

Critères	Attendus	Points
Méthodologie	Introduction telle que vue en classe (contexte, source...)	/5
	Réponse bien organisée et hiérarchisée / présence de liens logiques	
	Pas de citation / bonne reformulation / synthèse	
	Bonne identification des 2 docs dans la réponse	
	Question bien comprise (pas d'éléments hors sujet)	
	Respect du nombre de mots	
	Présence de paragraphes avec alinéas	
Contenu / Compréhension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pharmaceutical industry, Big Pharma, is forced to negotiate the prices of drugs/ medicines with the federal insurance coverage, Medicare (doc 1 + 2) This was part of Biden's IRA (doc 2). According to the government, this measure is supposed to be a solution to the dysfunctional health care system in the US. (doc1) And indeed, considering the money that is spent by the government on health care, Americans should be in better health. For the government, Americans pay much more for their medicines than any other developed countries (doc.2) and yet their life expectancy is reduced (doc.1) Public opinion supports the government on this matter. (doc. 1 + 2) They feel that Big Pharma makes unreasonable profit to the detriment of their health. They pay too much for their treatments. (doc.1) The pharmaceutical industry intends to fight back and argue that this would deal a blow to their model and would affect innovation and R&D. They will take the matter to court, even though they are likely to lose. (doc.1) In the article from <i>The Economist</i>, the journalist actually defends Big Pharma by showing that they are not making as much money as is believed and that other health companies (Big Health), like insurances, should be the ones to be held accountable. 	/5
Langue	Langue riche et complexe	/10

The US healthcare system is frequently portrayed as deeply dysfunctional. In an **attempt** to address its structural **flaws**, the federal government has **sought to** regulate the sector by **compelling** pharmaceutical companies to negotiate drug prices – this is what is presented in an article from *Le Monde*. While Big Pharma is often presented as the primary **culprit**, *The Economist* offers a more nuanced analysis, arguing that healthcare intermediaries — referred to as “Big Health” — play a far more decisive role in the crisis.

From the perspective of the Biden administration, the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) and the introduction of **mandatory** price negotiations **are expected to** significantly improve access to healthcare for many Americans (docs. 1 and 2). Such reforms appear **all the more** necessary **given that**, despite massive public expenditure, health **outcomes** in the United States remain among the weakest in the developed world (doc. 2). Public opinion largely supports this intervention, as many Americans view Big Pharma as an industry that generates excessive profits **at the expense of** patients' well-being (doc. 1).

However, pharmaceutical companies strongly contest this portrayal and have **vowed** to resist the reform through legal means. They argue that forced price negotiations would **undermine** their economic model and **ultimately hinder** innovation and investment in research and development (doc. 2) Yet, as *The Economist* points out, //pharmaceutical profits are often **overstated**. In this respect, // Big Health appears far more responsible for the current crisis, as intermediaries contribute both to rising drug prices and to a gradual decline in the quality of care delivered to patients (doc.1) (245 words)