



ANGLAIS – ÉVALUATION

Compréhension de l'oral, de l'écrit et expression écrite

L'ensemble du sujet porte sur l'**axe 5** du programme : **Fictions et réalités**.

Il s'organise en trois parties :

1. **Compréhension de l'oral**
2. **Compréhension de l'écrit**
2. **Expression écrite**

Afin de respecter l'anonymat de votre copie, vous ne devez pas signer votre composition, ni citer votre nom, celui d'un camarade ou celui de votre établissement.

Vous disposez tout d'abord de **cinq minutes** pour prendre connaissance de **la composition** de l'ensemble du dossier et des **consignes** qui vous sont données. Vous allez entendre trois fois le document de la partie 1 (compréhension de l'oral). Les écoutes seront espacées d'une minute. Vous pouvez prendre des notes pendant les écoutes. À l'issue de la troisième écoute, vous organiserez votre temps (**1h30**) comme vous le souhaitez pour rendre compte **en français** du document oral et pour traiter **en anglais** la compréhension de l'écrit (partie 2) et le sujet d'expression écrite (partie 3).

Les documents

Document vidéo :

Titre : *Science Fiction and Science Facts*

Source : *The Economist*, 29 February 2019

Modèle CCYC : ©DNE

Nom de famille (naissance) :

(Suivi s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)

Prénom(s) :

N° candidat : N° d'inscription :

(Les numéros figurent sur la convocation.)

Né(e) le : / /



1.1

Texte 1

Wild fictional predictions about future technology that came true

Science fiction introduces us to elaborate, futuristic worlds that often sound like nothing more than a dream.

But humanity has made incredible technological advancements over the past 100 years, and many of the ideas predicted in science fiction have now become reality.

- 5 Some predictions, like self-driving cars, are still in the early stages, but scientists and engineers have reached many other milestones first described in fiction, such as bringing people to the moon. [...]

The depictions of video calls became increasingly more sophisticated in movies over time. In the 1968 movie "2001: A Space Odyssey," for example, video calls were made
10 by entering a number into a type-pad attached to a large phone unit.

By 1989, "Back to the Future Part II" featured a video calling system with a caller's personal information, such as favorite drinks and hobbies, displayed.

In "Looking Backward," the main character falls asleep in 1887 and wakes up 113 years later to learn that his home has turned into a socialist utopia.

- 15 At the time, imagining that someone could just swipe their card to pay for an item and get a receipt for the transaction was considered science fiction. But Bellamy¹ got a lot of things right, even predicting that it would be easy to use one's credit card in another country.

The first universal credit card — one that could be used at a wide range of places
20 — became available in 1950, and it took several more years before credit cards became an integral part of American society.

Business Insider, 10 January, 2019

¹ Edward Bellamy is the author of the novel entitled *Looking Backward* published in 1888.



Texte 2

Why science fiction is the most important genre

Yuval Noah Harari, author of the best-selling books *Sapiens* and *Homo Deus*, is a big fan of science fiction, and includes an entire chapter about it in his new book *21 Lessons for the 21st Century*.

5 “Today science fiction is the most important artistic genre, it shapes the understanding of the public on things like artificial intelligence and biotechnology, which are likely to change our lives and society more than anything else in the coming decades.”

Because science fiction plays such a key role in shaping public opinion, he would like to see more science fiction that grapples with realistic issues like AI² creating a permanent ‘useless class’ of workers. [...]

10 But he thinks that too much science fiction tends to focus on scenarios that are fanciful or outlandish.

15 “In most science fiction books and movies about artificial intelligence, the main plot revolves around the moment when the computer or the robot gains consciousness and starts having feelings,” he says. “And I think that this diverts the attention of the public from the really important and realistic problems, to things that are unlikely to happen anytime soon.”

20 AI and biotechnology may be two of the most critical issues facing humanity, but Harari notes that they’re barely a blip on the political radar. He believes that science fiction authors and filmmakers need to do everything they can to change that.

“Technology is certainly not destiny,” he says. “We can still take action and we can still regulate these technologies to prevent the worst-case scenarios, and to use these technologies mainly for good.”

www.wired.com, August 19, 2018

² AI: artificial intelligence

