

BREVET DE TECHNICIEN SUPERIEUR**EPREUVE : ANGLAIS****GROUPE 16****Durée : 2 heures**

Spécialités	Coefficient
Analyses Biologiques	1
Biochimiste	2
Biotechnologie	1
Esthétique Cosmétique	1,5
Hygiène Propreté Environnement	2
Industries Céréalières	2
Métiers de l'eau	2
Qualité dans les Industries Alimentaires et les Bio-industries	2

L'usage de la calculatrice est interdit.

L'usage d'un dictionnaire bilingue est autorisé

Ce sujet comporte 3 pages (y compris celle-ci).

Too-clean beaches "are destroying wildlife"

By Charles Clover, Environment Editor

Councils have agreed to reduce beach cleaning after it was shown to destroy wildlife and to contribute to sand erosion. Many of the best bathing beaches use workmen with tractor-drawn mechanical rakes to scoop up debris.

However, research has shown that removing the naturally occurring piles of dead seaweed, wood and broken shells from shores rapidly decreases the insect population and therefore the wading birds that live on them. There is also evidence that organic flotsam⁽¹⁾ and jetsam⁽²⁾, in particular seaweed, holds the dunes together.

North Cornwall district council and the city and county council of Swansea have both decided to clean beaches by hand-picking only man-made litter. They are responding to research by Paul Llewellyn, an environmental consultant, and Swansea University on the effects of mechanical beach-cleaning.

Mr Llewellyn said : "All over the globe the pressure of tourism is colossal and with it comes the desire for clean beaches. But the danger of clearing these beaches of everything is that whole ecosystems are destroyed. In some places the desire for clean beaches has reached ridiculous levels ; in the South of France some beaches are sprayed with perfume to make them smell nicer. Unfortunately, some people find dead seaweed distasteful but they should realise that seaweed is very good for you, full of vitamins and natural antiseptics – nothing to worry about and all perfectly natural".

Mr Llewellyn suspected mechanical raking was to blame when he discovered populations of two types of wader⁽³⁾ had dropped by 90 % in Swansea Bay in the early 1990s. "The removal of organic material from the beach left the birds with nothing to feed on," he said. His studies showed that on uncleaned beaches there were about 5,000 insects per square metre of sand. On those that had been raked, researchers could find at best a few hundred. Bats, kestrels⁽⁴⁾, badgers⁽⁵⁾, foxes and shrews⁽⁶⁾ also search the beach for insects or small animals and their numbers were being hit.

His work confirms research throughout the world, published by the World Wide Fund for Nature last week, which shows that the area between high and low tide is richer even than the rainforests or coral reefs(...). The natural breakdown of seaweed provides enough organic material for flowering plants to survive and help form dunes. A spokesman for Swansea council said it used six staff, seven days a week, to pick up the rubbish. He said : "We find that the current system works very well and may ultimately be more cost-effective than using machines."

David Evans, head of the leisure department at Swansea council, said there had been more birds using Swansea Bay since mechanical cleaning ended last summer. A spokesman for North Cornwall council said the move had been controversial with some wanting the seaweed left and others wanting it removed. "It got to the stage where if we didn't collect it, people were going to the beach and putting it in bin bags themselves. They said it was smelly, attracting flies and putting off tourists," she said. The Council has compromised by continuing with hand-picking but mechanically removing seaweed below the tide mark when it begins to rot.

Adapted from The Daily Telegraph 15 July 1999

Footnotes :

- (1) l.6 : flotsam : épaves flottantes.
- (2) l.6 : jetsam : détritit (jetés par dessus bord).
- (3) l.18 : wader : échassier.
- (4) l.21 : kestrel : sorte de faucon.
- (5) l.21 : badger : blaireau.
- (6) l.21 : shrew : musaraigne.

PART I : Compréhension (10 points)

- 1) Vous ferez un compte-rendu en **langue française** en mettant en évidence les idées essentielles.
(environ 130 mots) (6 points)
- 2) Vous traduirez le texte en français à partir de "All over the globe..." (ℓ.11) jusqu'à "...perfectly natural"
(ℓ.16). (4 points)

PART II : Expression en langue anglaise (10 points)

Answer the following questions in English (≅ 150-200 words).

- 1) Why is it important to preserve wildlife ?
- 2) What efforts can be made to protect the environment and endangered species,
 - a) on an **individual** level ?
 - b) on a **collective** level ?