

0509-LVE TER

**BACCALAURÉAT PROFESSIONNEL**

**ÉPREUVE ÉCRITE DE LANGUE VIVANTE**

**ANGLAIS**

**TOUTES SPÉCIALITÉS DU  
SECTEUR TERTIAIRE**

**DURÉE : DEUX HEURES**

**COEFFICIENT : 2**

**L'UTILISATION DU DICTIONNAIRE BILINGUE EST AUTORISÉE**

## OBESITY IN BRITAIN

Britain's expanding waistline has become a national obsession but so far most attention has been focused on our changing diet. We are eating more junk food, more fast-food meals than ever before (two billion a year) and drinking more alcohol and sugary drinks. Sales of sweets and snacks in Britain outstrip those in other European countries by a wide margin.

Public health experts say this is only half the story: the fact is that we have never been so inactive. The lack of physical exercise is general. Six out of 10 male adults don't manage even half an hour's moderate activity five days a week while women are even less likely to do enough exercise. The consequences are dramatic: we are getting fatter and fatter. A fifth of men and a quarter of women are obese. The number of adults weighing more than they should now stands at 24 million.

It is the statistics among children that really scare health experts. Not only has the number of obese 6- to 15-year-olds risen in the past five years, clinicians report they are routinely seeing weight-related diabetes in children. A Department of Health report, to be published in spring, confirms that Britain's youngsters are a lazy generation. A decline in school physical education and more time watching television have been blamed. Children are four times more likely to be overweight if they watch television more than five hours a day.

[The human cost is huge, with increased risks of heart disease, diabetes, cancer and depression reducing average life expectancy by nine years. Health economists already estimate the obesity crisis could cost the health service £3.6bn a year by the end of the decade.]

But ministers know they must tread carefully. The links between social class and weight make a tricky health message even more difficult to get across. Some experts also suspect the Government is switching the focus to physical activity because it is scared to take on the food industry. Paul Burstow, the Liberal Democrat health spokesman said: "There is no escaping personal responsibility for weight control but the Government must help people make informed choices. That means more informative labelling and pressure on those in the food industry who are not honest about the content of their products."

Source: The Independent on Sunday 28 December 2003 (adapted)

### Vocabulary

**junk food:** aliments sans valeur nutritive  
**to outstrip:** devancer  
**bn :** billion: milliard  
**to tread:** avancer

**tricky:** difficile, compliqué  
**to take on :** s'en prendre à  
**labelling:** l'étiquetage

**TRAVAIL A FAIRE PAR LE CANDIDAT**

**A Répondez en français aux questions suivantes, en utilisant uniquement les informations contenues dans le texte. Composez des phrases complètes et justifiez toujours vos réponses.**

9 Points	A1: 2 pts	A2: 1 pt	A3: 1,5 pt	A4: 2 pts	A5: 1 pt	A6: 1,5 pt
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- 1 Quelle est la première cause de l'obésité en Grande Bretagne ? Donnez au moins deux exemples.
- 2 D'après les experts de la santé, quelle est l'autre cause de l'obésité ?
- 3 Combien d'adultes obèses dénombre-t-on dans la population britannique ? Dans quel rapport hommes / femmes ?
- 4 Quelle est la maladie qui frappe maintenant de nombreux jeunes de 6 à 15 ans ? Quelles sont, concernant particulièrement ces jeunes, les causes citées par l'auteur de l'article ?
- 5 D'après certains experts, à qui le gouvernement craint-il de s'attaquer pour réduire la progression de l'obésité ?
- 6 D'après Paul Burstow, que devrait faire le gouvernement ?

**B Traduisez en français le quatrième paragraphe. (entre crochets) (3 points)**

De "The human cost..." à "... the end of the decade."

**C Former quatre groupes nominaux comportant un adjectif composé et un substantif. Recopiez ensuite le paragraphe ci-dessous en le complétant à l'aide des groupes obtenus. (4 points)**

- |   |                 |   |          |
|---|-----------------|---|----------|
| 1 | food-related    | a | children |
| 2 | ten-year-old    | b | walk     |
| 3 | a thirty-minute | c | diet     |
| 4 | low-fat         | d | problems |

It is observed that \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_. They eat far too much and don't practise any sports. \_\_\_\_\_ a day and a \_\_\_\_\_ would improve their health.

**D Answer the following question in 6 to 8 lines in English: (4 points)**

What should people do to have a healthy lifestyle? (Think about food, sport, mental attitude.....)