

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.

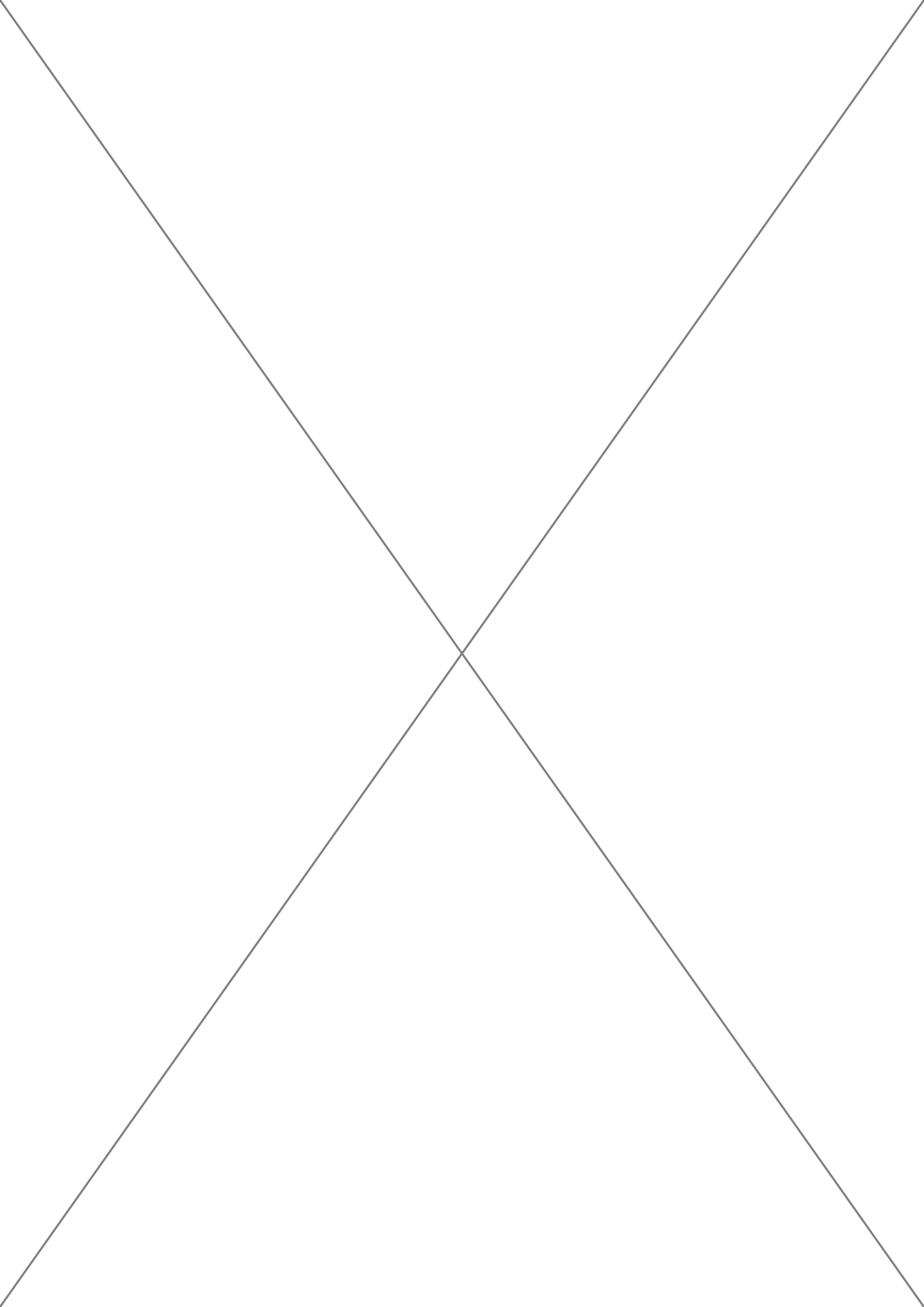
Ce sujet comporte la présente page de garde et un énoncé de 3 pages numérotées de 1 à 3.

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



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.

Première partie : 00'00 → 01'14

1. The official position in the UK is that...

- a. There is enough evidence to say that organic food is better for your health
- b. There are important differences between organic food and conventionally produced food
- c. The balance of evidence supports the idea that organic food is better for you
- d. There are no important differences between organic food and conventionally produced food

2. Dr. Alison Tedstone says...

- a. We need to worry about the organic provenance of food
- b. We need to improve our diet by having five a day
- c. Farming practices will help us improve our diet
- d. Consumers shouldn't have a choice to consume organic food

3. Some research...

- a. Challenges the idea that conventional food has no exceptional health benefit
- b. Challenges the idea that organic food has exceptional health benefit
- c. Challenges the idea that organic food has no exceptional health benefit
- d. Challenges the idea that conventional food has exceptional health benefit

4. Some research shows that...

- a. Organic crops have up to 60% more antioxidants and organic milk has more Omega 3 fatty acids
- b. Organic crops have up to 60% more antioxidants but organic milk does not have more Omega 3 fatty acids
- c. Organic crops have less than 16% more antioxidants and organic milk has more Omega 3 fatty acids
- d. Organic crops have less than 16% more antioxidants but organic milk does not have more Omega 3 fatty acids

Deuxième partie : 01'14 → 02'57

5. Which of the following best summarizes Chris Seal's position?

- a. Evidence shows that organic food is different in composition and better for your health than conventional food
- b. There is not enough evidence to show any difference between organic and conventional food
- c. Evidence shows there is a difference in composition between conventional and organic food, but not that organic food is better for you
- d. Evidence shows that organic food is better for you but not that there is a difference in composition

6. How could we test the nutritional benefit of organic food according to Chris Seal?

- a. Compare the composition of organic food and conventional food
- b. Compare people's eating habits throughout their lives
- c. Compare people who only consume organic food with people who only consume conventional food
- d. It is not possible to test the nutritional benefits of organic food

7. Which of the following best summarizes Chris Seal's Tom Sanders'¹ position?

- a. People believe in organic food like they believe in religion, but there is very little difference between organic and conventional food
- b. A study of religious zealots shows there is very little difference between organic and conventional food
- c. When adjusting for factors like religion and background, there are important differences between organic and conventional food
- d. When adjusting for factors like religion and background, there are no important differences between organic and conventional food

8. Which of the following factors is NOT mentioned by Tom Sanders when discussing the health impact of food?

- a. Storage
- b. Varied diets
- c. Cooking methods
- d. Soil type

1. La correction du sujet : « Tom Sanders' » au lieu de « Chris Seal's » a été communiquée à l'ensemble des candidats dans tous les centres à 15 h 10

II – Expression écrite

a) Lisez le texte support ci-dessous.

“Rapid acceleration” in US school book censorship leads to 2,500 bans in a year

There is a “rapid acceleration” of book censorship occurring across the US, with more than 2,500 different book bans taking place over the past school year, a new report has found. A total of 1,648 individual book titles, many of them that mention issues relating to race or sexuality, were the subject of bans by school districts in 32 states in the last school year, according to the new analysis. More than 5,000 schools nationally have had books barred from access by students in libraries and classrooms, according to the report compiled by Pen America, a non-profit that supports freedom of expression in literature.

There has been a “proliferation of organized efforts to advocate for book removals”, the report states, from rightwing politicians in states such as Texas, Georgia and Wisconsin to at least 50 groups that have sprung up either in person or on Facebook.

Many of the books have been banned for simply featuring people who identify as LGBTQ+, with a third of all banned books from April to June featuring people with such identities, often under a spurious justification that the titles are “obscene”. Race and discussion of the US’s racist past is also a target of book bans, with 40% of titles banned featuring prominent characters of color.

“While we think of book bans as the work of individual concerned citizens, our report demonstrates that today’s wave of bans represents a coordinated campaign to banish books being waged by sophisticated, ideological and well-resourced advocacy organizations,” said Suzanne Nossel, chief executive officer of Pen America.

“This censorious movement is turning our public schools into political battlegrounds, driving wedges within communities, forcing teachers and librarians from their jobs and casting a chill over the spirit of open inquiry and intellectual freedom that underpin a flourishing democracy.” While book bans have long been a part of America’s education fabric, the Pen report suggests they are now driven less by the complaints of individual parents and more by organized, ideological groups and overt pressure from politicians. (...)

“The work of groups organizing and advocating to ban books in schools is especially harmful to students from historically marginalized backgrounds, who are forced to see books that validate their lives vanish from classrooms and library shelves.”

Adapted from *The Guardian*, 19 September 2022 by *Oliver Milman*

b) Répondez en anglais à la question suivante :

Do you think we are living in a world of growing censorship ?

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