Bac Général SVT + LLCER (Sciences de la vie et de la Terre et Langues, littératures et cultures étrangères et régionales)

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Langues, littératures et cultures étrangères et régionales – Anglais monde contemporain

Session 2023 • Métropole

Code sujet **23-LLCERANMCME1** 3 heures 30

Proposition de corrigé pédagogique • FormaV

Se repérer dans le corrigé

Sujet 1 — Environnements en mutation — perception et prise en charge des enjeux environnementaux dans la région des Grands Lacs
2 réponses • sujet p. 2–5

Sujet 2 — Relation au monde — évolution des relations entre les membres du Commonwealth et le Royaume-Uni, héritage commun et défis politiques actuels
2 réponses • sujet p. 6–10

Les numéros, parties et pages renvoient au sujet original. Chaque réponse rappelle la consigne, explique la démarche et donne le résultat.

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Sujet 1

20 points

Environnements en mutation — perception et prise en charge des enjeux environnementaux dans la région des Grands Lacs

Partie 1

Question Partie 1

Sujet p. 2, 3, 4, 5

> Prenez connaissance du dossier proposé, composé des documents A, B et C non hiérarchisés, et traitez en anglais le sujet suivant (500 mots environ) : “Taking into account the specificities of the documents, say what they show about the way environmental issues are perceived and addressed in the Great Lakes area by citizens and authorities.”

Démarche : Il faut confronter les trois documents en tenant compte de leur nature et de leur point de vue : le dessin de presse de Bruce Petush représente de façon satirique un problème récurrent ; l’article de Vox met en avant une initiative citoyenne et juridique ; l’article du *Washington Post* rend compte d’une réponse institutionnelle et financière. La synthèse doit articuler ces perceptions et ces réponses, sans présenter les objectifs annoncés comme des résultats déjà obtenus.

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RÉPONSE À RETENIR

The three documents show that environmental issues in the Great Lakes area are perceived both as a threat to people's everyday lives and as damage to a wider ecosystem. They also present different, complementary responses: public awareness, citizen-led legal action and government-funded restoration. Their genres matter: a cartoon makes the issue immediately visible, while the two articles explain legal and political initiatives.

Bruce Petush's 2019 cartoon focuses on Lake Erie through a familiar recreational scene. A man fishing exclaims, "Oh, this is just not right!", while the water is visibly discoloured and fish and birds appear in it. A warning below the image states that an algae bloom is spreading across the lake again that summer. The contrast between leisure and the lake's condition makes the problem both striking and unsettling: an activity associated with enjoying nature takes place in an environment that appears unhealthy. The word "again" suggests a recurring concern, not an isolated event. The cartoon's humour is critical rather than reassuring. The note accompanying it also points to the wider significance of the issue: the interconnected Great Lakes contain 84% of North America's surface fresh water.

Document B shows citizens responding to environmental harm by seeking a new legal tool. The article traces the idea of giving Lake Erie legal rights to a conversation among Toledo residents after the 2014 water crisis, when pollution had seriously affected their lives. They felt that the government was not doing enough, and asked whether the lake could protect itself. Toledo voters approved the measure, enabling citizens to sue on the lake's behalf when its right to flourish is violated. This approach treats the lake not simply as property or a resource, but as a legal subject whose interests can be defended. The article describes the law as the first rights-based legislation aimed at protecting a whole US ecosystem, including the lake, its tributaries and the species living off it. It also places the initiative within a wider rights-of-nature movement and a challenge to the conventional Western view of nature as an object to be used. Yet the activists must work within the existing legal system, so this is presented as an innovative strategy, not as proof that the problem has been solved.

Document C, published in 2022, emphasizes the authorities' response through large-scale public investment. President Biden announced an additional $1 billion from a bipartisan infrastructure law to clean and restore degraded sites around the Great Lakes. The money bolsters the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, launched in 2010, which had already provided nearly $3 billion. The scale of the remaining task is clear: agriculture and manufacturing have polluted designated "areas of concern", and 25 sites still need restoration. The EPA administrator said the new funding would allow 22 of them to be cleaned up by 2030. These are projected outcomes. The expected benefits include safer water for drinking, swimming and fishing, as well as improved habitats for wildlife and wildfowl. The lakes provide drinking water to about 40 million people. The article also acknowledges the social consequences of industrial pollution: abandoned, blighted sites and surrounding neighbourhoods have been neglected.

Together, the documents portray environmental protection as urgent and complex. Pollution is visible in a recurring local problem, affects people's lives and threatens an ecosystem on which many depend. Citizens seek legal recognition for nature, while public authorities fund restoration on a regional scale. The responses indicate growing recognition of the issue, but the sites still awaiting cleanup show that recovery remains a work in progress.

Partie 2

Question Partie 2

Sujet p. 2, 5

> Traduisez en français le passage suivant du document C (l. 5-10) : “During a speech in Lorain, which borders Lake Erie, Biden said the funding will accelerate an effort to restore sites known as ‘areas of concern’ in the region that have been polluted by agriculture and manufacturing. The funding bolsters an effort, known as the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, that was launched in 2010. ‘It’s going to allow the most significant restoration of the Great Lakes in the history of the Great Lakes,’ Biden told a crowd of about 60 guests […].”

Démarche : Il faut restituer le sens et les relations entre les propositions : *which borders Lake Erie* précise que Lorain est située au bord du lac ; *funding* désigne le financement ; *areas of concern* peut se traduire par « zones préoccupantes ». Je conserve le nom officiel de l’initiative, l’année de son lancement et l’ellipse finale du passage.

> **RÉPONSE À RETENIR**
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> Lors d’un discours à Lorain, ville située au bord du lac Érié, Biden a déclaré que le financement accélérerait les efforts visant à restaurer des sites de la région connus sous le nom de « zones préoccupantes », pollués par l’agriculture et l’industrie manufacturière. Ce financement vient renforcer une initiative, appelée « Great Lakes Restoration Initiative », lancée en 2010. « Cela va permettre la restauration la plus importante des Grands Lacs de toute leur histoire », a déclaré Biden devant une foule d’environ 60 invités […].

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Sujet 2

20 points

Relation au monde — évolution des relations entre les membres du Commonwealth et le Royaume-Uni, héritage commun et défis politiques actuels

Partie 1

Question Partie 1

Sujet p. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

> Prenez connaissance du dossier proposé, composé des documents A, B, C et D non hiérarchisés, et traitez en anglais le sujet suivant (500 mots environ) : “Taking into account the specificities of the documents, say what they reveal about the evolution of the relations between Commonwealth members and the United Kingdom, focusing on their common legacy and the current political challenges.”

Démarche : la synthèse croise les quatre documents en distinguant les liens qui perdurent après la décolonisation, le poids de l’héritage colonial et les choix politiques actuels. Elle prend en compte leurs formes différentes : articles de presse, carte et photographie. La synthèse suivante est rédigée en anglais et compte environ 500 mots.

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RÉPONSE À RETENIR

The four documents show that relations between Commonwealth members and the United Kingdom have evolved from colonial rule into a looser association, but that this transformation remains unfinished. Shared history still connects countries through institutions and cultural practices; at the same time, the legacy of empire is prompting renewed debates about sovereignty, identity and responsibility.

Document B describes the Commonwealth as a voluntary association of 56 countries. Most members are independent republics, yet common histories have left many with similar legal and political systems. The organization also encourages exchanges in sport, culture and education. Its importance is not merely symbolic: although it has no formal trade agreement, members trade with one another at higher-than-usual rates, and membership can bring prestige, particularly to smaller or newer states. The relationship has therefore changed, but ties continue beyond constitutional links to the Crown.

The documents also highlight how colonial history is remembered and contested. Document A focuses on Barbados, which became a republic in 2021 after 396 years under the British monarchy. Prince Charles acknowledged the island's history of slavery, while Prime Minister Mia Mottley presented the break with the monarchy as a step towards leaving the colonial past behind. The change had substantial public support: more than 60% of Barbadians favoured becoming a republic, whereas about one in ten preferred the status quo. Historian Sir Hilary Beckles argues that allegiance to a distant sovereign can diminish citizens' sense of belonging to their own nation. Yet the article also points to continuing cultural connections with Britain, from cricket to driving on the left. Barbados's republican choice thus does not erase the shared legacy; it redefines the political relationship and forms part of a wider Caribbean movement towards a future outside a British framework.

Document B presents Queen Elizabeth II's death in 2022 as a moment that accelerated calls to reconsider those ties. At that time, 14 Commonwealth countries still had the British sovereign as their head of state, usually in a symbolic constitutional role. Antigua and Barbuda announced plans for a referendum on becoming a republic, while debates also intensified in Australia, the Bahamas, Belize, Canada and Jamaica. The article recognizes that the monarchy adapted to decolonization and that Elizabeth II accepted former colonies' independence, but argues that it is increasingly difficult to separate the institution from imperial rule, racism and demands to account for suffering and wealth acquired through colonial exploitation. Decolonization remains challenging because colonial symbols and structures persist in currencies, place names, organizations and education.

The map in Document C shows the geographical spread of countries where King Charles III was head of state in 2022, including Canada, Caribbean states, Australia, New Zealand and Pacific island countries. It therefore makes visible the Crown's continuing constitutional role in only part of the Commonwealth. By contrast, Document D's photograph of Australian politicians paying tribute to Elizabeth II at Parliament House conveys the monarchy's continuing ceremonial and institutional significance. The tribute does not settle the question of Australia's constitutional future. Together, these documents suggest that respect for the late Queen can coexist with political debate about the future. The central challenge is to preserve meaningful cooperation among Commonwealth members while allowing each country to decide whether inherited ties still reflect its identity and democratic aspirations.

Partie 2

Question Partie 2

Sujet p. 6, 8

> Traduisez en français le passage suivant du document B (l. 5-10) : “Many former British colonies remain bound together in the Commonwealth, a voluntary association of 56 countries. The vast majority of them are connected by their shared histories, with similar legal and political systems, and the organization promotes exchanges in fields like sports, culture and education. Especially for smaller and newer members, including a few African countries that were not British colonies and joined more recently, the group can confer prestige […].”

Méthode : on restitue le sens sans calquer la syntaxe anglaise : « remain bound together » signifie que ces pays restent liés au sein du Commonwealth, et « can confer prestige » que l’appartenance au groupe peut apporter du prestige. L’ellipse finale est conservée.

RÉPONSE À RETENIR

De nombreuses anciennes colonies britanniques restent liées au sein du Commonwealth, une association volontaire de 56 pays. La grande majorité d’entre elles sont unies par leur histoire commune et possèdent des systèmes juridiques et politiques similaires ; l’organisation favorise les échanges dans des domaines tels que le sport, la culture et l’éducation. Pour les membres de plus petite taille et les nouveaux membres en particulier — parmi lesquels figurent quelques pays africains qui n’étaient pas des colonies britanniques et qui ont adhéré plus récemment —, le groupe peut conférer du prestige […].

Sujet : https://www.sujetdebac.fr/annales-pdf/2023/spe-llcer-amc-2023-metropole-sujet-officiel.pdf

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