

# ANGLAIS

LANGUE ÉTRANGÈRE

SÉRIE

2

## COMPRÉHENSION ET PRODUCTION ÉCRITES

**Durée de l'épreuve :** 70 minutes

**Moyens auxiliaires autorisés :** Dictionnaire bilingue traditionnel

Numéro de candidat-e

Profil

B

E

Nom

Prénom

Date de l'examen

Points obtenus / points maximum

Partie compréhension écrite

/ 25

Partie production écrite

/ 25

**Total**

**/ 50**

**SIGNATURES DES EXPERTS**

**Délai de libération :** Cette série d'examen ne doit pas être utilisée comme exercice avant le  
**1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2019.**

## COMPRÉHENSION ÉCRITE

### Part 1

#### GREEN IS THE NEW BLACK

##### Looking good can be extremely bad for the planet

Style is supposed to be forever. But our clothes last less and less. Global clothing production doubled between 2000 and 2014. As it became more efficient, the production cycles became quicker and fashion lovers got more for their money. From just a few collections a year, fast-fashion brands such as Zara now offer more than 20; Sweden's H&M manages up to 16. People buy more clothes because they do not last a long time and they are more affordable. The life span of a t-shirt is getting shorter and shorter.

Dressing to impress has an environmental cost as well as a financial one. If you take into consideration things like the pesticides poured on cotton fields or the chemicals used to process jeans, 1kg of fabric generates 23 kg of greenhouse gases. As the consumers keep almost every type of apparel only half as long as they did 15 years ago, all this represents a terrible waste.

Most clothing companies know that, sooner or later, consumers' awareness of this subject will rise. After the scandal of employees' working conditions in firms like Nike, Walmart and Primark, the clothing industry cannot afford to appear so ugly again.

One obvious way in which firms can answer environmental concerns is to use renewable energy to power their facilities. Moreover, they could save on water and chemicals. They should also develop new materials and manufacturing processes.

Companies like H&M have made great efforts. Indeed, they buy better cotton, which is produced with less harmful pesticides. The cotton they buy is grown in 24 countries and represents about 12% of the 25 million tons of global yearly production. Kirsten Brodde of Greenpeace also notes that H&M has eliminated toxic chemicals which are used to make garments waterproof. But for many firms, research and development into new materials and methods is not a priority. Indeed, they do not measure their overall environmental impact and are afraid to lose their target customers.

Some brands encourage customers to recycle old clothes by returning them to stores. However, almost all apparel today is made of a mix of materials, very often including polyester, which makes it expensive and difficult to process. Shipping second-hand clothes off to countries in Africa and Asia is not worthwhile either. Even if local markets are large enough to absorb them, the poorer quality of polyester-mixed clothes means they do not survive long.

Patagonia, a maker of climbing and hiking gear, had another idea: sending vans to campuses to help students repair jackets and trousers, making them last longer. Patagonia also found a greener way to manufacture wetsuits and worked on the project with another company: Quiksilver. Such innovation is badly needed. Style may be forever but today's model of clothing production is not.

**For each question (1–7) choose ONE letter A, B, C or D.**

**1. Clothes today**

- A.  last longer than before.
- B.  stay in the shops longer than before.
- C.  have a short life span.
- D.  are more expensive than before.

**2. Clothing production is harmful for the planet because of**

- A.  some processes needed to make clothes.
- B.  the fact that clothes are never recycled.
- C.  the length of time needed to destroy clothes.
- D.  the amount of cotton needed.

**3. The majority of clothing companies**

- A.  are worried about public opinion.
- B.  don't care about public opinion.
- C.  have all suffered a bad reputation.
- D.  exploit their employees.

**4. H&M**

- A.  doesn't use pesticides.
- B.  limits its environmental impact.
- C.  only sells cotton clothes.
- D.  has their own production of cotton.

**5. Recycling garments today is**

- A.  easy.
- B.  complicated.
- C.  impossible.
- D.  cheap.

**6. Patagonia**

- A.  sells clothes and vans.
- B.  employs students for the manufacture of their sports clothes.
- C.  doesn't want to reveal their manufacturing secrets.
- D.  has several ways of being green.

**7. Today's clothing production**

- A.  isn't good for the environment.
- B.  is good for the environment.
- C.  will be the same forever.
- D.  doesn't need to be changed.

Total 1 :

/ 14

## Part 2

**For each question (1–6) choose ONE letter A, B or C, which summarizes the meaning of the sentence in bold.**

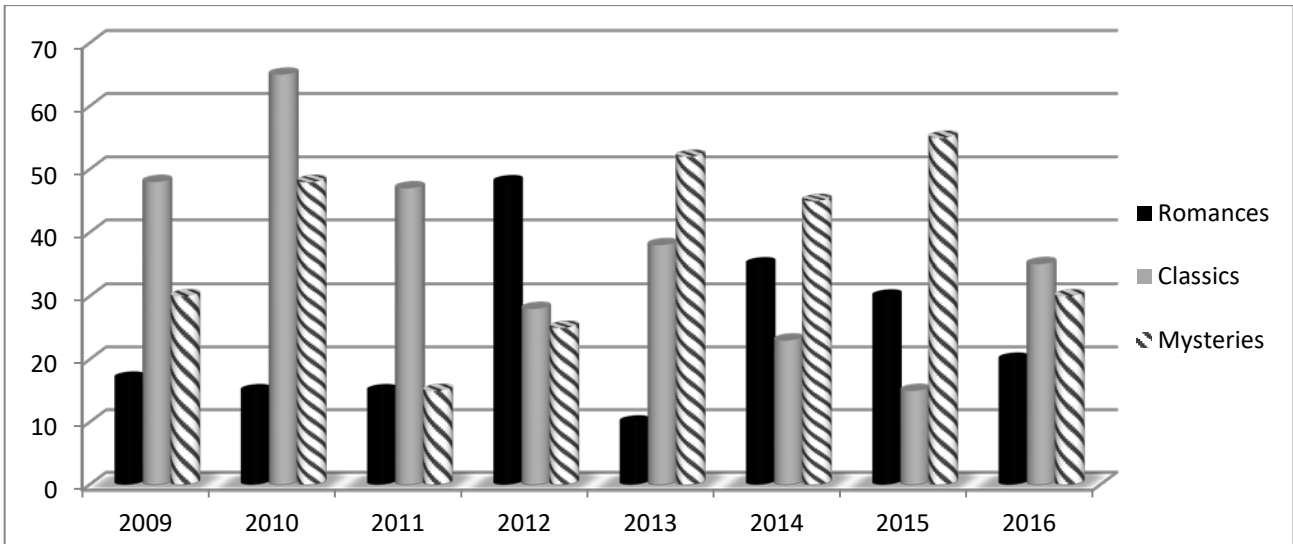
1. **The office site, which is shared with an impressive selection of companies, is located in a fast-growing corporate business area.**
  - A.  The office is developing fast.
  - B.  The office is situated on a site also used by other companies.
  - C.  The office site is isolated for the moment but other companies are going to join the business area shortly.
  
2. **We are looking for an experienced International Business Development Manager to represent a leading London-based package holiday company. Duties will involve dealing with partners throughout Europe. Applicants will be fluent in two European languages.**
  - A.  The job requires excellent IT skills.
  - B.  The company is specifically looking for a European candidate.
  - C.  The job requires previous knowledge in management.
  
3. **The most common complaints about monthly meetings are that they do not keep to their agenda and they are too frequent.**
  - A.  People complain about the length of meetings.
  - B.  People complain about the number of meetings organized within a year.
  - C.  People do not complain about the content of meetings.
  
4. **Companies generally have stricter regulations than private households as they consume a larger amount of energy, have higher emissions and deal with hazardous substances.**
  - A.  Private households consume more energy than companies.
  - B.  Companies use more energy than the average household.
  - C.  Dangerous substances are generally found in privately-owned houses.
  
5. **10% off for in-stock metal fence panels. Excludes gates and accessories. Selection varies by location. See vendor for details.**
  - A.  Every model of metal fence panels is available in all our stores.
  - B.  You can get 10% discount on all gates and accessories.
  - C.  You have to talk to the sales assistant for any further information.
  
6. **Many producers of branded goods prefer to distribute through selected retailers rather than through supermarket chains, as they fear that price-cutting could damage their brand image.**

Producers of branded goods

  - A.  mostly sell their products in carefully chosen stores.
  - B.  sell more in supermarkets as the prices are lower.
  - C.  prefer to sell their goods in their own shops.

### Part 3

Look at the following bar chart showing the sales of fiction books over a period of 8 years. Which year does each sentence describe? For each sentence, mark ONE year in the space provided.



- A. Fewer classics and mysteries were sold than the previous year and sales of romance were at their best.  
Year: \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Sales of romance recovered after a particularly bad year, whereas sales of classics and mysteries decreased.  
Year: \_\_\_\_\_
- C. This year there was an unusual interest in classics. Sales of romances dropped slightly while mystery novels sold much better than the previous year.  
Year: \_\_\_\_\_
- D. Sales of mystery novels dropped dramatically and those of romances continue their steady decline.  
Year: \_\_\_\_\_
- E. Sales of classics were at their lowest. Sales of mysteries reached a peak while romance novels attracted fewer readers than the previous year.  
Year: \_\_\_\_\_

Total 3 :  / 5

Total partie "Compréhension écrite" :  / 25

## PRODUCTION ÉCRITE

### Part 1

You have received a letter of inquiry from John Bradford. Read the extract below and write a letter in reply.

Make sure you:

- acknowledge the letter;
- answer **all** the customer's questions;
- offer a discount if the order is for 4 units or more.

**Remember to write today's date.**

**Start and finish your letter in an appropriate way.**

**Write 80 to 100 words.**

....

I am very interested in the colour photocopier shown in your advertisement in today's newspaper.

I would be grateful if you could send me a quotation for 3 units and mention what your earliest delivery date would be.

I would also appreciate information on the after-sale services you offer?

Could you also include your latest catalogue as well as a price list?

....

Blank writing area with horizontal lines.

