

Corrigé et barème – Synthèse de documents en langue anglaise

Lire, analyser et croiser des documents variés en anglais — compétences d'expression écrite et orale
(programme de 1re LVA)

Durée : 120 min – Sans document – Sur 20 points · Anglais (LVA) 1^{re}

Exercice 1 – Compréhension écrite — Document A

(4 pts)

- a) a) Three of: one house in five is occupied by a remote worker; the baker has hired an assistant; the primary school has opened a second class; the bus now runs six times a day instead of twice. (1 pt, any three) (1)
- b) b) The text raises the question of who really benefits when work becomes mobile: the village economy, or the newcomers rather than the local population. (1)
- c) c) Her situation shows that the recovery is economic but not social: a woman who grew up in the village and works there can no longer afford to live in it, since she and her neighbours object to “being priced out of our own street”. (1)
- d) d) To be priced out means to be forced to leave a place, or to give up buying or renting there, because prices have risen beyond what one can afford. (1)

Repère — Une question de sens global se répond en une phrase qui nomme le problème, jamais en recopiant deux lignes du texte.

Exercice 2 – Langue — attribuer une idée à son document

(4 pts)

- a) a) According to Document A, ... (1 pt ; la préposition « to » est obligatoire) (1)
- b) b) Document A points out that house prices have almost doubled since 2019. (1)
- c) c) The council's spokesperson acknowledges the delay and blames the cost of materials. (1)
- d) d) As the article puts it, the village “may be losing the people who kept them open”. (1)

Erreur fréquente — On commente toujours au présent simple : « Document A showed » est une faute, même si le texte date de plusieurs années.

Exercice 3 – Langue — relier deux documents

(4 pts)

- a) a) The baker has hired an assistant, whereas Ella Grant cannot find a flat in the village. (whereas + proposition complète) (1)
- b) b) Unlike Document A, which gives figures, Document B gives a personal testimony. (unlike + nom, jamais + proposition) (1)
- c) c) Both documents insist on the rise in prices. (both + nom pluriel, sans article ; insist ON) (1)
- d) d) Document A stresses the economic benefits of the newcomers; by contrast, Document C stresses the social cost of their arrival. (1)

Le point clé — Whereas et while introduisent une proposition, unlike et despite un groupe nominal : confondre les deux est la faute la plus sanctionnée du chapitre.

Exercice 4 – Mise en relation — une phrase, deux documents*(4 pts)*

- a) a) Both documents question the diversity of the news young people receive: where Document A gives a figure, the cartoon in Document B suggests that the five screens deliver a single headline. (1)
- b) b) Document A presents remote work as time saved, whereas the interview in Document C implies that the hours gained are immediately swallowed up by a working day with no end. (1)
- c) c) Documents B and D describe one movement from two ends: the shops that reopen in B are kept alive by the very newcomers whose arrival, according to D, pushes local families out. (1)
- d) d) Read together, Documents A and D turn a local observation into a trend: what was an exception in 2019 now concerns one household in five. (1)

À retenir — Une phrase de mise en relation contient toujours trois éléments : les deux documents nommés, et le mot qui dit leur rapport (both, whereas, goes further, confirms).

Exercice 5 – Expression écrite — l'ouverture d'une synthèse*(4 pts)*

- a) a) Attendu : une phrase qui nomme le dossier et pose la question (2 pts si la question est formulée et si aucun résumé document par document n'apparaît). (1)
- b) b) Attendu : un paragraphe organisé autour d'une seule idée (le coût social, ou le temps de travail), avec au moins deux documents convoqués dans la même phrase. (1)
- c) c) Attendu : trois verbes d'attribution distincts (points out, argues, acknowledges, suggests, warns) et deux connecteurs (both, whereas, unlike, by contrast, similarly). (1)
- d) d) Attendu : une citation de 3-4 mots entre guillemets, suivie ou précédée du nom du document. Proposition rédigée : « These three documents all deal with the arrival of remote workers in small towns, and together they raise one question: who really benefits when work becomes mobile? The first tension is social rather than economic. Document A points out that the village has gained a school class and a bus service, whereas the interview in Document C shows a resident who has given up looking for a flat where she grew up. The cartoon in Document B suggests the same gap in one image: the newcomer's laptop stands where the factory gate used to be. Document A acknowledges the council's good intentions, yet it notes that only four of the thirty promised homes have been built. What the three documents describe, in the words of Document A, is a village "losing the people" who kept its shops open. » (152 mots) (1)

Attention — Une introduction qui commence par « Document A is about... » a déjà perdu l'essentiel des points : on annonce la question commune, pas le contenu de chaque document.