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BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL • CORRIGÉ DÉTAILLÉ

Anglais monde contemporain

Session 2025 • Métropole

Code sujet **25-LLCERANMCME1** 3 heures 30

Proposition de corrigé pédagogique • FormaV

Se repérer dans le corrigé

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Sujet 1

20 points

Faire société : Australia Day, ses célébrations et la cohésion nationale

Partie 1

Question Partie 1

Sujet p. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

> Prenez connaissance du dossier proposé, composé des documents A, B et C non hiérarchisés, et traitez en anglais le sujet suivant (500 mots environ) : « Taking into account the viewpoints expressed, say what the documents show about Australia Day and its celebrations. Pay particular attention to the controversies around that day and the alternative options to reinforce national cohesion. »

Démarche : la synthèse doit mettre en relation les trois documents et répondre aux deux aspects du sujet : les controverses entourant le 26 janvier et les moyens possibles de renforcer la cohésion nationale. Le document A expose les célébrations, les contestations et une initiative de dialogue ; le document B défend une nouvelle date ; le document C montre que les opinions varient selon les générations. La rédaction suivante est en anglais, comme demandé, et s’appuie sur le graphique sans lui attribuer de pourcentages précis par génération.

RÉPONSE À RETENIR

Australia Day, celebrated on 26 January, brings together very different interpretations of Australian history. The date marks the landing of Britain's First Fleet at Sydney Cove in 1788. For some Australians, it is an opportunity to celebrate national achievements and a shared identity. For many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, however, it recalls the beginning of dispossession and the disruption of their cultures. The documents show that celebrations remain popular, but that both their meaning and their date are increasingly contested.

Document A illustrates this tension. Many Australians still proudly mark the day by attending sporting events, barbecues, concerts and fireworks, often displaying flags. At the same time, some Indigenous Australians protest or choose not to participate, while "Invasion Day" demonstrations are gaining momentum. Their objections concern the appropriateness of celebrating on a date associated with the loss of Indigenous land and culture. Woolworths's decision to stop selling Australia Day merchandise, which it attributed to a gradual decline in demand, is another sign of changing public engagement; it does not, however, show that most Australians reject the holiday. The document reports that about 60% see no problem with keeping it as it is.

Document C helps explain why the debate is not uniform across the country. Its 2021 survey of 5,000 respondents records views on the statement that Australia Day should not be celebrated on 26 January. The older generations shown are more likely to disagree with that statement, whereas Millennials are more likely to agree with it. This generational contrast is consistent with the document's headline: younger Australians are more open to changing the date, even though the overall figure cited there favours keeping it.

One possible way to build cohesion is therefore to make the existing celebrations more inclusive. In York, Dennis Kickett and fellow Ballardong traditional owners combine Indigenous storytelling with Australia Day festivities. A barbecue featuring traditional bush tucker and the raising of Australian and Aboriginal flags welcome new citizens while creating an opportunity to explain what happened on 26 January. Kickett's aim is to acknowledge the past and educate people who come together as members of the same community. The National Australia Day Council has also supported events that move away from patriotic pageantry and recognise past wrongs, as well as the survival, resilience and enduring culture of Indigenous communities. Yet Document A cautions that such a rebranding may not satisfy those who want a different date.

Document B proposes that more fundamental change. Nicholas Langdon argues that 26 January commemorates the establishment of British settlement rather than the Australia that has developed since, and does not represent its Indigenous peoples. He suggests 9 July, the date in 1900 when the Australian Constitution was ratified, as a more universal national day. Drawing on Noel Pearson's description of Australia's three stories—Indigenous heritage, British institutions and multicultural migration—Langdon argues that a proper national celebration should recognise all three. Taken together, the documents suggest that national cohesion depends on confronting history and making the country's shared story genuinely inclusive. That might mean transforming the celebrations on 26 January or choosing a new date; either option would need to make Indigenous and multicultural Australians feel that the national day belongs to them too.

Partie 2

Question Partie 2

Sujet p. 2, 5

> Traduisez en français le passage suivant du document B (l. 7-12) : « However, for various historical but illogical reasons, in Australia, we don’t have a public holiday to celebrate our independence. Instead, we cling to a date that commemorates only the establishment of British settlement on this continent. The 26th January says nothing about the country we have become since, nor about the Indigenous peoples who have lived here for tens of thousands of years. […] Let me suggest another, arguably more universal date: 9 July. »

Démarche : la traduction conserve les oppositions introduites par *However* et *Instead*. « Implantation britannique » rend ici le sens de *British settlement* sans ajouter l’idée de « colonie », qui n’est pas explicitement formulée dans ce passage. La nuance de *arguably* est rendue par « que l’on pourrait considérer comme ».

RÉPONSE À RETENIR

Cependant, pour diverses raisons historiques, mais illogiques, l’Australie n’a pas de jour férié pour célébrer son indépendance. Au lieu de cela, nous nous accrochons à une date qui commémore uniquement l’implantation britannique sur ce continent. Le 26 janvier ne dit rien de ce qu’est devenu notre pays depuis lors, ni des peuples autochtones qui vivent ici depuis des dizaines de milliers d’années. […] Permettez-moi de proposer une autre date, que l’on pourrait considérer comme plus universelle : le 9 juillet.

Sujet 2

20 points

Environnements en mutation : les visions contrastées du renouveau de Detroit

Partie 1

Question Partie 1

Sujet p. 7, 8, 9, 10

> Prenez connaissance du dossier proposé, composé des documents A, B et C non hiérarchisés, et traitez en anglais le sujet suivant (500 mots environ) : « Taking into account the three documents, show how they offer a contrasting view of Detroit’s renewal. »

Démarche : La synthèse doit confronter les signes concrets du renouveau de Detroit aux limites et aux coûts humains de cette transformation. Le document A apporte le contexte historique et décrit une revitalisation concentrée dans certains secteurs ; le document B quantifie la hausse des loyers et donne la parole à une militante ; le document C met visuellement en évidence la proximité entre un logement abandonné et le centre-ville. La réponse ci-dessous articule les trois documents en anglais et s’approche des 500 mots demandés.

RÉPONSE À RETENIR

Detroit's renewal is presented in the three documents as both a remarkable comeback and a deeply unequal process. Investment and new residents are returning to parts of the city, but the benefits of regeneration do not reach all neighbourhoods or inhabitants equally.

Document A sets the current transformation against Detroit's industrial past. About 110 years ago, the Ford Piquette Avenue Plant assembled Model T cars, and in the 1940s the city was the fourth-largest in America, attracting workers with stable jobs at Ford, General Motors and Chrysler. From the 1950s onwards, however, the automobile industry spread beyond Detroit: factories closed and jobs disappeared. The former industrial centre became a symbol of urban decay. Detroit's population fell from more than 1.8 million at its peak to fewer than 700,000, and the city filed for the largest municipal bankruptcy in US history in 2013. The former Ford factory, now a museum, illustrates how the city's industrial past has become part of its heritage.

There are nevertheless visible signs of revival. In the city centre, developers have converted crumbling buildings into upscale apartments and launched a streetcar system. Coffee shops and fashionable restaurants have opened on streets that were once abandoned. Advertisements in Brooklyn and Manhattan even seek to attract people with money to Detroit. Yet this revival is concentrated in downtown and Midtown. The predominantly Black neighbourhoods beyond the centre still face economic hardship, a housing crisis, inadequate city services and displacement. The article's cautious optimism is therefore qualified: Detroit may rise "from the ashes", but the benefits remain unevenly distributed.

Document C makes that contrast strikingly visible. The photograph shows a boarded-up house in Brush Park with downtown Detroit behind it, reportedly only a city block away. The neglected house and the modern skyline occupy the same view, suggesting that urban decline and redevelopment coexist at very close quarters. This image challenges the idea that the city's comeback has reached everyone.

Document B focuses on the consequences for residents, particularly the rising cost of housing. Since 2017, the average rent has increased by 46.2%, from $831 to $1,215, while average annual income has risen by only 11%, from $31,283 to $34,762. This disparity is especially worrying because about half of Detroit's residents rent rather than own their homes. Black Detroiters were also disproportionately affected by unemployment during the COVID-19 pandemic, when some of the sharpest rent increases occurred. The Department of Housing and Urban Development recommends that renters spend no more than 30% of their income on rent; for the average Detroit household, that means a maximum of $869 a month, yet such a rent is exceedingly difficult to find.

Meanwhile, renovated or newly built apartments attract mainly young, white professionals from the suburbs, who can afford rents often exceeding $1,800 a month. As these areas lose diversity and become inaccessible to lower- and even middle-income residents, housing costs help drive locals out. Linda Campbell argues that real-estate speculation, rather than thoughtful long-term planning, is shaping development, and says that Black Detroiters are leaving. Taken together, the documents do not deny the city's revival; they question who can share in it. A lasting renewal would need to be more equitable, enabling existing residents to remain and benefit from Detroit's future.

Partie 2

Question Partie 2

Sujet p. 7, 9

Traduisez en français le passage suivant du document B (l. 11-17) : « [The Department of Housing and Urban Development] recommends that renters spend no more than 30% of their income on rent. For the average Detroit household, that means spending no more than $869 a month, a rate that is exceedingly difficult to find. Over the

> past decade, dozens of apartment buildings have been renovated or built downtown and in surrounding neighborhoods, attracting predominantly young, white, suburban professionals who can afford to pay high rents that often exceed $1,800 a month. »

Méthode : Je conserve les données chiffrées et le sens de la recommandation du HUD. Dans la phrase sur le montant difficile à trouver, « un loyer de ce montant » rend explicite que la difficulté porte sur les logements accessibles à ce prix. Je traduis *suburban professionals* par « professionnels venus des banlieues ».

RÉPONSE À RETENIR

Le ministère américain du Logement et du Développement urbain recommande aux locataires de ne pas consacrer au loyer plus de 30 % de leurs revenus. Pour un ménage moyen de Detroit, cela signifie ne pas dépenser plus de 869 dollars par mois, mais il est extrêmement difficile de trouver un logement à ce niveau de loyer. Au cours de la dernière décennie, des dizaines d'immeubles d'habitation ont été rénovés ou construits dans le centre-ville et les quartiers environnants, attirant principalement de jeunes professionnels blancs venus des banlieues, qui peuvent se permettre de payer des loyers élevés, souvent supérieurs à 1 800 dollars par mois.

Sujet : https://www.sujetdebac.fr/annales-pdf/2025/spe-llcer-amc-2025-metropole-sujet-officiel.pdf
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