

BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL

Sujet 0 n° 1

**Enseignement de spécialité
« Langues, littératures et cultures étrangères et régionales »**

ANGLAIS, MONDE CONTEMPORAIN

Épreuve écrite de terminale

DURÉE DE L'ÉPREUVE : 3h30

Le candidat traitera, au choix, l'ensemble du sujet 1 ou du sujet 2.

Le dictionnaire unilingue (non encyclopédique) est autorisé.

SUJET 1

Le sujet porte sur la thématique « Relation au monde ».

Partie 1 (16 pts)

(a) Prenez connaissance du dossier proposé, composé des documents A, B et C non hiérarchisés, et traitez en anglais le sujet suivant (300 mots maximum ; 10 points) :

Say what the documents reveal about the influences that have shaped English both as a shared language on the global stage and as a language of self-expression for individuals, groups and nations.

(b) Vous rédigerez, au choix, l'un des deux écrits complémentaires demandés ci-dessous :

- *'The price a world language must be prepared to pay is submission to many different kinds of use'* (document B, l. 45-46). Expliquez en anglais et en 200 mots maximum en quoi les documents A et C illustrent ce propos de Chinua Achebe cité ici. (6 points)

ou

- *'We have really everything in common with America nowadays, except, of course, language.'* (document C) A la lumière des documents A et B, expliquez, en anglais et en 200 mots maximum, quelles similitudes et quels contrastes il est possible de percevoir entre la situation que décrivait sur un mode humoristique Oscar Wilde en 1887 et la relation du Nigéria contemporain à la langue anglaise. (6 points)

Partie 2 (4 pts)

Traduisez en français le passage suivant du document B :

"It is possible that in an attempt to be inclusive, they have made wrong calls," he said. He told the BBC that he had no problem with the nouns, such as "okada" and "danfo", but he had issues with the addition of some of the verbs and adverbs.

"They added 'sef'. 'Sef' is like a verbal exclamation to add emphasis but you go to the dictionary entry, 'sef' has no etymological roots," he said.

"It doesn't mean anything. It is completely useless. It is not even a corruption from another language. What is 'sef'? (l. 27-34)

DOCUMENT A

What is English? And Why Should We Care?

Tim William Machan

Abstract

What is English? Why do we care? And for that matter how do we know? To answer
5 these questions this book draws on original archival research as well as historical and
grammatical analysis. It addresses English's past, present, and possible futures, and
also the reasons why English-speakers have cared so deeply about their language.
With some 1.5 billion people around the world speaking English today, finding a
definition that fits these changing demographics and usages challenges Anglophones
10 to decide who they are and want to be. Tim Machan suggests that the identity of
English depends on the sum of multiple processes shaped by its sounds and structure,
and on the attitudes and social values of its speakers. Throughout time and place, he
argues, these shift constantly in response to changing cultural pressures, with the
paradoxical result that English survives precisely because it is so changeable. But, as
15 he also shows, such mutability encourages speakers to invest their varieties of English
with cultural and political significance. English matters because its speakers, often in
contentious ways, have come to see so much of their own identity in it. [...]

Source : <https://oxford.universitypressscholarship.com>.

DOCUMENT B

War of words as Nigerian English recognised by Oxford English Dictionary

[...]

'I don't care what Brits think'

The OED's move has divided opinion in the former British colony of 200 million people,
who between them speak more than 250 languages.

English is the official language in this polyglot nation and the one used in schools.

5 There are those who think the idea that an expert sitting in Oxford can define how it is
spoken is outmoded.

"I don't care what the Brits think of Nigerian English," one writer curtly replied when I
asked his opinion. He declined to be interviewed, as did two other writers.

10 But there are the fundamentalists befuddled by what they consider "street words"
having made it into the dictionary.

"What we expected was a formalisation of Pidgin," said Uzoh Nwamara, chairman of a local authors' organisation.

Pidgin, a mix of local languages and English, has become the lingua franca here and is gaining respectability, not least from the BBC, which has its own Pidgin service.

15 "But to leave Pidgin and go tamper with the [colonial] master's language... well," Nwamara hissed as we spoke over the phone.

I imagined he shrugged his shoulders in that typical Nigerian way that means "What nonsense!".

'Last word on words'

20 Some of the words now included in the OED, for example "sef", "chop-chop" and "gist", have derived their meaning from the way that Pidgin speakers use them.

The OED has described most of the 29 new entries as "either borrowings from Nigerian languages or unique Nigerian coinages".

25 The publishers say its dictionary has been the "last word on words for over a century" and entries are considered on the basis of widespread use and published evidence.

But Nigerian historian, Timi Soleye, thinks the OED may have gone too far.

"It is possible that in an attempt to be inclusive, they have made wrong calls," he said.

He told the BBC that he had no problem with the nouns, such as "okada" and "danfo", but he had issues with the addition of some of the verbs and adverbs.

30 "They added 'sef'. 'Sef' is like a verbal exclamation to add emphasis but you go to the dictionary entry, 'sef' has no etymological roots," he said.

"It doesn't mean anything. It is completely useless. It is not even a corruption from another language. What is 'sef'?"

35 "This amounts to accepting the debasement of English grammar," he added with a deep sigh.

He described it as the "Pidginification" of the English language and that the OED has gone down the wrong path for the wrong reason.

"People should feel free to speak Pidgin but Pidgin isn't English."

40 For the record, the OED cites the use of "sef" by author Ben Okri in his 1980 book *Flowers and Shadows*.

But in accepting Nigerian words, along with past inclusions from the rest of the English-speaking world, the lexicographers have recognised what this country's literary giant Chinua Achebe wrote in 1975.

45 "The price a world language must be prepared to pay is submission to many different kinds of use," he said in a passage about how an African writer should use English.

English here has evolved to incorporate the rhythms and accents of indigenous languages and developed new pronunciations.

[...]

50 More Nigerian English words are being considered for inclusion, Kingsley Ugwuanyi, the Nigerian consultant who worked with the OED on the 29 words, told the BBC.

This “has put Nigeria on the map of the English-speaking world. [But] Oxford is not validating Nigerian English, only recognising previous efforts made by researchers,” he said, trying to correct the impression that the OED is telling people how to speak.

BBC News, 1 March 2020.

DOCUMENT C

“We have really everything in common with America nowadays except, of course, language.”

Oscar Wilde, *The Canterville Ghost* (1887), Chapter I.

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 maximum) :

Taking into account their specificities, show how the documents illustrate the complexities and challenges of what document B calls the 'political, economic and social equality of the sexes' (l. 6-7).

Partie 2 (4 pts)

Traduisez en français le passage suivant du document B :

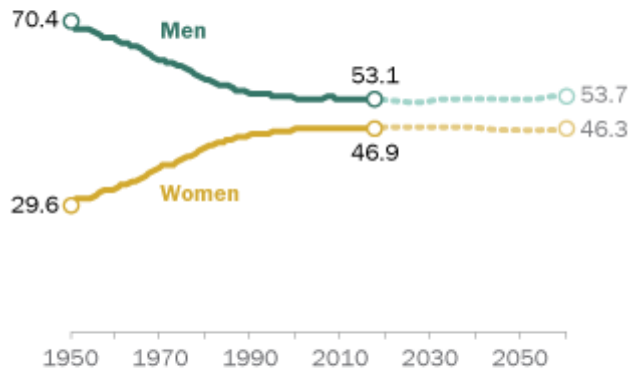
I was appointed as Goodwill Ambassador for UN Women six months ago. And the more I spoke about feminism, the more I realized that fighting for women's rights has too often become synonymous with man-hating. If there is one thing I know for certain, it is that this has to stop.

For the record, feminism by definition is the belief that men and women should have equal rights and opportunities. It is the theory of political, economic and social equality of the sexes. (l. 1-7)

DOCUMENT A

Women make up nearly half of the labor force; share will remain steady in coming decades

Male and female share of the U.S. labor force (%)



Note: 1950 to 2017 based on historical data, 2018 to 2060 projected. Data labels are for 1950, 2017 and 2060.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics historical data and labor force projections.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Source: A. W. Geiger & Kim Parker, 'For Women's History Month, a look at gender gains – and gaps – in the U.S.', Pew Research Center, March 15, 2018.

DOCUMENT B

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- 5 For the record, feminism by definition is the belief that men and women should have equal rights and opportunities. It is the theory of political, economic and social equality of the sexes.

Excerpt from Emma Watson's Speech at the United Nations, 20 sept. 2014.

[Emma Watson is a British actress and model born in 1990, who is best known for playing the part of Hermione Granger in the eight Harry Potter movies. In 2014, Watson was named a U.N. Women Goodwill Ambassador by the United Nations. Her role is to serve as an advocate for the U.N.'s gender equality campaign known as HeForShe.]

DOCUMENT C

Should women be eligible for US military draft?

One of the starkest ways American women have achieved equality with men in the workplace has occurred in the military.

The decision five years ago by then Defense Secretary Ashton Carter to open all positions in the armed forces to women – including combat duty – was largely
5 applauded as a necessary step that benefited the military and society.

But this levelling of the military playing field has led to a more divisive consequence – at the end of March the government's National Commission on Military, National and Public Service declared it is now time that women become eligible for the military draft – the procedure by which individuals are chosen for conscription – just like their male
10 counterparts between the ages of 18 and 25.

Currently, all male US citizens in that age bracket, regardless of where they live, and male immigrants – documented and undocumented – residing within the US, must register through the Selective Service System.

These registrations create a pool of men who could be pressed into service if the US
15 needs tens of thousands more troops to fight a war or if the country faces an existential crisis.

Women have also been serving the US military for generations, from sewing uniforms during the Revolutionary War to nursing the wounded in World War II. But they have never been required to register for the draft, a stance increasingly at odds with the
20 reality of American's modern military.

"The mere fact that women would have to register would signal a national recognition that everyone is expected to serve if needed and that everyone's service is valued equally," says Kara Vuic, a war studies professor at Texas Christian University, who is writing a book called *Drafting Women*.

25 More than 224,000 women are serving in the US military, constituting about 17% of the armed forces' 1.2m active duty members. More than 2,900 of those women have served in army combat positions since 2016, according to the national commission.

[...]

The decision could be seen as moot. No one has been forced into military service in
30 more than 40 years since the Vietnam War, mainly thanks to the creation and size of America's modern-day all-volunteer military force.

But not registering with the Selective Service has implications, including exclusion from student loans or employment for the federal government.

Beyond arguments that the draft change empowers equality between men and women,
35 the commission noted that the US population growth rate is at its lowest in more than 80 years and that seven out of 10 Americans of draft age – both male and female - are unfit for military service.

[...]

40 Among the general public, the majority of men and women support women serving in
combat roles. But opinion about women being drafted appears sharply divided along
gender lines.

In a 2016 Rasmussen Reports poll, 61% of men favoured extending the draft
registration to both sexes while only 38% of women supported doing so.

45 That said, both men and women are not keen about the draft in general. Only 29% of
all voters support it, according to the 2016 poll.

[...]

In 2019, Democratic Congresswoman Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez said she supported
all genders being drafted as long as a draft existed.

50 But there are also feminists who believe the entire militarist system is a social evil that
ought to be dismantled.

BBC News, 26 April 2020.