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 2022

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 2022

LANGUES, LITTÉRATURES ET CULTURES ÉTRANGÈRES ET RÉGIONALES

ANGLAIS MONDE CONTEMPORAIN

Durée de l'épreuve : **3 heures 30**

L'usage du dictionnaire anglais unilingue non encyclopédique est autorisé.
La calculatrice n'est pas autorisée.

Dès que ce sujet vous est remis, assurez-vous qu'il est complet.
Ce sujet comporte 10 pages numérotées de 1/10 à 10/10.

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

Ce sujet porte sur la thématique 2 « Environnements en mutation » et sur l'axe d'étude 2 « De la protection de la nature à la transition écologique »

<u>Partie 1</u> (16pts) : prenez connaissance des documents A, B, C et D et traitez le sujet suivant <u>en anglais</u> en environ 500 mots :

Taking into account the specificities of each document, present New Zealand's special relationship with the environment and the issues the country is facing.

<u>Partie 2</u> (4pts) : traduisez <u>en français</u> le passage suivant du document A (l.4-10) :

In a bid to become mostly carbon neutral, the Zero Carbon Bill sets a net-zero target for almost all greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and creates an independent Climate Change Commission to steer government policy. The government has also promised to plant 1 billion trees over 10 years and ensure that the electricity grid runs entirely from renewable energy by 2035.

In a rare national consensus on climate change policy, the bill was spearheaded by Jacinda Ardern's liberal government and was supported by the main conservative opposition party.

DOCUMENT A

New Zealand takes the lead on climate change

In a move praised as this generation's "nuclear moment" by Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern, New Zealand's parliament last week passed landmark legislation that enshrines the country's commitment to the Paris Agreement into law.

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In a rare national consensus on climate change policy, the bill was spearheaded by Jacinda Ardern's liberal government and was supported by the main conservative opposition party.

Ardern said she sometimes despairs at the pace at which other countries are making changes to fight climate change and vowed that New Zealand would not be a slow follower.

"We're here because our world is warming. Undeniably it is warming," she said. "Therefore, the question for all of us is what side of history will we choose to sit on." The bill effectively cements New Zealand's position as a climate leader in the Pacific, a position that the Australian government has appeared willing to abdicate.

Joshua Mcdonald, The Diplomat, November 13, 2019

DOCUMENT B

Nature as an ancestor: Two examples of legal personality for nature in New Zealand

Indigenous views of the environment continue the most ancient hunter-gather traditions of considering humans as being part of nature and of acknowledging and reflecting humankind's interdependence with nature. Indigenous cosmologies[1] take a very different view of this relationship from the liberal, Enlightenment view that humans are separate from – and even above and dominant over – nature. [...]

Most recently, New Zealand has upheld the Maori cosmological view of nature as an ancestor and devised a legal framework for better protecting its interests. Unusually, a river and what was a National Park have been accorded legal personality, with human guardians appointed to protect their interests.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, these examples have been praised by environmentalists as ways of according rights to nature, as has been argued at least since the 1970s. The adoption of the indigenous view of nature as kin[2], rather than simply as a resource, reflects the many calls for nature to be conceived of as more than property and as more than a slave to human needs and desires.

Catherine J. Iorns Magallanes, Vertigo, September 2015

[1] A cosmology is a theory describing the origin and nature of the universe.
[2] Kin refers to people with common ancestry.

DOCUMENT C

Beef & Lamb New Zealand Ltd is the farmer-owned, industry organisation representing New Zealand's sheep and beef farmers.





Homepage of Taste Pure Nature – New Zealand Beef & Lamb, 2020

DOCUMENT D

New Zealand commits to being carbon neutral by 2050 — with a big loophole

Methane emitted by ruminant animals such as cattle and sheep accounted for 34% of New Zealand's greenhouse emissions in 2017. A flock of merino sheep on the country's South Island is seen here in April 2017.



New Zealand lawmakers approved a bill Thursday that commits the country to being carbon neutral by the year 2050. The measure, which passed 119 votes to 1, demonstrates the cross-party support that climate protection has in the Pacific island nation. [...]

New Zealand's bill sets an ambitious target: to reduce all greenhouse gases (except biogenic methane, emitted by plant and animal sources) to net zero by 2050.

The country is well-positioned to hit zero. [...]

But that methane loophole is actually a big deal.

As greenhouse gases go, methane is a different beast from carbon dioxide. Methane in the atmosphere decays within decades, while CO2 stays in the atmosphere for centuries or longer. But methane is noxious stuff: It traps about 30 times as much heat in the atmosphere as CO2 does.

When it comes to emissions of biogenic methane, New Zealand isn't aiming for net zero. Instead, its goal is to reduce emissions by 10% below 2017 levels by 2030, and then by 24%-47% by 2050.

Agriculture is the largest single source of greenhouse emissions in New Zealand, accounting for 48% of the country's total in 2017. Methane emissions from ruminant animals made up 34% of its total emissions. So by putting those emissions in a separate bucket, New Zealand has made hitting its carbon goals a lot easier.

Laurel Wamsely, NPR.org, November 7, 2019

SUJET 2

Ce sujet porte sur la thématique 1 « Faire société » et sur l'axe d'étude 1 « Unité et pluralité »

<u>Partie 1</u> (16pts) : prenez connaissance des documents A, B et C et traitez le sujet suivant <u>en anglais</u> en environ 500 mots :

Show how the three documents illustrate British attitudes towards race and cultural heritage within the world of sport.

<u>Partie 2</u> (4pts) : traduisez <u>en français</u> le passage suivant du document B (l. 13-18) :

A Mandarin speaker, she was born in Canada to a Romanian father and Chinese mother, arriving in the UK at the age of two. In other words, Raducanu's migration story is Britain's migration story: varied, global and drawing from multiple cultural legacies. Yet how much do we in the UK really value the lives of immigrant families such as the Raducanus, when, instead of achieving greatness on the world stage, they're living ordinary lives, often in the roles of the low-paid essential workers who keep the country running?

DOCUMENT A



Metro.co.uk

Transcription of a conversation between Mo Farah, Victoria Derbyshire (journalist and presenter) and Giovanna Fletcher (author and presenter).

[…] **Victoria**: Mo came to the UK from Somalia when he was just 8, didn't speak the language, and he had to begin a new life here.

Mo: And I think because I was good at sports, it was easier for me to fit in with people. But if I wasn't good at sport, or wasn't that kid who was so good at what he does, I would have found it hard, I would have found it hard.

Giovanna: It's that interesting thing with kids who play sports. You can kick a football, you know what I mean? You can play a game instantly and have that…

V: International language.

Mo: International language. Doesn't matter what colour you are, doesn't matter what language... doesn't matter what religion... What will bring people together is sport.

[…] **V**: And where in your heart is Great Britain?

Mo: It's always here, it's always in my heart. You know... and I'm very grateful but at the same time, if it wasn't coming here, you know, and doing that, how would my life be?

V: Well that's the big question.

G: You change one thing!

V: It's mad, isn't it, when you think of it like that. Would you have won four Olympic gold medals if you hadn't come to the UK?

Mo: Yeah!

V: Well, thank God you came!

Transcription of a conversation in a TV programme: *I'm a Celebrity – Get Me Out of Here!*, ITV[1], November 2020

[1] ITV is a British television channel.

DOCUMENT B

Opinion

Celebrate Emma Raducanu's triumph, but beware the unspoken rules about 'good' immigrants



At the weekend, 18-year-old Emma Raducanu became the first qualifier, and first British woman in 44 years, to win a grand slam singles tennis title. Raducanu, from Bromley, beat the 19-year-old Canadian, Leylah Fernandez, in the first grand slam final between two teenagers in 22 years. It was a momentous occasion that has made Raducanu into Britain's brightest new sports star almost overnight. And while we should share in the collective joy of her remarkable triumph, it is also worth reflecting on the meaning of Raducanu's heritage.

A Mandarin speaker, she was born in Canada to a Romanian father and Chinese mother, arriving in the UK at the age of two. In other words, Raducanu's migration story is Britain's migration story: varied, global and drawing from multiple cultural legacies. Yet how much do we in the UK really value the lives of immigrant families such as the Raducanus, when, instead of achieving greatness on the world stage, they're living ordinary lives, often in the roles of the low-paid essential workers who keep the country running?

While her victory was promptly celebrated on social media by the prime minister, and even Nigel Farage, her multicultural world – her Twitter bio reads "london | toronto | shenyang | bucharest" – stands in contradiction to the harsh nationalism that the UK government peddles, particularly through its border policies. […]

I'm tired of the hypocrisy and circularity in the debate around multiple-heritage individuals who are praised only when they do well or are exceptionally talented. In 2014, Nigel Farage infamously said, "I was asked if a group of Romanian men moved in next to you, would you be concerned? And if you lived in London, I think you would be," before later backtracking. In 2013 Boris Johnson, then mayor of London, warned the government against taking in more Romanians and Bulgarians on the basis that their largest contribution was towards rough sleeping quotas in the capital. Hostile immigration conditions created by the ruling party and upheld by certain sections of the media have seen eastern Europeans and other migrant groups vilified for years, while systemic racism against black and minority ethnic groups in England persists. […]

Georgina Lawton[1], www.theguardian.com, 13 September 2021

[1] Georgina Lawton is author of *Raceless: In Search of Family, Identity and the Truth About Where I Belong*

DOCUMENT C

Marcus Rashford mural defaced after England Euro 2020[1] defeat

A mural honouring footballer Marcus Rashford has been vandalised with graffiti following England's defeat to Italy in the Euro 2020 final.



The artwork in Withington, Manchester, was defaced shortly after England lost in a penalty shootout on Sunday.

Rashford, along with Jadon Sancho and Bukayo Saka, missed a penalty and was targeted with racist abuse on social media after the game.

[…] There has been an outpouring of support for Rashford on social media and people have also posted positive messages over the covered-up graffiti on the mural.



The positive messages include "role model", "wonderful human" and "hero" written on a red heart. […]

Greater Manchester Mayor Andy Burnham described the mural defacement as a "despicable, shameful act".

"We could not be more proud of Marcus Rashford and his role in taking our country to its first major final in 55 years," he tweeted.

[…] Prime Minister Boris Johnson described the abuse of players as "appalling," adding the team deserved "to be lauded as heroes, not racially abused on social media". […]

www.bbc.com/news, 12 July 2021

[1] Because of the Covid crisis, the Euro 2020 final was in fact played in 2021.