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 2026

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 2026

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 « Relation au monde »

<u>Partie 1</u> (16 pts) : 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 four documents, show what they reveal about the present situation of Hawaii and Hawaiians. You will pay particular attention to the issues of identity and economic perspectives.

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

SUJET 1

DOCUMENT A



Note: Cruz Diva is an American travel agency.

www.cruzdiva.com/event-details/hawaii, 2025

DOCUMENT B

The Impacts of Tourism on Hawaii

[…]

I asked my cousin, Tia Lewis, a native who was born and raised in Hawaii, if the influx of tourists during summertime bothers the locals. She confirmed that it does, but, unfortunately, the Hawaiian economy heavily relies on tourism. After the Maui wildfires, tourism in Hawaii declined drastically. This caused a lot of people to lose their jobs, and many businesses suffered significant financial losses.

Big businesses and hotel owners aren't the only ones negatively affected by the decline of tourists; many small business and shop owners rely on and prepare for the flood of tourists during the summer months. For example, Karli Rose Wilson, owner of To Be Organics, is a Hawaiian small business owner whose profits declined 25% this past year. The decline has also affected locals who work in restaurants or hotels, as many are working fewer hours or being laid off. Lewis, who works at a restaurant in a hotel, experienced this firsthand, as she worked significantly fewer shifts this summer due to the lack of tourists.
Although tourism *can* be financially beneficial for the locals of Hawaii, there's a reason the summer season is so dreaded by many of the residents.

[…]

Ina Sabarre for The Environmental Defense Initiative, www.medium.com,
20 August 2024

DOCUMENT C

The Hawaiians Who Want Their Nation Back

At the edge of a forest on the island of O'ahu, […] you will find yourself inside the compound of the self-appointed[1] president of the Nation of Hawai'i.

Dennis Pu'uhonua Kanahele came to possess this particular 45-acre plot only after a prolonged and extremely controversial occupation, which he led, and which put him in prison for a time, more than three decades ago. […] I went to see him because I had, for the better part of 20 years, been trying to find the answer to a question that I knew preoccupied both of us: What should America do about Hawaii?

More than a century after the United States helped orchestrate the coup that conquered the nation of Hawaii, and more than 65 years since it became a state, people here have wildly different ideas about what America owes the Hawaiian people. Many are fine with the status quo, and happy to call themselves American. Some people even explicitly side with the insurrectionists. Others agree that the U.S. overthrow was an unqualified historic wrong, but their views diverge from that point. There are those who argue that the federal government should formally recognize Hawaiians with a government-to-government relationship, similar to how the United States liaises with American Indian tribes; those who prefer to seize back government from within; and those who argue that the Kingdom of Hawaii never legally ceased to exist.

Then there is Kanahele, who […] believes other Hawaiians should follow his example. Like many Hawaiians (by which I mean descendants of the Islands' first inhabitants, who are also sometimes called Native Hawaiians), Kanahele doesn't see himself as American at all. When he travels, he carries, along with his U.S. passport, a Nation of Hawaii passport that he and his followers made themselves.

[…]

Adrienne La France, www.theatlantic.com, 11 December 2024

[1] Self-appointed: not chosen nor elected by other people

DOCUMENT D

Trouble in Paradise: Native Hawaiians being forced out of expensive island life

More Hawaiians now live in the continental US than on the islands.

On a quiet May morning, Cece Cullen practices hula with her husband and kids in their Las Vegas neighborhood.

Cullen and her fellow dancers are part of a growing migration of Hawaiians who are leaving the islands for the mainland. […]

The migration reached a tipping point in 2021, and now more Native Hawaiians live in the continental United States than on the islands. According to the American Community Survey, around 310,000 Native Hawaiians live on the Hawaiian Islands compared to 370,000 living in the continental United States. Las Vegas had the second largest metro population of Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders at over 40,000 people, second only to Honolulu, according to U.S. Census data. […]

The reasons behind the migration vary from family to family, but economic prospects in Hawaii are heavily at play. A study by Kamehameha Schools cited the high cost of living coupled with a lack of job opportunities and career growth in Hawaii. Hawaii's cost of housing is 214% higher than the national average and the overall cost of living is 84% higher than the national average, according to Payscale[1].

Cullen left the Hawaiian islands for the first time more than a decade ago to attend college in California and later Nevada. […] She had two children — a son, and later a daughter — and raising them at home in Hawaii so they would be fully immersed in the culture became a priority.

[…]

But for the Cullens, it was a tradeoff they had to make. Moving to Las Vegas was the only way to buy a home. She and her husband are the first people in either of their families to own a home. "We struggle with the fact that we never could do that in Hawaii," Cullen told ABC News.

[…]

S. Yamashita, L. Griswold, J. Schlosberg, and E. Pilgrim, www.abcnews.go.com, 8 June 2023

[1] Payscale is an American data company.

SUJET 2

Ce sujet porte sur la thématique « Faire société »

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

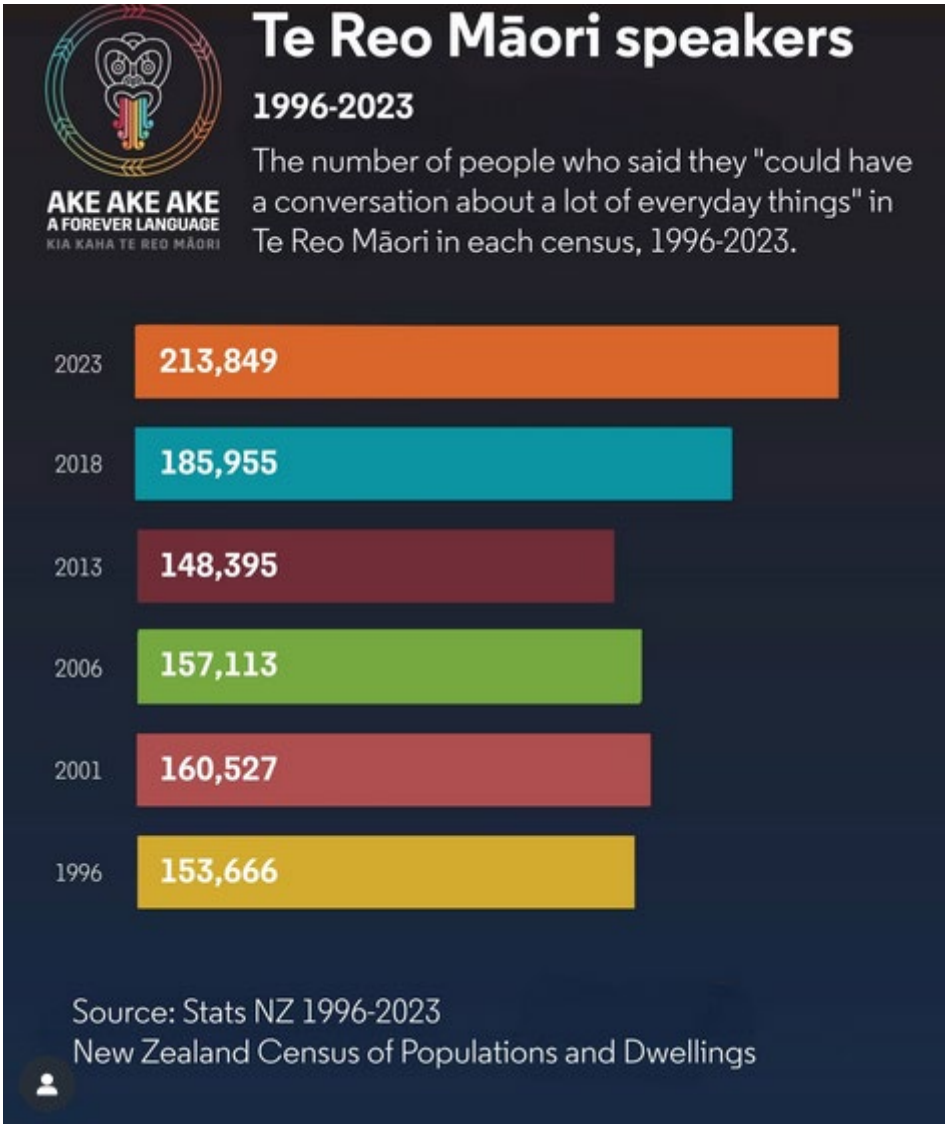
Taking into account the specificities of the four documents, show what they reveal about the Māori language in today's New Zealand. You will pay particular attention to the notions of heritage, identity and the role of the government.

<u>Partie 2</u> (4 pts) : traduisez <u>en français</u> le passage suivant du document B (l. 10-15) :

'Being Māori is not defined by having an enemy or a challenge to overcome. Being Māori is speaking our language. It is taking care of the environment. It is reading and learning about our history. It is the choice to be called by our Māori name. There are many ways to manifest being Māori, not just in times of protest,' she said. 'Being Māori is forever, but we must continually nurture that expression of being Māori to control our own destiny.'

SUJET 2

DOCUMENT A



Note : te reo Māori is the local name of the Māori language.

SUJET 2

DOCUMENT B

New Māori queen brings hope for New Zealand in first speech: 'Being Māori is forever'

It was the moment thousands had waited a year to see: New Zealand's new Māori queen speaking to her people for the first time since being crowned. As a light rain fell, Nga wai hono i te po, the 28-year-old monarch, urged Māori to come together and 'walk a new path'.

[…]

'Let the sunshine of a new day bring light and vitality,' she said.

[…]

Nga wai hono i te po's appointment comes as tensions between Māori and the government have intensified over policies that include rolling back official use of the Māori language and a failed attempt to put the principles of the country's founding document, the Treaty of Waitangi[3], to a referendum.

'Being Māori is not defined by having an enemy or a challenge to overcome. Being Māori is speaking our language. It is taking care of the environment. It is reading and learning about our history. It is the choice to be called by our Māori name. There are many ways to manifest being Māori, not just in times of protest,' she said. 'Being Māori is forever, but we must continually nurture that expression of being Māori to control our own destiny.'

[…]

About 20% of New Zealand's population is Māori. The young queen is part of a younger, rapidly growing Māori population, who have grown up going to Māori language schools, and are politically engaged and culturally proud.

[…]

Eva Corlett, www.theguardian.com, 5 September 2025

[3] Signed in 1840, the treaty intended to recognize Māori ownership of their lands and to give them the same rights as British subjects, but they eventually lost control of the land.

SUJET 2

DOCUMENT C

Changes around Māori language come into focus as New Zealand government approaches 100-day milestone

[W]hen Ihapera was growing up, her parents were not allowed to speak Māori.

She has memories of them keeping their te reo Māori a secret. And with only English spoken at home and at school, her connection to her native language was lost.

In the classroom, she endured years of those around her mispronouncing her name. As she explains how that would come to impact her life, her voice starts to break.

‘I went through years of not being able to have it pronounced properly, and it was the reason I named all my kids English names,’ she said.

‘I never ever spoke reo because Mum and Dad weren't allowed to at all, and by the time they brought it into my college … I'd finished school by then.’

Ihapera named her children Natasha, Joseph and Ethan.

[…]

And when Natasha had a daughter of her own, she sent her out into the world with the name Pounamu, teaching her that if someone couldn't say her name correctly, she didn't have to respond.

Pounamu grew up in wharekura — a ‘full-immersion’ Māori language school.

‘That has a lot to do with past generations. They weren't as privileged to learn about our culture and our language,’ Pounamu said. ‘It is definitely a big part of who I am.’

[…]

The government will change the primary names of some public departments from te reo Māori to English, ‘except for those specifically related to Māori’.

The government will also require departments to communicate ‘primarily in English’ and will work to halt any additional public servants from receiving a bonus for the proficient use of te reo Māori, something that has been part of binding collective agreements since the 1980s.

And new legislation will be drafted to make English an official language of New Zealand, a status it does not currently have.

[…]

Emily Clark, www.abc.net.au, 2 March 2024

SUJET 2

DOCUMENT D

Māori language ‘at risk’ as a result of government policies, commissioner says

Prof Rawinia Higgins tells the Guardian that te reo Māori is under threat from the rightwing coalition despite long-running efforts to revive it.

[…]

Since being sworn in last December, several government ministers have ordered their departments to stop using Māori names. Other ministries have asked staff to stop using te reo Māori in briefing papers and to communicate primarily in English, while others have stopped funding language courses for staff.

One of the government’s coalition partners, NZ First, also plans to introduce a bill to make English an official language, despite it already being the main language in New Zealand.

The prime minister, Christopher Luxon, insists he is a supporter of te reo, and has been taking taxpayer-funded lessons.

‘In New Zealand we’re lucky to have this language and I’m glad to celebrate it,’ he wrote in a Facebook post. He has insisted his government’s policies are instead about making the public service easier to understand.

[…]

www.theguardian.com, 23 September 2024