



ÉPREUVE DE LANGUE VIVANTE

Durée de l'épreuve : 1 heure 30 minutes

L'emploi de tout document (dictionnaire, imprimés...etc.) et de tout appareil (traductrices, calculatrices électroniques...etc.) est interdit dans cette épreuve.

Cette épreuve est commune aux candidats des filières MP, MPI, PC, PSI.

- **Le thème est noté sur 8.**
- **La première question est notée sur 4.**
- **La deuxième question est notée sur 8.**

La réponse à la première question devra comporter **80 mots plus ou moins 10%**.
La réponse à la deuxième question devra comporter **180 mots plus ou moins 10%**.

Dans les deux questions de l'exercice d'expression écrite,
le candidat indiquera lui-même le nombre de mots employés dans sa réponse.

Le non-respect des limites indiquées sera sanctionné.

Les candidats sont priés de mentionner en tête de leur copie la langue dans laquelle ils ont composé, qui est obligatoirement celle qu'ils ont indiquée dans leur dossier d'inscription.

Remarque : les références et les titres du thème, lorsqu'ils existent, ne sont pas à traduire.

Pour faciliter la correction de l'épreuve, les candidats écriront leur texte en veillant à laisser de la place pour la correction entre les lignes

Le non-respect de cette consigne sera sanctionné

ANGLAIS

Expression écrite

While work on lab-grown meat has made headlines in recent years, similar work on fruit is less common. Scientists at Plant & Food Research in the city of Christchurch are aiming to change that by growing fruit tissue from plant cells that they hope will one day taste, smell and feel like real fruit. Researchers hope that the program will help safeguard the country's food security.

"Here in New Zealand, we're good at growing conventional horticultural crops," said Dr Ben Schon, the lead scientist for the Food by Design program at the government-backed Plant & Food Research, "but looking into the future, there's a lot of change coming in the world with population growth, increasing urbanisation and climate change."

The program aims to grow fruit tissue without the parts that are usually discarded like the core of the apple or the rind of an orange. Providing consumers with only the tissue of fruit will help reduce food waste, said Schon.

Lab-grown foods could play a pivotal role in sustainable agriculture but are still in very early stages of development, according to Dr Ali Rashidinejad, a senior food scientist who is not involved in the program.

Since lab-grown food is a completely new concept, once it is developed, it will then have to prove its safety to regulatory bodies likely through expensive and long clinical trials. "Overcoming such hurdles can take years if not decades," Rashidinejad said.

Consumers will also need to accept the practice; older generations might prove to be hesitant but research shows that younger generations are willing to try new foods if those foods offer health benefits while limiting environmental impact, said Rashidinejad.

The Plant & Food Research program, which started 18 months ago, focuses on cells from blueberries, apples, cherries, peaches, nectarines and grapes, but they warn that the end goal of harvesting something that is nutritional and enjoyable to eat is some years away and might not be attainable at all.

The technology would probably be suitable for growing fruit tissue within cities, said Dr Sam Baldwin, a strategy leader at Plant & Food Research, in the hope that it would reduce the cost and carbon emissions created when transporting food into urban centres.

However, it's unclear how the carbon footprint of such lab-grown fruit would compare to those grown using traditional methods, which may have to be transported long distances if imported.

The technology could also offset the food lost in weather events. Earlier this year, Cyclone Gabrielle, decimated parts of Hawkes Bay, an area known as New Zealand's fruit bowl. The cyclone came as many kiwifruit growers were preparing to harvest their crops.

The Guardian, September 2023

Question 1 : Compréhension (80 words +/-10%)

According to the article, to what extent is lab-grown food the future of eating? Answer the question in your own words.

Question 2 : Expression personnelle (180 words +/-10%)

Do you think technology is the best answer to the challenges brought by our changing climate? Answer the question in your own words and illustrate your point with relevant examples.

Thème

Des piétons déambulent au milieu de pots de fleurs géants entre la boutique Omega et le grand magasin Selfridges. Cette image de synthèse donne un aperçu des plans du maire de Londres, Sadiq Khan, pour rendre Oxford Street piétonne à l'horizon 2027. La rue, fréquentée par les touristes depuis la fin du XIXe siècle, est actuellement ouverte aux bus et aux taxis noirs, censés avoir quitté les lieux dans trois ans.

« Oxford Street était autrefois le joyau de la couronne de la vente au détail au Royaume-Uni, mais elle a durement souffert durant la dernière décennie, a déclaré le maire. Nous devons agir urgemment pour redonner vie à la rue la plus connue de la nation. »

La fameuse artère a vu le nombre de visiteurs plonger pendant la pandémie de Covid-19. La crise du coût de la vie qui a ensuite frappé le Royaume-Uni lui a porté un rude coup.

lemonde.fr, Septembre 2024 (adapté)