

# BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL

## ÉPREUVE D'ENSEIGNEMENT DE SPÉCIALITÉ

### SESSION 2025

## LANGUES, LITTÉRATURES ET CULTURES ÉTRANGÈRES ET RÉGIONALES

### ANGLAIS MONDE CONTEMPORAIN

**Mercredi 18 juin 2025**

Durée de l'épreuve : **3 heures 30**

*L'usage du dictionnaire unilingue non encyclopédique est autorisé.*

*La calculatrice n'est pas autorisée.*

Dès que ce sujet vous est remis, assurez-vous qu'il est complet.

Ce sujet comporte 9 pages numérotées de 1 à 9 dans la version originale et **14 pages numérotées de 1/14 à 14/14 dans la version en caractères agrandis.**

**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 (16 pts)**

**Prenez connaissance du dossier proposé, composé des documents A et B non hiérarchisés, et traitez **en anglais** le sujet suivant (300 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.

### **Partie 2 (4 pts)**

**Traduisez **en français** le passage suivant du document B (l. 7-10) :**

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.

## Document A

### Australia Day: The ‘quiet rebranding’ (1) of a controversial national holiday

*On 26 January every year – which marks the 1788 landing of Britain’s First Fleet in Sydney Cove – two competing stories about Australia are told.*

One is of nation-building and achievement; the other is of the displacement and dispossession of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

While many Indigenous Australians protest or sit the day out, (2) this year

10 Dennis Kickett is co-hosting a celebration like few others. [...]



*In the town of York, Dennis Kickett is combining Australia Day celebrations with Indigenous storytelling.*

(1) changing the image of something

(2) refuse to participate in the celebrations

For the first time, his community of York near Perth will combine

three days of Indigenous storytelling with the annual Australia Day festivities. [...]

15 Mr Kickett's aim is to use the gathering to explain what happened on 26 January.

“For us to move forward we all have to acknowledge the past. We live in the same community, and we're all striving for the same things,” says the 70-year-old, who made the decision with fellow Ballardong (3) traditional owners.

“There's no point segregating ourselves. On that date we will have an audience, so  
20 why not educate them?”

The Ballardong First Festival is one of hundreds of gatherings this weekend funded by the National Australia Day Council (NADC) – the body tasked with organising celebrations.

In recent years it has shifted away from patriotic pageantry towards events which  
25 “acknowledge past wrongs” and the “survival, resilience and enduring culture” of Indigenous communities. [...]

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(3) an Indigenous people of Western Australia

But as more people and businesses quietly opt out, (4) and annual “Invasion Day” protests gather steam, some experts say it’s unclear if revamping Australia Day will help future-proof it.

30 The controversy stems from a debate over the appropriateness of celebrating Australia on a day when Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people began being stripped of their lands and cut off from their culture.

Polls show about 60% of Australians see no issue with keeping the holiday as is.

But in recent years, they have suggested small shifts in public sentiment in favour of 35 finding an alternative date – particularly among young people.

*BBC News, 25 January 2024*

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(4) don’t participate

## Document B

### A new Australia Day for everyone

For years now, there has been an ongoing debate over the meaning and appropriateness of celebrating Australia Day on 26 January. But what has been lost amid the increasingly heated rhetoric is the simple truth that this date makes no sense.

[...] A country's national day usually accords to it gaining independence. The United States has 4 July, commemorating when in 1776 the Thirteen Colonies declared their independence from the rule of the United Kingdom. [...]

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. It was on this day in 1900 that the Constitution of Australia was ratified, creating the new state that would come into being the following year. This was our real declaration that we were no longer a British colony but an independent country. [...]

Aboriginal activist and respected community leader, Noel Pearson has stated that Australia is made up of three stories: “The ancient Indigenous heritage which is Australia’s foundation, the British institutions built upon it, and the adorning gift of multicultural migration”. A proper Australia Day should be a moment to celebrate each of these stories – 26 January is the expression of only one.

Nicholas Langdon [academic tutor], *Pursuit*, 19th January 2024  
[*Pursuit* is the research news website of the University of Melbourne.]



## **SUJET 2**

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

### **Partie 1 (16 pts)**

**Prenez connaissance du dossier proposé, composé des documents A, B et C non hiérarchisés et traitez **en anglais** le sujet suivant (300 mots environ) :**

Taking into account the three documents, show how they offer a contrasting view of Detroit's renewal.

### **Partie 2 (4 pts)**

**Traduisez **en français** le passage suivant du document B (l. 11-14) :**

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. As a result, these areas are losing their diversity.

## Document A

### Detroit, Then and Now

A hundred and ten years ago, a symphony of machinery whirred as workers assembled the first Model T vehicles, regarded as the first broadly affordable car, at the bustling Ford Piquette Avenue Plant. Today, tourists stroll the aged wooden planks of the former factory floor, snapping photos of antique cars; the place that was once a symbol of American modernization now functions as a museum, and a love letter to Detroit's past. The Motor City, the eponymous home of Motown Records, has been inextricably linked to the auto-manufacturing industry ever since Henry Ford debuted those cars at his factory.

In the nineteen-forties, Detroit was the fourth-largest city in America, drawing in 10 workers with opportunities for stable employment on the assembly lines at the Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler plants. Starting in the fifties, however, the auto industry spread beyond Detroit: factories closed, and jobs vanished from the city that had been the center of the industry. The effects of that shift are still visible. [...] Many facilities, now unused, serve as vandalized monuments to deindustrialization. The city rapidly 15 became the textbook example of urban decay. [...]

Select areas of Detroit are now in the midst of another radical transformation. In the city's core, developers have converted crumbling buildings into upscale apartments and have launched a new streetcar system. Coffee shops and trendy restaurants with Instagram-friendly offerings populate formerly abandoned streets. [...] Many note that the revitalization of "America's Comeback City" has been primarily confined to the downtown and midtown areas; blight and depression still loom in predominantly black neighborhoods outside the city center. Some argue that this focus on developing the city's core has drawn attention and resources from communities that are still dealing with a housing crisis, a lack of city services, and widespread displacement.

*The New Yorker*, June 19, 2018

## Document B

### Rising costs and gentrification force locals out of Detroit's downtown and Midtown

Detroit is one of the poorest cities in the country, but it has one of the fastest growing rental rates (1) in the country, according to several market research reports. Since 2017, the average rent in Detroit has increased a staggering 46.2%, from \$831 to \$1,215, according to *rent.com*, which tracks apartment rates. During that period, the average annual income in Detroit has risen a modest 11%, from \$31,283 to \$34,762, according to census estimates.

Some of the steepest increases in rent occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic, at a time when Black Detroiters were disproportionately hit hard by unemployment.

Rising rental costs are especially worrisome in Detroit because about half of the city's 10 residents are renters, not owners. [...]

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. As a result, these areas are losing their diversity and becoming inaccessible to  
15 lower-income and even middle-income Detroiters. [...]  
“Real estate speculation is driving gentrification,” says Linda Campbell, director of the  
Detroit People’s Platform, an activist group that promotes a more equitable city.  
“The disappointment for us is that the city government has failed majority Black Detroit.  
It feels like our community planning process is being driven by real estate speculation,  
20 as opposed to thoughtful, long-term planning for stabilization.” [...]

The escalating housing costs are a key factor driving people out of Detroit, housing  
advocates say.

“We look at the latest trends at what’s happening in Detroit, and we see that Black  
Detroiters are leaving,” Campbell says.

*Detroit Metro Times*, July 19, 2023

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(1) prices

## Document C



Separated by as little as a city block... a boarded up house in Brush Park with downtown Detroit behind it.

*Reuters, published in The Guardian, 5 February 2015*