

Modèle CCYC : ©DNE

Nom de famille (naissance) :

(Suivi s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)

Prénom(s) :

N° candidat : (Les numéros figurent sur la convocation.)

N° d'inscription :

Né(e) le :

 Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

1.1

Évaluation

CLASSE : Première

VOIE : ☐ Générale ☐ Technologique ☒ Toutes voies (LV)

ENSEIGNEMENT : ANGLAIS

DURÉE DE L'ÉPREUVE : 1h30

Niveaux visés (LV) : LVA **B1-B2** LVB **A2-B1**

Axes de programme : AXE 3 ART ET POUVOIR

CALCULATRICE AUTORISÉE : ☐ Oui ☒ Non

DICTIONNAIRE AUTORISÉ : ☐ Oui ☒ Non

- ☐ Ce sujet contient des parties à rendre par le candidat avec sa copie. De ce fait, il ne peut être dupliqué et doit être imprimé pour chaque candidat afin d'assurer ensuite sa bonne numérisation.
- ☐ Ce sujet intègre des éléments en couleur. S'il est choisi par l'équipe pédagogique, il est nécessaire que chaque élève dispose d'une impression en couleur.
- ☐ Ce sujet contient des pièces jointes de type audio ou vidéo qu'il faudra télécharger et jouer le jour de l'épreuve.

Nombre total de pages : 4

L'ensemble du sujet porte sur l'**axe 3** du programme : **Art et pouvoir**.

Il s'organise en deux parties :

1. Compréhension de l'écrit

2. Expression écrite

Afin de respecter l'anonymat de votre copie, vous ne devez pas signer votre composition, citer votre nom, celui d'un camarade ou celui de votre établissement.

Text 1

Can art really make you happier?

A study by neurobiologist and University College London professor Semir Zeki found that looking at a work of art can actually have the same psychological effect as the euphoric experience of romantic love.

5 Professor Zeki showed 30-odd¹ subjects a careful selection of artworks while he scanned their brains' reactions to them. From classically 'beautiful' paintings like Botticelli's *The Birth of Venus* to contemplative works by Leonardo da Vinci and Hieronymus Bosch's fantastical triglyphs, Zeki found that the visual stimulation of looking at something the subject considered favorable resulted in increased levels of dopamine ("a neurotransmitter that helps control the brain's reward and pleasure centers") and heightened activity in the brain's frontal cortex. In other words, looking at art triggered the same kind of activity in the brain's pleasure center as the experience of being in love [...]

15 And what of artists themselves? Scientific evidence also suggests that creating art may elevate your mood, clarify your ability to problem solve, and increase open-mindedness. [...]

20 So can art really make you happier? It can, but it's not guaranteed – especially when the jury is indefinitely out on what 'art' or 'happiness' even is. But learning to embrace your inner artist won't automatically transform you into a lonely, tortured genius. Rather, developing an appreciation for art may just lead you to the discovery of a more self-reflective, contemplative, expressive version of yourself.

<https://theculturetrip.com>², 12 July 2017

¹ 30-odd subjects :thirty-year-old subjects

² *Theculturetrip.com* is a startup whose aim is to inspire people to go behind their cultural boundaries

Text 2

Jeanette Winterson on the transforming power of art

Jeanette Winterson is a contemporary English writer and journalist.

As Manchester's Whitworth reopens, Jeanette Winterson reflects on looking at art, and talks to the gallery's director Maria Balshaw [...] The Whitworth Art Gallery in Manchester reopens this weekend with the message "Fall in love again". It's the right message. Creativity in all its forms is a passionate engagement with making something happen. Like falling in love, art is a disturbance of what is; a reordering of existing material; an encounter with otherness; and a baffled certainty that what is happening – long or short, brief or lasting – has to happen (the urgency of love and making). [...] Love changes us. Art changes us.

When we fall in love we feel alive. Men and women have affairs in order to feel alive. Our senses are heightened. The birds suddenly start singing and the sun suddenly shines. Things look different because for once we are looking at things. Usually we tend to look through things (and people), or past things. What did you see, really see, yesterday, and what will you see today? [...]

The looking of the artist's eye creates an object that we in turn pay attention to, because we know you have to look at art. Paying attention in this way both relaxes and stimulates the brain. It hardly matters whether or not you "like" the object in question. Concentration, engagement, the thinking and discussing that follow, lift us out of a mode of being that is purely instrumental. Art galleries are places to stand and stare; places to be human. [...]

Jeanette Winterson, The Transforming Power of Art, *The Guardian*, 14th February 2015

1.Compréhension de l'écrit (10 points)

Account for the two texts **in English**, taking into consideration the role played by art and love in people's lives, and paying particular attention to the result of the experiment in text 1 and to Jeanette Winterson's opinion on art in text 2.

2. Expression écrite (10 points)

Vous traiterez **en anglais**, et en 120 mots au moins, **l'un des deux sujets suivants au choix** :

Sujet A

You took part in the experiment described in text 1 and you are interviewed by a journalist. Write the interview.

Sujet B

Can Art really make you happier?

Comment and use examples to illustrate your point.