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BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL

ÉPREUVE D'ENSEIGNEMENT DE SPÉCIALITÉ

SESSION 2023

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 « Relation au monde ».

<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 specificities of the documents, consider the role played by the United States in climate diplomacy. You will pay particular attention to the evolution of the American environmental commitment and the relationship between the USA and other nations.

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

Traduisez <u>en français</u> le passage suivant du document B (l. 20-27) :

The US and China had, for a time, found ways to work together on climate, despite tensions on other issues, including trade and human rights. For instance, at last November's UN climate summit, the two countries unveiled a wide-ranging agreement to advance clean energy, combat deforestation and tackle methane emissions. And collaboration between the US and China was critical to developing the 2015 Paris accord itself.

The Twitter exchange underscores how much other issues have now intruded on climate diplomacy.

Document A

Scientists welcome ‘enormous’ US climate bill — but call for stronger action

Several US agencies, including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Department of Energy (DOE), will see a significant influx of cash from a massive climate and tax bill that US President Joe Biden signed on 16 August. Scientists around the world welcome the legislation, called the Inflation Reduction Act, which pledges US $369 billion in climate investments over the next decade — while acknowledging that more work is needed to counter global warming.

The legislation would cut US greenhouse-gas emissions by about 30-40% below 2005 levels by 2030, scientists estimate, bringing the country closer to delivering on its pledge of a 50% reduction, which Biden made last year. And it signals to other nations that the United States, a major emitter that has historically pumped the largest share of greenhouse gases into Earth’s atmosphere, is on board to address climate change, scientists say.

After former president Donald Trump took steps away from climate action, “it returns the US to a position of leadership”, says Michael Mann, a climate scientist at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. “It helps create a global climate for action.”

That’s because the 2015 Paris climate agreement — which aims to limit the global average temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels — works on the basis of ‘reciprocal action’, says Michael Pahle, an energy researcher at the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research in Germany. That means that governments take the actions of other nations into account when setting their climate agendas.

If the United States hadn’t raised the bar with this legislation, many countries could have eased off their own commitments by pointing to its inaction despite its big responsibility, Pahle says. “The Paris mechanism is all about reciprocity, and large emitters are decisive in setting the standards.”

Nature, 16 August 2022

Document B

China snipes at Biden's big climate win

The US just enacted its biggest-ever climate law with massive investments in clean energy that will help significantly slash greenhouse gas emissions.

But euphoria over the achievement is dimmed by a sobering reality: Talks between Beijing and Washington on the issue have collapsed — and now diplomats for the world's two biggest climate polluters are sparring[1] on Twitter, underscoring the tensions threatening global efforts to curb rising temperatures. […]

Cooperation between the US and China — which together account for more than 40% of global greenhouse gas emissions — is crucial to the international effort to fight climate change. The online skirmish[2] lays bare[3] longstanding climate tensions between the two nations, with Beijing frustrated about Washington's history of setting aggressive climate goals — and demanding the same from other countries — then falling short on meeting them. Under former President Donald Trump, the US walked away from the Paris Agreement. Under both Trump and President Joe Biden, the country has fallen short of its promise to deliver billions in climate funding for developing and vulnerable nations. […]

Still, when both public and private investments are considered, China has been the biggest spender on accelerating the energy transition, according to data compiled by Bloomberg NEF[4]. China spent $297.5 billion last year on the energy transition, while EU member states devoted $155.7 billion and the US $119.7 billion. […]

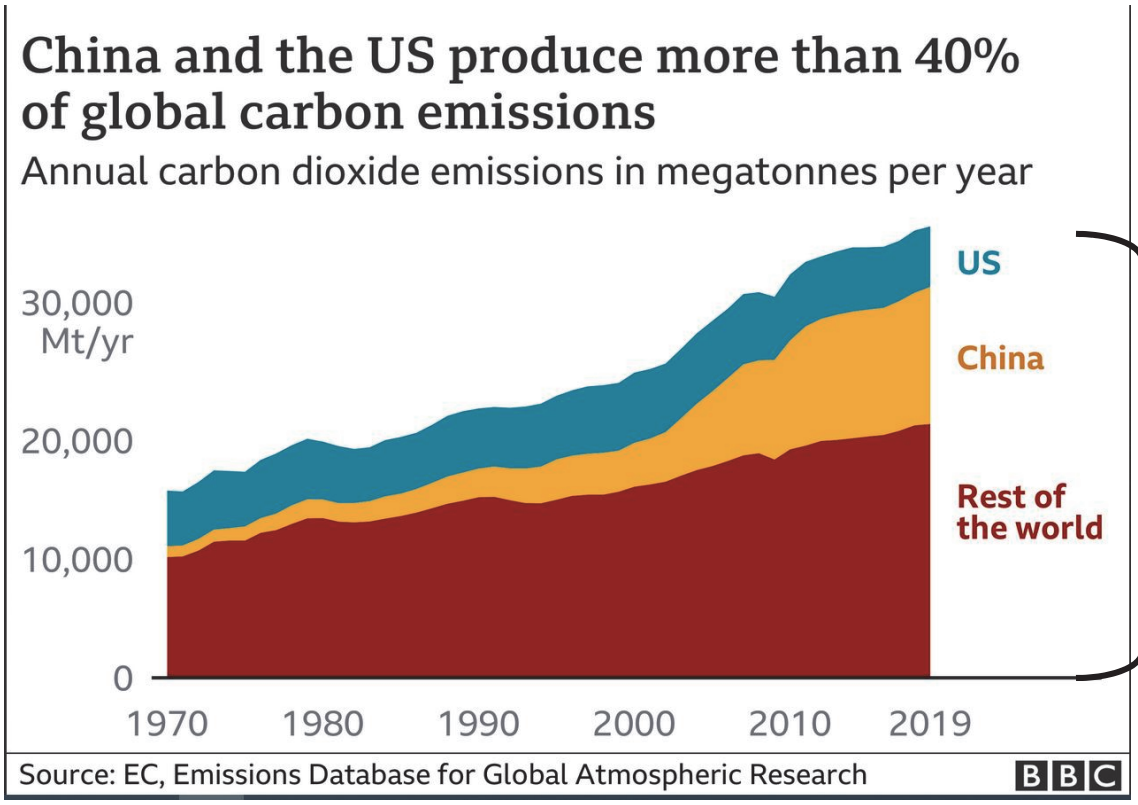
The US and China had, for a time, found ways to work together on climate, despite tensions on other issues, including trade and human rights. For instance, at last November's UN climate summit, the two countries unveiled a wide-ranging agreement to advance clean energy, combat deforestation and tackle methane emissions. And collaboration between the US and China was critical to developing the 2015 Paris accord itself.

The Twitter exchange underscores how much other issues have now intruded on climate diplomacy. On Tuesday, even as Biden was signing the Inflation Reduction Act into law and climate activists were cheering American progress, China was highlighting the US shortcomings.

Bloomberg, August 17, 2022

[1] arguing
[2] dispute
[3] reveals
[4] New Energy Finance: a research organisation that helps professionals develop green energies

Document C



[100% global carbon emissions]

BBC, 11 November 2021

SUJET 2

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 their specificities, say what the documents show about the strategies to address inequalities between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, the actions undertaken and persisting issues.

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

Traduisez <u>en français</u> le passage suivant du document A (l. 1-7) :

In 2008 the Australian Parliament and the Australian nation came together for an historic moment in our nation's history, when we formally apologised to the Stolen Generations – those Aboriginal […] people who were forcibly removed from their families and their communities through the actions of past governments.

We said sorry for the laws and policies of successive parliaments and governments that inflicted profound grief, suffering and loss on our fellow Australians, in particular the Stolen Generations.

Document A

In 2008 the Australian Parliament and the Australian nation came together for an historic moment in our nation's history, when we formally apologised to the Stolen Generations – those Aboriginal […] people who were forcibly removed from their families and their communities through the actions of past governments.

We said sorry for the laws and policies of successive parliaments and governments that inflicted profound grief, suffering and loss on our fellow Australians, in particular the Stolen Generations – those who suffered the hurt, the humiliation, the cruelty and the sheer brutality of being taken away, often forever, from their mothers and their fathers, their families and their people.

The Apology was about acknowledging a dark chapter in our nation's history. It was also about recognising past wrongdoings and in a modest way righting the wrongs of the past. The Apology is only the first step.

If we are to move forward together as a nation, and build a stronger and fairer Australia in the twenty-first century, we must address the appalling gap between the life opportunities enjoyed by Indigenous[1] and non-Indigenous Australians. […]

Closing the Gap is fundamentally important to building a fairer Australia. […]

The Australian Government is committed to this national effort in cooperation with other governments[2]. In 2008, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) agreed to six ambitious targets relating to Indigenous life expectancy, health, education and employment.

We have already begun to put in place the measures that will help to achieve these six targets. The COAG commitment of $4.6 billion in 2008 provides a framework to mobilise investment in basic health, education and other services needed to put Indigenous Australians on an equal footing with other Australians. […]

At the same time we must be realistic and acknowledge the size of the task ahead of us. Meeting our targets will not be easy, and at times may be controversial, but we must not be deflected from our goals.

This statement outlines the Australian Government's approach to Closing the Gap. […] There is much to be done, and it will require patience, perseverance and a sustained national effort from every part of the Australian community.

Kevin Rudd (former Australian Prime Minister), foreword to the *Closing the Gap on Indigenous Disadvantage: the Challenge for Australia* report, 2009

[1] The Indigenous Australian population is made up of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.
[2] The governments of Australia's six states and two territories

Document B

Indigenous inclusion is a focus for new Australian government

As Anthony Albanese took to the podium for his first press conference as Australia's 31st prime minister last week, the new addition of Indigenous flags next to the long-standing national one was telling.

The Labor leader immediately gave his commitment to the [2017] Uluru Statement from the Heart, a petition with roots spanning back 85 years seeking constitutional change to enable Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to have a voice in parliament. The new government has also made a raft of other commitments to Aboriginal people, including a promise to invest in the First Nations management of land and waters, strengthening economic and job opportunities for Indigenous people and a pledge to improve housing in remote communities. […]

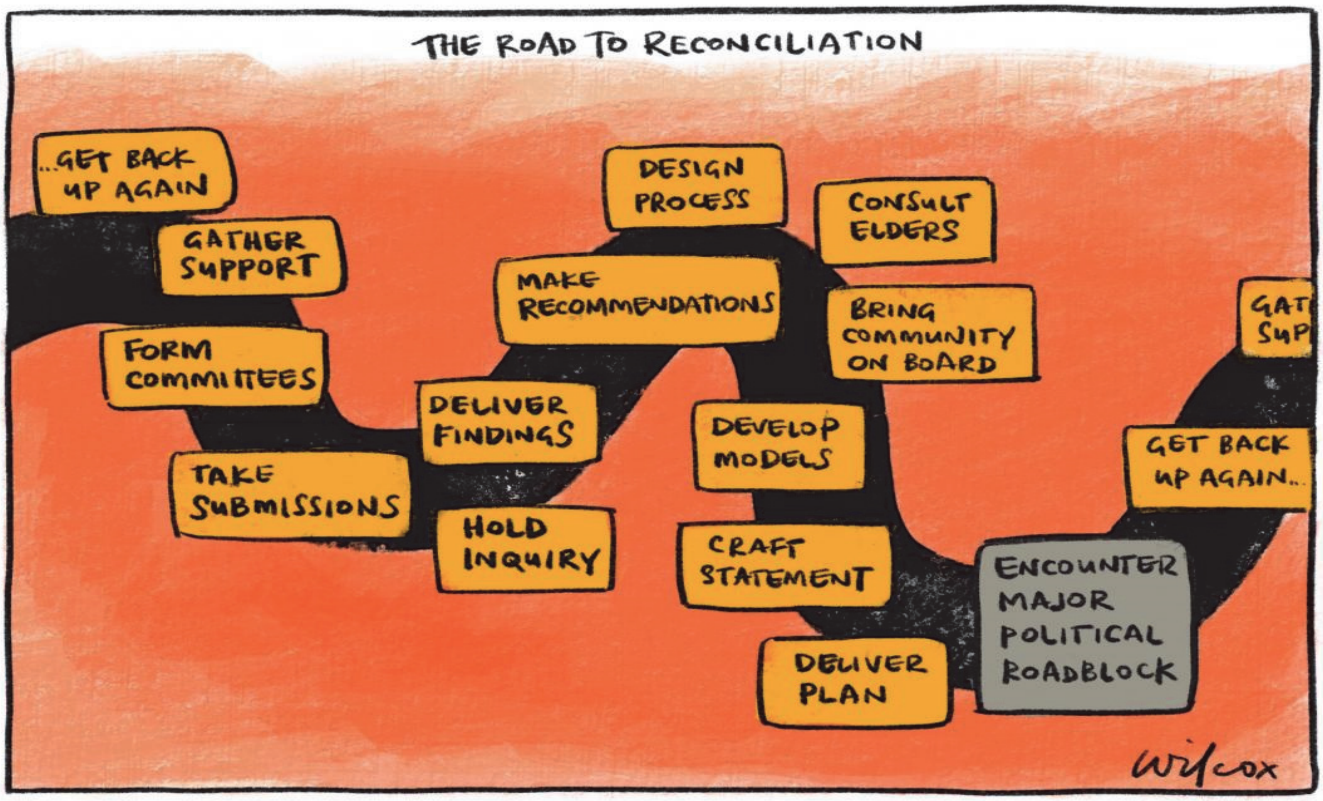
After an election that delivered sweeping change on a number of fronts, the new parliament will have a record 10 Indigenous members representing several different parties. Linda Burney on Wednesday, during Australia's National Reconciliation[1] Week, became the first Aboriginal woman [to] serve as Minister for Indigenous Affairs. […]

Still, renewed government commitment and improved representation doesn't mean progress on Indigenous affairs is likely to be immediate or even guaranteed. Despite significant investment in health, housing and education, Liberal and Labor-led parliaments have failed to close stark welfare gaps between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. First Nations Australians' life expectancy is, on average, about eight to nine years less than other Australians'.

Bloomberg, June 1, 2022

[1] Reconciliation is a process to improve relations between Indigenous peoples and the rest of the population.

Document C



Sydney Morning Herald, May 27, 2020

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