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 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**

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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 « Relation au monde ».**

**<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 three documents, say what they reveal about the United States' increasing interests in the Arctic and its strategic choices.

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

**Traduisez <u>en français</u> le passage suivant du document B (l. 10-16) :**

Eight nations have a presence in the Arctic, including Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, the United States and Russia. All have interests there for both commerce and security.

Climate changes have meant the melting of ice in the Arctic and the opening of new sea routes, which means new opportunities for commerce and resource exploitation, but also increased risk to nations whose borders were previously protected by the region's inaccessibility.

**Document A**

**A thawing[1] Arctic is heating up a new Cold War**

In early May, U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo traveled to Rovaniemi, the capital of Finland's northernmost province, to deliver a speech to the Arctic Council, a group made up of the eight nations that border the Arctic, plus representatives of the region's indigenous peoples. […]

"This is America's moment to stand up as an Arctic nation and for the Arctic's future," Pompeo declared at an event the night before the official meeting. "Because far from the barren[2] backcountry that many thought it to be … the Arctic is at the forefront of opportunity and abundance."

The speech signaled the end of a truly bizarre rebranding of the Arctic that has been under way for more than a decade. What was once considered a frozen wasteland is now routinely described as an emerging frontier. The Arctic, in other words, is open for business. […]

Today the Arctic landscape is greener than you are probably comfortable imagining, with fewer caribou and reindeer, more mosquitoes, warmer summers. […]

Along the new frontier, the contest will not be about claiming new territory. Except for a few disputed tracts,[3] mostly on the seafloor and including the North Pole itself, the Arctic's borders are settled. Instead nations and corporations are now seeking a share of trillions of dollars' worth of minerals—including gold, diamonds, and rare earth metals—petroleum, natural gas, and fish, as well as access to potentially cost-saving new shipping lanes.

Retreating ice has been followed, in some places, by heavy investment. Russia and Norway have been the most active Arctic nations, spending billions over the past decade on natural gas and oil infrastructure, deep-water ports, and ships capable of navigating the Arctic Ocean's still-icy waters. Meanwhile China has sought its own footholds in the region, backing Russian gas projects and offering development loans to other Arctic nations. […]

By contrast, most Western nations, including Canada and the United States, which together control nearly half the Arctic coastline, have virtually ignored the north.

*National Geographic*, August 15, 2019

[1] melting
[2] deserted
[3] vast areas of land

**Document B**

U.S. Department *of* Defense

**New DOD[1] Strategy Calls for Enhancements, Engagements, Exercises in Arctic**

The Defense Department today released its 2024 Arctic Strategy. The strategy acknowledges how environmental changes are affecting the Arctic region, details the implications for U.S. security and spells out how the department plans to be ready to meet new challenges there.

"The Arctic region of the United States is critical to the defense of our homeland, the protection of U.S. national sovereignty and the preservation of our defense treaty commitments," Deputy Defense Secretary Kathleen Hicks said today during a briefing at the Pentagon. "Our Arctic strategy will guide the department's efforts to ensure that the Arctic remains a secure and stable region."

Eight nations have a presence in the Arctic, including Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, the United States and Russia. All have interests there for both commerce and security.

Climate changes have meant the melting of ice in the Arctic and the opening of new sea routes, which means new opportunities for commerce and resource exploitation, but also increased risk to nations whose borders were previously protected by the region's inaccessibility.

"Climate change is fundamentally altering the Arctic, and with it, geopolitics and U.S. defense missions," Hicks said. […]

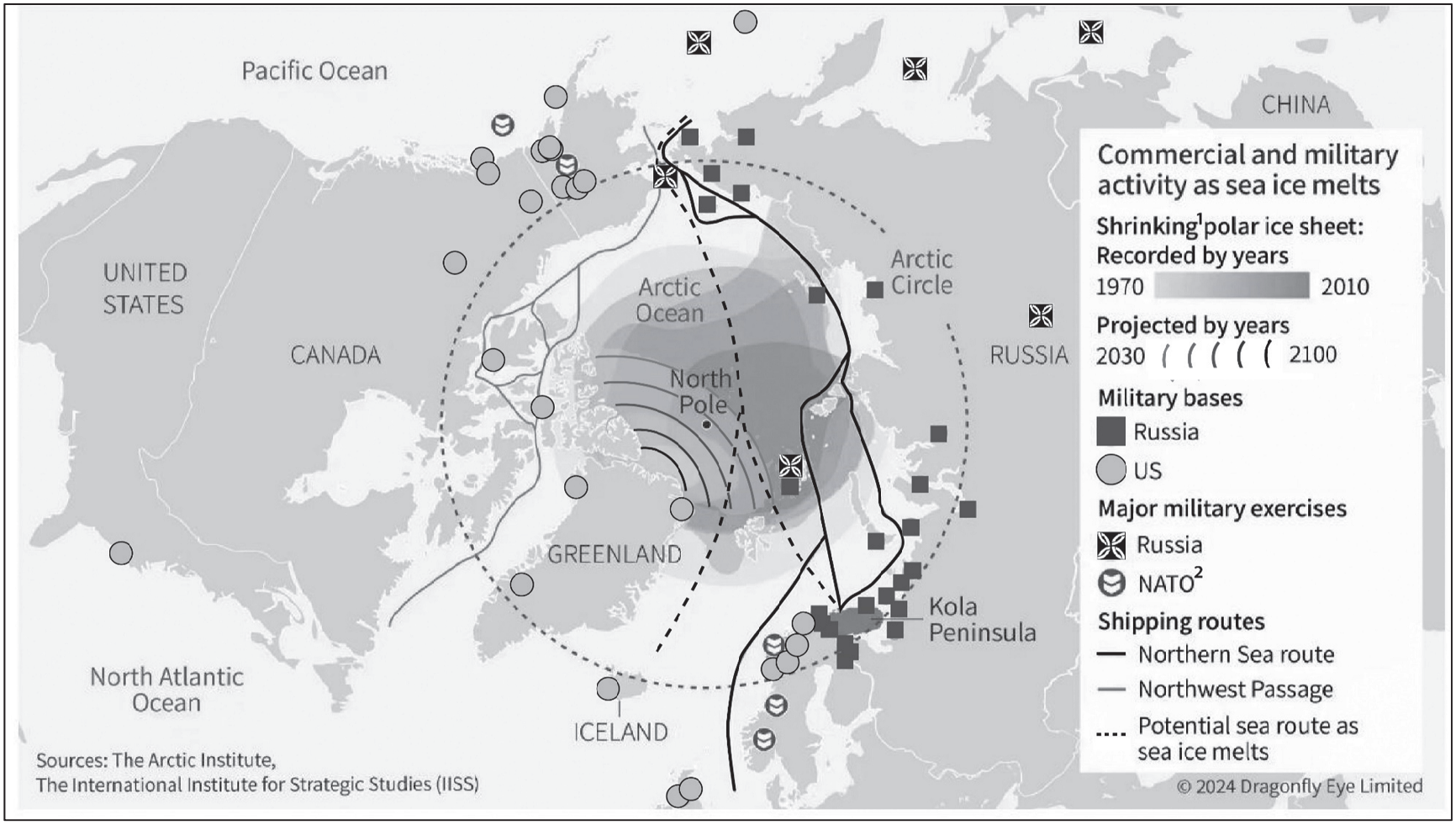
Climate change and the shifts in the operating environment, Hicks said, mean the U.S. must rethink how to protect warfighters and prevent conflict.

The People's Republic of China, not an Arctic nation, is increasing its presence in the Arctic. The PRC operates three icebreakers in the Arctic, for instance, and has a military presence there as well. The Chinese military has also demonstrated its ability to operate in the Arctic by conducting operations with the Russian navy, for instance. […]

The DOD's 2024 Arctic Strategy addresses these concerns in the Arctic with three lines of effort, including enhancing the capabilities of the joint force, greater engagement with allies and partners and exercising U.S. presence in the Arctic.

*www.defense.gov/News*,[2] July 22, 2024

[1] Department of Defense
[2] official website of the U.S. Department of Defense




Commercial and military activity as sea ice melts, *Dragonfly Intelligence,*[3] 2024

[1] becoming smaller

[2] North Atlantic Treaty Organization

[3] company providing geopolitical information to other companies

## SUJET 2

## Le sujet porte sur la thématique « Faire société ».

**Partie 1 (16 pts)**

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

Say what the three documents show about the position of the Welsh language today and the challenges it is facing.

**Partie 2 (4 pts)**

**Rendez compte en français des idées principales du document A (130-150 mots).**

**Document A**

**What is the future of the Welsh language?**

It's National Eisteddfod week. Thousands of visitors have spilled onto the Ynysangharad War Memorial Park in Pontypridd to celebrate Welsh culture, the arts and the language.

It's a festival where people come and compete, but it has become so much more than that over the years. It's a place where you meet up with old friends, a place where you take your family for a day out, a place where you can hear 'shw'mae', 'wyt ti yma am yr wythnos?', 'mae'n neis dy weld ti'.

It's impressive to see that 850 years of tradition has led to this, especially considering that the beating heart of the festival – yr iaith Gymraeg,[1] has faced its fair share of challenges within the centuries that have passed. The 2021 census has reported a drop in the number of Welsh speakers, which has cast doubt on the Welsh Government's aim of reaching one million Welsh speakers by 2050. […]

Amid the celebrations of the Eisteddfod, it is arguably hard to see why there are concerns about the language. […]

Llantrisant-born Anita Cook, who is volunteering at this year's Eisteddfod, remembers campaigning for more Welsh language schools as a child. She recalled marching down Cathedral Road, alongside her mother, and the rest of the Cymdeithas yr Iaith[2] members. Today, Cardiff has three Welsh language secondary schools and 15 Welsh-medium primaries.[3]

"I think the language is steering into the right direction," she said. "I think we've come really far. I remember as a child protesting about getting Welsh language schools in our area. By now, I am working in a brand new school in the Splott area of Cardiff that's Welsh and there are so many new Welsh language schools in the city and further afield." […]

Fellow volunteer Mariyah Zaman from Cardiff is currently learning Welsh. She admits that finding time to learn the language hasn't been easy and feels more should be done in investing in the social side of learning the language. She said: "I think having more social activities and events, like the Eisteddfod, would really help. I personally struggle with my work schedule to keep up with classes – I have dropped in and out of them.

"But just by being at the Eisteddfod, I have picked up more Welsh than anywhere else. So, we need more social environments, more local hubs, to just come along and speak Welsh or have more events that just offer Welsh language alongside English as one. Integrating it more to public life, beyond the formal learning, would be key."

*walesonline.co.uk*, 11 August 2024

[1] the Welsh language
[2] pressure group campaigning for the defence of the Welsh language
[3] schools where most subjects are taught in Welsh

**Document B**

## *The Guardian* view on Welsh broadcasting: essential to keep a language alive

EDITORIAL

Welsh has largely been a success story over the past 40 years, greatly helped by the launch in 1982 of S4C – a free-to-air television channel aimed at Welsh speakers. S4C was crucial in revitalising the language and making it relevant to a rapidly changing Wales. But how much longer will that be the case? A report from the House of Commons Welsh affairs committee last month warned that the rise of streaming services threatens the position of S4C, which has also suffered a substantial drop in real-terms funding. […]

The cross-party committee says there is a danger that Welsh-language broadcasting will be marginalised as streamers with a global perspective take over. […]

MPs[1] said the move of live sport from free-to-air channels to paid-for networks with no statutory requirement to broadcast in Welsh […] will have a deleterious[2] effect. In any battle between culture and commerce, the latter usually wins. Money talks – and not in Welsh but in English, with a transatlantic accent.

The report sensibly calls for new laws to safeguard Welsh-language broadcasting and for rugby and football matches involving Wales to be ringfenced[3] on free-to-air TV. […]

Welsh, one of Europe's oldest languages, owes its success to political support. In the early 1990s MPs decreed that Welsh speakers should be able to have access to all public services in Welsh. By the start of the 21st century, the rise of Welsh medium schools, and increasingly jobs in politics and media requiring a degree of bilingualism, saw the language spread. But this went into reverse a decade ago. The 2021 census showed a decline in Welsh speakers over the previous decade, from 562,000 (19%) in 2011 to 538,300 (17.8%). […]

The Welsh government is aiming for a million Welsh speakers by 2050 […]. This is a worthy aim but depends on Welsh retaining its place on radio and TV, and also greatly expanding its online presence.

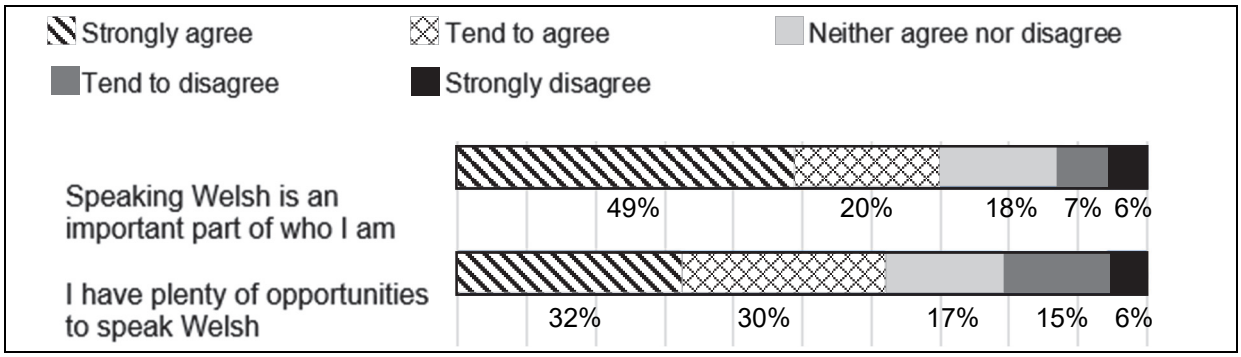
*The Guardian*, 3 November 2023

[1] Members of Parliament
[2] harmful
[3] exclusively broadcast

**Document C**

**Welsh language use in Wales: July 2019 to March 2020**

The views of Welsh speakers aged 16 or older about the Welsh language




*www.gov.wales*, February 2022