: if there was a fire there then hundreds would die.”

Persistent investigations into the UK’s domestic garment industry has raised the spectre of serious labour abuses thriving in factories across the north west of England with relative impunity.

Last February, an Environmental Audit Committee heard evidence of environmental and labour abuses flourishing in the UK’s fashion industry. MPs found that the Modern Slavery Act was not sufficient to stop wage exploitation at UK clothing factories and issued a series of recommendations, including forcing brands to increase transparency in their supply chains. However the government refused to implement any of the committee’s recommendations, which also included moves to improve environmental sustainability and limit waste.

In November 2019, a scoping survey on the Greater Manchester textile and garment industry that included 182 companies operating across the region, also found evidence that workers were being paid as little as £3-4 an hour.

The survey, conducted by HomeWorkers Worldwide, a labour rights NGO, found that the garment workforce across the region was diverse with British workers employed alongside European and other migrant workers, but that many were working in insecure environments without permanent contracts. Some of the most vulnerable workers were undocumented migrants who had little recourse to public assistance or support.

Other workers interviewed for the survey claim that they have been forced to hand over part of their wages to their employer, and faced demands for money in return for help with passport applications.

Adapted from *The Guardian*, Thursday 23 Jan 2020

### b) Répondez en anglais à la question suivante :

Do you think that firms have social and environmental responsibilities?

**Vous tiendrez compte du texte support et rédigerez votre réponse en anglais, de manière structurée, en donnant des exemples pertinents puisés dans vos connaissances (en 150 à 180 mots).**

**Vous indiquerez le nombre exact de mots employés. Le non-respect de cette consigne sera sanctionné.**

FIN DU SUJET