Bac Général HLP + LLCER (Humanités, littérature et philosophie et Langues, littératures et cultures étrangères et régionales)

SUJET D'EXAMEN (SESSION OFFICIELLE)

LLCER - Anglais monde contemporain - Session 2021

Sujet de l'examen national tel que publié pour la session indiquée. Source : sujets nationaux publiés par le ministère chargé de l'examen et les services académiques. Document mis à disposition par FormaV pour la révision.

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BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL

ÉPREUVE D'ENSEIGNEMENT DE SPÉCIALITÉ

SESSION 2021

LANGUES, LITTÉRATURES ET CULTURES ÉTRANGÈRES ET RÉGIONALES

ANGLAIS MONDE CONTEMPORAIN

Durée de l'épreuve : **3 heures 30**

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Dès que ce sujet vous est remis, assurez-vous qu'il est complet.
Ce sujet comporte 9 pages numérotées de 1/9 à 9/9.

Le candidat traite au choix le sujet 1 ou le sujet 2.
Il précisera sur la copie le numéro du sujet choisi.

Répartition des points

Synthèse	16 points
Traduction ou transposition	4 points

SUJET 1

Le sujet porte sur la thématique 1 « Faire société »

Partie 1 – synthèse et écrit complémentaire en anglais (16 pts)

Prenez connaissance de la thématique ci-dessus et du dossier proposé, composé des documents A, B,et C non hiérarchisés, puis traitez en anglais les 2 sujets suivants :

a) Taking into account their specificities and viewpoints, show how documents A , B , a n d C illustrate the challenges inherent in efforts to increase diversity in higher education. (approximately 300 words – 10 pts)

b) "More than two decades after affirmative action was outlawed at public campuses, University of California regents on Monday unanimously supported the repeal of Proposition 209. […]" (Document B, l. 1-3).
As a citizen of California, write a letter to the editor of the *Los Angeles Times* explaining your reaction to the University of California's recent announcement in favour of affirmative action. (approximately 200 words – 6 pts)

Partie 2 – transposition en français (4 pts)

Rendez compte des principales idées exprimées dans le document A en français et de manière structurée. (90-100 mots)

Document A: Oxford experiments with affirmative action in Ph.D. admissions […]

As part of a pilot program covering five doctoral training programs across science and medicine, Oxford will also take steps to anonymize admissions by removing the names and gender pronouns from applications before they are reviewed.

The socioeconomic indicators that will be examined by admissions staff under the pilot, which will apply to applications for entry in autumn 2021, include whether British applicants received free school meals at secondary school or the average take-up[1] of free school meals at their school – measures typically used in assessing undergraduate applications.

These indicators could be useful to assess an individual's academic potential beyond their performance at the undergraduate level, said Stuart Conway, professor of organic chemistry at Oxford. "Some students are working to support themselves throughout university – they will be on an upward trajectory if they are applying to us, but they may not have seen the full results [of what they can achieve]," he said. […]

The anonymization efforts are part of an attempt to ensure a more equal gender balance in the candidates selected for interview and ensure students from ethnic minorities do not face discrimination, mirroring recent moves to anonymize undergraduate applications.

"It is quite a work-intensive process, but we don't really need someone's name when they are applying," explained Conway, who said the use of anonymization at postdoctoral level on his Wellcome Trust-funded Chemistry in Cells program had led to a more gender-balanced pool of applicants, interviewees and, ultimately, those appointed.[…]

Conway said he hoped anonymized CVs would encourage more ethnic minority students to apply to Oxford for postgraduate study. "We had a few people come up to us at open days, saying they didn't think Oxford was for them, but this kind of thing showed we are taking these issues seriously," he said .[…]

The program follows recent efforts to improve postgraduate diversity, including the creation of paid research internships at Oxford, a plan that was due to take 100 students and graduates this summer before it was moved online because of coronavirus.

Jack Grove, *Times Higher Education*, September 25th, 2020.

[1] take-up: (here) number.

Document B: "UC regents unanimously endorse restoring affirmative action"

More than two decades after affirmative action was outlawed at public campuses, University of California regents on Monday unanimously supported the repeal of Proposition 209, the 1996 state initiative that banned preferential treatment by government bodies based on race, ethnicity or sex – and has been blamed for a decline in diversity at UC's most selective campuses.

[...]

The regents' vote on affirmative action comes just three weeks after they unanimously voted to phase out the SAT and ACT[1] testing requirements for admission due to concerns that they unfairly disadvantage students based on race, income and parental education levels. Equity advocates said the two back-to-back votes demonstrate a new drive to take bold action to increase equity and access to the nation's top public research university system.

"The regents recognized that they have been talking for years about diversifying their student body and now they've gotten serious about that," said Audrey Dow, senior vice president for the Campaign for College Opportunity.

But Crystal Lu, president of the Silicon Valley Chinese Assn. Foundation, called the regents' actions disturbing.

[...]

Allowing preferential treatment based on race, she said, will deny people the right to succeed through merit. "Our skin color will become a scarlet letter," she said.

Both Asian American regents, William Um and Lark Park, voted to support ACA 5[2]. Park said that it was "fantasy" to assert that race and gender don't matter. "We need to stop pretending that everyone has access to equal opportunity because they don't," Park said. The debate over ACA 5 revives a four-decade battle over affirmative action in the UC system. In 1974, a white student named Allan Bakke sued the UC system, saying a special admissions program for minorities led to his rejection by UC Davis medical school and violated his constitutional and civil rights. [...]

Teresa Watanabe, *Los Angeles Times,* June 15th, 2020.

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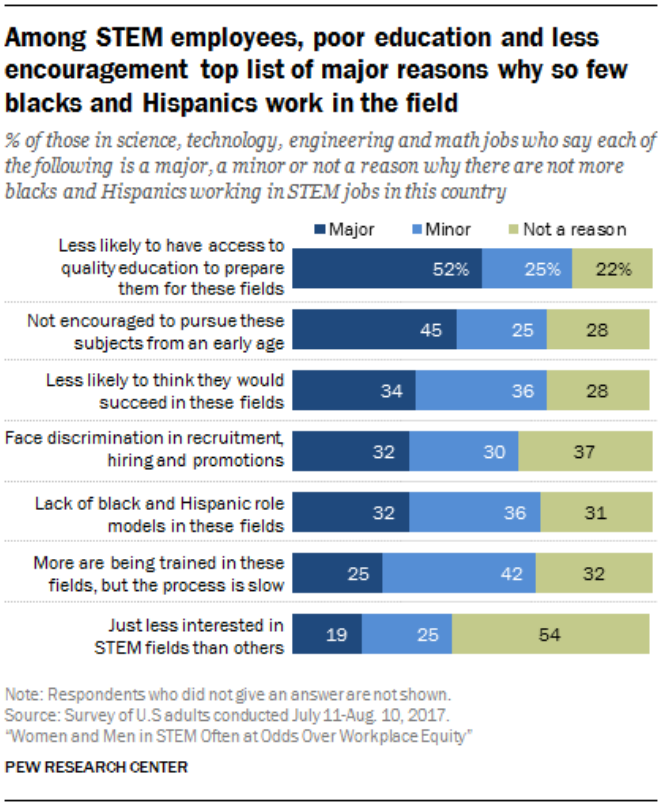
[1] SAT, ACT: standardized tests that are widely used for college admissions in the United States.

[2] ACA 5: Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number 5. A proposition to amend the Californian State Constitution which was introduced by members of the Californian State Legislature in January 2019.

Document C: Blacks in STEM[1] jobs are especially concerned about diversity and discrimination in the workplace.



Cary Funk and Kim Parker, Pew Research Center, January 9th, 2018.

[1] STEM: Science, Technology, Engineering, Maths.

SUJET 2

Le sujet porte sur la thématique « Relation au monde »

Partie 1 – synthèse en anglais (16 pts)

Prenez connaissance de la thématique ci-dessus et du dossier proposé, composé des documents A, B, C et D non hiérarchisés, puis traitez en anglais le sujet suivant (500 mots environ) :

Taking into account the different viewpoints, explain why Britain's relationship with the USA may be at a turning point.

Partie 2 – transposition en français (4 pts)

Rendez compte des principales idées exprimées dans le document D en français et de manière structurée. (90-100 mots)

Document A



Ingram Pinn, *Financial Times,* January 30th, 2020.

Document B

The UK's special relationship with the US may end if Donald Trump wins a second term, some of the UK's most senior retired diplomats and Conservative foreign policy specialists have said. They also say that if the Democrat Joe Biden wins, Washington may view the EU rather than the UK as its primary partner. […]

Sir John Sawers, the former head of M16[1] and a former UK ambassador to the UN, [said] Trump's re-election would be problematic. "There is no doubt President Trump is the most difficult president for us to deal with," he said.

"He does not really feel that sense of being part of that transatlantic community, he does not really believe in alliances. He does not really believe in American leadership in the world. […] If he gets elected for a second time some of the changes we have seen in the past few years will become embedded and entrenched and then, absolutely Britain will not be so much a bridge between the US and Europe." […]

[One senior former UK ambassador said] that Biden might – like Barack Obama – see Europe and particularly Germany as his primary interlocutor […].

He said that although Boris Johnson was closer to Trump than most European leaders, the importance of the special relationship was overrated. "If I'm brutally frank it has not been that special for awhile," he said. "If Obama wanted to know what Europe thought about something his first call was to Merkel."

Patrick Wintour, "UK Diplomats Fear End of Special Relationship if Trump Re-elected", *The Guardian,* June 6th, 2020.

[1] M16: also known as MI6: The British Secret Intelligence Service.

Document C

The idea of a special relationship with Washington, of course, is nothing new. It has been a conceit of almost every prime minister since Winston Churchill came up with the phrase during the 1930s. Britain has always been the junior partner, though it has sometimes counted itself the smarter one – serving as Greece to America's Rome as Harold Macmillan put it.

Mr Johnson needs a great deal more from the relationship than his predecessors. […]

[The] Trump administration has ditched the Atlanticism that once cast the US as a cheerleader for, and guarantor of, European integration. Robert Schuman, Jean Monnet and Paul-Henri Spaak are generally counted among the EU's founding fathers. Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy were also present at the creation. For these leaders, a stable, prosperous Europe, bound together in an economic community as well as in the NATO alliance, was an essential buttress of America's international leadership.

The same succession of US presidents badgered Britain to join the enterprise. [...]

What most irritates Mr Trump about the EU is that it has the economic clout to stand up to the US. How else could it defy him on the Iran nuclear deal and refuse to ban China's Huawei from next generation communications projects. Brexit is to be applauded because it weakens Brussels.

By the same logic it makes a weakened Britain a more pliant ally. […] [The Trump] administration has deferred any effort to increase the pressure on Mr Johnson to disavow Europe's approach to the Iran agreement and its soft line towards Huawei. Mr Trump can wait until the prime minister has severed the ties. Some might have thought this posture generous. Serious policymakers in Whitehall know that Mr Trump will not wait long before demanding Mr Johnson falls into line.

Philip Stephens, "The Post-Brexit Price of a Special Relationship", *The Financial Times*, August 14th, 2019.

Document D

President Obama made these remarks during a joint press conference with the British Prime Minister David Cameron in 2016, a few months before the referendum about Brexit.

[The] Prime Minister and I discussed the upcoming referendum here on whether or not the UK should remain part of the European Union.

Let me be clear. Ultimately, this is something that the British voters have to decide for themselves. But as part of our special relationship, part of being friends is to be honest and to let you know what I think. And speaking honestly, the outcome of that decision is a matter of deep interest to the United States because it affects our prospects as well. The United States wants a strong United Kingdom as a partner. And the United Kingdom is at its best when it's helping to lead a strong Europe. It leverages UK power to be part of the European Union.

As I wrote in the op-ed[1] here today, I don't believe the EU moderates British influence in the world – it magnifies it. The EU has helped to spread British values and practices across the continent. The single market brings extraordinary economic benefits to the United Kingdom. And that ends up being good for America, because we're more prosperous when one of our best friends and closest allies has a strong, stable, growing economy.

Americans want Britain's influence to grow, including within Europe. […]

For centuries, Europe was marked by war and by violence. The architecture that our two countries helped build with the EU has provided the foundation for decades of relative peace and prosperity on that continent.

Barack Obama, April 22nd, 2016.
https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2016/04/22/remarks-president-obama-and-prime-minister-cameron-joint-press

[1] op-ed: abbreviation for “page opposite the editorial page”.