

Devoir surveillé – Médias et information

Axe culturel 2 — Espace privé et espace public : comment les médias façonnent l'opinion et l'identité
(programme de 2nde lycée général)

Durée : 90 min – Sans document – Sur 20 points · Anglais (LVA) 2nde

Nom : _____ Date : _____ Note : _____ / 20

Les réponses doivent être rédigées et justifiées. Soigne l'orthographe et la présentation.

Exercice 1 – Compréhension écrite — Who checks the news? (4 pts)

Lis le texte suivant, puis réponds aux quatre questions en anglais, en phrases complètes. WHO CHECKS THE NEWS? Every morning, millions of people open a news app before they open a window. The story they see first is rarely chosen by an editor alone: an algorithm decides what appears at the top of the feed, and it usually rewards whatever keeps readers scrolling. That is why a striking headline — sometimes a misleading one — travels faster than a careful report. In 2023, a fabricated photograph of an explosion near a government building spread across social media in minutes. Several accounts with blue ticks shared it as breaking news. Share prices dipped briefly before fact-checkers explained that the image had been generated by software, and that no local newspaper, no fire service and no witness had confirmed anything. Journalists call this the verification gap: the time between the moment a claim goes viral and the moment somebody checks it. Newsrooms have tried to close that gap. The BBC runs a verification unit; American and British papers publish live fact-checks during election campaigns. Yet a correction rarely reaches everybody who saw the original post. Readers are not helpless, though. Three questions cost almost nothing: who is saying this, what is the evidence, and who benefits if I believe it? Media literacy — knowing how news is made, funded and shared — is now taught in schools from Dublin to Sydney. It will not make anyone immune to falsehood, but it makes a reader harder to fool.

- a) a) According to the text, who or what decides which story appears at the top of a news feed? Quote the sentence that gives the answer. (1 pt)
- b) b) What were the two consequences of the fabricated photograph mentioned in the second paragraph? (1 pt)
- c) c) Explain in your own words what journalists call *the verification gap*, and say why a correction does not solve the problem. (1 pt)
- d) d) Explain the phrase *it makes a reader harder to fool* (last line). Is the author optimistic about media literacy? Justify. (1 pt)

Exercice 2 – Lexique des médias (4 pts)

Complète chaque phrase par le mot anglais correspondant à l'indication entre parenthèses (1 pt par phrase).

- a) a) The scandal made the ____ of every British newspaper. (la une)
- b) b) Titles written only to attract clicks are called _____. (des pièges à clics)
- c) c) A video in which someone's face or voice has been artificially generated is a _____. (un hypertrucage)
- d) d) Teaching pupils how news is produced and funded is called _____. (l'éducation aux médias)

Exercice 3 – Rapporter et attribuer une information**(4 pts)**

Réécris chaque phrase en suivant l'indication, sans changer le sens (1 pt par phrase).

- a) a) The BBC says that two people were injured. → Commence par *According...*
- b) b) People believe that the minister knew about the report. → Commence par *The minister is believed...*
- c) c) The company says no data was stolen, but nothing proves it. → Emploie le verbe *to claim*.
- d) d) The suspect attacked a police officer — but the trial has not taken place yet. → Ajoute l'adverbe qui convient.

Exercice 4 – Nuancer, et éviter les faux amis**(4 pts)**

Corrige ou complète chaque phrase, puis justifie en une ligne (1 pt par phrase).

- a) a) Corrige : *The news are very bad this morning.*
- b) b) Corrige : *He gave us three informations about the fire.*
- c) c) Complète : *The photograph has not been independently ____ by our newsroom.*
- d) d) Traduis : « Finalement, le démenti est arrivé trop tard. »

Exercice 5 – Expression écrite — A post you almost shared**(4 pts)**

Write a text of 120 to 150 words in English. You saw a shocking post online and were about to share it, but you stopped and checked it first. Tell the story and say what you learned. Respect the four requirements below (1 pt each).

- a) a) Longueur et structure : 120 à 150 mots, en deux paragraphes (ce qui s'est passé / ce que tu en retiens).
- b) b) Temps : le récit au prétérit, la conclusion au présent simple.
- c) c) Lexique : emploie au moins quatre termes de l'axe (par exemple *feed, headline, clickbait, fact-checker, source, media literacy*).
- d) d) Tournures : emploie au moins une formule d'attribution (*according to, claims that, is said to*) et une formule de nuance (*may, allegedly, unconfirmed*).

Bon courage !