

# PREMIÈRE

## Enseignement Commun

### Évaluations Communes



**SUJET**

**2019 • 2020**

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Modèle CCYC : ©DNE

Nom de famille (naissance) :


(Suivi s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)

Prénom(s) :

N° candidat :  N° d'inscription :

(Les numéros figurent sur la convocation.)

Né(e) le :  /  /



1.1

## Évaluation Commune

**CLASSE** : Première

**VOIE** :  Générale  Technologique  Toutes voies (LV)

**ENSEIGNEMENT** : ANGLAIS

**DURÉE DE L'ÉPREUVE** : 1h30

Niveaux visés (LV) : LVA **B1-B2** LVB **A2-B1**

Axes de programme : AXE 1 IDENTITES ET ECHANGES

**CALCULATRICE AUTORISÉE** :  Oui  Non

**DICTIONNAIRE AUTORISÉ** :  Oui  Non

Ce sujet contient des parties à rendre par le candidat avec sa copie. De ce fait, il ne peut être dupliqué et doit être imprimé pour chaque candidat afin d'assurer ensuite sa bonne numérisation.

Ce sujet intègre des éléments en couleur. S'il est choisi par l'équipe pédagogique, il est nécessaire que chaque élève dispose d'une impression en couleur.

Ce sujet contient des pièces jointes de type audio ou vidéo qu'il faudra télécharger et jouer le jour de l'épreuve.

**Nombre total de pages** : 4

**Compréhension de l'écrit et expression écrite**

L'ensemble du sujet porte sur l'axe 1 du programme : **Identités et échanges**.

Il s'organise en deux parties :

**1. Compréhension de l'écrit**

**2. Expression écrite**

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.

**Text**

**'Don't feed the monster!' The people who have stopped buying new clothes.**

A growing movement eschews<sup>1</sup> fast fashion in favour of secondhand clothing. Is this the biggest personal change that can be made for the environment?

Lauren Cowdery is flicking through the rails of the Cancer Research charity shop in Goole, east Yorkshire. "Too bobbly!" she tuts at a ribbed top. "This skirt is big but it  
5 would be easy to take in ..." Cowdery appears to be shopping, but she is merely browsing. She is on a mission not to buy any new clothes, even ones that have recently belonged to someone else. "I think you have to pull back and ask: 'Do I need this?'" she says.

Cowdery is one of a growing number of people who love clothes but try their hardest  
10 to resist buying them for reasons of sustainability. According to the charity Wrap, which promotes sustainable waste management, the average lifetime for a garment in the UK is just 2.2 years. An estimated £30 billion of unused clothing hangs in UK wardrobes, and yet still we shop for more. "Each week we buy 38 million items and  
15 11 million items go to landfill," says Maria Chenoweth, chief executive of Traid, a charity working to stop clothes being thrown away. "We don't have enough resources to keep feeding this monster."

Chenoweth believes that consumers are switching to secondhand shopping, or  
20 adding a pre-owned element into their purchasing habits. She points to a 30% rise in turnover at Traid shops in 2018 compared with 2017. When she was a teenager in the 80s, her father banned her from jumble sales in case people thought the family was poor. She disobeyed him, and dragged her sacks of clothes through her bedroom window. Now, Chenoweth considers it "a huge gesture of activism to buy

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<sup>1</sup> Eschews: deliberately avoids using

secondhand”, a necessary choice for those who “do not believe in damaging the environment and perpetuating this consumption and waste”.

- 25 So how hard is it to make the transition to a more sustainable way of shopping? In the UK, clothing has the fourth largest environmental impact after housing, transport and food. More than half of fast-fashion items are thrown away in less than a year, according to McKinsey’s State of Fashion report last year. But is buying secondhand really an antidote to fast fashion?
- 30 In Goole, where Cowdery works as a marketing officer for the Junction Theatre, there are ample local distractions for a lunch break: Dorothy Perkins, New Look, Peacocks. Cowdery used to buy things “because they were there”. In the evenings, she went on Asos. “I’d think: ‘Oh brilliant, a discount code! Free shipping! I’ll order stuff! Hmm ... It doesn’t fit very well, but I can’t be bothered to send it back ... I’ll keep it.’”
- 35 Each month, Cowdery bought two or three things. “At £20 a time, that starts to build up. There’s a wardrobe of stuff. Things with the tags still on ... I took a look at myself and thought: ‘What are you doing?’”

Curious about a post she saw on Facebook, one weekend Cowdery dropped into the Leeds Community Clothes Exchange, a local swap shop. [...] The clothes exchange enables her to refresh her wardrobe without adding to it. She can be acquisitive, as long as she relinquishes in equal measure. Where she once bought three pieces a month, she now swaps 10 to 15 – mostly things she picked up at the previous exchange. [...]

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So what can a person who loves new clothes but wants to live more sustainably do? [...] Chenoweth says that “not keeping stuff in your wardrobe is important if you’re not wearing it”. Donating clothes puts them back into circulation.

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Paula Coccozza, *The Guardian*, 19th February 2019

## 1. Compréhension de l'écrit (10 points)

Give an account of the text **in English**, focusing on the way the two women have changed their minds about clothes, on how society has evolved and on the role played by the media in order to change things.

## 2. Expression écrite (10 points)

Vous traiterez **en anglais**, et en 120 mots au moins, **l'un des deux sujets suivants au choix** :

### Sujet A

Three friends discuss Lauren Cowderly's decision and they have different opinions on the subject. Which one do you agree most with? Justify your point.

1/ I don't need people to tell me what to do and what to buy ! We live in a free society.

2/ It's high time we did something about it ! Let's buy fewer clothes now !

3/ Buying fewer clothes means job losses both at home and abroad.

### Sujet B

Why do you think some people buy so many clothes? Give examples to illustrate your point.