

Modèle CCYC : ©DNE																				
Nom de famille (naissance) : <small>(Suivi s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)</small>																				
Prénom(s) :																				
N° candidat :											N° d'inscription :									
 <small>Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité</small> <small>RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE</small>	<small>(Les numéros figurent sur la convocation.)</small>																			
	Né(e) le :			/			/													

1.1

Compréhension de l'oral, de l'écrit et expression écrite

L'ensemble du sujet porte sur l'axe 1 du programme : **Identités et échanges**

Il s'organise en trois parties :

1. Compréhension de l'oral ;
2. Compréhension de l'écrit ;
3. Expression écrite.

Afin de respecter l'anonymat de votre copie, vous ne devez pas signer votre composition, ni citer votre nom, celui d'un camarade ou celui de votre établissement.

Vous disposez tout d'abord de **cinq minutes** pour prendre connaissance de **la composition** de l'ensemble du dossier et des **consignes** qui vous sont données.

Vous allez entendre trois fois le document de la partie 1 (compréhension de l'oral).

Les écoutes seront espacées d'une minute.

Vous pouvez prendre des notes pendant les écoutes.

À l'issue de la troisième écoute, vous organiserez votre temps (**1h30**) comme vous le souhaitez pour rendre compte **en français** du document oral et pour traiter **en anglais** la compréhension de l'écrit (partie 2) et le sujet d'expression écrite (partie 3).

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Les documents :

- **Document audio :**

Titre : *More black families are homeschooling*

Source : NPR, *All Things Considered*, December 2021

- **Texte:**

82 schools have removed their racist namesakes since 2020. Dozens now honor people of color

It wasn't until her junior year that Ashley Sanchez-Viafara learned the truth behind her high school's racist namesake. The Thomas Chambliss Williams high school in Alexandria, Virginia, was named after a longtime district superintendent who served during the civil rights era — and did everything he could to preserve segregation.

5 “The name wasn't really talked about, and when it was, it was only in a positive light,” said Sanchez-Viafara. T.C. Williams High inspired the 2000 biographical sports film "Remember the Titans" starring Denzel Washington — based on a true story about the school football team's struggles with integration. Alumni were attached to the name and the memories it conjured. One of two student representatives on the
10 Alexandria City Public Schools board, Sanchez-Viafara thought there had to be a better name than that. She and her peers got to work.

More than 80 public schools across the United States chose to drop their namesakes in the aftermath of George Floyd's murder in May 2020, citing the individuals' racist acts, according to a USA TODAY analysis of federal data.

15 “It's all part of this power struggle around the schoolhouse,” said Hilary Green, the James B. Duke Professor of Africana Studies at Davidson College. She studies Confederate monument removal and school renaming trends. Green said she expects the country will continue to see an uptick in the number of schools abandoning racist namesakes.

20 Hundreds of Confederate monuments fell nationwide, as local officials vowed to eradicate symbols of racism in their communities. School names were among the most visible.

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25 Only months after the racial justice protests of 2020, school board officials faced a flood of appeals to remove racist namesakes from school buildings, and prominent Confederate figures were an immediate target in Southern states. Robert E. Lee, a leading Confederate general, had his name removed from 17 schools; Stonewall Jackson, another general, from eight schools; and Jefferson Davis, the Confederacy's president, from four.

30 In Northern states, according to a review of federal data, very few schools had Confederate namesakes. But many school boards voted to drop names of controversial presidents, such as James Buchanan, who failed to challenge the spread of slavery immediately preceding the Civil War; and President Wilson, who doubled down on segregation and openly supported the Ku Klux Klan.

35 Hundreds of schools nationwide are still named after controversial presidents and well-known Confederate figures, however.

Alia Wong and Neena Hagen, *USA Today*, 10 November 2022

