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**

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La calculatrice n'est pas autorisée.

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 « Environnements en mutation ».

<u>Partie 1</u> (16 pts)

Prenez connaissance du dossier proposé, composé des documents A, B et C non hiérarchisés, et traitez <u>en anglais</u> le sujet suivant (500 mots environ) :

Taking into account the viewpoints expressed in the documents, consider the impact of tourism in Hawaii. Pay attention to the environmental, cultural and economic aspects as well as the solutions to improve the situation.

<u>Partie 2</u> (4 pts) :

Traduisez en français le passage suivant du document A (l. 5-10) :

While this is a place that would make a striking Instagram post for visitors, it has become a source of sadness for Micah Doane. His grandmother's family was one of many who were evicted from the area to make way for military training infrastructure during the second world war. Doane grew up taking trips to Makua with his family, including his grandmother's brother, Ivanhoe Naiwi, who shared the heartache of the family's displacement and passion for preserving the area with Doane.

Document A

On a recent Sunday morning, Makua Beach looks like the picture of paradise.

A stretch of soft, yellow sand lies on a strip of land between the lush Waianae mountain range and the deep blue Pacific Ocean on the north-west coast of Oahu.[1] Waves crash against rocks along the beach, and a monk seal can be seen swimming near the shore.

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About an hour's drive from Honolulu, Makua has historically been remote from the bustling crowds of Waikiki. But over the last decade, Doane has seen an influx of visitors coming to Makua Beach, especially as people started tagging the "secret" beach on social media. On this particular Sunday, the parking area outside the beach is packed early with beachgoers, some of whom brought snorkeling gear to catch a glimpse of dolphins.

Doane has long been concerned about the impact snorkelers have on the Hawaiian spinner dolphins, who use the area as a place to sleep.

Makua is also popular for a cave hike, which is illegal, and camping on the beach, also illegal. With no bathrooms nearby, strands of toilet paper can be seen in bushes along the beach along with other trash that accumulates in the area.

A co-founder of Protectors of Paradise, a non-profit that promotes stewardship in the area, Doane and a group of volunteers hold weekly beach cleanups and try to educate visitors on how to respect the area. Yet the group can only cover so much ground. […]

This area on the west side of Oahu is just one of many places throughout the islands that has been feeling the weight of a tourism industry that has ballooned to what many believe is beyond the islands' capacity.

The Guardian, 21 June 2021

[1] Oahu is the third-largest of the Hawaiian Islands. Honolulu, the capital city, is located on Oahu.

Document B

While the hottest trends in travel now are the search for authenticity and ways to experience local life, many people who visit Hawaii are looking to get away from daily life. They come to sit on the beach and drink a matai without thinking about much else. Their interaction with local culture is often limited to watching a hula show at the hotel luau.[1]

"We realized a lot of folks who would visit us who would normally have more consciousness about history and social justice concerns seem to turn off that part of their brain when they think about Hawaii," Mr. Kajihiro, the activist and lecturer, said, adding that people treat the islands as a "play land."

But this decision to turn off their brains is hurting Hawaii and Hawaiians, he said. While working for the American Friends Service Committee, the Quaker peace and justice organization, Mr. Kajihiro and his colleague Terrilee Keko'olani studied the environmental and social effects of colonization, militarization and overdevelopment of Hawaii. They learned that tourism was one of the industries with some of the most damaging effects on Oahu, he said, citing overcrowding, a higher cost of living and higher prices for goods.

The pair began offering alternative tours of the island, which they call DeTours, in 2004 and have seen increased interest in recent years. […]

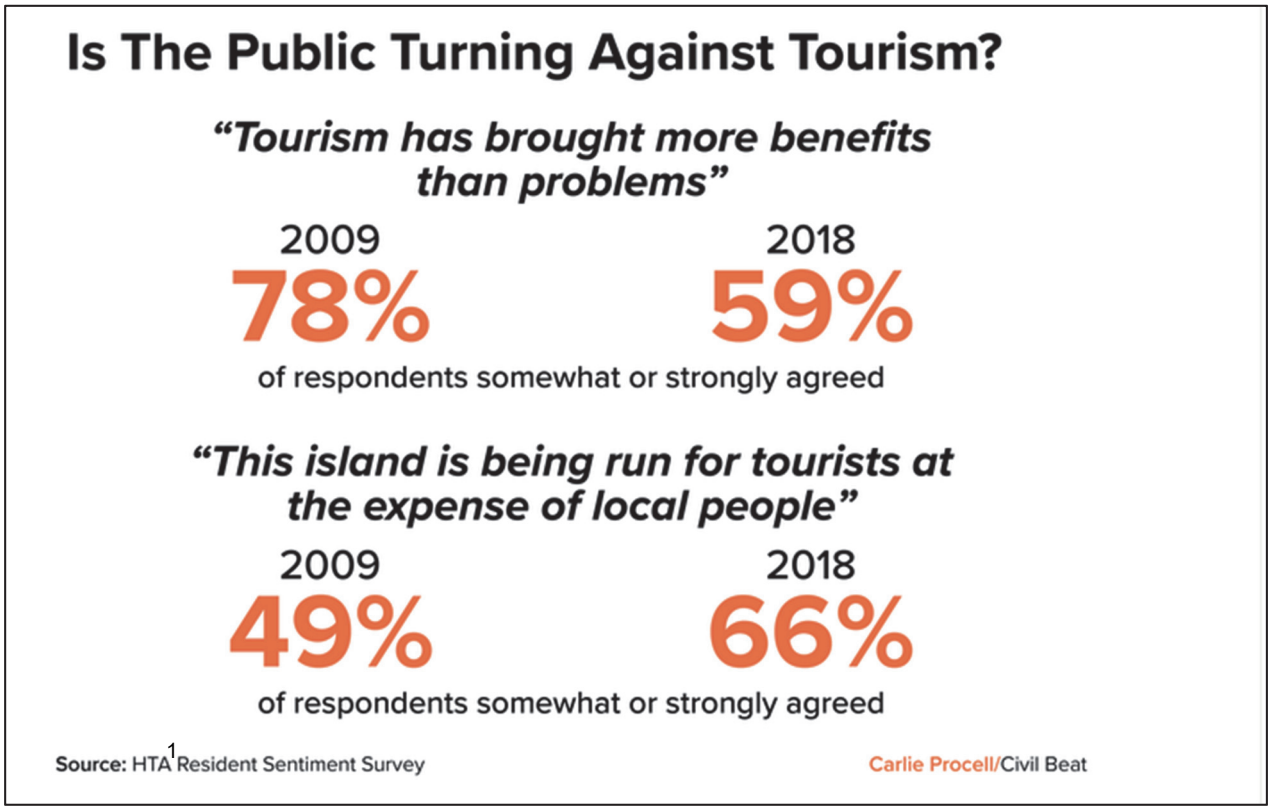
The tours are given to groups of people who want to learn about Hawaii from the perspective of local Hawaiians. They include a deep history on the ways military life is hidden across the island. During a typical tour, guests go to Iolani Palace, the Hawaiian royal residence, then to Chinatown and some of the old neighborhoods where new immigrants to Hawaii traditionally settled. The next stop is usually Fort Shafter, the headquarters of the United States Army Pacific; then Camp Smith, but the main part of the tour is Ke Awalau o Pu'uloa — Pearl Harbor. […]

"People already come here with so many images and ideas about what Hawaii is that it's really hard for them to see something different, so that's why we started calling our work 'DeTours'," Mr. Kajihiro said. "To swerve off the path that most people are going to see or understand and consume and shake it up by raising some more critical perspectives and introducing a lot of historical facts that are not so pleasant."

The New York Times, February 4, 2020

[1] a traditional Hawaiian celebration

Document C



Civilbeat.org, July 10, 2019

[1] HTA: Hawaii Tourism Authority

SUJET 2

Le sujet porte sur la thématique « Faire société ».

<u>Partie 1</u> (16 pts)

Prenez connaissance du dossier proposé, composé des documents A, B et C non hiérarchisés, et traitez <u>en anglais</u> le sujet suivant (500 mots environ) :

Taking into account the specificities of the documents, consider the evolution of the California Dream, the widening social and economic divide and its impact on the population.

<u>Partie 2</u> (4 pts)

Traduisez en français le passage suivant du document A (l. 13-18) :

When Mr. Dove moved as a child to Los Angeles from Dallas in 1945, he felt a sense of freedom when it came to his ambitions. Graduating from Compton High School, he went on to study at Harvard University. But now, at 88 years old, Mr. Dove acknowledges that similar trajectories can feel unattainable to many in a region that he believes has plenty of resources but struggles to spread the wealth.

“California is still the dream,” he said, “but there’s not enough for everybody.”

Document A

Shrinking California still dreams, but more modestly

California has long beckoned[1] with its coastal beauty and bustle — the magnetic pull of Hollywood, the power of Silicon Valley.

That allure helped make it a cultural, economic and political force. For 170 years, growth was constant and expansion felt boundless. […]

By early 2020, California's population had soared to nearly 40 million residents, with another 10 million expected in the coming decades.

Then, with the coronavirus pandemic and its aftermath, the trend reversed: The state lost more people than it gained in each of the last three years and shrank to less than 39 million people. Recent data released by the state Finance Department now offers a stunning prediction: The population could stagnate for the next four decades.

Suddenly, the Golden State, so proudly aware of its popularity, finds itself having to rethink its identity.

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"California is still the dream," he said, "but there's not enough for everybody."

That feeling reverberates around the state as rents[2] soar, the median sale price of a single family home hovers around $830,000 and homeless encampments proliferate. The promise of easy living in Mediterranean weather has faded in the shadow of a housing crisis.

"We're witnessing the death of the thing that really made California great, which was its middle class," said the writer Héctor Tobar, 60, whose novels have explored the economic divide in the state.

The New York Times, August 27, 2023

[1] attracted
[2] *loyers*

Document B

Opinion: Another consequence of the L.A. housing crisis: The Fresno[1] housing crisis

When I was 7, my mom and I were displaced from our two-bedroom apartment in Fresno. With nowhere else to go, we bounced from shelter to shelter, feelings of shame, hopelessness and helplessness following us wherever we went.

I spent most of my young life thinking something was wrong with us. The truth is that we were among millions of Californians who have lost their homes across the state, and not just in its most notoriously expensive cities.

As skyrocketing housing costs in Los Angeles and the Bay Area[2] push more people into outlying regions, those places have increasingly experienced the same pressures. Communities such as Fresno, once known as a relatively affordable oasis in a costly state, are the newest epicenters of California's housing crisis. One study found that Fresno endured the fastest rent growth of any major city nationwide in 2021, 28%. […]

Many of the city's families are one financial emergency away from eviction and possibly homelessness. The Fresno region recently reported a nearly 16% increase in its unhoused population over the previous two years even though the city already had a higher rate of unsheltered homelessness than any other major urban center nationwide.

The crisis is particularly hard on young people in newly unaffordable communities. A recent survey of young California voters found that 40% had taken on second jobs, nearly as many had considered leaving the state due to the cost of living, and almost a quarter had missed a rent payment, with half citing housing or homelessness as their top concern. The poll found young people in the Central Valley to be among the state's most pessimistic.

That may be partly because families in cities such as Fresno face a devastating combination of deep need and political neglect. […] And yet the city's mayor and council have taken few steps to protect renters.

Fresno Mayor Jerry Dyer, who has proudly trumpeted devastating rent increases as evidence that the city "has the hottest real estate market in the U.S.," has said rent control would drive away developers. […]

Given the inaction at the local level, residents of cities such as Fresno rely on state housing and homelessness policies even more than other Californians. Just last month, my mom's landlord threatened to raise her rent by 40%, which could have left her homeless if not for a 2019 law capping[3] rent increases statewide.

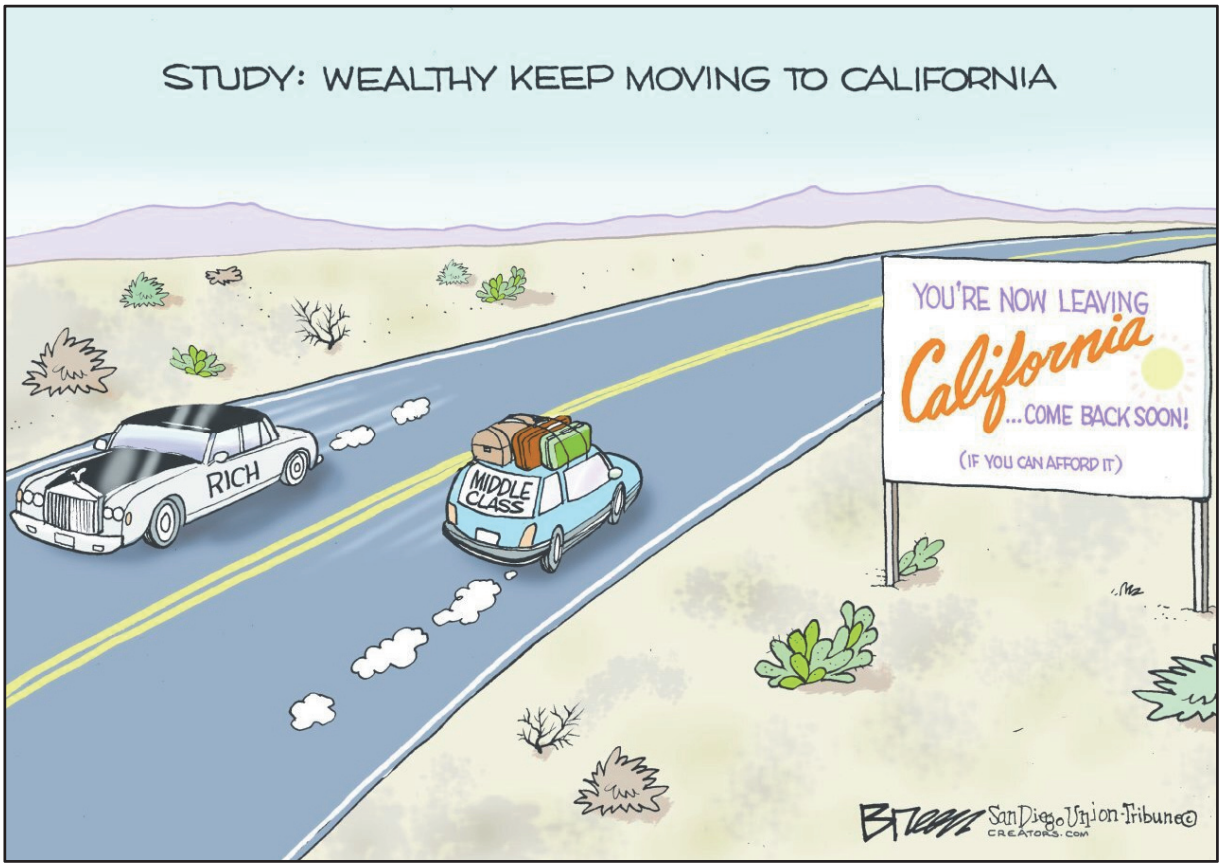
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[1] a city 100 miles inland from the California Coast
[2] area around San Francisco
[3] setting a limit on

We need more such state-level responses to the problem. State Senator María Elena Durazo's Senate Bill 567, for example, would protect more tenants[4] by stopping landlords from finding loopholes[5] around the very few existing tenant protection policies and strengthening enforcement.

Olivia Olivarez, *Los Angeles Times*, August 8, 2023

Document C



Steve Breen, *Los Angeles Daily News*, March 2019

[4] Tenants pay rent to landlords.
[5] *des failles*