SESSION 2019

BACCALAURÉAT TECHNOLOGIQUE

ANGLAIS - LANGUE VIVANTE 2

SÉRIES : STMG - ST2S - STI2D - STD2A STL - STHR

Temps alloué : 2 heures Coefficient : 2

Dès que le sujet vous est remis, assurez-vous qu'il est complet. Ce sujet comporte 7 feuilles numérotées de 1/7 à 7/7.

> Les questions doivent être traitées dans l'ordre et chaque réponse devra être rédigée sur la copie.

> > Compréhension : 10 points

Expression: 10 points

L'usage de la calculatrice et du dictionnaire n'est pas autorisé.

DOCUMENT A





Map of the British Isles today

Map of the British Isles in 2041, taken from the novel *After the Sea Rose* by M.F.W. Curran

Sheffield is an English city famous for its industrial past.

Under a White Sun, we sailed across a submerged world. Below these waters were the towns, fields and hills of our ancestors. The ruins of the old world formed islands that were dangerous for we who fished the seas around the Isles of Sheffield.

Before us, rising silently from the black water like giant robots, was a field of old electricity pylons. To reach the best fishing grounds, we had to navigate this obstacle. Some pylons were leaning dangerously to one side as the salt water rusted their metal, others had fallen completely. Those were the most dangerous ones - their sharp steel hiding under the water, able to transpierce the thin hull¹ of our boat like it was paper.

Our boat, the *Orpheum Lass*, was made from the recycled wrecks of other vessels by the shipbuilders of Sheffield. She was strong enough in the open sea, but here in the perilous waters off the Isles of Sheffield, it was another thing entirely. A boat could be pierced by a church spire, get tangled up in old power cables, or meet any one of a hundred hazards.

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¹ Hull: coque

"These waters have been the end of many a fisherman, Pete, cutting their hulls in two, and taking them to the bottom," Jerry, the first mate said² to me. "But if anyone can get a boat through this, it's Big Joe."

I was a little more than a boy in those days and new to the sea, but Big Joe - Captain Joe Landon - had sailed the straits³ many times, fishing for cod, seabass and giant eels⁴. Before the sea rose, Joe had been a fisherman in the south, along the old coast. When he fled north with millions of other refugees, his skill was a precious commodity. Sheffield lived off fish. With so little land left to farm, the city had no other choice [...]

We were confident. We were going home two days early with a hold so full of fish it would be the talk of Sheffield. With not enough food to feed the city, we would be welcomed as heroes.

But then we struck a pylon.

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M.F.W. Curran, After the Sea Rose, 2015

² First mate: the captain's assistant

³ Straits: *détroits*

⁴ Cod, seabass and giant eels: types of fish

DOCUMENT B

Resettling the first American climate refugees

ISLE DE JEAN CHARLES, Louisiana. — Each morning at 3:30, when Joann Bourg leaves the mildewed¹ and rusted house that her parents built on her grandfather's property, she worries that the bridge connecting this spit of waterlogged land² to Louisiana's terra firma will again be flooded and she will miss another day's work.

Ms. Bourg, a custodian at a sporting goods store on the mainland, lives with her two sisters, 82-year-old mother, son and niece on land where her ancestors, members of the Native American tribes of southeastern Louisiana, have lived for generations. That earth is now dying, drowning in salt and sinking into the sea, and she is ready to leave.

With a first-of-its-kind "climate resilience" grant to resettle the island's native residents, Washington is ready to help [...] In January, the Department of Housing and Urban Development announced grants totalling \$1 billion in 13 states to help communities adapt to climate change. One of those grants, \$48 million for Isle de Jean Charles, is something new: the first allocation of federal tax dollars to move an entire community struggling with the impacts of climate change. [...]

Under the terms of the federal grant, the island's residents are to be resettled to drier land and a community that as of now does not exist. [...]

Already, the homes and trailers bear the mildewed, rusting scars of increasing floods. The fruit trees are mostly gone or dying thanks to saltwater in the soil. Few animals are left to hunt or trap.

20 Still, many residents of Isle de Jean Charles do not want to leave. Attachment to the island runs deep. Parents and grandparents lived here; there is a cemetery on the island that no one wants to abandon. [...]

"Ain't nobody I talk to that wants to move," said Edison Dardar, 66, a lifelong resident who has erected handwritten signs at the entrance to the island declaring his refusal to leave.

Coral Davenport and Campbell Robertson, www.nytimes.com, 3 May 2016

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¹ Mildewed: *moisi*

² Spit of [...] land: *pointe de terre*

DOCUMENT C



Jacksonville, Florida, 2017 by Sean Rayford (Getty Images)

NOTE AUX CANDIDATS

Les candidats traiteront les exercices sur la copie qui leur sera fournie et veilleront :

- à respecter l'ordre des questions et à reporter les repères (lettres et chiffres) sur la copie (exemple : I-1), II- A- 1, etc.),
- à faire précéder les citations demandées du numéro de ligne dans le texte.

COMPRÉHENSION DE L'ÉCRIT (10 points)

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- 1. This text is an extract from: a) an autobiography
 - b) a book of anticipation
 - c) a fishing magazine
- 2. Copy the following sentence on your paper and fill in the blanks with words from the text:

The narrator is a	working on a boat
called	which is sailing back
to	when the boat hits a

- 3. True or false? Justify with a quotation from the text:
- a) The sea level around the Isles of Sheffield is exceptionally high.
- b) The sea around the Isles of Sheffield is safe.
- c) Agriculture is in decline in Sheffield.
 - 4. Complete the following sentence in your own words:

Big Joe no longer works in the south of England because...

- 5. Answer the following questions in your own words:
- a) Why has fishing become vital to Sheffield? Give two elements.
- b) "We would be welcomed as heroes." (II. 24-25) In your own words, explain why the narrator says that.

Document B

- 6. The main theme of this text is:
- a) Natural disasters
- b) Adapting to climate change
- c) Financial aid for poor people in Louisiana
- 7. What is the situation on Isle de Jean Charles today? Give five elements from the text to justify your answer.
- 8. Choose the adjectives which best describe the living conditions of the residents of the island:

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problematic – uncertain – favourable – pleasant – unhealthy – serene
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- 9. Compare and contrast in your own words the attitudes of Joanne Bourg and Edison Dardar towards the government's plan to encourage them to move.
- 10. Choose the correct answer and justify with a sentence from the text:

Some residents refuse to leave because:

- a) They don't have enough money to move.
- b) They don't want to leave their ancestors behind.
- c) They want to continue to cultivate the land.

Document C

- 11.a) What is the artist denouncing in this photograph?
 - b) Explain how he uses irony.

Documents A, B and C

12. How is the theme of climate change dealt with in the three documents? Present the similarities and differences.

EXPRESSION ÉCRITE (10 points)

Afin de respecter l'anonymat de votre copie, vous ne devez pas signer votre composition, citer votre nom, celui d'un camarade ou celui de votre établissement.

Choose ONE of the following subjects (150 words)

A. The governor of Louisiana has come to talk to the residents of Isle de Jean Charles. You are one of the people who refuse to leave their home. Write the dialogue.

<u>OR</u>

B. How can people adapt to climate change?