Ce document a été mis en ligne par l'organisme FormaV®.

Toute reproduction, représentation ou diffusion, même partielle, sans autorisation préalable, est strictement interdite.

Pour consulter tous nos sujets d'annales et corrigés du Bac Général LLCER + SES, veuillez visiter :
bac-llcer-ses.fr/annales-sujets-et-corriges

BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL • CORRIGÉ DÉTAILLÉ

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

Session 2022 • Métropole • Remplacement

Code sujet **22-LLCERANMCME3** 3 heures 30

Proposition de corrigé pédagogique • FormaV

Se repérer dans le corrigé

Sujet 1 — Les réparations liées à l’esclavage aux États-Unis
2 réponses • sujet p. 2–5

Sujet 2 — Les risques d’inondation le long de la Tamise et les solutions développées ou envisagées
2 réponses • sujet p. 6–10

Les numéros, parties et pages renvoient au sujet original. Chaque réponse rappelle la consigne, explique la démarche et donne le résultat.

Sujet 1

20 points

Les réparations liées à l’esclavage aux États-Unis

Partie 1 (16 pts)

Question Partie 1

Sujet p. 2, 3, 4, 5

> Prenez connaissance du dossier proposé, composé des documents A, B et C non hiérarchisés, et traitez en anglais le sujet suivant (500 mots environ) : Say what the documents reveal about the question of slavery reparations in the US, the issues it raises, and how it is — or could be — dealt with.

Démarche : La synthèse met en relation les trois documents en distinguant les formes possibles de réparation, les débats sur les bénéficiaires et les responsabilités, et les limites d’une réponse uniquement symbolique. Elle s’appuie sur les exemples précis des propositions fédérales du document A, de l’initiative locale de Ms Marshall dans le document B et du dessin de presse du document C. La rédaction est en anglais, comme demandé.

RÉPONSE À RETENIR

Slavery reparations have been debated in the United States after decades of campaigning. The documents show that the issue is not simply whether compensation should be paid. It also concerns who should receive it, who should provide it, and which measures could address the lasting effects of slavery and racism. Reparations may involve public recognition, material support and action against inequalities that persist today.

Document A presents different proposals for a federal programme. The National African American Reparations Commission's plan includes a national apology for slavery and later discrimination, assistance for people wishing to exercise a right to return to an African country of their choice, affordable housing and education, and the preservation of Black monuments and sacred sites. The proposed beneficiaries are people of African descent living in the United States. By contrast, a plan proposed by Andre Perry and Rashawn Ray focuses on descendants with at least one ancestor enslaved in the country. It combines direct financial payments with free college tuition, student-loan forgiveness, grants for housing down payments, housing revitalisation and support for Black-owned businesses. These proposals therefore differ both over eligibility and over what a complete programme should include.

The document also questions whether money alone can count as adequate reparation. Dreisen Heath supports direct payments but argues that they cannot remedy every harm: they cannot undo wrongful convictions in a racist legal system or ensure access to preventive healthcare. The racial wealth gap is connected to these wider forms of injustice, so material compensation would need to be accompanied by other measures. The cartoon in Document C makes a related point through irony. In 2016, Delaware's governor apologised for slavery on behalf of the state, yet the cartoon surrounds the recipient of an apology with refusals concerning a job, a loan and funding to repair a school. His response that he already has enough apologies suggests that words of regret are inadequate if unequal treatment and unmet needs remain. The drawing thus contrasts symbolic recognition with practical action.

Document B brings the national debate down to the personal and local level. Ms Marshall, a white farmer in the Deep South, confronts the fact that her family benefited from slavery, while many Black families in the area descend from enslaved people. She wants to use her land for the common good, not merely to ease her conscience. Possible actions include offering internships to young Black farmers, who could keep the profits from working her land, or helping preserve her Black neighbours' church cemetery. More controversially, she considers giving land or money from its sale to descendants of people whose labour helped build her family's wealth, including enslaved people and later sharecroppers. Her uncertainty reflects difficult questions about inherited responsibility, who should benefit, and what making amends may cost. She is also aware of the risk of acting as a white saviour and fears criticism for telling the community's history through the lens of slavery.

Together, the documents suggest that reparations could take place at several levels: federal programmes, local initiatives and public acknowledgement. They also show why no single apology or payment can settle the debate. A meaningful response would combine recognition and material restitution with efforts to address continuing inequalities, while taking the affected communities' needs into account. The challenge is to turn acknowledgement of past wrongs into fair and lasting change.

Partie 2 (4 pts)

Question Partie 2

Sujet p. 2, 4

Transposition en français. Rendez compte des principales idées exprimées dans le document B, en français et de

manière structurée (110–130 mots).

Démarche : La transposition restitue les idées principales du document B plutôt que d'en suivre chaque phrase : la prise de conscience de Ms Marshall, les actions qu'elle envisage, puis les questions de responsabilité et les difficultés que soulève sa démarche. Le texte compte 129 mots.

RÉPONSE À RETENIR

Depuis près de trois ans, Ms Marshall explore le passé esclavagiste de sa famille et combat le racisme. Dans cette région, les familles blanches ont profité de l'esclavage, tandis que nombre de familles noires en descendent. Peu fortunée, elle possède des terres, qu'elle veut employer pour le bien commun plutôt que pour expier. Consciente du risque de jouer la « sauveuse blanche », elle envisage un stage pour de jeunes agriculteurs noirs, qui garderaient leurs bénéfices, ou la préservation du cimetière de leurs voisins noirs. Elle se demande aussi si elle devrait donner des terres ou le produit de leur vente aux descendants des personnes ayant enrichi sa famille, esclaves puis métayers. Cette initiative pose des questions de responsabilité et de coût ; elle craint les critiques suscitées par son récit de l'histoire locale.

Sujet 2

20 points

Les risques d’inondation le long de la Tamise et les solutions développées ou envisagées

Partie 1 (16 pts)

Question Partie 1

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

> 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) : Taking into account the specificities of the documents, show how human and natural causes affect flood risks along the river Thames, and present some of the solutions that have been developed or considered.

Démarche : il faut mettre en relation les quatre documents en distinguant les aléas naturels de l’augmentation de la vulnérabilité due aux aménagements humains. On peut ensuite confronter les protections techniques, comme la Thames Barrier et le « super sewer », à la restauration des plaines inondables proposée dans le document D. La synthèse qui suit est rédigée en anglais et compte environ 500 mots.

RÉPONSE À RETENIR

Flood risk along the Thames results from the interaction between natural hazards and human choices. The documents show that intense rain, storms and rising water levels threaten London, while development can make the consequences worse. They also present both engineered defences and a nature-based alternative.

Although London is usually relatively dry, extreme rainfall can cause sudden flooding. Document C reports that, on 25 July, some parts of the city received more than 5 cm of rain in just a few hours, normally a month's worth. The flash floods disrupted everyday life: one east London hospital evacuated around 100 patients after a power cut, hundreds of cars were stranded and about a dozen Tube stations closed. Storms and high tides create another danger. Document B shows the Thames Barrier closed in 2018 to prevent flooding caused by a storm and spring tides. Climate change is likely to intensify these risks. A government study cited in Document C predicts that winter rainfall could rise by 59% even if global warming is limited to 1.5°C, and that sea-level events expected once a century could become annual.

Human activity increases both exposure and the difficulty of managing floodwater. Document A's map marks areas that could regularly be underwater by 2030. The highlighted zones follow the Thames and other waterways across a wide area, including beyond the limits of central London; the map therefore makes clear that the risk is not confined to the city centre. Document C explains that new housing has been built in vulnerable locations, including the Thames Estuary and the Lea River Valley. Near the Olympic Park, the population more than doubled from around 10,000 in 2014 to 26,000 in 2017 and is expected to reach almost 100,000 by 2031. More buildings and concrete prevent rainwater from draining away easily. Document D adds that parts of the river have been straightened and canalised to help boats and protect riverside communities. It also reports that more than 11,000 homes in England are due to be built on land at high risk of flooding; in some areas affected by recent floods, up to one in five homes built between 2015 and 2018 stood in flood zones.

London already relies on the Thames Barrier, which has protected central London from tidal flooding since 1982. Its gates can be raised to regulate the flow of water. However, its increasingly frequent use points to growing pressure: it was closed only ten times in the decade after construction was completed in 1981, but 80 times since 2010. The "super sewer", due to open in 2025, will expand the capacity of the Victorian sewer system. It will not prevent flooding, but should stop untreated sewage from flowing into the Thames.

Document D presents rewilding as a complementary response. The Thames Landscape Strategy, a partnership of 15 organisations and more than 200 community groups, is working to restore the Arcadian floodplain at six sites. Rather than separating the river from its surroundings with flood defences, this approach gives water space to spread and creates habitats for wildlife. At Richmond's Old Deer Park, regularly flooded grassland could become a diverse wet ecosystem. Taken together, the documents suggest that London needs both protection and better planning: engineered measures can help, but avoiding risky development and restoring floodplains would address vulnerability in a more sustainable way.

Partie 2 (4 pts)

Question Partie 2

Sujet p. 6, 9

> Traduisez en français le passage suivant du document C (l. 2–8) : “Londoners like to remind visitors that, despite their city’s reputation for dreary weather, rain is in fact less common than in some sunnier climes. Rome gets more total precipitation each year; New York City gets almost twice as much, and has far more rainy days. In general, Britain’s capital is grey but fairly dry, with predictable and moderate weather. That may be changing. On July 25th parts of the city saw over 5cm of rain in just a few hours, an amount that would normally take an entire month to fall.”

Démarche : il faut conserver les comparaisons entre Londres, Rome et New York, puis rendre le contraste entre le climat habituellement modéré de la capitale britannique et l’épisode exceptionnel du 25 juillet. Ici, *climes* signifie « climats » et *to fall*, à propos de la pluie, signifie « tomber ».

RÉPONSE À RETENIR

Les Londoniens aiment rappeler aux visiteurs que, malgré la réputation de leur ville pour son temps maussade, il y pleut en réalité moins souvent que dans certains climats plus ensoleillés. Rome reçoit chaque année un volume total de précipitations plus important ; New York en reçoit presque deux fois plus et connaît beaucoup plus de jours de pluie. En général, la capitale britannique est grise, mais plutôt sèche, et son climat est prévisible et modéré.

Cela pourrait changer. Le 25 juillet, certaines parties de la ville ont reçu plus de 5 cm de pluie en quelques heures seulement, une quantité qui correspond normalement à un mois entier de précipitations.

Sujet : https://www.sujetdebac.fr/annales-pdf/2022/spe-llcer-amc-2022-metropole-remplacement-sujet-officiel.pdf
© FormaV EI • Proposition de correction, distincte d'un corrigé officiel.

Copyright © 2027 FormaV®. Tous droits réservés.

FormaV® est une marque déposée auprès de l'INPI sous le numéro 5227897.

Ce document a été élaboré par FormaV® avec le plus grand soin afin d'accompagner chaque apprenant vers la réussite de ses examens. Son contenu (textes, graphiques, méthodologies, tableaux, exercices, concepts, mises en forme) constitue une œuvre protégée par le droit d'auteur.

Toute copie, partage, reproduction, diffusion ou mise à disposition, même partielle, gratuite ou payante, est strictement interdite sans accord préalable et écrit de FormaV®, conformément aux articles L.111-1 et suivants du Code de la propriété intellectuelle. Dans une logique anti-plagiat, FormaV® se réserve le droit de vérifier toute utilisation illicite, y compris sur les plateformes en ligne ou sites tiers.

En utilisant ce document, vous vous engagez à respecter ces règles et à préserver l'intégrité du travail fourni. La consultation de ce document est strictement personnelle.

Merci de respecter le travail accompli afin de permettre la création continue de ressources pédagogiques fiables et accessibles.