

Banque "Agro-Véto"

A - 0916

LANGUE VIVANTE OBLIGATOIRE : ANGLAIS

Durée : 2 heures

Avertissement:

- L'usage de tout système électronique ou informatique est interdit pour cette épreuve.

L'épreuve comprend trois parties :

I – Thème : 6 points sur 20

II – Compréhension de l'écrit : 6 points sur 20

III – Expression écrite : 8 points sur 20

Vous indiquerez avec précision à la fin de la question de compréhension et à la fin de l'essai, le nombre de mots qu'ils comportent. Un écart de 10% en plus ou en moins sera accepté. Des points de pénalité seront soustraits en cas de non-respect de ces consignes.

I – Traduisez le texte ci-dessous en anglais.

Il creuse, met la graine dans la terre, arrose et contrôle même la germination de la plante ! Bot2Karot est un petit robot jaune qui jardine pour vous. Une invention astucieuse dont le papa, Eliott Sarrey, a... 14 ans. Dans la nuit de lundi à mardi, l'adolescent a reçu en Californie le prix du Google Science Fair, un concours mondial destiné aux élèves de 13 à 15 ans, « présentant un projet extraordinaire pour leur âge ».

Collégien le jour, Eliott se transforme en ingénieur de génie le soir. Dans l'atelier de son père il a conçu le prototype qui l'a mené jusqu'aux Etats-Unis. Son robot, repéré parmi des milliers de projets, lui vaut de repartir de Silicon Valley avec une bourse de 10 000 dollars. « Les personnes actives sont toujours pressées. Elles oublient d'arroser. Bot2Karot permet aussi aux personnes à mobilité réduite de pouvoir jardiner » explique avec assurance l'élève de 4^{ème} aux petites lunettes, amateur de batterie et de karaté.

Aujourd'hui en France, 23 septembre 2015.

II – Lisez le texte ci-dessous et répondez en anglais à la question qui suit.

You can't throw something away, because there is no 'away'

The plastic bag tax comes into effect in England on Monday. Although it is not a tax. It is a 5p charge that large retailers are required to impose on customers, the proceeds of which they have promised to allocate to "good causes". As we report today, the public know little about the new law, and would prefer to have a say in how the proceeds are spent.

Members of the public would be justified in being surprised to discover that the shops decide how to spend the revenue. The law is a good idea, but it seems to have been influenced too much in its drafting by the grocery giants. They have persuaded the Government to accept a voluntary deal under which they agree to spend the money raised on what they deem to be good causes.

At least that means the charge will achieve its main objective, which is to reduce the use of single-use plastic bags. Plastic carrier bags are damaging to the environment and a threat to wildlife. Plastics generally are a problem because they last for ever, and the plastic bag charge

is a small but significant step towards the principle of green taxes – using prices to reflect the cost of environmental damage.

In Ireland, Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland, all of which brought in charges before England (Ireland as long ago as 2002), bag use fell sharply. Marks and Spencer, which voluntarily introduced a 5p charge in 2007, reported an 80 per cent reduction in the number of bags used. But the English law, as well as coming in later than in other countries, is also weaker than those in other parts of the British Isles. The Government has missed the chance to use the revenue from the charge to promote green alternatives.

As it is, the companies can define what they think is a “good cause”, and can include administration costs and staff training in their accounting for it. This is a shame, because one of the advantages of green taxes is that, as well as making pollution more expensive, the revenue from them could be used to make sustainable activities cheaper. Thus a small step in the right direction is made slightly smaller. Plastic bags are only the most visible part of a growing mountain of waste that green taxes could help to constrain.

The spread of plastic bottles has been almost as visible and the rest of the UK should be following Scotland’s lead in considering “deposit-and-return” schemes. The bottles should also be made more expensive, along with plastic packaging generally, as a step towards green taxes on all non-biodegradable plastics. This newspaper has campaigned against excessive packaging, and the best way to change people’s behaviour is to use the price mechanism. So we welcome the chance for people in England to pay 5p a bag from tomorrow, but say that it does not go far enough. The revenue should go towards repairing the damage caused by plastics to the environment. And the new charge should be seen as an early downpayment on a comprehensive plan for green taxes. After all, remember that you can throw it away, but there is no “away”.

The Independent, October 3rd, 2015.

Answer in your own words in 100 words ($\pm 10\%$). What is the newspaper’s view of the “plastic bag tax”?

III – Rédigez en anglais un essai en 200 mots ($\pm 10\%$).

When it comes to fighting climate change, are “green taxes” the most effective way to make people change their behaviour? Illustrate your answer with examples.

FIN DE L'ÉPREUVE