

DPECT- 2001

## ELEMENTS DE CORRIGE

### I. COMPREHENSION DU TEXTE

*Answer these questions briefly and completely, quoting precisely from the text.*

1. Barmen, waiters, hairdressers, people who deliver groceries.
2. It is most common in America where you find "the world's most lavish tippers".
3. It is "less common in Europe" where it has often been replaced by a standard service charge, "in many Asian countries it has never really caught on", in Iceland it is very rare.
4. This article is based on research carried out at Cornell University in the US, based on data from 2,547 groups dining at 20 different restaurants.
5. According to the research "tipping no longer serves any useful function".
6. The word "tip" first appeared in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, it is an acronym for "To Insure Promptitude", which means, to get served fast.
7. The waiter could be very angry and "abuse" you.
8. The typical "tipper" seems to have to be "extrovert, sociable and neurotic."
9. Nobody : "It doesn't benefit the customer", it does not "incentivise the waiter or help the restaurant manager".
10. Even though "it no longer serves any useful function", and "does not work", tipping still exists for cultural reasons rather than economic ones.

### II. VERSION

1. Tout le monde déteste cela, mais tout le monde le fait. Un récent sondage a révélé que quarante pour cent des Américains, le peuple du monde qui donne ses pourboires avec le plus de profusion, déteste cette pratique.
2. De telles explications sont sans doute liées à l'origine supposée du pourboire –au XVI<sup>ème</sup> siècle., des boîtes dans les tavernes anglaises portaient la mention : « pour s'assurer un service rapide », plus tard simplement TIP.
3. Ceux qui donnent chichement des pourboires et qui s'insurgent parce que les gens qui travaillent dans le tertiaire devraient simplement avoir un salaire correct ont peut-être raison en termes économiques.