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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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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 three documents, say what they show about India's space exploration strategy, its challenges and impacts.

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

Traduisez en français le passage suivant du document B (l. 17-23) :

India's success in space was surprisingly cost-effective. In fact, the Chandrayaan-3 mission was successfully executed at a cost of $75m (£60m) – roughly the same budget as recent Bollywood film *Adipurush*. The landing now means potentially more resources for large parts of India's economy: investment in space programmes, in international research collaboration and innovation, and in encouragement for the country's scientific community.

But it has a much deeper meaning for India and its people.

Document A

‘India is on the Moon’: lander’s success moves nation to next space chapter

Two visitors from India — a lander named Vikram and a rover named Pragyan — landed in the southern polar region of the moon on Wednesday. The two robots, from a mission named Chandrayaan-3, make India the first country to ever reach this part of the lunar surface in one piece — and only the fourth country ever to land on the moon. […]

The Indian public already takes great pride in the accomplishments of the nation’s space program, which has orbited the moon and Mars and routinely launches satellites above the Earth with far fewer financial resources than other space-faring nations.

But the achievement of Chandrayaan-3 may be even sweeter, as it comes at a particularly important moment in the South Asian giant’s diplomatic push as an ambitious power on the rise.

Indian officials have been advocating in favor of a multipolar world order in which New Delhi is seen as indispensable to global solutions. [...]

The Indian mission launched in July, taking a slow, fuel-conscious[1] route toward the moon. But Chandrayaan-3 out-endured its Russian counterpart, Luna-25, which launched 12 days ago. Luna-25 was scheduled to land on the moon on Monday in the same general vicinity as the Indian craft but crashed on Saturday following an engine malfunction.

That India managed to outdo Russia, which as the Soviet Union put the first satellite, man and woman in space, speaks to the diverging fortunes of the two nations’ space programs.

Much of India’s foreign policy in recent decades has been shaped by a delicate balancing act between Washington and Moscow, but the country is grappling[2] more with an increasingly aggressive China at its borders. […]

A shared frustration with Beijing has only increased U.S. and Indian cooperation, including in space, where China is establishing itself in direct competition with the United States.

The New York Times, August 23, 2023

[1] with optimized fuel consumption
[2] struggling

Document B

How India's moon landing has boosted its self-image

"I let out an involuntary whoop when it landed," my friend Shivansh told me. […]

[He] is just one of millions of Indians all over the world who are celebrating the successful landing of the Chandrayaan-3 lunar exploration mission. Indians even broke YouTube's record for livestreams, with more than 8 million people staying glued to their screens last Wednesday, as the spacecraft edged close to the lunar surface. The excitement is understandable, especially considering the fact that just four years ago, the preceding Chandrayaan lander crashed into the moon after a software glitch.

In a now-viral video, a BBC presenter at the time questioned whether India, a country that "lacks a lot of infrastructure" and where "700 million people don't have access to a toilet", should be spending money on a space programme.

Wheeling out the poverty trope[1] was a poor choice, especially considering that the BBC is based in a country that shoulders much of the blame for the poverty faced by many Indians today. (It is estimated that Britain drained almost $45tn[2] (£36tn) from India during the colonial period between 1765 and 1938.)

The fact that India is now the first country to land a module near the lunar south pole proves that its space programme was more than a vanity project. […]

India's success in space was surprisingly cost-effective. In fact, the Chandrayaan-3 mission was successfully executed at a cost of $75m (£60m) – roughly the same budget as recent Bollywood film *Adipurush*. The landing now means potentially more resources for large parts of India's economy: investment in space programmes, in international research collaboration and innovation, and in encouragement for the country's scientific community.

But it has a much deeper meaning for India and its people. In his response to the BBC video, Indian billionaire Anand Mahindra said the most insidious impact of colonialism was to "convince its victims of their inferiority". And yet, across India last week, people in streets, offices and schools were ecstatic. "All of us stopped our work midway and went outside to celebrate," recalls Kashika, a marketing executive in New Delhi. "Everyone was chanting, '*Vande mataram'* [I bow to thee,[3] mother] and '*Bharat mata ki jai*' [victory to the motherland]. I've never been able to celebrate something like this in my lifetime." […]

What Indians – and the world – saw with this mission is that things can also be pretty good here. They saw the resilience of India's scientists, and the determination of its people to shake the dust off their problems and rise again.

H.R. Abraham [an Indian journalist living in the UK], *The Guardian*, 27 August 2023

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[1] stereotype
[2] trillion
[3] you

Document C

Space spending as a share of GDP[1] in 2022

	% of GDP Spent on space	GDP in USD
United States	0.28%	$25.04T[2]
Russia	0.15%	$2.13T
France	0.12%	$2.78T
Japan	0.1%	$4.3T
Italy	0.07%	$2T
Germany	0.06%	$4.03T
India	0.04%	$3.47T
S. Korea	0.03%	$1.73T
United Kingdom	0.03%	$3.2T
Canada	0.01%	$2.2T

CNBC, October 2022

[1] Gross Domestic Product
[2] trillion

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) :

Show what the documents reveal about the role of climate change in gentrification in US cities today and the impact on local populations.

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

Rendez compte des principales idées exprimées dans le document B, <u>en français</u> et de manière structurée. (100-120 mots)

Document A

High ground, high prices

How climate change is speeding gentrification in some of America's most flooding-vulnerable cities.

When Hurricane Katrina bore down on New Orleans [in 2005], Rose Dyson was one of the lucky ones. Her house, in a mostly Black, working-class neighborhood near the Mississippi River, was perched on some of the city's highest ground — and while the floodwater devastated homes in other parts of the city, it never reached her doorstep.

But in the years after the storm, the topography that had saved Dyson's neighborhood became a selling point. A wave of new residents moved in, investors snapped up dilapidated buildings and housing prices skyrocketed. When Dyson's annual property tax bill[1] hit $4,000 two years ago — more than 20 times the amount she said she paid when she first moved in — she decided she had to give up the home she had dreamed of growing old in. […]

Like many Black families in the area, Dyson was pushed out not by Hurricane Katrina, but by gentrification that followed in its wake. Her neighborhood […] went from 75% Black in 2000 to 71% White by 2019, according to Census data — one of the most dramatic racial shifts in the city over the last two decades.

Experts and local activists say the changes affecting the neighborhood are an example of climate gentrification — a process in which wealthier people fleeing from climate-risky areas spur[2] higher housing prices and more aggressive gentrification in safer areas. […] That trend could lead to residents being priced out of higher-ground neighborhoods, often in Black and minority communities.

"The people who made these neighborhoods desirable and created the culture that thrived there have been pushed out," said Cashauna Hill, the executive director of the Louisiana Fair Housing Action Center. […]

Beverly Wright, the executive director of the Deep South Center for Environmental Justice, a New Orleans group that advocates for equitable environmental policies, said the gentrification she'd seen in her city was just one more example of the many ways climate change exacerbates racial inequalities.

"A lot of people feel that climate change is an equalizer, but it really isn't," she said. "We start from a place that's so unequal, and it's digging a deeper and deeper hole."

CNN, March 3, 2021

[1] *impôt sur la propriété immobilière*
[2] cause

Document B

What's really driving 'climate gentrification' in Miami? It isn't fear of sea-level rise

Miami's Little Haiti has been an immigrant community for decades. Its streets are lined with small homes and colorful shops that cater to the neighborhood, a predominantly Afro-Caribbean population with a median household income well below Miami's.

But Little Haiti's character may be changing.

A $1 billion real estate development called the Magic City Innovation District is planned in the neighborhood, with luxury high-rise apartments, high-end shops and glass office towers.

The developers emphasize their commitment to sustainability. But high-end real estate investments like this raise property values, pushing up property taxes and the cost of living for surrounding neighborhoods.

The potential effect on shops and homeowners and on the culture of the community has stoked[1] controversy and protests. […]

Some media and urban scholars have labeled what's happening here "climate gentrification." […]

But are Miami's investors and homebuyers really motivated by climate change? […]

The story goes that Miami homebuyers are abandoning the coasts – where high tides can already bring street flooding in some areas – and are looking for higher-elevation areas because they want to escape climate change.

That isn't what we're finding, though.

In Yale's Climate Opinion Survey of Miami-Dade County in 2021, only half of Miami residents said they believe global warming will harm them personally – far lower than the 70% who said that in Delaware and the 90% in Canada, Western Europe and Japan. Another survey found 40% of Miami-Dade residents weren't concerned about the impact climate change might have on the market.

In a new study, our team at the University of Miami found a more nuanced picture of what is actually pushing homeowners to higher ground.

For the most part, we found that the shift away from the coasts is fueled[2] by costs. Flood risk plays a role through the rising cost of flood insurance, but much of the shift is plain old gentrification – developers looking for cheaper land and spinning[3] it as a more sustainable choice to win over public officials and future residents.

Richard Grant and Han Li [University of Miami], *The Conversation*, December 6, 2022

[1] amplified
[2] motivated
[3] advertising

Document C



Demonstrators protest Magic City, a proposed development project in Miami's Little Haiti neighborhood in 2019, arguing it will displace longtime residents.

AP Photo/Lynne Sladky, *YaleEnvironment360*, September 29, 2020

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