

Les dates des oraux :

- Nous attendons que notre Ministre se prononce (peut-être aujourd'hui ou demain)
- Si les EdS sont maintenus, les oraux seront après les écrits : le lundi 21 et mardi 22 mars environ (nous ne sommes pas encore sûrs que cela se déroule sur deux jours)
- 12 candidats par jour. Seuls des professeurs qui enseignent déjà en EdS seront convoqués. Nous essayons de limiter le nombre de copies autour de 30. Nous devons veiller à convoquer avant tout les professeurs qui enseignent en LLCER, mais sans trop les surcharger de copies.

Un webinaire sur la LLCER-AMC et notamment la comparaison entre la LLCER anglais et AMC est prévu le mercredi 23 février à 14h.

Le webinaire propose des exercices pour entraîner les élèves à l'épreuve de synthèse (des activités de groupes, des évaluations formatives) :

- un exercice : donner le plan (insister sur l'esprit de synthèse et la mise en relation des idées et des documents)
- des copies d'élèves : rédaction de 200 mots
- des copies d'élèves longues (1000 mots)
- des copies qui correspondent bien à ce qui est attendu sur le plan de la synthèse
- ne pas hésiter à travailler les sujets et les copies joints

Des analyses formatives et non sommatives.

En 1^{ère} et début de Tale : viser B2 sur la grille

En Tale : viser C1 et 500 mots

La grille LLCER et les compétences interculturelles :

	écrit nude et convaincant, étayé par des éléments (inter)culturels pertinents.		complexe en démontrant un usage maîtrisé de moyens linguistiques de structuration et d'articulation.		haut degré de correction grammaticale , y compris en mobilisant des structures complexes.		vaste repertoire lexical incluant des expressions idiomatiques, des nuances de formulation et des structures variées.	
B2	Peut traiter le sujet et produire un écrit clair, détaillé et globalement efficace , y compris en prenant appui sur certains éléments (inter)culturels pertinents.	20	Peut produire un récit ou une argumentation en indiquant la relation entre les faits et les idées dans un texte bien structuré.	20	Peut démontrer une bonne maîtrise des structures simples et courantes . Les erreurs sur les structures complexes ne donnent pas lieu à des malentendus.	20	Peut produire un texte dont l'étendue du lexique et des structures est suffisante pour permettre précision et variété des formulations .	20
B1	Peut traiter le sujet et produire un écrit intelligible et relativement développé , y compris en faisant référence à quelques éléments (inter)culturels.	10	Peut rendre compte d'expériences en décrivant ses sentiments et réactions. Peut exposer et illustrer un point de vue . Peut raconter une histoire de manière cohérente.	10	Peut démontrer une bonne maîtrise des structures simples et courantes . Les erreurs sur les structures simples ne gênent pas la lecture.	10	Peut produire un texte dont l' étendue lexicale relative nécessite l'usage de périphrases et de répétitions .	10
A2	Peut traiter le sujet, même si la production est courte .	5	Peut exposer une expérience ou un point de vue en utilisant des connecteurs élémentaires.	5	Peut produire un texte immédiatement compréhensible malgré des erreurs fréquentes.	5	Peut produire un texte dont les mots sont adaptés à l'intention de communication, en dépit d'un repertoire lexical limité	5

- <https://www.education.gouv.fr/bo/20/Special2/MENE2001794N.htm>
- Les grilles sont faites en mettant certains éléments en gras pour signifier ce qui est le plus important dans cette case en termes d'objectif visé. En l'occurrence on voit que les éléments (inter)culturels ne sont pas concernés par cette mise en gras, mais servent plutôt d'indication complémentaire. Le "y compris" indique une possible voie et non pas une obligation incontournable
- D'autre part il ne faut pas oublier l'objectif, qui est de réaliser une synthèse et non pas un commentaire composé. Autrement dit, il n'est pas requis dans les consignes aux candidats d'élargir le sujet, ni de faire mention d'éléments culturels externes au dossier. Si on pose cela comme une exigence a priori, on piège le candidat par rapport à la consigne qui lui est donnée.
- **L'accès au niveau B1 ne doit pas dépendre de ce que le candidat pourrait citer ou ajouter qui proviendrait de ses cours, de ses lectures etc, mais plutôt de sa capacité à comprendre au niveau culturel de ce qui se joue dans le dossier.**

Attention :

- le sujet ne doit pas faire plus de 5000 signes (blancs et espaces compris, y compris pour le document iconographique)
- le sujet doit clairement indiquer les sources (et non seulement la nature du document : ex. un discours...)

Aider les élèves à :

- **Trouver des paradoxes dans le sujet pour faciliter la synthèse**
- Ne pas paraphraser
- Ne pas donner tous les détails (dates, titre etc...) sauf si cela est particulièrement pertinent
- Respecter le format de l'épreuve : **Ne pas dépasser le nombre de mots attendus. Si le sujet indique 500 mots, on arrête de lire à 550. Ceci est très important afin de respecter la nature de l'épreuve (une synthèse) et de respecter l'équité entre les candidats.**

Le travail de Mme Grandin avec ses élèves : rédiger le plan (sujet Tech Giants)

- **Oblige à être synthétique**
- **Oblige à penser au sens**
- **Oblige à se concentrer sur la mise en relation des documents**
- **L'importance de l'introduction brève**
- **Un travail de groupe : l'entraide**

Le sujet :

Document 1 : CO de 2'

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=XLtu0A9mfMw>

BAC

ÉPREUVE ÉCRITE DE TLE

Sujet type bac

Study these different documents :

- **Doc 1:** Video « *Big Tech vs Big Pharma* », by RBC Capital Markets
- **Doc 2:** Infography « *Where Big Tech is developing solutions in pharma* »
- **Doc 3:** Article « *Collaboration not collaboration; is big pharma and big tech a recipe for success* »?

Taking into account these three documents, study the relations between big pharma and big tech.

Vous proposerez une introduction et une conclusion intégralement rédigées ainsi qu'un plan détaillé, en vous assurant de bien croiser les documents.

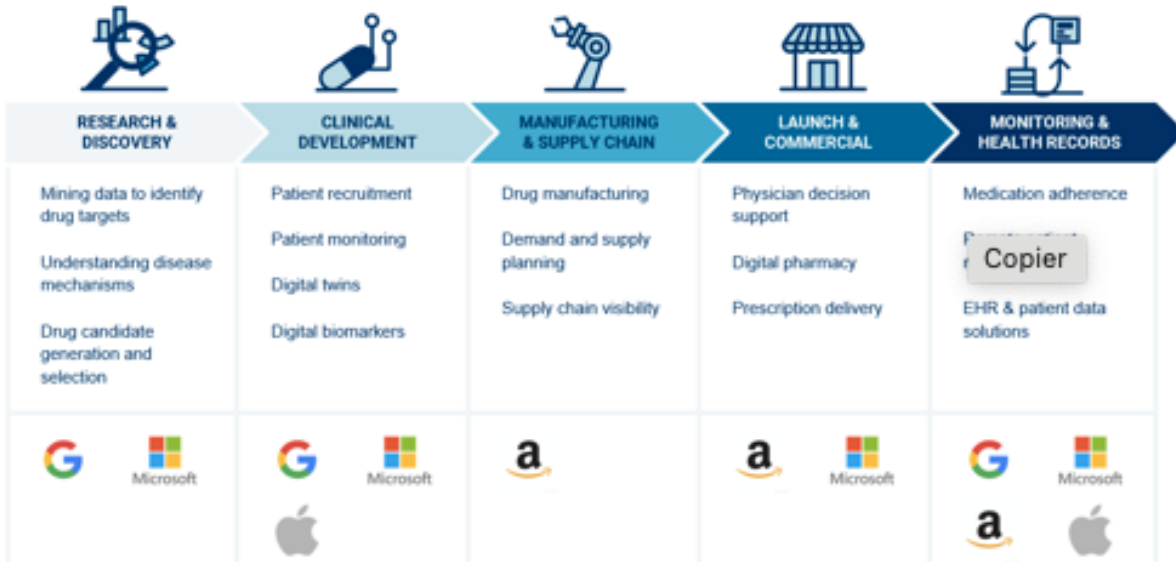
Doc 1:



<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=XLtu0A9mfMw>

Doc 2:

Where big tech is developing solutions in pharma



Collaboration not competition: is big pharma and big tech a recipe for success?

Big tech's growing interest in the healthcare sector has largely been seen to put it on a collision course with big pharma. However, there are early signs of a culture of collaboration emerging between big tech and big pharma, which has only been accelerated by the Covid-19 pandemic. Allie Nawrat asks what this new era of collaboration between big tech and big pharma could mean for healthcare. Both big pharma and big tech are increasingly realising these two sectors have more to gain from working together, than by competing. This has led to a flurry of deals being signed in the past few years between big pharma and big tech.

Why is big tech interested in healthcare?

- Healthcare is an extremely lucrative market. Global pharma revenues totalled \$1.25trn in 2019, according to Statista, while the wider healthcare market was worth \$8.45trn in 2018. The industry is on a positive growth trajectory, which is likely to have been accelerated further by pharma coming to the world's aid in the Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, many different players want a slice of the healthcare pie. Big tech companies "have the money and resources to infiltrate the world of healthcare", notes cloud-based healthcare software provider PointClickCare consultant Jeff Wessinger.
- Another reason for tech's interest is that the consumer for healthcare is all of us. Microsoft chief medical officer David Rhew agrees, stating "healthcare impacts every one of us", a notion been emphasised by the Covid-19 crisis.
- A third reason why pharma is so attractive to big tech is that there is a tonne of data associated with the sector, notes Rhew. However, he explains, a lot of that valuable data is "untapped and underutilised because it is in a variety of structures".

"Technology enables data that was previously in siloed to be translated to insights that help to right disease," explains Wessinger. In addition, technology can help with data integration, normalisation, enrichment and management", notes Rhew, through leveraging tools like artificial intelligence and machine learning. These technologies can "help people be more efficient and make better decisions", notes Wessinger. "The tools that technology provide allows pharma to be able to improve its existing processes and potentially reinvent its business model", adds Rhew.

"Couple this with big pharma's ability to digest this data and then focus research efforts on prevention and treatment, and you have a powerful combination," continues Wessinger. Shor emphasises that the power of the big tech and big pharma is because it is a "convergence of two experts in their own right coming together to solve issues that impact all of us. Through collaboration, each party contributes their individual strengths to overcome healthcare issues that plague patients."

Group 1

Since the empowerment of Tech Giants, they always try to reinvent themselves, evolve with their time and cover up more sectors as possible. Recently with the pandemic, the world understood the necessity of an easier access to medical services. The Tech Giants took this opportunity. We have here documents, a video, an infographic and an article. They are informative and useful and explain how (doc 2), when (doc 1) and why (doc 3) Tech giants have increased their power along with the Big Pharma industry. What's the impact of the Tech Giants on the healthcare sector?

1. Positive impact
 - a. Rapidity and efficiency (doc 2)
 - b. Digitalization of healthcare (Apple watch, Pill Pack – doc 1)
 - c. Research and development: money from big tech + money from big pharma = empowerment of the two business sectors.
2. Negative impact
 - a. Creepy access (doc 3): healthcare and data
 - b. Privacy

Finally, we can say that although the first aim of Big Tech is to make people's lives easier, there's a down side of the iceberg. Of course, Big Tech in association with Big Pharma allows more convenient and quick access to the medical sector for the people who need it. Nevertheless, we would be naive not to think about the negative aspects. In an era of digitalization, we may wonder if in a few years, we would be ready to put our health in the hand of softwares and machines?

Commentaire: On voit bien la mise en relation des différents documents. C'est clair et bien organisé.

Groupe 2

Today we live in a world where Tech giants are ubiquitous. Over the past years, Big Tech has more and more influence on our daily lives. But they aren't yet satisfied and they want to conquer more and take ownership of new sectors like the healthcare industry. So it's relevant to ask ourselves why Big tech and Big Pharma need each other to progress? To answer this question, we have three documents. It's relevant to notice that they were all published during the COVID-19 pandemic, which shows how this collaboration has been increased in a special context.

1. Collaboration is the strategy of success
 - Permits new products
 - Covid-19 has accelerated this collaboration
 - Convergence of two domains of experts who work with the same goal
2. How the digital healthcare works
 - Lucrative markets: each has the money to help and invest in the other sectors and have funds for more research.
 - Generates more resources.
 - Healthcare: tons of data, which is attractive for the tech companies.

3. What kind of influence?

- Economic influence
- More efficiency in the healthcare sector: quicker and better access to information and treatment of the health data.
- May help make better decisions.

To conclude, Big Tech and Big Pharma are now complementary. Thanks to Big tech, Big Pharma could progress more easily and faster and they both became extremely lucrative markets. This collaboration between Big Tech and Big Pharma has many advantages both for the users and for the companies themselves. And if this may be positive for our health, we know that it comes with giving more and more personal data to Big Tech companies. Is this the price to pay for more and more efficient medical sector?

Commentaire: Très clair, réflexion plus riche On ne voit pas clairement la mise en relation.

Conseil : bien souligner document 1/2/3.

Un corrigé possible:

How do Big Tech and Big Pharma need each other to progress? / How much can we see the collaboration between Big tech and Big Pharma as a strategy of success?

- **Financial success:** lucrative market with mutual benefits / huge profits / reduced costs

Transition: this money gives huge possibilities to invest in research, which fosters technological progress:

- **Technological success:** research, new opportunities → Multiple impact for the users: better treatments / better care
- **Redemption / ethical success?** Possibility for big companies to show a more accessible side: they work for everyone's good.

Le travail de Mme Cazes

- **Un travail en 200 mots**
- **Un exercice nouveau et pas facile**
- **Des copies qui peuvent être travaillées avec les élèves**
- **Nous sommes en début de terminale et nous ne mettrons pas de note mais il nous semblerait logique d'attribuer au moins la moyenne aux copies 3, 4 voire 5 afin de signaler que les choses sont plutôt bien engagées.**

La thématique n°3 (relation au monde) et l'axe n°1 (puissance et influence). La séquence tourne autour du pouvoir de Netflix et à plus grande échelle du soft power américain.

Docs A - When the streaming giant goes global

Statistics by Statista.com

Where is Netflix available?

Netflix members with a streaming-only plan can watch TV shows and movies instantly in over 190 countries. The content that is available to stream may vary by location, and will change from time to time.



Note: Netflix is not yet available in China, though the company continues to explore options for providing the service. It also is not available in Crimea, North Korea, or Syria due to U.S. government restrictions on American companies.

Netflix's International Expansion

Netflix's paid streaming subscribers at the end of the respective year (in millions)

■ International ■ USA



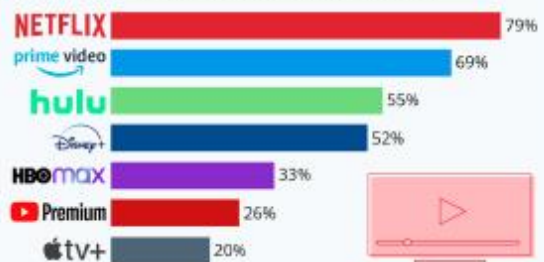
Source: Netflix



statista

Where Americans Get Their Stream On

Share of paying online video users in the U.S. who paid for the following services in the past 12 months



Based on a survey of 3,843 paying online video users aged 18 to 64 in the U.S. conducted in three waves between July 2020 and June 2021

Source: Statista Global Consumer Survey



statista

Doc B – Netflix Nations
By Ramon Lobato, 2019

Much of the world has embraced Netflix, and series such as *Stranger Things* and *Narcos* have amassed cult followings¹ in many countries. Yet Netflix's metamorphosis into a global media provider has not been trouble-free. Shortly after Hastings²'s announcement, newspapers in a number of countries started reporting angry reactions to the Netflix global switch-on. In Kenya, the chairman of the Film Classification Board threatened to block Netflix on the grounds of its "shockingly explicit eroticism", arguing that "we cannot afford to be a passive recipient of foreign content that could corrupt the moral values of our children and compromise our national security" (Aglionby and Garrahan 2016³). In Indonesia, access to Netflix was blocked by the state-owned telecommunications company (telco) Telekom Indonesia because of "a permit issue" and the "unfiltered" nature of its content (Gunawan 2016). In Europe, where there is a long history of cultural policy designed to keep Hollywood's power in check⁴, regulators planned a minimum European content quota for foreign streaming platforms. Meanwhile, Australians fretted⁵ that the arrival of Netflix would "break" the Internet as streamers hogged⁶ the bandwidth⁷ on the countries creaking Internet infrastructure.

Stories such as these give us a sense of the diverse ways that countries have responded to the entry of Netflix into the media markets. They also show how Netflix's rise has revived some deep-seated tensions in international media policy. These tensions stem⁸ from differing views on the part of regulators, media companies, and audiences about the nature of video and its proper modes of distribution. They also involve disagreement about where video services should operate, which territories and markets they should be able to access, and whose rules they should obey.

More than half of Netflix's subscribers now live outside the United States, and that figure is increasing. To cater⁹ to local tastes, the company has licenced thousands of non-US titles - from Indian Bollywood movies to Turkish dramas - for its increasingly diverse user base, and it has invested billions of dollars in producing its own content in 30 national markets. As Netflix continues to reach a wider international audience, the service becomes more geographically differentiated and localised. Titles appear and disappear, and catalogues shrink and expand, as the platform is accessed from different parts of the world. Languages, currencies and library categories are all customized for each country.

Netflix Nations, the Geography of Digital Distribution (2019)

¹ **Cult following:** an enthusiastic fan base

² **Hastings:** cofounder and CEO of Netflix

³ **Writers for the *Financial Times***

⁴ **In check:** controlled

⁵ **Fretted:** worried that

⁶ **To hog:** to monopolise

⁷ **The bandwidth:** le débit

⁸ **To stem:** be caused by

⁹ **To cater:** to meet demands

Doc C - A cultural revolution
By Andreas Charidemou (2020)

Netflix's discrete, highly-personalised, cultural revolution

'The rise of Netflix is arguably a new wave of globalisation', writes Andreas Charidemou in his article about the biggest streaming platform in the world.

To understand the power of Netflix, imagine this: If you could look into a crystal ball in January, what would be the second most startling thing that you would learn (that is after the global pandemic)? I'd say that it'd be the fact that a soapy reality show about tigers would manage to become a national topic of conversation. But after we get to the bottom of whether Carole Baskin fed her husband to a tiger, we should think about Netflix's extraordinary rise and its cultural importance in the modern world¹⁰.

Unsurprisingly, it's one of the few companies that's been faring¹¹ well through the crisis. It announced this week that it added a staggering 15.8 million subscribers to its platform, bringing the number close to 200 million. What is considered today a household essential, was at the turn of the millennium a DVD dispatching service. Who could dream that a delivery service would evolve into a company that competes with veteran studios at the Oscars, and indeed is considered an existential threat to the survival of the movie industry as we know it? This rise can be attributed to its unique business model, creating a strong brand name and a loyal customer basis. An essential ingredient for it, I would argue, is the infiltration of popular culture. Netflix has managed better than any other company to dominate the current discussion about the film industry and to cause an upheaval¹² in the traditional way we perceive movies and TV.

A big part of the Netflix success story is personalisation. Todd Yellin, Netflix's VP of product, said in an interview that the platform's shows are personalised in as many ways as possible for every single Netflix member, no matter where they live. Take the 'Stranger Things' posters. Netflix found out that fans of action movies and thrillers prefer a poster with an image of Eleven, while documentary devotees prefer to see Jim Hopper, the local police chief.

Netflix has found over 2000 of such 'taste clusters'. It then tags its content with thousands of genre terms, and its algorithm works out exactly what gets promoted on their user's page. This is how Netflix figures out that fans of *Stranger Things* might also enjoy nostalgic shows like 'That 70's Show', teen series like 'Riverdale', or horror shows like 'Dracula'. By using individualised marketing techniques, Netflix managed to transform an 80s nostalgia show into a global phenomenon, watched around the world, available in 20 different languages.

The seemingly ever-changing Netflix library provides its viewers with the incessant supply of new content keeping them hooked from month to month. A key component of its strategy is its original content. In order to satisfy its enormous global viewership, Netflix is interested in a variety of niche¹³ programmes and films. As a result, it's more willing to invest in independent films and series.

Indeed, the nature of the internet sustains the desire for idiosyncratic¹⁴ content. When consumers are faced with a limitless choice of products that appeal to them as individuals, the demand for blockbuster films and series falls. This has changed the decision of whether a show is worth making. Netflix is more interested in

¹⁰ *Tiger King*, a documentary

¹¹ **To fare:** to get on, to succeed, to manage

¹² **An upheaval:** a revolution

¹³ **Niche:** specialised

¹⁴ **Idiosyncratic:** characteristic

targeting its 'taste clusters' rather than broad demographic groups. Personalisation allows the company to get better results for lesser-quality shows by showing them to only those who like it. For example, 'The Kissing Booth', a teen rom-com, despite being considered a failure by critics, was seen by more than 20m households. When viewers trust the brand and have only a limited amount of time to spend watching TV, they have little reason to look somewhere else.

So what's next for Netflix? Having caused an upheaval in the American entertainment industry, Netflix now has plans to use its formula for global domination. Indeed, it has seen the largest increase of the number of subscribers amidst the audiences in Europe and Asia. It made popular series such as 'Money Heist', 'Baby', 'Dark', or '3%' in 21 different countries. Once one recognises the power of Netflix, you'll easily understand that the global ambitions of the company are rather concerning. Christophe Tardieu, the director of the French National Cinema Centre, described Netflix as "the perfect representation of American cultural imperialism". The rise of Netflix is arguably a new wave of globalisation. It can be seen as the rise of a new monoculture that poses the threat of crowding out the local culture as films and series worldwide evolve in terms of style and content only to match American norms.

Netflix undoubtedly revolutionised the entertainment industry, and in some ways this is regrettable. Movie-making is not just a commercial enterprise, it's an artform that should be appreciated in its own right rather than as a money making process. It's true that with Netflix and other Big Tech streaming sites, we might end up with more content than ever, perfectly attuned to our personal taste, but what are we giving up to get this? The communal feeling of enjoying a favourite series with family on TV? The experience of watching something completely original and outrageous in a movie theater? Maybe we should reconsider whether we want to surrender this unique part of our culture to the ever so powerful tech industry.

<https://www.varsity.co.uk/film-and-tv/19136>

"Christophe Tardieu, the director of the French National Cinema Centre, described Netflix as 'the perfect representation of American cultural imperialism'."

In a two-hundred-word essay, show how this quote relates to the statistics (docs a) and the excerpt from Lobato's novel (doc b).

Essay n°1 – élève n°1

The quote who is presented is: *"Christophe Tardieu, the director of the French National Cinema Centre, described Netflix as 'the perfect representation of American cultural imperialism'."*

We can find a link with the document C when we talk about that Netflix is the most used like streaming platform. The number of utilisator is 167 millions people who have an access for this platform and it's in all of the countries. It is present in 199 countries. We know also that some countries can't go on this platform as: North Korea, China and Syria because of the restrictions of American content there. Netflix is the most popular platform in the world and also in the USA behind "Prime Video".

We can see that in a lot of countries, Netflix exposed many disagreement on the implantation. Netflix have to face challenges against some countries like: Australia => concerned about the internet infrastructure because not as powefull as the others.

To my mind, it's good to invest in this streaming platform if you like to see a series or a movies with successfull. This platform has been able to meet the expectations of the whole world.

(194 words)

Ce 1er texte est très court. Si on enlève la répétition de la citation, il est proche de 150 mots (alors que les 200 mots requis!), et pour l'essentiel il répète, il paraphrase sans analyser, sans aborder le sujet central qui est l'impérialisme culturel. Cet élève n'aurait pas la moyenne.

Essay n°2 – élève n°2

First and foremost, the quote point out the fact that the Netflix's company hogs the streaming platform and dominate with a soft power as the American society already do. In fact, this quote point out with the help of statistics and several details given by the doc B the fact that each years the Netflix company finds innovative ways to provide a rentable situation and also a monopoly. Thus Netflix meets someone's expectations despite the fact that they compet with others company like Amazon Prime and Hulu underlines with the helps of all documents the fact that with a capitalist way they have the power in check. Secondely, the reason why this quote is clearly similar and eventually linkable with the doc A and B is the reason of the expansion of this plateform isn't only American, effectively it's worldwide. Moreover, the fact to impose the power with streaming content relies perfectly in my opinion the capitalist and imperialist representation of American culture.

(163 words)

Le 2ème texte est plus convaincant – même si la copie fait moins de 200 mots, ce qui constitue une erreur stratégique. Il y a des efforts de structuration et d'analyse. L'élève ne s'est pas contenté de répéter l'évidence. En revanche on fait face à des maladresses dans l'emploi très artificiel de structures, et surtout dans une syntaxe acrobatique qui n'aide pas à bien suivre la logique du message. Enfin, on passe assez largement à côté du sujet puisqu'en dehors de la phrase finale qui se contente d'émettre une opinion sans véritables arguments, la question de l'impérialisme culturel n'est pas abordée de manière assez soutenue.

Cet élève n'aurait pas la moyenne.

Essay n°3 – élève n°3

On the one hand, this quote does illustrate the two documents, given that both of them tackle the American imperialist through Netflix. Indeed, doc A demonstrates by using statistics that Netflix holds the pole position over the other streaming companies (79% of Americans get their stream on Netflix). Plus, we can observe that Netflix is available in over 190 countries: that's to say all around the world except in a few countries. On top of that, doc B explains that Netflix has plenty of non-US titles to suit different customs, habits and tastes that differ depending on the country: indeed, the author tackles the example of Indian Bollywood movies and Turkish dramas that Netflix offers in order to reach more and more people from various places and tastes.

On the other hand, we can affirm that this quote doesn't perfectly illustrate these documents. Indeed, doc A shows us that Netflix does have the monopoly but it is not alone on the market: "Prime Video" and "Hulu" are very close to Netflix. Also, this streaming platform is not available everywhere: indeed, doc B evokes the different barriers and difficulties that Netflix faces in some places, especially in Kenya and Indonesia where the platform is threatened to be blocked because of the "unfiltered" content that may seem outrageous towards their own culture.

As a result, I truly think that this quote illustrates more or less the two documents; yes we can affirm that Netflix is the perfect representation of American imperialism because it has the monopoly, but Netflix seems to adapt to suit different habits and tastes of the various countries so cultures.

(271 words)

Le 3ème texte semble s'approcher de ce qu'on peut attendre d'un élève moyen/moyen+ de LLCE AMC en fin de 1ère ou début de Terminale. La maîtrise linguistique est déjà meilleure que sur les 2 autres, les idées sont assez claires et aisées à suivre, les documents sont exploités de manière logique et argumentée. Le candidat aurait gagné à réduire les exemples et plus généralement à alléger ses formules, pour s'approcher des 200 mots demandés car il y a un peu de dépassement ; surtout, l'élève aurait dû davantage creuser la question de l'impérialisme culturel, car ici c'est surtout l'angle du monopole industriel qui est retenu. C'était justement le piège de cette question.

Essay n°4 – élève n°4

To my regard, this quotation flawlessly illustrates both documents A and B.

First and foremost, it relates to statistics for the reason of availability. The only countries in the world where Netflix is not available are China, North Korea and Syria. It's plenty on purpose because their government are conscious about the American soft power Netflix spread. They want to cancel and erase American imperialism of their country for political reasons, so the government forbid and censure Netflix and thus avoid American cultural imperialism by the erasing of this soft power. Furthermore, it justify that Netflix is the perfect representation of this imperialism, since governments are able to see the threat through the platform and are enough concerned to banish it.

On an other way, as said in document B, Netflix metamorphosed itself into a global media, but it was not trouble-free. This issue is tackled by the quote. Since Christophe Tardieu is the director of the French national cinema centre, he is part of an European country. As explained in doc B, there is a long history of cultural policy in Europe, so they planned a minimum European content quota, also applied to Netflix. This put forward the European urge to protect and maintain their cinematographic culture from the danger of an American "monoculture" instituted by the cultural imperialism they improve with this streaming platform.

(226 words)

Le 4è texte est assez confus, on sent l'élève plein d'idées mais qui ne les structure pas vraiment. Difficile peut-être de faire la part des choses entre le manque de liant du discours et les petits soucis d'ordre linguistique. Ce n'est pas vraiment hors-sujet mais encore un peu brouillon, sans doute faudrait-il travailler la concision et la clarté de l'expression avant tout. Conseiller l'élève à rédiger des phrases SVC.

Essay n°5 – élève n°5

According to me, Lobato's novel describe very well this quote. Indeed, country are, for some of them, afraid of Netflix. Europe is worried that Netflix would put too much American content, provoking the fall of the European one. Netflix's goal is to make its "empire" bigger as we can see with its investments in foreigner's movies so that he could meet customers demand and imposed his streaming hegemony. Furthermore, country found outrageous the fact that Netflix show indecent content and consider this imperialism of American culture as a threat.

In addition, the statistics give reason to the quote because according to them, Netflix is the most used streaming platform with a number of subscribers (167 million) that is in constant increasing. Moreover, Netflix have the monopoly over the streaming platform in the world.

As a result, we can say that Netflix is indeed "the perfect representation of American cultural imperialism".

(150 words)

Le 5è texte enfin retombe dans certaines faiblesses déjà repérées : trop court, ne prenant pas la peine de creuser une définition de l'impérialisme culturel, une alternance curieuse entre des expressions idiomatiques « scolaires » apprises par cœur et des erreurs lourdes de syntaxe de base, même si finalement le sujet est globalement compris.

Sujet de Mme Jardin-Marteau et Mme Juneau, Lycée Yourcenar

- Attention : ne pas dépasser 500 mots ; valoriser esprit de synthèse
- **Mettre la thématique** (l'axe n'est pas attendu) : permet d'aider les élèves à problématiser la synthèse et leur permet de rapprocher le dossier de ce qui a été vu en classe ; il y a plusieurs manières d'aborder un document ; le choix de la thématique peut donner une forme d'orientation au sujet ; les sujets doivent correspondre à un axe et l'objectif est bien de faire réfléchir les élèves et leur permettre de montrer ce qu'ils ont appris (ce n'est pas un sujet sans lien avec les cours). **Nous n'attendons pas néanmoins que les élèves récitent le cours.**

Sujet 1 La pauvreté aux États-Unis

Le sujet lui-même : deux des trois documents sont un peu plus anciens (le 1^{er} est sur la période Trump). Choisir au moins 1 document qui traite de l'actualité très récente (ex. Biden ici).

Le sujet: les 3 documents sur la pauvreté

- Le dossier illustre les vastes différences d'interprétation de la pauvreté
- La pauvreté décline mais est encore présente
- **Document 1 aborde l'entrée politique** et une entrée positive

- Les inégalités perdurent document 1 et 2
- Les plus pauvres restent aussi pauvres document 2
- Document 3 les chiffres et l'impact des récessions
- Paradoxes : des chiffres objectifs (on a beaucoup de chiffres) mais on s'aperçoit qu'il y a de multiples façons d'analyser les chiffres selon le point de vue dans lequel on se place
- Paradoxe : on a l'impression que tout va mieux mais la pauvreté reste
- Paradoxe : la stabilité des % vs évolution des chiffres: le taux de pauvreté est stable et semble indépendant de l'évolution économique

Le programme : « faire société » : l'axe d'étude 3 évoque les situations d'égalité et inégalités dans le monde anglophone, et souligne notamment la différence entre les notions « d'égalité » et « d'égalité des chances ». Il est donc intéressant de chercher à comprendre ce qui se cache sous des chiffres apparemment neutres.

les pays.

Certains systèmes éducatifs, politiques ou économiques sont accusés de perpétuer dans leurs structures mêmes les inégalités (existence parallèle de plusieurs systèmes d'éducation, accès au système de santé ou à l'emploi différencié selon des critères propres aux différents pays). Lorsqu'il est question de partage des richesses ou de mobilité sociale, on peut noter la persistance de modèles comme ceux du *self-made man* et du « rêve américain », où tout est supposé devenir possible si l'on applique les valeurs historiquement portées par « l'éthique protestante » (*WASP*), la croyance en une ascension sociale sans limite grâce au travail acharné. C'est ce qui fonde la différence entre la notion d'« égalité » et celle d'« égalité des chances », sur lesquelles s'appuient certains mouvements politiques.

Copie 2

It's ab

It's about poverty in the U.S.A, we are going to talk about the variation of poverty overtime, for that we have these documents. The first one is an article from the NPR released on september 2019, it is about rate down of poverty reported by the U.S Census Bureau but also tell us that there is still millions of poor like for Lawrence Han. a city who struggle to find the economic base since the decrease of manufacturing 25% of the population lived in poverty. this document also show us positive sign about of the improvement of poverty. The second document is an extract of Alan Rodas "The continuing evolution of..." released in 2012 by in San Francisco.

It deal with the increases of poverty and also show us the variation of poverty over time like the improvement of the low-income from 1973 to 2007 but also the decrease of poverty between 2007 and 2010, but the rate show how the relatively small gains have accumulated families in the income distribution over the time indeed the lack of progress in reduce reducing poverty in the U.S. The last document is a line graph of the number in poverty in the U.S and the rate, these are reliable data from the U.S Census Bureau. It show us the evolution of poverty in the USA.

Thanks to these documents we will be able to talk and show the poverty in the US.

Since 1959 we can see an improvement of poverty in the U.S. It's not that huge but it's a good step in the right direction. In 1959 25% of the U.S. population were in poverty situation meanwhile in 2019 10.5% of the U.S. population are poor it's a good improvement, but still millions of people are poor. There is inequalities between different cities but also a categories of population, we will see that later now we will talk about the signs of improvement. We can see a positive signs on the health insurance in 2017 20 25 million people got it and it had slightly improved to 27 million people in 2018. Thanks to the white house economic advisers an improvement appeared on people who were forgotten, they were the most lifted up. The welfare benefits in the years of 1970s helped a lot in the increase of rate poverty. The welfare was a system which a government give money and free medical to people who are unemployed but after few years it fell so was a good step. Concerning the income of the average living standard it passed from 18,164 dollars to 28,168 dollars between 1973 and 2007.

A lot of difficulties in the progress of reducing poverty but the U.S. is slowly improving in the poverty rate. Children and female headed households now the biggest decline in poverty. But there is still million of people who are poor in 2018 38 million people lived in a poor situation and a lot of them face discrimination because of their race or gender identities such as hispanic people who are blamed for economic problems. Enabling the increase of medicare coverage. Most of people

who face poverty are immigrant who come from a different country but live in the U.S. There is also inequality between cities like for example Louisiana Miss. a city who is struggling to find the economic base since the decrease of manufacturing 24% of resident live in poverty. The great Recession had a big impact on this because millions of Americans were pushed out of their workes and faced financial distress most of them are people who come from a different country and in the wake of the great recession poverty rate reached 15.1% it was at 12.5% in 2007. An senior economist, Elise Gould said that even if median house hold income rose up for four consecutive years actually the rate is almost the same as two decades ago. "most families hardly made up the ground lost" there still a lot of families who struggle and can't afford things such as educational thing. That also prove that no matter what there will always be discrimination towards people that also had a poverty relation.

To conclude american poverty has improved to 25% at 10%, which means almost 60 million people are living in poor situation even if their income rose up it's not enough to live, to pay for medicine, educational things... There is still hope even with the lack of difficulties. These 3 documents show us how the poverty is improving but still million of people deal with it. There is discrimination which doesn't help to sprout. But since 1959 U.S poverty has quite improved. Some cities has to face more inequalities (for other such as the smallest one) because bigger cities are ^{and cities like} richer. Chicago for example to the tourism like for New-York.

- L'introduction est trop longue
- Ce n'est pas un travail de synthèse qui focalise essentiellement sur le document 1. Il n'y a pas de mise en relation des documents entre eux ; quand sont-ils d'accord ou pas ?
- Il faut revoir ce qu'est une synthèse ; nous sommes ici plutôt dans la paraphrase
- Il y a trop de mots
- Les "s" à la 3ème personne ; les singuliers et pluriels ; peopl ; a differents country ; an senior econonimst ;
- Mélange oral/écrit « we will see that later »

- B1 ; B1 ; A2/B1;B1= 40=11/20

Copie 3:

The poverty in the U.S, I will show you with the documents A, B and C, the evolution of the poverty this few years.

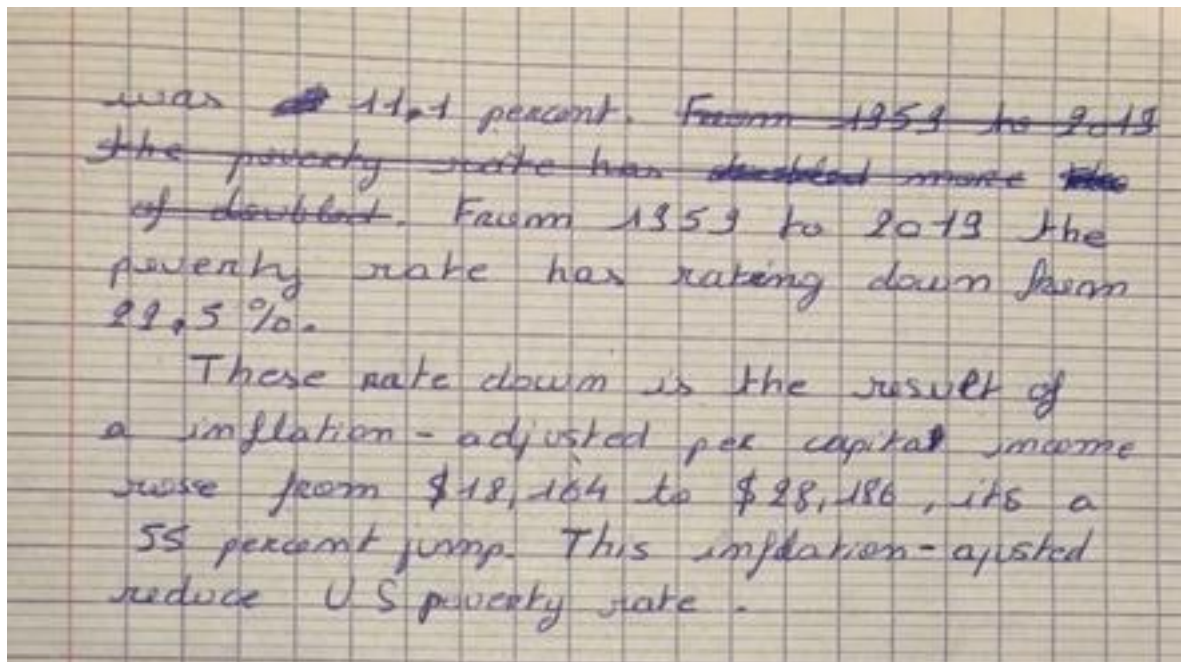
First, the document A is a reports of the Census Bureau about the poverty rate down, he was published at the 10 September of 2013 by NPR. This document show the rate down of the poverty but it also show some people still poor.

The document B is a extract of "The Continuing Evolutions of American Poverty and its Implications for Community Development", by Alan Bewde in 2012. It deal with the economy's peak in 1943 to the ballooning in 2010.

The last document, the C is a linear graph who show the number in poverty and poverty rate from 1953 to 2013. It was published by the U.S Census Bureau with the 1960 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

These 3 documents show the evolutions of the poverty in the U.S society.

In the documents A, the U.S Census Bureau found there have 24% of residents lived in poverty in 2013. In the document C we can analyse there has 34 million ~~number~~ in poverty, and in 1959 the number was 49 million in poverty. Those number show the takedown of the poverty. In fact the percent of the poverty rate in 1959 was 23% and in 2013 it was at 10.5%. AF the economy's peak in 1943 the U.S poverty rate



- Beaucoup d'erreurs de base: A2: who/which; s; problème d'intelligibilité
- Faux sur le plan du raisonnement
- Le développement reprend l'introduction : aucune analyse, aucune mise en relation des documents
- A2/A1-A2/A1/A1-A2 : 16 PS= 2-3/20

Sujet 2 sur l'écologie

Un sujet difficile, long, qui propose des entrées multiples :

- Lobby
- Démocrates vs républicains
- Ironie et complotisme : très riche
- USA et GB
- Difficulté des élèves pour trouver un axe
- Le point de **paradoxe** du sujet : la défense de l'environnement et le consensus auquel on s'attend alors que finalement les opinions sont très marquées selon le parti politique auquel on appartient ; le rôle des lobby qui oeuvrent dans ce sens
- **Trouver des paradoxes dans le sujet pour faciliter la synthèse**

Document a

- Il manque la source du document 1
- Parle-t-on des USA ?
- Vision très parentale : how dare you, betrayal, you are not mature enough...
- Un document qui ne mentionne pas les USA
- Le document illustre la tension entre la réalité et l'affichage des pays
- Ce document synthétise bien la problématique

Document b:

- Sujet d'actualité: Biden
- On voit les différences de points de vue
- Le lobbying, la publicité
- Un document dense et intéressant
- Contexte clairement US

Document c :

- Documents récents
- Ambiguïté : The Guardian : qui interroge-t-on ? des américains ? (the Guardian est Britannique) + « responsable »= guilty ? ... des difficultés pour les élèves

Document d :

- Intéressant, ancien mais on voit que la situation n'évolue pas
- Intérêt de ce que le personnage dit

Copie d'élève :

How can the matter of urgency

The scientific community have warned us about global warming decades ago. They raised awareness towards citizens, politicians, theologians and the general public. They talked about the consequences it will have on our environment, our societies and the quality of life. However in the modern American society the subject of global warming is still a debate. The atmosphere is warming up too between the Democrats and the Republicans. This tension is fueled by the lobby of the oil and gas industry. So - "What way does the issue of global warming affect the American society?"

To answer this question and elaborate my arguments I will use four documents. The first one is the full transcript of the speech of the young climate activist Greta Thunberg in New York at the United Nations in September 2019. This speech is a summary of her message which is to save the planet and to urge politicians to take action now to help the next generation to live in a healthy condition by slowing down the global warming. The second document is an article written by Hinda Talbot for the New York Times in 2021. The title of the article is "In your facebook feed: Oil industry pushes back against Biden Plan" it deals with the role but also impact of billions in the fight against global warming. The third document is a bar graph from a survey on the existence of global warming. It was published by Chris Helms in the Guardian in October 2021. This graph shows the opinion of a group of Democrats and Republicans on the topic. The last document is a cartoon for Black and white made by Joel Pett in 2009 which is called "USA Today". This document shows a presentation held at the UN, someone show the benefits of societal changes for the environment but someone is skeptical.

In this project I will talk about the political divide, then the role of lobbies and the social implications.

To begin I'll talk about the intense polarization of the American Society on the topic of Global Warming. In America there is a important tension between the two main political party, the Republicans and The Democrats. Last year was the election of President Biden who is a Democrat. The man who was elected before him was a Republican. During the elections there was a lot of arguments, false accusations of corruption. Donald Trump accused Joe Biden of stealing his election. These two political party have different point of view on social issues. As we can see on the document C 79% of the Democrats believe that global warming is occurring but 42% of the Republicans believe that global warming is occurring. On the contrary 35% of the Republicans believe that global warming isn't occurring and 5% of the Democrats think the same way. This data greatly illustrate the cartoon made Joel Pett. It portrays someone at the U.N presenting the benefit of societal change but someone in the crowd stands and says: "What if it's a big hoax and we create a better world for nothing?" First of all that character is skeptical that global warming is real. Then saying expression makes me understand that he won't have the privileges they had before those societal change. This character don't want to make any change because they won't have the privileges they had. Those societal changes will decrease discriminations and unfairness. So they will lose their privileges.

Now let's analyze the role of lobbies in the fight against global warming. The President Biden created program to reduce and replace fossil fuel, coal to sustainable energies. So the industry of gas and oil is now at risk. The API which include Exxon, Mobil, Chevron and BP are doing their best to stop any program towards the use of renewable.

energies. These businesses use the same strategy that was used by Trump or even the vote the Brexit in the UK. They use Facebook ads with targeted audiences with a specific ideas and values. This method is very powerful it was called by the media Cambridge analytica. The document B perhaps the subject and its nuances. API spent more than 2 million of dollars monthly lobbying the Congress and half a million to run a hundred of ads that targeted 250 members of the Congress. These ads have been re viewed 2.1 million times. It is important to highlight the fact that API is aware of global warming and was contacted by scientists. They still promote the use of gas and oil for their business. Now environmental groups are spending money on ads (\$3.2 Millions) against Republican of the Congress like Haini Salazar. In the document C 83% of the Democrats believe that oil and gas companies are responsible on the contrary 27% of the Republicans think the same way. We can explain this logic because The Republican Party is an advocate of economical growth and the benefits of capitalism. If the industry of oil and gas is stopped it will have an important impact on the economical growth of the country. That might be the reason why they are not held accountable.

To continue I am going to talk about the social and political implications. The fight against global warming could improve our society and solve social issues. It will improve our economic system and lead us to use responsibly our resources and share them in a fair way. Socially, the quality of our life will improve too because there will be less pollution (air, water, soil). There will be more jobs available so less people will be unemployed. It will create equality of chances in schools. The one who will lose something through those changes are the one who benefited discrimination like in document B and D.

To create those societal changes people all over the world have to take action. They have to speak, to persuade and convince most people to be an ally to the cause. Greta Thunberg is doing this as we see in the document A. She expresses herself on the inaction of politicians and their audacity to ask younger people for hope. She does a global summary of the situation while

expressing the unfairness of the situation. The line 11 and 12 are a summary of her speech. She is the voice of the next generations so first she did represent who care much more about the market. The President Biden created a bill with a budget of 3.5 trillion of dollars for sustainability. He also created a climate agenda with a 3-150 billion program to replace most of the nation's coal and gas burning power can see in document B. Alexandria Ocasio Cortez, a democrat who work at the Congress would like to launch her project the New Green Deal with promote the construction of sustainable buildings just like the older version of the Green Deal. It helped America's economy to rebound after the economical crisis of 1929. The project of Joe Biden and Alexandria Ocasio Cortez will create more jobs and create economical growth.

To conclude the topic of global warming created a polarisation of the society. However who believe they can prevent our planet from the worst are trying their best to get along with each other to make meaningful changes. The people who believe that global warming is not real might end up a little bit shocked by the changes our planet will manifest. I wonder how our hyperconnectivity to each other will change for the environment.

- Introduction : très bonne problématisation mais la question qui termine l'introduction n'a pas vraiment de sens
- l'esprit de synthèse est présente mais il y a globalement trop de détails pris dans les documents
- **Copie beaucoup trop longue : 1000 mots environ ; certains professeurs peuvent arrêter de lire à 500 mots-voire 550 mots si la consigne du sujet est claire sur le nombre de mots attendu. Il faut faire très attention à la longueur.**
- L'élève reprend le plan fixé par le professeur
- Partie 1 : trop longue, n'apporte rien à n'analyse (une page inutile)
- Une assez bonne compréhension de l'ensemble des documents
- **L'élève montre ses connaissances culturelles** sur le sujet des élections et autres sujets...
- L'élève ne voit pas la date du document D, ni l'ironie des propos ; l'élève commente le document sur le lobbying
- L'élève finit sur le document A ce qui paraît logique puisqu'il ne s'agit pas seulement des USA
- Une bonne copie mais le plan est donné dans le sujet
- Pas d'erreurs qui entravent la compréhension ; une bonne maîtrise de l'anglais

- B2/C1 : 25 :(il manque la fluidité parce qu'il y a trop de texte, un raisonnement erroné en introduction, une longueur qui empêche la clarté de l'expression) ;
- B2/C1 : 25 : : introduction habile ; la conclusion est intéressante, bien structurée, mélange habile des faits des documents et des connaissances culturelles ; attention c'est trop long et la candidate devrait être pénalisée ; on arrête à 550 mots ;
- C1 : 30 pour la correction de la langue (structures complexes) mais le candidat est pénalisé également par sa longueur.
- B2/C1 : 25 pour la richesse lexicale
- Total 105= 20/20 mais cette note ne prend pas en compte le fait que la consigne n'est pas respectée. Notre objectif est ici d'évaluer globalement la production sans prendre en compte cette consigne. Si cette copie était une copie de baccalauréat, l'objectif de synthèse ne serait pas atteint.

Quelques conseils :

- Ne pas paraphraser
- Ne pas donner tous les détails (dates, titre etc...) sauf si cela est particulièrement pertinent
- Attention : il faut respecter le format de l'épreuve

Les copies de Mme Barreau : China and the US

Le sujet :

- Thématique : Relation au monde
- Le nombre de mots est bien indiqué également
- Le plan : tensions, reasons and possible evolutions. Les élèves vont suivre le plan.
- Les copies indiquent le nombre de mots
- Le point de vue chinois et américain, et l'évolution ou le manque d'évolution entre la politique de Trump et celle de Biden ;
- **paradox** entre la volonté affichée et la réalité : Trump veut bloquer mais cela ne marche pas ; Biden doit arrêter de suivre la politique de Trump ; finalement, il n'y a pas d'évolution ;

Au sein du monde anglophone, dans le domaine des relations internationales, les États-Unis et le Royaume-Uni occupent une place particulière. Ils ont en commun d'être ou d'avoir été des puissances mondiales, exerçant à ce titre une grande influence. Tous deux sont aujourd'hui encore des acteurs internationaux de premier plan, capables d'influencer le monde par des moyens variés, qui peuvent relever d'une contrainte plus ou moins explicite (*hard power*) ou de la capacité à exprimer un modèle susceptible d'être imité spontanément par d'autres acteurs (*soft power*). Cependant, les États-Unis et le Royaume-Uni sont amenés à réévaluer leur place dans le monde, à une époque où l'ordre mondial fait l'objet d'évolutions et de renégociations majeures.

Étudier l'influence des pays du monde anglophone suppose d'aborder préalablement la notion de puissance. Celle-ci peut s'exprimer directement (faire) ou indirectement (faire faire) ; elle peut aussi s'inscrire dans une logique unilatérale ou multilatérale ; elle peut encore prendre la forme d'actions contraignantes (par exemple l'intervention militaire ou la sanction économique) ou s'appuyer sur le pouvoir de convaincre et de séduire (par exemple grâce à l'exportation de produits culturels, au rayonnement des universités américaines et britanniques, ou encore à la place de médias comme la BBC dans la production de l'information mondiale).

La conduite des grands acteurs mondiaux du monde anglophone n'est pas seulement dictée par leur puissance effective et leurs intérêts actuels. Elle peut également être influencée par des représentations parfois en décalage avec la réalité. En particulier, le Royaume-Uni comme les États-Unis ont été ou sont confrontés à la nécessité de redéfinir leur place dans un monde désormais multipolaire. Cette redéfinition s'établit dans une négociation avec des représentations héritées du passé. Aussi cet axe d'étude invite-t-il à réfléchir à la relation entre la puissance effective et la représentation qu'on a de sa puissance.

Puissance et influence économiques : la finance (places boursières : *City* de Londres, *Wall Street* ; grandes banques d'investissement ; etc.) ; les multinationales (industries agro-alimentaire, pharmaceutique, automobile, pétrolière, etc. ; GAFAM et *Silicon Valley*, etc.) ; les accords commerciaux et de libre-échange (accord de libre-échange entre le Canada et les États-Unis, ALENA, CETA, etc.) ; la place du dollar dans l'économie mondiale (monnaie refuge, monnaie d'indexation d'autres devises, échanges internationaux, y compris ceux auxquels les États-Unis ne participent pas, etc.) ; le recours aux sanctions économiques, notamment par les États-Unis, et ses limites.

Copie 1

Article 1

This set of documents touches the issue of U.S and China relationship, the first document is a Chinese press article about the Biden's policy, the second document is a Chinese caricature of Biden and the third document is a U.S press article about Huawei in the U.S. We will see what these documents show about the changing relationship between the U.S and China. First we will explore the different tensions, following this we will see the reasons of that tension and finally we will analyze the possible evolutions.

All this three documents shed light on the different tensions between U.S and China, the document A shows us that the U.S government wants to adopt the same policy as before by contain China's rise to preserve U.S dominance, the China answers to that by saying that if they don't it would reject any bullying tactics and sanctions. In fact, in the document C we learn that trade practices from China could be answer by "aggressive" actions from the U.S.

Two of these documents highlight the reasons of this different tensions, in fact the document A explains us that these tensions are present for many years now because of the Trump policy, indeed the document C shows that dozens of Chinese companies are in the U.S economic

blacklist because of the different equipment of these companies that are accused of spying. So we learn that the U.S did this to make the U.S safe.

For finish, all these documents underline the possible evolutions, in fact in the document A, it is said that if the U.S keeps following this way, it would only push a confrontation between all countries in the world and restart a war. Whereas in the document C we can see that the U.S could change his policy by erasing Hawaii from the economic blacklist, which would remain the peace between the two countries. We can also see in the document B that the relationship between U.S and China and so the future of the world is mainly decided by the president of the U.S, Joe Biden.

All in all, this set of documents shows us that the different tensions are today still present for some reasons that we can understand but in the future years the situation could slowly remain us* or drive us to a new war.

* to the peace

403 m

Analyse de la copie 1 :

- Erreurs de base très fréquentes qui entravent la compréhension : « all this three documents » ; différents tensions ; erreurs lexicales (remain ?), on a du mal à comprendre, orthographe ; les phrases mal construites

- Erreur sur le sens : « if they don't » dans la première partie ? je ne comprends pas ; « chinese influence » and spying ; economic aspect non perçu :
- Mais globalement a compris le dossier et bonne mise en relation des documents A et C
- Pas de document B analysé ou de manière très superficielle
- Pas de référence interculturelle (pour la colonne A) : à ne pas pénaliser
- A2+(pas toujours intelligible)/A2 + (problème de compréhension)/A2 -/A2= 24= 06/20

Copie 2 :

Partie 1:

This set of documents tackles the subject of the changing relationship between the US and China. It's composed of an article from the Global Times published in January 2021 by Yang Sheng, Wang Cong and Li Xuanming talking about China's wishes for the US-China relationship under Joe Biden administration, an illustration from the South China Morning Post showing Joe Biden's options of ties with China and an article from Reuters written by David Shepherdson in January 2021. These documents allow us to wonder how is the relationship with China changing under Biden's administration, the tensions, the reasons of this rivalry and its possible evolutions.

First of all, the numerous and diverse tensions between the two countries are shown in the documents.

In document C, it is explained that the main problem is in the economic domain, more precisely around trade. The trade deals between the two leading powers is judged as unfair for the United States, due to the trade benefit, as the US exports less than its rival. These deals were very strongly criticized during Trump's presidency, as shown in document A, "Trump's... accusations against China's trade practices".

Another aspect widely criticized by the US is "China's internal and foreign policies", adding diplomatic tensions. Either it's human rights violations or China's geopolitical strategy, document A furthermore explains that these criticisms are perceived by

China as "bullying tactics and ideologically and politically motivated sanctions".

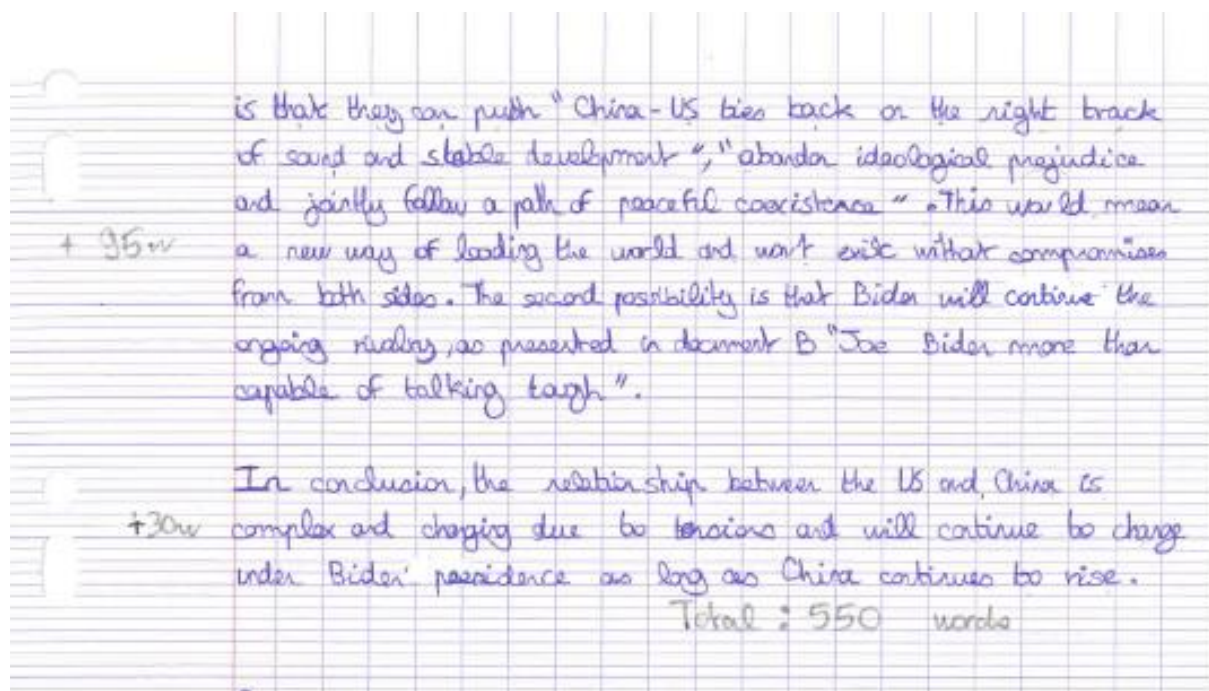
To add on to the economic conflict, the ban of Chinese brands such as Huawei mentioned in document C, "dozens of Chinese companies to a trade blacklist, including Huawei", can be seen as an attack and the allegations of spying reinforces the diplomatic tensions.

+ 170w

We can wonder what are the reasons, what lead to this situation of rivalry. To begin, the policies of former POTUS Donald Trump, which were "wrong policies toward China" according to the spokesperson of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, in document A. Furthermore, these decisions were backed up by a part of the Americans who "are pushing for ideological and political confrontation". Document B describes Donald Trump in a strongly worded way, as the "Trump fury". Although Donald Trump term of office was marked by harsh policies and an all out war, this rivalry is older and all these reasons can be put under a more global one; the need for the United States to contain China's rise, in order to preserve the US dominance. With the rapid economic and human development of its rival, the US hegemony is threaten and will act in consequences such as claiming "China's actions have been anti-competitive" or that they "would use all available tools to 'level the playing field'", as said in the last document.

-165w

So, as we above, the relationship between US and China keeps changing, making us wonder what are the possible evolutions, especially under Biden term. The first possibility, supported by China,



Copie 2 :

- Introduction trop longue
- La fin de l'introduction est correcte, annonce le plan
- Il suffit d'insister sur la multiplicité des sources et le sens global
- Erreurs de base : these documents allows... ; the « diverses tensions », the « possibles evolutions » ; erreur sur des structures plus complexes « allows us to wonder how is the relationship ... » notamment : conseil : simplifier ses structures pour être plus lisible ; des efforts sur l'organisation globale et les mots de liaison ;
- Très bonne mise en relation du document A et C dans la 1^{ère} partie
- Deuxième partie intéressante qui permet de montrer ses connaissances
- Document B pas analysé
- 3^{ème} partie ok
- Des connaissances de la problématique mais très superficiel
- Beaucoup de citations et peu d'analyse
- B2/B2/B2- (problème de compréhension sur les structures complexes) /B1+ = 20+20+15+15=70= 15/20

Copie 3 :

Part 1:

Instead the documents study, we learn the global relationship between US and China. Tensions appear between this two countries because China urges Joe Biden, the new president nominate to correct the wrong policies of Donald Trump. Because US sends negative signals to the China government. How the relationship of this two government is going to change?

First of all, the principal tensions and reasons of this two countries start by the "wrong policies" toward China under former president Donald Trump. He wearing accusation against China's trade practice and he criticisms of China's internal and foreign policies. Joe Biden likely continue to contain China's rise to preserve US dominance, because he would to stay the leader on the market. But the china adveting US government during the WEF speech on Monday night, Xi said "to build small circles or start a new Cold War, to reject threaten or intimidate others, to willfully impose decoupling,

supply disruption or sanction." This adversity between China and US provokes cold tensions and many advertisement in the two sides for put under pressure the other side. The US reply and pushing for ideological and political confrontation and seeking a "multilateral approach" to unite allies against China. This all of information is study by the analysts in the document A. In the document C we learn the nomination of Biden to protect US networks, Biden would to protect US networks from Chinese companies he said "I would use the full toolkit at my disposal to the fullest extent possible to protect Americans and our network from Chinese interference or any kind of back-door influence". Because the commerce department of Donald Trump add dozens of Chinese companies to a trade blacklist including Huawei, SMIC, Hikvision and drone manufacturer SZ DJI Technology, and actually the Senator Ben Sasse refuse to dropping Huawei on the list follow by the decision of Biden.

Biden proof to possible evolution with China, he is more than capable of talking tough and try to reconcile the two countries like in the document B with a picture of drawing of Biden sit in the white House and talking at phone with Xi, behind him a picture of him and Xi with a amical gesture and in the other side a picture of eagle for show the power of US it is a symbol. Joe Biden try now a positive and an approach of patience after the fury of Trump. But China has clear to reject any bullying tactics and ideologically and politically motivated sanctions and that any relationship must be based on mutual respect and equality, and Joe Biden is maybe agree.

This information study in document A represent the point of view of the two sides, China hope to treat the relation US-China objectively and rationally by the US to adopt a positive and constructive policy toward us. Joe Biden in the document C decide to refused to keeping telecommunication giant Huawei Technologies on US blacklist. Byte dance under the US pressure has been in talk to finalize a deal with Walmart Inc and Oracle Corp to shift Tik Tok's US assets into a new entity to address US security concerns.

For conclude, the relation between US and China has many tensions and it's complicate to reconcile the two government after the decision of Trump, but Joe Biden is on a good way to obtain ideological prejudice and jointly follow a path of peaceful coexistence.

(498 mots)

Analyse de la copie 3 :

- Erreurs de base : this two countries, with etc.
- Toutes les structures sont erronées au début ; je ne comprends pas ; problème de pauvreté lexicale : « he wearing accusations against China's trade policy... he criticisms of China's... »
- Conseil SVC
- Tentatives de bien structurer
- Même le fond est faux parce que l'élève ne perçoit pas que le document A est chinois et est donc biaisé.
- Raisonnements faux « Joe Biden is on a good way to obtain ideological prejudice and jointly follow a path of peaceful coexistence ».
- A1/PréA1/préA1/préA1=6PS= 02/20

Baccalauréat - épreuves de langues vivantes
Grille pour l'évaluation de l'expression écrite enseignement de spécialité terminale

	Qualité du contenu	Points Score	Cohérence dans la construction du discours	Points Score	Correction de la langue écrite	Points Score	Richesse de la langue	Points Score
C1	Peut traiter le sujet et produire un écrit fluide et convaincant, étayé par des éléments (inter)culturels pertinents.	30	Peut produire un récit ou une argumentation complexe en démontrant un usage maîtrisé de moyens linguistiques de structuration et d'articulation.	30	Peut maintenir tout au long de sa rédaction un haut degré de correction grammaticale, y compris en mobilisant des structures complexes.	30	Peut employer de manière pertinente un vaste répertoire lexical incluant des expressions idiomatiques, des nuances de formulation et des structures variées.	30
B2	Peut traiter le sujet et produire un écrit clair, détaillé et globalement efficace, y compris en prenant appui sur certains éléments (inter)culturels pertinents.	20	Peut produire un récit ou une argumentation en indiquant la relation entre les faits et les idées dans un texte bien structuré.	20	Peut démontrer une bonne maîtrise des structures simples et courantes. Les erreurs sur les structures complexes ne donnent pas lieu à des malentendus.	20	Peut produire un texte dont l'étendue du lexique et des structures est suffisante pour permettre précision et variété des formulations.	20
B1	Peut traiter le sujet et produire un écrit intelligible et relativement développé, y compris en faisant référence à quelques éléments (inter)culturels.	10	Peut rendre compte d'expériences en décrivant ses sentiments et réactions. Peut exposer et illustrer un point de vue. Peut raconter une histoire de manière cohérente.	10	Peut démontrer une bonne maîtrise des structures simples et courantes. Les erreurs sur les structures simples ne gênent pas la lecture.	10	Peut produire un texte dont l'étendue lexicale relative nécessite l'usage de périphrases et de répétitions.	10
A2	Peut traiter le sujet, même si la production est courte.	5	Peut exposer une expérience ou un point de vue en utilisant des connecteurs élémentaires.	5	Peut produire un texte immédiatement compréhensible malgré des erreurs fréquentes.	5	Peut produire un texte dont les mots sont adaptés à l'intention de communication, en dépit d'un répertoire lexical limité.	5
A1	Peut simplement	3	Peut énumérer des	3	Peut produire un texte	3	Peut produire un texte	3

	amorcer une production écrite en lien avec le sujet.		informations sur soi-même ou les autres.		globalement compréhensible mais dont la lecture est peu aisée.		intelligible malgré un lexique pauvre.	
Pré A1	Peut rassembler des mots isolés en lien avec le sujet.	1	Peut rassembler des notes non articulées.	1	Peut produire un écrit mais peu intelligible.	1	Peut produire quelques éléments stéréotypés.	1

EDS Tableau de conversion expression écrite	0-4	4-20 / A2	21-29 / A2+	30-39 / B1-	40-59 / B1	60-79 / B2-	80-100 / B2	100-120 / B2+ C1													
Note sur 20	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Note à diviser par 5 puis multiplier le résultat par 4 pour une note sur 16