

BACCALAURÉAT TECHNOLOGIQUE

SESSION 2018

ANGLAIS LV1

Séries : STI2D, STD2A, STL, ST2S

Durée de l'épreuve : 2 heures - Coefficient : 2

Séries : STMG, STHR

Durée de l'épreuve : 2 heures - Coefficient : 3

L'usage des calculatrices et de tout dictionnaire est interdit.

Barème appliqué pour la correction

	TOUTES SÉRIES TECHNOLOGIQUES
COMPRÉHENSION	10 points
EXPRESSION	10 points

**Dès que le sujet est remis, assurez-vous qu'il est complet.
Ce sujet comporte 6 pages numérotées de 1/6 à 6/6.**

DOCUMENT 1

When the makers of Hollywood movies, documentary films, or TV news programs want to evoke the spirit of the 1960s, they typically show clips of long-haired hippies dancing at a festival, protestors marching at an antiwar rally, or students sitting-in at a lunch counter, with one of two songs by Bob Dylan—"Blowin' in the Wind" or "The Times They Are a-Changin'"—playing in the background.

Journalists and historians often treat Dylan's songs as emblematic of the era and Dylan himself as the quintessential "protest" singer, an image frozen in time. Dylan emerged on the music scene in 1961, playing in Greenwich Village coffeehouses after the folk music revival was already underway, and released his first album the next year. Over a short period—less than three years—Dylan wrote about two dozen politically oriented songs whose creative lyrics and imagery reflected the changing mood of the postwar baby-boom generation and the urgency of the civil rights and antiwar movements. At a time when the chill of McCarthyism was still in the air, Dylan also showed that songs with leftist political messages could be commercially successful. [...]

By 1964, however, Dylan told friends and some reporters that he was no longer interested in politics. [...]

Even after 1964, however, Dylan occasionally revealed that he hadn't lost his touch for composing political songs. His 1965 song "Subterranean Homesick Blues" references the violence inflicted on civil rights protestors by cops but also reflected his growing cynicism. The extremist wing of Students for a Democratic Society took their name— Weatherman—from another line in that song. Other songs indicate that Dylan still had the capacity for political outrage.

Dylan performed at several concerts to raise money for liberal causes—hunger in Bangladesh in 1971 and in Ethiopia in 1985, and the Farm Aid concert to raise money for U.S. family farmers later in 1985. In 1991, upon receiving the lifetime achievement award from the Academy of Recording Artists and Performers, while U.S. troops were fighting in Iraq, Dylan performed his "Masters of War." On election night 2008, Dylan was playing a concert at the University of Minnesota. As Barack Obama's victory was announced, Dylan said, "I was born in 1941. That was the year they bombed Pearl Harbor. I've been living in darkness ever since. It looks like things are going to change now."

Peter Dreier, *The Political Bob Dylan*, May 24, 2011
Adapted from *The 100 Greatest Americans of the
20th Century: A Social Justice Hall of Fame*

DOCUMENT 2

Bob Dylan's Nobel Prize Is the Crowning Achievement of an Extraordinary Life

The unorthodox selection of Bob Dylan as the 2016 recipient of the Nobel Prize in Literature was bound to cause controversy. He became the first American to win the prize since Toni Morrison in 1993 and, more significantly, he became the first songwriter, from any country, to win it ever.

5 Although there had been a quiet groundswell for Dylan-as-Nobelists over the years—supported in part by the University academics who teach his lyrics in their classrooms—many within the literary community squirmed. [...] More than one writer suggested that Dylan follow the path of philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre, who in 1964 was awarded the Nobel but refused to accept it.

10 Yet many others, indeed the heavy bulk of the public comments that came in, were thrilled at the choice—both in admiration of Dylan's writing and also because the committee had shown a willingness to buck¹ tradition and test institutional bias. At the vaunted Swedish Academy the times are a-changing. "The frontiers of literature keep widening," Salman Rushdie told Britain's *Guardian*. [...]

15 Dylan stood by impassively, letting all the fuss blow in the wind. He didn't bother to respond to the Academy's call informing him of their choice. He played concerts in Las Vegas, Phoenix, Albuquerque, El Paso and Tulsa—at 75, Dylan is perpetually on tour; he'll play four or five nights a week—without mentioning the Nobel to the crowd. [...]

20 According to the official release, Dylan was named literature's 113th Nobel laureate for, "having created new poetic expressions within the great American song tradition." [...]

25 The Nobel Prize, for all its momentous heft, will never outweigh Dylan's true accomplishment. His powerful, beautiful, transformative and unforgettable songs helped to spur righteousness through the heart of the civil rights movement. Dylan's words were sung by marchers on the road from Selma to Montgomery. They were sung as preamble to Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech in Washington D.C. That impact remains Bob Dylan's noblest mark. The 2016 Nobel Prize is simply the crowning achievement of an extraordinary life.

Extract from LIFE's Bob Dylan by Kostya Kennedy, Dec 10, 2016

<http://time.com/4595705/bob-dylan-nobel-prize/>

www. time.com

Visualisé le 14 décembre 2017 à 9h45

¹ to buck = to oppose

DOCUMENT 3

Bob Dylan mural, finished September 8, 2015. Minneapolis, Minnesota.



www.minneapolis.org

Visualisé le 14 décembre 2017 à 9h45

I. COMPRÉHENSION (10 points)

TOUTES les réponses doivent être reportées sur votre copie.

DOCUMENT 1

1. Copy the table and complete it with elements from Bob Dylan's life. Quote from the text.

Dates	Events
1941	
1961	
1962	
1965	
From 1971 to 1985	
1991	

DOCUMENT 1

2. Quote 3 elements to show how the media generally represent the spirit of the 1960s.

DOCUMENT 1

3. Give 3 elements showing why Bob Dylan's songs were emblematic of the era.

DOCUMENT 1

4. a) Why do we call Bob Dylan a "protest" singer (paragraph 2)?

Choose the right answer and copy it onto your paper.

1. because he supported police violence.
2. because his songs sent political messages.
3. because he was in favour of the Vietnam war.

b) What did Bob Dylan denounce in "*Subterranean Homesick Blues*"?

c) Which conflict was taking place during Bob Dylan's 1991 performance of "*Masters of War*"?

DOCUMENT 1

5. How did Bob Dylan feel when Obama was elected?

DOCUMENT 2

6. a) What award did Bob Dylan receive in 2016?
b) Why were some people surprised? Quote the text.

DOCUMENT 2

7. Are these statements right or wrong? Justify by quoting from the text.
 - a) Selecting Bob Dylan as the Nobel laureate was not usual.
 - b) University professors do not show any interest in Dylan's lyrics.
 - c) A majority of reactions to his nomination were positive.
 - d) The choice of Dylan as a laureate by the committee defied tradition.

DOCUMENT 2

8. How did Bob Dylan react to his nomination? Answer in your own words. (30 words)

DOCUMENTS 1 AND 2

9. Both documents are about Bob Dylan.

Choose the right answer(s) and copy the right one(s) on your paper.

DOCUMENT 1 is factual because ...

- a) It's like a short biography.
- b) It's an extract from Bob Dylan's personal diary.
- c) It deals with Bob Dylan's past life and career.
- d) It explains the lyrics of his most famous song.

DOCUMENT 2 : Say why Bob Dylan was awarded a prize. Find 2 reasons.
(20-30 words)

II. EXPRESSION (10 points)

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.

Vous traiterez les DEUX sujets.

1. Dylan said in one of his songs "*The times they are a-changin'*".
How does **DOCUMENT 3** illustrate this idea? (100 words)

ET

2. Do you think that songs, books, speeches or movies can have an influence on people? Illustrate with one or two examples. (100 words)