BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL
Session 2019

ANGLAIS
Langue Vivante 2

Séries ES/S
Durée de l’épreuve : 2 heures – coefficient : 2

Série L langue vivante obligatoire (LVO)
Durée de l’épreuve : 3 heures – coefficient : 4

Série L LVO et langue vivante approfondie (LVA)
Durée de l’épreuve : 3 heures – coefficient : 8

ATTENTION
Le candidat choisira le questionnaire correspondant à sa série :
- Série L (LVA Y COMPRIS) : questionnaire pages 5/9 à 7/9

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

Ce sujet comporte 9 pages numérotées de 1/9 à 9/9.
Dès que ce sujet vous est remis, assurez-vous qu’il est complet.

Répartition des points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>10 points</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compréhension</td>
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The case against Mars colonisation

Plans are being made to colonise Mars. Zahaan Bharmal unpicks the arguments against the idea.

Earlier this month, a group of 60 prominent scientists and engineers met behind closed doors at the University of Colorado Boulder. Their agenda: Mars colonisation. Organised by Elon Musk’s SpaceX and attended by members of Nasa’s Mars exploration programme, the goal of this inaugural “Mars workshop” was to begin formulating concrete plans for landing, building and sustaining a human colony on Mars within the next 40 to 100 years.

This workshop signals the growing momentum and reality behind plans to actually send humans to Mars. But while SpaceX and partners ask whether we could live there, others still ask whether we should.

A Pew Research Centre survey carried out in June asked US adults to rank the relative importance of nine of Nasa’s current primary missions. Sending humans to Mars was ranked eighth (ahead only of returning to the Moon) with only 18% of those surveyed believing it should be a high priority.

We have known for some time that the journey to Mars for humans would be hard. It’s expensive. It’s dangerous. It’s boring. However, like so many advocates of Mars exploration, I’ve always thought the sacrifice was worth it. But – to test this belief – I wanted to look at the case against Mars; three reasons humans should leave the red planet alone.

There is no one way of knowing how our microbes may react with the vulnerable Martian ecosystem. In Cosmos, the late Carl Sagan wrote, “If there is life on Mars, I believe we should do nothing with Mars. Mars then belongs to the Martians, even if the Martians are only microbes … the preservation of that life must, I think, supersede any other possible use of Mars.”

Of course, one easy way to minimise the risk of contamination is to send robots to Mars instead of humans – the second argument against a manned trip to Mars.

Robots have several inherent advantages. They are much cheaper than humans because they don’t require a vast support infrastructure to provide things like water, food and breathable air. They are immune to the risks of cosmic radiation and other dangers inherent to space travel. And they won’t get bored.

Faced with a growing list of threats – climate change, overpopulation, nuclear war – Hawking believed that we had reached “the point of no return” and had no choice as a species but to become multi-planetary – starting with the colonisation of Mars.

Elon Musk has also said on numerous occasions that we need a “backup planet” should something apocalyptic – like an asteroid collision – destroy Earth.

However, not everyone agrees. In the Pew survey mentioned earlier, a majority of US adults believed that Nasa’s number one priority should be fixing problems on Earth.

Zahaan Bharmal, www.theguardian.co.uk, 28 August 2018

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1 NASA : National Aeronautics and Space Administration
2 Stephen Hawking : British theoretical physicist (1942-2018)
**Document B**

**August 1999: The Earth Men**

Whoever was knocking at the door didn’t want to stop. Mrs Ttt threw the door open. “Well?”
“You speak *English*!” The man standing there was astounded. “I speak what I speak,” she said.

“It’s wonderful *English*!” The man was in uniform. There were three men with him, in a great hurry, all smiling, all dirty. “What do you want?” demanded Mrs Ttt.

“You are a Martian!” The man smiled. “The word is not familiar to you certainly. It’s an Earth expression.” He nodded at his men. “We are from Earth. I’m Captain Williams. We’ve landed on Mars within the hour. Here we are, the Second Expedition! There was a first expedition but we don’t know what happened to it. But here we are, anyway. And you are the first Martian we’ve met!”

“Martian?” Her eyebrows went up. “What I mean to say is, you live on the fourth planet from the sun. Correct?”

“Elementary,” she snapped, eyeing them. “And we – he pressed his chubby pink hand to his chest – we are from Earth. Right, men?”

“Right, sir!” A chorus. “This is the planet Tyrr,” she said, “if you want to use the proper name.”

“Tyrr, Tyrr.” The captain laughed exhaustedly. “What a fine name! But, my good woman, how is it you speak such perfect English?”

“I’m not speaking, I’m thinking,” she said. “Telepathy! Good day!” And she slammed the door.

Ray Bradbury, *The Martian Chronicles*, 1950
Nasa posters commissioned for an exhibit at the Kennedy Visitors Center Complex, 2009
www.mars.nasa.gov
I. COMPRÉHENSION (10 points)

**DOCUMENT A**

Tous les candidats de la série L traitent les questions 1 à 3.

Focus on lines 1 to 15.

1. a) Who organised the meeting in Boulder Colorado in August 2018?
   b) Who was invited to attend?
   c) What was the purpose of this meeting?
   
2. True or False? Justify your answer with a quote from the text.
   a) Nasa is already working on the project of sending people to Mars.
   b) The colonisation of Mars is supposed to take place in the very near future.
   c) People at SpaceX wonder if it is possible to live on Mars.
   d) In the survey, US adults think sending people to Mars is a top priority.
   
3. Using your own words explain what SpaceX and partners are concerned about.

Seuls les candidats de la série L composant au titre de la LVA (Langue Vivante Approfondie) traitent également la question 4.

4. “But while SpaceX and partners ask whether we could live there, others still ask whether we should,” (l.10-11). Show how the use of ‘could’ and ‘should’ in the sentence expresses different points of view.

Tous les candidats de la série L traitent les questions 5 à 7.

Focus on line 16 to the end.

5. Copy the grid. Determine for each person if they are for OR against the colonisation of Mars. Quote the text to justify your answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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6. Find three reasons why humans should not colonise Mars.

7. Using your own words compare and contrast space exploration led by humans or by robots.

**Tous les candidats de la série L traitent les questions 8 à 11.**

**DOCUMENT B**

8. Where does the scene take place?

9. a) Who is Captain Williams?
   b) What do you think Mrs Ttt is like?
   c) What surprises Captain Williams about Mrs Ttt?

10. Mrs Ttt shows hostility towards the newcomers. Find three elements to support your answer.

11. Taking elements from the text, show that Captain Williams has a superior attitude towards Mrs Ttt.

**Seuls les candidats de la série L composant au titre de la LVA (Langue Vivante Approfondie) traitent également la question 12.**

**DOCUMENTS A and B**

12. Using your own words say how life form on Mars is perceived and presented.

**Tous les candidats de la série L traitent les questions 13 et 14.**

**DOCUMENT C**

13. a) Describe the various elements in this picture of Mars.
   b) List the elements related to space conquest and the elements related to the Earth.
   c) What do you think the poster has been designed for?

**DOCUMENTS A, B and C**

14. How are Mars and its exploration represented in the three documents?
II. EXPRESSION (10 points)

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

Seuls les candidats de la série L qui ne composent pas au titre de la LVA (Langue Vivante Approfondie) traitent le sujet 1 OU le sujet 2.

1. In Document B, we learn there was a first expedition (l.11). Imagine what happened to the first expedition. (250 words +/- 10%)

OU

2. In Document A, most Americans believe that space travel is not a priority. What is your opinion? (250 +/- 10%)

Seuls les candidats de la série L qui composent au titre de la LVA (Langue Vivante Approfondie) traitent le sujet 3 OU le sujet 4.

3. In Document B, we learn there was a first expedition (l.11). Imagine what happened to the first expedition. (300 words +/- 10%)

OU

4. Spending money on space programmes is wrong when there are more important projects to concentrate on. Discuss. (300 words +/- 10%)
NOTE IMPORTANTE AUX CANDIDATS

Les candidats traitent le sujet sur la copie qui leur sera fournie et veillent à :
- respecter l’ordre des questions et reporter les repères sur la copie (numéro ou numéro et lettre, etc.) ;
- faire toujours suivre les citations du numéro de la ou des ligne(s) ;
- recopier les phrases à compléter en soulignant l’élément introduit ;
- répondre en anglais aux questions.

I. COMPRÉHENSION (10 points)

DOCUMENT A

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Focus on lines 16 to the end.

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DOCUMENT B

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10. a) Describe the various elements in this picture of Mars.
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11. How are Mars and its exploration represented in the three documents?

**II. EXPRESSION (10 points)**

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Choose **ONE** subject.

1. In Document A, most Americans believe that space travel is not a priority. What is your opinion? (200 words +/- 10%)

   OU

2. In Document B, we learn there was a first expedition (l.11). Imagine what happened to the first expedition. (200 words +/- 10%)