

CORRIGE

Ces éléments de correction n'ont qu'une valeur indicative. Ils ne peuvent en aucun cas engager la responsabilité des autorités académiques, chaque jury est souverain.

CORRIGE

SESSION 2003

BACCALAUREAT GENERAL

ANGLAIS

Série L

Langue vivante I

Durée : 3 heures - Coefficient 4

L'usage des calculatrices et de tout dictionnaire est interdit.

Barème appliqué pour la correction

<i>Compréhension écrite</i> <i>Expression</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Traduction</i>	<i>6</i>

COMPREHENSION - EXPRESSION

1. a) What sort of narrative is it?
It's a first person narrative. (1 point)

b) Give the narrator's name
The narrator's name is Faith.
(1 point)

2. Who are the other characters present? Give their names and occupations when possible. Say how they are related to the narrator.

Wade : the narrator's father – self-employed / he has his own business

The narrator's mother – a district nurse –

Carl : the narrator's brother

(7 points)

3. Pick out three elements showing that the narrator is no longer a child.
Acceptor :

- a. 'school photographs of Carl and me smiling and showing our teeth in various stages of hideous development' (l.9/10)
 - b. 'Now we were adults' (l. 10)
 - c. 'He used to do this when it was time to discuss the 'could do better' bits in my school report.'(l.22 /23)
 - d. 'I thought of our old council flat where Carl and me had grown up' (l.35)
- (3 points)

4. a) What makes it an unusual day? Pick out three different details.

- '...my dad followed my mum, Carl, and me into the living-room to sit down' (l.1/2)
- '...I saw six, maybe seven of mum and dad's boxes piled up in a corner! (l. 12/13) ou '...they were out of place and nothing was ever out of place in that room' (l. 14)
- '...my dad spoke first' (l. 20)

(3 points)

b) In your own words, contrast that particular day with the family routine. (30/40 words)

The father never usually spends time with his family on Sundays, as he prefers fixing things. The living room is not as tidy as usual and finally she is used to hearing her mother speak first instead of her father.
(10 points)

Read from line 16 to line 33.

5. a) Pick three elements describing the father's attitude.

Acceptor :

- 'He began to finger the knuckles on his hand' (l. 21)
 - 'Dad started : 'Your mum and me', then faltered' (l. 28)
 - 'He began again, 'Me and your mum' and stopped' (l.28/29)
 - 'Dad continued to stutter his various permutation' (l.30 /31)
 - '...my dad who had still not completed a sentence' (l. 32 /33)
- (3 points)

b) In your own words, analyse his attitude.
The father seems to be embarrassed / uncomfortable / uneasy / ill at ease. He obviously has something important to say but he can't find the right words. (4 points)

c) To what extent can this analysis be applied to the mother? Justify your answer with one quotation.

She is as embarrassed as the father. 'I looked at my mum who was looking at her knees and pulling imaginary hairs off her skirt' (4 points)

6. Focus on the narrator.

a) Select words from the list below to characterize the narrator's attitude and feelings:
absent-minded – carefree - excluded - frightened –
puzzled – relaxed – theatrical - trustful

Illustrate your choice by quoting from the text. (8 points)

Words selected	Quotations
1. excluded	(Dad looked at Mum, Mum looked at Carl, Carl looked at Dad and then back at Mum.) <u>But</u> nobody looked at me. (l. 17/18). Accepter également l. 26 : '... everyone else sat down and I had to stay standing'
2. puzzled	'What's going on?' (l.19) – accepter également 'Then another strange thing happened' (l.19)
3. frightened	'I began to get scared.' (l.23)
4. theatrical	'No, I won't sit down' (l.24) ou '...I placed my hands on my hips.' (. 26 /27) accepter également '... I felt like someone in a film (who was about to be told something that would make them scream and pull at their hair)' (l.24 /25)

b) 'No, I won't sit down' (line 24) : comment on this answer.
She refuses to obey her father, she's determined not to be considered as a child any longer. (2 points)

Read from line 34 to the end.

7. a) What do the parents want to tell the narrator?
They want to tell her that they intend to go back home to Jamaica for good / to live. (3 points)

b) What does the word 'home' mean for the narrator?
To her, home is the council flat in Stoke Newington where she and her brother grew up / spent their childhood. (3 points)

c) What does the narrator imagine has happened to her parents? Use your own words. (40 words)
She imagines that her mother has lost her job / has been laid off and is now unemployed and that her father's business has gone bankrupt / is not prosperous any more. That's why she thinks they will have to leave their house and go back to their old flat. (6 points)

d) Is she right? Justify your answer with a quote.
No, she is mistaken. 'Carl sniggered and I knew I was wrong' (l.49) ou 'We're thinking of going home to Jamaica'(l. 50)
(2 points)

8. Why doesn't 'home' correspond to the same place for the narrator and her parents?
(40 words)

To her parents, home is Jamaica because that's certainly the place where they were born and grew up, whereas Jamaica is just a holiday place for the narrator. She didn't grow up in Jamaica that's why she doesn't consider it as home.
(8 points)

9. Taking into account the different places mentioned, retrace the family's history. What can you deduce about the evolution of their standard of living? (60 words)

They left Jamaica to come to Britain. They first lived in a small council flat in Stoke Newington. They have since then moved to a house in a nicer neighbourhood in Crouch End. When they arrived, they didn't have much money and could only afford living in an cheap council flat. As they climbed the social ladder and managed to have better-paid jobs, they moved to a more comfortable place they could be proud of.

(12 points)

Choisissez l'un des deux sujets suivants (250 mots environ).

- A) Is it an advantage or a drawback to spend one's childhood in one and the same place?
- B) To what extent do children influence important decisions made for the whole family? Give examples.

TRADUCTION

Translate from line 1 ('I knew something was odd ...') to line 6 ('...don't come bothering me now').

1. I knew something was odd at home – **Je compris / je sus qu'il se passait quelque chose de bizarre à la maison – accepter il y avait qch de bizarre – imparfait = -**
2. when, after we had eaten our dinner, my dad followed my mum, Carl and me into the living room to sit down. **Lorsque, une fois le dîner terminé / après le dîner / mon père nous suivit, ma mère Carl et moi, pour s'installer dans le salon. Sanctionner absence de 'nous' – sanctionner 'après avoir dîner'.**
3. This usually did not happen. **Cela n'arrivait généralement pas – accepter 'c'était contraire aux habitudes / C'est une chose qui ne se produisait jamais /, ce qui n'arrivait pas d'ordinaire (avec changement de ponctuation).**
4. Dinner was just an interruption from my dad's jobs around the house. **Le dîner n'était qu'une interruption dans les travaux que mon père faisait dans la maison / Le dîner ne représentait qu'une pause dans les travaux de bricolage que mon père....**
5. On Sundays after church Dad was always fixing, painting, adjusting or mending. **Le dimanche après la messe Papa passait tout son temps à / était toujours en train de / n'arrêtait pas d'arranger, de peindre, d'ajuster ou de réparer (quelque chose). Sanctionner 'les dimanches' mais accepter 'tous les dimanches'. Sanctionner l'absence ou la sous traduction de 'always +ING**
6. He was always, 'in the middle of a job', **Il était toujours 'en train de faire un truc / en train de bricoler'**
7. that required his full, silent concentration and a monkey wrench. **ce qui / qui exigeait / nécessitait de sa part silence, concentration et une clef anglaise / une entière et silencieuse concentration et / ainsi qu' / une clef anglaise.**
8. If I ever asked him what he was doing **Si jamais je lui demandais ce qu'il faisait,**
9. he'd say 'Fixing something, **Il ne manquait de répondre, il répondait invariablement / toujours / il avait l'habitude de répondre ' j' répare quelque chose / j'suis en train de bricoler'**
10. so don't come bothering me now'. **alors, ne viens pas me déranger maintenant / ce n'est pas le moment de m'embêter'.**

Récapitulatif du barème :

Questions de compréhension :

- 1.a) 1 pt
- 1.b) 1 pt
- 2. 7pts
- 3. 3 pts
- 4.a) 3 pts
- 4.b) 10 pts
- 5.a) 3 pts
- 5.b) 4 pts
- 5.c) 4 pts
- 6.a) 8 pts
- 6.b) 2 pts
- 7.a) 3 pts
- 7.b) 3pts
- 7.c) 6 pts
- 7.d) 2 pts
- 8. 8 pts
- 9. 12 pts
- Total: 80 pts

Expression: 60 pts

Traduction:

- 1. 6 pts
- 2. 9 pts
- 3. 3 pts
- 4. 6 pts
- 5. 9 pts
- 6. 3 pts
- 7. 6 pts
- 8. 6 pts
- 9. 6 pts
- 10. 6 pts
- Total : 60 pts