

BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL

ÉPREUVE D'ENSEIGNEMENT DE SPÉCIALITÉ

SESSION 2024

LANGUES, LITTÉRATURES ET CULTURES ÉTRANGÈRES ET RÉGIONALES

ANGLAIS MONDE CONTEMPORAIN

Durée de l'épreuve : **3 heures 30**

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La calculatrice n'est pas autorisée.*

Dès que ce sujet vous est remis, assurez-vous qu'il est complet.
Ce sujet comporte 8 pages numérotées de 1/8 à 8/8.

**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 »

Partie 1 – synthèse en anglais (16 pts)

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 specificities and viewpoints of the documents, explain what challenges British society has to face to promote equality and integration through sports.

Partie 2 – traduction en français (4 pts)

Traduisez en français le passage ci-dessous du document B (l. 4-9) :

The sport became a rare space where black men could be spoken about, discussed, and celebrated without primary reference to their colour. However, race was never irrelevant, especially as the number of black boxers rose with wider patterns of migration. Race was thus widely discussed in boxing, although there was rarely open discussion of racism. This absence, along with black successes in the ring, masked deep levels of both structural and interpersonal prejudice.

Document A

While there are myriad explanations for basketball's failures in Britain, a lack of popularity is not one of them. According to the Active Lives survey, more than one million British people regularly play basketball, and among those aged 18-34, 14% play every week. That makes it Britain's joint-second most popular team sport among young people – after
5 football, of course – tied with cricket, netball and softball, and ahead of rugby union and rugby league.

Sam Neter, the man behind Britain's biggest basketball media-platform, Hoopsfix, has his finger on the pulse of the UK game better than anyone, and sees that enthusiasm reflected at the grassroots. In children's basketball, he says, there is simply "more
10 demand than they can supply."

And of the thousands who play every week, more than half are from an ethnic-minority background, and according to Sport England¹ basketball has the highest proportion of participants in manual and routine work occupations. Basketball is, by any measure, a
15 diverse, working-class sport.

It also enjoys a cultural cachet that eludes more traditional sports like rugby and cricket, and taps into a transatlantic youth culture already firmly established in Britain. American music is laden with basketball references, fashion dominated by its hats, jerseys, and shoes, and British fans sell-out the annual NBA London fixture in minutes.

The enthusiasm for basketball certainly exists in Britain, so what's holding it back? Very
20 simply put: money. [...]

Between 2013 and 2017 Sport England gave basketball just £9.25 per participant. In contrast, cricket received £70.72 per participant and rugby union almost £60, despite both having fewer participants among young people. [...]

But succeeding against the odds is a trend in British basketball. Off the court it has long-
25 existed as a social remedy for some of the shortcomings of the British state. In Newcastle, the Hoops 4 Health program works with children to promote wellbeing in some of the most deprived parts of the country. [...]

Football, rugby, and cricket are big enough in the UK to generate their own commercial income. But beyond those three, British sports funding bodies are pouring money into
30 elite pastimes played by elites in elite competition along class and racial lines that are uncomfortably familiar in the UK.

If basketball was played by white, middle-class Britons, as opposed to working-class minorities in London, or working-class whites in Britain's northern cities, it is hard to imagine such a dearth² in public funding.

The Guardian, 12 April 2022

¹ Sport England is a public body established in 1996.

² A dearth: an insufficient amount

Document B

Boxing, race and British identity, 1945-1962

5 With a formal colour bar on British championships operating until 1948, boxing had long
been a site of racial discrimination. The abolition of the sport's colour bar was recognition
of the wrongness of racial exclusion and it was followed by a celebration of black fighters
as local and national heroes. The sport became a rare space where black men could be
10 spoken about, discussed, and celebrated without primary reference to their colour.
However, race was never irrelevant, especially as the number of black boxers rose with
wider patterns of migration. Race was thus widely discussed in boxing, although there was
rarely open discussion of racism. This absence, along with black successes in the ring,
masked deep levels of both structural and interpersonal prejudice. Racial differences
15 remained accepted as common sense by white Britons. Indeed, immigration intensified
racism in Britain, changing the perceived position of people of colour from exotic novelties
to threats to society. Boxing is thus a reminder of the contradictory dynamics of race.
Formal mechanisms of exclusion could be removed, while informal mechanisms intensified.
Individuals could be celebrated, while people of colour as a group were looked down upon.
Black achievements could simultaneously reinforce ideas of black inferiority.

Martin Johnes and Matthew Taylor, *The Historical Journal*, 14 February 2020

Document C

Created in 2019, Black Girls Hike UK is an organization that offers a safe space for black women to explore the outdoors.



Black Girls Hike on www.gofundme.com, 10 June 2020

SUJET 2

Le sujet porte sur la thématique « Environnements en mutation »

Partie 1 – synthèse en anglais (16 pts)

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

Say what the documents show about the environmental and social impacts of mass tourism in Australia, Scotland and Ireland.

Partie 2 – transposition en français (4 pts)

Rendez compte en français des idées principales du document B (environ 150 mots).

Document A



Uluru is a sacred mountain to the Aborigines. Climbing has been forbidden since 2019.

BBCI, 2019

Document B

Residents on the Scottish island of Skye are calling for urgent help to deal with overcrowding after a surge in tourism led to too many visitors at some of the island's most famous beauty spots.

5 Islanders complain that their narrow, single-track roads are being choked with camper vans, tour buses and cars, that litter is strewn around stopping places, and visitors are going to the toilet in the open.

10 The problem is most acute at Skye's most famous spots, particularly at the fairy pools – a series of vivid green and blue pools and waterfalls in Glen Brittle – the Neist Point lighthouse with views over to the Uist islands, and the island's remarkable ridges and stone outcrops at the Quiraing and the Old Man of Storr.

“Skye is buckling under the weight of increased tourism this year,” said Rob Ware, who lets a self-catering cottage on the south of the island. “It's not everywhere on the island: the reality is that there are lots of places which aren't suffering too much but it's the key iconic destinations, like the Old Man of Storr and the Quiraing.” [...]

15 Locals routinely find it impossible to drive through the cars, coaches and camper vans clogging the single-track road. There are also fears that the traffic jams could prevent mountain rescue teams from reaching Skye's Mountain Rescue headquarters in Glen Brittle.

20 Ware also points to the pressure on affordable housing for locals. The surge in visitors is economically vital, but has raised housing costs and squeezed out local families and workers. The number of Airbnb lettings on Skye has jumped, he said, from 54 in 2015 to 360 this summer, including established self-catering cottages such as his, to yurts, spare rooms and sheds.

25 Highland council has been under fire for closing down public toilets, adding to the pressure on local hotels and bars, or leading visitors to relieve themselves outdoors. The council said it was reviewing the availability of public toilets and car parks across the region, but had no cash left for emergency projects.

30 Shirley Spear, who runs the Three Chimneys restaurant near Dunvegan castle, one of two Michelin-starred restaurants on Skye and is coordinating a campaign with Ware to win emergency funding to help devise a long-term tourism strategy, says there has been decades of underinvestment in basic infrastructure.

35 Family cars are now much larger and tour buses proliferate. “All heading for the same place, taking thousands of people down these pathways. They're deteriorating and everyone is parking on the verge, which become quite muddy, rutted and dangerous. It's causing problems for parking and blocking the pathways for emergency vehicles and people who live in these areas,” she said.

Severin Carrell, *The Guardian*, 9 August 2017

Document C

There's no escaping the fact that Ireland is an island, so getting here will typically involve air or sea travel. If you're flying, you can minimise that impact by taking direct flights where possible, flying economy, travelling at off-peak travel times, and limiting your yearly air mileage overall. If you're travelling by ferry, try to choose less busy times for travelling.

5 When it comes to packing, bring only what you need. Not only will you save money on airline fees, less weight on the plane saves on fuel usage! However, be prepared to leave no trace of your visit, so bring reusable items if you can, such as your own coffee cup, a metal straw, water bottles, bags and your own toiletries – and don't forget your camera!

10 Be mindful about the accommodation you choose. Ireland is filled with environmentally friendly stays that are every bit as convenient – and often more charming – as other lodgings. Last but not least, find out as much as possible about the history, culture, traditions and legends before you set off, so that you can fully immerse yourself in the local heritage when you arrive.

15 Although public transport is most accessible in Ireland's cities, there is a wide-reaching bus and rail network across the island that gets you from A to B; Transport for Ireland will allow you to plan your routes in advance. And as all our public transport is overground, you'll be able to take in the views while you travel.

20 Thankfully, our towns and cities are all easily walkable, so all you need to explore them by foot is a good pair of shoes. And remember, getting out into nature is one of the best ways to truly appreciate a new environment – so consider cycling or walking rather than renting a car! There are also dedicated off-road cycling and walking trails called Ireland's Greenways and Northern Ireland Greenways, which cyclists and walkers can explore at their leisure.

25 Buses, trams, trains, bikes and walking really will help keep your carbon footprint to a minimum, so you can keep the atmosphere – and your conscience – clean.

<https://www.ireland.com>, 2022