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BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL

ÉPREUVE D'ENSEIGNEMENT DE SPÉCIALITÉ

SESSION 2025

LANGUES, LITTÉRATURES ET CULTURES ÉTRANGÈRES ET RÉGIONALES

ANGLAIS MONDE CONTEMPORAIN

Durée de l'épreuve : **3 heures 30**

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Dès que ce sujet vous est remis, assurez-vous qu'il est complet.
Ce sujet comporte 9 pages numérotées de 1/9 à 9/9.

Le candidat traite au choix le sujet 1 ou le sujet 2.
Il précisera sur la copie le numéro du sujet choisi.

Répartition des points

Synthèse	16 points
Traduction ou transposition	4 points

SUJET 1

Le sujet porte sur la thématique « Faire société ».

<u>Partie 1</u> (16 pts)

Prenez connaissance du dossier proposé, composé des documents A, B et C non hiérarchisés, et traitez <u>en anglais</u> le sujet suivant (500 mots environ) :

Taking into account the different viewpoints expressed in the three documents, show how Northern Irish people's identity and priorities have evolved since the Good Friday Agreement.

<u>Partie 2</u> (4 pts)

Traduisez <u>en français</u> le passage suivant du document A (l.5-11) :

As it commemorates a quarter-century of peace, Northern Ireland is searching for its place as part of both the United Kingdom and the island of Ireland, seeking to turn ancient divisions into a formula for future prosperity.

At the heart of the **Good Friday** Agreement is a commitment to preserve a political balance between unionists, most of them Protestant, who want Northern Ireland to remain part of the United Kingdom, and nationalists, most of them Catholic, who favor unification with the Republic of Ireland.

Traduire *Good Friday* par *Vendredi Saint.*

Document A

What Peace in Northern Ireland Looks Like Now

Twenty-five years ago, Britain and Ireland signed the Good Friday Agreement,[1] ending decades of bloodshed known as the Troubles.[2] […]

Even now, remnants of separation between Protestant and Catholic Northern Ireland linger. […] But more and more, these are relics.

As it commemorates a quarter-century of peace, Northern Ireland is searching for its place as part of both the United Kingdom and the island of Ireland, seeking to turn ancient divisions into a formula for future prosperity.

At the heart of the Good Friday Agreement is a commitment to preserve a political balance between unionists, most of them Protestant, who want Northern Ireland to remain part of the United Kingdom, and nationalists, most of them Catholic, who favor unification with the Republic of Ireland. […]

In the decades since the Troubles subsided, Northern Ireland has become like many Western countries — a secular society in which the younger generation has little time for the sectarian preoccupations of their parents and grandparents. […] Young Protestants and Catholics tend to mix easily, united by the quest for fellowship and a good time. For them, the rainbow Pride flag is just as likely to hang from the ceiling as the Irish or British flags. […]

For Northern Ireland's hard-core unionists, known as loyalists, Brexit was painful, with many despairing that it drove a wedge between them and the rest of the United Kingdom. […]

For Catholics, who long felt the boot of British rule in Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland, the future seems rosier. Sinn Fein, the major party on the Irish nationalist side, became the largest party in the North's assembly in elections last year.

It has appealed to voters with an emphasis on kitchen-table concerns like education and health care. For now, these issues matter more to growing Catholic families than a united Ireland.

The New York Times, April 10, 2023

[1] political deal establishing a peace process to end the Troubles
[2] violent conflict between nationalists and unionists in Northern Ireland (1968-1998), cf. paragraph 4

Document B

‘Why would we want to be part of the UK?’ Young people will probably soon deliver a united Ireland

The DUP[1] leader, Jeffrey Donaldson, expressed his confidence this week that there won’t be a united Ireland in his lifetime. But as support for unionism wanes[2] among Northern Ireland’s young people, could the so-called peace babies have a different future in mind? […]

More than 600,000 people have been born in Northern Ireland since the signing of the Good Friday agreement, and they have grown up during a sustained period of peace that has given rise to a new set of priorities. This is a generation that wants more rights, more progressive change – and to confine the division of the past to the dustbin of history. […]

For 19-year-old student Ellie-Jo Taylor, Brexit fundamentally changed the pull[3] of a united Ireland among younger generations. “We are campaigning for our future, for a return to the European Union within a united Ireland,” she told me. “We have an opportunity to create an entirely new country.” Since the Brexit vote in 2016, conversations around reunification have become mainstream. […]

While politics is still stuck in the mire,[4] Northern Ireland’s peace babies have their focus trained on climate crisis, human rights, education and mental health. Unburdened by the historically entrenched concepts of identity that came to define prior generations, most 18 to 24-year-olds state they do not identify as unionist or nationalist, according to the 2022 Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey.

And who can blame them? In no other region of the United Kingdom are people defined by whether they support the union or if they’re a nationalist. And so the binary, black-and-white worldview threaded throughout the fabric of Northern Ireland’s history feels increasingly out of step with a generation that has a variety of political ideologies such as environmentalism, feminism or liberalism to take inspiration from. […]

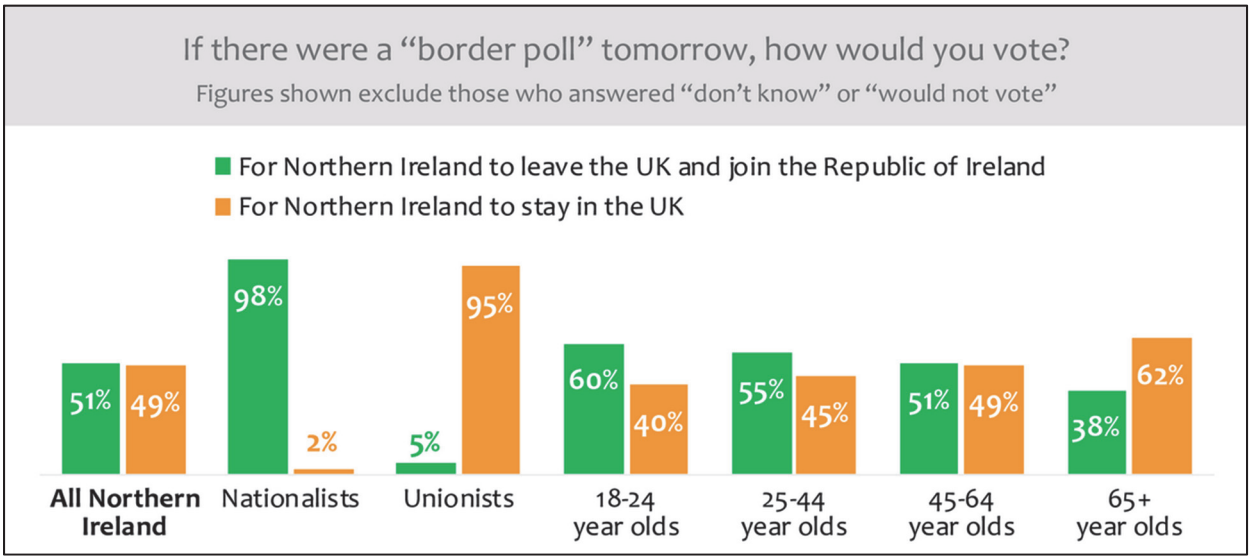
The pulls for a united Ireland are many. A functioning government, better human rights protections, a return to the EU – to name only a few. In contrast, Northern Ireland’s political system is a dysfunctional basket case, and increasingly unattractive to today’s young people.

Emma DeSouza [Irish political commentator and civic leader],
The Guardian, 25 October 2023

[1] Democratic Unionist Party
[2] decreases
[3] appeal
[4] in a difficult situation

Document C

51% of people in Northern Ireland support Irish unification, new poll finds



Lord Ashcroft Polls, 11 September 2019

SUJET 2

Le sujet porte sur la thématique « Environnements en mutation ».

<u>Partie 1</u> (16 pts)

Prenez connaissance du dossier proposé composé des documents A, B et C non hiérarchisés et traitez <u>en anglais</u> le sujet suivant (500 mots environ) :

Taking into account the three documents, explain the different challenges that the population and the authorities face while dealing with New Delhi's water crisis.

<u>Partie 2</u> (4 pts)

Traduisez <u>en français</u> le passage suivant du document A (l. 26-32) :

Many work as cleaning staff for nearby embassies, drivers for diplomats, maids for the rich. Their lives are punctuated by the horn of the water tanker. All day long, the slum's residents struggle to fill their jerrycans with water for drinking, washing clothes and bathing. […]

"People can kill you for water here, if you don't listen to them," said Surinder Singh, the driver of the water tanker that Mr. Kumar and his neighbor waited for over the weekend in Kusumpur Pahari.

Document A

A heat wave has left water in short supply across India's capital region. **The poorest are left to crowd around tankers to get whatever they can.**

Before the water tanker rolled into one of New Delhi's largest slums, Arvind Kumar was pacing between the gate of a public school and a tea seller's stall hundreds of yards from his home, where he lives with nine members of his family.

"There, it is coming," Mr. Kumar shouted to a woman waiting on the slum's edge. With their last stored drops now spent, and a heat wave searing the city, the two neighbors had decided to make sure the truck reached its destination.

The woman boarded the 5,000-gallon tanker and guided its driver through a tight lane, past houses lined with thousands of jerrycans, many chained in place, and onto a stony plateau. […]

With the intense heat, water — piped or trucked to residents — is now in short supply for some 25 million people in the Delhi national capital region.

Every summer, the water table in Delhi is reduced because of the huge demand. But this year's crisis has also exposed the increasing dysfunction of India's national governance, with states often stuck in political battles with one another or with the central government. The Delhi regional government has appealed to the country's top court to force a neighboring state to release surplus water that a second state had provided for Delhi.

As officials have been forced to ration water across the capital region, the crisis has hit nearly everyone, regardless of status. But the challenges are particularly severe for the poor.

The slum where Mr. Kumar lives, Kusumpur Pahari, has no piped water connections. The government defines the slum as an illegal settlement of migrant workers, though people have lived there for three generations. It is a maze of narrow streets and shanties[1] surrounded on one side by glittering shopping malls and on the other by upscale residential enclaves.

Inside its walls are more than 50,000 people. Many work as cleaning staff for nearby embassies, drivers for diplomats, maids for the rich. Their lives are punctuated by the horn of the water tanker. All day long, the slum's residents struggle to fill their jerrycans with water for drinking, washing clothes and bathing. […]

"People can kill you for water here, if you don't listen to them," said Surinder Singh, the driver of the water tanker that Mr. Kumar and his neighbor waited for over the weekend in Kusumpur Pahari.

The New York Times, June 3, 2024

[1] poorly built cabins

Document B

Decoding Delhi's water crisis: Causes, impact, and sustainable solutions

Did you know five of the world's 20 largest cities under water stress are in India, with Delhi being second on the list? That's according to the Composite Water Management Index released by NITI Aayog[1] in 2019. […]

Pollution of water sources

Numerous drains and rivulets[2] discharge toxic waste from small and medium industries into the Yamuna river, eventually affecting Delhi's clean water supply. […]

Inefficient water management

While low-income residents of Delhi are already suffering from inadequate access to clean water, the situation is likely to get dire for millions due to the impact of climate change coupled with inefficient water management by the government.

Several neighbourhoods in South Delhi will now receive water only once daily instead of twice, as part of a water rationing strategy announced by Water Minister Atishi Marlena Singh. […]

What are the solutions to address water scarcity?

Water conservation and management

Wasting water in Delhi will now cost you Rs 2,000.[3] In a recent meeting, Delhi Minister Atishi Marlena Singh ordered a crackdown[4] on water misuse, authorising inspection teams from the DJB[5] to fine offenders using pipes to wash cars, allowing water tanks to overflow, and using domestic water supply for construction. The teams are also authorised to disconnect illegal water connections at construction sites or commercial establishments. But these came when the city is already reeling under a severe water crisis. […]

Policy and governance reforms

Delhi's external sources of water are in the neighbouring states of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh. The challenge is ensuring cooperation between these states, governed by different political parties, for water sharing. Inter-state cooperation can go a long way in mitigating Delhi's annual water crisis during the summer months.

Business Standard, May 31, 2024
[Indian English-language newspaper]

[1] public policy think tank of the government of India
[2] *ruisseaux*
[3] 2,000 rupees = 23 euros
[4] severe measures
[5] Delhi Jal Board: government agency responsible for the production and distribution of drinking water in Delhi

Document C



[Residents fill their water containers from a water tanker, New Delhi, India.]

Reuters, June 13, 2024

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