

BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL

SESSION 2019

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.

**Dès que ce sujet vous est remis, assurez-vous qu'il est complet.
Ce sujet comporte 7 pages numérotées de 1/7 à 7/7.**

Compréhension	10 points
Expression	10 points

Document A

According to family legend, Ferguson's grandfather departed on foot from his native city of Minsk with one hundred rubles sewn into the lining of his jacket, traveled west to Hamburg through Warsaw and Berlin, and then booked passage on a ship called the *Empress of China*, which crossed the Atlantic in rough winter storms and sailed
5 into New York Harbor on the first day of the twentieth century. While waiting to be interviewed by an immigration official at Ellis Island, he struck up a conversation with a fellow Russian Jew. The man said to him: *Forget the name Reznikoff. It won't do you any good here. You need an American name for your new life in America, something with a good American ring to it.* Since English was still an alien tongue to
10 Isaac Reznikoff in 1900, he asked his older, more experienced compatriot for a suggestion. *Tell them you're Rockefeller*, the man said, *You can't go wrong with that.* An hour passed, then another hour, and by the time the nineteen-year-old Reznikoff sat down to be questioned by the immigration official, he had forgotten the name the man had told him to give. *Your name?* the official asked. Slapping his head in
15 frustration, the weary immigrant blurted out in Yiddish, *Ikh hob fargessen (I've forgotten)*! And so it was that Isaac Reznikoff began his new life in America as Ichabod Ferguson.

He had a hard time of it, especially in the beginning, but even after it was no longer the beginning, nothing ever went as he had imagined it would in his adopted country.
20 It was true that he managed to find a wife for himself just after his twenty-sixth birthday and it was also true that this wife, Fanny, née Grossman, bore him three robust and healthy sons, but life in America remained a struggle for Ferguson's grandfather from the day he walked off the boat until the night of March 7, 1923, when he met an early, unexpected death at the age of forty-two – gunned down in a holdup
25 at the leather-goods warehouse in Chicago where he had been employed as a night watchman.

No photographs survive of him, but by all accounts he was a large man with a strong back and enormous hands, uneducated, unskilled, the quintessential greenhorn know-nothing. [...]

30 For all his efforts, he never earned more than nickels and dimes, and therefore the only things poor Ike Ferguson bequeathed to his wife and three boys were the stories he had told them about the vagabond adventures of his youth. In the long run, stories are probably no less valuable than money, but in the short run they have their decided limitations.

Paul Auster, *4 3 2 1*, 2017

Document B

Economic Mobility: Is the American Dream Alive and Well?

- For more than two centuries, economic opportunity and the prospect of upward mobility have formed the bedrock upon which the American story has been anchored – inspiring people in distant lands to seek our shores and sustaining the unwavering optimism of Americans at home. From the hopes of the earliest settlers to the aspirations of today's diverse population, the American Dream unites us in a common quest for individual and national success. But new data suggest that this once solid ground may well be shifting. This raises provocative questions about the continuing ability of all Americans to move up the economic ladder and calls into question whether the American economic meritocracy is still alive and well.
- Recent studies suggest that there is less economic mobility in the United States than has long been presumed. The last thirty years has seen a considerable drop-off in median household income growth compared to earlier generations. And, by some measurements, we are actually a less mobile society than many other nations, including Canada, France, Germany and most Scandinavian countries. This challenges the notion of America as the land of opportunity.
- Despite these potentially troubling findings, the current national economic debate remains focused too narrowly on the issue of inequality, leaving aside the more important core question of whether the foundation of opportunity, economic mobility, remains intact. [...]
- Why should Americans care about economic mobility? How should citizens and policy makers alike understand economic mobility? This report addresses these questions in the same way Americans think about their lives and imagine the future for their children: it looks at how a family's standard of living improves from one generation to the next. Further, it asks whether a rising tide of economic growth lifts all ships, whether individual effort and talent allow a particular family's boat to move ahead of others in the fleet, or whether there is some combination of both.

Economic Mobility, a report by Isabel V. Sawhill and John E. Morton, 2007

Document C



A mural in the streets of Phoenix, Arizona, made by Calle 16, a collective of street artists (2010).

NOTE AUX CANDIDATS

Les candidats traitent le sujet sur la copie qui leur est fournie et veillent à :

- respecter l'ordre des questions et reporter les repères sur la copie (lettre ou lettre et numéro ou lettre, numéro et lettre). Exemples : **A.4** ou **E** ;
- faire toujours suivre les citations du numéro de la ligne ;
- recopier les phrases à compléter en **soulignant** l'élément introduit.

Répondre en **anglais** aux questions.

I COMPRÉHENSION DE L'ÉCRIT (10 points)

DOCUMENT A

Tous les candidats traitent les questions A à E.

- A. Find the corresponding information about Ferguson's grandfather.
1. Birth name
 2. Year of birth
 3. Year of death
 4. Place of birth
 5. Nationality
 6. Native language
- B. What was his route to America?
1. Minsk – Warsaw – Berlin – Hamburg – New York
 2. Hamburg – Warsaw – Berlin – Minsk – New York
 3. Minsk – Warsaw – Berlin – China – New York
- C. Say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Justify with a quote.
1. Ferguson's grandfather already spoke English when he arrived in New York.
 2. When he was in America, Ferguson's grandfather only lived in New York.
 3. Ferguson's grandfather made a fortune in America.
- D. 1. What changed for Ferguson's grandfather on Ellis Island?
2. Explain in your own words why and how this change took place. (30 words)
- E. Would you say that Ferguson's grandfather succeeded in America (family life/professional life)? (30 words)

Seuls les candidats de la série L composant au titre de la LVA (langue vivante approfondie) traitent la question F.

- F. What does this story tell us about the American Dream? (50 words)

DOCUMENT B

Tous les candidats traitent les questions G à I.

- G. What kind of document is it?
1. an extract from a novel
 2. an economic report
 3. a report about American history
- H. Focus on the first paragraph:
1. What expression in the paragraph explains what “upward mobility” (lines 1-2) is?
 2. Pick out words or expressions describing the American Dream. (three elements)
 3. What does this dream mean to people inside and outside the United States? Explain in your own words. (30 words)
- I. Say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Justify with a quote from the text.
1. The reality of the American Dream is questioned today.
 2. In the United States, it is easier to climb the social ladder today than in the past.

Seuls les candidats de la série L composant au titre de la LVA (langue vivante approfondie) traitent la question J.

- J. According to the authors, why is economic mobility essential in the lives of American people? Explain in your own words. (30 words)

DOCUMENT C

Tous les candidats traitent les questions K à M.

- K. What do the elements in the central part of the mural make you think of?
- L. Focus on the slogan. “UR” means “YOUR” on the Internet and in text messages. Why do you think the street artists used it in this slogan?
- M. What is the message sent to the immigrants coming to Arizona? Explain in your own words. (30 words)

Seuls les candidats de la série L composant au titre de la LVA (langue vivante approfondie) traitent la question N.

- N. Two languages are used in the mural (English and Spanish). What does it reveal?

Tous les candidats traitent la question O.

DOCUMENTS A, B et C

O. In your own words, compare and contrast the visions of the American Dream in these three documents. (80 words)

II EXPRESSION ÉCRITE (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.

Seuls les candidats des séries ES, S, et ceux de la série L qui ne composent pas au titre de la LVA (langue vivante approfondie) traitent l'un des deux sujets suivants.

Twenty years after their first encounter, Ferguson's grandfather (document A) meets the "Russian Jew" mentioned in line 7. Imagine and write their conversation. **(300 mots +/- 10%)**

OU

In 2012, Joseph Stiglitz, the famous American economist, declared: "The U.S. worked hard to create the American dream of opportunity. But today, that dream is a myth."

Discuss this statement. **(300 mots +/- 10%)**

Seuls les candidats de la série L composant au titre de la LVA (Langue vivante approfondie) traitent les deux sujets suivants.

In 2012, Joseph Stiglitz, the famous American economist, declared: "The U.S. worked hard to create the American dream of opportunity. But today, that dream is a myth."

Discuss this statement. **(250 mots +/- 10%)**

ET

"You need an American name for your new life in America, something with a good American ring to it." (document A, lines 8-9)

Discuss this quotation. **(250 mots +/- 10%)**