

Corrigé du bac 2017 : Anglais LV1

Séries S-ES-L – Polynésie

BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL

SESSION 2017

ANGLAIS

LANGUE VIVANTE 1

Durée de l'épreuve : **3 heures**

Séries **ES** et **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.

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|---------------|-----------|
| Compréhension | 10 points |
| Expression | 10 points |

Correction proposée par un professeur d'anglais pour le site

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I. COMPRÉHENSION DE L'ÉCRIT (10 points)

Document A

1. a. What is David Adams's nationality?

David Adams is Welsh.

- b. What is his job?

David Adams is the co-owner of a painting business.

2. Pick out the two benefits of European membership for him.

European membership represents two benefits for him: indeed, "the European Union have funded many of the projects he works on, including the former bank branch he was painting last week" (l. 3-5) and "helped him hire apprentices" (l. 5).

3. What did he decide to do on referendum day?

On referendum day, he "chose not to vote" (l. 20-21).

4. Pick out three benefits of European membership for Britain

Three of the benefits of European membership are: "Grants from the European Union" (l. 3), "We get more back than we put in" (l. 15), it "made the infrastructure of Wales much better" (l. 16-17).

5. a. What was the result of the vote in Newport?

The result of the vote in Newport was 56 percent of voters voted to leave (l.30).

- b. What made people vote the way they did?

People voted the way they did because "Promises were made by the leaders of the so-called Leave campaign that exiting the European Union would lead to a bonanza of money" (l. 8-9) and because of "the issue of immigration" (l. 21).

Document B

6. When was the article published?
- ~~Before the referendum~~
 - After the referendum: "A week has now passed since the vote" (l. 1).
7. What was the general mood of British people at that time? Pick out one word from the text to justify your answer.

At that time, British people were "divided" (l. 1). Indeed, a part of them wanted to leave the European Union, whereas the other one wanted to remain.

From line 1 to line 11

8. What was the position of universities concerning Brexit? Give one quote from the text to justify your answer.

Concerning Brexit, "the vast majority of university staff and students supported remain" (l.6-7).

9. Pick out the two reasons that explain their position.

Two reasons explain their position: "membership of the EU strengthens universities and enhances their positive impact on the economy and society." (l. 7-9).

10. Line 9 - Who does "we" refer to?

"We" refers to university staff and students.

From line 12 to line 16

11. What is the reputation of British universities? Pick out one quote from the text.

British universities are "the best in the world" (l. 14).

12. What are their strengths? Justify by quoting from the text.

British universities "are outward looking, globally networked and welcoming to the world", "resilient and adaptable" (l. 14-15).

From line 20 to the end

- 13.** Explain why “there is understandable anxiety among the 125,000 EU students [...] and the 43,000 university staff from other EU countries.” l.20-21

The author claims that “there is understandable anxiety among the 125,000 EU students [...] and the 43,000 university staff from other EU countries.” (l.20-21). Indeed, foreign students and staff members are numerous in the country. They could be afraid of losing their status, grants or loans. Moreover, they do not know if they will be allowed to stay in the long run.

14. (Filière L LVA uniquement)

- a. What is the message sent to the government? Explain it in your own words.

The second document sends a message to the government. Indeed, it aims at fostering cooperation, quality and open-mindedness among British higher education. For example, after the vote for Brexit, the government’s task would be to ensure that foreign students and staff members could stay in the country and promote diversity.

- b. Why is Dame Julia Goodfellow entitled to send this message?

Dame Julia Goodfellow is entitled to send this message because she is president of Universities UK and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Kent.

Documents A et B

- 15.** Compare and contrast the two points of view presented in the documents.

The document 1 deals with people who wanted to leave the European Union, in spite of the advantages it provided them. On the contrary, the second document evokes people that absolutely wanted to remain.

II. EXPRESSION ÉCRIT (10 points)

Les candidats des séries S, ES et L LVO doivent traiter le sujet **A ou B**.
Les candidats de la série L LVA doivent traiter les sujets **A et B**.

A. David James's son, Steve, a student at the University of Wales is discussing the results of the referendum with his father. Imagine and write their conversation. (300 mots +/- 10 %)

Indications pour la rédaction :

Pour répondre à cette question, il s'agit d'avoir en tête les éléments principaux et les enjeux du premier document. Ceux-ci pourront être développés et ajoutés à des idées personnelles pendant la rédaction. C'est la langue qui sera évaluée, et il convient de penser aussi à la ponctuation anglophone et aux formes particulières concernant le dialogue.

Proposition de correction :

Steve James is eating his breakfast in the kitchen while his father David is reading the newspapers. Definitely, a few days after the vote, most of the headlines are about Brexit.

The teenager seems quite preoccupied.

"Daddy, you know, there won't be language exchange meetings and tandem partners anymore next year. They put the blame on Brexit. You know, the European Union will reduce part of the funding, I mean, basically the funding itself. I don't know, that's what they say at school."

After a moment, David answers. He looks a bit concerned.

"I don't know, Steve... Rumor has it, ok. But it seems to me that everything looks quite complicated now. We don't know."

Steve has a sarcastic look on his face.

"You, the adults – he insists – you thought voting leave could help you give away all of your problems. You blindly believed in what Nigel Farage said and, that now he succeeded, your boy has nothing to say anymore. Are you happy with that?"

There is a moment of silence; maybe the father is surprised by his son's statement.

"Dad, I'm sorry. I don't put the blame on you. You didn't know. You wanted to change a few things in life and that's right. It's ok to want to change the world. But, for me it only represented a vote of fear. I suppose that fear and rejection are not the best options for any country at all."

"Steve, I don't think serious changes will occur over the coming years. I don't want to think about alarming consequences. We'll see how our business is going."

B. How Studying abroad is definitely an asset on your CV. After Brexit, would you consider applying to a British university? Explain why or why not. (300 mots +/- 10 %)

Indications pour la rédaction :

Cette question invite à donner son avis personnel, en partant néanmoins du fait que les études à l'étranger constituent un atout essentiel sur un CV. Vous porteriez-vous candidat à des études en Grande-Bretagne, malgré le Brexit ? Ainsi, en utilisant des éléments personnels et/ou du document 2, il faut développer une opinion favorable, défavorable ou plus nuancée. C'est évidemment surtout la langue qui sera évaluée ici : le tout se doit être bien construit et articulé.

Proposition de correction :

Studying abroad definitely is an asset on a CV. It is the case for people who study foreign languages: indeed, they need to improve their level and live abroad for some time. However, it can also be useful for students from others areas of study such as apprenticeship.

Currently, United Kingdom is an essential destination for French students. In 2013-2014, about 19% of the Erasmus program students chose this country. Going to United Kingdom is appealing for several reasons. Firstly, United Kingdom is not so far from France. That way, it is easy to move to the island. Most of all, it is part of an English-speaking area, and we acknowledge that mastering its language is overwhelmingly important for students from Europe or from all around the world. Moreover, British Universities, or at least some of them, are considered as the bests in the world. The classes are of good quality. Besides, each student could enjoy the life in London or other cities such as Birmingham, which are famous for their cultural activities and places of interest. Eventually, it could be possible to stay longer, and maybe find a job.

For all the reasons indicated above, I would consider applying to a British University. Nonetheless, studying in the United Kingdom involves crucial drawbacks and people especially voice concerns since Brexit has been chosen. From one point of view, tuition fees remain high despite of scholarships. To go any further, the problem could be worse after Brexit, since the country will not be part of the European Union anymore. The negotiations concerning Erasmus and other issues are not over: in fact, nobody knows how the topic of foreign students or even workers will be tackled. Maybe the best option should be to apply before March, 2019. From this date, Brexit should be effective, or not.