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 2025

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 2025

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 11 pages numérotées de 1/11 à 11/11.

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 « Environnements en mutation »

<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 the documents, explain what they reveal about the challenges England is facing concerning its housing situation.

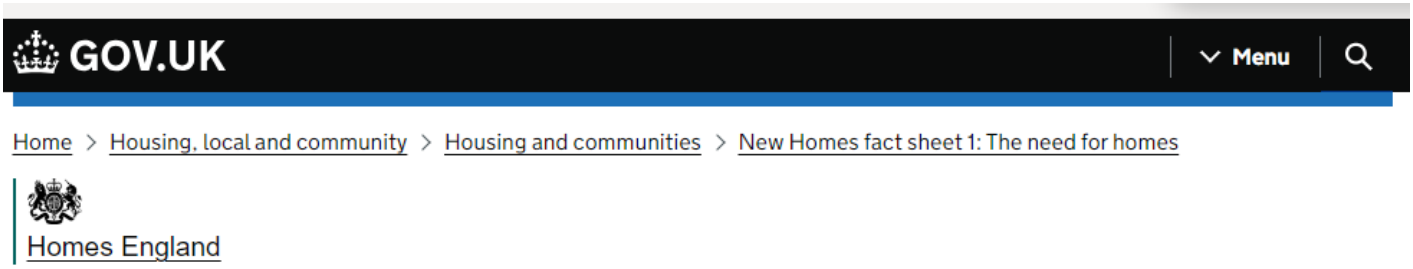
<u>Partie 2</u> (4pts) : traduisez <u>en français</u> le passage suivant du document C (l. 5-11) :

But now the question is — how achievable are the new government's housebuilding targets? And what will the cost be?

It is not just economic sacrifices that need to be considered in the development process; campaigners are voicing environmental concerns.

There are worries that the green belt — vast green spaces you see mostly in the countryside — might be at risk, as the government faces pressure to meet its ambitious housing targets.

DOCUMENT A



Guidance

Fact Sheet 1. The need for homes

Updated 16 January 2024

How many new homes are needed?

The Government estimates that 300,000 new homes are needed per year.

[…]

Why does England need more homes?

Population growth

- the 2021 Census found that the population of England was 56.5 million people. Estimates released in 2022 show that the population could increase to 60.3 million people in 2045 which means more homes are needed for England's population.

Increased life expectancies

- people are living longer.
- in 2021, 1.4 million people in England were aged 85 years and above, equal to 2.4% of the population.
- this is projected to more than double to 2.6 million people by mid-2045, representing 4.3% of England's population according to estimates released in 2022.

Changing lifestyles

- household sizes, on average, are getting smaller […].
- as people are living longer, there is a need for more specialist accommodation to cater for elderly people.

How many homes are being built?

A total of 234,000 net additional dwellings were delivered in England in 2022-23.

Net additional dwellings in 2022-33 were 6% below their 2019-20 peak and were 79% above their 2012-13 trough[1].

[…]

What are the consequences of not building enough homes?

Purchasing a home has become more unaffordable

The cost of a home is increasing more quickly than earnings […].

More adults are living with their parents for longer

In 2002, 2.4 million young adults aged 24 to 30 years were living with their parents in the UK. Data from 2022 shows that over the last 20 years, this has increased by over 1 million to 3.4 million young adults, representing around one in four people aged between 20 and 24 years. Many young people cannot afford to buy homes in their local communities where they have grown up, due to worsening affordability.

People are living in sub-standard and unsuitable homes

3.5 million homes in England in 2021-22, including 12% of households with dependent children, were in 'non-decent' condition. This can be hazardous to occupants and have negative impacts to health and wellbeing.

[…]

gov.uk, 16 January 2024

[1] Trough: The lowest point, especially in an economic cycle

DOCUMENT B

Housing push could swamp services, county councils warn

The government's drive for new housing risks overwhelming local roads, schools and GP[1] services in England's rural areas and small towns, a group of county councils has warned.

The government has been consulting on plans to introduce mandatory housing targets that would push more development away from major city centers.

A survey by the County Councils Network (CCN), which represents authorities that manage local infrastructure for half of England's population, found its members feared there were not sufficient services to meet supply.

A spokesperson for the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government said: "We reject any claims that these targets are excessive."

“We are facing a serious housing crisis so all areas of the country must play their part in building the homes that Britain badly needs," the spokesperson said.

[...]

On average, local authorities represented by the CCN will see a 56% rise in the number of new homes required — equivalent to more than 64,000 properties per year.

Richard Clewer, CCN housing spokesperson, said councils "don’t have enough infrastructure to cope now," let alone with upcoming projects. [...]

Sam Francis, bbc.com, 27 September 2024

[1] General Practitioners (GPs) are local medical doctors.

DOCUMENT C

Are targets putting Oxfordshire's green belt at risk?



The key message we heard throughout Labour's election campaign this summer was to build more homes — one and a half million in five years to be exact.

Arguably this pledge played a key role in helping the party win the election, and marked the return of a Labour government after 14 years under the Conservatives.

But now the question is — how achievable are the new government's housebuilding targets? And what will the cost be?

It is not just economic sacrifices that need to be considered in the development process; campaigners are voicing environmental concerns.

There are worries that the green belt — vast green spaces you see mostly in the countryside — might be at risk, as the government faces pressure to meet its ambitious housing targets.

[...]

"It's a piece of land that's adjacent to our towns and cities and is there to protect it from future development," says Lisa Warne, CEO of Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) Oxfordshire.

"It can help us mitigate against the effects of climate change, boost biodiversity, alleviate flood risk, and it also helps increase our food security because 65% of our land is agricultural land." [...]

Olivia Wilson, BBC Oxford political reporter, bbc.com, 24 September 2024

DOCUMENT D



Petition campaign poster, Mary Robinson MP, bramhallweb.co.uk, 28 November 2023

SUJET 2

Ce sujet porte sur la thématique « Relation au Monde »

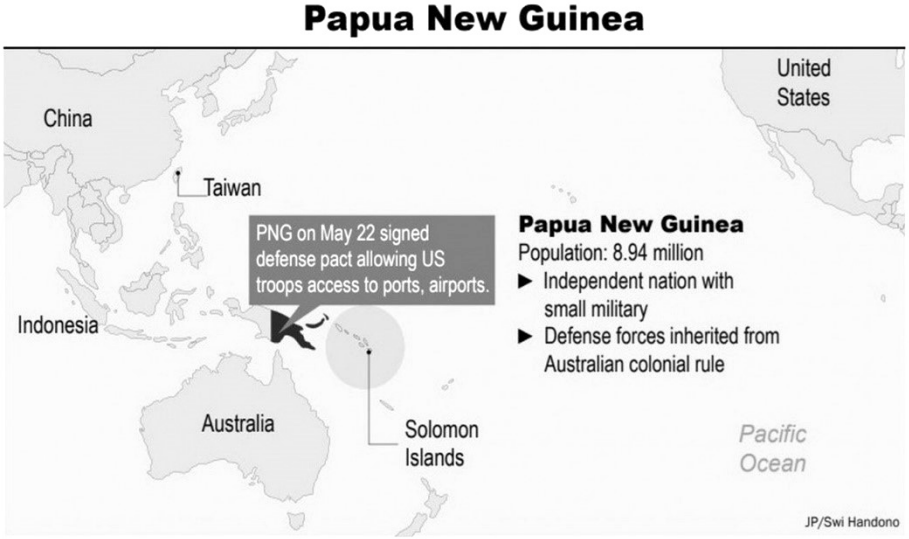
<u>Partie 1</u> (16 pts) : prenez connaissance des documents A, B et C et traitez le sujet suivant <u>en anglais</u> en environ 500 mots :

Taking into account their specificities, say what these documents reveal about Papua New Guinea's options in terms of international cooperation.

<u>Partie 2</u> (4 pts) : rendez compte <u>en français</u> des idées principales du document C (environ 150 mots).

DOCUMENT A

US, Papua New Guinea sign defense agreement



United States Secretary of State Antony Blinken signed a defense cooperation agreement with Papua New Guinea (PNG) on Monday, which he said would expand the Pacific island nation's capabilities and make it easier for the US military to train with its forces.

Blinken was also set to meet with 14 Pacific island leaders. India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi had earlier pledged support for the Pacific Islands at a summit in the capital, Port Moresby.

Washington and its allies are seeking to deter[1] Pacific island nations from forming security ties with China, a rising concern amid tension over Taiwan.

Leaders of the Pacific islands, whose territories span 40 million square kilometers of ocean, have said rising sea levels caused by climate change are their most pressing security priority.

Meeting with PNG Prime Minister James Marape, Blinken said the US would deepen its partnership across the board with PNG. They discussed economic development, the climate crisis and the importance of continuing US engagement with the Pacific, the US State Department said in a readout.

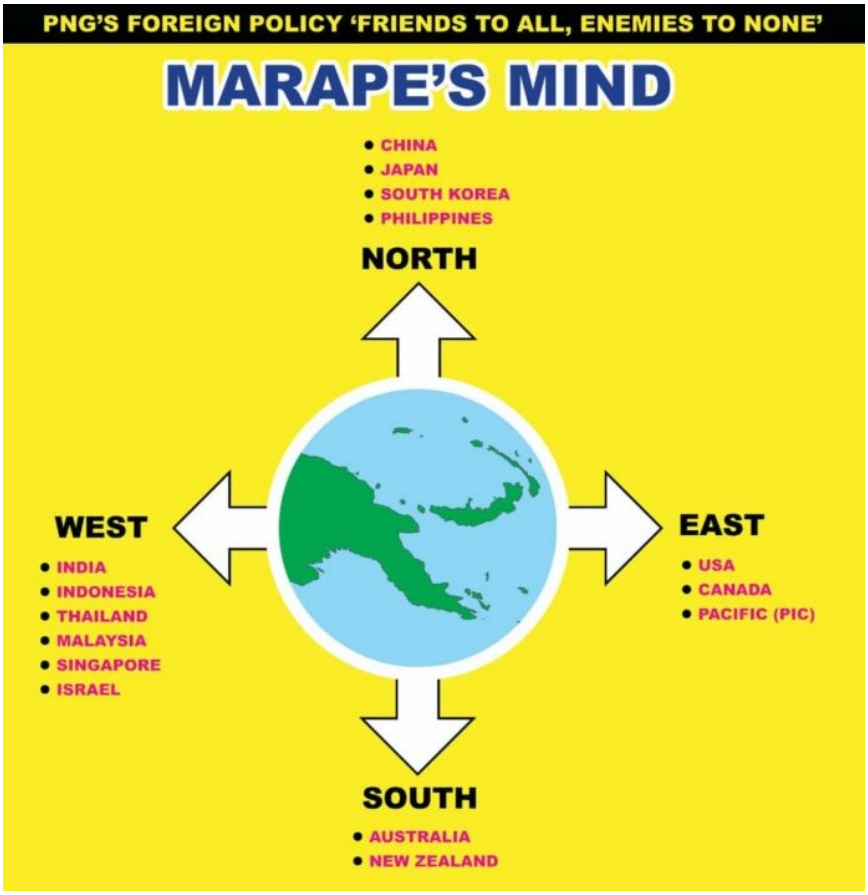
[…]

China's foreign ministry said it had no objection to normal exchanges and equal and mutually beneficial cooperation between relevant parties and Pacific island countries such as PNG, but cautioned against "geopolitical games".

Kirsty Needham, *The Jakarta Post*, 23 May, 2023

[1] To deter: to discourage

DOCUMENT B



Marape's Mind

The tactician's mind needs to be understood in the context of PNG foreign policy of 'friends to all, enemies to none'. Marape wants to see the world through a compass that shows the cardinal directions for navigation and geographic orientation in 'The PNG Way' with:

- East — being the Pacific [Pacific Island Countries] and the American continent.
- West — being Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Myanmar, Bangladesh, and India where there is big markets with a population of over 2 billion.
- North — being Philippines, South Korea, Japan and China, and
- South — being Australia and New Zealand.

PNG is in the middle and seeing all as equal partners for our friendship and prosperity. Our needs vary from country to country. For example, with the US, we capitalize on our bilateral relations for military, trade and commerce while with Australia we seek trade, commerce, public service, student and workers exchange, and other.

Cyril Gare, *PNG Bulletin*, May 27, 2023

DOCUMENT C

Papua New Guinea: Friend to all, enemy to none

China and the US are both courting Papua New Guinea

[…]

The fact that the two most powerful countries in the world are both courting PNG is partly down to the important geostrategic position of the Pacific island state. Papua New Guinea is situated north of Australia and as such is seen as a gateway to Asia and the Pacific countries. The geostrategic significance is certainly 'a factor', confirmed Dr. Meg Keen, Director of the Pacific Islands Program run by Sydney-based think tank, the Lowy Institute. But PNG and the region are also 'important' for other reasons, emphasised Keen, including bordering territorial waters, integrated information and communication technology, commercial interests and diplomatic alliances.

Its strategic location already drew attention to PNG during the Second World War. At that time, the Japanese had developed a strategy which envisaged the capital, Port Moresby, as one of the key ports for their advance into Southeast Asia. 'Papua New Guinea is by far the most populous and influential country in the Pacific — at least twice as big as New Zealand', adds Ian Kemish, a former senior Australian diplomat, expert on Southeast Asia and the Pacific and currently a professor at the University of Queensland in Australia. Not only is the country located at the intersection of Asia and the Pacific, it also has huge mineral wealth.

And PNG's Prime Minister James Marape wants his country to benefit from these advantages. The cooperation pact with the US will help Papua New Guinea improve its military capabilities and develop a 'robust economy', Marape said. Yet, entirely in keeping with the strategy of 'friend to all, enemy to none' pursued by many Pacific states, Marape also accepts Chinese favours to advance the development of his country. Papua New Guinea is currently in talks with Beijing on a free trade deal. Already during his state visit in 2018, China's president upgraded the Sino-Pacific relations to the level of a 'comprehensive strategic partnership' — one of the highest categories of bilateral relations in China's diplomatic jargon.

Barbara Barkhausen, *IPS (International Politics and Society journal)*, 15 June, 2023