

**LANGUE VIVANTE I****Epreuve du 2^{ème} groupe****ANGLAIS**

Television is a method of communication. It is about as revolutionary as the invention of printing. Neither printing nor television is in itself an idea, or power, or good or bad. They are simply methods by which ideas and experiences can be communicated faster to more people. It is perhaps because the characteristics of television, which determine what it can best communicate, are so different from those of printing that professional educationists were reluctant for so long to interest themselves in the newer method.

Printing and television are certainly alike in that both are costly to the producers of the communication and relatively cheap to the receiver. They are both, therefore, mass media which depend upon reaching great numbers. But whereas the printed word, being relatively permanent, can communicate to numbers of like minds over centuries, television is relatively ephemeral and communicates, using both pictures and words, to millions of unlike minds at the same moment in time. Moreover television appeals not only to those who can read but to those who can't.

Professional educationists, accustomed to communication through words, and highly valuing reading and the quality of the like minds reachable through books, saw television, in its early years, not only as a rival for attention but as an enemy of the good. Some ten years ago a friend said to me : 'We in Oxford may be old-fashioned and fuddy-duddy, but most of us think that television is actively detrimental. 'Even that great pioneer of teaching by radio, the late Mary Somerville, had no faith in television. 'It won't last, she said to me as recently as 1948. 'It's a flash in the pan' and many in the world of education no doubt hoped that this was true.

The situation has now altered. It is clear that television is no flash in the pan. So educationists all over the world are trying to get access to its 'power', often by attempting to use traditional methods of academic teaching to inculcate, through television, the ideas and attitudes in which they devotedly believe. But one of the characteristics of television is that it has no power other than that created by the wish of people to watch it. If nobody watches it, then television has no power.

Grace WYNDHAM GOLDIE
Television an Education from the listener

Note : "It's a flash in the pan" : un feu de paille

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I. READING COMPREHENSION (08 points)

A. Find in the text the synonyms of (02 points)

- 1. unwilling (paragraph 1) =
- 2. changed (paragraph 4) =
- 3. expensive (paragraph 2) =
- 4. similar (paragraph 2) =

B. Circle True or False. Justify your choice by quoting a aspecific passage from the text (03 points)

- 5. Television and printing have nothing in common. T / F
.....
- 6. Television was thought to disappear in its beginnings. T / F
.....

C. What do the following words refer to? (01 point)

- 7. Those (line 5) =
- 8. This (line 20) =

D. Pick out two elements from the text which differentiate television from printing (02 points)

- 9.
- 10.

II. LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE (07 points)

A. Rewrite these sentences so as to have the same meaning (04 points)

- 11. I advise you not to watch TV for long hours.
You
- 12. I suggest watching TV instead of playing cards.
How about ?
- 13. They invented printing centuries ago.
It's centuries.....
- 14. When I watch TV a lot, I do little school work.
The the

