

Corrigé et barème – Arts et débats de société

Axe culturel 3 — Art et pouvoir : comment les œuvres artistiques interrogent et influencent les débats de société (programme LVA 1ère)

Durée : 120 min – Sans document – Sur 20 points · Anglais (LVA) 1^{re}

Exercice 1 – Compréhension écrite — The mural on Dock Street (4 pts)

- a) a) The author is unknown: "nobody knew who had painted it". It appears on the side of an old grain warehouse on Dock Street. (1)
- b) b) Some councillors considered it vandalism on private property and wanted it painted over; others valued it because the empty warehouse had attracted more visitors in one week than the tourist office in ten years. (1)
- c) c) 1984 is the year the port closed and four hundred dockers lost their jobs. The historian turns the mural into a memorial for workers who never received one, which shifts the debate from legality to memory. (1)
- d) d) The mural denounces the loss of working-class jobs, but once preserved behind glass it becomes the selling point of a shopping arcade: protest art is absorbed by the commerce it criticised. (1)

Erreur fréquente — Une réponse de compréhension cite le texte pour le repérage mais reformule pour l'inférence : recopier une phrase entière en guise d'explication ne rapporte pas les points.

Exercice 2 – Langue — le lexique de l'art et de la censure (4 pts)

- a) a) banned — passif au prétérit : was banned. (1)
- b) b) self-censorship — nom composé avec trait d'union, indénombrable. (1)
- c) c) awareness — collocation figée : to raise awareness about / of. (1)
- d) d) lift — to lift a ban = lever une interdiction ; jamais « to raise a ban ». (1)

À retenir — Le lexique de la censure fonctionne par collocations fixes : to ban, to lift a ban, to raise awareness, self-censorship.

Exercice 3 – Langue — les tournures d'analyse (4 pts)

- a) a) to — to draw attention to, préposition obligatoire. (1)
- b) b) sheds — to shed light on ; troisième personne du singulier au présent simple. (1)
- c) c) stands — to stand for = symboliser. (1)
- d) d) What — What is at stake is... ; what est sujet, donc pas d'auxiliaire. (1)

Repère — Trois prépositions à ne jamais intervertir : draw attention TO, shed light ON, deal WITH.

Exercice 4 – Langue — exprimer et nuancer une opinion (4 pts)

- a) a) As — As far as I am concerned, expression figée. (1)
- b) b) Admittedly — concession suivie d'une objection introduite par however. (1)
- c) c) In my opinion, street art is a real art form. (ou To my mind, ...) — « at my opinion » n'existe pas. (1)
- d) d) There is no denying that the controversy made the work famous. (ou ... that the controversy brought the work to public attention.) (1)

Le point clé — Une opinion notée au lycée est une opinion nuancée : une concession (admittedly, to a certain extent) suivie d'une objection (however) vaut mieux qu'une affirmation répétée.

Exercice 5 – Expression écrite — Should a controversial artwork be removed? (4 pts)

- a) a) Attendus : format de lettre (Dear members of the council, ... Yours faithfully), longueur respectée, position claire annoncée dès les premières lignes. (1)
- b) b) Attendus : trois amorces différentes au moins, dont une concession ; la répétition de « I think that » est pénalisée. (1)
- c) c) Attendus : deux termes de l'axe employés correctement, en contexte et non juxtaposés. (1)
- d) d) Proposition rédigée : « Dear members of the council, I am writing about the mural on Dock Street. In my opinion, it should remain where it is. Admittedly, it was painted without permission, and the owner's rights matter; however, the wall had been empty for eleven years and nobody had ever paid attention to it. To my mind, this work is committed art rather than vandalism: it raises awareness of a history the town has never commemorated, and it has brought a forgotten street back to life. I would argue that removing it would look like censorship, and that banning a work usually spreads it further, as the Hays Code showed in Hollywood. To a certain extent, I understand those who fear that the mural will simply become an advertisement for a shopping arcade. That risk is real. But it is a better risk than an empty wall. Yours faithfully, ... » (177 mots) (1)

Attention — Une lettre d'opinion se juge à sa structure : position, concession, argument, exemple précis — l'accumulation d'adjectifs forts ne remplace jamais l'exemple.