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BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL • CORRIGÉ DÉTAILLÉ

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

Session 2026 • Métropole

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Proposition de corrigé pédagogique • FormaV

Se repérer dans le corrigé

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Sujet 1

20 points

Faire société – évolution de la perception de l’American Dream chez les jeunes générations

Partie 1

Question Partie 1

Sujet p. 2, 3, 4, 5

> (16 points) 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 three documents, show how the perception of the American Dream has evolved for younger generations.”

Démarche : Il faut confronter les trois documents, sans les traiter séparément comme une simple liste. Le document A oppose le rêve matériel et professionnel des Baby Boomers aux difficultés et aux nouvelles priorités de la génération Z. Le document B montre que l’aspiration à une vie meilleure se détache de plus en plus du seul territoire américain, notamment avec l’intérêt pour la double nationalité. Enfin, le document C apporte une mesure comparative des projets et des réflexions de départ selon les générations. Il faut distinguer les personnes qui envisagent réellement de partir de celles qui y ont seulement réfléchi, et ne pas conclure que les jeunes émigrent tous.

RÉPONSE À RETENIR

For generations, the American Dream was rooted in the United States: hard work was expected to lead to opportunity, prosperity, security and personal success. The three documents show that younger Americans are increasingly questioning this promise. Their perception has evolved, however, not simply from belief to rejection. Many are redefining success and considering whether it can be achieved elsewhere.

Document A contrasts the traditional dream associated with Baby Boomers with the reality facing Generation Z, born between 1997 and 2012. The older ideal included a comfortable house, a family, financial security and a pension, all supposedly attainable through hard work. For many young people, these goals are now much harder to reach. They face soaring housing costs, inflation, student debt and difficulties finding secure work; some are pushed into temporary “gig” jobs. The article also links their doubts to recent crises: they saw parents lose jobs and homes during the 2008 financial crisis, and came of age during Covid, when some had to leave college and return home. Consequently, they may feel that older generations had it easier and fear they will not be better off than their parents. Their altered priorities are presented not as laziness but as a response to these circumstances. Rather than pursuing a corporate career ladder above all, Gen Z may value purpose and social causes, and seek flexible, sustainable paths to success on their own terms.

Document B broadens this change from a redefinition of success to a reconsideration of where a better life might be possible. The American Dream once helped attract migrants to the United States, seen as a land where effort could bring freedom, financial stability and upward mobility. Now, growing numbers of Americans, especially younger and middle-class people, view dual citizenship as a safeguard in a politically divided and uncertain world. The difficulty of buying a home and keeping up with living costs can also lead young people to postpone starting families. A second passport may offer access to better healthcare, more affordable living and greater freedom. Importantly, the article does not present this as an immediate mass exodus or necessarily as a rejection of the United States: it is about having more options and greater control over one’s future.

The figures in Document C support the idea that younger generations are more open to leaving the country, while distinguishing different levels of consideration. Among Gen Z respondents, 6% are definitely planning to move within two years, 14% have seriously considered it, 17% moderately and 26% slightly; 37% have not considered it at all. By comparison, 73% of Boomers have not considered leaving, while 1% are definitely planning to move. Millennials and Gen X lie between these groups. The figures therefore reveal a generational contrast in attitudes, not proof that most young people will emigrate: for many, leaving remains a possibility they have considered rather than a settled plan.

Taken together, the documents depict a shift from a dream centred on building a secure, prosperous life in America to a more flexible and individual vision. Faced with economic insecurity, younger people may prioritise meaningful work, autonomy and the freedom to choose where to live. The American Dream has not necessarily vanished; its traditional promises are doubted, and its meaning and location are being reconsidered.

Partie 2

Question Partie 2

Sujet p. 2, 4

(4 points) Traduisez en français le passage suivant du document B (l. 16-22) : “For many ordinary Americans, especially younger ones, that dream has died. It has been killed by the near impossibility of buying a home in the current market and the economic challenges that force them to scramble to keep up with the cost of living and delay

> their plans to form their own families. ‘For these younger generations, dual citizenship isn't a luxury—it's a form of empowerment, a way to unlock better healthcare, more affordable living, and greater freedom to live life on their own terms.’”

Démarche : Il faut préserver la métaphore de la mort du rêve et rendre clairement les obstacles économiques qui l’ont provoquée. « To scramble to keep up with » signifie ici devoir se démener pour suivre le rythme des dépenses. Enfin, « empowerment » renvoie à une capacité accrue à décider pour soi-même, tandis que « on their own terms » signifie « comme elles l’entendent ».

RÉPONSE À RETENIR

Pour beaucoup d’Américains ordinaires, en particulier les plus jeunes, ce rêve est mort. Il a été anéanti par la quasi-impossibilité d’acheter un logement sur le marché actuel et par les difficultés économiques qui les obligent à se démener pour faire face au coût de la vie et à repousser leurs projets de fonder leur propre famille.

« Pour ces jeunes générations, la double nationalité n’est pas un luxe : c’est un moyen de gagner en autonomie, une façon d’accéder à de meilleurs soins de santé, à des conditions de vie plus abordables et à une plus grande liberté de vivre comme elles l’entendent. »

Sujet 2

20 points

Relation au monde – tensions entre le Royaume-Uni et d’autres pays autour du retour d’objets anciens

Partie 1

Question Partie 1

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

> (16 points) 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) : “Say what the documents reveal about the tensions between the UK and other countries over the return of ancient objects.”

Démarche : Pour traiter le sujet, il faut mettre en relation les raisons historiques et juridiques avancées en faveur d’un retour, les objections relatives au rôle des musées et à la propriété des œuvres, ainsi que les solutions envisagées. Le document D apporte un éclairage sur l’opinion britannique : ses pourcentages indiquent des préférences, mais ne constituent pas une décision de restitution. La synthèse suivante est rédigée en anglais, comme demandé, et compte environ 500 mots.

RÉPONSE À RETENIR

The documents reveal that disputes over the return of ancient objects are not simply disagreements about where works of art should be displayed. They involve conflicting interpretations of history, questions of ownership and law, the purpose of museums, and competing ideas of the public interest. The cases of the Benin Bronzes and the Parthenon Marbles illustrate these tensions particularly clearly.

Document A describes a growing willingness among UK museums to repatriate objects acquired during the British Empire, although the process may prove costly. The Horniman Museum transferred the titles to 72 objects, including Benin Bronzes, to Nigeria. Its director explains that the objects came from the looting of Benin City by British forces in 1897 and that the museum's trustees concluded that they had been acquired illegally. From this perspective, returning them acknowledges their history and addresses an injustice. However, cultural commentator Tiffany Jenkins opposes repatriation, arguing that museums should focus on knowledge, understanding, preservation and audiences rather than "righting the wrongs of history". The disagreement is therefore also about what museums are for: preserving and displaying objects in their collections or recognising the claims of the communities and countries from which they came.

The dispute over the Parthenon Marbles makes the conflict between national claims and museums' universal role even more visible. Removed from the Parthenon on the Acropolis by Lord Elgin in the early nineteenth century, the sculptures have been housed in the British Museum since 1817. Greek leaders claim that they were stolen and are unlawfully held in the UK. By contrast, Mario Trabucco della Torretta, an organiser of a letter opposing their return, argues that the restitution claims distort the historical evidence and insists that the Marbles were acquired legally. The letter, signed by high-profile figures including former Prime Minister Liz Truss, calls for negotiations to stop. The British Museum's trustees maintain that displaying the sculptures within a world collection deepens understanding of their significance and complements their display at the Acropolis Museum. Dan Hicks challenges the opposition to restitution: he describes the letter as an attempt at intimidation and notes that international loans are normal museum practice, citing the Bayeux tapestry loan from France to the British Museum.

Document C shows how legal and political constraints can prolong such disagreements. Greece will not accept the three-year loan the British Museum can currently offer, while UK legislation prevents the Museum from simply giving the sculptures away. Some MPs therefore hope to enable an "indefinite loan", but the UK government has said it will not amend the British Museum Act 1963. Such a proposal could allow the sculptures to go to Greece without the Museum formally relinquishing ownership. It offers a possible compromise, but also shows how a loan can remain contentious when one country seeks the return of objects it regards as its own.

Finally, the YouGov figures in document D suggest that British public opinion is relatively favourable to returning artefacts. For permanent returns, 29% strongly support the idea and 33% somewhat support it, making 62% altogether—roughly six in ten. Support for loans that would ultimately bring objects back to the UK is lower, at 48% (11% strongly and 37% somewhat supportive); 31% oppose that option and 20% do not know. These figures do not settle individual claims, but they indicate that calls for return are not necessarily opposed by the British public. Overall, the documents portray restitution as a continuing negotiation between historical responsibility, legal ownership, cultural belonging and museums' claims to serve a wider public.

Partie 2

Question Partie 2

Sujet p. 6, 9

> (4 points) Traduisez en français le passage suivant du document C (l. 7-13) : “Parliamentarians sympathetic to the Greek cause are hoping to alter existing laws to pave the way for an ‘indefinite loan’ currently barred by UK law. This would allow the British Museum to ‘loan’ the Marbles to Greece without having to renounce ownership of the sculptures that once adorned the Parthenon. The British Museum is prevented by British Museum Act 1963 from disposing of objects in its collection, which is held for the public, and it therefore lacks the power to hand over the Elgin Marbles.”

Démarche : Il faut traduire les expressions idiomatiques selon leur sens dans le contexte : « sympathetic to » signifie « favorable à », « pave the way » signifie « ouvrir la voie », et « to dispose of » signifie ici « se dessaisir de ». Il faut aussi préserver la distinction entre un prêt, même à durée indéterminée, et un transfert de propriété.

> **RÉPONSE À RETENIR**
>
> Des parlementaires favorables à la cause grecque espèrent modifier les lois en vigueur afin d’ouvrir la voie à un « prêt à durée indéterminée », actuellement interdit par la loi britannique. Cela permettrait au British Museum de « prêter » les marbres à la Grèce sans devoir renoncer à la propriété des sculptures qui ornaient autrefois le Parthénon. La loi de 1963 sur le British Museum empêche celui-ci de se dessaisir des objets de sa collection, conservée pour le public ; il n’a donc pas le pouvoir de remettre les marbres d’Elgin.

Sujet : https://www.sujetdebac.fr/annales-pdf/2026/spe-llcer-amc-2026-metropole-sujet-officiel.pdf
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