

BACCALAURÉAT TECHNOLOGIQUE

SESSION 2019

ANGLAIS LV2

Série(s) : STMG, ST2S, STI2D, STD2A, STL

Durée de l'épreuve : 2 heures - Coefficient : 2

L'usage des calculatrices et de tout dictionnaire est interdit.

Barème appliqué pour la correction.

| | TOUTES SÉRIES TECHNOLOGIQUES |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| COMPRÉHENSION | 10 points |
| EXPRESSION | 10 points |

**Dès que le sujet est remis, assurez-vous qu'il est complet.
Ce sujet comporte 6 pages numérotées de 1/6 à 6/6.**

DOCUMENT 1

My father, Patrick Toolis, worked as a building foreman and never voted for anyone other than the British Labour Party all his life. He was one of the most gentle men you could ever meet and he loved to sing for his exhausting brood of children. His songs were always love ballads; only rarely would he sing rebel songs that commemorated the glories of a lost republic. My mother, Mary Gallagher, was more animated; her fiery personality ruled our household, but she too had little time for a country in which she had only known poverty and hardship. Ireland was her past and Edinburgh, where she worked as a nurse, raised her children and prospered, was her daily life.

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But we had another place, another identity in the world. Every summer my father would borrow his firm's noisy diesel workmen's van, pack it with a dozen children and aunts, and drive the four hundred miles to our real 'home' in Achill Island, County Mayo, on the extreme west coast of Ireland. Every year in the sixties and seventies as Northern Ireland was engulfed in communal violence we drove the same route from Edinburgh to the Stranraer ferry on Scotland's west coast, past the farms where my mother worked picking potatoes as a thirteen-year-old girl, and sailed across the Irish Sea. As the ferry docked at Larne we grew anxious and drew into ourselves. [...] We were as convinced as anyone that the whole of Northern Ireland was a war zone. We had no real understanding of what was taking place there and no desire to tarry and find out.

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As the van hurtled through the North, I would look out of the windows at the blue-white- and red-painted kerbstones and the Union Jacks on flagpoles in private gardens that told us this was Protestant territory and a hostile land. During the early days of the Troubles¹ we drove through Belfast and saw the soldiers, barricades and rolls of barbed wire of a city at war. It looked too much like the television reports for comfort. Father found a new route and for the next twenty years we skirted around the far side of Lough Neagh to avoid² Belfast and any potential contact with the hostile natives. In all those years we were rarely stopped and never once searched by the British security forces. Once the British soldiers saw our British-registered number plate and heard my mother's carefully enhanced Scottish accent, they relaxed — this vanload of Scottish children was not the enemy. [...] At the border we all breathed exaggerated sighs of relief as we drove into the 'real' Ireland, which we called the South.

Kevin Toolis, *Rebel Hearts: Journeys Within the IRA's Soul*, 1996

¹ The Troubles : conflictual situation between Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland

² To avoid : éviter

DOCUMENT 2

Belfast City Breakers: 'Instead of violence, we were dancing'

A crew of teenage breakdancers in 1980s Belfast were unlikely peacemakers.

Belfast in the early 1980s was a bleak place. But on Saturday afternoons, in a covered entryway close to Cornmarket, right in the centre of town, a posse of talented local breakdancers brought a vibrant spark of life and colour to the city.

- 5 Spinning on their heads, body-popping and windmilling their legs on the floor, they amazed passing shoppers with their moves, imported straight from black urban America. None of the Belfast City Breakers, as they called themselves, were older than 14 or 15 at the time – too young to go into bars – but they came from all parts of the city to rap and dance and play in the street together.
- 10 This was the beginning of an extraordinary Irish hip-hop movement that defied sectarian divisions and forged powerful lifelong bonds between the people who became part of it. [...]

- 15 Geoff Allen, an early BCB member, was inspired by seeing Grandmaster Flash on the BBC's Old Grey Whistle Test. "[...] Growing up in the Troubles, all we ever saw was funerals, shootings, bombings. But instead of turning to violence, we were dancing. Protestant, Catholic, it didn't matter. All that counted was the joyousness. It made you feel so good."

- 20 "We didn't care where people came from," says Micky Rooney, from West Belfast, now aged 49. "[...] Looking back, we probably looked a bit strange. This was the height of the Troubles after all, and we were running all over town, dancing and writing on walls. But all we were concerned with was who could dance best, and who had the best graffiti. It was actually very innocent."

Fionola Meredith, www.irishtimes.com, August 4 2018

DOCUMENT 3



Belfast City Breaker in action in the 1980s

<https://www.irishtimes.com>

Aug 4, 2018

I. COMPRÉHENSION (10 points)

TOUTES les réponses doivent être reportées sur votre copie.

DOCUMENTS 1 AND 2

1. Choose and copy the title that best sums up both texts.

- Teenagers fight against violence
- Looking for peace in a war context
- A family holiday in Ireland

DOCUMENT 1

2. The Toolis family's itinerary

a) Copy the table onto your paper and tick the correct box for each line as in the example.

| | Scotland | Northern Ireland | Republic of Ireland |
|---------------|----------|------------------|---------------------|
| Belfast | | ✓ | |
| Achill Island | | | |
| Edinburgh | | | |
| Stranraer | | | |
| Larne | | | |
| Lough Neagh | | | |

b) Choose and copy the itinerary that corresponds to the route the Toolises drove every summer.

- Edinburgh → Achill Island → Larne → Lough Neagh
- Achill Island → Lough Neagh → Larne → Edinburgh
- Edinburgh → Larne → Lough Neagh → Achill Island

3. Choose and copy the statement that best sums up the family's story.

- The Toolises are Irish people who live in Scotland but go on holiday in Ireland.
- The Toolises are Scottish people who live in Ireland but go on holiday in Scotland.
- The Toolises are Irish people who live in Ireland but go on holiday in England.

4. True or false? Justify your answer with a quotation from the text.

- The family felt comfortable when they reached Larne.
- The children didn't understand what was happening in Northern Ireland.
- The family felt welcomed in the North.
- The family decided to change their itinerary only once.

5. Focus on the last five lines of the text and find two elements which made it possible for the family to cross the war zone safely. Quote the text.
6. Explain in your own words how the family members felt after crossing the border (15-20 words).

DOCUMENT 2

7. Choose the correct word for each gap (1 blank = 1 word). Copy your answers.

young – remember – dance – fight – street – group – American – forget – couple

The text deals with a _____ 1 _____ of _____ 2 _____ people who used to _____ 3 _____ in the _____ 4 _____. They wanted to _____ 5 _____ the violence of the Troubles.

8. Give the three different forms of Art that the Belfast City Breakers practised. Quote the text.
9. Focus on Geoff Allen's words: *"Growing up in the Troubles, all we ever saw was funerals, shootings, bombings. But instead of turning to violence, we were dancing. Protestant, Catholic, it didn't matter. All that counted was the joyousness. It made you feel so good."* (l. 14-17).

Explain in your own words what he means. Write 20 words.

II. EXPRESSION (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.

Vous traiterez UN SEUL sujet, au choix.

1. Do you think that forms of Art can make the world a better and more peaceful place? (150 words).

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2. Imagine you are one of the people watching the young Belfast City Breaker dancing in document 3. You don't understand why the young boy is dancing while the country is at war. Write the conversation (150 words).