

BACCALAURÉAT TECHNOLOGIQUE

SESSION 2013

ANGLAIS

LANGUE VIVANTE 2

Série STG (sauf CGRH) – Durée de l'épreuve : 2 heures – coefficient : 2

Série STG spécialité CGRH – Durée de l'épreuve : 2 heures – coefficient : 3

Séries STI2D, STD2A, STL – Durée de l'épreuve : 2 heures – épreuve facultative

L'usage des calculatrices électroniques et du dictionnaire est interdit.

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.

Répartition des points

Compréhension de l'écrit	10 points
Expression écrite	10 points

Document 1: City of the Future



Sci-Fi: Future Atomic City (1942)

This painting by Frank R. Paul of a city of the future is pretty typical of sci-fi predictions. The city is a massive pile of steel, plastic and glass put together in a way that not only has no past, but actively rejects it. It is a place of heroic technology with skyscrapers the size of whole districts, roof-top aerodromes, wide pedestrian boulevards, and metal roadways strangely devoid of traffic. There are even urban space launch pads where giant rockets are winched upright before blasting off to the heavens.

The iconic image of the future is the city. Think about it. In how many films have directors established the fact that we're in the future by conjuring up some landscape of incredible buildings with air cars whizzing about like semi-regulated gnats. *Metropolis*, *Bladerunner*, *Just Imagine*, *Things to Come*, and any number of *Star Trek* instalments. That's because a city's skyline tells you so much about the culture that built it. New York looks different from London because New York *is* different from London. Skyscrapers suit New York. They tell you about New Yorkers and the *de facto* capital of the United States.

This was the reason why Stanley Kubrick decided against setting on Earth any scenes from his film *2001: a Space Odyssey*. He felt it was impossible for him to predict what a city on Earth would look like in 2001.

From *davidszondy.com*

Document 2: Detroit's Urban Renewal

Detroit's bleak landscape is slowly changing due to the efforts of urban farmers and community gardeners determined to grow their city's revival.

5 Once America's most productive manufacturing city, Detroit was home to a thriving automotive and music industry, with almost 2 million residents and a robust economy. A dramatic decline began in the mid-1960s as factories began closing their doors for overseas opportunities. The City eventually suffered near-collapse as residents left in droves to find work elsewhere. The exodus is well-documented, as entire communities decamped, parts of the city were literally abandoned and buildings were demolished or left neglected, with blocks of houses torn down or left for ruin.

10 For residents that stayed, lack of employment, crumbling school systems, and the sheer size of the city (which could fit all of Manhattan, Boston, and San Francisco inside and still have room leftover) meant that many folks were living in a "food desert", where grocery stores were often more than 30 miles from their homes. All around, nature was taking over decrepit buildings on its own, but not providing any source of nutrition for Detroit's shrinking population.

15 About 15 years ago, green-minded citizens throughout Detroit began to reclaim these vacant lots, clearing out the debris and creating gardens to provide both food and beauty to neighborhoods throughout the City. Their work has led to a growing community of urban food activists, providing fresh food where there was none, local opportunities where there were few, and productive green space where there were bleak, empty lots.

20 Today, over 1,300 community gardens have sprouted throughout Detroit, and with the support of non-profits like The Greening of Detroit, there is a growing network for urban farming. The renewal of urban Detroit begins with its residents and hometown visionaries who see the chance for change from within. As with the "growth" in local food and urban agriculture, similarly an eclectic new scene in music, cuisine, art, performance, design, and even tech have sprung forth. Some who seek to be a part of something interesting are actually returning to the city or relocating to it for the first time.

Joe Gardener

growingagreenerworld.com

September 1, 2012

NOTE AUX CANDIDATS

Les candidats traiteront le sujet sur la copie qui leur sera fournie et veilleront à :

- respecter l'ordre des questions et reporter les repères sur la copie (lettre ou lettre et numéro).
Exemple : **B1** ou **G** ;
- faire toujours précéder les citations du numéro de la ligne ;
- dans les phrases à compléter, les réécrire sur la copie en **soulignant** l'élément introduit.

I. COMPREHENSION

Document 1 : *City of the Future*

A. Write the correct answer.

Frank R. Paul was

- 1- the man who painted 'Sci-Fi : Future City'.
- 2- the author of this document.
- 3- the writer of sci-fi novels.
- 4- the director of sci-fi films.

B. Focus on lines 1 to 10 and write your answers.

- 1) Pick out four names of materials.
- 2) Pick out three adjectives relating to dimensions.
- 3) Pick out two methods of transport which allow you to fly.

C. RIGHT or WRONG? Answer and justify by quoting the text.

- 1) The author is surprised that there aren't more cars in 'Sci-Fi: Future City'.
- 2) Most science-fiction movie makers choose urban areas as a setting.
- 3) The action for *2001: a Space Odyssey* takes place on our planet.

Document 2 : *Detroit's Urban Renewal*

D. Match each idea from the following list with the corresponding passage.

*Transforming the city together / Leaving the city because of unemployment /
A prosperous city / Coming back to an attractive city / Disastrous consequences on people's
daily lives.*

- 1) From line 3 to line 4
- 2) From line 4 to line 9
- 3) From line 10 to line 15
- 4) From line 16 to line 20
- 5) From line 21 to line 27

E. Focus on lines 3 to line 9. Pick out four expressions describing Detroit's buildings between the mid-60s and the mid-90s.

F. Write down the correct answer.

- 1) "many folks were living in a 'food desert'" (1.12) means
 - a- shops where you could buy food were far away.
 - b- shops where you could buy food were too expensive.
 - c- shops where you could buy food didn't have enough staff.
 - d- the food on offer in the shops wasn't varied enough.

- 2) The main objective of the association 'The Greening of Detroit' is
 - a- to repaint the city's buildings in green.
 - b- to encourage people to recycle meticulously.
 - c- to encourage the development of renewable energies.
 - d- to encourage people to cultivate gardens in the city.

Documents 1 and 2

G. Complete the following sentence with 2 adjectives from the list.

old / real / fictional / safe / prestigious / smelly

The city described in **document 1** is ... whereas the city described in **document 2** is

H. Here is a list of expressions :

Enterprising / futuristic / urban recovery / technological development / celebration of the past / more efficient robots

- 1) Pick out 2 expressions which qualify document 1.
- 2) Pick out 2 expressions which qualify document 2.

II. EXPRESSION

Choose one of the following subjects. (150 – 180 words)

- A. A building in your neighbourhood is going to be transformed. The population is asked to send suggestions to the local authorities. Write out the project that you and other young people are going to send.

OR

- B. You live in 2050. Describe your environment and explain what you like and what you don't like.

