

# BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL

**Session 2018**

## ANGLAIS

Langue Vivante 1

Durée de l'épreuve : **3 heures**

Séries **ES/S** – coefficient : **3**

Série **L** langue vivante obligatoire (LVO) – coefficient : **4**

Série **L** LVO et langue vivante approfondie (LVA) – coefficient : **8**

Ce sujet comporte 7 pages numérotées de 1/7 à 7/7.  
Dès que ce sujet vous est remis, assurez-vous qu'il est complet.

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

### Répartition des points

Compréhension	10 points
Expression	10 points

## DOCUMENT A

### **Rare 17th Century Australia map found in attic goes on display**

A rare 17th Century map of Australia, one of just two left, has gone on display for the first time.

5 Created in 1659 by renowned Dutch cartographer Joan Blaeu, the unique map was thought to have been lost forever.

*Archipelagus Orientalis* (Eastern Archipelago), as it was called, was unearthed in 2010 in storage in Sweden after 350 years.

It has gone on show at Australia's National Library, its permanent home.

10 It is believed that the treasure was buried away when a 1950s antique bookseller who owned a stockpile of books and maps went out of business.

The owners, whose identity is unknown, only realised the rarity of the map when it was sold at auction.

"I think someone stumbled onto a treasure," the library's curator of maps, Dr Martin Woods, told news.com.au.

15 The National Library of Australia acquired it for an estimated price of A\$600,000 (£350,000; \$450,000) in 2013 and, after a few years of restoration, it is now on display in the library's Treasures Gallery until mid-2018.

The map is based on a sighting of Tasmania by Abel Tasman's crew aboard the *Zeehaen* in 1642, the library says.

20 It was the most current reflection of Australia at the time of its creation before the template was changed when Captain Cook explored the east coast in 1770.

Like most maps, it is likely to have been originally used as a decorative piece or a diplomatic gift.

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-australia>, 6 November 2017

## DOCUMENT B

### Real Adventurers Read Maps

#### Using Maps vs. GPS

5 CALL me a fossil, but when I take a road trip I like to get around by using printed maps. I've been licensed to drive for 20 years, and every car I've owned has contained a *Rand McNally Road Atlas*, with the maps of the Northeastern states dog-eared and loosened from their staples. Navigating by map carries over to foreign roads, too [...] Apparently, a good number of people think printed maps are pointless nowadays.

10 For instance, my wife. Her idea of an enjoyable drive doesn't involve messing with accordion folds and reading eye-chart type, while I yell out from behind the wheel: "We just passed a sign. Do you see Route 6 anywhere on there?" She prefers GPS. Likes the ease of it. Takes comfort in knowing we're on the best route. According to the navigation software, anyway.

15 There's admittedly something satisfying about watching the blue-dot version of yourself inch closer to its destination. And sure, for the rush-hour commuter it's very 21st century for your phone to alert you to an accident snarling traffic up ahead. But I would argue that a road trip, especially one taken with another person, is a lesser experience with GPS or navigation apps. I'm not even going to get into how, in choosing the single most efficient route to your desired destination, GPS excludes other routes and destinations you might not realize you desire to see, and removes serendipity<sup>1</sup> — which as any undergrad<sup>2</sup> with a Penguin Classics edition of *On the Road*<sup>3</sup> knows, is the very oxygen that makes a road trip come alive.

25 Consider this, though: using printed maps requires travelers to work together. You become a team. Driver and navigator. Your ability to get along and solve problems is tested in valuable, revealing ways. GPS removes that entire interpersonal dynamic. It encourages a passive form of journeying: sit back and drift, because the vaguely Australian-sounding computer lady will tell you to turn left in a quarter mile.

30 Driving by map, on the other hand, engages you actively with your surroundings. It makes you observe road signs, be in the moment. And that closer engagement, I've found, imprints the landscape more vividly and permanently on your mind. When I return home, I can unfold my maps and take myself back to a town or a stretch of highway.

35 Often I'll buy a map months before the trip, and by studying it try to pull the opposite trick — to transport myself into the place I intend to visit. It builds anticipation. Eric Riback, a map publisher in upstate New York who writes a blog called Mapville, described this to me poetically as the "seeking, dreaming part of travel that you can do with a map."

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<sup>1</sup> Serendipity: *art de faire une découverte par hasard*.

<sup>2</sup> Undergrad: undergraduate.

<sup>3</sup> *On the Road* (1957): a famous novel by American writer Jack Kerouac.

40 I used to seek and dream at the Hagstrom Map and Travel Center on West 43rd Street. I loved that store. It closed four years ago, leaving New York, like many cities, without a specialty map shop.

45 Mr. Riback believes we live in a golden age for maps. “More people are using more maps in more ways than they have in our lifetime,” he said. But he estimated that printed map sales are less than half of what they once were. And filling stations no longer sell maps as a rule. People still like to frame printed maps as art; they just don’t like using them as much when road tripping. My wife wishes I fell into this camp.

Steven Kurutz, *The New York Times*, July 19, 2014

## NOTE IMPORTANTE AUX CANDIDATS

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

- répondre en anglais aux questions ;
- respecter l'ordre des questions en faisant apparaître la numérotation sur la copie ;
- faire toujours suivre les citations du numéro de la ligne ;
- répondre brièvement aux questions en l'absence d'indications ;
- composer des phrases complètes.

## I. COMPREHENSION ECRITE

### DOCUMENT A

**Tous les candidats traitent les questions 1 à 3**

1. The map was "created in 1659" (line 4) and then went through the four stages listed below. Write out the following sentences and complete them with the appropriate dates.
  - a. It was modified in...
  - b. It disappeared in...
  - c. It was found again in...
  - d. It was bought by the National Library of Australia in...
2. Two famous men are mentioned: Abel Tasman and Captain Cook.
  - a) What activity were they both famous for?
  - b) What was each man's contribution to the map?
3. "*It is now on display in the library's Treasures Gallery*" (lines 16-17).  
What makes this map a treasure? Quote two different elements.

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

4. What makes the map a document of...
  - a) national interest to Australians?
  - b) general historical interest?

## **DOCUMENT B**

### **Tous les candidats traitent les questions 5 à 10**

5. Why could Steven Kurutz, the writer, be called “a fossil” (line 3)?
6. Could his wife be called “a fossil” too? Justify with a quotation.
7. Name two arguments the writer gives in favour of GPS.
8. Show by quoting two elements from the text that people don't buy maps any more.
9. According to the writer, how does using a GPS, as opposed to a map, affect one's approach to driving?
10. What do maps enable the writer to do...
  - a. before a trip?
  - b. during a trip?
  - c. after a trip?

## **DOCUMENTS A ET B**

### **Seuls les candidats des séries S/ES/L LVO traitent la question 11.**

11. Choose in the following list two actions that, according to both texts, maps enable us to do. Justify your choices referring to document A and document B.

Dream / feel different / exchange with others / have an adventure / get wealthier / visualize spaces

### **Seuls les candidats de la série L LVA traitent la question 12.**

12. Show that, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century (document B), people's attitude to maps has reverted to that of the 17<sup>th</sup> century (document A).

## II. EXPRESSION ECRITE

*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.*

**Les candidats des séries ES, S, et ceux de la série L qui composent au titre de la LVO (Langue Vivante Obligatoire) traitent le sujet 1 et le sujet 2**

### Sujet 1:

There are few undiscovered spaces left on Earth. Does this mean there is no adventure to be had exploring the known world? Give examples to support your view. (+/- 150 words)

**ET**

### Sujet 2:

Documents A and B show that our representations of space have changed over time. Does this mean that we know our familiar spaces any better than in the past? Illustrate your answer. (+/- 150 words)

**Les candidats des séries L qui composent au titre de la LVA (Langue Vivante Approfondie) traitent obligatoirement le sujet suivant.**

“Many a trip continues long after movement in time and space have ceased.” To what extent can one agree with this quotation from American novelist and essayist John Steinbeck? (+/- 300 words)