BACCALAUREAT BLANC REGIONAL **COEFFICIENT : 2**

SERIE : A2

SESSION D'AVRIL 2022 **DUREE : 3 heures**

LANGUE VIVANTE 2: ANGLAIS

Cette épreuve comporte trois (3) pages numérotées 1/3, 2/3 et 3/3.

PART ONE: **READING FOR COMPREHENSION (40%)**
Read the text below and do all the activities that follow.

Misinformation about COVID-19

Misinformation about COVID-19 has proliferated widely on social media, ranging from the peddling of fake "cures," such as gargling with lemon or salt water and injecting yourself with bleach, to false conspiracy theories that the virus was bioengineered in a lab in Wuhan, or that the 5G cellular network is causing or exacerbating symptoms of COVID-19.

5   The conspiracy film "*Plandemic*" appeared online on May 4th of 2020, garnering millions of views and quickly becoming one of the most widespread examples of coronavirus-related misinformation. The video promotes dangerous health advice, for example, falsely suggesting that wearing a mask actually "activates" the coronavirus.

Fake news about the virus has also been actively promoted by political elites, such as
10   President Trump and Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro, who falsely claimed that hydroxychloroquine is "working in all places" as a treatment against the virus. But misinformation about COVID-19 is not limited to information that is blatantly true or false, which widens the scope of the problem. For example, although the harms and benefits of hydroxychloroquine as a potential treatment are indeed being studied, there is currently no
15   scientific consensus on its effectiveness. Thus, even deciding what counts as misinformation about COVID-19 is a complicated matter, as insights into the causes of and treatments for the virus develop over time.

Nonetheless, it is becoming increasingly clear that misinformation about COVID-19 is a common problem. For example, a poll by Ofcom in the United Kingdom found that almost
20   half (46%) of the United Kingdom population reported exposure to fake news about the coronavirus. Similar results (48%) have been reported by Pew in the United States. In particular, amongst those exposed, nearly two-thirds (66%) reported seeing it on a daily basis, which is problematic as repeated exposure is known to increase belief in fake news. Although mass endorsement of conspiracy theories about the virus is not yet widespread, substantial
25   minorities (typically about a third of the sample) in the United Kingdom and the United States report to believe that the virus is either manmade or produced on purpose by powerful organizations.

Adapted from Inoculating against Fake News about COVID-19 **www.frontiersin.org**, *17/02/22*

A- <u>VOCABULARY CHECK</u>

The words or expressions in column A are from the text. Match each of them with its meaning or synonym in column B. One option in column B is not concerned. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1-j

Column A	Column B
1- misinformation (line 1)	a- machination
2- peddling (line 2)	b- openly, visibly
3- conspiracy (line 3)	c- survey, opinion
4- garnering(line 5)	d- created by human
5- widespread (line 6)	e- selling
6- blatantly (line 12)	f- collecting, assembling
7- scope (line 13)	g- confirmation
8- insights (line 16)	h- size, expansion
9- poll (line 19)	i- badly
10- endorsement(line 24)	j- fake news
11- manmade (line 26)	k- prevalent
	l- perceptions, visions

B- <u>COMPREHENSION CHECK</u>

Say whether the statements below are true (**T**) or false (**F**) according to the text. Justify your answers by giving the line(s) of the text. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1. T (Line 1).

1- Misinformation about Covid-19 has proliferated online.

2-The treatments suggested online by fake news are gargling with lemon or salt water and injecting yourself with bleach.

3- The 5G cellular network does not cause or exacerbate symptoms of COVID-19.

4- On May 4th of 2020, a video promoted health advice about the danger of wearing a mask.

5- President Trump and Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro, denounced hydroxychloroquine treatment against the virus.

6- Scientists agree on hydroxychloroquine effectiveness against the virus.

7- The Ofcom justifies people exposure to fake news in United Kingdom.

8- According to the survey reported by Pew forty-eight percent of people are exposed to fake news per day.

9- Mass endorsement of conspiracy theories about the virus is widespread.

10-Substantial minorities believe in fake news about the virus.

11- Covid-19 is manmade or produced on purpose by powerful organizations.

PART TWO: LANGUAGE IN USE (30%)

TASK A: The following paragraph deals with the spread of misinformation about the coivd-19. But some words are missing. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box to make it meaningful. One word in the box is not concerned. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1- quickly

> warn- quickly – vaccine – pandemic – regard – pointed out – require –
> spread – coronavirus – led – deaths – behavioral

The emergence of the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) in December of 2019 has……**1**…..led to a global …**2**…claiming hundreds of thousands of …**3**…worldwide already. In the absence of an effective treatment or…**4**...researchers have …**5**….that managing the pandemic response will...**6**...leveraging insights from the social and...**7**…sciences, particularly with **…8**…to non-pharmaceutical interventions and containing the…**9**…of misinformation about COVID-19. In fact, the spread of misleading information about the virus has…**10**…the World Health Organization (WHO) to …**11**…of an on-going "infodemic" or an overabundance of information—especially misinformation—during an epidemic.

TASK B: The text below is about coronavirus. Choose the most suitable answer among the options in brackets to complete the sentences below. Write your answers like in the example. **Example: 1- of**

The outbreak **1**(**off – for – of**) the SARS-CoV-2 novel coronavirus **2**(**has been – have been – has**) accompanied by a large amount of **3**(**misled – misleading – mislead**) and false information **4**(**about – in – for**) the virus, especially **5**(**on – in – under**) social media. In **6**(**that – this – what**) article, we **7**(**explore – explores – exploring**) the coronavirus "infodemic" **8**(**and – but – however**) how behavioral scientists may seek **9**(**up – to – in**) address this problem. We detail the scope of the problem and **10**(**discussing – discuss – had discussed**) the negative influence **11**(**which – that – when**) COVID-19 misinformation can have on the widespread adoption of health protective behaviors in the population.

PART THREE: WRITING (30%)
Do only **one** of the two tasks below in not more than 25 lines.

TASK A
As a member of your English club, you are asked to write an article to advise your friends about the dangers of misinformation online about Covid-19.
In your article:
- give some misinformation that you heard or read about the disease
- give some advice against this fake news
- suggest some ways to prevent students against fake news

TASK B
You read fake news on Facebook about anticipated holidays. As a member of your English club, you write your chairman a letter to inform him and denounce this phenomenon. In your letter:
- give some reasons why students should not accept anticipated holidays
- say the attitude students should adopt face with this phenomenon
- give the impact of fake news on the society.