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BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL • CORRIGÉ DÉTAILLÉ

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

Session 2024 • Métropole

Code sujet **24-LLCERANMCME1** 3 heures 30

Proposition de corrigé pédagogique • FormaV

Se repérer dans le corrigé

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Sujet 1

20 points

Faire Société : les enjeux linguistiques au Canada

Partie 1

Question Partie 1

Sujet p. 2, 3, 4, 5

> (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) : “Taking into account their specificities, say what the documents show about language issues in Canada. Pay particular attention to political decisions and strategies, both past and present, and the perception of these issues by Canadians.”

Démarche : La synthèse doit confronter les trois documents et tenir compte de leur nature : le document A est une infographie sur la perception du bilinguisme, le document B présente une stratégie gouvernementale, et le document C propose une analyse critique des enjeux démographiques et historiques. Il faut distinguer les langues officielles des langues autochtones et montrer à la fois les mesures prises et leurs limites. Le modèle ci-dessous est rédigé en anglais, comme demandé, et vise environ 500 mots.

RÉPONSE À RETENIR

Canada’s language policy is built around the official status of English and French, but demographic change and the precarious situation of Indigenous languages raise questions about how linguistic protection should be put into practice. The three documents offer complementary perspectives: public support for bilingualism, government action to sustain Francophone minorities, and criticism of the limits of existing policies.

Document A is an infographic published by the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages in 2016, as Canada was preparing to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Confederation. It presents bilingualism as both a practical advantage and a defining feature of the country. The figures suggest substantial public support: 87% of Canadians think Ottawa should be officially bilingual, 86% believe the prime minister should be bilingual, and 96% say federal services should be available in English and French. Moreover, 82% consider that having two official languages is positive for Canada’s international image. The comments connect equal status for English and French to the country’s history and identity, and describe bilingualism as making Canada more welcoming to immigrants. Respondents also identify practical benefits: job opportunities (95%), better service (94%), meeting Canadians who speak the other official language (89%), travelling abroad (89%), and becoming familiar with another culture (88%). As a government infographic, the document emphasizes favourable perceptions and the value of the official-language framework established by the 1969 Official Languages Act.

Yet positive attitudes do not, by themselves, ensure the vitality of Francophone communities outside Quebec. Document B, the federal government’s 2018 action plan, presents immigration as one way to support them. It sets a target of 4.4% of all immigrants being French-speaking by 2023, in the context of increasing French-speaking immigration outside Quebec. The government reports changes to temporary and permanent immigration programmes to attract French speakers and promises an additional $40.8 million over five years. The planned strategy includes cooperation with provinces, territories, employers and Francophone communities, as well as international recruitment. It also aims to make French tests required for economic immigration more available and less costly. The document therefore shows that maintaining linguistic vitality requires deliberate political decisions and investment.

Document C, an article asking whether the Official Languages Act should be revised, draws attention to the demographic pressures behind such measures. Although the number of French speakers is rising, their share of the population is slowly declining. In 2019, French was spoken by only 2.82% of Canada’s immigration intake, while knowledge of English was much more widespread among newcomers. The article also notes that allophones—people whose mother tongue is neither English nor French—now outnumber people whose mother tongue is French. Opponents of official-language protections use these figures to argue that French should not receive special treatment. The author counters that linguistic accommodation between French and English has a long history, predating Confederation.

The article broadens the debate to Indigenous languages, which are distinct from the two official languages. More than 70 are spoken in Canada, but only Cree, Inuktitut and Ojibway are considered relatively safe. The others are endangered or close to extinction, a situation linked to colonial assimilation policies, including residential schools. The 2019 Indigenous Languages Act is described as a first step, but not an adequate response for everyone: Inuit representatives want government services in their languages, not just recognition that those languages exist.

Taken together, the documents reveal a tension between a widely valued English-French bilingual identity and the unequal realities facing Francophone minorities and Indigenous peoples. They suggest that symbolic recognition needs to be backed by sustained, concrete action.

Partie 2

Question Partie 2

Sujet p. 2, 5

> (4 pts) Traduisez en français le passage suivant du document C (l. 7-13) : “As a result, while the number of French speakers in Canada is rising, their weight relative to the total population is slowly decreasing. We have now reached the symbolically critical point where there are more allophones (individuals whose mother tongue is neither English nor French) in Canada than there are French-as-mother-tongue individuals. These statistics do not fail to be mobilized by detractors of official languages, who often argue that French should not be getting special treatment in this country […].”

Démarche : Je restitue les liens logiques et les oppositions du passage : le nombre de francophones augmente, mais leur part dans la population diminue; les allophones sont désormais plus nombreux que les personnes ayant le français comme langue maternelle; enfin, les opposants aux langues officielles utilisent ces statistiques pour contester le traitement accordé au français. Je conserve « allophones », conformément à la note du sujet.

> **RÉPONSE À RETENIR**
>
> En conséquence, bien que le nombre de francophones au Canada augmente, leur part dans la population totale diminue lentement. Nous avons désormais atteint ce seuil symboliquement crucial où les allophones (personnes dont la langue maternelle n’est ni l’anglais ni le français) sont plus nombreux au Canada que les personnes ayant le français pour langue maternelle. Ces statistiques ne manquent pas d’être utilisées par les détracteurs des langues officielles, qui soutiennent souvent que le français ne devrait pas bénéficier d’un traitement de faveur dans ce pays […].

Sujet 2

20 points

Environnements en mutation : la transformation de Sheffield (UK)

Partie 1

Question Partie 1

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

> (16 pts) 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 their specificities and viewpoints, say what the documents show about the transformation of the city of Sheffield (UK). Pay particular attention to the successes and challenges, and how they impact the local and national political debates.”

Démarche : Il faut croiser les quatre documents en tenant compte de leur nature et de leur point de vue : l’article de presse et son classement environnemental (document A), la proposition du Labour présentée dans un article de presse (document B), la tribune d’un élu du Green Party (document C) et les deux photographies comparatives du projet Grey to Green (document D). La synthèse doit distinguer les progrès constatés des changements encore nécessaires, et relier les enjeux locaux aux débats politiques nationaux. Le modèle ci-dessous est rédigé en anglais et compte environ 500 mots.

RÉPONSE À RETENIR

Sheffield's transformation is striking: once a major industrial city associated with steel and smoke, it is now presented as one of the United Kingdom's most sustainable cities. The documents, however, offer different perspectives on this change. They celebrate environmental progress while stressing that the transition is unfinished and that it raises political questions about climate action, public investment, jobs and who benefits from economic change.

Document A, a newspaper report, sets George Orwell's 1936 description of Sheffield as the "ugliest town in the old world" against the city's recent recognition as the UK's greenest. Researchers from the University of Southampton ranked the country's 25 largest urban centres for sustainability, and Sheffield came first. The article attributes this result partly to the city's natural advantages: a third of it lies within the Peak District, and it has extensive open spaces, millions of trees and comparatively high renewable-energy production. It also cites practical measures, including government-funded insulation for hundreds of energy-inefficient homes and investment in walking and cycling routes. Yet Douglas Johnson, a Green Party member of the City Council, insists that Sheffield must go "further and faster" to reach net zero by 2030. The ranking is therefore an achievement, not proof that the city has completed its transition.

Document B connects Sheffield's environmental future with the decline and possible renewal of its industrial economy. The article recalls the city's role as a manufacturing centre during the nineteenth-century Industrial Revolution and the loss of around 50,000 steel and engineering jobs in the 1980s. Labour, then presenting its proposals as an opposition party, promises a National Wealth Fund through which the state would invest directly in projects and seek returns for taxpayers. Its plans could include battery factories, the world's largest hydrogen electrolyser plant and net-zero industrial clusters in every region. Labour argues that investment in clean steel could support workers and communities, create jobs and rebuild national industrial strength, while giving the public a share in the returns. Thus Sheffield's local industrial revival becomes part of a national political debate about climate policy, state investment, economic growth and "levelling up". These are political promises, not measures the document says have already been implemented.

Document C provides a more critical local viewpoint. Martin Phipps, a Sheffield Green Party councillor, points to impressive green assets: 60% green space, 250 parks, woodlands and gardens, and 4.5 million trees—the most per person in Europe. Nevertheless, he warns that political leaders have used the label "Europe's greenest city" too often to confuse or deflect debate about insufficient climate action. He says opportunities were missed, such as installing solar panels on council homes when the Feed In Tariff made this financially viable. He welcomes the Grey to Green project as evidence of what can be done, but calls for safer, traffic-free walking and cycling areas and accessible electric buses and taxis. He urges residents and councillors of all parties to press for action, rather than relying on national or international leaders.

Document D makes the local change visible: its 2015/16 and 2019 photographs show the Grey to Green site changing from a largely grey, works-dominated streetscape into a planted public space with trees, greenery and room for pedestrians. Taken together, the documents portray genuine progress, but also a contested and incomplete transformation. Sheffield's challenge is to turn its environmental assets into sustained action while renewing industry and ensuring that the social and economic gains are widely shared.

Partie 2

Question Partie 2

Sujet p. 6, 7

> (4 pts) Traduisez en français le passage suivant du document A (l. 1-9) : “It is a city that was once described by George Orwell as the ‘ugliest town in the old world’. In Sheffield, he wrote in 1936, ‘in whichever direction you look you see the same landscape of monstrous chimneys pouring forth smoke’. But today, things are somewhat different: the South Yorkshire city has just been named the greenest in the UK. Researchers from the University of Southampton ranked the country’s biggest 25 urban centres for their sustainability – and this one-time industrial powerhouse came out top.”

Démarche : Il faut conserver les images et les références du texte tout en employant des formulations naturelles en français. « Was once described » se traduit par « a autrefois été décrite » ; « in whichever direction you look » par « où que l’on regarde » ; et « came out top » par « est arrivée en tête ». « One-time industrial powerhouse » désigne ici une ancienne puissance industrielle.

> **RÉPONSE À RETENIR**
>
> C’est une ville que George Orwell a autrefois décrite comme « la ville la plus laide de l’Ancien Monde ».
>
> À Sheffield, écrivait-il en 1936, « où que l’on regarde, on voit le même paysage de cheminées monstrueuses déversant leur fumée ».
>
> Mais aujourd’hui, les choses sont quelque peu différentes : la ville du South Yorkshire vient d’être désignée comme la plus verte du Royaume-Uni.
>
> Des chercheurs de l’Université de Southampton ont classé les 25 plus grands centres urbains du pays en fonction de leur durabilité ; cette ancienne puissance industrielle est arrivée en tête.

Sujet : https://www.sujetdebac.fr/annales-pdf/2024/spe-llcer-amc-2024-metropole-sujet-officiel.pdf
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