

Corrigé du bac 2015 : Anglais LV1

Séries S-ES-L – Pondichéry

BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL

Session 2015

ANGLAIS

Langue Vivante 1

Durée de l'épreuve : **3 heures**

Séries **ES/S** – coefficient : **3**

Série **L** Langue vivante obligatoire (LVO) – coefficient : **4**

Série **L** LVO et langue vivante approfondie (LVA) – coefficient : **8**

L'usage de la calculatrice et du dictionnaire n'est pas autorisé.

Répartition des points

Compréhension	10 points
Expression	10 points

Correction proposée par un professeur d'anglais pour le site
www.sujetdebac.fr

COMPRÉHENSION (10 POINTS)

DOCUMENT A

Read the whole text.

- I. How does Gaia feel about moving from London to Pagford? Quote 2 elements from the first paragraph to support your answer.

Gaia is very unhappy about having moved to Pagford (l. 1 « *The move to Pagford had been the worst thing that had ever happened to Gaia Bawden* », l. 10-12 « *Wrenched from friends she had had from primary school ... about every kind of urban fun* »).

Pagford, this tiny town where there are no shops open after six, contrasts so blatantly with London, the animated capital city where Gaia spent her whole life. The girl feels unsettled in such a quiet environment with no exciting activities to do, and lonely as she is far away from her friends.

Read from line 10 to the end.

- II. Quoting from the text, what elements does she associate with London (3 elements) and Pagford (5 elements)?

On the one hand, Gaia associates London with « *friends* » l. 10, « *the house she had known since she was eight* » l. 10-11, and « *weekends that were, increasingly, about every kind of urban fun* » l. 11-12.

On the other hand, she associates Pagford with « *cobbled streets* » l. 13, « *no shops open after six o'clock* » l. 13-14, « *a communal life that seemed to revolve around the church* » l. 14-15, a place « *where you could often hear birdsong and nothing else* » l. 15, and finally « *a land lost in time* » l. 16.

- III. To what extent does this move change her relationship with Kay, her mother?

Although Gaia and her mother had been growing apart little by little over the years, moving to Pagford made a brutal change in their relationship. There seems to be a lot of hard feelings between the two women, Gaia has obviously not accepted her mother's decision, and holds a grudge against her. She even considers her mother as « *nothing but an enemy* » l. 20, and wants to take revenge on her.

- IV. How does Gaia intend to punish her mother for moving to Pagford? Find 2 elements in the text.

Gaia is seeking revenge for the moving, and the thing she wants most is getting back to London: « *Her only ambition was to return to London, by any means possible, and to make Kay as unhappy as she could, in revenge* » l. 21-22, and is wavering between two plans: failing her exams, or on the contrary passing them and getting to college in London. « *She could not decide whether it would punish Kay more to fail all her GCSEs, or to pass them, and try and get her father to agree to house her, while she attended a sixth-form college in London.* » l. 23-25.

- V. “In the meantime, she had to exist in alien territory, where her looks and her accent, once instant passports to the most select social circles, had become foreign currency.” (l. 25 – 27).
Identify and explain the two metaphors linked to the “alien territory”. (30 words)

« *Her looks and her accent* » were « *once instant passports to the most select social circles* », which means that these features could get her anywhere she wanted in London, whereas in Pagford they were as unfit as a « *foreign currency* » compared to the local one in a country.

DOCUMENT B

Read the whole text.

- VI. List the characters and say how you think they are connected.

The characters who appear in the text are Isabel, her mother, the twins and Dan. Dan must be Isabel’s mother’s husband, probably not her father as she refers to him as « *Dan* », however he could be the father of the twins.

- VII. What do you learn about Dan’s professional situation? Support your answer with two elements from the text.

Dan’s professional situation seems geographically unstable, and the family has to move frequently in order to follow him when he gets promoted: l. 4-6 « *which had been home for nearly two years ... a bit in another part of London* », l. 10 « *Five schools by year six,* » Mum had said », l. 16 « *if Dan got a promotion they might move again* ». At the end of the text, it is mentioned that Dan is coming back from a six-months mission, so he must be working in the army : l. 31 « *Today was a big day, a day they had been looking forward for six months* », l. 35 « *Today, Dan was coming home from his mission, with his whole battery* ».

VIII. “It’s too much. It’s too much for you. It isn’t fair.” (l. 11)

a. What “isn’t fair”?

Isabel’s mother feels that it is not fair that every time that they move, Isabel loses all her friends and has to make new ones.

b. Why does her mother insist on sending Isabel to boarding school?

Isabel’s mother wants her daughter to have some stability in her life. If she goes to boarding school, she will keep studying there no matter where the family has to live, and will be able to keep her friends.

IX.

a. Explain Isabel’s mixed feelings about her mother’s decision.

Isabel would like some stability, however, if they stopped moving, she would prefer to stay with her family instead of being away from home.

b. What does it reveal about her vision of stability as compared to her mother’s?

Isabel’s mother is thinking about her daughter stability in terms of friends, whereas Isabel’s priority seems to be family.

DOCUMENT A AND DOCUMENT B

Read the two documents again.

X. Compare and contrast Gaia’s and Isabel’s situations.

Both Gaia and Isabel didn’t choose to move. While it seems to be the first move for Gaia, Isabel is used to changing homes all the time. Gaia and Isabel both live with their mothers; neither Gaia nor Isabel spends lots of time with her father, as Gaia’s parents are separated whereas Isabel’s father is a soldier ; however, Isabel has two siblings. Gaia is unhappy about her new place whereas Isabel is just tired of moving all the time, and would like her family to settle somewhere and stay together with them. Gaia on the contrary does not care as much about being with her mother, she wants to go back to London as she prefers the city and probably left her friends there. Lastly, both of them don’t know what will happen next: Isabel’s parents are considering sending her to boarding school, and Gaia wants to go back to London for her studies but doesn’t know if it will be possible.

XI. (Filière L LVA uniquement)

Show that Gaia and Isabel have a different conception of “home”. (50 words)

In Gaia’s opinion, home is the city she grew up in : London. For her, it is the place that is familiar to her, where she has friends. Isabel on the contrary believes otherwise: she considers home as the place where her loved ones are, the place itself does not matter as long as she is together with her family.

EXPRESSION (10 POINTS)

Les candidats des séries S, ES et L LVO doivent traiter le sujet **I ou II**.

Les candidats de la série L LVA doivent traiter le sujet **III ou IV**.

SUJET I

Leaving home can be scary but it’s a necessary step towards growing up. (300 words)

Indications de rédaction pour une proposition de correction :

Rédigez une introduction de quelques lignes (3 lignes environ), assez générale, et qui présente brièvement la suite de votre plan, par ex. « We all, at one point in our life, have to leave for the first time the home in which we grew up. Losing the familiar environment, the friends we had, sometimes even the family, is hard, and not many people are willing to do so; however, wiping the slate clean and starting over is exciting, and can bring a lot to a person in terms of personal development. »

Faites un plan sur votre brouillon mais ne le laissez pas apparent sur la copie ! Ecrivez sur le brouillon quelques idées pour chaque partie. Pour ce sujet un exemple de plan serait :

I) Quitter le foyer familial est effrayant.

- Perdre ses amis et devoir s’en refaire des nouveaux, arriver dans un endroit où on ne connaît personne, peur de la solitude.
- Changer d’environnement, ne plus vivre dans la maison où on a grandi, la ville que l’on connaît bien.
- Se retrouver loin de sa famille, par exemple pour les études.

II) Mais c’est une étape nécessaire pour devenir adulte.

- Il faut de toute façon en passer par là.
- S’ouvrir à de nouveaux horizons, découvrir de nouveaux lieux.
- Recommencer à zéro, là où personne ne nous connaît et on est anonyme.
- Se créer ses propres connaissances et amis.
- Devenir plus indépendant.

N’hésitez pas à inclure des exemples du texte, ainsi que de lectures personnelles.

Concluez, en commençant par exemple par « To conclude », « On the whole »... Ex : « To conclude, although moving is scary, it can be beneficial if you keep an open mind and try to adapt. Such an experience will certainly make you personally grow. »

SUJET II

Gaia writes to her father about living in Pagford. Imagine the letter / email. (300 words)

Indications de rédaction pour une proposition de correction :

Commencez votre email par « Dear Dad », « Hi Dad », « Hello Dad »... N'utilisez pas un langage très formel dans l'email.

En introduction, posez quelques questions : « How are you? How is the weather in London? ».

En première partie, racontez la vie à Pagford. Gaia n'est pas enthousiaste, n'hésitez donc pas à utiliser des termes péjoratifs, à en rajouter par rapport à ce qui est écrit dans le texte : « I hate Pagford! It is so ugly and boring... I miss London so much. Church is the only attraction here, there is nobody of my age. » Essayez de répéter le moins possible les termes et expressions utilisés dans le texte, utilisez vos propres mots.

Dans le deuxième paragraphe, parlez de la relation avec Kay, la mère de Gaia. Gaia lui en veut pour ce déménagement et leurs rapports se sont détériorés.

Dans un dernier paragraphe, vous pouvez présenter l'idée que Gaia revienne à Londres pour le lycée, et demandez si son père accepterait de l'héberger.

Puis finissez l'email avec une phrase du type : « I have to go, Mum wants me to go to the market with her. I miss you Dad, I hope to see you again soon. Love, Gaia ».

SUJET III

“But the twins —” Isabel began (line 20)

Starting with this line, rewrite the end of the text focusing on Isabel's thoughts and feelings. (300 words)

Indications de rédaction pour une proposition de correction :

Ce sujet est très libre, beaucoup d'idées sont possibles. Voici un exemple : Isabel est très attachée à sa famille et aux jumeaux. Elle n'imagine pas être séparée d'eux. Mais d'un autre côté, elle est partagée, car la pension lui permettrait d'être stable, de ne plus déménager, de garder ses amis...

Voici quelques phrases en anglais qui pourraient décrire cette idée : « Isabel couldn't imagine being away from her family, the twins. They were her closest friends, they would always get together after school, play hide and seek with Mum, tell scary stories just before sleeping. She would miss them so much at boarding school.

She would also miss days such as today, happy days, when Dan was coming home. Mum was so thrilled when Dan was back! Isabel enjoyed seeing her like this. And she worried that this happiness would be tainted if she wasn't there. Who would help Mum make the big cake they always made for Dan's return? And who would help Mum while she was away? The twins were too young to take this on. »

Ecrivez à la troisième personne, gardez le style du texte : pas très formel, un peu enfantin car ce sont les pensées de la petite fille qui sont exprimées. Gardez le temps utilisé dans le texte, le passé, en faisant bien attention à la concordance des temps :

- Futur dans le passé : utilisez le conditionnel (would, could, should)
- Passé dans le passé : past perfect simple (insiste sur le résultat) et past perfect continuous (insiste sur l'action en elle-même et sa durée)

Faites attention à ne pas paraphraser le texte, cela sera probablement sanctionné !

SUJET IV

“Growing up is never easy. You hold on to things that were. You wonder about what’s to come.” (N. Marlens, The Wonder Years). Discuss this statement. (300 words)

Indications de rédaction pour une proposition de correction :

Pour discuter la citation, vous pouvez faire deux parties :

I) L'inconnu fait peur, on se raccroche au passé et on a peur d'avancer.

- Il est difficile d'abandonner les choses auxquelles on est habitué et attaché.
- Quitter son environnement, c'est quitter une certaine stabilité, son confort.
- On ne sait pas ce qui nous attend et si ce sera mieux qu'avant, l'inconnu effraie alors que le passé rassure, même si ce n'est pas parfait on sait ce qui nous attend ; on sait toujours ce qu'on perd, mais pas ce qu'on peut gagner.

II) Cependant, l'inconnu attire.

- Les enfants veulent grandir le plus vite possible, on veut savoir ce qui va se passer.
- On désire toujours ce que l'on n'a pas et qui nous paraît inaccessible; en revanche on se désintéresse vite de ce qu'on possède déjà.
- Grandir c'est petit à petit se libérer de ses attaches : familiales, étudiantes, devenir indépendant, faire ses choix et prendre ses propres décisions, être son propre chef.
- L'inconnu représente la nouveauté, l'occasion de vivre de nouvelles expériences.

N'hésitez pas à utiliser des exemples de lectures personnelles.

Vous pouvez utiliser par exemple:

- Des expressions de contraste : « whereas », « while », « however », « although », « in spite of », « despite », « on the other hand », « nevertheless »
- Des mots de liaison : « firstly », « secondly », « then », « furthermore », « moreover », « last but not least »

Mais ne surchargez pas ! Il n'est pas nécessaire de mettre une expression à chaque phrase, cela doit rester naturel. Posez-vous la question si vous mettriez autant de mots de liaison en français.