

# Préparation à la Première Partie de l'épreuve orale DNL-Euro

## I/ Déroulement et contenu de la Première partie de l'épreuve orale:

### 1/ Déroulement de la première partie de l'épreuve :

- La durée de cette première partie est de **10 minutes**.
- Un sujet est alors proposé au candidat ; il dispose de 20 minutes de préparation.
- Le candidat expose ensuite sa présentation en réponse au questionnement posé dans le sujet.
- Sa prestation ne sera pas interrompue sauf si elle dépasse la moitié du temps de l'épreuve, soit **10 minutes**.

### 2/ Contenu des sujets :

Les sujets proposés aux candidats lors de cette première partie de l'épreuve sont élaborés par une commission académique en fonction des thèmes scientifiques étudiés en classe durant l'année scolaire. Le sujet comprend :

- **Un texte** de 200 à 250 mots au maximum (soit 15 lignes maximum comprenant 70 caractères chacune)
- Ce texte peut être accompagné d'un **document iconographique** (proposé en une ou plusieurs sous parties) :

Un schéma, une illustration (photographie, peinture), des données expérimentales (tableau de résultats, graphique, histogramme...).

- Une liste de **mots clés** concernant des connaissances utiles peut être adjointe pour faciliter la compréhension.

L'ensemble forme un tout cohérent permettant de répondre à un questionnement en deux parties :

- **Question 1a :**

Il est demandé à l'élève de **saisir les informations** à partir du document et de les **présenter de façon organisée**.

- **Question 1b :**

L'élève doit **mettre en relation** ces **informations** avec ses **connaissances** pour répondre à une question posée.

(Les connaissances scientifiques attendues ne devant pas être un obstacle à la résolution de la problématique).

- **Question 2 :**

Le candidat doit au travers de cette question exprimer un **point de vue argumenté** ou présenter des arguments en **réponse** à une question ouverte (à la **problématique**) portant sur la **culture scientifique** en relation avec le thème scientifique étudié.

## II/ Les critères d'évaluation lors de l'épreuve orale:

### 1/ Compétences linguistiques retenues :

- *S'exprimer clairement et en continu [A] [Partie 1]*
- *S'exprimer en interaction - Prendre part à une conversation [B] [Partie 2]*
- *Intelligibilité et recevabilité linguistique [C] [Ensemble de l'épreuve]*

### 2/ Compétences scientifiques retenues :

- L'aptitude à *saisir et à présenter des informations* tirées d'un document (**de façon organisée**) puis à *les mettre en relation* avec ses connaissances pour répondre à une question posée. **[D] [Partie 1]**
- L'aptitude à **présenter un point de vue argumenté** et justifié ou à **proposer des arguments** par rapport à un point de vue proposé ; donner un avis ou formuler une appréciation. **[E] [Partie 2]**

*Pour réussir, le candidat doit donc :*

*-pour présenter le sujet :*

- **[D]** : Maîtriser la façon de **présenter un document** : **nature et source**,
- **[D]** : Savoir **donner un titre** à un graphique, un histogramme, diagramme en bâtons...
- **[D]** : Maîtriser la façon de décrire un document :
  - Pour une **illustration** : **description en 3D** (devant, derrière, en haut à gauche, en bas à droite...)
  - Pour un graphique, un histogramme : connaître plusieurs **verbes spécifiques** traduisant une évolution (une modification) relative à **la croissance**, à **la stabilisation** et à **la décroissance**  
et plusieurs **adjectifs pouvant qualifier** ces modifications.

*-pour répondre à la Question 1a :*

- **[D]** : **Savoir présenter de façon organisée des informations de qualité extraites des documents**

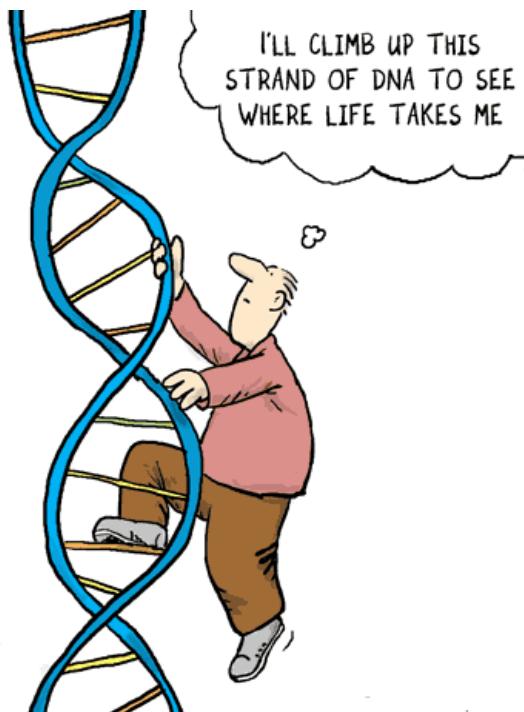
*-pour répondre à la Question 1b :*

- **[D]** : Mettre en relation les **informations saisies** avec les notions essentielles relatives aux **connaissances**
- **[D]** : Développer un argumentaire témoignant d'une **culture large dans le domaine considéré**.

*-pour répondre à la Question 2 :*

- **[E]** : **Aptitude à analyser et à argumer** ; c'est-à-dire avoir relié les **éléments repérés** dans le document à ces **connaissances scientifiques** (ou à des informations présentes dans une autre partie du document) pour construire une **réponse pertinente à la problématique** posée (**exprimer un point de vue argumenté**).

## Inheritance & Genetics



**Figure #1:** DNA the ladder up which life climbs.

Chris Madden, www.cartoonstock.com, 2004

Characteristics like nose shape, eye color, freckles or genetic diseases are inherited. Your resemblance to your parents is the result of genetic information passed on to you in the sex cells from which we developed. This genetic information determines what you will be like. Yet in every living organism, the nucleus of the cells contains the information to build a whole new animal, plant or bacterium. Inside the nucleus of all your cells there are molecules called chromosomes. These chromosomes are made up of a special chemical called DNA; this is where the genetic information is actually stored. You have 23 pairs of chromosomes in all of your normal body cells. Each of your chromosomes contains thousands of genes joined together. These are units of inheritance. Each gene is a small section of the long DNA molecule. Genes control what an organism is like – its size, its shape and its color. Each gene affects a different characteristic about you. Your chromosomes are organized so that both of the chromosomes in a pair carry genes controlling the same things in the same place. This means your genes also come in pairs, one from your father and one from your mother. Only “real” twin brothers or twin sisters share exactly the same DNA because they result from the division of the same egg-cell. Twins or not, most of your characteristics are the result of several different genes working together. For example, the color of your skin is both the result of several different genes; but don't forget that those traits are also influenced by the environment...

Adapted from Geoff Carr et al. AQA Sciences GCSE Biology Teacher's Book TM Nelson Thornes Ltd, 2006

**1a/** Using the text, explain where your genetic information is stored.

**1b/** Using elements from the text and your knowledge, explain why offspring inherit information from their parents, but do not look exactly like them.

**2/** Discuss the meaning of **Figure #1**.

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## Présenter le sujet (comportant un texte et un document iconographique)

### A/ How to present a scientific document: (Figure, Picture...)

#### I/ What? Type of document:

**This document is a . . .**

#### 1/ Different kinds of documents:

Identify each document below, and write the letter in its appropriate box:

Text

Cartoon

Ad

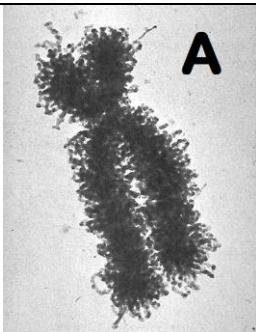
Photo

(Scientific) Drawing

Painting

Diagram of apparatus

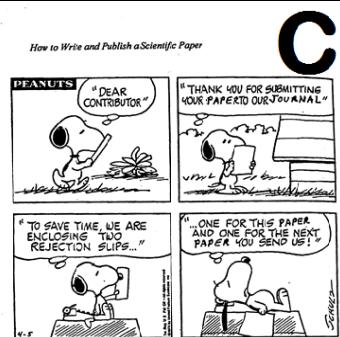
Strip cartoon



**A**  
Human Chromosome # XII  
(from a HeLa cell culture, Electron Microscope)  
Courtesy of Dr. E. Du Praw  
*Molecules and Life*, by Joseph S. Fruton 1972  
Chapter 1: Structure and function of DNA p. 19

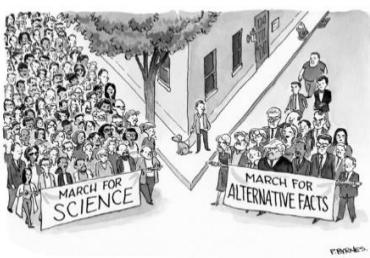


**B**  
kits for genome editing  
Thermo Fischer Scientific Invitrogen™ GeneArt™  
Science Magazine October 2018  
AAAS American Association for the Advancement of Science

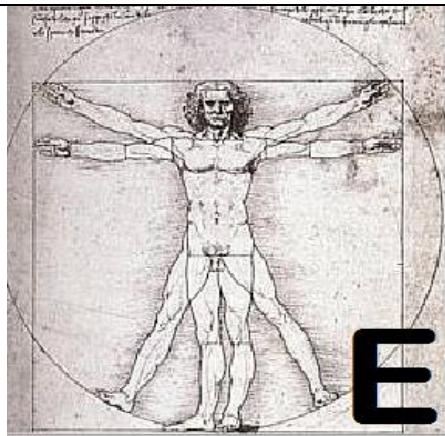


**C**  
How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper  
Adapted from *The United Feature Syndicate, Peanuts* ©  
By Charles M. Schultz  
The Washington Post  
First appearance April 1<sup>st</sup> 1974

THE NEW YORKER

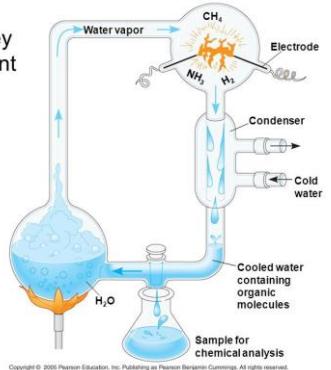


**D**  
March for science  
by Pat Byrnes  
The New Yorker © April 21<sup>st</sup>



**E**  
Vitruvian man  
by Leonardo Da Vinci, 1487  
Galleria dell'Accademia, Venise. Italy

Miller-Urey Experiment



**F**  
Urey & Miller's experiment, 1950  
*Biology* by Neil A. Campbell, p.507 Chapter 24  
2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 1995 Benjamin Cummings Publishing Company



**G**

An experiment of a bird in the air pump Joseph Wright of Derby 1768 The National Gallery , London

**H**  
Deoxyribonucleic acid

DNA is a nucleic acid that contains the genetic instructions used in the development and functioning of all known living organisms (with the exception of RNA viruses). The main role of DNA molecules is the long-term storage of information. DNA is often compared to a set of blueprints, like a recipe or a code, since it contains the instructions needed to construct other components of cells, such as proteins and RNA molecules. The DNA segments that carry this genetic information are called genes.

**DNA**

by Wikipedia last modified on 11 August 2011 at 14:49

## 2/ Different ways to visualize scientific data:

a/ What are these visuals called in English? Match each name with the visual it describes.

Bar chart

Flow chart / Flow diagram

Pie Chart

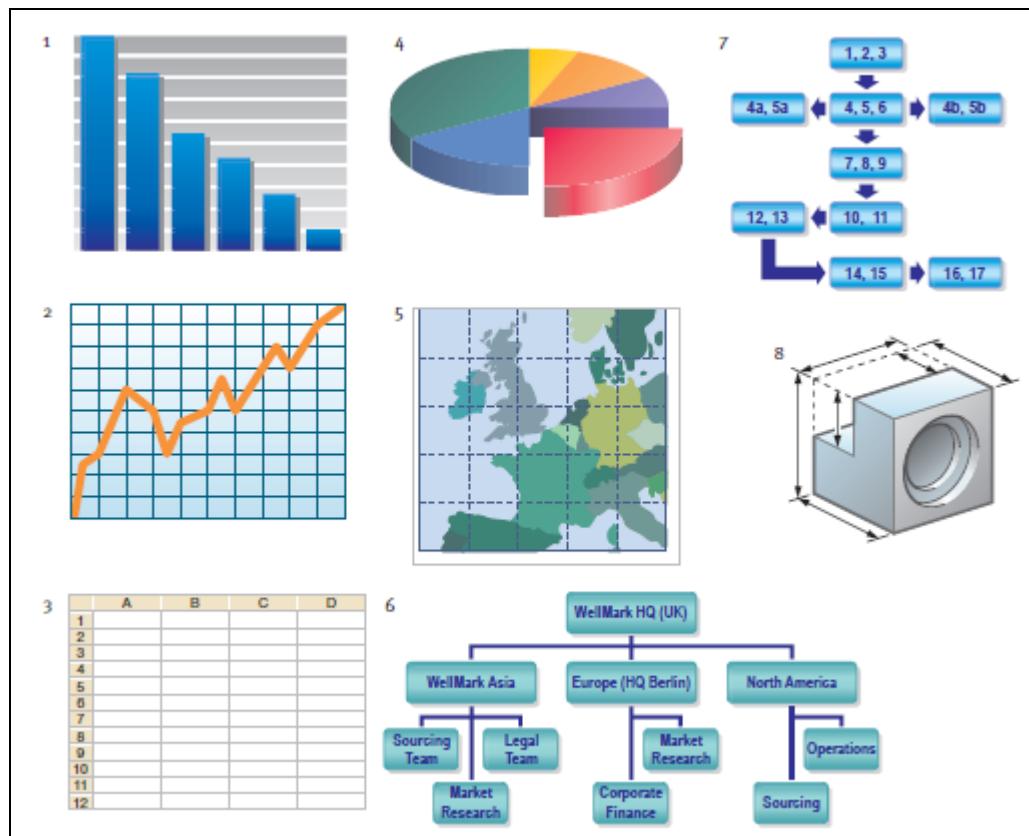
Table

Map

Organigram

Technical drawing

Line graph



Adapted from ENGLISH FOR PRESENTATIONS ©Oxford University Press GraphIllustration-Presentation-S032-057.qxd  
<https://www.coursehero.com/file/15073019/GraphIllustration/>

b/ Which of these visuals would you use ...

- to show how the amount of bacteria varies over time?
- to show feedback regulation of hormone released in the hypothalamic axis?
- to show the spread of flu epidemic in Europe?
- to store data collected during an experiment?
- to show the results of an experiment measuring the amount of rainwater each day for a week?
- to show the percentage of each gas in the air?
- to describe your company's new organizational structure?
- to show the dimensions of a light microscope component?

**II/ When?** Date the document:

*It dates from... / it is dated .../ It was posted on the web... /  
The event occurred in.../ It takes place at the time when... / It was drawn in... /  
It was published in - on.../ It was painted in.../*

dated 1945 / in the early-mid-late 19th century / during the 20s / around the beginning / at the end of... / around 1910 / in 1948 / on June 18th, 1940 / on the 26<sup>th</sup> of July / BC: before Christ / BCE: before Christian era or before common era / AD: Anno domini (AD1=year 1)/ since the beginning of the civil war / from 1914 to 1918 / BBY: before the battle of Yavin / ABY

**Picture:** H. Type of document. Date.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**III/ Where (is it from)? Specify the origin of the document (source):**

*It is taken from . . . / It is an extract from . . . / It is an advertisement for . . .*

( a book / a magazine / a newspaper / a still from a film / an Internet website )

**Picture:** E. Type of document: Date & Source.

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## IV/ Who (is the author)?

**It was drawn by . . . / It was painted by . . . / It was made by . . .**

(a painter / a photographer / a cartoonist / an advertiser / a scientist . . .)

**Picture: C. Type of document. Date. Source & Author(s).**

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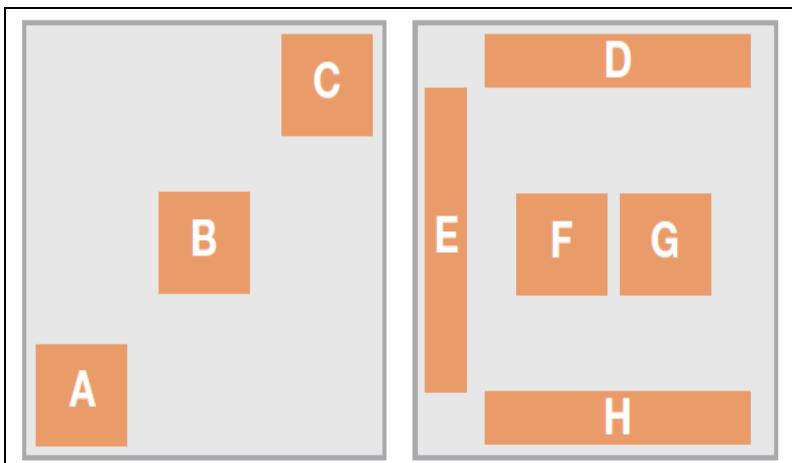
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## B/ Description:

### I/ Describing in 2D:

1/ Which box is:

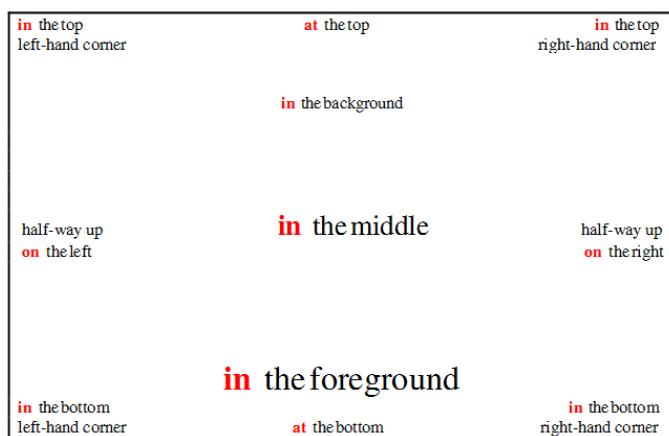


- (1) in the middle?
- (2) in the bottom left-hand corner?
- (3) at the top?
- (4) down the left-hand side of the slide?
- (5) to the right of F?
- (6) in the upper right-hand corner?
- (7) at the bottom of the slide?
- (8) on the right-hand side?

Adapted from ENGLISH FOR PRESENTATIONS ©Oxford University Press

2/ How are the elements placed within a picture?

**Behind / In the background / In front of / Above / Under / At the top / At the bottom**



Adapted from ENGLISH FOR PRESENTATIONS ©Oxford University Press

Ludovic Mounier Professeur de DNL-SVT

Relecture par Agnès Fillon professeure d'Anglais en Section Européenne

Lycée Régional Simone Veil 1265 route de Biot 06560 Valbonne

## **II/ Vocabulary to describe the different parts (elements):**

**The scene takes place in... / The event occurred in... / The scene is set in...**

**Shapes of the elements: This object is square / This cell is circular / thin / big... .**

**Colors (if possible) : bright / dark... .**

**Positions: standing / sitting / lying ...**

**If the document is a text or a cartoon:**

**The text falls (can be divided) into 3 parts.../ The paper is made up of 3 paragraphs... .**

**The headline (*titre journal*) reads / refers to.../ is an allusion to... .**

**There is a caption (*une légende*) / a title / a bubble... .**

## **C/ Summary: (What is it about?)**

**The text deals with... / This photo shows... / This picture shows... / features**

**I can see... / It consists of... / It is composed of... / The topic (*sujet*) is..... /**

**The plot (*intrigue*) is about / The main issue (*problème*) is... / The purpose (*but*) is to... .**

## **D/ Tools to answer Question 1a & Question 2:**

### **I/ Analysis: How (does it work?)**

Explain what the author (or scientist) wanted to express (or demonstrate).

**I suppose... / What I can assume is... (*presume*)/ I think that... / We can infer (*déduire*)... .**

**What the cartoonist means is that... / The photographer highlights (*souligne*) /**

**wants to show... / intends to illustrate... / wants the reader (the viewer) to feel... / to realize... .**

### **II/ Give your opinion:**

**I think ... / I feel ... / I believe .../ In my opinion... / We can guess that...**

**I find it funny / strange / convincing / beautiful... What I find striking / shocking / funny / ... is ...**

**It reminds me of... / It looks like... / What I like (don't like) is... .**

### **III/ Conclusion:**

**To sum up (*pour résumer*).../ In a word.../ In short.../ In brief.../ To conclude.../ In conclusion**

**The historical interest.../ The scientific interest... .**