

## Correction CCB TB2

### I- Compréhension Ecrite

Both articles were published **shortly** after the announcement that the UK would rejoin the Erasmus programme. The articles from *Ouest-France* and *The Guardian* **assess** the impact of Brexit on UK and EU students, as well as on their universities, while also discussing the new agreement made with the EU.

Document 1 (*Ouest-France*) clearly **emphasises** the negative impact of Brexit. It focuses on the dramatic increase in tuition fees for European students, which rose from £9,250 per year to as much as £38,000. This sharp rise has made British universities far less accessible, especially for students from poorer EU countries. The text provides striking statistics: the proportion of European students among international students fell drastically from 2020 to 2023. However, British universities still **host** a large number of international students, who **account for** about a quarter of all students. Similarly, the number of British students studying in Europe also fell sharply.

However, with the announcement of the UK rejoining Erasmus+, new opportunities will open up not only for students but also for apprentices and teachers (1+2). The agreement is presented as a new **stage** in UK–EU relations and is portrayed as a fair and **balanced** solution for both students and the country. However, despite the **rebate** granted to the UK, opponents of the Labour government describe the deal as a waste of public money (2).

In conclusion, both texts **acknowledge** that Brexit caused serious damage. Nevertheless, they also suggest that renewed cooperation through Erasmus+ may help repair the situation, making the long-term impact more manageable. (250 words – slightly too long)

Shortly		A stage	
To assess		Balanced	
To emphasise		A rebate	
To host		To acknowledge	
To account for			

### II- Expression Ecrite

#### a) **Discuss the impact of rising tuition fees on students' choices and opportunities.**

In many countries, tuition fees have increased considerably in recent years. As a result, studying has become more difficult for many students. Rising costs can strongly influence students' choices and limit their opportunities.

Because of rising tuition fees, many students have **to go into debt**. The student debt crisis in the US (now also a real issue in the UK) **is testament to** the effects of very high tuition fees: many **graduates** start their working lives with **loans** of tens of thousands, with growing interest to pay, and struggle to **make ends meet**, not to mention the impact this has on their mental health. Such a situation may discourage many students from pursuing higher education, especially considering that recent data shows that a university degree does not guarantee better employment.

Moreover, high tuition fees may discourage students from **applying to foreign** universities. When education becomes too expensive, students from low- or middle-income families may decide to stay in their home country, even if they would prefer an international experience. Studying **abroad** already involves additional expenses such as accommodation, transport, and daily living costs. If

tuition fees are also very high, international education becomes accessible only to wealthy students. This creates inequality and reduces social mobility.

In conclusion, rising tuition fees have a significant impact on students' decisions and can limit access to international education. To **ensure** equal opportunities and to keep education a right rather than a privilege, governments and institutions should work together to make studying more **affordable** and inclusive.

To go into debt		To apply to	
To be testament to		Foreign	
A graduate		Abroad	
A loan		To ensure	
To make ends meet		affordable	

**b) Discuss whether racial discrimination is still a serious problem in the United States today.**

Racial discrimination has deeply **shaped** the history of the United States, from **slavery** and segregation to the Civil Rights Movement. Although the country has adopted laws to guarantee equality, many debates today show that the issue is far from resolved. This raises an important question: is racial discrimination still a serious problem in the United States despite legal progress?

Firstly, several examples suggest that inequalities persist in everyday life. In the field of justice, the death of George Floyd in 2020, during an arrest in Minneapolis, shocked the world and led to massive protests under the banner of the Black Lives Matter movement. This event **highlighted** concerns about **police brutality** and racial profiling. Studies have also shown that African Americans are statistically **more likely to** be stopped by the police and receive longer prison sentences than white Americans for similar crimes.

Secondly, discrimination can also be observed in education and employment. Public schools in **disadvantaged neighbourhoods** (inner cities), where many minority families live, often receive less funding because they depend on local taxes. As a result, students may have fewer opportunities to succeed. In the job market, research has demonstrated that CVs with typically “white-sounding” names are more likely to receive positive responses than those with “ethnic-sounding” names, even when qualifications are identical.

However, progress has been made through anti-discrimination laws and diversity policies. Yet laws alone cannot eliminate **unconscious bias** and social inequalities **rooted** in history.

In conclusion, despite significant improvements, racial discrimination remains a serious issue in the United States. Continued efforts in education, justice reform and social awareness are necessary to ensure real equality for all citizens. (268 slightly too long)

To shape		To be likely to	
Slavery		Disadvantaged neighbourhoods	
To highlight		Unconscious bias	
Police brutality		rooted	

