Bac Général HGGSP + LLCER (Histoire-géographie, géopolitique et sciences politiques et Langues, littératures et cultures étrangères et régionales)

SUJET D'EXAMEN (SESSION OFFICIELLE)

LLCER - Anglais monde contemporain - Session 2024

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 2024

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 « Relation au Monde ».

<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 :

Taking into account the specificities of the three documents, explain how India's space program questions stereotypes.

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

DOCUMENT A

The Rocket Women of Chandrayaan-3



Members of the Chandrayaan-3 ISRO team celebrating the successful soft landing of the spacecraft on the Moon

In 2009, India's Chandrayaan-1 mission, the country's first lunar mission, detected water on the Moon concentrated at its poles. On Wednesday 23rd August 2023, India made history by becoming the first country to successfully land a spacecraft in the South Pole region of the Moon, as Chandrayaan-3's lander Vikram touched down.[…] India becomes only the fourth country to soft land a spacecraft on the Moon, a remarkable achievement for humanity.

The success of the Chandrayaan-3 mission has inspired countless young people globally and has captured the public's imagination. The team at India's space agency, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), behind this magnificent achievement, persevered to overcome the loss of the Chandrayaan-2 spacecraft which made a hard landing on the lunar surface in 2019. The team incredibly reimagined and rebuilt the lost original spacecraft, Vikram lander and the Pragyan rover, with increased redundancies including a higher level of fuel and an improved Guidance, Navigation and Control system. All within the total Chandrayaan-3 mission budget of $75 million, less than the budget of your favourite Hollywood space blockbuster movie. […]

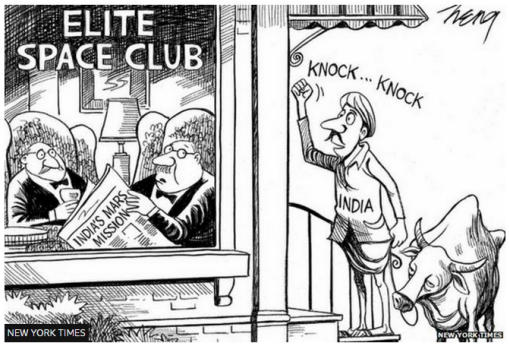
Watching the mission livestream footage, centre-stage of the team were an incredible group of women, shifting the narrative of what it means to be a space engineer and scientist in mission control, proudly wearing vibrant traditional Indian saris and suits. At Rocket Women, we believe that you can't be what you can't see – the Chandrayaan mission has highlighted the central and visible role of women in the success of this remarkable achievement. In fact it's been reported that 20-25% of ISRO's 16,000-strong employees are women. Close to 54 female engineers and scientists played a role in the Chandrayaan-3 mission and we wanted to highlight the inspirational stories of these true Rocket Women breaking barriers.

"Our goal is to empower young women to choose a career in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Maths) and achieve their dreams, so that we can improve the current percentage of female engineering talent."

rocket-women.com, 26 August, 2023

DOCUMENT B

On Chandrayaan-3 Moon Landing, NYT[1] Gets Schooled Over 2014 Cartoon Mocking Indian Space Mission



India lit up the skies and hearts alike on Wednesday as Chandrayaan-3 gracefully made its historic soft landing on the untouched lunar expanse of the Moon's South Pole. The entire nation erupted in joyous celebrations, reminiscent of a symphony of unity and achievement. With sweets exchanged like tokens of shared success, firecrackers and the Tricolor swaying proudly in the hands of exultant citizens, the streets transformed into a tapestry of jubilation.

Celebrations floated beyond geographical boundaries as India secured its place in the annals of space exploration by becoming the first to gently rest a spacecraft on the Moon's South Pole and only the fourth nation to ever achieve this feat. The accomplishment sparked nostalgia, as memories resurfaced of a cartoon that once cast a shadow on India's space aspirations.

Many moons ago in 2014, a controversial cartoon splashed across the pages of the New York Times, depicting a farmer and a cow knocking on the door of the 'Elite Space Club,' a satire aimed at India's Mars Mission. The cartoon, authored by the artist Heng Kim Song, fueled a furore, with accusations of racism and offence. This chapter in history was rekindled as Chandrayaan-3's triumphant landing reminded the world of India's indomitable spirit and unyielding dedication.

On platforms like X, formerly known as Twitter, users mused over the irony, with one proclaiming,

"New York Times cartoon in 2014. Who’s laughing now?"

"Thank you New York Times. Thank you for the racial jibe & the ridicule. Thank you for doubting our abilities. Thank you for laughing at us. Today we did not knock on the door. Today, we kicked the door down. Now, go and draw a new cartoon. Go…" another user wrote.

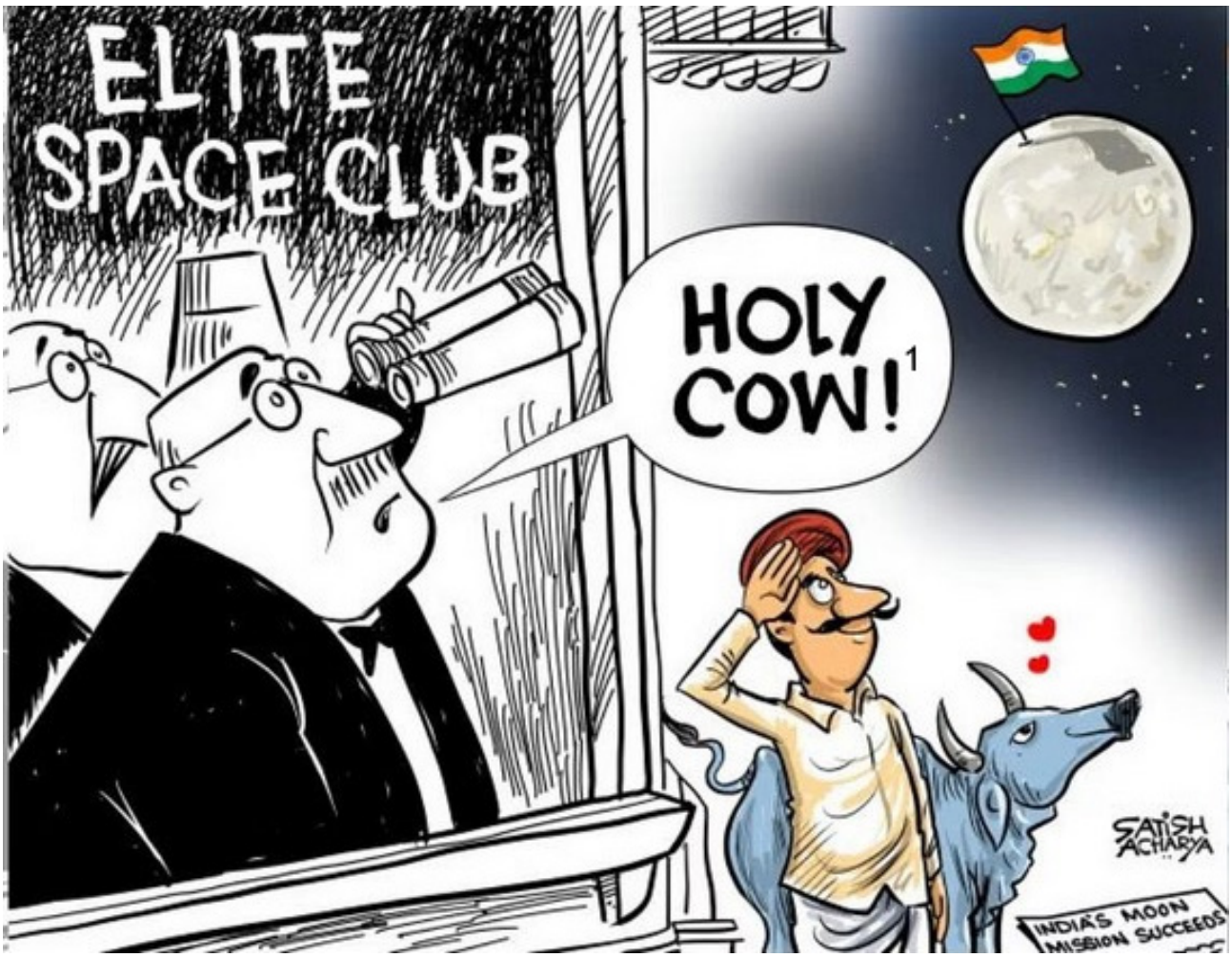
Today, the narrative has shifted. The New York Times, once an observer from the sidelines, now features a report titled 'India Is on the Moon,' acknowledging India's strides in space on the website.

The publication noted the country's prowess in space exploration, a saga that includes successful lunar and Martian orbits as well as launching satellites with a fraction of the financial resources compared to other spacefaring giants.

www.outlookindia.com, 24 August 2023

[1] New York Times.

DOCUMENT C



Cartoon by Satish Acharya, theprint.in, August 2023

[1] "Holy Cow!" is a common English expression of surprise

SUJET 2

Ce sujet porte sur la thématique « Faire Société »

<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 their specificities, explain what the four documents reveal about the admission process in American universities.

<u>Partie 2</u> (4pts) : traduisez <u>en français</u> le passage suivant du document B (l. 1-7).

In 1980, white students made up over 80% of all U.S. college students. By 2020, that number had dropped to 54%.

Affirmative action has played a central role in increasing diversity in higher education. However, minority admissions will likely decline following affirmative action's end.

The clearest proof comes from states like California that ended affirmative action in admissions. A 2013 study reported a 23% drop in students of color at top public colleges following an affirmative action ban.

DOCUMENT A

How the End of Affirmative Action Could Affect the College Admissions Process

The Supreme Court ruled Thursday that college admissions can no longer specifically take race into account as a basis for admission, a decision that will now put limits on affirmative action programs across the country.

The landmark decision, which alters about 45 years of race-conscious legal precedent, sided with Students for Fair Admissions, a conservative group that sued Harvard University and the University of North Carolina, arguing that the schools' admission policies discriminated against white and Asian students.

"We have never permitted admissions programs to work in that way, and we will not do so today," Chief Justice John Roberts wrote for the majority opinion, adding that the universities' affirmative action admission policies violated the fourteenth amendment[1] and involved racial stereotyping.

However, the ruling notes that college admissions can still assess how race has affected an applicant's life, "so long as that discussion is concretely tied to a quality of character or unique ability that the particular applicant can contribute to the university."

[…]

Prior to Thursday's ruling, just over a hundred colleges and universities around the country, mainly high-ranking and elite institutions, considered race in their admissions. The decision will force these colleges and universities to recreate their admission systems.

[…]

Anisha Kohli, www.time.com, June 2023

[1] The Fourteenth Amendment addresses many aspects of citizenship and the rights of citizens. It provides all citizens with "equal protection under the laws."

DOCUMENT B

A History of Affirmative Action in College Admissions



Vivian Malone and James Hood walk through the crowds as they become the first Black students to enroll at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on June 11, 1963.

[…]

In 1980, white students made up over 80% of all U.S. college students. By 2020, that number had dropped to 54%.

Affirmative action has played a central role in increasing diversity in higher education. However, minority admissions will likely decline following affirmative action's end.

The clearest proof comes from states like California that ended affirmative action in admissions. A 2013 study reported a 23% drop in students of color at top public colleges following an affirmative action ban.

Yet most Americans disapprove of affirmative action in college admissions, believing that schools should only consider merit — even if it means admitting fewer students of color.

In a 2022 Washington Post - Schar School[1] poll, 64% of Americans said they supported programs to increase racial diversity on college campuses — but 63% supported a ban on affirmative action.

[…]

"The terrible paradox of the civil rights movement is that outlawing racial discrimination made it harder to remediate its effects," writes Harvard professor Louis Menand in The New Yorker.

Civil rights legislation banned treating people of color differently than white Americans, but promoting a race-blind system has made it impossible to selectively help marginalized groups without claims of reverse discrimination.

"Our name for this paradox," Menand declares, "is affirmative action."

[…]

Genevieve Carlton, www.bestcolleges.com, July 2023

[1] The Schar School is a public research university.

DOCUMENT C

Pence praises Supreme Court effectively ending affirmative action: 'Those days are over'

July 2, 2023

Former vice president and 2024 presidential hopeful Mike Pence[1] on Sunday celebrated the Supreme Court's landmark ruling that effectively ends affirmative action at U.S. colleges, telling ABC "This Week" co-anchor Jonathan Karl that while he thought there was once "a time" for the practice, "those days are over."

[…]

"I have every confidence that African Americans and other minority Americans are going to continue to compete and succeed in universities around the country, but we're going to do it with a colorblind[2] society that I think is the aspiration of every American," Pence told Karl.

The Thursday decision from the nation's highest court set new limits sharply restricting how race can be considered in college admissions, with the conservative majority ruling that programs at two top universities violated equal protection under the Constitution.

[…]

Isabella Murray, www.abcnews.com, July 2023

[1] Mike Pence was vice-president to Donald Trump from 2017 to 2021.
[2] Colorblind: not considering race when making decisions.

DOCUMENT D



Affirmative action advocates rally outside the U.S. Supreme Court as justices heard oral arguments on two cases on whether colleges and universities can continue to consider race as a factor in admissions decisions on Oct. 31, 2022.

Francis Chung, www.politico.com, June 2023