

BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL

SESSION 2013

ANGLAIS

LANGUE VIVANTE 1

Séries Générales

Durée de l'épreuve : 3 heures

Série L : Coefficient 4

Séries ES/S : Coefficient 3

L'usage de la calculatrice et du dictionnaire n'est pas autorisé.

Dès que ce sujet vous est remis, assurez-vous qu'il est complet.
Ce sujet comporte 5 pages numérotées de 1/5 à 5/5.

Compréhension	10 points
Expression	10 points

TEXT 1 How we choose to journey reflects and shapes the way we think

SLUMPING into the cramped confines of my seat, recovering my composure after a frantic, protracted check-in that made me mislay my wallet, almost miss my flight, and become €100 poorer, the result of my experiment in travel seemed obvious: boats and trains beat the pains of planes any day.

- 5 But the real problem with air travel is not the carbon footprint, the hassle of security checks, the tedium of the boarding gate [...], [or] the soulless sprawl of the hire car lot [...]. The deeper issue is that how we travel reflects and shapes the way we think, and we have become a society of airheads.

10 I started thinking about this because of a recurring desire to recreate an annual childhood journey by ferry and overnight train to visit our family in northern Italy. Was it just nostalgia pulling me, or is something of real value lost at 30,000ft? I decided to go to Italy the old way and return the new, to see how the experiences really compared.

15 The passenger terminal at Dover docks did not provide the most promising start, having all the charm of a 1970s coach station. But once on deck, with the white cliffs fading into the distance, I had a real sense of a proper trip starting, something that the palm-sweat-inducing jolt of take-off doesn't provide. The sedate passage of the ship, the gradual emergence of the French coast, and the disembarkation in the open air, with a real town in clear sight, provided a sense of the continuities between
20 places. In contrast, planes simply transport you from one anonymous, homogenous edgeland to another, between airports virtually identical in their black and yellow signage and multinational franchises. It's the difference between travel – a movement between places in which the journey is part of the experience – and transit, the utilitarian linking of here and there, in which the destination becomes all that matters
25 and the transfer simply something to put up with. [...]

Consumer culture has made us too accustomed to getting only what we want, no more and no less. [...] It is a contemporary malaise to avoid things that require effort but are rewarding in favour of gains in convenience that come at the price of blandness and loss of variety. [...]

30 It might be objected that "slow travel" is just an indulgence of the time and cash-rich. But you actually gain holiday time when travelling is an integral part of the experience, because you lose none to mere transit. [...] And yet despite all I've written, I admit I have another trip coming up and, guess what, I'm flying. I'm just another airhead, led by apparent ease and convenience away from what is more
35 profoundly rewarding.

From The Guardian, *September 30, 2012*, Julian Baggini

TEXT 2

Occasionally he would look up to see if he knew where he was but saw only the darkness and himself reflected from it. The streetlights of small towns showed more and more snow on the roads the further north he got. To stretch he went to the toilet and noticed the faces as he passed between the seats. Like animals being transported. On his way back he saw a completely different set of faces but he knew they looked the same. He hated train journeys, seeing so many people, so many houses. It made him realize he was part of things whether he liked it or not. Seeing so many unknown people through their back windows, standing outside shops, walking the streets, moronically waving from level-crossings—they grew amorphous and repulsive. They were going about their static lives while he had a sense of being on the move. And yet he knew he was not. At some stage any one of those people might travel past his flat on a train and see him in the act of pulling his curtains. The thought depressed him so much that he could no longer read. He leaned his head against the window and, although he had his eyes closed, he did not sleep.

Bernard Mac Laverty, "Life Drawing" (in *A time to Dance*, 1982)

NOTE IMPORTANTE AUX CANDIDATS :

Les candidats traiteront tous les exercices **sur la copie** qui leur sera fournie et veilleront à :

- respecter l'**ordre des questions** et reporter la **numérotation** sur la copie (numéro de l'exercice et, le cas échéant, la lettre repère ; ex. : 1a, 1b, etc.)
- composer des phrases complètes à chaque fois qu'il leur est demandé de rédiger.
- faire précéder les citations éventuellement demandées du **numéro de ligne** dans le texte.

COMPREHENSION

Read text 1 carefully.

1 – Who do the following pronouns refer to?

- a) **I** (line 9 '*I started thinking...*')
- b) **Us / We** (line 26 '*made us / what we want...*')
- c) **You** (line 31 '*You actually gain...*')

2 – Focus on the first three paragraphs.

Which means of transportation are mentioned? What does the author think of each of them?

3 – The journalist mentions his "*experiment in travel*" (line 3) when visiting his family.

- a) What did he do?
- b) Why did he make this choice?

4 – Focus on the fourth paragraph (up to line 20 "*... between places*"). Justify your answers using the text.

- a) What part of the journey is referred to?
- b) What are the author's impressions?

5 – Focus on the passage starting line 20 down to the end. The journalist gives two definitions of going from one place to another.

- a) What are they?
- b) Explain the two different concepts.

Now read text 2 carefully.

6 – What do the following pronouns refer to?

- a) **He** (line 1)
- b) **They** (line 6)
- c) **They** (lines 9 and 10)

7 – What is your interpretation of '*He had a sense of being on the move. And yet he knew he was not*'? (lines 10 and 11).

8 – Describe the character’s state of mind at the beginning of the passage and then at the end.

Both texts

9 – Find three elements in text 1 and two elements in text 2 showing that travelling is not always a pleasure.

EXPRESSION

Choose **one** of the two subjects, A **or** B:

A –How we travel “*reflects and shapes the way we think.*” Discuss.

OR

B – Old ways and/or new ways of travelling: which would you favour and why?