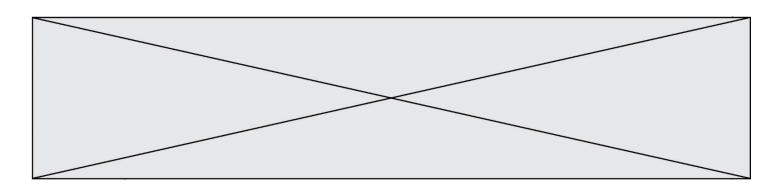
Modèle CCYC : @DNE Nom de famille (naissance) : (Suivi s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)																		
Prénom(s) :																		
N° candidat :											N° c	d'ins	crip	tio	n:			
Liberté · Égallité · Fraternité RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE Né(e) le :	(Les nu	ıméros	figure	nt sur	la con	vocatio	on.)											1.1

ÉVALUATION													
CLASSE: Première													
VOIE : □ Générale □ Technologique ⊠ Toutes voies (LV)													
ENSEIGNEMENT : ANGLAIS													
DURÉE DE L'ÉPREUVE : 1h30													
Niveaux visés (LV): LVA B1-B2 LVB A2-B1													
CALCULATRICE AUTORISÉE : □Oui ⊠ Non													
DICTIONNAIRE AUTORISÉ : □Oui ⊠ Non													
☐ Ce sujet contient des parties à rendre par le candidat avec sa copie. De ce fait, il ne peut être dupliqué et doit être imprimé pour chaque candidat afin d'assurer ensuite sa bonne numérisation.													
☐ Ce sujet intègre des éléments en couleur. S'il est choisi par l'équipe pédagogique, il est nécessaire que chaque élève dispose d'une impression en couleur.													
\Box Ce sujet contient des pièces jointes de type audio ou vidéo qu'il faudra télécharger et jouer le jour de l'épreuve.													
Nombre total de pages : 4													



Compréhension de l'écrit et expression écrite

L'ensemble du sujet porte sur l'axe 8 du programme : Territoire et mémoire.

Il s'organise en deux parties :

- 1. Compréhension de l'écrit ;
- 2. Expression écrite.

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

Texte

Mystic river: Canoeing a living entity in New Zealand

The Whanganui river is so important in Maori culture it has the legal rights of a person. A canoe trip along its forested valley proves a great way of getting to know it.

I have spent three days on the Whanganui River in New Zealand's North Island. The Whanganui is the country's longest navigable river, yet it is notable for more than that – because this is a river that is also a person. In 2017, the local Maoris gained a ruling to give the river the legal status of personhood. "The river has always been a living entity to us," Maori campaigner Gerrard Albert told me.

He believes the river's status will protect it: "Everyone has to be conscious that the river has the right to continue to be in a healthy state."

In 2014, the Te Urewera wilderness area on its eastern side also assumed the rights of a legal person. And last year nearby Mount Taranaki gained the same status. The Maoris believe there are no boundaries between themselves and the natural world: it is a continuum.

The river's representatives are now waiting for the results of a study into its wellbeing. There are concerns about pollution from agriculture and damage from hydroelectric power schemes. The representatives are also deciding how to allocate a NZ\$30m (£16m) fund for environmental initiatives.

5

10

15

Modèle CCYC : ©DNE Nom de famille (naissance) : (Suivi s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)																		
Prénom(s) :																		
N° candidat :											N° c	d'ins	scrip	otio	า :			
	(Les nu	uméros	figur	ent sur	la con	vocati 1	on.)		,	•					,		•	
Liberté · Égalité · Fraternité RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE Né(e) le :						/												1.1

The Whanganui rises near Mount Tongariro. According to Maori legend the river was created after Mount Taranaki ran away to its present position on the east coast and left a gash behind. Afterwards Mount Tongariro healed the wound with water and the Whanganui was born.

My guide, Hemi Gray, grew up in the mountains. He's a mountain of a man himself, with a monolithic torso and shoulders. We join the river at the way station of Whakahoro, where I've slept in former sheep shearers' quarters at the Blue Duck Station.

The pulsing melodies of bellbirds fill the air, and the view is of a valley packed with spiky cabbage trees, palms and giant tree ferns. Significantly, there are conifers, too. "You see conifers where there have been human settlements," says Hemi. The area was farmed up to the 1950s before nature reclaimed it. [...]

A day-and-a-half of paddling brings us to the Bridge to Nowhere, a monument to the failed hopes of settlers. The concrete bridge was finished in 1936, but within a few years most of the farms to either side had been abandoned. The bridge spans a deep cleft over a tributary of the Whanganui, and in the water far below I can see eels more than a metre long and thicker than my arm (though not Hemi's). [...]

The final day brings the rapids. Oblivious to Hemi's instructions, I paddle left instead of right and hit the rock. Fortunately he's at hand to haul me, gasping, on to the bank. Notwithstanding my involuntary baptism I can see why – even though it is not actually a walk – canoeing or kayaking the Whanganui is one of New Zealand's 10 Great Walks.

Returning to the tumult of the world is hard, but it is consoling to recall Firmin's¹ farewell: "You'll always be a part of the river now. And you'll be a part of us, too."

Peter Carty, The Guardian, 26 February 2019

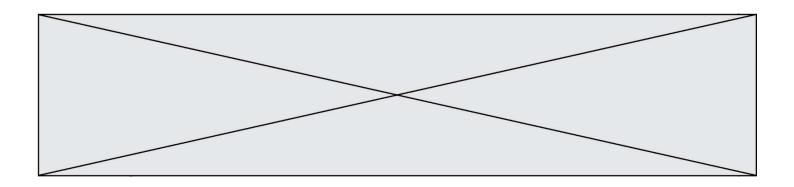
LVANG129

25

30

35

¹ Woody Firmin is a Maori that the journalist met during his trip.



1. Compréhension de l'écrit (10 points)

Give an account of the text, in English and in your own words.

2. Expression écrite (10 points)

Vous traiterez, **en anglais** et en **120 mots** au moins, l'**un** des deux sujets suivants, au choix.

Sujet A

The Whanganui river got the legal status of personhood. You are an official and you deliver a speech on that special day. Write the speech.

Sujet B

In your opinion, what are the different ways to preserve a culture?