





## ANGLAIS – ÉVALUATION

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

L'ensemble du sujet porte sur l'**axe 2** du programme : **Espace privé et espace public**.

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).

### Les documents

#### Document vidéo

**Titre** : *Gender Pay Gap: Behind Patricia Arquette's Oscar Speech*

**Source** : WSJ (Wall Street Journal), February 24, 2015

#### Texte 1

Modèle CCYC : ©DNE

Nom de famille (naissance) :

(Suivi s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)

Prénom(s) :

N° candidat :  N° d'inscription :

(Les numéros figurent sur la convocation.)

Né(e) le :  /  /



RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

1.1

## Gender wage gap narrows but shows no signs of going away

The gender wage gap has remained remarkably stubborn for decades.

Still, gains are being made.

As of 2018, women earned 85% of what men earned, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of hourly earnings of both full- and part-time workers in the U.S. That's up from 67% about one generation ago.

Although women continue to experience a persistent pay gap in nearly every occupation, a growing number of women in higher-skill jobs has contributed to more rapid wage growth, which has helped to narrow the difference, according to data from Pew.

“This is the first time we have taken a look at job skills,” said Rakesh Kochhar, a senior researcher at Pew and author of the report.

The Pew analysis found that women now account for more than half of the employment in jobs that draw most heavily on social or fundamental skills, including legal positions, teaching and counseling.

At the same time, the share of women working in occupations that rely on analytical skills — such as math and science — jumped to 42% in 2018, from 27% in 1980.

The type of positions that women hold has evolved, as well, Kochhar said. “The share of women in administrative support has dropped over time, and the share of women in managerial jobs has increased,” he said.

As a result of these gains, women’s hourly wage growth rose 45% since 1980, to \$22 from \$15, while the hourly wage growth for men increased just 14%, to \$26 from \$23 — narrowing the gender wage gap to 85 cents on the dollar, from 67 cents on the dollar 30 years ago.

[...] Much of the gap has been explained by criteria such as education and work experience. Women are more likely to work part time and take time off over the course of their careers, often to care for children or other family members, according to the Pew Research Center. [...]

But there are other factors that are more difficult to measure, such as gender discrimination, which may contribute to the ongoing wage discrepancy, Pew said. [...]

“It has narrowed over time, but nonetheless there is this gap that is hard to shake,” Kochhar said.

Jessica Dickler, *CNBC*, March 5, 2020

### Texte 2



## **U.S. Soccer Says Women Don't Deserve Equal Pay Because They Have Less Skill**

The United States Soccer Federation argued in a court filing that the gender discrimination lawsuit lodged by the U.S. women's national team (USWNT<sup>1</sup>) does not have legal standing because, among other reasons, men have more ability, strength and speed.

5 Thirty-eight members of the women's national team sued the U.S. Soccer Federation last March, accusing the federation of failing to promote gender equality. The women have asked for \$67 million, while U.S. Soccer is asking for the suit to be dismissed. The federation filed its latest motion on Monday, and one of their arguments is the different abilities and skills held by male and female soccer players. The court  
10 filing argues, "it's not a sexist stereotype to recognize the different levels of speed and strength required for the two jobs," referring to the athletes on the men's and women's teams. They cite a study indicating a 10-12% performance gap between elite male and female athletes.

15 [...] There is no argument that men are stronger than women. It's a well-documented biological difference. It's why we have separate teams for men and women. Here's what U.S. Soccer doesn't understand. The selection of speed and strength as the criteria for pay is biased. [...]

The outcome of this lawsuit will send a message to aspiring female athletes as to whether women's skills will be recognized and appreciated or whether the biological differences between men and women will result in women taking a back seat to the men—even when representing our country. On March 30, the judge will rule on whether the case will proceed.

Kim Elsesser, *Forbes*, March 11<sup>th</sup>, 2020

### **1. Compréhension de l'oral (10 points)**

En rendant compte, **en français**, du document, vous montrerez que vous avez identifié et compris :

- la nature et le thème principal du document ;
- la situation, les événements, les informations ;

---

<sup>1</sup> USWNT is the United States women's national soccer team.

