

## SYNTHESE DE DOCUMENTS - Type CCINP – PC\*- 21 novembre 2025

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**Durée = 3 heures**

Rédiger en anglais et en **400 mots (+/- 10%)** une synthèse des documents proposés, qui devra obligatoirement comporter un **titre**.

Vous indiquerez impérativement le **nombre total de mots** utilisés (titre inclus) à la fin de votre rédaction et vous aurez soin d'en faciliter la vérification en mettant un trait vertical tous les vingt mots.

Concernant la présentation du corpus dans l'introduction, vous indiquerez la source et la date de chaque document. Vous pourrez ensuite, dans le corps de la synthèse, faire référence aux documents par "doc.1", "doc.2", etc.

Vous veillerez à **sauter une ligne entre chaque ligne rédigée**.

Des points de pénalité seront soustraits en cas de non-respect des consignes.

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Ce sujet (de 5 pages) comporte les **5 documents** suivants qui sont **d'égale importance** :

- **Document 1: *I'm Pro Book Banning. Here's why.*, Jonah Hofmeyer**, (extrait adapté de *The Diamond Editor*, le 6 janvier 2024)

- **Document 2: *Great Books Will Always Be Their Own Best Defense***, Margaret Renkl, (extrait adapté *The New York Times*, le 2 octobre 2023)

- **Document 3: *My Book Is Horrifying. My Book Is a Lifeline. My Book Is Banned.*** Patricia McCormick (extrait adapté de *The New York Times*, le 7 mai 2023),

- **Document 4: Graphique – *Content of Books challenged*** by Texas Republican State Representative Matt Krause in 2021

- **Document 5: Deux Graphiques publiés en 2024 par [uniteagainstbookbans.org](https://uniteagainstbookbans.org)**

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**Document 1. *I'm Pro Book Banning. Here's why***, by Jonah Hofmeyer— Section Editor in *The Diamond Editor*, on January 6th, 2024 (abridged)

<https://dordtdiamond.com/2024/01/06/im-pro-book-banning-heres-why/>

A topic of conversation that has been going on for the past several years is book banning. Many parents around the United States are pushing for books on certain topics to be banned in local schools and public libraries, though the main warzone is in school libraries.

This issue caught fire during COVID-19 due to online schooling. Parents started to see what type of education their children were receiving, and many began to look closer at what was being done within their school districts.

There is a huge difference between book banning in schools and public libraries. Public libraries, I think, should be allowed to hold any books that they think adults will want to read. That is an important distinction though. Adults.

Adults are mature enough to decide for themselves and decipher their political opinions. This is why I don't think we should ban adult books like *How to Be an Anti-Racist* by Ibram X. Kendi or *How to Destroy America in Three Easy Steps* by Ben Shapiro.

I also believe that it is wrong to ban books like *To Kill a Mockingbird* and *Three Blind Mice* in school libraries. So how can I hold a pro-book banning view yet be against banning some books?

It's simple. Not all literature is equal. My problem, and I think the problem that many parents are having now, is with books that are sexual in nature. Books like "Gender Queer" by Maia Kobabe and "Flamer" by Mike Curato are perfect examples. Both books explicitly describe sexual acts and talk flippantly about sexual desire. Young children found and read "Gender Queer" book in their school libraries. [...]

*The Diamond* chose not to publish direct quotes from these books in this piece because of their sexual content. If these quotes are considered to be too sexual by adults, why should they be in school libraries? Why are children exposed to this kind of content? Parents are absolutely entitled to be outraged because their children are exposed to books and ideas like these. There is no reason for young kids to be exposed to this type of content in schools. Zero. That is the job of the parent.

It is not the job of schools to signal this type of morality. Nor is it the school's duty to be virtue signaling their political views. If parents want to buy their children books like "Gender Queer" and "Flamer" to read at home, they have every right to do that. Parents also have the right not to have their kids exposed to that type of literature.

Some states have passed laws prohibiting sexual material in school libraries. Iowa recently passed a similar law [...]. It states that books with sexual depictions or descriptions are banned from schools in Iowa. [...] Because of these laws, schools now have a grey area on what is considered "sexual content." Is a kissing scene in a book considered sexual content? In that case, books like *The Hunger Games* and *Harry Potter* are out of the mix. So where is that line? Here's a quote from a childhood favorite book series of mine, *Percy Jackson*. "Tyson blushed. The crowd cheered. Annabeth planted a kiss on my cheek. The roaring got a lot louder after that." Compare that to any quote from "Flamer" or "Gender Queer." It doesn't compare. It just doesn't.

Kissing is a concept that many kids are familiar with. [...] They have an innocent understanding of what kissing is. For this reason, mild kissing scenes like this in youth novels should be allowed in school libraries. [...]

Parents should control when their kids are exposed to hard subjects like "the sex talk," not schools. This is the basis for the whole idea of book banning. Schools are overstepping their bounds when they expose kids to this sexual material.

**Document 2. *Great Books Will Always Be Their Own Best Defense*** by Margaret Renkl, in *The New York Times* on Oct. 2nd, 2023 (edited and abridged)

During my grade school years in the early 1970s, I read everything. Books, of course — books about dogs and teen detectives and gruesomely martyred saints — but also the morning newspaper and the evening newspaper, a long-dead relative’s ancient encyclopedias. [...]

By sixth grade, I had exhausted the school library’s appealing options and moved on to the county bookmobile. When children’s books proved too short to hold me through the long, unoccupied days of summer, I started choosing books from the adult sections, too — just to have enough to read until the bookmobile came back. The driver, unsure how to manage this wondrously ecumenical but often wildly inappropriate range of titles, asked my mother to sign a form that gave me permission to check out anything I cared to read.

My mother didn’t hesitate to sign it and then paid no attention to the books I chose. If she had, she would have discovered that tucked among books like “*Dracula*” and “*The Complete Poems of Edgar Allan Poe*” were titles like “*The Stepford Wives*” and “*Jaws*.” I doubt Mom would have been thrilled to discover that in learning about great white sharks, I was also picking up some unexpected information about adults in the midst of an extramarital affair [...].

As Banned Books Week gets underway, I’ve been thinking again about that bookmobile. My parents were Goldwater Republicans who sent their children to Catholic school. And yet for them, the very idea of policing my reading was laughable. What parent, left or right, doesn’t want to raise a reader? My parents trusted that I understood the difference between fiction and my own life, and I did.

Among today’s conservatives, this attitude is almost impossible to imagine. During the 2022-23 school year, PEN America, an advocacy organization that defends free expression, recorded 3,362 instances of book banning, an increase of 33 percent in just one year. “Overwhelmingly, book bans target books on race or racism or featuring characters of color, as well as books with L.G.B.T.Q.+ characters,” notes the organization’s report.

Although some liberals want books banned, too — for them, it’s often classic titles like “*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*” and “*To Kill a Mockingbird*,” which treat race in a way that is problematic — most bans are instigated by conservatives who increasingly target not just school libraries but classroom book collections and public libraries as well.

These efforts are taking place within the context of a much larger Republican tyranny of the minority. Book bans belong to the same categorical crime against democracy as denying red-state citizens the full range of medical care available to the citizens of blue states. The same crime against democracy as denying L.G.B.T.Q. people their full civil rights. And the same crime as rewriting textbooks to avoid the reality of white violence against Black people. Republicans are doing everything possible to prevent an entire culture from moving toward inclusiveness, diversity and freedom. And their terror campaigns can be very effective. Libraries have always been welcoming places for Americans, particularly American children. A library is a safe space for exploring the full range of human experience and human thought, all under the supervision of knowledgeable and loving adults.

**Document 3 - *My Book Is Horrifying. My Book Is a Lifeline. My Book Is Banned.***

May 7th, 2023, by Patricia McCormick in *The New York Times* (Redacted and abridged)

Last year, a parent at a Virginia school board meeting stepped up to a microphone and read a passage from my book, “*Sold*.” The scene she chose to read is informed in part by my own experiences of sexual abuse. [...] There is no graphic language or obscenity in the passage; the story is told from the point of view of a child — in the words of a child — and conveys her confusion, terror and physical pain. The passage, this parent claimed, was “pornography.” [...]

At the start of the 2022-23 school year, “*Sold*” was one of the most banned books in the United States. It made the list thanks, in part, to Moms for Liberty, a right-wing organization that has created a playbook that’s been used across the country to lobby to have books removed from libraries and classrooms.

These challenges are not grass-roots responses to books coming home in students’ backpacks; they are campaigns orchestrated by a national clearinghouse with shadowy funding and apparent links to groups such as the Heritage Foundation. “Moms” in Texas, Florida, Idaho, Pennsylvania and elsewhere have all read the same passage and have used similar language to challenge the book.

[...]

To ban this book, which is based on interviews I conducted with girls in India and Nepal who had been sold into slavery, is to dishonor their real-life experiences and the courage it took for them to share their stories.

[...]

To ban this book is also disrespectful to the teenagers who want and in some cases need to read it. I’ve visited classrooms and juvenile detention centers all over the country since the book came out in 2006. At nearly all the visits, students come forward to say that they have been sexually abused or are being sexually abused — and that seeing their experience rendered in a book finally emboldened them to say so. One girl and I walked to the guidance counselor’s office together.

But a surprising number of readers — boys and girls — open up right in class. I always brace for a nervous or inappropriate reaction from the other children in the classroom. I wait for someone to laugh or gasp. They never do. They unfailingly treat such painful revelations with respect and empathy.

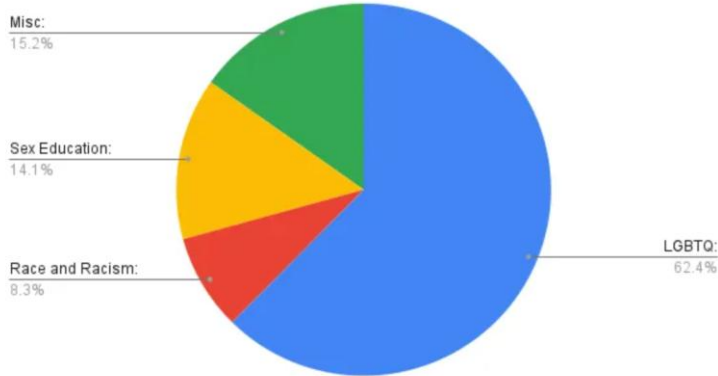
That’s what is consistently missing in the national conversation about book banning: the voices of those children and teenagers who see their experiences in print and finally realize they aren’t alone. And the ones who, fortunately, are not suffering such trauma, but who now have a window into the lives of their peers who do. We talk at them. And we talk about them. We try to control what they can read, think and do. What we don’t do is listen to them.

There is, without a doubt, a place for thoughtful debate about the appropriateness of books like mine. In response to parental concerns, many school boards are adopting protocols to determine, for instance, if access to a book ought to be restricted by age. [...]

Meanwhile, children and teens are facing a mental health crisis. Rates of depression and suicide are alarmingly high; resources to help them are depressingly limited. It would be wonderful if the time and energy spent organizing and arguing for book bans at school board meetings across the country were directed at getting these students the help they need and deserve. Books are not the problem. They are part of the solution.

**Document 4:** Content of Books Challenged by Texas Republican State Representative Matt Krause in 2021

Presumed Reason for Book Challenge



My statistics, after going through all 850 books

**Elements in Chart read:**

LGBTQ: 62.4%  
Race and Racism : 8.3%  
Sex Education : 14.1%  
Misc : 15.2%  
(Misc = miscellaneous = other categories)

**Document 5 :** <https://uniteagainstbookbans.org/2023-book-bans/>

*Caption : As challenges to books in school libraries rose dramatically in recent years, would be censors often assured parents and school boards that students would have full access to the books at their public library. The dramatic increase in challenges to materials in public libraries last year proves that talking point to be false. Groups who had previously targeted material in school libraries are now challenging the same titles in bulk at public libraries.*