

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.

BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL
SESSION 2005

ANGLAIS
LV1 – SÉRIE L

COMPREHENSION ET EXPRESSION

(accepter indifféremment "he" ou "she" pour se référer au narrateur)

1. What kind of narrative is this ? *First person narrative, it may be an autobiography.*
2. What do we learn about the narrator's occupation and family ? *Writer (line 3). The writer's father was in the army, the mother had stayed at home.*
3. Who is Reenie ?
- *a servant*
4. Among the following titles, select the one which best suits the passage :
c) *War and its consequences*

Line 1 to line 13

5. Quote two elements from the text describing the weather conditions. How does the weather contribute to setting the atmosphere of the passage ? (30 words)
The weather was cold : the day was chilly, there was frost on the fallen leaves and ice on the lily pond. (lines 12-13)
The coldness of the weather echoed the coldness of the parents' meeting. It was as if life had come to a standstill and as if every human activity had stopped. (30 words)
6. a) Find the words corresponding to the following definitions:
- covered with dirt *grimed l.6*
- completely wet *sodden l.6*
b) Find two words referring to the trenches. *Foxholes / Burrows (lines 6-7)*
7. a) Find three elements showing "it's over" 1. *Guns were silent (line 5)*
2. *Men looked at the sky. (line 5)* 3. *Climbed out of their foxholes. (line 6)*
b) Explain in your own words why that day was "so strange". (30 words)
While all the church bells were ringing, the air seemed to be empty as if the end of the war had meant the end of any human activity.

Line 14 to line 27

8. Say whether the following statements are right or wrong and justify your answers by quoting from the text :
a) The father had been injured many times during the war
R "Father had been wounded ... Bourlon Wood" lines 14-17

b) He was on the front, somewhere in France on Armistice Day

W "It was while he was recovering in England that the war ended." lines 17-18

c) He enjoyed the jubilant welcome for the returning troops

W "He missed the jubilant welcome ..." line 19

d) He was a healthy man when he came back

W "He had one good eye and one good leg" lines 22-23

9. a) Quote three adjectives used to describe the father's face.

gaunt / seamed / fanatical (line 23)

b) Describe his physical appearance in your own words. (20 words)

The father was crippled and he was disfigured because he had lost an eye. He must have looked frightening.

Line 28 to the end

10. Find equivalents of the following words or phrases :

- rancours *grudges (line 30)*
- brightness *gleam (line 35)*
- in a trembling way *tremulously (line 38)*
- stares in a sinister way *glares balefully (line 40)*
- showing worry *careworn (line 48)*

11. a) What new elements does the reader discover about the father ?

(name / family / heritage)

The father's name is Chase. We understand that his own father died while he himself was fighting in Europe and as his two brothers were killed in the war, he is going to inherit the family business

b) What is paradoxical about his new situation ? (20 words)

Although he's a rich man, now he's unhappy because his fortune is the consequence of the loss of close relatives.

12. Comment on the following comparisons and metaphors : (40 words)

a) "his medals are like holes in the cloth" *His medals are symbols of bravery but they are also reminders that now his body is no longer whole or intact.*

b) "a web of scarred flesh, his missing eye the spider" *All around the place where there was his eye, the scars form a kind of net like a spider's web.*

13. Why was the mother in "her best dress". (20 words)

The mother seems to have put on her best clothes because she wanted to look as attractive and smart as possible.

14. a) In what circumstances had mother discovered father's love for her ?

They had decided to go ice skating together and the young man had offered to lace up her skates.

b) What changes in their relationship and their feelings for each other took place while he was away ? (20 words)

They seem to have become strangers to each other and they no longer know how to behave towards one another.

15. What do you think the narrator means when saying "why blame a hurricane ?" (20 words)

There was nothing anyone could do about the war and people had to accept the situation as it was.

16. Contrary to what is generally admitted, the narrator says that returns are worse than farewells. Why? Draw on the text to justify your explanation.(40 words)

Usually when people say farewell they are sad because of separation but here, the father and the mother do not know what to say. They are quite clumsy because they may realize that their feelings have changed.

17. Write on one of the two following subjects :

1. At the beginning of the passage, the narrator wrote: "...I will cause the war to end – I alone, with a stroke of my plastic pen". Have you ever been tempted to become an artist to have the power to create worlds and give life to characters ? (300 words)

2. On the following morning an article is published in the local newspaper : "The Return of the Hero".

Write the article. (300 words)

VERSION

Translate the second paragraph into French (from line 7 "Both sides" down to line 13 "Where was mother ?)

(1) Les deux côtés / (2) ont le sentiment d'avoir perdu. / (3) Dans les villes, dans les campagnes, / (4) ici et au-delà de l'océan / (5) les cloches des églises / (6) se mettent toutes à sonner. / (7) (Je m'en souviens / (8) de ces cloches qui sonnent. / (9) C'est l'un de mes premiers souvenirs. / (10) C'était si étrange, / (11) l'air totalement rempli de leur son, / (12) et en même temps totalement vide. / (13) Reenie m'emmena à l'extérieur pour entendre. / (14) Des larmes ruisselaient sur son visage. / (15) Dieu soit loué dit-elle. / (16) La journée était assez froide. / (17) Il y avait du givre sur les feuilles au sol, / (18) une pellicule de glace sur l'étang aux nénuphars. / (19) Je la brisai avec un bâton. / (20) Où donc était passée ma mère?)

BarèmeCompréhension / expression

- 1 : 2 pts
- 2 : 6 pts (3x2)
- 3 : 1 pt
- 4 : 1 pt
- 5 : 6 pts (2x1 + 4)
- 6 : 4 pts
- 7 : 10 pts (2x3 + 4)
- 8 : 6 pts (1,5 x4)
- 9 : 6 pts (3+3)
- 10 : 5 pts
- 11 : 9 pts (2x3 + 3)
- 12 : 6 pts (3x2)
- 13 : 3 pts
- 14 : 6 pts (3+3)
- 15 : 3 pts
- 16 : 6 pts
- 17 : 60 pts

Version : 60 pts

Baccalauréat séries L LV2, ES LV1, S LV1 & LV2

Guide pour l'évaluation de l'expression personnelle en anglais

Réalisation de l'exercice et traitement du sujet 4 points	Recevabilité linguistique 6 points
0,5 point - présentation inacceptable - écriture illisible - consignes non respectées - hors sujet - contresens	0,5 – 1 – 1,5 point - inintelligible - lexique indigent - erreurs récurrentes de grammaire élémentaire
1 – 1,5 – 2 points - recopiage du support - hors sujet partiel - sujet compris mais traitement plat et superficiel - construction vague	2 – 2,5 – 3 – 3,5 points - compréhension possible malgré des erreurs fréquentes - lexique limité - syntaxe peu élaborée
2,5 – 3 – 3,5 points - existence d'une problématique - effort de construction	4 – 4,5 – 5 points - erreurs occasionnelles - vocabulaire adapté - syntaxe adéquate
4 points - enchaînement des idées - développement organisé - références culturelles - conviction, humour	5,5 – 6 points - erreurs rares - vocabulaire riche - syntaxe élaborée - capacité à nuancer

Dans un esprit d'évaluation positive, on n'hésitera pas à bonifier – en seconde lecture et selon une échelle + 0,5 / + 1 / + 1,5 – les copies qui se lisent relativement facilement, avec intérêt, voire avec plaisir.

On tiendra compte du soin apporté à la présentation et à la rédaction. On valorisera tout particulièrement les copies dont les auteurs ont *réagi* au sujet proposé, en s'engageant et en exprimant un point de vue personnel.