

Écoles de commerce

ENS Littéraires

Annales 2022

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Conception : BANQUE ELVi
emlyon BS - ESCP BS – ESSEC – HEC Paris

OPTIONS : SCIENTIFIQUE, ÉCONOMIQUE, TECHNOLOGIQUE et LITTÉRAIRE

PREMIÈRE LANGUE

Mardi 10 mai 2022, de 8 h. à 12 h.

ALLEMAND – ANGLAIS – ESPAGNOL

Traductions et Expression écrite

Durée : 4 heures

N.B. :

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Si au cours de l'épreuve, un candidat repère ce qui lui semble être une erreur d'énoncé, il la signalera sur sa copie et poursuivra en expliquant les raisons des initiatives qu'il sera amené à prendre.

Tournez la page S.V.P.

ANGLAIS LV 1

TRADUCTION DU FRANÇAIS EN ANGLAIS

- Tu as écouté le pianiste ? m'a soufflé Brigitte en allumant une cigarette. Il est incroyable !

Nous étions assises à une quinzaine de mètres de l'orchestre. La nuit du club s'était substituée à celle de dehors, les riffs du jazz aux zébrures d'une pluie glacée. J'avais volé une cigarette à Brigitte et nous fumions en attendant nos verres, image de la dépravation des femmes modernes.

J'ai regardé le pianiste. Il marquait la mesure d'un léger signe de tête et son beau visage cuivré se détachait dans la lumière avec la sérénité d'un bouddha oriental. Ses doigts se déplaçaient sur le clavier avec une lenteur trompeuse, comme s'il se contentait d'effleurer les touches. Ils étaient pourtant au rendez-vous de chaque note, véloces et légers.

- C'est Horacio Price, m'a chuchoté Brigitte. Il joue souvent ici.

- Je n'étais jamais venue, ai-je répondu, embrassant d'un geste le plafond voûté du club, les outils de ferronnerie suspendus aux murs de pierre. Pourquoi porte-il ces lunettes noires ?

- Il ne voit rien. Une saloperie de maladie l'a rendu aveugle. La dernière fois que je l'ai écouté, c'était au club Saint Germain. Il accompagnait Dizzy Gillespie et Charlie Parker. Tu imagines!

Le serveur slalomait périlleusement entre les tables et les danseurs pour nous apporter à boire.

- Tu t'es mise au whisky ? se marrait Brigitte.

Gaëlle Nohant, La femme révélée, Editions Grasset & Fasquelle, 2020

ANGLAIS LV 1

TRADUCTION DE L'ANGLAIS EN FRANÇAIS

Fauzia liked the office at this time of the morning {...}

The first editorial conference was in ten minutes, and she needed to pull the foreign news list together: a bomb in Kabul, a British tourist in a minibus crash in Majorca, a political crisis in Italy. She was almost done.

'Fauzia, a call on line one – can you deal with it?' called Jack, the news editor. The ring of a landline was an unusual sound these days; the newsroom used to thrum with the ringing of phones and the murmur of voices, but that was twelve years ago, when she first started as a reporter. The screen was king now; voice calls took too long, and WhatsApp was safer and quicker.

Fauzia put on her headphones to take the call, and resumed typing the news list. A man was speaking so fast she couldn't follow, and she missed his name.

'... she had been studying for a PhD. She once told me she knew you ... I think you had met through a family friend? She went to Cairo just ten days ago.'

Fauzia was searching through Twitter for the name of the dead British tourist in Majorca. The man's voice was educated, middle-class, but his sentences were fragmented, so it was hard to catch the significance. She paused her scrolling.

'You're saying she studied in London and has been here eighteen months. Is that right?' she asked. 'Sorry, who is this person? Who are you?'

'You met Reem Hameed – I think you knew her well?'

Fauzia stopped typing, alert. 'What's happened? What about her?'

Madeleine Bunting, *Ceremony of Innocence*, Granta Books, 2021

ANGLAIS LV1

EXPRESSION ÉCRITE

Pandering to the rich has got us into this mess. The correlation between wealth and polluting behaviour could not be clearer

Most of our dysfunctions are caused by pandering to the rich. The way governments have allowed democracy to be eroded by lobbyists (including politicians with lucrative private interests); the deregulation that lets corporations, oligarchs and landlords squeeze their workers and tenants, then dump their costs on society; the permissive environment for profiteering during the pandemic; the degradation of health, education and other public services by the constant drive towards privatisation: all these are symptoms of the same condition.

The same applies to the worst of our predicaments: the destruction of our life-support systems. The very rich arrogate to themselves the lion's share of the planetary space on which we all depend. It is hard to understand why we tolerate this attack on our common interests.

The richest 1% of the world's people (those earning more than \$172,000 a year) produce 15% of the world's carbon emissions: twice the combined impact of the poorest 50%. On average, they emit over 70 tonnes of carbon dioxide per person every year, 30 times more than we can each afford to release if we're not to exceed 1.5C of global heating. While the emissions of the world's middle classes are expected to fall sharply over the next decade, thanks to the general decarbonisation of our economies, the amount produced by the richest will scarcely decline at all: in other words, they'll be responsible for an even greater share of total CO₂. Becoming good global citizens would mean cutting their carbon consumption by an average of 97%.

Even if 90% of the population produced no carbon at all, the anticipated emissions of the richest 10% (those earning over \$55,000) across the next nine years would use almost the entire global budget. The disparity in environmental impact mirrors a nation's inequality. No wonder the prosperous people of the wealthy nations are so keen to seek to shift the blame to China, or on to other people's birthrates: sometimes it seems they will try anything before attending to their own impacts.

A recent analysis of the lifestyles of 20 billionaires found that each produced an average of over 8,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide: 3,500 times their fair share in a world committed to no more than 1.5C of heating. The major causes are their jets and yachts. A superyacht alone, kept on permanent standby, as some billionaires' boats are, generates around 7,000 tonnes of CO₂ a year. [...]

We are often told by frequent flyers that we should overlook the climate impacts of aviation, as they amount to "just a few per cent". But the only reason they remain relatively low is that flying is highly concentrated. Flying accounts for most of the greenhouse gas emissions of the super-rich, which is why the wealthiest 1% generate roughly half the world's aviation emissions. If everyone lived as they do, aviation would be the biggest of all the causes of climate breakdown.

But their carbon greed knows no limits: some of the super-rich now hope to travel into space, which means that they would each produce as much carbon dioxide in 10 minutes as 30 average humans emit in a year. The very rich claim to be wealth creators. But in ecological terms, they do not create wealth. They take it from everyone else.

Big money now buys everything: even access to the meetings that should address these dysfunctions. On some accounts, Cop26 is the most exclusive of all climate summits. Delegates from poor nations have been thwarted by a cruel combination of byzantine visa requirements, broken promises to make Covid vaccines available, and the mad costs of accommodation, thanks to government failures to cap local prices, or make rooms available. Even when delegates from poorer nations can scale these walls, they often find themselves excluded from the negotiating areas, and therefore unable to influence the talks.

By contrast, more than 500 fossil fuel lobbyists have been granted access, more than the combined delegations of eight nations that have already been ravaged by climate breakdown: Pakistan, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Mozambique, Myanmar, Haiti, Puerto Rico and the Bahamas. The perpetrators are heard, the victims excluded.

There's an oft-quoted axiom, whose authorship is obscure: it is easier to imagine the end of the world than the end of capitalism. Part of the reason is that capitalism itself is difficult to imagine. Most people struggle to define it, and its champions have generally succeeded in disguising its true nature. So let's begin by imagining something that's easier to comprehend: the end of concentrated wealth. Our survival depends on it.

I've come to believe that the most important of all environmental measures are wealth taxes. Preventing systemic environmental collapse means driving extreme wealth to extinction. It is not humanity as a whole that the planet cannot afford. It's the ultra-rich.

George Monbiot, *The Guardian*, November 10, 2021

Répondez en ANGLAIS aux questions suivantes : (250 mots environ pour chaque réponse)

1 – According to the author of the text, to what extent are the ultra-rich responsible for the climate breakdown?

Answer the question in your own words.

2 – In your opinion, in areas other than climate change, are billionaires helpful or harmful to society?

Illustrate your answer with relevant examples from the English-speaking world.

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DEUXIÈME LANGUE

Mardi 10 mai 2022, de 14 h. à 17 h.

ALLEMAND – ANGLAIS – ESPAGNOL

Traductions et Expression écrite

Durée : 3 heures

N.B. :

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Tournez la page S.V.P.

ANGLAIS LV2

TRADUCTION DU FRANÇAIS EN ANGLAIS

Le samedi suivant, André déposa Benedict devant l'escalier où Elise attendait, fébrile. Le petit bondit de la banquette arrière et s'enfonça dans ses jupes. Sa mère soupira, soulagée qu'il soit heureux de la retrouver, mais dès qu'elle l'eut embrassé, il cria joyeusement :

– Alors, on y retourne ? On y retourne ? Tu viens ?

Derrière lui, André esquissa un sourire.

– Nous verrons, Benedict. Rentre, il fait froid.

L'enfant embrassa son père qui le tint par les épaules comme pour lui donner du courage et disparut dans le couloir. Les lèvres pincées, Élise s'avança ; André était encore bel homme, un peu voûté, un peu ailleurs aussi. Il ne dégageait aucune haine, aucune rancœur.

– Merci de l'avoir ramené, souffla-t-elle.

– Nous avons passé une bonne semaine.

– Je n'en doute pas.

André fit un pas en arrière ; la portière de la voiture était restée ouverte.

Cécile Coulon, Trois saisons d'orage, Viviane Hamy, 2017

ANGLAIS LV2

TRADUCTION DE L'ANGLAIS EN FRANÇAIS

When I was little, four or five, my greatest fear was that some day my mother might not come home from work. Addition and subtraction were useful mainly insofar as they helped me track her movements (how many minutes till she left the office? How many minutes to walk from office to subway?) and even before I'd learned to count I'd been obsessed with learning to read a clock-face: desperately studying the occult circle crayoned on the paper plate that, once mastered, would unlock the pattern of her comings and goings. Usually she was home just when she said she'd be, so if she was ten minutes late, I began to fret; any later, and I sat on the floor by the front door of the apartment like a puppy left alone too long, straining to hear the rumble of the elevator coming up to our floor. [...]

To think of something happening to my mother was especially frightening because my dad was so unreliable. *Unreliable* I guess is the diplomatic way of putting it. Even when he was in a good mood he did things like lose his paycheck and fall asleep with the front door to the apartment open because he drank.

Donna Tartt, *The Goldfinch*, Little, Brown and Company, 2013

ANGLAIS LV2

EXPRESSION ECRITE

Is Boris Johnson really the best Britain can do? I don't care what your politics are. Do you honestly think that a guy who rambles on about Peppa Pig, U-turns on important decisions every five seconds and spent years refusing to disclose how many children he has is the most qualified person to lead the UK?

I am not saying Keir Starmer would be much better in the top job, mind you. I am saying there are 67 million people in the UK. Surely, among them, there is someone who would make a far better leader than Johnson?

If we lived in a meritocracy – if opportunity were equally distributed – then we would be doing a lot better than this. But we don't live in a meritocracy. We live in a world where success isn't so much about merit but money, a world in which there are established routes to power. In the case of Britain, these take in Eton and Oxford. Johnson is the fifth of the 15 prime ministers since 1945 to have been educated at Eton. Twenty-eight prime ministers went to Oxford (13 of them to Christ Church). Fourteen went to Cambridge (six to Trinity College). Is this because the Eton-Oxbridge pipeline produces the people best suited to lead? Or is it that we just assume they will be good leaders?

We talk a lot about leadership, but we tend to talk around the subject. We don't often stop to interrogate our ideas about what qualities a leader should embody. We don't often examine the biases that make us assume someone has what it takes to be in charge. But it is crucial that we do this, because every crisis the world faces is ultimately a crisis of leadership.

Before we can solve anything – from the climate crisis to social inequality – we need to solve the mediocre-man crisis. We need to understand why so many incompetent men are in power. (And before all the men's rights activists start yelling at me about incompetent women, please take a look around: this point stands because the vast majority of people in charge are still men.)

How do so many incompetent men bluster their way into high office? The short answer is confidence. Lots of studies show that confident people are more convincing – and humans have a lamentable tendency to confuse confidence with competence.

There is, of course, a class element to this. One of the most valuable aspects of an elite education may well be the entitlement it imbues. A series of recent studies by researchers from Stanford University and the University of Virginia found that “individuals with relatively high social class are more overconfident”. Others buy into the hype. The result is that “advantages beget advantages”.

But while class is a catalyst of confidence, so is gender. Research has found that girls as young as six believe brilliance is a male trait. Because the idea that geniuses are predominately male is so ingrained, society tends to reward men for overconfidence and narcissism, while punishing women for the same qualities. Women tend to be reviled if they self-promote “too much” – and so they are inclined to do it far less than men. [...]

“Women are better leaders,” Chamorro-Premuzic¹ told the *Financial Times*. “I am not neutral on this. I am sexist in favour of women. Women have better people skills, [they are] more altruistic, better able to control their impulses. They outperform men in university at graduate and undergraduate levels.” A 2019 study that analysed the performance assessments of more than 60,000 leaders found that women rate higher than men in 17 out of 19 leadership skills. [...]

The next decade may be our last opportunity to solve the climate crisis, create more ethical artificial intelligence and determine our future. As Christiana Figueres, the leader of the 2015 Paris accord and one of the women I interviewed for my book, has noted, it is crunch time for humanity. Here is the thing, though: we aren’t going to be able to change anything if we don’t drastically change how we think about leadership.

Arwa Mahdawi, *The Guardian*, November 30, 2021

Répondez en ANGLAIS aux questions suivantes (200 mots environ par réponse)

1. According to the author, what constitutes the current crisis of leadership? **Answer the question in your own words.**
2. In your opinion, does one’s gender affect one’s political attitudes, leadership style, and decision-making? **Illustrate your answer with relevant examples from the English-speaking world.**

¹ Tomas Chamorro-Premuzic is an organisational psychologist, author of the 2019 book *Why Do So Many Incompetent Men Become Leaders?*

prépa

8

Langues vivantes 1

Options Scientifique,
Économique, Technologique

● **Mardi 26 avril 2022 de 14h00 à 17h00**

Durée : 3 heures

Candidats bénéficiant de la mesure « Tiers-temps » :
14h20 – 18h20

La partie 3 de l'épreuve est au choix du candidat :

Allemand Page 2

Anglais Page 3

Espagnol Page 4

CONSIGNES

Tous les feuillets doivent être identifiables et numérotés par le candidat.

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ANGLAIS

1 - VERSION

Liverpool has been stripped of its coveted world heritage status after UNESCO blamed years of development for an “irreversible loss” to the historic value of its Victorian docks.

The UN’s heritage body concluded at a meeting in China on Wednesday that the “outstanding universal value” of Liverpool’s waterfront had been destroyed by new buildings, including Everton football club’s new £500m stadium. The decision is a humiliating blow for the city and gives Liverpool the ignominious distinction of being only the third place to lose the status in nearly 50 years.

Liverpool has enjoyed world heritage status since 2004 – placing it alongside the Taj Mahal and Great Wall of China – as recognition for its role as a major trading power during the British empire and the architectural beauty of its waterfront. The threat of being delisted has hung over Liverpool since 2012 as UNESCO warned that development had significantly changed the city’s skyline and was destroying the heritage value of its waterfront.

The UN agency said development had led to a “serious deterioration and irreversible loss” to the area’s outstanding universal value along with “significant loss to its authenticity and integrity”. It said that as a result of these projects, the waterfront had deteriorated to the extent that it had lost characteristics that led to its inclusion on the world heritage list in 2004.

The Guardian, 21 July 2021

2 - THÈME

Le géant américain du paiement en ligne PayPal a annoncé qu’il allait autoriser pour la première fois ses utilisateurs au Royaume-Uni à acheter, détenir et vendre des cryptomonnaies sur la plateforme de paiement. Ses clients pourront choisir parmi quatre types de cryptomonnaie : le bitcoin, l’ether, le litecoin et le bitcoin cash.

Un nouvel onglet sera ajouté à la plateforme PayPal, affichant les prix des devises en temps réel et incluant des informations sur les cryptomonnaies, y compris les risques potentiels.

Ce nouveau service commencera à être déployé cette semaine et sera disponible à la fois sur l’application PayPal et le site Web. Le géant du paiement en ligne a déclaré qu’il espérait que cela contribue à améliorer la compréhension du fonctionnement des cryptomonnaies.

La popularité des cryptomonnaies a grimpé en flèche ces dernières années, malgré leur volatilité et les inquiétudes quant à leur impact environnemental.

La pandémie a accéléré le changement numérique et l’innovation dans tous les aspects de notre vie, y compris la numérisation de l’argent et une plus grande adoption par les consommateurs des services financiers numériques.

Le Monde, 23 août 2021

3 - ESSAI - Les candidats traiteront l’un des deux sujets proposés et indiqueront le nombre de mots employés (de 225 à 275).

1. Is it legitimate to have British and American students pay for their higher education?
2. Does cancel culture threaten freedom of speech?

prépa

4

Langues vivantes 2

Options Scientifique,
Économique, Technologique

● **Lundi 25 avril 2022 de 14h00 à 17h00**

Durée : 3 heures

Candidats bénéficiant de la mesure « Tiers-temps » :
14h20 – 18h20

La partie 3 de l'épreuve est au choix du candidat :

Allemand Page 2

Anglais Page 3

Espagnol Page 4

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ANGLAIS

1 - VERSION

Edible insects: a bug's life

First it was pets, then fish. Now it is poultry and pigs. The list of animals allowed to feed on insects is growing. A new EU law authorising the use of insect protein in poultry and pig feed came into force earlier this month, a significant milestone for an industry keen to worm its way into the animal-feed business.

Since a ban on processed animal protein was imposed in 2001 in the wake of the «mad cow» crisis, soy and fishmeal have been the bedrock of animal feed in Europe. But their production needs lots of space and can be harmful to the environment, so feed manufacturers are looking for alternatives.

Insects are just the ticket. They are reared in vertical farms that require little land or water, and they can be fed on agricultural by-products or food waste such as rotting fruit and vegetables. They are also a natural fit. Most wild fish, birds and pigs eat insects.

The one thing going against them is price: insect protein is two to three times as expensive as soy. Scaling up production may help reduce the disparity. Rabobank, a Dutch lender, predicts that global insect production will reach 500,000 tonnes a year by 2030, up from just 10,000 tonnes currently, and that prices will tumble.

The Economist, 18 September 2021

2 - THÈME

1. Depuis qu'il travaille comme directeur des ressources humaines dans cette entreprise, il essaie d'améliorer ses compétences en communication.
2. À peine a-t-elle postulé pour ce poste qu'elle a trouvé ailleurs une offre qui lui convenait mieux.
3. Si j'étais vous, je demanderais à parler au responsable. Lui seul pourrait vous sortir de ce mauvais pas.
4. Une fois que le prince Charles sera roi, sera-t-il aussi neutre politiquement que sa mère ? Ce serait préférable.
5. Si nous avions eu le temps d'en discuter, nous serions parvenus à un accord plus satisfaisant.
6. Elle regrette que ses amis ne lui aient pas proposé d'aller à New York avec eux.
7. Plus nous étudierons les effets du changement climatique dans le monde entier, plus nous nous rapprocherons d'une solution acceptable.
8. Ils ont fait bâtir une maison au bord de la mer sans penser à la montée du niveau marin.
9. Les présidents dont la vie est associée à l'esclavage n'auront plus de statues dans de nombreuses villes américaines.
10. Toutes ces informations sont sûres : elles ont été vérifiées par une agence de presse de renommée internationale.

3 - ESSAI - Les candidats traiteront l'un des deux sujets proposés et indiqueront le nombre de mots employés (de 225 à 275).

1. Socially speaking, is the United States an example to be followed?
2. Has the time come to end the Olympic Games?

Conception : BANQUE IENA

Brest Business School – BSB - EM Normandie
ESC CLERMONT Business School – Excélib Business School - ICN Business School – INSEEC Grande École –
Institut Mines-Télécom Business School - ISC Paris Grande École –
SCBS-South Champagne Business School

OPTIONS : SCIENTIFIQUE, ÉCONOMIQUE, TECHNOLOGIQUE et LITTÉRAIRE

PREMIÈRE LANGUE

Jeudi 12 mai 2022, de 8 h. à 12 h.

ALLEMAND – ANGLAIS – ARABE – ESPAGNOL – ITALIEN – PORTUGAIS - RUSSE

Durée : 4 heures

(La note sur 80 sera divisée par 4 pour obtenir la note sur 20).

N.B. :

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ANGLAIS LV1 2022

The power of sport

When I heard Lord Coe talking this week about Tommie Smith and John Carlos's Black Power salute at the 1968 Olympic Games, my ears pricked up. "If you go back into the history of sport," Coe told BBC Radio Four's Today programme, "whether it's the 1936 Games of Jesse Owens or the Black Power salutes in 1968, sport is a very powerful driver of integration and change".

5 The president of World Athletics was making the case – amid global anger at the treatment of tennis star Peng Shuai following her #MeToo claims against China's former vice-premier Zhang Gaoli – for why a boycott of the Winter Olympics in Beijing next year would be a mistake. Sport, he argued, "gets a darn sight closer to shining a light on these issues and giving amplification to it than most jobbing politicians".

10 The power of sport as a vehicle for change is undeniable. But, for Coe to praise the 1968 Black Power salute as the right kind of activism, while a potential boycott of the 2022 Games would be "a meaningless gesture and a damaging gesture" is gaslighting at best. Or as John Amaechi put it, tweeting his reaction to Coe's interview, "pure, unadulterated lies".

15 I grew up with a poster of Smith and Carlos's salute on my wall. When I had the honour of interviewing Smith [...] on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of those Games, it was an emotional moment for me. As I stepped out from behind the lectern to introduce my idol, I proudly wore a T-shirt emblazoned with that iconic moment on the podium in Mexico.

20 What followed was a powerful and deep conversation filled with light and dark moments where Smith recounted some of the devastating impacts the iconic salute had on him and his family, including death threats, exclusion, stigma, media vitriol and the International Olympic Committee's lifetime ban on his participating in the Olympic Games.

It is a scene we have seen play out over and over again in the modern era as athletes who take on an activist role have grown to expect punishment in some form or other as the price of speaking out.

25 From Eniola Aluko, who never played for England again after calling out former manager Mark Sampson for racism, to Colin Kaepernick, who was shunned by NFL teams over his decision to take a knee, these athletes have faced harsh retribution for trying to make a difference.

Their sacrifice was immense, their inspired action luminous; they stood up for their beliefs, despite fully knowing the price they would pay.

30 Fifty-three years on from that fated day when Smith and Carlos raised their black-gloved fists to the sky, symbolic acts of protest in sport are still seen as hugely threatening. The IOC banned athlete protests at the 2020 Tokyo Summer Olympics, while debate continues to rage around taking a knee.

35 Coe's insistence on referring to "empty gesture" politics, as he grappled with how sport should respond to China's troubling omerta over Peng's allegations, left me questioning whether he ever truly understood the significance of Carlos and Smith's protest in the first place. The very point of athlete activism is to purposefully challenge and disrupt the status quo in a mission to protect human rights. As the African-American civil rights titan John Lewis put it: "You must find a way to get in trouble, good trouble, necessary trouble." [...]

40 The truth is that sport does hold power. Power to act, power to protest, power to pause. But any attempt to silence sportsmen and women cannot be applauded, or mitigated through the playing of sport alone. As the pre-eminent US sports writer Dave Zirin says: "Sometimes an athlete has to say it before people can hear it."

45 From conversations about racism in football and cricket, to allegations of sexual assault, the world of sport is slowly waking up to new and urgent conversations around discrimination of all kinds. In response, there is a pressing need for leaders to stop being, as Prof Ibram X. Kendi puts it, "racism deniers" – or deniers of any other discrimination – and instead go about the untidy and unglamorous work of creating antiracist outcomes and inclusive protocols in sport and beyond.

Peng, and so many other athletes before her, have spoken their truths. Now the authorities, and senior figures in decision-making positions, need to listen, and face the reckoning.

Adapted from Michelle Moore, 24 November 2021 *The Daily Telegraph* (online version).

I. VERSION (sur 20 points)

Traduire de “I grew up with...” à “as the price of speaking out”.

(de la ligne 14 à la ligne 23)

II. EXPRESSION (sur 40 points)

1. Question de compréhension du texte

According to the journalist, how has activism in sport evolved over the years?

(180 mots, ± 10% sur 20 points)

2. Question d’expression personnelle

“Sport is a very powerful driver of integration and change” - to what extent do you agree with Lord Coe’s statement?

(300 mots, ± 10% sur 20 points)

* Le non-respect de ces normes sera sanctionné. (Indiquer le nombre de mots utilisés.)

III. THEME (sur 20 points)

Pêcheur depuis l’âge de 16 ans, comme son père avant lui, Laurent Merlin confie son abattement. Comme d’autres, il s’interroge sur l’avenir de son métier. « Mon père m’a dit que je devrais arrêter, mais pour faire quoi ? » En plus d’être ébranlés par la détresse des migrants, les pêcheurs professionnels français se battent depuis le Brexit pour pouvoir exercer leur métier dans les eaux poissonneuses anglaises. Laurent Merlin n’a obtenu sa licence de pêche que la semaine dernière, mais ils sont encore plus de 100 à attendre un feu vert des Britanniques pour pouvoir exercer à nouveau.

« On se bat pour récupérer nos licences de pêche, explique le Boulonnais. Notre mer est épuisée par la surpêche des bateaux étrangers, essentiellement des 30 mètres à plusieurs millions d’euros, souvent hollandais. Ils ramassent tout et ils sont en train de vider la Manche. On a le moral au plus bas. »

D’après Laurie Moniez, *Le Monde*, 3 décembre 2021

Conception : BANQUE IENA

Brest Business School – BSB - EM Normandie
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OPTIONS : SCIENTIFIQUE, ÉCONOMIQUE, TECHNOLOGIQUE et LITTÉRAIRE

DEUXIÈME LANGUE

Jeudi 12 mai 2022, de 14 h. à 17 h.

ALLEMAND – ANGLAIS – ARABE – ESPAGNOL – ITALIEN – PORTUGAIS – RUSSE

LATIN – GREC ANCIEN

Durée : 3 heures

(La note sur 80 sera divisée par 4 pour obtenir la note sur 20).

N.B. :

Les candidats ne sont pas autorisés à modifier le choix, effectué lors de l'inscription, de la deuxième langue dans laquelle ils doivent composer.

Aucun document n'est autorisé (sauf pour le latin et le grec ancien) ; l'utilisation de toute calculatrice ou de tout matériel électronique est interdite.

Si au cours de l'épreuve, un candidat repère ce qui lui semble être une erreur d'énoncé, il la signalera sur sa copie et poursuivra en expliquant les raisons des initiatives qu'il sera amené à prendre.

Tournez la page S.V.P.

Prince Harry claims we should leave jobs that make us ‘unhappy’ – easy for him to say

Prince Harry has spoken out in support of people leaving jobs that make them miserable – and he should know. The dad of two, who is an outspoken advocate for positive mental health, said that the so-called “Great Resignation” – which has seen people deciding to quit their roles as a result of the pandemic – isn’t “all bad” and is even “something to be celebrated”.

5 And after a year in which he and his wife, Meghan Markle, decided to step down permanently from their royal duties, to “work towards” becoming financially independent and to live a relatively normal life in the US with their two children, it’s clear that the Duke of Sussex is speaking from somewhat bitter experience.

10 Harry, 37, now the chief impact officer for professional coaching and mental health firm BetterUp, said in an interview this week that he believes in praising those who decide to end roles that are making them unhappy, because it points to a shift in people “putting their mental health and happiness first”. “I’ve actually discovered recently that a lot of the job resignations you mention aren’t all bad,” he said. “In fact, it is a sign that with self-awareness comes the need for change. Many people around the world have been stuck in jobs that didn’t bring them joy, and now they’re putting their mental health and happiness first. This is something to be celebrated.”

15 It’s not hard to read between the lines – after all, Harry has spoken numerous times about his own struggles after being trapped in a job he hated: being a royal. He’s even said that life at the palace was a “really difficult environment, as I think a lot of people saw”.

20 The couple announced the decision to walk away from their official family duties in January 2020, saying that they would “work towards” being financially independent. Harry also revealed, during an explosive interview with Oprah Winfrey in March, that his family “literally cut me off financially” in the first quarter of 2020.

25 But while I agree that life is short, and that you should seriously rethink any job that negatively impacts your mental health, we don’t all have the luxury of making the decision Harry made. He may now be “working towards” being financially independent, but let’s get real: he’s never going to know what it is to really struggle for money, and it is a privilege to be able to “choose” whether or not your job serves and nourishes you. For many, if not most of us, work is a fundamental necessity – we don’t get to casually decide whether or not it makes us happy, because we’re too busy... well, working.

By Victoria Richards, 6 Dec 2021 *The Independent*

I. VERSION (sur 20 points)

Traduire le titre et de "Prince Harry has spoken to..." jusqu'à "...speaking from somewhat bitter experience".

(de la ligne 1 à la ligne 8)

II. EXPRESSION (sur 40 points)

1. Question de compréhension

How do Prince Harry's words illustrate evolving attitudes to work?

(150 mots, $\pm 10\%$ sur 20 points)

2. Question d'expression personnelle

Is being able to make choices a luxury reserved only for a privileged minority?

(250 mots, $\pm 10\%$ sur 20 points)

* Le non-respect de ces normes sera sanctionné. (Indiquer le nombre de mots utilisés.)

III. THEME (sur 20 points)

1. Je réfléchis à l'idée d'adhérer prochainement à un syndicat.
2. Les élèves regrettent que le maire ne soit pas venu au concert de leur école.
3. Les ventes de voitures électriques ont augmenté de 20% au cours des six derniers mois.
4. Je me souviens avoir rencontré leur directrice. Quelle femme remarquable !
5. Voulez-vous que je demande à mon frère de vous appeler quand il reviendra ?
6. Il aurait quand même pu s'excuser pour son comportement sexiste d'hier !
7. On lui a expliqué comment obtenir de l'aide pour lancer son projet.
8. Elle était d'autant plus déterminée à se battre qu'elle avait beaucoup à perdre.
9. Cela faisait un mois et demi qu'ils travaillaient depuis chez eux.
10. Ses collègues ont, pour la plupart d'entre eux, suivi la même formation.

LCU 162
ENS Paris Saclay (langue anglaise)
ENS de Lyon
ENS (Paris)

SESSION 2022

BANQUE D'ÉPREUVES LITTÉRAIRES

COMMENTAIRE D'UN TEXTE EN LANGUE VIVANTE ÉTRANGÈRE
ET TRADUCTION D'UNE PARTIE OU DE LA TOTALITÉ DE CE TEXTE

IMPORTANT

Le commentaire doit être rédigé dans la langue choisie lors de l'inscription.

Durée : 6 heures

L'usage de la calculatrice est interdit

L'usage d'un dictionnaire unilingue est autorisé.

Langue allemande	page 2
Langue anglaise	page 4
Langue arabe	page 6
Langue chinoise	page 8
Langue espagnole.....	page 10
Langue italienne	page 12
Langue japonaise	page 14
Langue polonaise.....	page 16
Langue portugaise	page 18
Langue russe	page 20

Tournez la page S.V.P.

ANGLAIS

Commenter en anglais le texte suivant et le traduire de « How was she to think... » jusqu'à « ... fifteen minutes. ».

Cecilia who recently graduated from the University of Cambridge returns home to her family's estate. The scene is set in the mid-1930s.

On two occasions within half an hour, Cecilia stepped out of her bedroom, caught sight of herself in the gilt-frame mirror at the top of the stairs and, immediately dissatisfied, returned to her wardrobe to reconsider. Her first resort was a black crêpe de Chine dress which, according to the dressing-table mirror, bestowed by means of clever cutting a certain
5 severity of form. Its air of invulnerability was heightened by the darkness of her eyes. Rather than offset the effect with a string of pearls, she reached in a moment's inspiration for a necklace of pure jet. [...]

But the public gaze of the stairway mirror as she hurried towards it revealed a woman on her way to a funeral, an austere, joyless woman moreover, whose black carapace had
10 affinities with some form of matchbox-dwelling insect. A stag beetle! It was her future self, at eighty-five, in widow's weeds. She did not linger – she turned on her heel, which was also black, and returned to her room.

She was sceptical, because she knew the tricks the mind could play. At the same time, her mind was – in every sense – where she was to spend the evening, and she had to be at ease
15 with herself. She stepped out of the black crêpe dress where it fell to the floor, and stood in her heels and underwear, surveying the possibilities on the wardrobe racks, mindful of the passing minutes. She hated the thought of appearing austere. Relaxed was how she wanted to feel, and, at the same time, self-contained. Above all, she wanted to look as though she had not given the matter a moment's thought, and that would take time. Downstairs the knot of
20 impatience would be tightening in the kitchen, while the minutes she was planning to spend alone with her brother were running out. Soon her mother would appear and want to discuss the table placings, Paul Marshall would come down from his room and be in need of company, and then Robbie would be at the door. How was she to think straight?

She ran a hand along the few feet of personal history, her brief chronicle of taste. Here
25 were the flapper dresses of her teenage years, ludicrous, limp, sexless things they looked now, and though one bore wine stains and another a burn hole from her first cigarette, she could not bring herself to turn them out. Here was a dress with the first timid hint of shoulder pads, and others followed more assertively, muscular older sisters throwing off the boyish years, rediscovering waistlines and curves, dropping their hemlines with self-sufficient disregard for
30 the hopes of men. Her latest and best piece, bought to celebrate the end of finals, before she knew about her miserable third, was the figure-hugging dark green bias-cut backless evening gown with a halter neck. Too dressy to have its first outing at home. She ran her hand further back and brought out a moiré silk dress with a pleated bodice and scalloped hem – a safe choice since the pink was muted and musty enough for evening wear. The triple mirror
35 thought so too. She changed her shoes, swapped her jet for the pearls, retouched her make-up, rearranged her hair, applied a little perfume to the base of her throat, more of which was now exposed, and was back out in the corridor in less than fifteen minutes.

Earlier in the day she had seen old Hardman going about the house with a wicker basket, replacing electric bulbs. Perhaps there was now a harsher light at the top of the stairs, for she had never had this difficulty with the mirror there before. Even as she approached from a distance of forty feet, she saw that it was not going to let her pass; the pink was in fact innocently pale, the waistline was too high, the dress flared like an eight-year-old's party frock. All it needed was rabbit buttons. As she drew nearer, an irregularity in the surface of the ancient glass foreshortened her image and she confronted the child of fifteen years before. She stopped and experimentally raised her hands to the side of her head and gripped her hair in bunches. This same mirror must have seen her descend the stairs like this on dozens of occasions, on her way to one more friend's afternoon birthday bash. It would not help her state of mind, to go down looking like, or believing she looked like, Shirley Temple¹.

More in resignation than irritation or panic, she returned to her room. There was no confusion in her mind: these too-vivid, untrustworthy impressions, her self-doubt, the intrusive visual clarity and eerie differences that had wrapped themselves around the familiar were no more than continuations, variations of how she had been seeing and feeling all day. Feeling, but preferring not to think. Besides, she knew what she had to do and she had known it all along. She owned only one outfit that she genuinely liked, and that was the one she should wear. She let the pink dress fall on top of the black and, stepping contemptuously through the pile, reached for the gown, her green backless post-finals gown. As she pulled it on she approved of the firm caress of the bias-cut through the silk of her petticoat, and she felt sleekly impregnable, slippery and secure; it was a mermaid who rose to meet her in her own full-length mirror. She left the pearls in place, changed back into the black high-heel shoes, once more retouched her hair and make-up, forwent another dab of scent and then, as she opened the door, gave out a shriek of terror. Inches from her was a face and a raised fist.

Ian McEwan (b. 1948), *Atonement*, 2001.

¹ Shirley TEMPLE (1928-2014) : American child actress, singer and dancer.

UH 256/2

SESSION 2022

ÉPREUVE A OPTION

ENS Ulm – ENS de Lyon

**ANALYSE ET COMMENTAIRE EN LANGUE VIVANTE ÉTRANGÈRE
D'UN OU PLUSIEURS TEXTES OU DOCUMENTS
RELATIFS À LA CIVILISATION D'UNE AIRE LINGUISTIQUE**

ALLEMAND – ANGLAIS – ARABE – CHINOIS – ESPAGNOL
HÉBREU – ITALIEN – JAPONAIS – PORTUGAIS – RUSSE

Durée : 6 heures

L'usage de la calculatrice n'est pas autorisé

Les candidats doivent **obligatoirement** traiter le sujet correspondant à la langue qu'ils ont choisie au moment de l'inscription.

Tournez la page S.V.P.

ANALYSE ET COMMENTAIRE DE TEXTES OU DOCUMENTS EN ANGLAIS

Durée: 6 heures

Analysez et commentez, **en anglais**, les cinq documents suivants :

Document 1

The 'rise and decline' of nations and empires has long been a seductive way to write about the past. Gibbon's famous account of Rome in these terms has been followed by many later authors, who have applied similar terms, and often similarly moralistic arguments, to every powerful state from ancient Greece to modern America. In recent decades the alleged decline of the USA, particularly widely claimed in the 1980s before the demise of the Soviet Union, generated another revival of the genre, most notably in the work of those such as Paul Kennedy¹, for whom the fatal problem of 'overstretch' that undermined previous great powers provided an object lesson on the dangers facing contemporary America. In many of these world histories Britain plays a prominent role, with its rise to become a global power in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and its decline in the twentieth; indeed, it can plausibly be argued that the model for most of these modern global histories is in effect the British case. Telling the story of twentieth-century Britain as one of decline has become commonplace, and only a small minority have adopted a more sceptical attitude to the usefulness and consequences of this approach.

Central to most of this kind of 'declinology' is a focus on the place of individual states in the world system of power; it is global strategic and political capacity relative to others that measures rise and decline. Kennedy, like many others, sees this power status as closely linked to economic strength, but it is a country's ability to make itself felt in world politics that is the key measure of performance. In this view, economic performance is a problem mainly if it is inadequate to support great power ambitions. [...]

Whether as an account of world history over centuries or millennia, or as a local account of Britain in the twentieth century, the framework of 'decline' cannot be treated as an innocent description of the past. The use of the term necessarily organises our thinking into particular channels, and pushes us towards certain ways of looking at the world. So we need to step back and ask, where does the term come from, and what are the effects of using it? As Barry Supple puts it, 'declinism is an ideology, and like all ideologies has a history'. [...] As Andrew Gamble emphasises: 'Decline is therefore politically constructed and needs to be understood through the political debates which have taken place on its dimensions, its causes and its remedies'.

¹ Paul Kennedy, *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers*, London, Hyman, 1988.

This political aspect of economic decline has been recognised [...] for example by Ian Budge,
30 but he treats the political use of economic decline as 'cover' for other political projects.² [...]

To treat declinism as an ideology is only of use if we define that often vague term with some
precision. Here it is used to denote a set of ideas, which may exist in a tightly specified group
of logically connected propositions, and/or as a loosely bundled together and perhaps half-
35 implicit set of assumptions. Whether these ideas provide in some ultimate sense a 'true' account
of the world is not the issue; we are not defining ideology in opposition to 'truth'. Rather we
are concerned with the conditions of existence and effects of these bundles of ideas. Whatever
the form of the ideology, what is crucial about it is that it motivates action. It is not just
something on paper, of interest to academic scribblers, but affects the beliefs of a significant
40 section of the population (or at least the politically active part), who deploy it to attempt to
change things. [...]

Declinism is an ideology that does not fit readily into the template of the great 'isms'. It has
had its impact on almost all parts of the political spectrum. [...] Declinism comes in a number
of forms, but the two major types that may be discerned are, on the one hand, centrally
concerned with global status, and on the other with economic performance. For certain periods
45 in recent history accounts in terms of challenges to Britain's pretensions on the world stage
accurately reflect the politics of the time with which they deal. Friedberg's excellent account of
the period³ before the First World War makes it clear that the overwhelming concern of
'declinists' at that time was strategic, with the perceived rise of challenges to British hegemony
from Germany and the USA. Economic and fiscal issues figured strongly in the ensuing debates,
50 but largely as alleged contributors to strategic weakness, not problems in their own right. For
more recent years, a similar account might be given of the Suez affair in 1956, commonly seen
as when Britain's global hopes were finally dashed in the face of US opposition to the collusion
with Israel and France in the invasion of Egypt. Undoubtedly this event gave rise to a great deal
of soul-searching about Britain's place in the world.

Jim Tomlinson, *The Politics of Decline*, Harlow, Pearson Education Limited, 2001, pp. 1-3.

Document 2

If we could look simply upon the world as it presents itself to us, if we could merely count our
colonies and our possessions and our growing enormous trade, we might, indeed, look forward
to the future without disquietude. We know that we shall maintain against all corners that which
we possess, and we know in spite of the jargon about isolation, that we are amply competent to
5 do so. But that will not secure the peace of the world. You may roughly divide the nations of
the world as the living and the dying. On one side you have great countries of enormous power
growing in power every year, growing in wealth, growing in dominion, growing in the
perfection of their organization. Railways have given to them the power to concentrate upon
anyone point the whole military force of their population, and to assemble armies of a
10 magnitude and power never dreamt of in the generations that have gone by. Science has placed
in the hands of those armies weapons ever growing in the efficacy of destruction, and therefore,

² Barry Supple, Andrew Gamble and Ian Budge are historians or political scientists and all wrote about decline.

³ Aaron L. Friedberg, *The Weary Titan: Britain and the Experience of Relative Decline, 1895-1905*, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1988.

adding to the power - fearfully to the power - of those who have the opportunity of using them. By the side of these splendid organizations, of which nothing seems to diminish the force and which present rival claims which the future may only be able by a bloody arbitrament to adjust
15 - by the side of these there are a number of communities which I can only describe as dying, though the epithet applies to them of course in very different degrees and with a very different amount of certain application. They are mainly communities that are not Christian, but I regret to say that is not exclusively the case, and in these States disorganization and decay are advancing almost as fast as concentration and increasing power are advancing in the living
20 nations that stand beside them. Decade after decade they are weaker, poorer, and less provided with leading men or institutions in which they can trust, apparently drawing nearer and nearer to their fate and yet clinging with strange tenacity to the life which they have got. In them misgovernment is not only not cured but is constantly on the increase. The society, and official society, the administration, is a mass of corruption, so that there is no firm ground on which
25 any hope for reform or restoration could be based, and in their various degrees they are presenting a terrible picture to the more enlightened portion of the world - a picture which, unfortunately, the increase in the means of our information and communication draws with darker and more conspicuous lineaments in the face of all nations, appealing to their feelings as well as to their interests, calling upon them to bring forward a remedy. How long this state
30 of things is likely to go on, of course, I do not attempt to prophesy. All I can indicate is that that process is proceeding, that the weak States are becoming weaker and the strong States are becoming stronger. It needs no speciality of prophecy to point out to you what the inevitable result of that combined process must be. For one reason or for another - from the necessities of politics or under the pretence of philanthropy - the living nations will gradually encroach on the
35 territory of the dying, and the seeds and causes of conflict amongst civilized nations will speedily appear. Of course, it is not to be supposed that anyone nation of the living nations will be allowed to have the profitable monopoly of curing or cutting up these unfortunate patients and the controversy is as to who shall have the privilege of doing so.

Lord Salisbury, Speech, "The Living and the Dying Nations", 4 May 1898, <https://clio-texte.elionautes.org/salisburys-dying-nations-speech.html>

Document 3

Foreigners visiting this country shook their heads sadly when they remembered a resolute, industrious and great-hearted Britain which once had seemed to be able to move both "earth and Heaven". Our industrial life seemed marked by petty labour disputes which were often both
5 self-destructive and humiliating. The time spent by works managers upon Trades Union matters of a non-productive nature might be half of their day's work. That was one reason for the failure of Britain both to gain and to fulfil export orders. [...]

What did all this mean for our country? It meant that the 1960s and the early 1970s became the great age of the countries which suffered defeat in the 1939/45 War. The peoples of Germany and Japan, and also of France, worked together to restore their countries, and then to move
10 ahead. They did not behave as if the world owed them a living. In Britain, we spent too much

time dividing up the cake and pursuing petty sectional interest. So although we had won the War, we let other countries win the peace.

15 For a long time, too, many leaders of the Labour Party refused to recognise the reality of British decline, to which they had contributed more than their fair share. They seemed blind to the evident truth that, all over the world, capitalism was achieving improvements in living standards and the quality of life, while Socialism was causing economic decay, bureaucracy and, when it took authoritarian or totalitarian forms, cruelty and repression. [...] Our decline has not been only economic. Our defences have been allowed to fall below danger level. [...]

20 We won the Election on 3rd May because we pointed out these tragic shortcomings to the electorate. We believed that we could inspire the renewal of our past faculties and ingenuity. We communicated that belief to the people. We talked of the need for renewal of our traditional craftsmanship and civic spirit; renewal at every level, and in every profession, of our old vigour and vitality. The extent of our decline compared with other countries may show up most clearly in economic statistics. But that does not mean that the remedy lies only in economics. The
25 economics will come right if the spirit and the determination is there. The mission of this Government is much more than the promotion of economic progress. It is to renew the spirit and the solidarity of the nation. To ensure that these assertions lead to action, we need to inspire a new national mood, as much as to carry through legislation. [...]

30 At the heart of a new mood in the nation must be a recovery of our self-confidence and our self-respect. Nothing is beyond us. Decline is not inevitable. But nor is progress a law of nature. The ground gained by one generation may be lost by the next. The foundation of this new confidence has to be individual responsibility. [...] We need, for example, to create a mood where it is everywhere thought morally right for as many people as possible to acquire capital; not only because of the beneficial economic consequences, but because the possession of even
35 a little capital encourages the virtues of self-reliance and responsibility, as well as assisting a spirit of freedom and independence.

Some may suggest that Britain, though economically in decline, is leading the way to some kind of post-industrial life. Well, there were few signs last winter that Britain had any unique capacity for growing poor gracefully. [...]

40 My theme is expressed well by the word "renewal". Here we know that the restoration of the confidence of a great nation is a massive task. We do not shrink from it. It will not be given to this generation of our countrymen to create a great Empire. But it is given to us to demand an end to decline and to make a stand against what Churchill described as the "long dismal drawling tides of drift and surrender, of wrong measurements and feeble impulses". Though
45 less powerful than once we were, we have friends in every quarter of the globe, who will rejoice at our recovery, welcome the revival of our influence, and benefit from the message and from the example of our renewal. Our recovery will give to all the free world a new hope and a new optimism. [...]

Margaret Thatcher, Speech to the Conservative Political Centre Summer School ("The Renewal of Britain"), 6 July 1979, <https://www.margaretthatcher.org/document/104107>

Document 4

Without undue vanity or unjust depreciation of others, we may claim to be, in many respects, the most fortunate of nations. We stand in relation to all others, as youth to age. Other nations have had their day of greatness and glory; we are yet to have our day, and that day is coming. [...] Other nations have reached their culminating point. We are at the beginning of our ascent.
5 [...]

Without fault or merit on either side, theirs or ours, the balance is largely in our favor. Like the grand old forests, renewed and enriched from decaying trunks once full of life and beauty, but now moss-covered, oozy and crumbling, we are destined to grow and flourish while they decline and fade.

10 This is one view of American position and destiny. It is proper to notice that it is not the only view. Different opinions and conflicting judgments meet us here, as elsewhere.

It is thought by many, and said by some, that this Republic has already seen its best days; that the historian may now write the story of its decline and fall. [...]

15 They never see the bright side of anything and probably never will. Like the raven in the lines of Edgar A. Poe they have learned two words, and these are "never more." They usually begin by telling us what we never shall see. Their little speeches are about as follows: You will never see such Statesmen in the councils of the nation as Clay, Calhoun and Webster⁴. You will never see the South morally reconstructed and our once happy people again united. You will never see the Government harmonious and successful while in the hands of different races. You will
20 never make the negro work without a master, or make him an intelligent voter, or a good and useful citizen. The last never is generally the parent of all the other little nevers that follow. [...]

To those who doubt and deny the preponderance of good over evil in human nature; who think the few are made to rule, and the many to serve; who put rank above brotherhood, and race above humanity; who attach more importance to ancient forms than to the living realities of the present; who worship power in whatever hands it may be lodged and by whatever means it may
25 have been obtained; our Government is a mountain of sin, and, what is worse, it seems confirmed in its transgressions. [...]

Something different, something better, or something worse may come, but so far as respects our present system and form of Government, and the altitude we occupy, we need not shrink
30 from comparison with any nation of our times. We are today the best fed, the best clothed, the best sheltered and the best instructed people in the world.

There was a time when even brave men might look fearfully at the destiny of the Republic. When our country was involved in a tangled network of contradictions; when vast and irreconcilable social forces fiercely disputed for ascendancy and control; [...] when our good
35 ship of state, freighted with the best hopes of the oppressed of all nations, was furiously hurled against the hard and flinty rocks of derision, and every cord, bolt, beam and bend in her body quivered beneath the shock, there was some apology for doubt and despair. But that day has

⁴ Henry Clay (Kentucky), John C. Calhoun (South Carolina) and Daniel Webster (Massachusetts), nicknamed "The Great Triumvirate," were leading political figures in U.S. politics from the 1810s to 1850; they represented the three major sections of the country (the West, the South and the North) and their opposing viewpoints.

happily passed away. The storm has been weathered, and portents are nearly all in our favor [...].

- 40 The real trouble with us was never our system or form of government, or the principles underlying it; but the peculiar composition of our people, the relations existing between them and the compromising spirit which controlled the ruling power of the country.

- 45 We have for a long time hesitated to adopt and carry out the only principle which can solve that difficulty and give peace, strength and security to the Republic, and that is the principle of absolute equality. [...]

- 50 To the minds of superficial men, the fusion of different races has already brought disaster and ruin upon the country. The poor negro has been charged with all our woes. In the haste of these men they forgot that our trouble was not ethnographical, but moral; that it was not a difference of complexion, but a difference of conviction. It was not the Ethiopian as a man, but the Ethiopian as a slave and a coveted article of merchandise, that gave us trouble.

[...] If our action shall be in accordance with the principles of justice, liberty, and perfect human equality, no eloquence can adequately portray the greatness and grandeur of the future of the Republic.

Adapted from: Frederick Douglass, "Composite Nation", Lecture in the Parker Fraternity Course, Boston, 1867, <https://www.loc.gov/resource/mfd.22017/?st=gallery>

Document 5

Today we live in a world with 500 channels, literally hundreds of thousands of web sites exploding all the time. We're trying to develop the Internet II. But still the role that you play in informing and educating Americans and in helping them to make the right kind of choices is terribly important.

- 5 I want to talk today about one of those choices that will have a profound effect on all of our lives and the lives of our children in the next century.

And that is the choices we must make to sustain America's leadership in the world.

- 10 Four years ago, I came into office determined to renew our strength and prosperity here at home, but I also believed that in the global society of the 21st century, the dividing line between foreign and domestic policy was increasingly an artificial distinction.

After all, our national security depends on strong families, safe streets and world class education. And our success at home clearly depends on our strength and willingness and our ability to lead abroad.

- 15 The conviction that America must be strong and involved in the world has really been the bedrock of our foreign policy for the last 50 years. After World War II, a generation of far-sighted leaders forged NATO, which has given us a half-century of security, and played a strong role in ending the Cold War.

20 They built the United Nations so that a hard-won peace would not be lost. They launched the Marshall Plan to rebuild a Europe ravaged by war. They created the World Bank and other international financial institutions to pave the way for unprecedented prosperity for American people and others around the world.

They did this throughout a half century Republicans and Democrats together, united in bipartisan support for the American leadership that has been essential to the strength and security of the American people for half a century now.

25 Now, we stand at the dawn of a new century in a new millennium, another moment to be far-sighted, another moment to guarantee America another 50 years of security and prosperity.

30 We've largely swept away the blocks and barriers that once divided whole continents. But as borders become more open, and the flow of information, technology, money, trade and people across the borders are larger and more rapid, the line between domestic and foreign policy continues to blur.

And we can only preserve our security and our well being at home by being strongly involved in the world beyond our borders.

35 From fighting terrorism and drug trafficking to limiting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, to protecting the global environment, we stand to gain from working with other nations, and we will surely lose if we fail to do so.

Just as American leaders of both political parties did 50 years ago, we have to come together to take new initiatives revitalize and reform old structures so that we can prepare our country to succeed and win and make the world a better place in this new era.

40 You know, it is commonplace to say that since the end of the Cold War, America stands alone as the world's only super power. That is clearly true, but it can be dangerously misleading.

45 Because our power can only be used if we are willing to become even more involved with others all around the world in an increasingly inter-dependent world. We must be willing to shape this interdependent work and to embrace its interdependence, including our interdependence on others. There is no illusory Olympus on which the world's only super power can sit and expect to preserve its position, much less enhance it.

Bill Clinton Speaks To A Meeting Of Newspaper Editors, April 11, 1997, <http://edition.cnn.com/ALLPOLITICS/1997/04/11/fdch/>

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ANGLAIS

I. Version

Traduire en français le texte ci-dessous

Barbados and the Queen: it has moved on. Can Britain?

The contrast could hardly be more striking. In Britain, the removal of the statue of a slave trader, name changes for institutions and apologies from some who profited from slavery have produced reams of fevered arguments and fulminations. In Barbados, the removal of the Queen as head of state was as calm and straightforward as the process leading to the change.

Yes, there was a ceremony to swear in the new president, Sandra Mason (at which Rihanna provided rather more excitement than Prince Charles). But this symbolic moment was not one of high passion or drama.

The difference is revealing. For much of the world, decolonisation is not an argument but simply a fact – a work begun several decades ago, and now re-embraced with greater vigour in the wake of the Black Lives Matter movement. The new republic is the first former colony for almost three decades to cut its ties to the monarchy, but is unlikely to be the last.

Though “global Britain” hopes to reinvigorate its ties with Commonwealth countries in the wake of Brexit, it fails to recognise that many do not share one jot of its nostalgia. It must look to itself if it wishes to persuade others. A beginning might be to recognise slavery and colonialism not as an anomaly in Britain’s story, but a critical part of its foundations.

Barbados was a model for brutal systems imposed across the Caribbean and Americas, and laws that defined black people as inferior, as well as a vital source of the sugar that fuelled the Industrial Revolution. Prince Charles spoke of “the appalling atrocity of the slave trade, and the unimaginable suffering it caused”. That was a start. While Britain remains reluctant to address the past, others will – and are.

(303 words)

Adapted from *The Guardian*, 3 December 2021

II. Expression écrite

Répondre en anglais à la question suivante en 200 mots (+/-10%).

Is the British constitutional monarchy falling apart?