

BAC 2026
Correction épreuve de LLCER – anglais monde contemporain

Sujet 1
« Faire société »

Partie 1 (16 pts)

Introduction :

- Faites une brève phrase d'accroche. Cela peut être un fait divers, les paroles d'une chanson qui évoquent le Rêve Américain, etc.
- Présentez brièvement les documents (natures, sources, date, auteur·rice·s)
- Annoncez ensuite votre problématique (qui est donnée dans le sujet) : « How has the perception of the American Dream evolved for younger generations? »

Exemple de plan :

- I. Young people are increasingly losing faith in the traditional American Dream
- II. The emergence of a new model / of a redefined American Dream by Gen Zers

1. Young people are increasingly losing faith in the traditional American Dream

Economic difficulties have weakened confidence in the American Dream (can be observed in the 3 documents):

- Doc A: Gen Zers face major obstacles (l. 17 "it's harder for them to secure safe jobs") + student debt (l. 14) + "skyrocketing housing costs" (l. 13)

As a result, traditional markers of success appear less accessible than they were for previous generations (l. 1 "American Dream of Baby Boomers").

- Doc B: growing interest in dual citizenship (l. 1): Younger generations seem ready to settle in another country (because the American Dream "has died", l. 16). A way for them to have access to "better healthcare" (l. 21) and to be able to afford a home (l. 21). Also like doc A (are facing economic hardships, l. 17).

- Doc C (survey) // like Doc B, shows that younger generations are more likely to leave the USA because they believe that they cannot thrive financially in the USA.

The documents illustrate how USA = no longer seen as a land of opportunity.

Transition: even if young Americans are more and more sceptical about the traditional vision of the American Dream (prosperity, "from rags to riches" etc.), they have not abandoned it and still believe in a better future.

2. The emergence of a new American Dream

Leads to a redefinition of the core values associated to the American Dream.

l'Étudiant

- Doc A: they're adapting to a new society, to new prospects: they have seen their parents struggle, lose their jobs (l. 20), so now, Gen Zers place greater importance of mental well-being, new visions of success (l. 31-32).
- Doc B: young people seek more freedom (American Dream = self-determination) and independence (l. 9).
- Doc C: Younger generations want to be given opportunities (Gen Zers & Millennials: would like to move out of the U.S in the next two years to find better living conditions) // like doc A in personal fulfilment.

Conclusion:

The American Dream has not disappeared, rather, it has evolved to reflect the challenges of the 21st century (political and economic uncertainty etc).

Partie 2 : traduction en français (4 pts)

Suggestion de correction traduction (l. 16- 22) – doc B :

Pour de nombreux Américains ordinaires, en particulier pour les plus jeunes, ce rêve est mort. Il a été tué par l'impossibilité quasi totale d'acheter un logement sur le marché actuel et par les difficultés économiques qui les forcent à se démener pour maintenir la tête hors de l'eau, tout en repoussant leur projet de fonder une famille.

Pour les plus jeunes générations, la double nationalité n'est pas un luxe : c'est une forme d'émancipation, un moyen de bénéficier de meilleurs systèmes de santé, une manière de vivre à moindre coût et de jouir d'une plus grande liberté de mener leur existence en fonction de leurs envies.

Sujet 2

« Relation au monde »

Partie 1 (16 pts)

Introduction :

- Faites une brève phrase d'accroche. Cela peut être un fait divers etc.
- Présentez brièvement les documents (natures, sources, date, auteur·rice·s)
- Annoncez ensuite votre problématique (qui est donnée dans le sujet) : « How do the documents reveal the tensions between the UK and other countries over the return of ancient objects ? »

Suggestion de plan :

- I. Conflicting claims over ancient objects leading to diplomatic tensions
- II. Obstacles to their restitution.

I. Conflicting claims over ancient objects leading to diplomatic tensions

Each document shows how countries demand the return of their ancient objects (cultural heritage)

- Doc A: some British museums (l. 4 “Horniman Museum”) have repatriated ancient objects acquired during the British Empire (l. 5). Returned the “Benin Bronzes” (l. 5) to Nigeria (looting in 1897, l. 7). Former colonies demand the return of their stolen ancient objects.
- Doc C: conflicts between Greece and the UK over the “Elgin Marbles”. Greek authorities claim that Lord Elgin (l. 6) stole them and argue that GB is “illegally” holding them (l. 6).
- Doc A and Doc B: show that there are divisions within the museum institutions (cf. Tiffany Jenkins (l. 11-12) who believes that the role of museums is to preserve ancient objects and not repair the past (l. 14)). Doc B: Dan Hicks (another curator, l. 11) explains that loans have existed for a long time. Doc B: also focuses on politics: former Prime Minister Liz Truss opposes the return of the Parthenon Marbles to Greece (diplomatic tensions between former colonies / Greece and the UK).
- Doc D: reflects tensions within British society.

II. Obstacles to restitution

- Legal barriers lead to a “stalemate” (l. 15, doc C).
Doc C: (l. 11) “British Museum Act of 1963”: prevents the British Museum from permanently returning objects. So, George Osborne (“British Museum chairman” l. 3) can only offer a “three-year loan” (l. 4) to Greece. BUT some “sympathetic to the Greek cause” (l. 7) British MPs would like to amend this law.
Doc B: also alludes to negotiations between Greece and GB, but stalemate too (l. 9) – also mentions G. Osborne.
- GB / Greece / Nigeria have a different vision of these objects. For GB: a part of world history (doc A, l. 13) and museums should promote global knowledge. But for Nigeria and Greece: these artefacts belong to their countries of origin (symbols of their identity, their own struggles, etc.).

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- Doc D (survey): shows that the British population, contrary to some politicians and some curators, supports “permanently return artefacts to their country of origin” [6 out of 10].

Partie 2 : traduction en français (4 pts)

Suggestion de correction traduction (l. 7- 13) – doc C :

Des membres du Parlement britanniques favorables à la cause grecque espèrent modifier les lois en vigueur pour ouvrir la voie à un « prêt à durée indéterminée », actuellement interdit par la loi britannique.

Cela autoriserait le British Museum à « prêter » les Marbres à la Grèce sans avoir à renoncer à la propriété des sculptures qui ornaient auparavant le Parthénon.

Le British Museum ne peut pas, à cause du British Museum Act de 1963, se défaire d'objets de sa collection. Celle-ci est conservée dans l'intérêt du public et, par conséquent, le British Museum n'a pas la possibilité de restituer les Marbres d'Elgin.